

Chapter 1 : Library science - Wikipedia

Library classification: Library classification,, system of arrangement adopted by a library to enable patrons to find its materials quickly and easily. While cataloging provides information on the physical and topical nature of the book (or other item), classification, through assignment of a call number (consisting of.

History[edit] The examples and perspective in this article deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. He put into practice all the ideas put forth in Advice when given the opportunity to build and maintain the library of Cardinal Jules Mazarin. Thomas Jefferson , whose library at Monticello consisted of thousands of books, devised a classification system inspired by the Baconian method , which grouped books more or less by subject rather than alphabetically, as it was previously done. The term library economy was common in the U. Ranganathan conceived the five laws of library science and the development of the first major analytico-synthetic classification system, the colon classification. He was one of the first faculty at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School , which changed the structure and focus of education for librarianship in the twentieth century. This research agenda went against the more procedure-based approach of "library economy," which was mostly confined to practical problems in the administration of libraries. Librarianship in the 21st Century features his eight principles necessary by library professionals and incorporate knowledge and information in all their forms, allowing for digital information to be considered. In more recent years, with the growth of digital technology, the field has been greatly influenced by information science concepts. In the English speaking world the term "library science" seems to have been used for the first time in India [13] in the book Punjab Library Primer, written by Asa Don Dickinson and published by the University of the Punjab , Lahore, Pakistan. The Punjab Library Primer was the first textbook on library science published in English anywhere in the world. Williamson , who was appointed by the Carnegie Corporation, published an assessment of library science education entitled "The Williamson Report," which designated that universities should provide library science training. Library research and practical work, the area of information science, has remained largely distinct both in training and in research interests. All catalogues, databases, and a growing number of books are all available on the Internet. In addition, the expanding free access to open source journals and sources such as Wikipedia have fundamentally impacted how information is accessed. Education for librarianship Academic courses in library science include collection management , information systems and technology, research methods, information literacy , cataloging and classification , preservation , reference , statistics and management. Library science is constantly evolving, incorporating new topics like database management , information architecture and information management , among others. With the mounting acceptance of Wikipedia as a valued and reliable reference source, many libraries, museums and archives have introduced the role of Wikipedian in residence. About fifty schools have this graduate program, and seven are still being ranked. All the listings can be found here. In the United Kingdom, however, there have been moves to broaden the entry requirements to professional library posts, such that qualifications in, or experience of, a number of other disciplines have become more acceptable. Global standards of accreditation or certification in librarianship have yet to be developed. The degree name is determined by the program. As a result, there may be more workers retiring from this occupation than other occupations. However, relatively large numbers of graduates from MLS programs may cause competition in some areas and for some jobs. Timeline of women in library science and Timeline of women in library science in the United States Librarianship manifests a dual career structure for men and women in the United States. While the ratio of female to male librarians remains roughly 4: In large academic libraries, there is less of a discrepancy; however, overall, throughout the profession, men tend to hold higher or leadership positions. Ellsworth , Phoenix, Ariz: During the first 35 years of the American Library Association its presidency was held by men. In , Betty Wilson brought forth a resolution that would have had the ALA refrain from using facilities that discriminate against women. That resolution was also defeated by the membership. The organization stated that they would no longer hold conferences in states that

did not ratify the amendment, with the boycott measure set to take place in . At the time, a number of state library associations passed pro-ERA resolutions and formed committees on women in libraries. The bibliographic history of women in U. Scholars like Hope A. Olson and Sanford Berman have directed efforts at the problematic nature of cataloging and classification standards and schemes that are obscuring or exclusionary to marginalized groups. Others have written about the implications of gendered stereotypes in librarianship, particularly as they relate to library instruction. The Association also encourages librarians to proactively support the First Amendment rights of all library users, regardless of sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression. Adopted , amended , , , ALA encourages all American Library Association chapters to take active stands against all legislative or other government attempts to proscribe materials related to sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity or expression; and encourages all libraries to acquire and make available materials representative of all the people in our society. Adopted , Amended , Ways to change the status quo include diversifying the job field with regards to age, class, disabilities, ethnicity, gender identity, race, sex, and sexual orientation. The demographics of America are changing; those who were once minorities will become the majority. Statistics[edit] The majority of librarians working in the U. Most library and information science students do not belong to an underrepresented group and as a reaction to these research statistics, the field is creating ways to encourage more diversity in the classroom. The ALA Grant is directed toward those who have valuable and original research ideas that can add to the knowledge of diversity in the field of Librarianship. Scholars recommend defining skills needed to serve and work with others who belong to different cultures. It is suggested that these definitions be posted in job listings and be referred to when promoting and giving raises. It is important for more classes to teach about diversity and measure the outcomes. If minorities do not desire to become librarians, they will not seek to obtain an MLS or MLIS and therefore will not fill high job roles in libraries. Resources[edit] ALA Office for Diversity The Office for Diversity is a sector of the American Library Association whose purpose is to aid libraries in providing a diverse workforce, gathering data, and teaching others about the issue of diversity related to the field of library and information science. It publishes a newsletter twice a year and educates individuals and groups about Indian culture. By joining the association, patrons have access to newsletters, the entirety of their website, and networking boards. The organization promotes the Chinese culture through the outlet of libraries and communicates with others in the profession of librarianship. The association has pushed for Spanish collections in libraries, gives out yearly scholarships, and sends out quarterly newsletters. Please improve the article by adding information on neglected viewpoints, or discuss the issue on the talk page. November Deaf people have the same needs as any other library visitors, and often have more difficulty accessing materials and services. The history of the role of libraries in the Deaf community in the United States is a sordid one. The American Library Association readily admits that disabled people belong to a minority that is often overlooked and underrepresented by people in the library, and the Deaf community belongs in this minority group. The Library Bill of Rights preamble states that "all libraries are forums for information and ideas" and as such libraries need to remove the physical and technological barriers which in turn would allow persons with disabilities full access to the resources available. New guidelines from library organizations such as International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions IFLA and the ALA were written in order to help libraries make their information more accessible to people with disabilities, and in some cases, specifically the deaf community. Most of the guidelines pertain to ensuring that deaf patrons have equal access to all available library services. Other guidelines include training library staff to provide services for the deaf community, availability of text telephones or TTYs not only to assist patrons with reference questions but also for making outside calls, using the most recent technology in order to communicate more effectively with deaf patrons, including closed captioning services for any television services, and developing a collection that would interest the members of the deaf community. At the Queen Borough Public Library QBPL in New York, the staff implemented new and innovative ideas in order to involve the community and library staff with the deaf people in their community. The QBPL hired a deaf librarian, Lori Stambler, to train the library staff about deaf culture, to teach sign language classes for family members and people who are involved with deaf people, and to teach literacy classes for deaf patrons. In working with the library, Stambler was able to help

the community reach out to its deaf neighbors, and helped other deaf people become more active in their outside community. The collection is so large that the library had to create a hybrid classification system based on the Dewey Decimal Classification System in order to make cataloging and location within the library easier for both library staff and users. The program was created in response to information accessibility issues for the deaf in the Nashville area. Originally, the only service provided was the news via a teletypewriter or TTY, but today, the program has expanded to serving the entire state of Tennessee by providing all different types of information and material on deafness, deaf culture, and information for family members of deaf people, as well as a historical and reference collection. Other practicing librarians, particularly in academic libraries, do perform original scholarly LIS research and contribute to the academic end of the field. Whether or not individual professional librarians contribute to scholarly research and publication, many are involved with and contribute to the advancement of the profession and of library science through local, state, regional, national and international library or information organizations. In addition, library science typically refers to a specific community engaged in managing holdings as they are found in university and government libraries, while knowledge organization in general refers to this and also to other communities such as publishers and other systems such as the Internet. The library system is thus one socio-technical structure for knowledge organization. There are four different types of public libraries: It is very important to be able to distinguish between the four. Each receives its funding through different sources. Each is established by a different set of voters. And, not all are subject to municipal civil service governance. This chart lists all of the information about the different public libraries. In some regions, the local government may have stricter standards for the education and certification of school librarians who are often considered a special case of teacher, than for other librarians, and the educational program will include those local criteria. School librarianship may also include issues of intellectual freedom, pedagogy, information literacy, and how to build a cooperative curriculum with the teaching staff. The study of academic librarianship covers library services for colleges and universities. Issues of special importance to the field may include copyright; technology, digital libraries, and digital repositories; academic freedom; open access to scholarly works; as well as specialized knowledge of subject areas important to the institution and the relevant reference works. Librarians often divide focus individually as liaisons on particular schools within a college or university. Some academic librarians are considered faculty, and hold similar academic ranks to those of professors, while others are not. Archives[edit] The study of archives includes the training of archivists, librarians specially trained to maintain and build archives of records intended for historical preservation. Special issues include physical preservation, conservation and restoration of materials and mass deacidification; specialist catalogs; solo work; access; and appraisal. Many archivists are also trained historians specializing in the period covered by the archive. The archival mission includes three major goals: To identify papers and records that have enduring value, to preserve the identified papers, and to make the papers available to others. The major difference in collections is that library collections typically comprise published items books, magazines, etc. In managing their collections, libraries will categorize items individually, but archival items never stand alone. An archival record gains its meaning and importance from its relationship to the entire collection; therefore archival items are usually received by the archive in a group or batch. Library collections are created by many individuals, as each author and illustrator creates their own publication; in contrast, an archive usually collects the records of one person, family, institution, or organization, and so the archival items will have fewer source authors. They choose to write and publish a book, for example, and that occurs. Archival materials are not created intentionally. Instead, the items in an archive are what remain after a business, institution, or person conducts their normal business practices.

Chapter 2 : Library classification - Wikipedia

Library Classification is a technique, which helps in the organization of the documents and information so that the user can use the resources of information effectively. Library Classification is a necessity in a service library and it is becoming more and more complex as well as more and more sophisticated in nature.

History of knowledge organization; 2. Research traditions, approaches and basic theoretical issues in KO: Approaches developed inside of KO: Approaches developed outside of KO: KO on different technological platforms: Other names and other fields ; 5. Conclusion ; References ; Colophon Abstract: This article presents the field of knowledge organization KO and its core perspectives: The article also briefly presents KO on different technological platforms physical libraries, archives, museums, classical bibliographical databases and the Internet. The article argues that KO as a part of library and information science can be considered a narrow sense, but that the broader sense of KO is needed to provide the necessary knowledge for the narrow sense. KO is first and foremost institutionalized in professorships at universities around the world, in teaching and research programs at research institutions and schools of higher education, in scholarly journals for example, Knowledge Organization, , in national and international conferences, and in national and international organizations for example, the International Society for Knowledge Organization, ISKO, cf. KO is about describing, representing, filing and organizing documents and document representations as well as subjects and concepts both by humans and by computer programs cf. The organization of knowledge into classification systems and concept systems are core subjects in KO. Knowledge organization systems KOS are the selection of concepts with an indication of selected semantic relations. Examples are classification systems, lists of subject headings, thesauri, ontologies and other systems of metadata. History of knowledge organization Among the different aspects of the history of KO are the following: The main work about this topic is Samurin The history will be covered in this encyclopedia by two articles: Introduction and premodern classification covering the period from ancient times until the rise of modern library classifications and classification theory in the last quarter of the 19th century. Modern and postmodern library classifications. In the 20th Century the most important theoretical development was the development of the facet-analytical theory " according to the dominant understanding in the field. The Dewey Decimal Classification has become the dominant system internationally but is often criticized for lack of theory and in important ways suboptimal compared to other systems. Library classifications today also face competition from systems developed in other contexts cf. The main work about this topic is Kedrow , and Peirce belongs to the contributors. A related problem is the organization of encyclopedias. Today bibliometric mapping is a dominating method in the study of relations between research fields, but also the development of research classifications for administrative purposes like the Frascati Manual OECD and domain-analytic studies e. Recent debates concerning numerical, evolutionary and cladistic approaches are also related. The history of indexing and alphabetization belongs here. People like Charles A. Berwick Sayers and Ernest Cushing Richardson established the field of "knowledge organization" as an academic field around These authors argued that book classification should be based on knowledge organization as it appears in science and in scholarship learning. Two important events in the development of KO as an organized field of study, both led by Ingetraut Dahlberg, also were the creation of the journal International Classification from renamed Knowledge Organization and the establishing of the International Society for Knowledge Organization ISKO in , of which the journal became an official organ. To describe the history of the field has difficulties. For example, the thesaurus today is clearly a part of the discipline, but it was originally external to the discipline. Also, what to consider important contributions depends on the metaperspective from which the field is considered. Research traditions, approaches and basic theoretical issues in KO Traditionally, approaches to KO are divided into human based approaches versus machine-based approaches cf. There are, however, many different kinds of human approaches and many different kinds of computer-based approaches, and they are not necessarily always distinct. For example, human based approaches may be very mechanical, if humans just follow simple rules that they have learned, such as an alphabetical arrangement, or finding the best matches

for book titles in a given KOS. Both humans and machines may or may not base their classification on citations, but if they both do, they are applying a similar approach. However, it is often difficult to reveal what kind of theoretical assumptions guide the KOPs. Such processes are often done intuitively and some systems have been difficult to relate to a theory. However, the following eight traditions, in and outside of KO, are probably the most influential and the most important today. Approaches developed inside of KO 2. From this perspective, KO should be balanced between, on the one hand, adequate and updated subject knowledge and, on the other hand, the need for stability, in order to avoid a reclassification. The model here is the Dewey Decimal Classification system DDC, first edition constructed by Melvil Dewey in 1876, which today is the dominant library system worldwide. Practicalism, as described in this section, should not be confused with pragmatism, which has a deep intellectual foundation and commitment and one that is important in the domain-analytic approach, as described in 2. Another example is the journal classification in the citation databases: In other words, no kind of research based criteria was used, just the intuition of the classifiers. Bliss (1934) found that library classification should be based on what he referred to as the scientific and educational consensus. It was characteristic that a Bliss consulted the scholarly literature and he believed that one is able to detect an underlying pattern of agreement. Eugene Garfield has described Henry Bliss as "a true scholar. His goals and aspirations were different from those of Melvil Dewey, whom he certainly surpassed in intellectual ability, but by whom he was dwarfed in organizational ability and drive" Garfield (1964). He wrote, "The more definite the concepts, the relations, and the principles of science, philosophy, and education become, the clearer and more stable the order of the sciences and studies in relation to learning and to life; and so the scientific and educational consensus becomes more dominant and more permanent. Kruk (1984) is among the critics of this view and wrote: The universal library is a utopian vision and it belongs to the same category as the universal encyclopedia and the universal language". His engagement with literature that has to be classified is, however, still an important principle. Bliss had announced his intention to develop a new general classification in the *Library Quarterly* in 1934. The announcement met with bitter hostility, not from Melvil Dewey Bliss always said that his personal relations with Dewey were cordial [Bliss gradually became a rather solitary figure in the American library scene, and his later work met with apathy" Campbell (1964). Further: It is mainly attributed to S. Faceted systems differ from enumerative systems by not listing all of their classes, but provide building blocks from which specific classes for each document may be formed. This approach still has a strong position in the field and it is the most explicit and "pure" theoretical approach to knowledge organization KO. The strength of this approach is its logical principles and the way it provides structures in knowledge organization systems KOS. The main weaknesses of this approach are 1 a lack of an empirical basis in its methodology although, of course, any given faceted classification must have a basis in some empirically derived list of concepts and 2 a speculative ordering of knowledge without a basis in the development or an influence of theories and socio-historical studies. It is not evident, however, that user-friendly systems should be produced on information collected from users or about users. Different communities may be interested in the same object e. What is informative and thus information depends on the point of view of the specific community. Disagreement is common and "the picture is really not one of agreement, but of conflicting schools, and the closer the neighbours the sharper the conflict" Broadfield (1984). Of course, the degree of consensus is stronger in some domains when compared to others. To examine the warrant for a classification is, of course, part of the domain-analytic framework. It is also important to realize that not every perspective or classification is as important as any other. One should not subscribe to relativism due to convenience, i. Ingetraut Dahlberg has expressed the view that KO is part of the metasciences: I consider Knowledge Organization as a subdiscipline of Science of Science with application fields not only in the Information Sciences but also for all subject fields domains needing Taxonomies classification systems of objects and other fields like Statistics, Commodities, Utilities, Weapons, Patents, Museology etc. According to Science Theory, every domain has its own area of objects and of methods and processes, next to other relationships. Dahlberg cited from Dodebei (1984) Today, medical doctors often rely on systematic reviews that are based on the paradigm termed evidence based medicine EBM, or interdisciplinary: By implication, indexing and retrieval have to adapt to the criteria for what counts as knowledge in this paradigm. The same is, of course, the case in other fields and in the case of

conflicting paradigms. In general, criteria for organizing knowledge are to be found in the subject fields, their theories and their paradigms. It is therefore important with Dahlberg to consider KO as a science of science. From the domain-analytic perspective, the term KO better reflects the connection to the metasciences than does the term information organization, IO. KO points to the related fields of history, philosophy and the sociology of knowledge among other fields. Approaches developed outside of KO but representing competing approaches, which are necessary to consider 2. This field developed techniques for producing bibliometric maps based on co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, or by direct citation. Such maps may serve information retrieval and are a form of competing or a supplementary approach to knowledge organization, although the fields of KO and bibliometrics have so far not had much mutual contact. Formerly, it had strong relations to information science, but the field has largely immigrated to computer science. Among the basic assumptions and techniques when using this approach is the study of statistical relations between terms, documents and collections of documents. Again, if the purpose of a KOS is to help users to identify relevant documents, then IR is a family of competing approaches when compared to the approaches studied by the KO community. As such, it is a very successful family of approaches. Robertson stated, "statistical approaches won, simply. They were overwhelmingly more successful [compared to other approaches such as thesauri]. Here just two will be mentioned. Heinrich Herre discussed an ontological approach that provided formal specifications and harmonized the definitions of concepts used to represent the knowledge of specific domains. It made use of the onto-axiomatic method, of graduated conceptualizations, of levels of reality, and of top-level-supported methods for ontology-development. Jack Andersen is a main representative of a genre approach to knowledge organization. We have now presented an overview of the approaches to KO and of the competing approaches from outside KO. It is obvious that these, as well as other approaches, need careful considerations, and that important strategic decisions are involved in this choice of theory.

Chapter 3 : LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Library Classification is an important function for a library. Some of the basic functions of library classification are: Helpful sequence: The basic purpose of any library classification is service oriented.

I also wanted to view Library and Information Science tutorial videos by top-ranked library and i-schools. There are some topics which cannot be demonstrated effectively through text as in article form, where video format is preferred. Likewise, a biography of a library and information science luminary like Dr. Now in this article "Library and Information Science Videos" we have organized the videos from our YouTube Channel for our readers for ready reference. Library and Information Science Videos are arranged in two ways as given below: Videos in the below YouTube playlists will play automatically one after another. If you click on the top-left side, it will show the list of videos in the respective playlist, and you can click to play any one of them. On acquisitions or books, serials, e-resources, etc. On cataloging and metadata. Library Cataloguing--Cannons and Principles. Modes of formation of subjects. Library Classification--Cannon and Principles. Biography of famous librarians and history, practice, and techniques of librarianship. Description of library and information science. Library and Information Profession. Famous and beautiful libraries the Library of Congress of Washington D. Impact of libraries on society. Library and digital marketing techniques and case studies. Includes social media marketing and search engine optimization. Tutorial by noted professors of library and information science. Use of technology in libraries. Databases--Search Strategies, Boolean Operators. Theory, practice, and techniques of library and knowledge management. Management--Principles, Functions, School of Thought. Planning, Organization Structure, Decision making. Library circulation and loan activities. Reference service in libraries and information centers. Reference and Information Services, Referral Service. On research methodology in the library and information science. Types of Research--Basic, Applied, Interdisciplinary. Statistical Methods, Data Analysis. Reviews of books, journals, databases, e-resources, software, integrated library systems, Etc. About subject headings and subject indexing.

Chapter 4 : Knowledge organization (IEKO)

Library Classification scheme. Classification is a procedure of grouping similar items and objects and is essential in formulating groups that are known as classifying which results in Classification.

As cataloguing is one of the pillars of library services and because cataloguing plays a pivotal role for a successful library operation, a discussion and description of cataloguing process is inevitable. This chapter discusses the steps involved in cataloguing- descriptive, assigning a subject to the document and allocating a classification mark to the picked subject from the subject heading list. It also describes schemes which are specialized and deals only with the subject areas involved, like NLM National Library of medicine classification scheme and Moys classification for law. The three basic types of classification structure - enumerative, analytic-synthetic, and faceted classification scheme are explained as well. The important activities of library automation, ways of doing copy cataloguing, meaning, procedures, and sources of copy cataloguing are also briefly explained. As automated library system is an important part of libraries nowadays, this chapter further discusses the meaning of computerized cataloguing: Chapter Preview Top Introduction

Cataloguing and classification is simply a way of organizing library materials in such a way that the retrieval will not be difficult for library users. Therefore, there is strong need to organize library collections for easy access for users because if the collections are not organized the collections will be useless. The acceptable way of organizing collections is what librarians describe as cataloguing and classification. On the other hand, classification provides a means of bringing all books on the same subject together in a place. Therefore cataloguing and classification can be described as the index to all library collections. Cataloguing and Classification make retrieval of library materials easy for users. According to Adedibu et. Recently, most University libraries in Nigeria have joined their counterparts in advanced countries in the use of computers for processing library collections. The use of computerized cataloguing and classification has made processing of library collections more accurate, interesting and faster. Cataloguing involves three major steps which are: The first step in cataloguing is descriptive which is done by allocating access points to the document. This entails the description of the essential parts of the publication such as the person or body responsible for the work, title, pagination, publisher, place of publication, edition and series note. Several codes or rules have emerged using some parameters to denote a document in the catalogue. The code describes rules for each of the activities involved in cataloguing sequence, punctuation, indentation, capitalization etc. Research in information sciences: Sterling Horden Publishers Nig Ltd, Includes bibliographical reference ISBN: The second step in cataloguing is assigning a subject to the document. To do this one must first decide what the document is about intellectual or subject content. The document must be examined carefully to get the required information from the title, sub-title, covers, jacket description, contents page, references and existing catalogue cards. Concepts which best describe the subject and which a user is most likely to search should be identified. Then a tool called Subject Headings should now be consulted to find suitable and appropriate uniform headings which use alphabetical, structured controlled language and cross-referencing of related terms. Arab culture, Yoruba culture, acculturation, South-Western Nigeria. Cross-Cultural Studies â€” Nigeria. Western, Cross cultural studies â€” Arab.

A library classification is a system of knowledge organization by which library resources are arranged and ordered. Library classifications use a notational system that represents the order of topics in the classification and allows items to be stored in that order.

Ashikuzzaman September 24, 6 1 minute read Purpose of library classification: Library Classification is an important function for a library. Some of the basic functions of library classification are: The basic purpose of any library classification is service oriented. Library should be arranged the document in a method most convenient to the users and to the library staff. The document should be arranged in classes and based on the mutual relation between them. In other words related documents could be grouped in close proximity. Document after being taken out from the shelves by the users or by the library staff should be replaced in their proper places. It is essential that library classification should enable the correct replacement of document after this happened return from use. It is decided that a particular arrangement is suitable for the library materials. Ordinarily it should not be changed by the help of new document with the help of allocating notation, classification enable us to mechanize the arrangement. Addition of new document: A library should acquire new document from time to time. Therefore library classification should help in finding the most helpful place among the existing collection of the library. Withdraw the document from stock: In case the need arises to withdraw a document from stock for some reason. Library classification should facilitate such a withdrawal. In wider sense the term book display is used to indicate that the collection in open access library is well presented and guided. Library classification should be helpful in the organization of book display. Compilation of bibliography, catalogue, union-catalogue and so on. Classification of information and reference queries. Filing of non book materials such as correspondence, films and so on. Assist the cataloguer in determining subject heading. To separate subjects on the basis of likeness and unlikeness. To make grouping and sub-grouping of subjects. To arrange things in the most convenient order. To make the books available to every reader. To enable the reader to receive the books. To arrange the books in classified order. To retrieve the information whenever needed. To make available the whole library stock to readers by publisher, date of publication, title, by author or by subjects. The proper way is to arrange by contents of the material.

Chapter 6 : LIBRARIANSHIP STUDIES & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: Library and Information Science

Library science (often termed library studies, bibliothecography, library economy) is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information.

Ashikuzzaman August 21, 0 7 minutes read Library Classification: It involves putting together like entities and separating unlike entities and pervades all the various activities of our life. Library classification aims to create a system out of disorder and provides a comprehensive view of the documents on a subject. Once an orderly arrangement has been achieved, it will save the time of successive reader as well as of the librarian. Ranganathan has defined classification in five senses as mentioned below: In a filiation sequence, each multiple class formed in the process of complete assortment is incorporated in its filiation sequence. Need for Library Classification: A service library acquires books for use, which are arranged in a manner so that their utility increases to the optimum level and library classification aims to achieve the same objective. If the collection in the library is small, running into few hundreds only, a librarian would be able to lay his hand on a required document immediately without any problem. There would be no need for a systematic arrangement. When the collection grows beyond a few hundred, a librarian would find it difficult to lay his hand on a required document. Due to the varying forms and purpose of documents, it becomes all the more essential to arrange them systematically on shelves. A user would be in a better position to help him if the shelves are provided with an adequate number of shelf guides whereby he would require less assistance from the reference staff. In order to provide an effective reference service, it is essential that documents are arranged systematically which would also save the time of the reference staff and that of readers themselves. The basic objective of librarianship is to bring the user in contact with a specific document or information. Library Classification is a technique, which helps in the organization of the documents and information so that the user can use the resources of information effectively. Library Classification is a necessity in a service library and it is becoming more and more complex as well as more and more sophisticated in nature. The collection in the libraries of any appreciable size is organized according to some system, and this arrangement is generally referred to as classification. Classification provides formal and orderly access to the shelves. No matter what scheme is chosen or how large the library, the purpose of classification is to bring related items together in a helpful sequence from the general to the specific. Ease of access is especially important if the collection is heterogeneous. The ultimate aim of any classification system is to lead the patron to the information packages required. The evolution of the schemes of classification is not a new phenomenon. Ancient and medieval philosophers also divided human thought to organize it systematically. Classification schemes for knowledge may themselves be classified according to purpose. A complete map of any area of knowledge, displaying all its concepts and their relationships is known as classification schemes or systems. In the present study the major library classification schemes which are undertaken are as follows: Colon Classification CC A. Dewey Decimal Classification was devised by Melvil Dewey in The first edition of DDC published in consisted of only 44 pages, of which twelve pages were devoted to introduction, twelve pages as table or schedule and eighteen pages for index. A second greatly enlarged edition of DDC brought in , consisted of pages. DDC has played a vital role in giving direction and shape to the modern librarianship. The 21st edition of DDC published in is in four volumes, consisting of pages. The 22nd edition published in mid is also in four volumes. The most important factor behind the success of Dewey decimal classification is the revision and publication of different editions at regular intervals. DDC is a hierarchical scheme, which proceeds from general to specific, using the decimal principal for the sub-divisions of knowledge. The basic plan in DDC is to divide the whole universe of knowledge into ten main divisions each of which is divided into ten subdivisions. Further each of these subdivisions has been divided into ten sections. These divisions are known as the first summary, second summary and third summary. Dewey decimal classification is an almost enumerative scheme of classification. Since to 22nd edition this scheme did not look back and it gained immense popularity grew day by day throughout the world. Dewey introduced the idea of using notation for

the subjects in his scheme and applying the notation to the book and not to the shelves. The continuous revision policy enjoyed by the DDC system has no doubt made the scheme one of the most important internationally used classification systems in the world. DDC is in use in more than countries in some , libraries and is published in about 30 languages, speaks volumes of its utility and popularity. DDC 23rd Edition, earlier scheduled to be published in , was delayed by about a year since it was to be released in May in the th year of its publication in Edition 23 that is the product of a new approach towards the development of print editions of the DDC. In its similarity to its predecessor edition 22, it was prepared in the context of the web; however the edition 23 is the first to be produced as a by-product of the underlying database instead of being as the sole focus of editorial development. Editorial development efforts since the publication of edition 22 have emphasized on short-term and long-term updates. The long-term updates have been held for simultaneous introduction in the print and web versions of edition 23, yet most of the short-term updates have been continuously distributed to users. UDC is peculiar in the sense that it consists of a combination of both enumerative and faceted character of schemes and hence is designated as almost faceted scheme of classification. UDC basically derived from DDC is universal in the sense that it encompasses the whole field of knowledge. It is the most popular and multilingual general classification tool for organizing all sorts of recorded knowledge in the library. The second edition was also published in French during to containing 70, sub-divisions. The third edition in German was published in 7 volumes of tables and 3 volumes of alphabetical index from consisting of , sub-divisions. The UDC was brought out in different languages and which is estimated 30 different languages of the world. UDC was designed keeping in view the following purposes: To provide a method for arranging books on library shelves in an order which would be helpful to the users i. To provide a method of arranging sub-titles of the books themselves in a card catalogue and printed bibliographies. To classify the recorded knowledge. To retrieve the document or locate the document. Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan , a mathematician turned librarian and the father of library science in India was the creator of colon classification. The first edition of colon classification was published in Subsequently the other editions appeared in , , , and From time to time, Ranganathan introduced major changes in the scheme. With the result only few libraries even in India could adopt this scheme. Ranganathan developed the theory of facet analysis, demonstrating that analysis and synthesis could be applied to every basic class. The continuous research from to led to the publication of the first edition of CC in The second edition of CC was published in which has four parts. The third edition of CC incorporating the developments in the classification theory was published in Continued research in the theory of classification, as evident by the book entitled. The sixth edition of CC was published in did not have many additions. The much awaited seventh edition of CC which was supposed to be ready for publication and use as early as , could actually see the light of the day in Ranganathan, edition-7 Basic and Depth Version Vol. As the scheme was first published in , it is comparatively younger than some of the most famous schemes like DDC, UDC and Bliss bibliographical classification. Rather, it is interesting to observe that certain methods used in CC have been influenced considerably by the improvement work of other schemes. Use of library classification schemes in the ICT environment in selected libraries in national capital region a study.

Chapter 7 : Classification of Library Documents by Using the Web - The Research Publication

Cataloguing and Classification of Library Resources in the 21st Century: /ch Both traditional and digital libraries are the storehouse of information and indispensable in this age of computerization and digitization of information.

Video games and players must be discussed in as much depth as possible to provide a foundation for being able to have a discussion about anything involving video games or the people that play them. The way video games are currently talked about needs to be observed and understood so that it can be improved. Being able to understand and use them in any context is difficult, especially because of the complexity with which they are made, used and understood. Even though the title of this book relates directly to library and information science LIS, the first half of this book does not directly address these topics, and that is on purpose. Before a library can implement a video game program, the librarians need to first understand many aspects of video games. Does the library want to just bring entertainment? Is it for education or literacy? What is the audience? Are there health issues of the patrons? Is it a community group with health issues e. ADHD or Autism spectrum disorders? Without this knowledge, the librarians could set up a gaming program that is wildly unsuccessful, just because of a lack of understanding of the complexity of not just video games themselves, but how video games are used, and even the culture and surrounds them. This is just an example of how complicated working with video games can be. It gets even more complicated when research needs to be done on video games. Which video games are being researched? How is the sampling done? How can any of these questions be answered when there is currently no accepted standard on how games are categorized and classified, or the different ways in which people play games? Information professionals of which librarians are a part are uniquely suited to tackle some of these issues and improve the research literature not just for the field of LIS, but for all of video game literature. It is for all of these reasons that there needs to be a solid understanding of video games as a whole before specifics are discussed. There is never going to be an easy one size fits all solution. The first half of the book strives to establish this context, depth, and breadth of video games as a whole so that there can be more detail and attention paid in the second half, in an educated fashion, to the nuances that LIS can bring to video games. Understanding the current state of video games, not just from one point of view, is imperative to being able to create a future for research and video games, especially in the field of LIS. Without a current understanding of the lay of the land, understanding the information seeking behavior or information needs of video game players would be almost impossible. The hope is that this book will provide a foundation for which others can move forward. Classification of Games Why the need to classify things? Why classify games and players? Everyone already understands what a game is, so why does it have to be more specific? Players are people who play games! Let us just move on and not worry about this, right? But what about when the need for specifics starts coming out? Video games make people violent. Farmville Zynga, makes people violent? It is a different type of game that makes people violent? Classification and categorization is needed to ease communication for games as a whole. The millions of people that play games are all different in many, many ways, and being able to study, research, or talk about games requires knowing and understanding exactly what is being studied, researched, or talked about. While the definitions in this chapter are not the be-all end-all of the classification and categorization of games and gamers, it is hoped to provide enough of a foundation or starting point that there can eventually be consensus, or additional research done to actually provide a good framework for studying games and gamers.

Chapter 8 : Dewey Decimal Classification | library science | theinnatdunvilla.com

Findings of the study revealed that the cataloging and classification skills of the five library and information science graduates of BSU are generally proficient in the basic areas of descriptive cataloging, subject analysis and classification but found.

Newer classification systems tend to use the principle of synthesis combining codes from different lists to represent the different attributes of a work heavily, which is comparatively lacking in LC or DDC. The practice of classifying[edit] Library classification is associated with library descriptive cataloging under the rubric of cataloging and classification, sometimes grouped together as technical services. The library professional who engages in the process of cataloging and classifying library materials is called a cataloger or catalog librarian. Library classification systems are one of the two tools used to facilitate subject access. The other consists of alphabetical indexing languages such as Thesauri and Subject Headings systems. Library classification of a piece of work consists of two steps. Firstly, the "aboutness" of the material is ascertained. It is important to note that unlike subject heading or thesauri where multiple terms can be assigned to the same work, in library classification systems, each work can only be placed in one class. This is due to shelving purposes: A book can have only one physical place. However, in classified catalogs one may have main entries as well as added entries. Most classification systems like the Dewey Decimal Classification DDC and Library of Congress Classification also add a cutter number to each work which adds a code for the author of the work. Classification systems in libraries generally play two roles. Firstly, they facilitate subject access by allowing the user to find out what works or documents the library has on a certain subject. Until the 19th century, most libraries had closed stacks, so the library classification only served to organize the subject catalog. In the 20th century, libraries opened their stacks to the public and started to shelve library material itself according to some library classification to simplify subject browsing. Some classification systems are more suitable for aiding subject access, rather than for shelf location. For example, Universal Decimal Classification, which uses a complicated notation of pluses and colons, is more difficult to use for the purpose of shelf arrangement but is more expressive compared to DDC in terms of showing relationships between subjects. Similarly faceted classification schemes are more difficult to use for shelf arrangement, unless the user has knowledge of the citation order. Depending on the size of the library collection, some libraries might use classification systems solely for one purpose or the other. In extreme cases, a public library with a small collection might just use a classification system for location of resources but might not use a complicated subject classification system. Instead all resources might just be put into a couple of wide classes travel, crime, magazines etc. This is known as a "mark and park" classification method, more formally called reader interest classification. Notation can be pure consisting of only numerals, for example or mixed consisting of letters and numerals, or letters, numerals, and other symbols. This is the degree to which the notation can express relationship between concepts or structure. Whether they support mnemonics: For example, the number 44 in DDC notation often means it concerns some aspect of France. For example, in the Dewey classification The degree to which the system is able to accommodate new subjects. The length of the notation to express the same concept. Speed of updates and degree of support: The better classification systems are frequently being reviewed.

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library of congress classification outline. class z - bibliography. library science. information resources (general) (click each subclass for details).