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PALANI
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY**

**LEARNING RESOURCES
LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING**

DESCRIBE THE DEFINITION, FUNCTION, NEED, OBJECTIVES & VARIOUS METHODS OF LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

Content of Table: Definition of Library Classification, Need for Library Classification, Purpose, and Function of Library Classification, Various methods of Library Classification.

The term classification is originated from the Latin word. This word is used in the ancient times of Rome to divide into separate parts on the basis of the property and importance.

Definition of Classification- “Classification is the mental act of identifying the objects as their attributes, forming their classes, and arranging the class in order. or “Classification is to organize things on the basis of equality and differentiation. ”

Definition of Library Classification

A library classification is organized on the same merits or differences so that the reader can easily access the book because it is difficult to find books without classification.

Definition of library classification according to Cutter - "Book classification is the act of collecting books composed on unchanged or similar subjects."

Definition of library classification according to JS Mills - Book classification is a mechanized act of saving time in the search of knowledge in literature. "

Definition of library classification according to W. S. Meril - "Book classification is the art of arranging books in their proper place."

Definition of library classification according to Ranganathan - "Library classification is the translation of the specific subject name of the book into a preferential language. There is also segregation of innumerable books on the specific subject with the help of some serial number.

Need for Library Classification

Classification in a library is very important because without it the work of the library is not able to run smoothly. Following is the requirement of library classification.

1. **Unlimited expansion of books** - In the modern era, the number of books is numerous and it is increasing daily and classification is necessary to control it.
2. **Subject complexity** - Currently, the complexity of subjects is increasing and classification becomes necessary to organize the subject with the subject concerned.
3. **For the purpose of the library** - Classification is necessary to fulfill the purpose of the library. Because all the work in it becomes simple.
4. **To increase the use of books** - Classification is necessary for the use of books in the library. The reader easily reaches the book by classification. Hence classification is helpful in book usage.
5. **For the configuration in auxiliary order** - Classification is necessary to place the book in auxiliary order i.e. near the related book, Ranganathan has said - "To configure books in auxiliary order" is the main objective of classification.
6. **Saving time** - In today's time, the reader lacks time, so the reader wants to reach the relevant book in minimum time and this classification becomes necessary. In the absence of classification, it may take the reader a long time to reach the book.

Purpose and Function of Library Classification

“The main purpose of classification is to configure books in subsidiary order.” The following are the objectives and functions of manual classification.

1. **Control over the expansion of books** - The main purpose and function of the classification are to control the increasing number of books in the library. It is difficult to control in the library where there is a lot of books, due to lack of proper classification.

2. **Aarranging in auxiliary order** - The main purpose and function of library classification are to organize books in a subsidiary order. The books are decorated in the proper place by classification.

3. **keeping the book in the proper place** - The reader can reach the book on time when it is located in the right place and the fulfillment of this purpose is possible by library classification.

4. **Providing the desired book to the reader** - The library classifies the reader to his desired book. This objective is not possible without classification.

5. **Assistance in book selection** - The library assists the reader in book selection by classification. In books arranged by classification, many books related to one subject are found in one place, so there is the ease in book selection.

6. **Assistants in catalog creation** - Library classification is helpful in the creation of catalogs.

7. **Saving time:** - The main purpose and function of classification are to protect the reader's time. The time of the reader is precious; he does not want to waste his time in finding the book, so the classification serves this purpose.

Various methods of Library Classification

Classification of books by the scholars of library science has given attention to Dr. Ranganathan, the following method of classification under Libraries Science:

1. Enumerative classification

2. Almost Enumerative Classification

3. Almost Faceted Classification

4. Rigidly Faceted Classification

5. Almost Freely Faceted Classification

6. Fully Faceted classification

1. **Enumerative classification** - The method in which the number "Readymade" is kept and does not allow any additional subtraction. That is, ready-made readymade numbers are available; an example of such a classification method is the Library of Congress classification.

2. **Almost Enumerative Classification** - In such a classification method, class N is almost made up, yet in it, a little number of manipulations are made, an example of this method is D.D.C. Such as D.D.C. If you want to make the number of History of Hindi Literature, then Hindi Literature will be found ready-made, but for History by bringing 09 from Table-1, you will have to make a number.

3. **Almost Faceted classification** - In this method, class N is almost ready-made, yet it also has the property of positive classification. An example of this method is U.D.C. is.

4. **Rigidly Faceted Classification** - The creator of such a classification method, Dr. Ranganathan Te, who adopted the Positive Classification System in the first sacrament version of his method Colon Classification and divided the entire knowledge world into facets. In such a classification method, subjects are divided into predetermined facets and the Facet Sequence is predetermined.

5. **Almost Freely Faceted Classification** - Under such a classification method, the 4th, 5th, 6th edition of Colon Classification is kept. In such a classification method, subjects are divided into predetermined facets but different Indicator Digit (additive sign) has been used for all facets.

6. **Fully Freely Faceted Classification** - The 7th edition of Colon Classification is kept under such a classification method. In such a classification method, subjects are divided into facets and Facet Sequence is determined later.

The classification has its own special importance in library science because it is difficult to find books without classification. At present, many methods are prevalent for library classification and classifier becomes required to know about its various methods for classification tasks.

Some of the Prominent Library Classification Schemes

Here are some prominent library classification schemes:

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC): The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world. Created by Melvil Dewey in the late 19th century, it organizes library materials into ten main classes covering various subject areas. Each main class is further divided into subclasses and numerical codes, providing a hierarchical structure for organizing resources on library shelves. The DDC covers a broad range of subjects and is particularly popular in public and school libraries. It offers a systematic and efficient way to categorize and retrieve materials, enabling users to locate resources based on their subject areas. The DDC continues to be updated and revised to reflect evolving knowledge domains, ensuring its relevance in the modern information landscape.

Library of Congress Classification (LCC): The Library of Congress Classification (LCC) is a widely used library classification system primarily employed in academic and research libraries in the United States. Developed by the Library of Congress, it organizes library materials into classes, subclasses, and alphanumeric codes, providing a detailed and comprehensive subject classification across various disciplines. The LCC covers a vast range of subjects, allowing for precise categorization and organization of resources. It utilizes a combination of letters and numbers to represent subjects, enabling librarians and users to locate materials within specific subject areas. The LCC provides a robust framework for organizing and accessing information, supporting research and scholarship in academic settings. It is continually updated to incorporate new knowledge and emerging areas of study, ensuring its ongoing relevance in the evolving field of information organization.

Universal Decimal Classification (UDC): The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is a widely adopted bibliographic and library classification system developed by Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine. The UDC combines elements of the Dewey Decimal Classification and other classification systems to create a comprehensive and flexible approach to knowledge organization. It classifies library materials based on subject matter, utilizing a numerical notation system that allows for detailed classification and precise retrieval of resources. The UDC is

known for its multilingual capabilities, enabling it to be used internationally. With its extensive coverage of subjects, the UDC is utilized in various types of libraries, information centers, and databases, supporting efficient access to knowledge across disciplines and languages. The UDC is regularly updated to accommodate new areas of knowledge and evolving information needs.

Colon Classification: Colon Classification, created by S.R. Ranganathan, is a faceted classification system designed to organize and retrieve information resources efficiently. It focuses on the relationships between subjects and emphasizes the use of facets, which are aspects or characteristics of a subject, to classify materials. The classification system utilizes a combination of alphanumeric codes and symbols to represent subjects and their facets, allowing for a granular and precise organization of resources. Colon Classification offers a flexible framework that can adapt to different subjects and accommodate evolving knowledge domains. It is particularly useful in specialized libraries and information centers where subjects can be complex and multidimensional. By employing a faceted approach, Colon Classification provides a comprehensive method for classifying materials based on their subject content and characteristics, facilitating effective information retrieval.

A library classification scheme plays a vital role in organizing and categorizing the vast array of resources found in libraries. It provides a systematic framework for arranging materials based on subject content, allowing users to locate relevant resources efficiently. Classification schemes offer a range of benefits, including facilitating resource discovery, enabling effective collection management, promoting knowledge sharing between libraries, and supporting browsing capabilities. From traditional schemes like the Dewey Decimal Classification and Library of Congress Classification to more specialized approaches such as Bliss Classification and Colon Classification, each scheme brings its own unique features and advantages. As libraries continue to adapt to evolving information landscapes, classification schemes evolve as well, incorporating new subjects and refining existing structures. Ultimately, library classification schemes are instrumental in enhancing access to information, supporting research, and promoting the overall organization and usability of library collections.

DDC Classification Scheme & System

DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) originated in 1876 AD. This method was developed by Melvil Dewey, he is the father of library science.

When there was no standardized Classification Scheme to classify the world of knowledge, DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) was created by Melvil Dewey, which worked to classify the entire knowledge world.

Melvil Dewey has divided its Classification Scheme into 10 main classes. Its first edition was published in 1876 and so far its 23rd edition has been published.

Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme

DDC has some important features which are as follows

1) Decimal Classification - Dr. Melvil Dewey used Decimal in his Classification Scheme after three digits, due to which it is known as Decimal Classification.

Dewey decimal classification (DDC) | DDC Classification Scheme by Library Academy [Library Science](#)-30 June

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1) Decimal Classification - Dr. Melvil Dewey used Decimal in his Classification Scheme after three digits, due to which it is known as Decimal Classification.

2) Enumerative Pattern - DDC is a fully enumerative scheme in which Ready Made No. for all subjects has given. Hence it is called Enumerative Classification Scheme.

3) Pure Notations - Use of only one type of notation in DDC is accepted and Indo Arabic Numbers (0,1,2,1,3,4,5,6,7,6,8,9) Are used only and it is through these that the squares are made.

4) Outlines of Main Classes - In DDC, Decachotomy (division into ten classes) method is used to divide the knowledge of the whole world.

Which is as follows -

000 - GENERALITIES & COMPUTER SCIENCE

100 - PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

200 - RELIGIONS

300 - SOCIAL SCIENCES

400 - LANGUAGES

500 - NATURAL SCIENCES & MATHEMATICS

600 - TECHNOLOGY (APPLIED SCIENCES)

700 - THE ARTS

800 - LITERATURE & RHETORIC

900 - GEOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY & HISTORY

5) Division of Main Class- Each main class in DDC has been further divided into 10 departments. Like

300 - Social Science

310 - Statistics

320 - Political Science

330 - Economics

340 - Law
350 - Public Administration
360 - Social Problems and Service
370 - Education
380 - Commerce
390 - Customs, Etiquette, Folklore

6) Helping Tables - Class No. of DDC To make it more effective, the 16th has also introduced a total of 7 types of tables. However, Table 7 is removed from the 22nd ceremony.

Table.1 - Standard Sub Divisions

Table.2 - Areas

Table.3 - Sub-divisions of Individual Literature

Table.4 - Sub-divisions of Individual Languages

Table.5 - Racial, Ethnic, National Groups

Table.6 - Languages

Table.7 - Persons.

7) Relative Index - A special type of index is used in **DDC which is called Relative Index**. In which the synonyms of all subjects are also used.

8) NO connecting Symbol - It does not use any type of connecting symbol like CC. A decimal is used after just three digits in it.

9) Simple Scheme - **DDC is much simpler than other methods** which are easy to remember, write, and type in class.

10) International Classification Scheme - **DDC is called International Classification Scheme** as it is often the countries of the world that accept its basis.

In terms of the **characteristics of DDC**, Drown sir has said that **DDC is the most ubiquitous and established method among all classification methods**. And the truth of this thing is known only by its popularity.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION - INTRODUCTION

The Library of Congress Classification (LCC) is a system of library classification developed by the Library of Congress. It was developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to organize and arrange the book collections of the Library of Congress. Over the course of the twentieth century, the system was adopted for use by other libraries as well, especially large academic libraries in the United States. It is currently one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world. The Library's Policy and Standards Division maintains and develops the system¹. In recent decades, as the Library of Congress made its records available electronically through its online catalog, more libraries have adopted LCC for both subject cataloging as well as shelving.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE

Library of Congress Classification is an enumerative system of library classification which classifies by discipline, i.e. a system that lists numbers for single, compound, as well as complex subjects.

Main classes of LCC represent major disciplines which are divided into subclasses which are further divided into divisions. Such a categorization creates a hierarchical display for LCC, progressing from the general to the specific. Levels of hierarchy in the schedules are indicated by indentions.

The schedules of LCC were developed independently by the different group of subject specialists based on the “literary warrant” of the materials already in, and being added to, the Library of Congress. Therefore, each schedule stands on its own with some differences from discipline to discipline; because of their intrinsic peculiarities.

Main Classes

LCC divides the entire field of knowledge into 21 main classes, each identified by a single capital letter of

the alphabet⁶. The letters I, O, W, X, Y have not been assigned subject areas but could be used for future expansion.

TWENTY-ONE MAIN CLASSES OF LCC	
A	General Works
B	Philosophy. Psychology. Religion
C	Auxiliary Sciences of History
D	World History and History of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc.
E	History of the Americas
F	History of the Americas
G	Geography. Anthropology. Recreation
H	Social Sciences
J	Political Science
K	Law
L	Education
M	Music and Books on Music
N	Fine Arts
P	Language and Literature
Q	Science
R	Medicine
S	Agriculture
T	Technology
U	Military Science

V	Naval Science
Z	Bibliography. Library Science. Information Resources (General)

Subclasses

Each of the main classes, with the exception of E and F, is further divided into subclasses, which represent disciplines or major branches of the main class. Most subclasses are denoted by two letter, or occasionally three-letter combinations. For example, following are some subclasses of class **P**.

Class P -- Language and Literature	
Subclass	
P	Philology. Linguistics
Subclass	
PA	Greek language and literature. Latin language and literature
Subclass	
PB	Modern languages. Celtic languages and literature
Subclass	
PC	Romanic languages
Subclass	
PD	Germanic languages. Scandinavian languages
Subclass	
PE	English language
Subclass	
PF	West Germanic languages
Subclass	
PG	Slavic languages and literatures. Baltic languages. Albanian language
Subclass	
PH	Uralic languages. Basque language
Subclass	
PJ	Oriental languages and literatures
Subclass	
PK	Indo-Iranian languages and literatures
Subclass	Languages and literatures of Eastern Asia, Africa, Oceania

PL	
Subclass PM	Hyperborean, Native American, and artificial languages
Subclass PN	Literature (General)
Subclass PQ	French literature – Italian literature – Spanish literature – Portuguese literature
Subclass PR	English literature
Subclass PS	American literature
Subclass PT	German literature – Dutch literature – Flemish literature since 1830 – Afrikaans literature – Scandinavian literature – Old Norse literature: Old Icelandic and Old Norwegian literature – Modern Icelandic literature – Faroese literature – Danish literature – Norwegian literature – Swedish literature
Subclass PZ	Fiction and juvenile belles lettres

Divisions

Each subclass is further subdivided into divisions that represent components of the subclass to specify form, place, time & subtopics. These are denoted by integers 1-9999, some with decimal extension. Some subtopics may also be denoted by a Cutter number (e.g., .S35).

For example, following are some divisions of subclass PK.

Subclass PK

PK1-(9601) Indo-Iranian philology and literature

PK1-85 General

PK101-2899 Indo-Aryan languages

PK101-185 General

PK(201)-379 Vedic

PK401-976 Sanskrit

PK1001-1095 Pali

PK1201-1409.5 Prakrit

PK1421-1429.5 Apabhramsa

PK1471-1490 Middle Indo-Aryan dialects

PK1501-2899 Modern Indo-Aryan languages

PK1550-2899 Particular languages and dialects

PK1550-1569 Assamese

PK1651-(1799) Bengali

PK1801-1831.95 Bihari

PK1841-1870.95 Gujarati

PK1931-2212 Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani languages and literatures

PK1931-1970 Hindi language

PK1971-1979.5 Urdu language

PK1981-2000 Hindustani language

PK2030-2142 Hindi, Hindustani literatures

PK2151-2212 Urdu literature

Schedule Format

There are 41 printed volumes of individual classification schedules for the main classes and subclasses of LCC. Each print schedule consists of a preface, a contents page, broad outline of the schedule, followed by the main body of the schedule, tables, and index.

Preface

The preface gives the history of the schedule and the changes from previous editions.

Contents Page

The contents page lists the outline, subclasses, tables, and index for the schedule.

Outline

The outline consists of a detailed summary of the topics as well as subtopics. First, there is a broad outline with subclasses, which serves as the table of contents in the print schedules. It is followed by a detailed outline with 2 or 3 levels of hierarchy.

The Body of the Schedule

Different group of subject specialists were responsible for the development of individual classes, therefore a given class may display unique features. The use of tables and the degree and method of notational synthesis often vary from schedule to schedule. However, certain features are shared by all schedules: the overall organization, the notation, the method and arrangement of form and geographic divisions, and many tables. The organization of divisions within a class, subclass, or subject originally followed a general pattern, often called Martel's seven points. Briefly, these are. (1) general form divisions: periodicals, societies, collections, dictionaries or encyclopaedias, conference, exhibition or museum publications, directories, yearbooks, etc.; (2) theory, philosophy; (3) history, biography; (4) treatises or general works; (5) law, regulation, state relations; (6) study and teaching, research; and (7) special subjects and subdivisions of subjects. Subsequent additions and changes have clouded this pattern to some extent, but it is generally still discernible. Since the development of K (Law) schedules, legal topics relating to specific subjects have been moved to class K (Chan 2007). This pattern of arrangement is a progression from the general to the specific.

Indentation of captions is used throughout the schedules and is important in showing the hierarchical relationships to topics and subtopics. Notes may accompany LC class numbers and headings. They can indicate the scope of that number or may refer the classifier to another number or section of the schedule⁷.

Tables

Tables are used extensively in LCC to allow to assign a more specific number and to allow for sub-arrangement of similar topics without the need to print the same instruction repeatedly, thereby saving space.

Tables in LCC can be categorized into three types: Internal tables, External tables, and Tables of general application.

Internal tables appear within the text of the schedule that applies to a specific subject or span of numbers. External tables appear at the end of the schedule, before the index, that applies to various subjects in a class or subclass. Tables of general application appear in Classification and Shelf listing Manual⁸ which are applicable throughout the schedules. Tables of general application include the biography table, the translation table, and the geographic tables based on

Cutter numbers.

Biography Table	
.x	Cutter number for the biographee
.xA2	Collected works. By date
.xA25	Selected works. Selections. By date. Including quotations
.xA3	Autobiography, diaries, etc. By date
.xA4	Letters. By date
.xA5	Speeches, essays, and lectures. By date. Including interviews
.xA6- Z	Individual biography and criticism. By main entry. Including criticism of selected works, autobiography, quotations, letters, speeches, and interviews, etc.

Index

There is a detailed index accompanying each schedule in the back of the print version. Index entries refer to a specific LCC number in that schedule. It is important to note that there is no index to the LCC schedules for the print version. A combined index for the entire scheme exists only in the online version accessible and browsable through the Classification Web⁹.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION NOTATION

The notation of a classification scheme is the series of symbols that stand for the classes, subclasses, divisions, and subdivisions of classes.

Symbols

LCC uses a mixed alphanumeric notation of the Roman capital letters, Arabic numerals, and a dot (.) to construct call numbers. A single letter denotes a main class and most subclasses are designated by double letters. Triple-letter combinations have been used only for some subclasses in D and K schedules. Divisions within subclasses are denoted by Arabic numbers; they are used integrally, from 1 to 9999 if necessary, with gaps left liberally to accommodate new topics as

they arise¹⁰. A decimal extension is used when it is necessary to insert a topic between two consecutive whole numbers. Further subdivision is indicated by adding Cutter numbers (a combination of a capital letter and one or more numerals). This completes the class number part of the call number. The call number is completed by adding an item number or book number to the class number which is based on the main entry (primary access point, the author or title) in the form of an alphanumeric Cutter number, plus, in most cases the year of publication.

Expressiveness

Expressiveness has to do with the capacity of the notational system to “express” the hierarchical and coordinate relationships of the subjects which the notation represents. The LCC notation has limited expressiveness in comparison to other universal book classification schemes and, especially in comparison to the DDC¹¹. LCC notation is not hierarchical beyond the class-subclass level, i.e. LCC notation does not reflect all the general-specific relationships that are inherent in the classification scheme.

Hospitality

Hospitality has to do with a notation’s capacity to accommodate new concepts or subjects as necessary in the schedules. It should allow for the insertion of both subordinate and coordinate subjects¹². In this sense, the hospitality of the LCC notation is enormous; provisions for new subject matter can be easily added to the system. At the level of main class letters I, O, X, and Y have not been assigned to any subjects and are available for later use. At the level of the subclass, gaps have been left between two-letter combinations, which can be used for future expansion. Also, there is an option of interpolating three-letter combinations to denote new subclasses. Subclasses can be further expanded by the use of decimal extension and Cutter numbers.

Mnemonics

These are memory-aiding devices used in the notation of classification schemes that enable an enquirer to associate a certain symbol arrangement with a certain subject concept. They may occur by the use initial

letters to indicate certain classes. LCC notation lacks mnemonic aids. Some use of mnemonics can be seen in Class A, where the second letter of the subclass is taken from the name of the subject covered. For example, AC for Collections, AE for Encyclopaedias, AN for Newspapers, AS for Societies, etc.

Brevity

Brevity refers to the length of the notation to express the same concept. Notation should be as brief as possible. LCC notation results in relatively brief class numbers when compared to other classification schemes like DDC. It allows more combinations and greater specificity without long notations.

The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) Scheme

The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme of classification was developed in the year 1895 by the Belgium Barrister Paul Otlet and Nobel Prize winner Henri La Fontaine. The UDC is peculiar in the sense that it consists of a combination of both enumerative and faceted characters of the schemes. Hence, it is designated as an Almost-Faceted Scheme of Classification. The UDC is derived from DDC as universal since it encompasses the whole field of knowledge. It is the multi-lingual general classification tool for organizing all kinds of recorded knowledge in the library. It is an international classification system mainly developed for the purpose of indexing and arranging an enormous card bibliography, which not only includes books but also all kinds of documents, periodical articles, patents, trade [catalogues](#), abstracts, and other micro documents in more than 28 different international languages.

The International Institute of Bibliography (IIB) was organized under the aegis of an International Conference on Bibliography held in Brussels in 1895. One of the main objectives was to devise a scheme of classification for its use in indexing world literature. The existing schemes of classification were found inadequate for the purpose; therefore, it is an international extension and adaptation of the DDC, initially by two Belgians, Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontaine. The first edition appeared in French in 1905 as *Manual du Repertoire Bibliographique Universel*, which has 33,000 sub-divisions. The second edition was also published in French, containing 70,000 sub-divisions. The third edition was published in German in 7 volumes of tables and three volumes of alphabetic index containing 140,000 sub-divisions. Complete editions have also appeared in French, Spanish, and Japanese languages. The publication of the English translation was started in 1943 and entitled “Universal Decimal Classification,” and was designated as the fourth international edition. The British Standards Institution published the

third revised edition of the abridged English Edition in 1961. The Abridged edition of the UDC has been published in 13 different languages.

Purpose of UDC

The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) serves multiple purposes that contribute to the efficient organization and retrieval of information. These purposes include:

UDC provides a systematic method for arranging books on library shelves. Assigning unique decimal numbers to various subjects allows for logical and consistent placement of books, enabling users to easily locate relevant materials within a library's collection.

UDC facilitates the arrangement of sub-titles or subject headings in catalogues and printed bibliographies. By utilizing the decimal classification system, UDC enables the grouping related subjects and provides a standardized way to present information about books and other resources, making it easier for users to identify relevant materials.

One of the primary purposes of UDC is to classify recorded knowledge. It offers a comprehensive and hierarchical framework that covers a wide range of subjects and disciplines. By assigning unique numbers to specific topics, UDC allows for the systematic organization of knowledge, enabling users to explore related subjects and discover new areas of interest. UDC plays a crucial role in information retrieval by providing a means to locate [documents](#). Each subject in UDC is assigned a specific code, allowing users to search for and retrieve documents based on their subject classification. This systematic approach saves time and effort, as users can quickly access relevant information without having to rely solely on text-based searches.

The Universal Decimal Classification serves as a valuable tool for organizing and accessing information across various domains, contributing to the effective management and dissemination of knowledge.

Features of UDC

The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) has several distinct features contributing to its practicality, flexibility, and international standardization. These features include:

- UDC is designed to meet the practical needs of organizing pamphlets, reports, and periodical literature. Rather than being based solely on theoretical principles, it focuses on the demands of real-world information management.
- UDC is considered the first Analytico-synthetic classification scheme. It combines analytical (breaking down subjects into specific topics) and synthetic (bringing together related topics) elements, providing a balanced approach to classifying knowledge.
- UDC emphasizes achieving co-extensive class numbers, which means providing detailed specifications within classes. This focus on granularity allows for precise subject representation, enabling users to locate specific information more effectively.
- UDC avoids the limitations of private classification schemes by offering a standardized and comprehensive system that covers all disciplines. It can be utilized in any library, providing a consistent framework for organizing information.
- UDC is a unified and integrated whole, offering a general classification scheme rather than a collection of specialized classifications. It provides a broad structure that can accommodate various subjects and disciplines.
- UDC reflects exhaustive enumeration in its schedule, ensuring comprehensive coverage of topics. It also incorporates provisions for synthesis or coordination, enabling the classification of interdisciplinary subjects and facilitating cross-disciplinary exploration.
- UDC allows for adjustments to meet specific needs, as the citation order within a class permits alternative treatment of subjects. This flexibility enables customization while maintaining consistency with the overall system.
- UDC employs synthetic devices, such as the colon (:), to facilitate the coordination of concepts. These devices minimize the rigidity of an enumerated classification scheme, providing more flexibility in classifying related topics.
- UDC is maintained and revised by an international body, ensuring continuous development and up-to-date relevance. The active cooperation of its users guarantees that the system remains current and responsive to evolving information needs.
- UDC employs a comprehensive vocabulary of terms, which aids in indexing and information retrieval. Standardized terminology enhances consistency and facilitates precise subject representation within the classification system.

Principles of UDC:

- It is a classification in the strict sense depending on the analysis of an idea and content so that the related concepts and groups of concepts are brought together and are arbitrary or haphazard systemization of alphabetical and other arrangements are avoided.
- It is a universal classification system for which an attempt has been made to include in it every field of knowledge not as a patchwork of isolates, self-sufficient specialists grouping but as an integrated pattern and correlated subjects.
- It is constructed on the principles of proceeding from general to the more particular revision of the whole human knowledge into ten main branches; each further subdivided decimally to the required degree.
- It is a practical system for the retrieval of information in which the order of subjects is not of much more importance than the provision for detailed specifications.
- It also accepts the principles of mutually exclusive classes, collection of related subjects, and consistency of approach.
- It has tried to remove national and racial basis to some extent by removing these factors and performing common facets.
- Its notation consists of Indo-Arabic numerals used decimally, allowing infinite hospitality and social sciences.
- It employs certain notational techniques by which it is possible to link simple main class or other main numbers with auxiliaries indicating place, time, and similar commands used for categories.

UDC Notations and Symbols:

The UDC is based on the Dewey Decimal Classification's outline and notational base. The basic notation of UDC consists of Indo-Arabic numerals 0-9 used decimally, the different mathematical symbols, and punctuation marks that have converted its notation into a mixed notation. The naught and decimal point have been omitted for convenience and have been implied. The numbers indicate 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—. UDC uses single-digit numbers, and every digit is a significant one. However, the use of different signs and symbols has added qualities to the notation of UDC.

Symbols	Expressed as	Significance
+	Plus	Connection of non-consecutive numbers
/	Stoke	Connection of consecutive numbers
:	Colon	Relation
[]	Square Brackets	Relation (Subordinate)
=	Equals	Language
(0)	Brackets Naught	Form
(0-9)	Brackets	Place
(=)	Brackets Equals	Race and Nationality
” “	Inverted Commas	Time
A-Z	A to Z	Individual Sub-divisions
–	Hyphen	Special Analytical numbers
.00	Point Double Zero	Point of View
.0	Point Naught	Special Analytical numbers

Structure of UDC

The whole universe of knowledge in UDC is divided into two categories.

Systematic Tables- The systematic tables are also called schedules which give the notational number of all basic classes from 0-9. The general order and nomenclature of the main table are the same as DDC. The whole universe of knowledge is divided into ten main branches denoted by decimal fractions and Indo-Arabic numerals. UDC uses one-digit numbers for the main class. The main class numbers and their subdivisions are divided by a continuous extension of the

decimal fraction on the principle of proceeding from general to specific. The practice of DDC to use a dot after every three digits has been retained in UDC. In UDC, the 4th class is kept vacant for future subjects.

Ten main Classes of UDC

0	Science and Knowledge. Organization. Computer Science. Information Science. Documentation. Librarianship. Institutions. Publications
1	Philosophy. Psychology
2	Religion. Theology
3	Social Sciences
4	Vacant
5	Mathematics. Natural Sciences
6	Applied Sciences. Medicine, Technology
7	The Arts. Entertainment. Sport
8	Linguistics. Literature
9	Geography. History

Revision Policy of UDC:

The Scheme is revised and updated from time to time by the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID). The development and maintenance of UDC is achieved by FID at Hague through its ultimate coordinating body i.e., Central Classification Committee. This committee is assisted in its work, directly or indirectly, by the National Committees, Special Subject Committees in each Country, and International Subject Committees. Thus, it follows a decentralized procedure for the revision of the UDC. The revision is done in the following three ways:

- Extension of topics by more detailed sub-divisions.
- Minor changes in the existing class numbers of sub-divisions.
- Starvation Policy introduced by Donker Duyvis. This policy assumes a fair state of collection and opportunity for re-classification. Donker Duyvis used the unused notation in the dynamic and rapidly changing the subject.

If the users of the UDC want to suggest amendments or extensions to the schedules, they have to suggest the same to a National Body in their respective Countries. The changes in the UDC are communicated to its users by a half-yearly bulletin titled Extensions and Corrections to UDC. From the end of 1991, responsibility and updating were assumed by a new organization, the UDC Consortium (UDCC), which publishes the bulletin, Extensions, and Corrections of the UDC.

Colon Classification:

Colon Classification (CC) is the brainchild of Shiyali Rarnamrita Ranganathan. It was [first published](#) in the year 1933 (Ranganathan, 1933). Till now, seven editions of CC have been published. The seven editions, as per their features, are grouped into three groups called versions (Gopinath, 1976).

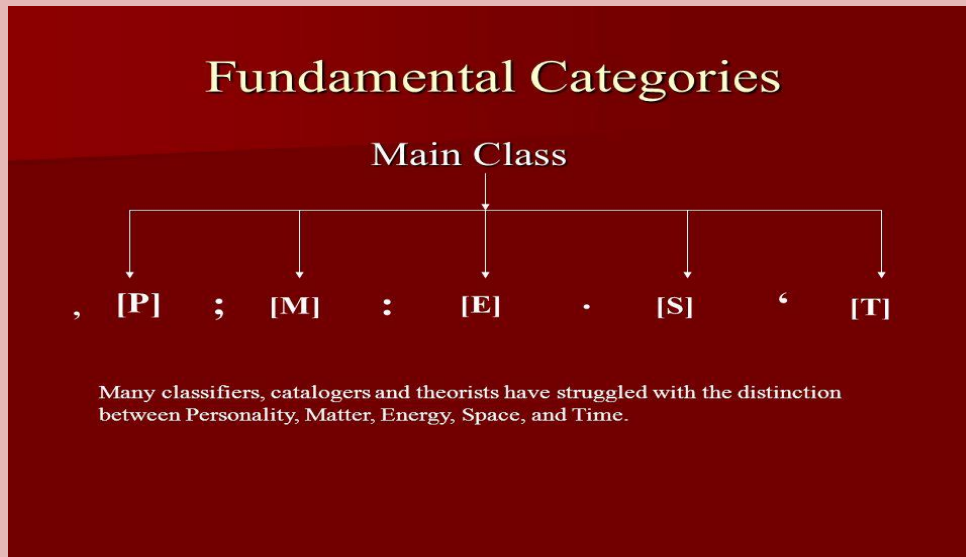
Version 1- Rigidly faceted classification schemes: First, second, and third editions of CC belong to this version. Editions of this version used only one facet indicator digit, i.e. Colon (:). That is the reason it got the name Colon Classification. Editions belonging to this version gave short schedules of basic subjects, few common isolates and a large number of special isolates.

Version 2- Almost freely faceted classification schemes: Fourth, fifth, and sixth editions of CC belong to this version. This version is called as almost freely faceted version because it used different facet indicator digits for different facets, such as:

<u>Facet</u>	<u>Indicator digit used</u>
i. Personality	, (Comma)
ii. Matter	; (Semi-colon)
iii. Energy	: (Colon)

- iv. Space . (Dot)
- v. Time ‘(Single inverted comma)

Editions of this version of CC also introduced the concept of Rounds and Levels to remove the severe rigidity.



Version 3 – Freely faceted classification schemes: The seventh edition of CC (Ranganathan, 1987), published in the year 1987 represents the third version. This edition incorporates findings of a dynamic theory of classification (Gopinath, 1976). Being a freely faceted classification scheme it has no rigid formula for compound subjects going with the basic subject.

The postulational approach: The universe of subjects as represented by documents is multi-dimensional. However, the documents can be arranged on the library shelves only in a linear manner. It is difficult to arrange the multidimensional universe of subjects in an uni-dimensional way. To overcome this difficulty, Ranganathan resorted to the postulational approach.

‘A postulate is a statement about which we cannot use either of the epithets ‘right’ or ‘wrong.’ We can only speak of a set of postulates as helpful or unhelpful’ (Ranganathan, 1962). Gopinath discusses the postulational approach and believes that it has provided objectivity and a scientific basis to CC (Gopinath, 1986). M. M. Kashyap reviews the development and impact of the postulational approach (Kashyap, 1986).

Postulate of Fundamental Categories: Ranganathan has based his CC on many postulates. The postulate of fundamental categories is one of them. According to Ranganathan, there are five and only five fundamental categories- viz. Time, Space, Energy, Matter, and Personality, which are defined by enumeration only (Ranganathan, 1989d). The number of categories, however, differs from person to person (Seetharama, 1972). These categories being postulates, have no scientific justification but are extremely useful in library classification. Ranganathan not only enumerated the fundamental categories but also recommended their sequence as PMEST. Hemalata Iyer analyzes this sequence in the context of user preferences. (Iyer, 1986). Based on the fundamental categories, Ranganathan developed the concept of facet analysis. Facet analysis is useful in designing faceted / analytico-synthetic classification schemes. Facet analysis has many more applications, which are described by Devadasan (1986). The terms representing fundamental categories may have different meanings in different subjects, however, Ranganathan used them with a specific context i.e.

Personality: Personality covers manifestations of wholeness, for example, chemical compounds, plants and animals and parts of them, languages religions, etc. The other Fundamental Categories are attributes of Personality.

Without Personality, there can be no organ, constituent, attribute, action, reaction, or incidence in space and time. Personality forms the basis, the host, locus of all other categories. In the main class, 'library and information science' (LIS), concepts like libraries, information sources, library personnel, and users form the locus to the other fundamental categories. That is the reason these isolates belong to the fundamental category, Personality.

The fundamental category, Personality, presents great difficulty in its identification. It is too elusive. It is ineffable (Ranganathan, 1989e). As it is difficult to identify the fundamental category, Personality, Ranganathan suggested the 'method of residues' for its identification.

Norman Roberts provides a definitional analysis of Personality and discusses the limitations of this concept (Roberts, 1969). Foskett (1961) and Grolier (1962) provide a critical evaluation of Personality.

Matter: Since the recent past name of the fundamental category Matter is replaced by Matter Property [MP]. Initially, as Ranganathan claimed, this fundamental category represented

materials only. Later on, two more manifestations of this category were identified, i.e. Matter Property and Matter Method. (Ranganathan, 1971). Library activities like classification, cataloguing, circulation, etc. for example, represent the property of the Personality of the library. So they belonged to Matter facet. The fundamental category of the Matter Method mostly manifests in science and technology subjects. For example, in the main class, 'geology' isolates like 'mechanical, seismological', etc. manifest as Matter Method isolates. Neelameghan and Gopinath (1967) discuss the problems in a grouping of [MP] isolates and solutions thereto.

Energy: The fundamental category, Energy, represents action. The action may be among and by all kinds of entities- inanimate, animate, conceptual, intellectual, and intuitive (Ranganathan, 1989f). In the main class 'library science,' computerization, preservation, management, etc., are examples of the manifestation of the fundamental category, Energy.

Space and Time: The fundamental category 'Space' represents the geographical area, and 'Time' represents the period.

Postulates of rounds and levels: Recurring manifestation of the aforementioned fundamental categories is required for classifying subjects of greater intention. This need is fulfilled by postulates of rounds and levels.

Postulate of rounds: According to this postulate, the fundamental category, Personality, Matter, and Energy, may manifest itself in one and the same subject more than once (Ranganathan, 1989g). Ordinarily, the fundamental categories, Space and Time, may manifest only once in the last round.

Postulate of levels: According to this postulate, the fundamental category, Personality, and Matter may manifest itself more than once in one and the same round within a subject (Ranganathan, 1989g).

Postulate of quasi-isolate: The name of the characteristics used to represent an isolated idea or a spectator is called quasi-isolate (QI). It is so called because it does not represent a true isolate

idea, e.g., the 'Personality' isolates of the main class 'Sociology' in the seventh edition of CC are first represented as (QI). These are, for example, 'By age', 'By residence', etc. (Ranganathan, 1987b). Similarly, in the main class 'Educational Psychology', the speciators are grouped under various quasi-isolates (QIs) (Ranganathan, 1987c). Sometimes a particular facet may have a large number of (QIs). When the number of (QIs) is large, the problem of their ranking arises. As a solution to this, Neelameghan and Gopinath (1966) suggested 'Group Strategy'. Group strategy is a useful method for grouping (QIs).

Postulate of Speciator: Speciator is an isolated idea used as a qualifier for an isolate or another speciator. When a sub-isolate, i.e., a qualifier to an isolate, has a possibility of going with more than one isolate, it is listed as speciator, instead of chain division, e. g. the sub-isolate 'computerized' can go with the isolates such as cataloguing, classification, circulation, etc. As such, the sub-isolate 'computerized' is listed as a speciator, only once and can be combined with any appropriate isolate as and when needed to form a class number for a compound subject.

Kinds of speciators: There are two kinds of speciators. Speciator kind 1 (Sp1) qualifies an isolated idea, e.g., 'branch' an (Sp1) may qualify the isolate 'library' in the main class LIS to represent the subject 'branch library'. The connecting symbol hyphen (-) is used to connect the speciator kind I to an isolate.

Speciator kind 2 (Sp2) qualifies the speciator kind 1, e.g., 'abstracting sources' is a speciator kind 1. It qualifies the isolated idea information sources. The proper name Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) is speciator kind 2, as it qualifies the speciator kind I 'abstracting sources.' Speciator kind two is attached to speciator kind one by using the connecting symbol 'equal to' (=). Neelameghan and Gopinath (1973) provide meaning and use of (Sp2) through a case study.

History of Colon Classification

Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan, the author of Colon Classification, began his career as a teacher of mathematics. However, in 1924, he was appointed Librarian of the University of Madras. He went to England in 1924 to study library science at the University of London, School of

Librarianship. Dissatisfied with the existing schemes of library classification, his experience led him “to think that a change was necessary for the basic principles on which schemes of classification are established. While in London, Ranganathan designed a layout for the new scheme and constructed the schedules of a few subjects for different facets as samples. In about a year, he found the colon device to be extremely useful. With the help of a few subject specialists, the schedules were completed in 1927. In 1932, the scheme was ready to be printed. Thus, in 1933, the first edition of colon classification was released. Till now, six editions, including the reprinting of the 6th edition, published in 1963 CC, have been published.

Different Editions of Colon Classification:

The Colon Classification (CC), first designed from 1924 to 1928 and published first in 1933 by the Madras Library Association, is now in its 7th edition, released in 1987. The sixth edition, still the most popular one, was published in 1960. A reprint with some amendments contained in an annexure was issued in 1963. This manual aims to be a guide to the use of CC -6 and explains the construction of class numbers by this edition (1963) which was reprinted in 1964 and 1969 by its publishers Asia Publishing House Bombay. Since 1989 this edition with its annexure has been reprinted many times by the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.

Editions	Year
1 st Edition	1933
2 nd Edition	1939
3 rd Edition	1950
4 th Edition	1952
5 th Edition	1957
6 th Edition	1960
7 th Edition	1987

Notational System:

The Notational System of Colon Classification used for assigning numbers to basic subjects consists of:

- 23 Roman small letters (a...z excluding i, l, o)
- 10 Indo Arabic numerals (0-9)
- 26 Roman Capital letters (A-Z)
- Bracketed numbers
- Indicator digit hyphen (-) and asterisk (*)

Z, 0 (zero), or 9 (nine) is used to represent an empty digit. T, V, X & Z are used as emptying digits; however, when these occur as initial digits, then they are deemed semantically rich digits. U, W, & Y have been postulated as empty-emptying digits.

The notational system used by CC to assign numbers to isolate as spectators consist of the following:

- Ten Indo-Arabic numerals(0—9)
- Twenty-Six Roman capital letters (A—Z)
- Twenty-Six Roman small letters (a—z excluding i, l, o)
- Bracketed Numbers
- Indicator digits * ” ←) & ‘ . ; , - = + → (

Colon Classification Index:

The index of CC refers only to elementary terms, never to compound subjects. The relative aspects of a subject are provided only in the form of class numbers, not being named as in DDC or UDC. CC6 has provided the following four indexes: General Index, Geographical Index, and Two Indexes to Natural Groups in Botany and Zoology. The entries have been arranged in word-by-word order following the principle of nothing before something.

Classes

The following are the main classes of CC, with some subclasses, the main method used to sort the subclass using the PMEST scheme and examples showing application of PMEST.

z [Generalia](#)

1 [Universe of Knowledge](#)

2 [Library Science](#)

3 [Book science](#)

4 [Journalism](#)

A [Natural science](#)

B [Mathematics](#)

B2 [Algebra](#)

C [Physics](#)

D [Engineering](#)

E [Chemistry](#)

F [Technology](#)

G [Biology](#)

H [Geology](#)

HX [Mining](#)

I [Botany](#)

J [Agriculture](#)

J1 [Horticulture](#)

J2 [Feed](#)

J3 [Food](#)

J4 [Stimulant](#)

J5 [Oil](#)

J6 [Drug](#)

J7 [Fabric](#)

J8 [Dye](#)

K [Zoology](#)

KZ [Animal Husbandry](#)

L [Medicine](#)

LZ3 [Pharmacology](#)

LZ5 [Pharmacopoeia](#)

M [Useful arts](#)

M7 [Textiles](#) *[material]:[work]*

Δ Spiritual experience and [mysticism](#) *[religion],[entity]:[problem]*

N [Fine arts](#)

ND [Sculpture](#)
NN [Engraving](#)
NQ [Painting](#)
NR [Music](#)
O [Literature](#)
P [Linguistics](#)
Q [Religion](#)
R [Philosophy](#)
S [Psychology](#)
T [Education](#)
U [Geography](#)
V [History](#)
W [Political science](#)
X [Economics](#)
Y [Sociology](#)
YZ [Social Work](#)
Z [Law](#)

LIBRARY CATALOGING

What is Library Catalogue?

A library catalogue is a tool [libraries](#) use to organize and provide access to their collection of books, journals, multimedia resources, and other materials. The catalogue serves as a searchable index of the library's holdings, providing users with a means of locating specific items, discovering new resources, and exploring related topics.

The term Library Catalogue has been formed from The Greek phrase “katálogos.” “Katálogos” is a Greek word that means “a list” or “a register.” The word has historical roots and was used in ancient Greece to refer to a list of events, people, or things. Later, the term evolved to include various forms of lists and registers, such as genealogies, inventories, and bibliographies.

A library catalogue is a list of books and other graphic material in a library arranged according to a recognized order and containing specific items of bibliographical information for identification and location of the material catalogued.

Definitions of library catalogue:

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan has defined the library catalogue as involving three aspects.

1. The list of;
2. Documents, -in a;
3. Library (single library or group of libraries).
- 4.

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, “A list of document in a library or in a collection forming a portion of it”.
ALA Glossary of Library Terms, “Catalogue is a list of books, maps etc. arranged according to some defined plane”.

James Duff Brown, “Catalogue is an explanatory logical arranged inventory and key to the books and there content and is to the books in a particular library”.

C.A Cutter, “A library catalogue is a list of books which is arranged on some definite plan”.

Margaret Maan, “A catalogue is a record of the material in library”.

L. Akers, “A catalogue is a record of the material in a library”.

L. Jalley, “A catalogue is a communication”.

Overall, the library catalogue is essential for both library staff and users. It helps librarians manage their collections, track borrowing and circulation patterns, and make informed decisions about future acquisitions. For users, the catalogue provides a means of discovering and accessing a wealth of information and resources, whether they are looking for a specific item or simply exploring a particular topic.

Functions of the Library Catalogue

A library catalogue is a fundamental tool for organizing and managing library resources. It provides several functions that are critical for the library's daily operations and for users to find and access materials they need. Some of the primary functions of the catalogue include:

- To record each work in a library by author, translator, editor, compiler, series, or by the corporate body as author under which entries are made and a reader likely to search for a book.
- To arrange author entries in such a way that a reader find all the work of an author together. (In a dictionary catalogue).
- Arrange subject entries so that light topics will fall together and the related topic will be correlated.
- Record the title of works when necessary, i.e., if it is a fiction or a famous work or if more than three authors, write it or if it is a completed or edited work.
- To employ cross reference, i.e., 'see' and 'see also', by which a reader may be guided from one entry or topic to the author.
- Provide a description of each book by mentioning the author, title, edition, imprint, collection, bibliography, and note when necessary.
- To list the call number (Class no+Author mark) by which books may be located or obtained.
- To work as a book selection tool for other comparatively new or small libraries.
- To help the research workers and readers know what materials are available on a given subject in the library.

Types of Library Catalogs

Author Catalog

Subject Catalog

Title Catalog

Dictionary Catalog

Keyword Catalog

Mixed Alphabetic Catalog

Systematic Catalog

Shelf List Catalog

Author Catalog

An author catalog is a type of library catalog that lists all the items in a library arranged by the author's name. It is a traditional way of organizing a library catalog and was commonly used in the past. This type of library catalog is useful when users know the author's name but not the book's title or subject matter. It also helps to keep track of all the books by a particular author. The advantages of an author catalog include its simplicity, ease of use, and ability to help users find resources by their favorite authors. Disadvantages include its limitation in cases where the user does not know the author's name, and it does not allow users to browse by subject matter.

Subject Catalog

A subject catalog is a specific type of library catalog that presents a complete listing of all the items in a library. These are arranged based on their respective subject categories, such as fiction, history, science, philosophy, etc. It offers users the convenience of browsing the catalog by topic or subject, particularly when they have a general notion of what they are seeking but are unaware of the author's name or the precise title. This type of catalog has several advantages, including its ability to facilitate the search process by enabling users to locate resources based on topic or category and its adaptability in accommodating various materials. However, it also has some limitations, such as its complexity, which necessitates a significant amount of time and effort to establish, and its reliance on standardized subject headings.

Title Catalog

A title catalog is a type of library catalog that lists all the items in a library arranged by the title of the book or resource. It is useful when users know the exact title of the book they are looking for but do not know the author's name or a book subject/category. The advantages of this type of library catalog include its ease of use and ability to help users locate resources by their specific title. The disadvantages include its limitation in cases where the user does not know the book's subject or the author's name.

Dictionary Catalog

A dictionary catalog is a form of library catalog that indexes all the items present in a library arranged alphabetically by author, title, and subject matter. It is an amalgamation of an author, subject, and title catalog. Users of the dictionary catalog can enjoy several benefits, such as its comprehensive coverage, which provides multiple access points to locate resources. However, this catalog does have its drawbacks, including its sophistication and reliance on standard subject headings.

Keyword Catalog

A keyword catalog is a form of library catalog that organizes all the items available in a library based on the associated keywords. It proves particularly helpful when users are searching for resources using specific keywords or phrases. The digital aspect of the keyword catalog offers many advantages, including its efficacy in enabling users to locate resources by their precise keywords, its versatility in accommodating diverse resource types, and its ability to be updated easily. Despite its many advantages, the keyword catalog is not without its drawbacks. One such disadvantage is its reliance on standardized keywords can also prove to be limiting, as some resources may not be appropriately represented by the designated keywords.

Mixed Alphabetic Catalog

Mixed alphabetic catalog forms are a type of library catalog that integrates various aspects of author, subject, title, and keyword catalogs. They prove beneficial when users have a general understanding of their research requirements but are uncertain about the precise title, author, or subject matter. The advantages of mixed alphabetic catalog forms entail their adaptability in accommodating diverse resource types and their capacity to provide multiple access points to help users discover resources. Nevertheless, their complexity and potential to confuse users represent their limitations.

Systematic Catalog

A systematic catalog is a library catalog that categorizes all items by a specific classification system. This type of catalog is particularly beneficial in instances where users seek resources on a particular subject or topic. The merits of this type of library catalog lie in its capacity to furnish a comprehensive inventory of resources about a specific subject or topic. It also offers a user-friendly interface for those unfamiliar with the classification system. However, it's worth noting that even the best classification systems have their unique challenges. For instance, one potential drawback of this system is that it may not always be intuitive for users to determine the

appropriate classification for a particular resource, leading to the misplacement of items and confusion among library patrons.

Shelf List Catalog

A shelf list catalog is a type of library catalog that lists all the items present in a library based on their physical placement on the shelves. It is particularly beneficial when users search for resources based on their physical location in the library. The advantages of a shelf list catalog comprise its capability to offer users a comprehensive listing of resources per their physical placement and its ease of use for individuals who are acquainted with the library's arrangement. Conversely, the drawbacks of a shelf list catalog include its limited efficacy in instances where users are unacquainted with the library's layout or when the library's collection is distributed across multiple locations.

Historical Development in the field of Catalogue codes

- The catalogue of the printed books of the Society of Antiquaries of London (1816), were supposed as the first true dictionary catalogue.
 - In 1841, British Museum Code published with the Rules for Compiling the Catalogue of Printed Books, Maps and Music in British Museum, London. Revised edition in 1936 reprinted in 1948 and 1951.
 - In 1852, Charles C. Jewett prepared a code of cataloguing with 39 rules.
 - In 1876, Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue was published containing 205 rules. Another edition was published in 1904 which contains 369 rules. It was the first American code to receive recognition.
- In 1934, Dr. S.R Ranganathan published Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) and in 1964, the 5th edition of the Catalogue code was published.
- In 1886, Prof. K. Dziatzka, published a cataloguing code in German which was translated into English and published in 1890.
 - In 1908, Anglo American Code (AA Code) jointly compiled by American Library Association and Library Association. This cataloguing rule was published as American and British Edition.

➤ In 1927, The Vatican Code came into existence after a decision taken for the preparation of a new catalogue of the printed books available in the Vatican Library (Rome).

In 1967, (AACR 1) Anglo-American cataloging rules jointly prepared by the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the Library Association, and the Canadian Library Association.

➤ In 1978, AACR-II Anglo-American cataloging rules jointly prepared by the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the Library Association, and the Canadian Library Association.

➤ In 1988 and again in 2002, AACR-2 has been updated. These revised editions are known as AACR-2R (2nd edition, 1988 revision and 2nd edition, 2002 revision).

➤ In 2003, (RDA) Resource Description & Access. RDA is the new cataloging standard that will replace the AACR-2R.

Contribution of Charles Ammi Cutter for the Development of Cataloguing Code

- During the year 1876 Charles Ammi Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) were published.

- Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) containing 205 rules.

- 4th edition of Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) published in 1904 from Washington, containing 369 rules.

- Cutter declared that "cataloguing is an art, not a science. No rules can take place of experience and good judgment but some of the results of the experience may best be indicated by rules."

- According to Henry A. Sharp "This is the first code of complete cataloguing practice for every kind of entry in a dictionary catalogue".

- As per Dorothy M. Norris "Cutter's rules are a sound exposition of the fundamentals of cataloguing and should be studied by all would be cataloguers".

- Dr. S R Ranganathan has remarked Charles Ammi Cutter as genius and his work Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) as classic and immortal.

Rules for author, title, subject, as well as description and on filling of entries are included.

- Cutter was the first person to recognize and recommend corporate body as an author. Cutter developed the rules for corporate authorship with new concepts and ideas.
- In Cutter rules the Corporate author is divided into four types.
- Cutter specified a list of objectives and definitions at the beginning of the catalogue code.
 - Rules for special materials like manuscripts, maps etc., mentioned by Cutter in his Cataloguing rules.
- Cutter's rules are the standard set of rules.

Vatican Rules for Development of the Cataloguing Code

The code was a result of a decision taken in 1927 to prepare a new catalogue of the printed books in the Vatican library (Rome.)

- For the development of this code the American experts and the American trained personnel were involved, because of which the code reflected American bias.
- Next to the Cutter's code Vatican Rules for cataloguing code was a complete and comprehensive code, covering all the aspects of cataloguing.
- This rule for cataloguing provided for entries (author, title, entries), description, subject heading and filing.
- The rules for subject cataloguing stated general principles and included instructions on forms and specific areas of applications .
- The Vatican cataloguing code also claimed as an international code.

Contribution of Seymour Lubetzky for Development of Cataloguing Code

Seymour Lubetzky's Cataloguing Rules and Principles were published in 1953. His criticism against the codification of cataloguing rules that they were full of complexities, redundancy, inconsistency and unnecessary elaboration was widely welcomed.

- In the year 1956 Lubetzky was appointed as a chairman of the committee and in 1960 he published first draft, under the title 'Code of Cataloguing Rules: Author and Title Entry'.
- Seymour Lubetzky' contributed in AACR-1. AACR-1 prepared by the American Library Association, The Library of Congress, The Library Association (London) and The Canadian Library Association and this was edited by Seymour Lubetzky. Lubetzky contributed from 1956-62, but later on he resigned due to difference of opinion on rules for institution.

Contribution of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan for Development of Cataloguing Code

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan published his Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) in the year 1934.

- CCC is a unique contribution of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. Before Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, there were no such catalogue codes ever produced In India.
- The 2nd edition published in 1945, this edition established the symbiotic relationship between classification and cataloging and developed the chain procedure for subject cataloguing and indexing.
- The 3rd edition published in 1951, this addition added rules for compiling union catalogue of periodical publications, abstracting periodical.
- The 4th edition of the Classified Catalogue Code was published in 1954. This edition of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan implemented the lay-out of Heading and Canons for a catalogue. The edition also provided the alternative rules for dictionary catalogue.
 - In 1964, the 5th edition of the Catalogue code appeared with additional rules for Dictionary Catalogue Code.
 - After 1964, the 6th edition in Classified Catalogue code Some amendments and additions made and published as Part N in 1974.

The foundation of the code is based on the normative principles and the Canons of Cataloguing.

- Ranganathan's Clasified Caltalogue divided into two parts :
 - 1. Classified Part : It is the main part. In this part main entries are arranged by numbers. This part covers the number entries and provide the rules for Call Number in Main Entries and Cross Reference Entries .
 - 2. Alphabetical Part: In this part entries are arranged alphabetically . This part contains alphabetical arrangement by titles, authors, series translators, collaborators, etc. It provides rules for Main Entry, Class Index Entries, Book Index Entries, Cross Reference Index Entries, for single volume, multi volume, composite books, periodicals, national bibliographies, union catalogue of books and periodicals, indexing and abstracting periodicals.

Anglo American Cataloguing Rules

Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-2) second edition (1978), was traced from Anglo American Cataloguing Code of 1908.

- This code was revised and published by ALA (American Library Association) cataloguing Rules in 1949. • In October 1961, after the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles

(ICCP), the new code appeared and published in 1967, which was named AACR (Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-I).

- In 1978, AACR –I was revised with some alterations and additional rules and published as AACR- 2.
- In 1978, AACR-2 prepared by ALA, The British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, The Library Association, and the Library of Congress was edited by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler.
- In 1988, some changes and additions were made in AACR- 2 edition and AACR -2R was published.
- AACR-2R has been updated by occasional amendments, and was significantly revised in 1988 and 2002. These revised editions are known as AACR-2R (2nd edition, 1988 revision and 2nd edition, 2002 revision) respectively. The 2002 revision included substantial changes to sections for non book materials. Annual updates began in 2003 and ceased with 2005.
