UNIT 4 SPECIES OF SCHEMES OF LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

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4.0 OBJECTIVES

In this Unit, you will be introduced to different species of library classification and will be exposed to some major systems of general and special schemes of library classification developed over the last 120 years. After reading this Unit, you will be able to:

- know the different species of library classification being used today for the organisation of knowledge;
- understand the characteristic features, limitations and problems of different species of classification; and
- become familiar with the major systems of general and special classification.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The history of modern library classification started with the publication of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) in 1876 in USA. Since then many librarians have tried to develop different classification systems by adopting different lines of approach and/or techniques. While C.A. Cutter in his Expansive Classification (1879) used a different type of notation, James Duff Brown, a British librarian, adopted a different approach to organise knowledge in his Subject Classification (1906). On the other hand, while Universal Decimal Classification (UDC, 1905) was a milestone, Colon Classification (1933) of S.R. Ranganathan was a watershed in the history of library classification. Ranganathan whose approach was totally different from others called his scheme a faceted scheme of classification. In contrast, the library classification theorists later called DDC and other similar systems as enumerative classification schemes. At present, there are about half a dozen living general classification systems, besides numerous special subject classification systems. Ranganathan (Prolegomena to Library Classification,
3rd ed. Vol.1, 1967) divides all classification systems into the following five species:

- Enumerative Classification;
- Almost-Enumerative Classification;
- Almost-Faceted Classification;
- Rigidly-Faceted Classification - that is, Classification with the Pre-determined Facets; and
- Freely Faceted Classification - that is, Analytico-Synthetic Classification guided by Postulates and Principles.

### 4.2 SPECIES LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

"The general line of evolution of schemes for classification of subjects has been from Enumerative towards Analytico-Synthetic, guided by Postulates and Principles". In the succeeding sub-sections, the characteristic features, limitations, etc., of the different species of classification have been described.

#### 4.2.1 Enumerative Classification

The literal meaning of "Enumeration" is to list or count. "An enumerative scheme for classification consists essentially of a single schedule enumerating all subjects - of the past, the present and the anticipatable future". It means that the class numbers for different subjects are enumerated in the schedules. There are no separate supplementary schedules of common isolates to construct a number. A good example of this species of classification is the Library of Congress Classification (LC). It is a long schedule of 11300 pages in 45 volumes. There is no provision for synthesis of numbers. For example, in LC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HA</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>HB</th>
<th>Economic theory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HA1</td>
<td>Statistics periodicals</td>
<td>HB9</td>
<td>Periodicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA9</td>
<td>Statistics conferences</td>
<td>HB21</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another member of this species is Rider's International Classification (RIC) (1961). It is a long schedule and enumerates about 18000 subjects each represented by three digits namely, Roman Capital Alphabets. There is no possibility of number building here. Consequently, it is not possible to represent new subjects. Hence, one is forced to give the same Class Number for several subjects. This is liable to produce 'Chaos-in-Little' among the books carrying that single number for representing several subjects. Therefore, the resilience of RIC is very limited.

#### 4.2.2 Almost-Enumerative Classification

An almost-enumerative scheme for classification consists of a large schedule enumerating most of the subjects of the past, the present and the foreseeable future, and in addition, a few schedules of common isolates. A majority of the documents gets ready-made class numbers, while in some cases a preliminary synthesis is possible with the help of supplementary schedules. The example of such a species of classification is Subject Classification (SC) (1906) by J.D. Brown (1862-1914) of England.

It consists of a main schedule of subjects, mainly compound subjects denoted by alphabets further divided by numerals. Brown also appended a table of commonly used subdivisions, which he called Categorical Table. It lists forms and other divisions used with any class in the schedules, thus providing a limited notational synthesis. These are:

| .0   | Generally              |
| .00  | Catalogues, Lists      |
| .1   | Bibliography           |
| .2   | Encyclopaedia           |
| .10  | History                |

Main and supplementary schedules are fairly long though not as long as those of LC or RIC. The DDC is also an almost-enumerative classification though, in addition to schedules, it provides two tables of standard subdivisions, and an area table. A limited synthesis is also
possible within the schedules through "Divide'like" instructions. The class number is monolithic in spite of the provision for isolate facets. This is because the connecting digits for the isolate facets are of the same species as the semantically rich digits in the class numbers. However, some relief is given to the eye by the space left after every three digits in a class number. Further, there is ample evidence that DDC Ed.17 has felt concerned about the onslaught of newly emerging subjects finding their way into "general libraries". It therefore adopted an oblique approach to faceted classification.

Such schemes are not able to withstand the pressure of the turbulentely growing universe of knowledge in all directions. Brown's Subject Classification is now a dead system; while the DDC has greatly enhanced its number building capacity by increasing the auxiliary tables to seven since the 18th edition (1971). Ranganathan feels that it is an oblique approach to faceted classification. "But it cannot, go the whole hog". Such schemes are now outdated.

4.2.3 Almost-Faceted Classification

Obviously in the line of evolution, the almost-faceted classification lies between the almost-enumerative classification to fully faceted classification. Such a species has a long schedule of basic, compound and even complex subjects of the past, the present, and the anticipatable future, and in addition, a few schedules of common isolates and also some schedules of special isolates. There are some indicator digits/connecting symbols to attach the common and special isolates with the number from the main schedules, which are different from the semantically rich digits used in the -schedules. Examples are' LTDC (1905-1994+) and the 1st edition of Bibliographic Classification BC 1 (1940-1953). Most of the numbers are still available readymade, yet many more can be synthesized with the help of auxiliary tables. Readymade class numbers are polythletic and their structure is bit more transparent. Schedules are comparatively small, though main schedules are still lengthy. There are many additional tables to supplement the schedules and thus increasing many times the capacity to synthesise class numbers. Being polythletic the facets can be expanded internally. "The use of several isolate facets and the prescription to combine two class numbers by : (colon) and other symbols whenever the result cannot be got with the aid of the schedules of isolates, enable UDC to be sufficiently resilient to meet the pressure of the emergence of new subjects”. Similarly, the resilience of Bibliographic Classification is comparable to that of UDC.

4.2.4 Fully Faceted Classification

A faceted classification consists of schedules of basic classes; special isolates and common isolates only. In addition, there are some devices for sharpening existing isolates and/or constructing new isolates. Schedules are brief. No compound or complex subjects are enumerated. Class numbers for such subjects are not available readymade. They have to be synthesised every time according to specified rules (grammar) of the schemes concerned. Thus, the class numbers of such subjects synthesised are polythletic and their structure with facets is transparent. In the evolution of classification systems, the faceted systems are quite recent and are better equipped to meet the onslaught of knowledge revolution. These are of two types:

- Rigidly-Faceted Classification
- Freely Faceted Classification

Rigidly-Faceted Classification

It is the first stage in the development of faceted classifications. In a rigidly'-faceted classification, the facets and their citation order are fixed and their facet formula is predetermined. No -facet can be omitted. The first three editions (Le, of 1931 1939 and 1950 respectively) of the Colon Classification (CC) are considered rigidly-faceted as they have provided a facet formula for each basic class. In the class number, there is cluttering of facets, and it was a bit difficult to recognise the category to which a given facet belonged. The problem arose; as there was only one connecting digit colon If an intermediate facet was absent, there was a necessity –to insert the connecting digit even for absent facets For example:

D66: 121::4 Design of Electrical Generator

In this subject the Part Facet is alone absent. It occurs in the middle of the facet formula Therefore; the connecting digit colon needed for it has been inserted immediately after the secondary Work Number and just before colon preceding the Engineering Problem Number. Thus, two consecutive colon appears in this class number.
This makes the class number look a bit awkward and inelegant. It means the use of facets was predetermined. It also makes the addition of new facets a bit cumbersome.

**Freely Faceted Classification**

This is the last stage in the evolution of library classification. A freely faceted classification is based on postulates and principles and 'there is no rigid, predetermined facet formula for the compound subjects going with a Basic Subject'. Since such a scheme is based on analysis and synthesis, so each subject determines its own facet formula. The facet formula is open. Since the work involves analysis and synthesis of facets and the sequence of facets is guided by postulates and principles, another name for this kind of classification is Analytico-Synthetic Classification. Edition 4 (1952) to Edition 6 (460 of the Colon Classification are examples of a freely faceted classification. Another example of such a species is Bibliographic Classification Edition 2 (BC-2) (1977-) revised by J. Mills. Resilience of such a species is virtually infinite. The class numbers are co-extensive, brief and elegant. However, some view these as almost-freely faceted classification schemes wherein use of different indicator digits for diverse kind of facets and the concept of Rounds and Levels removed, the severe rigidity in the number and sequence of facets that can occur in a compound subject. Nevertheless, some rigidity linked in respect of levels of facet within a round exists.

But, with the help of Sector Notation, the rigidity in the number of levels of facets and their sequence in a round lurking up to CC Ed. 6 has been removed in CC Ed. 7, as it recognises that faces belong to compound subjects and not to a basic subject. Hence, predetermination of the facets for all compound subjects likely to go with any basic subject is ruled out. It has, therefore, been described as fully Freely Faceted Scheme of Classification. Ranganathan's Colon Classification, thus, is an excellent example of a Freely Faceted Analytico-Synthetic Classification guided by postulates and principles.

**4.2.5 Evolutionary Trends**

The General Theory of Library Classification and consequently, the evolution of classification systems have always remained in a state of flux. The changes had been both rapid and progressive. The trend has been the movement from enumerative to fully freely faceted schemes of classification with intervening intermediary stages of almost-faceted, rigidly-faceted and almost-freely faceted schemes of classification.

Some historians categorise the schemes of classification as enumerative systems, enumerative systems with a grafted faceted structure (such as UDC, DDC-18-21) and the really faceted systems. Most of the theorists, however, usually divide them into two basic species, i.e., enumerative and faceted. A comparative study of the distinctive features, their advantages and disadvantages is often made.

**4.2.6 Comparative Study of Enumerative and Faceted Classifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enumerative</th>
<th>Faceted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is more or less a systematic list of basic, compound and a few complex</td>
<td>No class number is available readymade for compound and complex subjects. It is a list of basic subjects and their special isolates and a few schedules of common isolates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subjects of the past, present and foreseeable future. It means all the class numbers are available readymade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It is the first species of classification in the line of evolution. Library of Congress Classification is the best prototype of this species</td>
<td>It is the latest stage in the evolution of classification systems. Ranganathan's Colon Classification is the best example of this species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It is a classification of the past and is unable</td>
<td>It is a classification of we present and of the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to meet the challenges of the present revolution in information processing and organization. Class numbers are not co-extensive.

4. Enumerative systems usually do not have any explicit theory and guiding norms. Therefore, they are not able to accommodate new subjects. The structure is rigid, and soon becomes outmoded and outdated. These are based on a explicit theory guided by postulates and principles. By virtue of these guiding principles these are able to accommodate new subjects. These are very resilient, and thus, enduring and can be easily kept up-to-date.

5. Notation is simple, class numbers are monolithic. Notation is mixed and seems complex at times. Class numbers are polylithic.

6. Schedules are lengthy; system is difficult to design but easy to use. Schedules are short, so easy to design, comparatively complex to use.

7. Index is indispensable. Schedules being slim. The index is less used.

Self Check Exercises

1) Name the various species of classification.

2) Compare the features of enumerative and faceted classification system.

3) Enumerate the characteristics of a freely faceted classification. Why it is also called analytico-synthetic classification?

Note: i) Write your answer in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

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4.3 SOME MAJOR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

There has been a rapid growth of general and special classification systems especially since 1876. A general classification system is designed for the entire domain of knowledge. Examples are the Dewey Decimal Classification, C.A. Cutter's Expansive Classification, Ranganathan's Colon Classification.

On the other hand, a special classification system is a very detailed, minutely divided classification, developed for a smaller area of knowledge, say for Social Science, or Economics, or even for Banking. There are numerous such special classification systems. In this Unit, we will study a few classification systems in brief. Some of these classification systems will be described and discussed in Block 4 of this Course (BLIS=03).

4.3.1 Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)

DDC was conceptualised by Melvil Dewey and was first published in 1876. It is now in its 21st edition. Its author Melvil Dewey (1851-1931) is veritably acknowledged as the father of modern librarianship. It is the first discipline-oriented classification and uses decimal numbers.
to divide the entire knowledge into ten main classes. Divisions of main classes are hierarchical and minute. In Edition 21, there are seven auxiliary tables to supplement the main schedules 001/999 in volume 2. Its bibliographical details are:


For small libraries, abridged edition of DDC is brought out. The present abridged edition in one volume is the 13th edition (1997).

Most of the class numbers are enumerated, and many more numbers can now be extended through *add-to* instructions and seven auxiliary tables.

It is the most popular classification scheme being used in about 2,00,000 libraries in 135 countries and has been translated into 35 languages. It is also used in Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data and MARC records. The impact of information technology on DDC can be seen in that on 29 July 1988, a computer tape containing substantially all of the text of DDC was delivered to a firm in Massachusetts to begin production of the twentieth edition. Thus, as DDC enters the online age, the Editorial Policy Committee will continue to monitor future developments of the classification, and recommend policies that will help it to become more adoptable and amenable to online information storage and retrieval. It is already available in CD-ROM (*Dewey for Windows*, 1996).

4.3.2 Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)

The UDC was developed in 1895 by Paul Otlet and Henri Fontaine taking the DDC as its base. Their efforts resulted in the publication of a scheme called Manuel du Repertoire Universel Bibliographique, an almost-faceted scheme which involved adopting the almost-enumerative classification into one which allows synthesis. It is a bibliographic classification available in three versions:

- **Full edition**: 2,21,000 terms
- **Medium edition**: 70,000 (30% of the full edition)
- **Abridged edition**: 20,000 (10% of the full edition)

English edition is published by the British Standards Institution as BS:1000.

Now, the UDC is owned by a consortium (having members from England, Spain, Belgium, Japan, France and the FID itself). It is constantly revised and revisions are announced in its annual bulletin: *Extensions and Corrections to UDC*. At present, the UDC is being restructured to a fully faceted system.

4.3.3 Colon Classification (CC)

Designed by S.R. Ranganathan and published first in 1933 by the Madras Library Association, the Colon Classification brought a revolution in classification theory and practice. It is a freely faceted classification conforming to the General Theory of Classification and guided by postulates and principles. The major structure of the scheme is in its basic subject schedules and the schedule of isolates belonging to the five fundamental categories: Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Time. With the identification of three planes of work - Idea, Verbal and Notational Plane, work of classification has become objective. It is still a best and sound example of an analytico-synthetic classification.

The Colon Classification is now in its seventh edition (1987). The scheme though a trend setter is not a highly used classification. It is used in some special and academic libraries in India. Its complex mixed notation is a barrier, in its use and popularity. But its methods and theory have had an impact on other schemes, such as, DDC, and BC-2, UDC in their revision, and in the designing of new systems such as Broad System of Ordering (BSO). CRG members have used its methods to design many special classification systems.

4.3.4 Library of Congress Classification (LC)

The LC is a purely enumerative classification. It consists of 21 classes in 29 parts and 45 volumes and is the bulkiest of all the classification systems. It is based upon literary warrant. Main classes are denoted by alphabets:
Elements of Library Classification

A Generalia
B Philosophy and Religion
C/F History
G Geography
H Social Sciences
J Political Science
K Law
L Education
M Music
N Fine arts
P Languages and Literature
Q Science
R Medicine
S Agriculture
T Technology
U Military Science
V Naval Science
W Library Science &
X Vacant
Y Vacant

The alphabets 1, 0, W, X, Y are still vacant. Further divisions are again denoted by alphabets:

- Q Science
- QA Mathematics
- QB Astronomy
- QC Physics
- QD Chemistry

Further subdivisions are by numerals:

- QD 71-142 Analytical Chemistry
- 156-197 Inorganic Chemistry
- 241-44 Organic Chemistry

It makes frequent use of alphabetical mnemonics for further subdivisions:

- QD171 Metals
- QD172 By group A/2
- QD172.M4 Magnesium Group
- QD172.P8 Platinum Group
- QD 182.R2 Rare Earth Metals

The alphabets and numerals M4, P8 and R2 have come from the simplified Cutter Table for author marks. Sometimes the year of publication is also included in the class numbers:

- The economic way of thinking by Paul T Helyne HB 171.5.H46 1990

Class numbers, which are call numbers, are lengthy.

Problems

It is a bulky scheme and suitable for shelf arrangement only. It is a mark and park system. Being enumerative, it is difficult to accommodate new subjects at proper places. Only device used by the scheme is the gap device for hospitality.

Use

It is one of the big three classification systems - the other two being the DDC and UDC and is being used in the largest library of the World - the Library of Congress (USA) which has 10 crore documents. 60% of the research libraries, and 50% of the college libraries are using this system in IJSAA. It is also used in some big libraries in Africa, Asia and Europe. LC class numbers are available on CIP data, MARC record, and are used by other centralised agencies. It is also being used in online catalogues. Due to its strong institutional backing it has an assured future.

4.3.5 Bibliographic Classification (BC)

Bibliographic Classification (BC) was designed during 1940-53 by H.E. Bliss (1870-1955), Librarian of City College, New York. He devoted all his life to the study of classification. When published finally in 1953, it had many commendable features, but it was not used much. The second edition known as BC-2 prepared in IJIC by J. Mills is one of be most scientific general classification schemes and a good model -of a faceted classification.


Main Classes and Notation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alphabet</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Philosophy, Mathematics, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/G</td>
<td>Physics, Natural Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Political Science-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, there are six auxiliary tables for the synthesis of numbers:

1) Common subdivisions
2) Persons
3) Places
4) Languages
5) Ethnic groups
6) Periods of time

Special Features:
1) Its order of main classes is planned well. It is based upon what Bliss called "Scientific and Educational Consensus".
2) Alternative places for some of the main classes have been given to suit local conditions. For example, religion can either be placed at P or at Z. Similarly, economic history can either be placed with general history or with economics.

Notation:
Its notation is commendable. It is balanced in complexity. It is reasonably mixed, simple, brief but very effective. It is retroactive, that is, can be combined backwardly:

- JK Curriculum
- JN Secondary education
- JNK Secondary school curriculum

Only some parts of the systems have been published, others are in progress. Work has been slow due to lack of manpower and money.

Use:
It is still not very popular. About 90 libraries in UK, Australia and Africa are using it. Being technically a modern and superior classification, it has a bright future.

4.3.6 Broad System of Ordering (BSO)

Unesco in 1971 needed a switching language for its UNISIST Programme. Work for such a language started in 1972 as a part of European Communication Project. After the Budapest meeting in 1972, FID set up a new working group... FID/SRC (Subject Field Reference Code) whose scope was set out as "For purposes of interconnection and cooperation between information systems, the Working Group will design -and develop abroad subject ordering scheme for all fields of knowledge, and usable in manual and mechanised information systems:.": The first draft was prepared by Eric J. Coates and G.A. Lloyd. Third edition was published in 1978 by the FID:


Its major subject areas are outlined below:

100 Knowledge in general
200 Science and Technology
300 Life Sciences
460 Education
480 Sports and Games
500 Humanities, Cultural and Social Sciences
600/890 Technology
910 Language, Linguistics and Literature
940 Arts
970 Religion

Originally it had only 4000 broad subdivisions which have now been expanded to 12000. In addition, there are separate schedules for space and time subdivisions. Its notation is riot only decimal but centesimal (dividing into 100) and melleesimal (dividing into 1000). Synthesis of numbers is possible. Only two punctuation marks “-“ (hyphen) and “,” (comma), are used. For example.

580-112 Philosophy of Economics
395, 60 Environmental pollution27
Use

It was designed to serve as a switching language i.e. to work as an intermediary or conversion language to transfer information from one indexing language to another. It means that it was designed for classifying information centres rather than documents. But, instead of its intended purpose, it is being used as a shelf classification in some libraries. It has been found useful as an aid in formulating and modifying search strategies. BSO is now available on computer disks in MS-DOS environment. The copyright is with a newly formed B8OPunel Ltd. with E.J. Coates as Director.

Self check Exercises

4) Name the major three library classification systems.

5) Why has the Library of Congress an assured future?

Note : i) Write your answer in the space given below.

ii) Check your answer with the answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit

4.4 DEPTH SCHEDULES

A depth schedule is also called a Special Classification System. Depth or special classification schedules are detailed systems to classify micro literature, such as, periodical articles, dissertations, report, patents and standards pertaining to a narrow subject field. These can also be for non-print media such as maps, electronic documents, microforms, photographs, etc. Any depth schedule are available on subject like music, public administration, forestry, occupational safety, pen technology, forestry, horticulture, civil engineering and architecture.

There is controversy whether we really need special schedules. S.R Ranganathan was of the opinion the general classifications -be detailed enough to serve both as general classification and special classification system. He used to say that his CC is like the trunk of an elephant, which can pick up a twig or the whole tree with equal. Some general systems such as the UDC and LC published fascicules for different classes. Though it was meant for general libraries, these are detailed enough to be considered as special schedules. Anyhow, there exist numerous known and unknown specialised classification systems. The major ones are prepared by the Classification (CRG), London and the Documentation Research and Training Centre (DTCR), Bangalore. At DRTC, Bangalore the special schedules have been designed to go with the general CC schedules, i.e., these are extensions of the general schedules.

Self Check Exercise

6) What are depth/special classification schedules? Is there any need for them?

Note : i) Write your answer in the space given below.

ii) Check your answer with the answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit
4.5 SUMMARY

Since the publication of the first modern library classification system i.e., the DDC in 1876, there have been several general classification systems developed. Ranganathan has divided these systems into five species, namely, Enumerative, Almost-Enumerative, Almost-Faceted, Rigidly-Faceted, and Freely Faceted classification systems. This categorisation of species depends upon the extent of enumeration or provisions for synthesis with the help of main schedules, special and common isolates. The Library of Congress Classification or the early editions of the DDC are examples of enumerative classification systems. The CC from fourth edition (1952) onwards is an example of a freely faceted classification.

Historically, the development has been from enumerative to faceted classifications. It can reasonably be said that the future is with the faceted systems, which are analytico-synthetic in nature.

Of the general classification systems, DDC was first published in 1876 and was designed by Melvil Dewey. Now it is in the 21st edition (1996) and is used in 2 lakh libraries in 135 countries. It is the most popular library classification scheme. UDC based on DDC was designed as a bibliographic classification of micro literature. It is available in three versions Full, Medium and Abridged editions. It is used in about one lakh libraries and information centres throughout the world. CC was designed in 1933 by S.R. Ranganathan, the Father of Library Science and Indian library movement. It is now in its 7th edition (1987). It is a model of a freely faceted classification based on a sound theory. Its notation is complex and has a mixed base. The Library of Congress Classification on the other hand, was designed for the Library of Congress, USA. It is an enumerative classification having 21 main classes in 45 volumes spread over 11000 pages. Its notation is mixed. Though theoretically not a sound classification, it is popular in the large libraries of USA. The Bibliographic Classification was designed by H.E. Bliss during 1940-1953 in USA. Its second edition is being revised in parts since 1977 by J. Mills of the U.K. It is considered as a most scientific classification based on Ranganathan's modern methods of facet analysis. It is used in about 90 libraries. The Broad System of Ordering (BSO) was designed in 1977 as a switching language. Some libraries are using it for shelf arrangement.

Special classification systems are detailed classifications meant to classify micro literature. Special classification can also be used for a special kind of literature such as microforms, or children literature. Some librarians are of the opinion that there is no need for special classification systems. They are of the view that general classification systems may be so designed that it should serve both the purposes. In other words, a special classification can be an extension of a part of a general classification system. Special classification schemes have been designed by CRG. (London) and DRTC (Bangalore) and by many other individuals or institutions.

4.6 ANSWERS TO SELF CHECK EXERCISES

1) The various species of classification are: Enumerative, Almost-Enumerative, Almost-Faceted, Rigidly-Faceted and Freely Faceted.

2) See sec. 4.2.6.

3) A freely faceted classification has no rigidity in its facet formula. Every subject determines its own facets and their sequence. It is also called analytic o-synthetic because it first analyses the subject into facets and then synthesises them into a class number.
4) DDC, UQC and the LC.

5) LC has an assured future because of its use in the Library of Congress which is the largest and the greatest library of the world.

6) A special classification scheme is for a narrow subject area such as environmental engineering or literature in a special format such as maps, standards, or microforms. Opinion on their separate necessity is divided. Whatever it may be, a special classification should be an extension of an area of a general classification.

### 4.7 KEY WORDS

**Analytico-Synthetic Classification**
A freely faceted classification based on postulates and principles for analysis and synthesis of the subjects, and where there is no rigid, predetermined facet formula for the compound subjects going with a basic subject.

**Common Auxiliaries**
Schedules of supplementary facets to be used with main schedules for construction of class numbers. A faceted classification has many such schedules. Examples of auxiliaries are separate tables for form divisions, geographical divisions, chronological divisions, languages, materials, etc.

### 4.8 REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING


