

SEMINAR ON THESAURUS (1975). Paper AH

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.

1 ECONOMICS OF INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

on the competitive position of the unit concerned

11 Cost of information in modern society

12 Effective use of executive time

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

All India Management Association circulated 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.

T A B L E

Effective use of executive time

| Salary/ Annum | 1 min | 5 min | 10 min | 30 min | 1 hr | 1 day |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 110,000 ; 2/- ; 10/- ; | | | | 3 C | 0 1 | 49 0 4+ |
| 5,000 ; 1/- 5/- | | | 10/- | 1 10 | 3 0 0 | 21 0 2: |
| 4,000 10d ; 4/- | | | | 1 4 0' | 2 8 0 | 16 16 2 |
| 3,000 ; 7d 3/- | | | 6/- | 18/- | 1 16 0 | 12 12 |
| , 000 5d ; 2/- , | | | 4/- | 12/- | 1 4 0 | 8 8 |
| 1,500 ; 4d ; 1/6 | | | 3/- | 9/- | | 6 6 |
| 1,000 2d 1/- ; | | | 2/- | 6/- | 12/- | 4 4 0 |

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 re-designed 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

object of study. 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.

22 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 or 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.

T A B L E

| Actor | Commodity/ services | Activity | Area | Time |
|--------------|---|--|---|------------------|
| Man | Agricultural production, Energy-resources, Insurance Transport etc. | Production, Consumption, Marketing, Trade etc. | Countries, June belt, OPEC countries etc, | Calender year |
| Woman | | | | Fiscal year |
| Boy | | | | Agriculture year |
| worker | | | | rat year |
| Company etc. | | | | etc. |

23 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,

T A B L E

| Agent Actor | Commodity/ services | Activity | Area | Time |
|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Jute Corporation of India, Cultivators Balers, Cooperative Societies, Fariahs, etc. | Jute, Mesta, allied and substitute fibres, jute goods etc. | Cultivation, Consumption, Purchasing, Baling, Marketing, Manufacturing Technology, Research etc. | Countries, states districts, etc. producing distributing, consuming Jute, allied and manufactures | Agricultural year, Jute year |

24 Possible areas of conflict in the vocabularies

- NCA (National Commission on Agriculture)
- ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission of Asia and Pacific)
- LJA (London Jute Association)
- DJA (Dandee Jute Association)
- FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation)

241 Economic Agent

In this area the main reasons for conflict in store language and users vocabulary would be due to use of acronyms and use of abbreviations such as

- IJMA (Indian Jute Mills Association)
- IJIRA (Indian Jute Industries Research Association)
- APC (Agricultural Price Commission)

24Z Economic Commodity

In this area, the conflict will arise out of use of scientific name, common names, special types of trade name and local names. A few examples will prove the contention: -

| Scientific name | Common name | Special types of trade name | Local name |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Chorcorus olitories | Jute | Daisee | Mitha pat, Desi pat, Bogi, |
| Chorcorus capsularies | White Jute | Tossa | C hinalita pat, Nalita pat, Tita pat Tita mara |
| Hibiscus canabinus | Mesta, Kenaf | Bimli, Bimli Jute Bimlipatam, | Mesta pat, Gogu, Kanjaru Pulichhai |
| Agave Sisalana | Sisal | Hard Fibre | |
| Musa Textilis | Manila Hemp Abaca | do do | Naaru Vazhai, |
| Cannabis Sativa | Hemp | do | Bhang, Ganja, Charas, Siddhi; Jia, Bangi ; |
| Agave Cantala Perrine | Maguey, cantala | Bombay Aloe | |

243 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.

- 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.

244 Geographical area involved

Conflict in this area may arise -out of:-

3 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 create 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.

31 Theoretical considerations

311 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.

312 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.

3121 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 with reference to the subject field concerned and the users using the Library and Information system.

3122 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.

4 ORGANISATIONS AND ITS OBJECTIVES

41 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 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.

42 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.

43 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.

44 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 materisla 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

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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

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 10 | BALING | | Scales |
| | Kutchra | | Weighing methods |
| | Pucca | 20 | QUALITY FACTORS |
| | Baling market | | Non controllable |
| 11 | TRANSPORTATION | | Locality |
| | Headload | | Soil |
| | Pack animal | | Climate |
| | Bullock carts | | Retting water |
| | Motor trucks | | Controllable factors |
| | Railway transport | | Seed |
| | Country boats | | Manure |
| | Steamers | | Sowing method |
| | Air transport | | Inter culture |
| 12 | TRANSPORTATION COST | | Harvests sketch |
| 13 | QUALITY | | Pests |
| | Colour | | Diseases |
| | Lusture | | Retting process |
| | Strength | | Fibre extraction method |
| | Cleanliness | 21 | CLASSIFICATION |
| | Fineness | | White jute (<i>C. Capsularis</i>) |
| | Length | | J at |
| | Root proportion | | Northern |
| | Moisture content | | Western |
| 14 | STORING | | Jangli |
| | Storage condition | | Assam |
| | Storage godowns | | Orissa |
| | Village | ZZ | CLASSIFICATION |
| | Primary markets | | Tossa jute (<i>C. Olitoris</i>) |
| | Secondary markets | | Jat |
| | Terminal markets | | Districts |
| | Consumers premises | | Northern |
| | Storage effect | | Western |
| | Weight loss | | Jangli |
| | Colour deterioration | | Assam |
| | Strength deterioration | | Orissa |
| 15 | PRICES | | Daisee |
| | Price fixation | 23 | GRADING |
| | Determining factors | | Kutchra assortment |
| | Quality | | Top |
| 16 | PRICING METHOD | | Selected top |
| | Primary market | | Middle |
| | Secondary market | | Bottom |
| | Terminal market | | B Bottom |
| | Loose jute market | | Cross |
| | Jute future markets | 24 | PUCCA ASSORTMENT |
| 17 | PRICE FLACTUATION | | White jute |
| | Long term | | Dandeefirsts |
| | Short term | | Dandee lightnings |
| 18 | PRICE INFORMATION | | Dandee hearts |
| | Sources | | Mill rates |
| | Newspapers | | Mill firsts |
| | Trade publications | | Milt lightnings |
| | Govt publications | | Mill hearts |
| | Company communication | | Tossa jute |
| | Wireless communication | | Short group tossa |
| 19 | PRICE STRUCTURE | | Long group tossa |
| | Weights | | Dandee tossa |
| | Size | | Outport tossa |
| | Nature | | Daisee jute |
| | Standards | | Short group daisee |

- Long group daisee
 Dandedaisee
 Outport daisee
 25 CUTTING
 26 SELECTION
 27 BATCHING
 28 LUBRICATION
 29 CARDING
 30 GP OWING
 31 DOUBLING
 32 ROVING
 33 JUTE MANUFACTURING PROCESS
 Spinning
 Reeling
 Twisting
 Cabling
 Winding
 Beaming
 Dressing
 34 FINISHING
 Calendering
 Chesting
 Mangling
 Bleaching
 Dyeing
 35 ROT PROOFING
 Cupramonium process
 Copper
 Naptha Mate process
 36 WATER PROFFING
 37 JUTE MANUFACTURE
 Hessian
 Sacking
 Carpet
 Yarn
 Twine
 Ropes
 Cords
 Rugs
 Blankets
 Tarpulin
 38 MANUFACTURING COST
 39 JUTE GOODS MARKETING
 Trade functionaries
 Sales method
 Jute goods consumption
 Jute goods substitutes
 40 JUTE EXPORT TRADE
 Export preparation
 Export trade expenses
 Consumption overseas
 Price overseas

 A SAMPLE THESAURUS ON JUTE

 Advance
 OF Dadan
 Agave fourcroydes
 See Henequen

 AgaveSaxi
 See Henequen
 Air freight
 BT Freight
 RT Motor freight
 Steamer freight
 Ananas Sativa
 see Pineapple fibre
 Aratdars
 BT Dealers
 Aratdari
 BT Buyers' deduction
 Market charges
 Aratdar's Association
 BT Trade Association
 RT Balers 'Association
 Brokers' Association
 Dealers' Association
 Mills Association
 Ashmara
 BT Defects
 RT Daged fibre
 Assorting
 OF Jachai
 Assortment
 BT Sales method
 RT Estimation
 Bachhat
 BT Buyers' deduction
 Bales
 NT Kucha Bales
 Balers
 NT Kucha Balers
 Pucca Balers
 Balers' Association
 BT Trade Association
 RT Brokers Association
 Dealers' Association
 Mills Association
 Balers' Deduction
 NT Gastadari
 Kabari
 Weighing charges
 Bating centres
 RT Markets
 RT Secondary Markets
 Barges
 BT Transport
 RT Cargo flats
 Steamers
 Bast Fibre
 NT Brown hemp
 (Bimlipatam jute)
 China jute
 Euba jute
 Mesta
 Roselle
 RT Soft fibre
 Basta Bandhai
 BT Buyers' deduction

- 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
- Boehmerig 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 Bandhgi
 - Dalali
- Canamo
 - BT Cannabis Sgativg
 - 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
 Corcorus capsularis
 see White jute
 Corcorus 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 tenacissima
 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 Limum 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
 Bomestring hemp
 Caroa

- F i q ue
 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
 Jabbalpur 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
- Jabbalpore hemp
 BT Hemp
- Urena lobata fibre
 OF Crotalaria tenuifolia
 Jachai
 see Assortment
- Jachandars
 BT Sales method
- Jute
 BT Bast fibre
 Soft fibre
 UF Chorcorus capsularis
 Chorcorus olitorius
 RT Daisee
 Desi pat
 Northern quality
 Orissa quality
 Tossa
- Jute
 NT Bimli
 Bimlipatarn
 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
- K ab uya

- BT Hard fibre
- Leaf fibre
- Kenaf
 - BT Hard fibre
 - Soft fibre
- Knot
 - BT Jute defects
- Kayal s
 - see Weighmen
- Kayali
 - see Weighing charges
- Kutch a bales
 - BT Bales
- Kutch a 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
- Mauritus hemp
 - BT Hard fibre
 - Leaf fibre
 - OF Fourcroyd foetida
- Mekli
 - BT Gunny cloth
 - RT Bengal bardana
 - Chat
 - Dokhra
- Me s 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
- Phornium 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 tenacissima
- 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

BT Jute manufacturing process
 RT Batching
 Finishing
 Preparing
 Spinning
 Winding
 Weigh bridge
 BT Scale
 RT Beam scale
 Hand scale
 Weighing charges
 BT Balers deduction
 OF Kayali
 Weighman
 OF Kayal
 White jute
 BT Jute
 OF Chorcorus capsularis
 Whole sale price
 BT Price
 RT International price
 Long term price
 Market price
 Price component
 Price fixation
 Price index
 Price structure
 Pricing method
 Short term price
 Statutory price
 Winding
 BT Jute manufacturing process
 RT Batching
 Finishing
 Preparing
 Spinning
 Winding
 Yarn
 BT Jute goods
 RT Blankets
 Canvas
 Carpet
 Hessian
 Rags
 Rope
 Sacking
 Twine
 Zell Jute

Annexure - 2

A SAMPLE THESAURUS FOR COUNTRIES

Abu Dhabi
 BT OPEC countries
 Afganistan
 BT Colomba 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
 B urma
 BT ECAFE " "
 CACM countries
 NT Costarica
 El Salvadore
 Guatemala
 Hondurous
 Nicarague
 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 Afganistan
 Bhutan
 Burma
 Cambodia
 Ceylon
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Korea
 Laos
 NT Malaysia
 Maldiv Islands
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Philipines
 Singapur
 Thailand
 Vietnam
 Costarica
 BT CACM Countries
 Chains Republic of
 BT ECAFE countries
 Denmark
 BT EFTA " "
 OECD " "
 EACC countries
 NT Kenya

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tanzania | Greece |
| Uganda | BT OED countries |
| OF East African Community countries | EEC countries |
| CAFE countries | Guatemala |
| NT Afganistan | BT CACM countries |
| Australia | Honduras |
| Burma | BT CACM countries |
| Cambodia | Iceland |
| Ceylon | BT OECD countries |
| Republic of China | India |
| France | BT Colombo Plan countries |
| India | ECAFE countries |
| Indonesia | Indonesia |
| Iran | BT Colombo Plan countries |
| Japan | ECAFE countries |
| Korea, Republic of | OPEC countries |
| Laos | Iran |
| Malaysia | BT Colombo Plan countries |
| Mongolia | ECAFE countries |
| Nepal | OPEC countries |
| Netherlands | Iraq |
| Pakistan | BT OECD countries |
| Philippines | Italy |
| Thailand | BT EEC countries |
| USSR | OECD countries |
| United Kingdom | Japan |
| USA | BT ECAFE countries |
| Vietnam | OECD countries |
| Western Soma | Kenya |
| OF Economic Commission for Asia | BT EAC countries |
| and the Far East | Korea |
| <u>EEC</u> countries | BT Colombo plan countries |
| NT Belgium | ECAFE countries |
| France | Kuwait |
| Germany | BT OPEC countries |
| Italy | Laos |
| Luxemburg | BT Colombo plan countries |
| Netherlands | BT ECAFE countries |
| Greece (Associated states) | Libya |
| Turkey (") | BT OPEC countries |
| OF European Economic Community | Luxemburg |
| European Common Market | BT Benelux countries |
| EFTA countries | EEC countries |
| NT Austria | OECD countries |
| Denmark | Malaysia |
| Portugal | BT Colombo Plan countries |
| Switzerland | ECAFE countries |
| United Kingdom | Maldives Island |
| E1 'Salvador | BT Colombo Plan countries |
| BT CACM countries | Mongolia |
| Finland | BT ECAFE countries |
| BT OECD countries | Nepal |
| France | BT Colombo Plan countries |
| BT ECAFE countries | ECAFE countries |
| EEC countries | Netherlands |
| Germany | BT Benelux countries |
| BT OECD countries | ECAFE countries |
| EEC 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
- Sinzipur
 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