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ENHANCING CLASSIFIER WITH DEVELOPMENT OF COLON SCHEME

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Abstract

This paper will discuss the endeavors and plans of Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science for restoration of CC. Presents a concise history of the Scheme and clarifies its features. Discusses regions needing revamping for persistent revision and presence of CC. Additionally looks for input from LIS experts on the revision of the Scheme. These paper records important productions on classification by S. R. Ranganathan (1892-1972), veritably called the dad of Indian library development. It traces brief history of the seven editions of his progressive colon classification (CC) from 1928 to 1987. Seven editions are assembled into three developmental adaptations. It expresses the unique features of the CC as dependent on his profound investigation of the nature and growth of learning, and clarifies crafted by designing a classification framework into three progressive however demarcated planes of work, to be specific, idea, verbal, and notional planes.

Keywords: Revival, Scheme, Colon Classification, notional, Knowledge

1. INTRODUCTION

Dr S.R. Ranganathan (1892-1972), father of the Indian library development, was the most productive author and librarian of his time. His exemplary dedication and uncanny insights won him the acclaims of his friends the world over. His confirmation frames the bedrock of the present theory of the order. Extensive work on classification he did is age making, and creates a worldview next in importance just to spearheading work of Melvil Dewey (1851-1931). Perspectives, offers and research discoveries that he conveyed through the mechanism of books, diaries, reports, universal, workshops and addresses have infested and still comprise the center of our momentum information of the subject.

The colon classification (CC), conceived and created from 1924 to 1928, was first distributed by the Madras Library Association in 1933. Being a mathematician and a nearby

understudy of an inspiring instructor WCB Sayers (1881-1960) in the School of Librarianship and Archives, University College, London, classification thinks about attracted him most. In his later work he saw numerous likenesses among classification and science. In the meantime practical classification by the DDC did not slake his precise personality. That being an imprint and park framework, he could dole out more than one class number to a report particularly enshrining compound and complex subjects. It was an option as a matter of course for all such compound subject. This nullified the point of classification itself. Other than this, Ranganathan likewise discovered just an ostensible portrayal of Indian subjects in the scheme. WASPish predisposition in Dewey's framework is excessively notable, even today [1].



The starting points of the Colon Classification scheme lay in Ranganathan's disappointment with the library classification schemes of the occasions when he was an understudy at the University of London. Ranganathan found that the structure of Dewey decimal classification was not sufficiently adaptable for extension and for accommodating new developments known to man of ideas/subjects. He hit upon the idea of organizing subjects 'base up' inside every Basic subject (Main class) and turned out with the idea of aspects and manufactured a scheme dependent on the ideas of features and feature examination. The scheme which came to be known as Colon Classification (CC), since that was the main pointer digit that Ranganathan utilized in the initial three editions of the scheme, upset the way to deal with design of library classification schemes. CC was the principal general classification scheme to be designed explicitly based on Ranganathan's idea of Facet Analysis. Obviously a portion of the standards and techniques had been utilized in the U.D.C and to a restricted degree even in the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC); yet it was CC that proclaimed the start of another line of reasoning and turned into a defining moment in the history and development of schemes of classification.

He visualized that all information is included some essential and discrete ideas, which could be consolidated to develop class number to explicitly suit a record, rather than doling out it a foreordained readymade class number. Associating images as accentuation marks served his stray pieces. Sayers without a moment's delay complimented the idea of another technique, yet additionally cautioned him of work and persistence required for the enormous undertaking ahead. Back home in 1925, as the primary prepared librarian of the Madras University, he connected his scheme to the library, and increased long and solitary

experience of its development and application. It was first distributed in 1933 by the Madras Library Association (established in 1928) of which Ranganathan was the originator General Secretary. Second version distributed in 1939 was important as it unmistakably set out the theory and techniques for CC as officially distributed in his artful culmination, the 'Prolegomena to Library Classification' (1937). Third version turned out in 1950 when he had relocated to Delhi University. There he attracted a band of youthful and faithful devotee librarians who impressively advanced research in classification and connected his frameworks and techniques in their libraries. It was generally adopted in Delhi libraries. It drove him to dig at fairly progressively theoretical dimension of his classification theory distributed in gathering volumes and serials of the Indian Library Association of which he was the president.

2. FEATURES OF COLON CLASSIFICATION

The CC is a general scheme, which expects to group by order all subjects and all types of documents books, periodicals, reports, leaflets, microforms, and electronic media in a wide range of libraries. For bibliographic records, requiring profundity classification, it is particularly appropriate. Scheme is depicted as analytico-engineered which infers that it doesn't go in for making any comprehensive rundown of every single imaginable subject known at once, as was normally done back then. This impartially formulated and dynamic theory is enshrined extensively in his 'Prolegomena' (1937/1957/1967). For designing a classification framework, Ranganathan separated the work into three progressive planes. Idea plane is the message, verbal its appearance; notational plane its unmistakable portrayal in short hand images. Three Planes of Work Prior to Ranganathan classification design was considered as an instinctive field of a couple of propelled virtuosos. This is very evident from crafted by



Melvil Dewey (1851-1931), CA Cutter (1837-1903) and JD Brown (1862-1914). HE Bliss (1870-1955), who was independently committed to classification considers, based his 'Bibliographic Classification' (1944-1953) on some solidly formulated standards. Despite the fact that the primary release of the CC was generally founded on instinct, and tricky standards, however Ranganathan before long solidified the oblivious theory that went into creation of his CC from 1928 to 1933. The theory was encouraged in his masterpiece 'Prolegomena to Library Classification' (Madras Library Association, 1937). Through relative methodology and by identifying the best rehearsed in existing frameworks, he formulated entire panoply of ordinances and postulates for designing and assessing classification frameworks. In 1950 an extraordinary leap forward was accomplished in the design of classification by isolating it in three succeeding stages, called Planes.

(a) Idea plane: It is a reasoning, policy, and basic leadership stage. It is a central plane. The nature of work done here will decide the nature of a definitive item. Here is made scholarly investigation of the subject; qualities are chosen to break a subject into classes features and eventually into isolates organized discretely and efficiently into exhibits and chains. An 'isolate' is the littlest unit of learning in the CC; though an 'aspect' is a gathering of isolates acquired by the use of a solitary trademark. The sort and nature of attributes, and the request in which these are to be connected is controlled by Canons of Characteristics. These ordinances command that trademark picked as the premise of division ought to be applicable, target, and lasting; attributes ought to be connected arranged by general to explicit and each one in turn. 'Group of Exclusiveness' sets out that an entity ought to have a place with one and just a single cluster bit will maintain a strategic distance from cross-classification. This is required for rack classification. For characterizing databases and designing OPACs cross-classification is an aid. 'Supportive succession' group implies that aspects and isolates ought to be orchestrated in

a foreordained consistent arrangement yet one which is normal by the majority of the clients. Recorded occasions ought to be chronological, while UN part states can be in sequential request; living species might be displayed in the request of their advancement; synthetic components can be orchestrated by their nuclear numbers. Topographical substances can be orchestrated by the 'central of spatial contiguity'. Coins can be masterminded by their assumed worth. He found eight options to orchestrate elements in a supportive request. Chain is a grouping of elements in a continually diminishing request of their augmentation. World- - Asia- - South Asia- - India- - North India- - Delhi is a chain of classes. The 'Standard of Decreasing Extension' signifies chain should move from 'more extensive to smaller' or 'general to explicit classes'; and 'Ordinance of Modulation' signifies no connection in the chain ought to be missed. Division ought to be continuous and finely aligned. In the above chain, we ought not bounce structure India to Delhi precluding North India. Toward the finish of the work here we have a finely woven and thorough system all things considered.

(b) Verbal plane: Then the auditorium moves to the verbal plane to explain the discoveries of the idea plane in an unambiguous language. Language is the dress of thought, appropriately said Dr Samuel Johnson (1709-84), so accepted and acted Ranganathan who dependably urged librarians to learn and utilize specialized wording. Terms used to express a science ought to be present and free of homonyms and equivalent words making an idealistic ideal of coordinated correspondence in idea term relations. Ranganathan set out that terms utilized for classification frameworks ought to be made free of homonyms and equivalent words, and should be communicated and read in their specific situation; and for the most part ought to be nonpartisan not stubborn or basic. Last methods a classification ought not be esteem ridden. For instance, classification frameworks ought not utilize the terms significant/minor creators to classifications them, as Dewey did in his fourteenth release. Amusingly, the



wording in the CC is currently very dated, which presents issues in chain-ordering.

(c) National plane: Of the three planes, it is the most obvious plane. Ranganathan expected much from a notational framework as far as limit and advancement to speak to complex ideas. He vainly yearned that the documentation ought to faithfully and exhaustively decipher the subject of an archive in a language of ordinal digits. For him classification is likewise a kind of interpretation. He overloaded it with work however consigned it as hireling of the idea plane. In any case, he sets out that documentation in a class number ought to be brief, straightforward simple to compose, recollect (for a brief span) and articulate. It ought to be expressive of subject structure (both various leveled and faceted), or more all it ought to be friendly to the new subjects. Last quality in Ranganathan's documentation is in plenitude got at a high cost of being clumsy and excessively complex. Considered a high water mark in the development of library classification documentations, his documentation is profoundly blended, utilizes decimal, division and gathering documentation. It is progressive, amazingly neighborly which straightforwardly portrays the features and classifications. Over the entirety of his documentation is profoundly mnemonically even to the fundamental dimension i.e., solidarity, God, world are constantly indicated by 1; ailments and mechanical breakdown will get a similar number, so will do fixes and fixes in various principle classes; though G; 3, I; 3, K; 3, and L; 3 speak to general, plant, creature and human physiology, separately. At last, it is startlingly complex and much development of its time for rack classification. It is very suited for automated databases.

3. FORMATION OF CLASSES

The basic subjects of the seventh edition of colon classification scheme are categorized in to two general gatherings.

- Primary Basic Subjects

- Non-essential Basic Subjects

The new essential subjects are formed by various method of formation. They are formed by Fission, Distillation of kind 1 or Distillation of kind 2, Fusion and Clustering. The primary request of principle subject designated as the conventional fundamental subject. They should have formed by Fission. They are appearing to fall in the Natural sciences. Expressions, Humanities and Social sciences. (27) The accompanying table demonstrates the rundown of New Primary Subjects formed by the Distillation of kind 1.

The new essential subjects happening under the distillation of kind 2 are evolved from one specific essential basic subject as it were. Coming up next is the rundown of new essential basic subjects happening frustrates the formation mode distillation of kind 2.

The schedule of the basic subjects given in the seventh edition of CC suits the new essential basic subject formed by the process of fusion. The accompanying table demonstrates the diverse new essential basic subjects formed by fusion which got from the schedule of the seventh edition of CC.

There are three fundamental assortments for the new essential basic subjects formed by the process of clustering. These three assortments are Area ponder. Individual investigation and marvel consider. The precedents like Indology, European investigations and so on go under the variety region consider. When one specific individual turns into a subject of study, at that point it ought to be grouped under individual investigation. At the point when wonder can be the focus of concentrate with contributions from various subject fields, it ought to be considered as wide scope of info marvel ponders. The cluster division under this is gotten by applying the subject gadget



technique. For instance if there should be an occurrence of the documents dealing with the subjects Soil material science, Soil science.

4. EDITIONS OF CC

Amid the existence time of Ranganathan, CC saw six editions, a rate of revision coordinated by no other general classification scheme aside from Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). The sixth edition of the scheme was the last one to be published when Ranganathan was alive. Ranganathan likewise published a review of the proposed seventh edition in 1969 [2]; yet unfortunately Ranganathan passed away in 1972 preceding the seventh edition of CC could be published. Crafted by revision of the scheme was attempted by Ranganathan's partners in the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science (SRELS) and a modified edition (seventh edition) was brought out in 1987 [3]. Sadly this was not a total edition as it had no file. There were likewise a few imbalances in the edition and the client community of Colon Classification in India discovered it incredibly hard to actualize this edition. Additionally since the edition was deficient, LIS schools kept on showing the sixth edition, a training which has proceeded till day. A volume to effectively demonstrate the utilization and application of this edition containing a substantial number of worked out models was additionally brought out in this way by SRELS.[4]

The distinctive editions of CC could extensively be assembled into three versions. An unpleasant classification of the distinctive editions of CC into these three versions would be [5]:

- Rigidly Faceted versions (editions 1, 2 and 3)
- Analytico-Synthetic versions (editions 4, 5 and 6)

- Freely Faceted versions (edition 7 onwards)
- This evolution essentially mirrors the developments in the theoretical basis of the scheme and its documentation which had been evolving ceaselessly since the publication of the principal edition of Prolegomena.

5. ROLE OF COLON CLASSIFICATION

CC was designed as, and remains, a library classification scheme. It was additionally designed as a general classification scheme covering all parts of information. It was Ranganathan's idea that a general classification scheme ought to be the basis for progressively definite profundity versions/fascicules for classification of small scale subjects in particular libraries or specific bibliographic apparatuses. Albeit at first the individuals from CRG contrasted from Ranganathan on this and approached building a few free unique classification schemes, CRG likewise completed a significant measure of research on another general classification scheme including examining the Theory of Integrative Levels as the basis for such another scheme. The consequent work of FID in building up the Broad System of Ordering (BSO, which, in its planning stage was called as Subject-Field Reference Code (SRC)) likewise stresses the importance of a general classification scheme.

The Colon Classification has not moved toward becoming as well known as it may have merited. It is conceivable that the worldwide systems administration, the evolution of virtual libraries, makes analysts of library and information science search for new strategies in arranging documents and subjects for systems administration purposes. We even believe that the theory of feature examination suggests ideas which are as yet to be investigated and to be completely used in the



electronic condition. Ranganathan developed his CC faceted classification 'too soon'; the time is still to come to profit by it as an organized area language as utilized in AI (Artificial Intelligence) and master frameworks with refined realistic UIs.

To the degree that CC is a library classification scheme, it is like other general classification schemes, for example, DDC and UDC in its way to deal with classification. At the end of the day CC, similarly as some other library classification scheme, starts by separating the universe of subjects into a variety of Basic Subjects (Main classes). Notwithstanding, it varies from alternate schemes in a few basic routes past this phase of separating the universe of subjects into a lot of Basic subjects. The scheme receives the base up methodology inside every Basic class to structure subjects and manufacture their classification codes. In his introduction to the absolute first edition of CC Ranganathan stated: "the schedule in the Colon classification might be said to comprise of certain standard unit schedules.

6. FUNDAMENTALS OF RANGANATHAN

Ranganathan's five Fundamental Categories are Personality (P), Matter (M), Energy (E), Space (S) and Time (T). Of these Space and Time figure in many classes; and ideas/aspects that are appearances of Space or Time are treated as Common Isolates, a training that has been being used in most other classification schemes including Dewey Decimal Classification (nearly since its commencement). The facts confirm that the idea of the Five Fundamental Categories in the initial six editions of CC and the implication of Personality have been subjects of much analysis. Norman Roberts composed an extremely definite paper on the Personality

idea of Ranganathan [6]. Be that as it may, what comprises Personality is presently genuinely clear: Personality is the center entity of investigation of a control. An examination of the schedules of extraordinary isolates in the distinctive editions of CC obviously demonstrates the tremendous extension that has occurred in the seventh edition of CC when contrasted and the sixth edition. This ought not be astonishing for two reasons:

- The initial 6 editions of CC showed up in a limited ability to focus 27 years (the scheme was first published in 1933 and the sixth edition showed up in 1960); it took an additional 27 years for the seventh edition to show up (1987);
- There were considerable developments known to man of ideas and universe of subjects since the publication of the sixth edition in 1960 bringing about the rise of a substantial number of new ideas, new teaches, and so on.

Perceiving its logical methodology, CC is being instructed in numerous schools of library and information science in spite of the fact that the accentuation may differ from school to class and nation to nation. In India there are an expansive number of libraries that keep on utilizing the scheme. Some college libraries, a couple of exceptional libraries, an extensive number of open libraries and even numerous school libraries are utilizing the scheme. The Indian National Bibliography being arranged by the Central Reference Library, Kolkata (going under the Department of Culture, Government of India) doles out Colon class numbers to each thing recorded in the list of sources – for example for all books got under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act. The absence of a total reconsidered edition of the



scheme has been a noteworthy issue for a significant number of these libraries. For need of a total edition, numerous schools of LIS in India keep on training classification practice dependent on the sixth edition. Some have even ceased showing CC by and large.

7. FUTURE

The framework depends on postulates and standards integrated into an intelligent and completely and finely developed theory of classification. Fran Miksa appropriately says that, "Ranganathan regarded library classification as a solitary bound together structure of ideas which pursued from a cohesive arrangement of basic principles"[7]. For this Ranganathan evolved well-suited standards and fashioned exact devices. The theory of the CC is in fact considered as the theory of classification as a rule which is instructed in numerous library schools the world over. The commitment of the CC lies in its feature analysis technique, the idea of key classes and crowds of practical postulates and friendliness gadgets. It gives logical rules to development of any new classification framework. Numerous profundity and extraordinary classification frameworks have been designed utilizing the CC techniques [8]. It very well may be utilized to design other ordering vocabularies, for example, thesauri or profundity classification for small scale subjects. Its feature analysis is massively useful in question definition for better review and exactness of yield [9]. A portion of the web indexes or web catalogs constantly utilize Ranganathan's methodology with great bring about recovering on the web. One marvels if Ranganathan foreseen the WWW and web search tools [10]. Advances in classification theory and practice in the online condition particularly rely upon aspect analysis [11].

8. CONCLUSION

For CC to stay in dynamic use as a classification scheme the most important and significant thing is to draw out an exhaustive reconsidered edition which is long past due. CC is not normal for some other classification scheme in that it depends on a theory of classification, viz., the General Theory of Classification developed by Ranganathan. The absence of a solid institutional support for customary and persistent revision, and publication of overhauled editions of the scheme; No uncertainty SRELS was established by Ranganathan for, in addition to other things, the very motivation behind reconsidering his works; tragically SRELS does not have the money related assets required for such gigantic assignments. The absence of a component by which ordinary input from clients of the classification could be obtained; for instance the clients of UDC have established a UDC Consortium (UDCC) that has strategic, administrative and limited time duties identified with the UDC. What's more UDCC likewise composes standard international occasions to unite authorities in learning association and specialists for deliberations and trade of ideas. The notation of CC has been a complex one and this has generally been because of the fact that in the prior revisions the accentuation was on, what Ranganathan had alluded to as, 'co-extensive classification'; Increasingly it is being understood that for rack game plan of narrative assets in a library or their metadata records in a database, (for example, a reference index), minute classification isn't required. It is conceivable to oblige the more explicit pursuits of end clients without turning to minute notational classification, if the list to the classification scheme is an extensive expressed asset.

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