BASIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR DESIGNING A THESAURUS FOR AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE SUBJECTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JUTE TRADE

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Gives in brief the main reasons for building up a Thesaurus to help the Information system of an economic unit to supply information to the management speedily, specifically and comprehensively. States that principles for building up a Thesaurus in a subject should be found out from the structure of the subject itself. The contention has been illustrated with two sample Thesauri compiled on the commodity Jute and a few countries involved in different types of economic union.

### TABLE

**Effective use of executive time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary/Annum</th>
<th>1 hr</th>
<th>1 day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Need for timely, relevant and dependable information at different levels of decision making has become imperative. From this aspect information of different kinds has got its cost aspect. Any possible waste of time in searching out a piece of information, therefore, raises its cost to the management. This acts adversely on the competitive position of the unit concerned.

All India Management Association calculated in the July 1970 issue of their Management Checklist, a summary of a British cafe study giving comparative cost of management time of different categories. The table shown in the next page will indicate the cost aspect of management-time.
To help in effective use of executive time, therefore, the part played by correct information lies beyond dispute. No economic unit can afford to waste that costly management time and still hope to survive.

13 The art of keeping down cost of information

Every economic unit would, therefore, be benefitted if the conflict between the store language and the retrieval language could be minimised so that the storage and retrieval of information could be as smooth as possible. That alone can effectively keep down the cost of information to the management and help conservation of management-time.

14 Conflict between users’ vocabulary and store vocabulary

The vocabulary used by the information units is a controlled and artificial one. It is either an artificial language altogether or a natural language used artificially. The users who are unaccustomed with either of them cannot use the first one properly. They can use the second one but with difficulty. Resulting wasting of time cannot be avoided in either of the two cases.

15 Classificatory language and the users ignorance.

Need for information of the economic units is necessarily at the micro level. Such micro information cannot be soundly organised with the help of the common classification schemes though many of them may be reasonably helpful in organising macro documents. In order to be of use for organising information of micro level such classification schemes will either have to be modified, expanded or redesigned or will have to be supplemented with some additional tools like subject indexes etc. to be helpful to the ordinary users. Such modifications, expansions, redesigning and adding to have also got some cost aspect. Besides, these cannot but make the system somewhat complex for use by an untrained individual, the user. A trained helping hand would have to be made constantly available to help the user to get his information or to get the user oriented to the system. Even then the satisfaction of getting the required information would be subject to the condition that the users information requirement can be spelled out precisely and quickly in the language of the store. The causes of conflict will, therefore, still remain._

16 Indexing language and the users limitation

Superficially, indexing language is not completely artificial like the classificatory language. But it consists of natural language used artificially. There is, therefore, some chance or possibility of the users not following the indexing language because of the following reasons:

a) The storing vocabulary is controlled or selective. Many of the terms used by the users may not be available in the indexing language.

b) Implications of sequencing of terms, if it becomes necessary, for the kind of subject indexes used, may not be easily understood by the users.

c) Use of terms independently as coordinates, may not indicate the real subject sought for in their field. For example ‘Management Accounting’ does not consists of ‘Management’ and ‘Accounting’ as coordinate concepts. ‘Performance Budget’ means something more than mere ‘Performance’ and ‘Budget’.

17 Thesaurus as a tool for resolving the conflicts.

There is, therefore, a case for developing a tool which will be able to bridge up the gap between or reasonably solve the conflicts between innumerable approaches of readers and the approach of the Library/Information specialists.

2 POSSIBLE AREAS OF CONFLICT IN THE SUBJECT FIELD OF ECONOMICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JUTE

In order to detect the possible areas of conflict between the users vocabulary and the vocabulary of the information organisers, it is necessary to know the structure of the subject and the different elements that will go to constitute the subject. Because the conflict will arise out of naming the constituent elements or of describing their inter relations differently by the two groups of persons using information viz: the Information Organisers and the users of the information.

21 Structure of the subject of social science

In the subject group branded as social sciences we find that ‘Man in society’ is the
Man studied may be as an individual or as a group. This grouping may be according to the various characteristics used for the purpose.

Different kinds of activities that this individual man or the group of men studied, perform have given the subjects their names as 'Economics', 'Education', 'Political Science', 'Law' etc.

In the subjects under the subject group of social science such activities are mostly studied in relation to a geographical area. Geographical area as a constituent element is therefore much more prominent in social science subjects than in the natural science ones.

Such studies also have time as one of the constituent elements though its impact or importance may not be as prominent as the other elements.

Structure of the subject of Economics

We find, Economics relates to the activities of an individual or a group of individuals in producing, distributing or consuming some commodities or services. Such activities are performed within a geographical area which may not be expressed. The factor of the element of time may also be either expressed or unexpressed. The treatment may be concrete, that is, with clear space time relation; but may be abstract also that is, devoid of any clear space time relationship. Thus the subject of Economics will consist of the five constituent elements of agent or actor, commodity and services, activity, area and time. The following table contains some illustrative examples of the above elements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actor</th>
<th>Commodity/services</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Agricultural production, Energy resources, Insurance, Transport etc.</td>
<td>Production, Consumption</td>
<td>Countries, June belt, OPEC countries, etc.</td>
<td>Calender year, Fiscal year, Agricultural year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marketing, Trade etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Boy' worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Company'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Structure of the subject of Economics of Jute

In the subject of Economics of Jute, the five categories of the elements will also be detectable. A few of them are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent Actor</th>
<th>Commodity/services</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jute Corporation</td>
<td>Jute, Mesta, allied and substitute fibres, jute goods etc.</td>
<td>Cultivation, Consumption, Purchasing, Baling, Marketing, Manufacturing Technology Research etc.</td>
<td>Countries, states districts, etc.</td>
<td>Agricultural year, Jute year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of India, Cultivators Balers, Cooperative Societies, Fariahs, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic activity

Conflict in this area will crop up mainly due to homonymous use of several terms in Economics. For example, 'Marketing' may mean 'Purchasing', 'Procurement', or 'Selling'. Use of abbreviation may also be a cause of conflict. For example, GNP.

Geographical area involved

Conflict in this area may arise out of:

1. Various qualified ways in which an area is represented for economic reasons e.g. 'Jute Belt', UAE, DECD, EEC, OPEC, ESCAP etc.
2. New names being adopted by newly independent countries etc. Tanzania, Malawi, SAR etc.
3. Extensive use of abbreviations which gives birth to various types of conflicts. Example, UNCTAD, GATT, IJMA, LJA, OPEC.
THESAURUS AS A TOOL FOR RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT

Thus we come to a point where we are obliged to find out a solution for the conflicts created by an extremely numerous possible terminological approaches by the users on the one side, and a limited number of terms that can be economically used by the organisers of information for storing purposes on the other.

If we leave aside the question of economy or cost implication, we can provide for all the possible approaches of the users. But the cost in time and material will be quite disproportionate. This can be shown by ordinary mathematical calculations. We are, therefore, obliged to develop a tool whose main business would be to converge the ideas represented by a very large number of terms towards a few representing same or similar ideas. Thesaurus is perhaps the only tool which links up groups of words according to ideas, and thus helps selection and use of appropriate word for ideas existing in the mind in expressed or even in unexpressed forms.

Compilation of such a tool will naturally require some theoretical consideration for planning the work as well as some practical consideration for building up the tool.

Theoretical considerations

Scope of solution in a single unit

We have seen that in the subject of economics conflict develops in all the five elements constituting the subject. But an individual organisation does not face all the types of conflicts in respect of each of the elements. For instance, in a specialist Library concerned with Jute fibre, existence of all the elements will be biased towards the commodity jute. An information Specialist, working in such a specialist Library will not be required to find out solution for all kinds of conflicts arising in all the constituent elements of the subject. Solutions found out by him may, therefore, be reasonably one sided or partial in this respect.

Plan for comprehensive solution

To find out a comprehensive solution, therefore, we may have to work in more than one such specialist Libraries. We cannot, however, postpone this work from individual specialist libraries because it involves solutions of day to day problems.

Short term approach

Our short term measures should, therefore, be organisation oriented, so that each organisation may plan building up its own thesaurus according to its own requirements in reference to the subject field concerned and the users using the Library and Information system.

Long term project

A long term project would, however, also have to be taken up which should be subject oriented. In this context this would be oriented towards each of the elements constituting the subject of Economics.

ORGANISATIONS AND ITS OBJECTIVES

Users potential

If we plan to build up a Thesaurus for a single organisation of average activity, our first consideration should be to understand fully the objectives of the organisation and more precisely, the problems involved in setting up its 'Information System' vis-a-vis building up the Thesaurus. We have to know the users of the Information system and also to know how the system would be operated either by them or for them. In the context of the above alone we can think of setting up our standards as well as other conditions for selection of the terms. In the same context alone, we can think of or decide adopting a manual or a mechanical method.

To solve the problem in a more concrete way we can apply these considerations for building up a Thesaurus to a utilised by the users of the Information System of the Jute Corporation of India Ltd. The objective of the Jute Corporation of India Ltd is

1. to ensure remunerative prices through judicious commercial operations and improvement in the marketing of raw jute;
2. to undertake price support operations in respect of raw jute;
3. to operate a buffer stock in raw jute in order to stabilise the prices of raw jute;
4. to undertake import and export of raw jute;
5. to export jute goods and undertake their export promotion.
The Information System of The Jute Corporation of India Limited

The role of the Information System of the Jute Corporation of India Ltd would be to keep its management and executives supplied with all relevant information to help them in planning, decision making, situation controlling to attain the objectives of the Corporation. The information requirements would therefore, consist of:

1. All types of economic information about jute and its allied fibres, substitutes of jute and competitive fibres and manufactured goods from those fibres;

2. Economic information will consist of information relating to cultivation. Production, processing, manufacture, trade, distribution and consumption of jute, jute goods, allied fibres and goods prepared from these fibres.

Each of the above categories will naturally cover a large number of subordinate concepts or activities.

Information about the activities and other particulars of organisations involved in jute trade

The information system of the Jute Corporation of India Ltd will also require to have the information regarding the following:

1. Cultivating organisations;
2. Cooperatives, traders, etc. involved in purchasing of jute;
3. Jute balers;
4. Manufactures of jute goods;
5. Traders of jute and jute goods;
6. Chambers of commerce, trade associations, statutory bodies connected with jute manufacture and jute trade;
7. Counterparts of all the above or as many of the above as possible in foreign countries;
8. International organisations concerned with cultivation and manufacture of jute and jute goods and trading of jute.

General as well as specialised information

General as well as specialised information about the following would also be necessary:

1. Countries of the world concerned with the cultivation, manufacture, trade and consumption of

i) jute and jute goods;
ii) fibres allied to jute and their manufacturers;
iii) fibres, competitors to and/or substitutes for jute and their manufacture.

2. Similar information about the countries or groups of countries who have potential possibilities to develop as cultivators, manufacturers, traders or consumers of jute and jute goods or allied, substitute and competitive fibres of jute or their goods.

5. PLANNING OF COMPILATION OF A THESAURUS FOR THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

The Thesaurus that may be prepared for the corporation may therefore, consist of more than one part. The entire work cannot be taken up at once; because, that may not be sufficiently economic as well as effective, as it can be utilised only after it is reasonably complete.

The work may, therefore, be planned in two stages.

1. Building up the basic material for the thesaurus;
2. Maintaining a regular watch to get the thesaurus modified or added to according the experience gathered.

To prepare the basic stock of the words for the thesaurus, we may utilise some basic standard books on jute its allied, competitive or substitute fibres and goods manufactured from one or more of them.

For selection of terms under the different types of activities relating to jute and jute manufactures and other allied fibres and their manufacture, the publications selected for the above purpose may have to be supplemented with terms selected from some economic and technological publications.

For selection of names/terms regarding institutions engaged or interested, actually or potentially, in the cultivation, manufacture, trade consumption etc. of jute and jute goods and other related materials, a few trade directories and similar publications may be specially helpful.
For selection of terms in respect of different geographical areas concerned with cultivation, manufacture, consumption and trade of jute or of its allied or competitive fibres and also to collect information about multinational groups of countries having bearing on the subject of jute and its allied fibres, a few geographical and allied books of reference may have to be consulted.

6 SAMPLE THESAURI

Two sample thesauri have been compiled and shown in the annexure just to illustrate the points that have been contended in the paper. These are not, however, comprehensive and should not be judged on that consideration.

61 Sample Thesaurus on Jute
   1 Category List Annexure IA
   2 Thesaurus Annexure IB

62 Sample Thesaurus on countries
   1 Thesaurus Annexure 2

7 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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4 INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE (Calcutta). Report on the marketing and transport of jute in India; rev ed. 1957

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6 KIRBY (R H). Vegetable fibres. 1963

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CATEGORY LIST

Annexure IA

1 JUTE CULTIVATION
   Species
   Plant parts

2 CULTIVATION
   Climate
   Soil
   Manuring
   Crop rotation
   Seed and seed bed preparation
   Sowing
   Raw cropping
   Seed drill
   Weeding
   Thinning
   Harvesting

3 FIBRE PREPARATION
   Leaves shedding
   Steeping
   Retting
   Stripping
   Drying
   Bundling

4 PEST
   Injuries
   Diseases
   Defects

5 HARVESTING
   Season
   Cost
   Wages
   Transport
   Storing
   Marketing season

6 ASSEMBLING
   Assembling
   Intermediaries
   Traders
   Trade Associations

7 MARKETS
   Primary
   Secondary
   Terminal
   Future markets
   Feeder market
   Regulated market

8 MARKET CHARGES

9 HANDLING
   Primary markets
   Secondary markets
   Unloading
   Weighing
   Selecting
   Storing
   Exporting
   Cost
Thesaurus for social sciences

10 BALING
Kutcha
Pucca
Baling market

11 TRANSPORTATION
Headload
Pack animal
Bullock carts
Motor trucks
Railway transport
Country boats
Steamers
Air transport

12 TRANSPORTATION COST

13 QUALITY
Colour
Lusture
Strength
Cleanliness
Fineness
Length
Root proportion
Moisture content

14 STORING
Storage condition
Storage godowns
Village
Primary markets
Secondary markets
Terminal markets
Consumers premises
Storage effect
Weight loss
Colour deterioration
Strength deterioration

15 PRICES
Price fixation
Determining factors
Quality

16 PRICING METHOD
Primary market
Secondary market
Terminal market
Loose jute market
Jute future markets

17 PRICE FLUCTUATION
Long term
Short term

18 PRICE INFORMATION
Sources
Newspapers
Trade publications
Govt publications
Company communication
Wireless communication

19 PRICE STRUCTURE
Weights
Size
Nature
Standards

Scales
Weighing methods

20 QUALITY FACTORS
Non controllable
Locality
Soil
Climate
Retting water
Controllable factors
Seed
Manure
Sowing method
Inter culture
Harvests sketch
Pests
Diseases
Retting process
Fibre extraction method

21 CLASSIFICATION
White jute (C. Capsularis)
Jat
Northern
Western
Jangli
Assam
Orissa

22 CLASSIFICATION
Tossa jute (C. Olitoris)
Jat
Districts
Northern
Western
Jangli
Assam
Orissa
Daisee

23 GRADING
Kutcha assortment
Top
Selected top
Middle
Bottom
B Bottom
Cross

24 PUCCA ASSORTMENT
White jute
Dandee firsts
Dandee lightnings
Dandee hearts
Mill rates
Mill firsts
Milt lightnings
Milt hearts
Tossa jute
Short group tossa
Long group tossa
Dandee tossa
Outport tossa
Daisee jute
Short group daisee
### JUTE MANUFACTURING PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaming</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dressing</td>
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### FINISHING

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<tr>
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<td>Chesting</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mangling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleaching</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyeing</td>
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### ROT PROOFING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cupramonium process</td>
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<td>Copper</td>
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<td>Napthta Mate process</td>
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</table>

### WATER PROOFING

### JUTE MANUFACTURE

<table>
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<th>Product</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hessian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ropes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpulin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### MANUFACTURING COST

### JUTE GOODS MARKETING

<table>
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<th>Product</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade functionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute goods consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute goods substitutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### JUTE EXPORT TRADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export preparation</td>
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<td>Export trade expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption overseas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price overseas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A SAMPLE THESAURUS ON JUTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thesaurus Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF Dadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave fourcroydes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Henequen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave Saxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Henequen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air freight</td>
</tr>
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<td>BT Freight</td>
</tr>
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<td>RT Motor freight</td>
</tr>
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<td>Steamer freight</td>
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<td>Ananas Sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Pineapple fibre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aratdars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT Dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aratdari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT Buyers’ deduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aratdar’s Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT Trade Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT Balers’ Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokers’ Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dealers’ Association</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mills Association</td>
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<td>Ashmara</td>
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<td>BT Defects</td>
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<td>RT Daged fibre</td>
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<td>Assorting</td>
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<td>RT Estimation</td>
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<td>Bachhat</td>
</tr>
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<td>BT Buyers’ deduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
</tr>
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<td>NT Kucha Bales</td>
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<td>Balers</td>
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<td>Balers’ Deduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>NT Gastadari</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kabari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighing charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bating centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT Secondary Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT Cargo flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bast Fibre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT Brown hemp</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Bimlipatam jute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China jute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euba jute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roselle</td>
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<td>RT Soft fibre</td>
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<td>Basta Bandhai</td>
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<td>BT Buyers’ deduction</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Market charges
Batching
  BT Jute manufacturing process
RT Finishing
  Preparing
  Spinning
  Weaving
  Winding
Beam scale
  BT Scales
  RT Hard scale
  Weigh bridge
Bengal bardhgna
  BT Gunny cloth
  RT Chat
    Dokhra
    Mekli
Beparis
  BT Dealers
Bimlipgtam Jute
  BT Bast Fibre
    Jute
    Soft fibre
  RT Brown hemp
    Me sta
Blankets
  BT Jute goods
  RT Canvas
    Carpets
    Cords
    Rugs
    Rope
    Sacking
    Twine
    Yarn
Brown hemp
  BT Bast fibre
    Hemp
    Soft fibre
    OF Hibiscus cannabinus
Bohmerig niveg
  see Ramie
Boehmeria tenacissiana
  see Ramie
Bottom
  BT Standardisation
Bonestring hemp
  BT Hard fibre
    Hemp
    Leaf fibre
    OF Sanseviera
Brokers’ Association
  BT Trade Association
  RT Aratdars Association
    Balers’ Association
    Dealers’ Association
    Mills Association
Bromelia Fibre
  BT Hard Fibre
  Broom
    BT Fibre
Brown Hemp
  BT Bast fibre
    Soft fibre
    Bimli
    Bimli jute
    Bimlipgtam jute
  RT Mestg
    Mesta jute
Buyers’ deduction
  NT Argtdari
    Bachhat
    Basta Bandhi
    Dalali
Canamo
  BT Cannabis Sgivg
    see True Hemp
Canvas
  BT Jute goods
  RT Blankets
    Carpets
    Cord
    Hessian
    Rug
    Rope
    Sacking
    Twine
    Yarn
Cargo Flax
  BT Transport
  RT Barges
  Steamer
Carog
  BT Hard fibre
  Lead fibre
Carpet
  BT Jute Fabrics
    Jute goods
  RT Blankets
    Canvas
    Cords
    Hessian
    Rags
    Rope
    Sacking
    Twine
    Yarn
Chat
  BT Gunny cloth
  RT Bengal Bardana
    Dokhra
    Mekli
China jute
  BT Bast Fibre
  Collective stripping
    BT Stripping
Color
  BT Quality
  RT High colour
Low colour
Complaint
  BT Excess moisture
  General complaint
  Quality substandard
  Sort weight
Congo jute
  BT Jute
  Urena lobata fibre
Cord
  BT Jute goods
  RT Blankets
  Canvas
  Carpet
  Hessian
  Rags
  Rope
  Sacking
  Twine
  Yarn
Corchorus capsularis
  see White jute
Corchorus olitorius
  see Tossa jute
Crappy fibre
  BT Jute defects
Cross
  BT Standardisation
Crotalaria juncea
  see Sann Hemp
Crotalaria tenuifolia
  see Green Hemp
  see Jabbalpur Hemp
Cuba jute
  BT Bast fibre
  Jute
  OF Sida rhombifolia
Dadan
  see Advance
Dalali
  BT Market charges
Dealers
  BT Aratdars
  Beparis
  Fariahs
  Pikers
Dealers’ Association
  BT Trade Association
Density
  BT Property
  NT Heavy boiled
  Medium boiled
Dokhra
  BT Gunny cloth
  RT Bengal Bardana
  Chat
  Mekli
Effective reed length
  BT Property
Esparto grass
  OF Stippa tenacissina
Export
  BT Trade
Estimation
  BT Sales method
  Assortment
Fibre preparation
  NT Leaves shedding
  Betting
  Steeping
  Stripping
  Watering
Finishing
  BT Manufacturing Process
  RT Batching
  Preparing
  Spinning
  Weaving
  Winding
Flax
  BT Urena Lobata fibre
  OF Limium usitatissimum
Freight
  NT Air freight
  1 Motor lorry charges
  Railway freight
  Steamer freight
Future Market
  BT Market
Gastadhari
  BT Balers’ deduction
Grade
  Grade outturn
Grading method
  NT Hand eye method
  Instrumental method
  Scoring system
Green hemp
  BT Urena lobata fibre
Guaxima
  BT Urena lobata fibre
Gummy fibre
  BT Jute defects
Gunny cloth
  NT Bengal bardana
  Chat
  Dokhra
  Mekli
Hand and eye method
  BT Grading method
  RT Instrumental method
  Scoring system
Hand scale
  BT Scale
  RT Beam scale
  Weigh Bridge
Hard fibre
  NT Bromelia fibre
  Homestring hemp
  Caroa

A 7Z
Fique
Henequen
Ixtle
Kenaf
Labuya
Manila hemp
Mansilis hemp
New Zealand flax
Pineapple fibre
Sisal fibre

Hats
BT Market
Primary market
Headloads
BT Transport
Heavy boiled
BT Density
Medium boiled
Hemp
BT Bast fibre
Soft fibre
OF Cannabis sativa
Brown hemp
Jabhalpur hemp
True hemp
Henequen
RT Hard fibre
OF Agave fourcroydes
Agave saxi
Hessian cloth
BT Jute goods
RT Blankets
Canvas
Carpets
Cords
Rags
Rope
Sacking
Twine
Yarn
Hibiscus cannabinus
see Brown hemp
Mesta
Hibiscus cannabinus var
see Kenaf
Hibiscus sabdariffa var altissima
see Mesta
see Roselle
High colour
BT Colour
RT Low colour
Ixtle
BT Hard fibre
Leaf fibre
Ixtle de Lochuguilla
BT Ixtle
Ixtle de Palma
BT Ixtle
Jabhalpore hemp
BT Hemp

Urena lobata fibre
OF Crotalaria tenuifolia
Jachai
see Assortment
Jachandars
BT Sales method
Jute
BT Bast fibre
Soft fibre
OF Chorocorus capsularis
Choricorus olitorius
RT Daisee
Desi pat
Northern quality
Orissa quality
Tossa
Jute
NT Bimli
Bimlipatern
Brown hemp
Congo jute
Cube jute
Mesta
Me sta jute
Jute defects
NT Centre root
Croppy fibre
Dazed fibre
Gummy fibre
H Hunka
Knots
Leaf
Mossy
Over retied fibre
Runner
Specks
Sticks
Jute Fabrics
NT Carpets
Jute goods
NT Blankets
Canvas
Carpets
Cords
Hessian
Rags
Rope
Sacking
Twine
Yarn
Jute manufacturing process
NT Batching
Finishing
Preparing
Spinning
Weaving
Winding
Kabari
BT Balers’ deduction
Kab uya
BT Hard fibre
Leaf fibre
Kenaf
BT Hard fibre
Soft fibre
Knote
BT Jute defects
Kayals
see Weighmen
Kayali
see Weighing charges
Kutcha bales
BT Bales
Kutcha Balers
BT Balers
Leaf
BT Jute defects
Leaf fibre
NT Bowstring hemp
Caroa
Fique
Ixtle
Kabuya
Manila Hemp
Mauritius hemp
Newsealand flax
Sisal fibre
Leaf shedding
BT Fibre preparation
Linum usitatissimum
see Flax
Long term price
BT Price
RT Market price
Short term price
Statutory price
Price components
Price fixation
Price structure
Pricing method
Loose jute
BT Jute
RT Pucca bales
Loose jute market
BT Market
Low colour
RT High colour
Colour
Lusture
BT Property
Mainly agave
see Ixtle
Malva blanca
BT Urena lobata fibre
Manila hemp
BT Hard fibre
Leaf fibre
OF Musa textilis
Market
NT Future market
Katri market
Loose jute market
Primary market
Secondary market
Terminal market
Market charges
NT Aratdari
Basta bandhai
Dalali
Dhalta
Dharmada
Palladari
RT Buyers’ deduction
Charity allowances
Primary market charges
Market Price
BT Price
RT Long term price
Price components
Price fixation
Price structure
Pricing method
Short term price
Statutory price
Ruling price
Marks
Mauritius hemp
BT Hard fibre
Leaf fibre
OF Fourcroyd foetida
Mekli
BT Gunny cloth
RT Bengal bardana
Chat
Dokhra
Mes to
OF Hibiscus cannabinus
Hibiscus Sabdariffu var altissima
Middle
BT Standardisation
RT Bottom
Cross
Tops
Mills Association
BT Trade association
RT Aratdars association
Balers Association
Brokers’ Association
Dealers’ Association
Maras
BT Bundling
Mosey
BT Jute defects
Motor Lorry charges
BT Freight
RT Air freight
Railway freight
Steamer freight
Motor trucks
BT transport
Musa textilis
   see Manila hemp
Newzealand flax
   BT Hard fibre
   Leaf fibre
   OF Pharmium tenax
Over retted fibre
   BT Jute defects
Pack animals
   BT Transport
Pikars
   BT dealers
Palladari
   BT Market charges
   Buyers' deduction
   RT Kantadari
Phormium tenax
   See Newzealand flax
Price
   NT Long term price
   Market price
   Ruling price
   Short term price
   Statutory price
RT Price components
   Price fixation
   Price structure
   Pricing method
Primary markets
   BT Market
   RT Hats
   Secondary market
   Terminal market
Primary market charges
   NT Dhalta
   RT Market charges
Medium boiled
   BT Density
   RT Heavy boiled
Property
   NT Density
   Effective reed length
   Fineness
   Lusture
   Reed length
   Strength
Pucca bale
   BT Bale
   RT Kutcha bale
   Loose jute
Rags
   BT Jute goods
NT Blankets
   Canvas
   Carpets
   Cords
   Rags
   Ropes
   Sacking
   Twine
Yarn
Railway Freight
   BT Freight
   RT Air freight
   Motor freight
   Steamer freight
Railways
   BT Transport
Ramie
   BT Urena lobata fibres
   OF Boehmeria nivea
   Bohemia tenacissina
Reed length
   BT Property
   Retting
   BT fibre preparation
Rhea
   BT Urena lobata fibre
Rope
   BT Jute goods
   RT Blankets
   Canvas
   Carpet
   Hessian
   Rags
   Sacking
   Twine
   Yarn
Runner
   BT Jute defects
Sacking
   BT Jute goods
   RT Blankets
   Canvas
   Carpet
   Hessian
   Rags
   Rope
   Twine
   Yarn
Sales method
   NT Assortment
   Estimation
Sann Hemp
   BT Urena lobata fibre
   OF Crotalaria juncea
Sanseveera
   see Boustring hemp
Scale
   BT Weight
   NT Beam scale
   Hard scale
   Weigh bridge
Scoring system
   BT Grading method
   RT Hand and eye method
   Instrumental method
Secondary market
   BT Market
   RT Baling centre
Terminal market
Seed
Short term price
  BT Price
  RT Long term price
    Market price
    Price components
    Price fixation
    Price structure
    Pricing method
    Ruling price
    Statutory price
Sida rhombifolia
  see Cuba Jute
Single stripping
  BT Stripping
Sisal
  BT Hard Fibre
  Leaf Fibre
  OF Agave rigida
  Agave sisalana
Soft Fibre
  NT Bimli
    Bimlipatam
    Brown hemp
    Kenaf
    Me s to
    Roselle
    True hemp
  RT Bast fibre
Specks
  BT Jute defects
Spinning
  BT Jute manufacturing process
  RT Batching
    Finishing
    Preparing
    Weaving
    Winding
Stacking
  BT Storing
  RT Khamali
Standardisation
  NT Bottom
    Cross
    Middle
    Top
Statutory price
  BT Price
  RT International price
    Long term price
    Price components
    Price fixation
    Price index
    Price structure
    Pricing method
    Short term price
    Whole sale price
Steamer
  BT Transport
RT Burges
  Cargo flat
Steamer freight
  BT freight
    Air freight
    Motor lorry charges
    Railway freight
Sticks
  BT Jute defects
Stipa tenacissima
  see Esparto grass
Stripping
  NT Single stripping
Terminal Market
  BT Market
  RT Future market
    Primary market
    Secondary market
Trade
  NT Export
Trade Association
  NT Aratdars Association
  Balers’ Association
  Brokers’ Association
  Dealers Association
  Mills Association
Top
  BT Standardization
  RT Bottom
    Cross
    Middle
Transport
  NT Air
    Boat
    Bullock cart
    Headload
    Motor truck
    Pack animal
    Railway
    Steamer
Twine
  BT Jute goods
RT Blankets
  Canvas
  Carpet
  Hessian
  Rags
  Rope
  Sacking
  Yarn
Urena lobata fibre
  NT Congo jute
  Green hemp
  Guaxima
  Jabbalpore hemp
  Malva blanca
  Ramie
Watering
  BT Fibre preparation
Weaving

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Annexure - 2

A SAMPLE THESAURUS FOR COUNTRIES

Abu Dhabi
  BT OPEC countries
Afghanistan
  BT Colombo Plan countries

Australia
  BT ECAFE COUNTRIES
Austria
  BT EFTA countries
OECD countries
Belgium
  BT Benelux countries
EEC countries
Benelux countries
  NT Belgium
    Nether lands
    Luxemburg
Bhutan
  BT Colombo Plan countries
Burma
  BT ECAFE
CACM countries
  NT Costarica
    El Salvador
    Guatemala
    Honduras
    Nicaragua
    OF Central American
      Common Market
Combo di a
  BT Colombo Plan Countries
    ECAFE
Canada
  BT OECD Countries
Ceylon
  BT Colombo Plan countries
    ECAFE
Colombo Plan countries
  NT Afghanistan
    Bhutan
    Burma
    Cambodia
    Ceylon
    India
    Indonesia
    Iran
    Korea
    Laos
    NT Malaysia
      Maldives Islands
    Nepal
    Pakistan
    Philippines
    Singapour
    Thailand
    Vietnam
Costarica
  BT CACM Countries
Chains Republic of
  BT ECAFE countries
Denmark
  BT EFTA
  OECD
EACC countries
  NT Kenya
Tanzania
Uganda
OF East African Community countries

CAFE countries
NT Afghanistan
Australia
Burma
Cambodia
Ceylon
Republic of China
France
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Malaysia
Mongolia
Nepal
Netherlands
Pakistan
Philippines

Thailand
USSR
United Kingdom
USA
Vietnam
Western Soma
OF Economic Commission for Asia
and the Far East

EEC countries
NT Belgium
France
Germany
Italy
Luxemburg
Netherlands

Greece (Associated states)

Turkey 

OF European Economic Community
European Common Market

EFTA countries
NT Austria
Denmark
Portugal
Switzerland
United Kingdom

El Salvador
BT CACM countries

Finland
BT OECD countries
France
BT ECAFE countries
EEC countries

Germany
BT OECD countries
EEC countries

Greece
BT OED countries
EEC countries

Guatemala
BT CACM countries

Honduras
BT CACM countries

Iceland
BT OECD countries

India
BT Colombo Plan countries
ECAFE countries

Indonesia
BT Colombo Plan countries
ECAFE countries
OPEC countries

Iran
BT Colombo Plan countries
ECAFE countries
OPEC countries

Iraq
BT OECD countries

Italy
BT EEC countries
OECD countries

Japan
BT ECAFE countries
OECD countries

Kenya
BT EAC countries

Korea
BT Colombo plan countries
ECAFE countries

Kuwait
BT OPEC countries

Laos
BT Colombo plan countries
ET CAME countries

Libya
BT OPEC countries

Luxemburg
BT Benelux countries
EEC countries
OECD countries

Malaysia
BT Colombo Plan countries
ECAFE countries

Maldives Island
BT Colombo Plan countries

Mongolia
BT ECAFE countries

Nepal
BT Colombo Plan countries
ECAFE countries

Netherlands
BT Benelux countries
EEC countries
OECD countries
New Zealand  
   BT ECAFE countries
Nicaragua  
   BT CACM countries
Norway  
   BT EFTA countries  
   OECD countries
DECD countries  
   NT Austria  
      Belgium  
      Canada  
      Denmark  
      Finland  
      France  
      Germany  
      Greece  
      Iceland  
      Italy  
      Japan  
      Netherlands  
      Norway  
      Portugal  
      Spain  
      Switzerland  
      Turkey

OF Organisation for European & Development
OPEC countries  
   NT Abu Dhabi
      Indonesia  
      Iran  
      Iraq  
      Kuwait  
      Libya  
      Qatar  
      Saudi Arabia

OF Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries

Pakistan  
   BT Colombo plan countries  
      ECAFE countries
Philippines  
   BT Colombo plan countries  
      ECAFE countries
Portugal  
   BT EFTA countries  
      OECD countries
Qatar  
   BT OPEC countries
Sin zapur  
   BT Colombo plan countries  
      ECAFE countries
Saudi Arabia  
   BT OPEC countries
Spain  
   BT OECD countries
Sweden  
   BT EFTA countries  
      OECD countries
Switzerland  
   BT ECAFE countries  
      OECD countries
Tanzania  
   BT EAC countries
Thailand  
   BT ECAFE countries
Turkey  
   BT EEC countries  
      OECD countries
Uganda  
   BT EEC countries  
      OECD countries
United Kingdom  
   BT ECAFE countries  
      EFTA countries  
      OECD countries
USA  
   BT ECAFE countries  
      OECD countries