

Exploring Probability of Developing a Standard Program to Classify Books/Documents According to Colon Scheme of Classification ED.6. Using PHP Environment

Saiyed Faeem Ali, Dr. Bindu Lodha

Abstract— The library classification is the basic tool for organizing and exploring the documents stored in a library. In modern times they are the navigation tools for locating and retrieving documents in more precisely and relevantly. In the era of ICT, other than Colon classification, the electronic versions of the DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) and UDC (Universal Decimal Classification) make it possible to realize the potential of library classification to improve subject retrieval; however, much of the renewed interest in classification as an organizing and retrieval device for information resources has been sparked by the growth in usage of the Internet and World Wide Web. Apart from the traditional classification schemes, there are a number of special classification scheme which have been devised for organizing information resources in special subjects or disciplines.

The main reason is that the traditional schemes have very little scope to provide sufficient details of any specific areas, so special classification schemes are becoming popular. It can deal with different aspects and vocabularies of a subject and therefore can meet special user's requirements by arranging the order. However, some drawbacks such as irregular revision, limited documentation regarding support, training and so on may restrict the use of special classification schemes.

The main objective of the investigation was to study the organization of knowledge in the CC on the basis of the data available in library classification. As the study is a time bound program, it is confined to Social Sciences, and they are primarily concerned with human relationships. Academicians generally consider the Social Sciences as one of the main areas of knowledge. The CC includes Education, Educational Psychology, Geography, History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology and Law under Social Sciences. A layman cannot use it unless he gets proper training. Though the class numbers according to the CC are expressive, flexible and coextensive, the process of classification is complex to some extent. The arbitrary fixing of ordinal values for different lands of digits inhibits proper filing sequence. The use of the CC in shelf arrangement of books is rather a complicated process.

Index Terms— DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification), UDC (Universal Decimal Classification), CC (Colon Classification)

I. INTRODUCTION

Colon Classification is one of the most systematic schemes of Library Classifications used in many libraries in India and a few libraries abroad as well. This was devised by the late Dr.

Saiyed Faeem Ali, Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research, Udaipur-313024, Rajasthan

Dr. Bindu Lodha, Assistant Professor Department of Library and Information Science, Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research, Udaipur-313024, Rajasthan

S.R. Ranganathan. He found the existing scheme of library classification unable to cope with the multidimensional dynamic growth of universe of subjects. Colon Classification proceeds in a different manner in spite of enumerating all possible subjects and their sub-divisions, it analyses the subject in its various components and places them under five fundamental categories known as personality, matter, energy, space and time. To connect or to synthesize the various components of a subject, different connection symbols have been provided. Readymade class numbers are also available, but to build a class number, one has to analyze and pick up the possible isolates belonging to different fundamental categories which are then put together with the help appropriate connecting symbols. According to Ranganathan, Library Classification is the translation of the name of the subject of a book into preferred artificial language of ordinal numbers. The need for the classification system is much more in today's electronic environment than ever before.

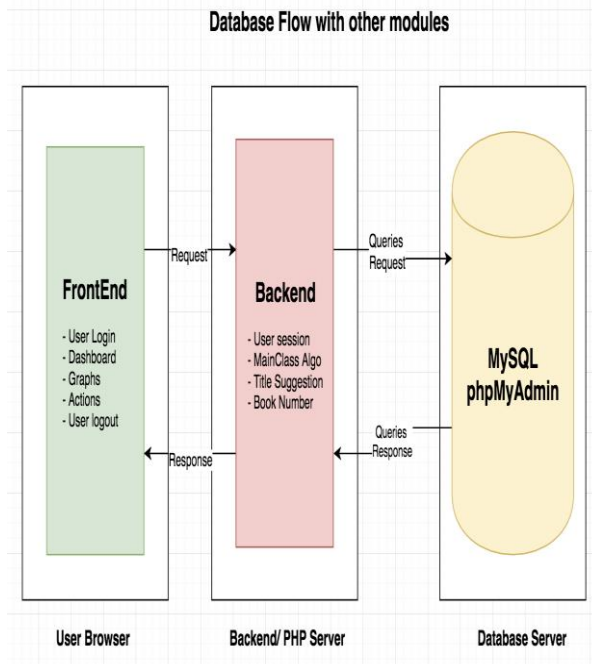
II. LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES:

The gathering in the libraries of any obvious size is sorted out as indicated by some framework, and this plan is for the most part alluded to as grouping. Arrangement gives formal and organized access to the racks. An entire guide of any zone of information, showing every one of its ideas and their connections is known as arrangement plans or frameworks. In the present examination the significant library characterization plans which are attempted are as per the following:

1. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
2. Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)
3. Colon Classification (CC)

COLON CLASSIFICATION:

S R Ranganathan (1862-1972), a mathematician turned bookkeeper and the dad of library science in India was the maker of colon characterization. The main release of colon order was distributed in 1933. In this manner alternate releases showed up in 1939, 1950, 1952, 1957, 1960 and 1987. Now and again, Ranganathan presented real changes in the plan. With the outcome just couple of libraries even in India could embrace this plan. Ranganathan built up the hypothesis of aspect investigation, exhibiting that examination and union could be connected to each essential class. CC is a moderately new plan in somewhere around two regards, for example first concerning its time of root and second with respect to its philosophies. As the plan was first distributed in 1933, it is nearly more youthful than the



V. RESULT & DISCUSSION:

The CC uses mixed notation having a broad base. Co-extensive class numbers can be constructed for micro subjects using the CC. There are adequate provisions for systems and specials, environment divisions, interpolation and extrapolation, book numbers, speciators, etc. The CC provides a system book numbers for individualization of documents having the same ultimate class numbers. Individualization is done using the characteristics like language, form, year of publication, volume number, accession number, etc. As far as Main class order is concerned, the DDC is poor in its arrangement. Social Science subjects in DDC lack proper place and are unrelated and confused. Hence, the CC is recommended for Social Science libraries. Because the subjects are well collocated in the CC. Dr SR Ranganathan invented the concept of facet analysis. This conscious approach has been followed in the CC. Hence the CC is recommended for the classification of Social Science subjects.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the above discussed points it is concluded that colon classification provides a system book numbers for individualization of documents having the same ultimate class numbers. Hence, the CC is recommended for Social Science libraries. Because the subjects are well collocated in the CC. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialize PHP. A layman cannot use it unless he or she gets proper training. Though the class numbers according to the CC are expressive, flexible and co-extensive, the process of classification is complex to some extent. The arbitrary fixing of ordinal values for different lands of digits inhibits proper filing sequence. Finally it is observed that the use of the CC in shelf arrangement of books is rather a complicated process.

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