UNIT 4
Library Classification

Contents

4.0 Unit overview &Description

The unit will provide the information to the students about the basic concepts of classification. It will help to understand ground theory of formation of subjects and classification. The objective of this unit is to impact the knowledge about classification, basic concepts of classification, its need and purpose, historical development in classifying the documents in library, to know about the Universe of knowledge and formation of subjects. Developing the skills in students to make them interest and learn the importance of Library classification for arrangement of documents in library and seeking the work enjoyment in classifying the documents efficiently if, gets opportunity in library and information centres.

This Unit will impart the following knowledge and skills:

- knowing about the different modes of formation of subjects
- learning about universe of knowledge
- Meaning and definition of classification
- Needs and purpose of classification
- Historical development of Library classification
- some Glossary used in classification

Resource material: (One copy of the each one Colon Classification (ed. 6) and Dewey Decimal Classification (22 ed.) for a group of 3students and one set with teacher , a set of books of some subject for telling about APUPA pattern.)

1. Palmer, B.G. and Wells, A.J. , The fundamentals of Library classification, London, George Allen of Unwin, 1951. Chap.I.
2. Bayer's Manual of classification for Librarians, London, Andre Detsen, 1975. Chap.I.
3. Ranganatham, S.R. Prolegomona to Library classification, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
4. Sharma, Pandey S.K. Universe of knowledge and Research Methodology, Delhi, Ken Publications, 1990.
5. Ranganathan, S.R.(1987). Colon classification.7th ed. Edited by M.A. Gopinath. Bangalore: Sarada Ranganathan Endoment for Library Science.
6. Ranganathan, S.R.(1967). Prolegomena to Library Classification. 3rded. Edited by M.A. Gopinath. Bangalore: Sarada Ranganathan Endoment for Library Science.
7. Krishnan Kumar (1996). Theory of Classification. 4thed. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing.
8. IGNOU (2001). Library Classification theory .BLIS-03. New Delhi: Indira Gandhi national open university. ISBN: 81-7605-616-9.
9. Sayers, W.C.B. a manual of classification. 3rd ed. Rev. London: Andre Deutsch.
10. Mills, J. (1962): a modern outline of library classification. Bombay: Asia publishing house.

11. Dr. BRAOU (2005).Library Classification theory. BLS-3T. Hyderabad: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University.

12. S.V University (1998): Library classification Theory B.Li.Sc-3. Tirupati: Directorate of Distance Education.

13. Aggarwal.D.S.(1985): Lectures on Universe of Knowledge (Academic series in Library and Information Science; 4): ASLIS

14. Khanna, J.K & V ohra,R. (1996):HandBook of Library Classification System, Becon Books; ISBN-81-86104-15-1

Duration: Total Hours (Theory 10 hrs Practical 20 hrs**)**

Learning outcomes

Students will learn about the conceptual framework and basic knowledge and concepts about classification. Learning of the subject and universe of subject's formation with different modes. Needs, purpose, users approach for books in library and how to help the library staff for satisfying the users with APUPA pattern and knowing the technical terms used in library classification. Finally, knowledge about historical development of library classification will be taught.

UNIT- 4: Library classification: Need and Purpose	**Outcomes**
4.2 Universe of Knowledge	• Understand the meaning of 'knowledge'. • Identify meaning of universe of knowledge
4.3 Formation of subjects	• Understand the concept of subject • Identify the formation of subjects • List different types of subjects formation • Understand concepts through examples
4.4 Classification: Introduction	• Understand the meaning of classification
4.5 Library Classification: Definition	• List different definitions for classification
4.6 History of Library classification	• Understand historical development of classification
4.7 Need and Purpose of Library Classification	• Understand the need of classification in libraries • List purpose of classification in libraries
4.8 APUPA Pattern	• Understand APUPA pattern
4.9 Glossary or Terminology	• Understand terminology used in classification

Assessment Plan(for the teachers)-

Unit-4	Topic	Assessment Method	Time Plan	Remarks
4.2	Universe of Knowledge	Activity Exercise: Question & Answer		
4.3	Formation of subjects	Activity Exercise: Question & Answer		
4.4	Classification: Introduction	Activity		
4.5	Library Classification: Definition	Activity		
4.6	History of Library classification	Activity Exercise: Question & Answer		
4.7	Need and Purpose of Library Classification	Activity Exercise: Question & Answer		
4.8	APUPA Pattern	Role Play with some set of same subject books		
4.9	Glossary or Terminology	Activity		

4.1 Introduction

Library has books, documents, Micro films, microfiches, CD-ROMS, DVD ROMS, Maps, and Atlases Etc. All these documents needs to arrange systematically in the libraries and information centres by using with some symbols, using with help of some list of tables generally termed as library classification. This Library classification also helps to know the development of Knowledge and its structure from time to time. Books have knowledge and information and these books can be identified by its subject contents of knowledge. Knowledge is the totality of ideas, fact, information, principles or other objects of cognition conserved by human civilization.

Review question

i. Fill in the blanks:

a. Documents need to arrange systematically in the libraries by using _____.

b. Library Classification helps to know the development of _____and its _____from time to time.

4.2 Universe of Knowledge

Knowledge is everything learned or assumed by an organised value, facts or information based on concepts, images or relations based on these. It exists as soon as a human acquired the knowledge through discovery, invention or by any other means. Information is the input of knowledge. The longest lived and most persistent sort of information is called Knowledge. Knowledge is a group of ideas or totality of ideas conserved by the humans. Idea is a product of thinking, reflecting, or imagining some thing in the human mind. This Idea is got by any intellectual by integrating the aid of logic and intuition with their mind and deposited in their memory. Thus, Knowledge is Universe of ideas and information is

ideas communicated by others and obtained by either personnel study or through investigation. Knowledge is a multidimensional, continuous, infinite and multi endless. When this knowledge is organised in a proper manner and expands systematically for a longer time it will become into subjects. Thus the subjects are changing always due to human awareness, experiences, and continued research in their respective fields of study by humans from time to time. Generally new subjects arises when, we sharpen our knowledge and improving the thought contents of humans with respect to time. Thus collectively together of all the subjects is known as Universe of knowledge.

Subject is an organised body of knowledge with definite boundaries. All subjects taken together from universe. The primary task of the librarian is to organise the recorded knowledge in a systematic order for easy retrieval of required information by the library users. This purpose will be achieved only when we use some tool by any library professional. This can be done through using existing schemes of classification systems. A Library professional should know the development of universe of subjects, its Modes of formation in Universe of subjects, and Structure of Universe of subjects from time to time.

Few centuries ago, Research was done less in the past of human history for systematic arrangement of knowledge due to less interest by the people. The communication and transferring of available documented information between users is very very less. The social pressure was less for encouraging neither researchers nor philosopher's. Creation of new subjects and research was done mainly due to some individual efforts by a few scientists. During those days, the researchers don't know the availability of information on their interested topic. This happened due to non-availability of current information, secrecy maintenance, and lack of some preservation methods, taking too long time for transferring of available knowledge and unable to know the interested user who requires the required information.

At present conditions, there is a deliberate effort for organizing and arranging the available universe of knowledge. Now we have thousands of scientists working in teams to produce new research. This effort is doing by some sponsored organizations and promoted by the governments and other Institutions for the sake of their national benefits. New research allows disseminating information for further research and leads to changes in new directions in different fields of any subjects. The technological development and impact of computers the communications of research becomes faster and update to help the research community by knowing about the latest trends in their respective fields of information. This helps the scientists to avoid the duplication efforts and also helps libraries to organise the information explosion producing by theses scientists in a systematic approach.

In, the modern age research is continuous and results in invention of new commodities or ideas which in turn gives rise to new subjects. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in this context said that the organised research is creating continuous cascades of new micro subjects, and each one stimulating to arise new or other in succession in every area of subjects. This cascade makes the universe of subjects growing dynamically and continuously developing new branches or directions in almost all the subjects. Dr. S. R Ranganathan classified Universe of knowledge into following three categories as follows

- Dichotomy
- Decachotomy
- Polychotomy

4.2.1 Dichotomy:

Dichotomy means division into two and it is also called 'Binary Classification'. Two divisions are formed in the first stage. Similarly each division in the first stage again splits into two parts and again each part again divides into two continuously to till the end.

4.2.2 Decachotomy:

Decachotomy means division one into ten. This principle is followed in the Decimal Classification. At every stage, knowledge is divided into ten divisions. As the universe of subjects is growing in different directions at different stages, only Deway Decimal Classification used this Decachotomy principle successfully for division of universe of knowledge among classification schemes.

4.2.3. Polychotomy:

Polychotomy means division one into many. Knowledge is multifaceted, multi dimensional and gives rising of new concepts with mixed subjects. In designing the Expansive Scheme of Classification, C.A. Cutter introduced the limited use of polychotomy principle. He used to derive 24 divisions at each stage in his classification. The same is used in Colon Classification with help of different principles by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

Review question

i. Define knowledge ?

ii. Define subjects ?

iii. Name of the categories of universe of knowledge classified by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan?

4.3 Modes of formation of subjects

It will be great advantages to examine the mode of formation of the subjects in the universe of knowledge formed by union of different isolate ideas with different subjects. This helps the classifiers to know better understanding of universe and done their Classification with a great extent in libraries. New subjects are being formed in the Universe of knowledge by different modes of formation of subjects or ideas. Dr. S.R Ranganathan made initiation towards the formation of subjects in 1950.He explained four types of formation of subjects in the international conference "Bibliographic organization" done in Graduate school of library science, University of Chicago (U.S.A) and later he recognised remaining modes of formation of subjects as follows.

- Lamination
- Loose Assemblage
- Fission
- Fusion
- Distillation
- Agglomeration
- Cluster

4.3.1 Lamination

The process of lamination gives rise to compound subjects. It means layering of one facet over the other. When a subject has more than one direction, it is called lamination. New subjects are derived as a result of different layers or aspects of a subject. For example Oxygen is an isolate of the substance facet in Chemistry. Lamination can take shape in either of the following:

- Lamination Kind 1
- Lamination Kind 2

Lamination Kind 1

Lamination is constructing by overlaying facet, even as we make sandwich by laying a vegetable layer over a layer of bread". Compound subjects are formed this way. As we are aware a compound subject consists of a basic subject and one or more isolate ideas or facets. These isolate ideas or facets are called layers.

Example 1: 'Agriculture of Corn' here 'Agriculture' is the basic subject and 'Corn' is the isolate idea.

Example 2: "curriculum of university education".

Example 3: "Lung diseases in medicine". Here, Basic subject is Medicine, Lungs and diseases are isolate ideas in Medicine.

Lamination of kind 2

Lamination of kind two can takes place in either of the following:

- Two or more basic subjects are going with the same primary basic subject compounding together. For example "Quantum theory of Mechanics". Here, First basic subject (Quantum theory) has been compounded on the second basic subject (Mechanics).

4.3.2 Loose Assemblage

It is the process of linking different classes together. This is achieved by the process of assembling of two or more basic subjects, two or more basic subjects and isolates, more than two basic subjects or isolates by studying their mutual relations said by Dr. S. R Ranganathan.

Loose assemblage is different from lamination in the aspect that in lamination two or more facets are laminated over a basic subject while in loose assemblage two or more subjects are studied in mutual relations. These relations are called phase relations in colon classification. With the help of various devices the following relations among subjects or isolates can be recognised in Colon Classification:

- General relation
- Bias relation
- Comparison relation
- Difference relation
- Influencing relation and
- Tool relation

4.3.2.1 Loose Assemblage Kind-1

In Loose Assemblage kind-1, two or more, simple or compound subjects are considered in their mutual relationship. Loose Assemblage is the result of inter-disciplinary research studying mutual relation ships of two or more subjects. The relation between the subjects may be general, bias, comparison, difference, and influence, or one subject may be used as a tool to study the other subject. These are called Inter Subject phase relations. It results a complex subject. It is assembling of two or more subjects and basic and compound isolate ideas. Example:

(1) Relationship between Mathematics and Physics (general)

(2) Statistics for social scientists (bias)

(3) Comparative study of Literature and Languages (comparison)

(4) Influence of education on society (Influencing)

(5) Differences between Philosophy and Political Science (difference)

4.3.2.2 Loose Assemblage Kind-2

In Loose Assemblage kind 2, two or more isolates ideas taken from one and the same schedule are brought into mutual relationship. The relation may be of the kinds mentioned with reference to loose assemblage kind-1. This is called Intra-Faced phase relation.

Examples:

(1) Comparative study of Jainism and Buddhism

(2) Influence of cataloguing on circulation service

(3) Difference between political and economic geography.

4.3.2.3 Loose Assemblage Kind-3

In this Loose Assemblage kind 3, two or more isolates taken from one and same array of order higher than one in one and the same schedule are brought into mutual relationships. This relation may be of kinds mentioned with reference to loose assemblage kind-2. This is called Intra-Array phase relation.

Examples

(1) Comparative study of rural and urban societies

(2) Relationship between public libraries and university libraries.

4.3.3 Fission

Fission is the process of division of splitting or breaking up into parts or dividing into two or more pieces. This splitting results in the formation of new basic subjects. Fission manifests itself in either of the following:

- Dissection
- Denudation

Dissection:

Dissection is "cutting a universe of entities into parts of coordinate status, means each one of the entity stands independent of the other. Even we cut slice of bread into strips. When the parts are ranked they form an array.

Example: When we consider the Science it divides into Maths, Physics, chemistry, botany, Zoology, Agriculture etc.

Denudation:

Denudation is the progressive decrease of the extension and increase of the intension (or the depth) of a basic subject or an isolate of a basic subject or an isolate idea, like an onion is an example by removing the layer after layer. According to J.H. Shera, denudation is 'the exposure of a new area of knowledge by erosion or divestment through research or enquiry'.

Example: Lets we take Physics is a basic subject and it is enclosed with smaller areas stand for Heat, Light, Magnetism, Electricity, Sound, etc.

4.3.4 Fusion

When two or more primary subjects blend into one means each of the identity loses its individuality in respect of schedules or isolates and result a new primary main subject.

Examples

- Astrophysics (Astrology and Physics mixing together of basic subjects and arising a new subject astrophysics)
- Econometrics (Economics and metrics in mathematics are mixing together for studying the new concept of econometrics)
- Biochemistry (Biology and chemistry combining together and giving anew basic subject Biochemistry)

4.3.5 Distillation

In this distillation mode, a pure subject is evolved as a main basic subject based on experience in its appearance of action in different compound subjects going with basic subjects as a pure discipline.

Examples: Management science, Research Methodology

4.3.6 Agglomeration

Agglomeration was earlier known as partial comprehension used by Dr. S.R Ranganathan. It means rolling or winding together of subjects.

Examples: Natural Sciences, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences

4.3.7 Cluster

Cluster is formerly known as Subject bundle. When several specialised studies are made into one subject, a cluster of that subject is formed.

Examples

- Indology : Study of different aspects of India.
- Sinology : Study of different aspects of China.
- Oceanography : Different aspects of the Ocean.
- Space sciences : Study on space with different aspects of Space.
- Gandhiana : Studies on Mahatma Gandhi

Review question

i. Name the different modes of formation of subjects?

ii. Define Distillation mode of formation of subjects?

4.4 Classification: Introduction

The word classification is derived from the Latin word "classes". It is a process of grouping. It involves putting like entities together and separating unlike entities. It aims to create a system out of disorder and provides a comprehensive view of the documents on a subject, once an orderly arrangement has been achieved then it will save the time of successive reader as well as the library staff.

Classification is a common process by humans doing naturally since long time in the human history. We use it in our daily life whether we are familiar with it or not. For example, a hose wife arranges groceries in kitchen based on her convenient for cooking purpose when ever the things or items she needs immediately for making food items. The same way in shopping malls the items of same kinds of different goods are arranged in a systematic order for easily pick and choose by the customers like pulses, soaps, tooth pastes, dresses, vegetables, etc. Again they are arranged the same kind of things of different company products at one place. Like detergents at one place and pastes at another place and in the same way they arrange in different places for immediate access by the customers. Thus in common practice man arranges the things of same or common keeps all the similar commodities at one place.

Review question

i. What is the meaning of word “Classification”?

ii. Define Classification

4.5 Library Classification: Definition

Classification is an act of organizing the universe of knowledge into some systematic order. The libraries holds several types of collections like printed books, manuscripts, charts etc. All these collections should necessarily be arranged systematically. There are three possible ways in which a reader may demand library material. He may be asked by author's name, by subject or by the title of the book. Thus a user may approach the library staff by author's approach, title's approach or by subject approach. Classification helps to facilitating this kind of approach to users. Library classification is generally followed by subject wise arrangement. It helps to bring documents together on the shelves followed by related subjects on either side. We can say classification is a systematic grouping of things or concepts to meet one's own requirement. Thus classification facilitates systematic arrangement of reading

material in libraries. All activities in a library such as book selection, circulation and reference service are indirectly dependent upon library classification. Due to these reasons, classification is widely regarded as the foundation of librarianship.

Dr S. R. Ranganathan defined classification in five senses as mentioned in his book Prolegomena to library classification.

- **CLASSIFICATION in SENSE I:** The meaning of classification in SENSE I is division. Division means grouping of same characteristics. It's a process of sorting the entities of a universe into sub aggregates on the basis of characteristics

  Example: Sorting of boys on the basis of their heights, age, weight etc.

- **CLASSIFICATION in SENSE II:** The meaning of classification in SENSE II means "Assortment". Assortment is the process of division of a universe into groups, plus that of arranging the groups in a definite sequence that is assigning a rank to each resulting group.

  Example: Sorting of boys in a classroom based on only Division by Height into groups.

- **CLASSIFICATION in SENSE III:** In SENSE III classification means "representing each entity with Ordinal numbers in the sequence". This Classification is practised on a wide scale or large number of commodities. This ordinal numbers is the class numbers.

- **CLASSIFICATION in SENSE IV:** The meaning of classification in SENSE IV is "Filiatory sequence coupled each entity with class numbers for complete assortment of entities and pseudo entities arising in the process ". In a filiatory sequence, each multiple class formed in the process of complete assortment is incorporated in its filiatory sequence.

- **CLASSIFICATION in SENSE V:** The meaning of classification in SENSE V is "each class have unique class number representing it". Classification in this sense is what is practised by the library profession.

According to Margaret Mann, classification is "'the arranging of things according to likeness and unlikeness. W.C. Berwick Sayers defines classification as "the arrangement of books on the shelves or description of them in the manner, which is most helpful to those who read."

Palmer and wells says classification is the division of knowledge which exactly comprehends all the major factors that go in its making.

According to Arthur Maltby, classification means systematic arrangement of subject of books and other materials on shelves, this is most useful to those who read or seek a definite piece of information.

Library classification is a process of translating the title of a book into a preferred artificial language of ordinal numbers for easy remembering and retrieving from library shelves.

New Encyclopaedia Britannica defines library classification as a system of arrangement adopted by a library to enable users to find its material quickly and easily.

Online Wikipedia defines Library classification is a system of coding and organizing documents or library materials (books, serials, audiovisual materials, computer files, maps, manuscripts) according to their subject and allocating a call number.

According to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, "It is the translation of the name of the subject of a book into preferred artificial language of ordinal numbers, and the individualization of several books dealing with the same specific subject by means of a further set of ordinal numbers which represent some features of the book other than it's thought content."

Review question

i. Define Library Classification.?

ii. Define Library Classification according to Dr. S. R. Ranganathan?

4.6 History of Library Classification

The history of library classification naturally begins with Melvil Dewey's Decimal Classification scheme. The first edition of Decimal Classification was published in 1876 by Louis Kossath Melwil Deway at the age of 25 years. During the same period, another important scheme of Classification is Expansive Classification developed by Charles Ammi Cutter. He introduced the rules for classification through his book "Rules for Dictionary Catalogue". The Expansive classification scheme doesn't become popular for various reasons. By the end of the 19th century, the library of Congress attempted to classify its large collection through new classification on the principles of Charles Ammi Cutter. Thus, library of congress classification developed.

A British librarian James Duff Brown introduced Subject Classification in 1906. In 1905, the first edition of UDC appeared in French language which can to be known as Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) with modifications of DDC for special libraries. In Great Britain, W.H Hume put forth his ideas on classification in 1911.these ideas published in 1918 as, "the Introduction to Library Classification" and this was followed in 1926 as a manual for classification. In both the cases the author was W.C. Berwick Sayers.

In 1928, S.Merill, published the book 'Code for Librarians'. The intension of this is to provide guide to the classifiers to make correct decisions during classification. A year later, Henry Evelyn Bliss wrote two books on classification. Those are "The Organisation of Knowledge and System of Sciences" (1929) and the 'Organisation of Knowledge in Libraries' (1933). These are two important books for contribution for library classification by providing canons and helps for developing the theory on library classification at later period. Based on these books H.E.Bliss introduced his 'Bibliographic Classification'.

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan adopted the principles of canons introduced by Bliss in his book 'Colon Classification' appeared in 1933. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan introduced the theory with help of canons, postulates, normative principles, helpful sequences and different kind of devices in his colon classification and given a strong foundation the classification theory in library science. In 1961, Fremont Rider published his classification named 'International Classification'.

Since 1950, Classification has attracted the attention of library researchers. The classificatory Research Group (CRG) was formed in England in 1952. The group prepared many special schemes on the faceted principle and contributed to the growth of chain indexing. Classification becomes the topic of interest at the international conferences and three international conferences have been organised till now .one of the conference arranged in India at Bombay in 1975.

However, Dewey Decimal Classification is using by almost all libraries in the world and theory of Colon Classification is more helpful for classifiers for understanding the universe of knowledge and helping for collocation of documents in the library.

Review question

Match the following:

	A	B
i.	Dewey Decimal Classification 1st ed. is published	1993
ii.	Colon Classification is published in	1876
iii.	International Classification is published in	1961
iv.	Classification research group (CRG) is formed in	1933
v.	Organisation of knowledge in libraries is published in	1952

4.7 Need and Purpose of Library Classification

Library contains documents of different categories and its main goal is to satisfy the user requirements. In order to fulfill this library staff required to maintain the documents in classified order of documents on shelves for easy and immediate retrieve of books. Library classification is important and essential for the following reasons in libraries.

- Libraries and information centres are the social service institutions by arranging the documents systematically for finding the books by different approaches of a reader.
- Classification is required in order to maintain the large information through information explosion.
- Library classification helps to identify the number of documents available in different subjects in a library and also helps to save the time of user as well as library staff.
- Classification helps to proper place for new books arrivals and helps for stock verification as well as withdrawing documents from the library.
- Classification helps in Filing of Non Book materials such as Microfilms, Microfiche, photographs, etc.
- Classification helps to resource sharing information through different library OPACs and preparation of union catalogue and bibliographies.
- Classification helps for preparation of catalogue cards in the library and helps to avoid the duplication of books in acquisition section before purchasing the documents.

Unless documents are well classified user can not discover the required books on different subjects. Author arrangement is related to permanent feature of a document, but it is useless to a user looking for documents on a special subject. The title of a document is less stable and changes occur in the titles of documents in different editions, languages etc. Therefore this method does not fulfill the needs of arrangement.

Generally, an ordinary user in a public library approaches for a document of his interest. Sometimes he finds a need for information and asks the library staff for information for books with different approach. It may be titles, author or subject approach. In a special library, the most common approach to documents is generally by subject. When we move from books to the article in the periodical section, or even for newspaper cutting, subject becomes the primary importance with respect to user. Scientists and other researchers want to know the latest trends in their field of research.

Where as in academic libraries a large number of users approach by the authors name for documents in text book section. Here arrangement of books by authors name is much more helpful for students during examinations period. Librarians working over many years on classifying the documents and found that the subject approach is generally the most popular approach on book shelves.

Review question

i. Why library classification is important in Libraries?

ii. Name of the most popular approach for retrieval of documents.?

4.8 APUPA Pattern

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan suggests the arrangement of documents in 'APUPA' pattern is very helpful for users in libraries. **'APUPA'** pattern is **"Alien-Penumbral-Umbral-Penumbral-Alien"** pattern. It helps to arrangement of documents on either side of the decreasing degree of affinity of a subject on book shelves. There are three types of documents as per 'APUPA' pattern. A totally or intimately related record is known as Umbral Record. A partially irrelevant (but in some manner related to Umbral) Records is known as Penumbral Records. A totally irrelevant (in no manner related the Umbral) is known as Alien Records. The helpful sequence of arranging of these three kinds of documents if 'APUPA' pattern as Alien- Penumbral-Umbral-Penumbral-Alien. This sequence puts the most relevant record in the centre. The records which are connected with it are placed before and after it, and those which are disconnected records are put at a distance from the Umbral region. This kind of e arrangement of documents in a library is called as 'APUPA' pattern.

Based on this 'APUPA' pattern, if a reader would really like to have the subject of his focal point out of complex subjects the reader will find certain other related books on either side of required books. let us call focal point of his interest is Umbral region the neighbourhood books related to his focal point is penumbral region will be arranged on both side of the degree of decreasing bearing on the umbral region i.e, the regions on either side of umbral region is may be called as penumbral region and the subjects in them is penumbral subjects. The penumbral region will ultimately thin out into the Alien region on either side. As he moves from one end to the other end of his total interest region the reader will pass successively through the Alien, the penumbral the Umbral and again the penumbral and the Alien region of subjects. This is Apupa Arrangement and gives a great satisfaction at that movement to the reader with full conformity to all the five Laws of Library science.

Review question

i. What is an "APUPA" Pattern?

4.9 Glossary or Terminology

The following terms are generally used in the classification theory.

Array	:	A subject with a basic subject and one or more isolate ideas as a components
Attribute	:	It's a Property or quantitative measurement or quality possessed by or inherent in an entity Ex: Author, Subject, Language etc.
Basic subject	:	A subject with outs any isolate idea as a component. Ex: Biochemistry--about biochemical analysis
Canons	:	A set of principles designed in a classification.
Chain	:	A sequence of classes made up of any given class and its universe of remove 1, remove 2, remove 3 etc. carried backward to any point desired.
Classifier	:	Who classifies library documents by using any classification system
Common Isolates	:	A Non subjective aspect of a document or some peripheral but recurring subject aspect.
Compound subject	:	A subject with a basic subject and one or more isolates ideas as components.
Content Analysis	:	Analysing the subject contents of documents from subject statements from which the different facets of the subject may be identified.
Document	:	Recorded graphic thought information for communication preserved through time.
Entity	:	"Any existing, concrete or conceptual -- that is, a thing or an idea". Ex: A book, A boy
Facet	:	A Facet is a group of isolates obtained on the application of a characteristic
Filiatory sequence	:	Sequence of pseudo entities and entities resulting from a complete assortment of a completely amplified universe. i.e, arranging of broader groups in an array.
Finite Universe	:	A Universe with a finite number of entities. Ex: Students in a class room.
Group	:	Any Sub aggregate of the entities formed by the division of the entities of a universe
Helpful sequence	:	A systematic arrangement of numbers of an array
Idea	:	An output result from the thought, imagination with a logic from the human memory.

Infinite Universe	:	A Universe with an infinite number of entities. Ex: Universe of integers
Information	:	An organised collection of Data.
Isolate Idea	:	Any Idea fit to form a component of a subject, but not by itself fit to be deemed to be a subject. Ex: Child is an isolate idea. but child psychology is a subject.
Knowledge	:	This is a totality of collective ideas.
Main Class	:	Acoherensive area of knowledge. Ex: Mathematics, physics
Micro Subject	:	A Subject of small extension and have great intention
Mnemonics	:	Use of symbols to a given concept for aids to memory.
OPAC	:	Open Access Library Catalogue
Relative location	:	Finding proper place for a new book among the existing documents.
Schedules	:	A systematic and elaborative list of classes with corresponding symbols
Universe	:	"An aggregate under consideration in a given context" aggregate in its turn, "it is a collection of entities, without any special arrangement among them

4.10 Summary

It is very important to classify the documents of various types and arrange in a helpful sequence for at most utilization in any library. In this unit we have discussed the different types of collection, and approaches by users in a library through a title or a author or a subject. We also noted that subject approach is the priority generally giving by the users. We learned the concept of subject and different modes of formation of subjects with some examples. We also learned how to division the universe of knowledge and its importance for arranging the documents in libraries with help of any classification schemes. We also studies the need and purpose of classification in libraries and its arrangement by APUPA pattern of documents and some keywords used in classification. We also studied the historical development of classification.

4.11 Exercise

1. Discuss the need and purpose of Library classification.
2. Write notes on the following: (a) Subject approach (b) APUPA pattern
3. Write a short note on modes of formation of subjects?