



Treatment of literature by individual authors in DDC and CC : an analytical study

Priyanko Sen

Librarian, Sital Kuchi College (PO-Sitalkuchi)

Anupam Ghosh,

Assistant Librarian, Netaji Subhas Open University

Abstract :

Classification acts as a tool in locating the resources of library. With the development of technology the role of classification is indispensable. Many classifiers used different principles in arranging the scheme but the basic facet is same that remains hidden behind. It discusses the basic criteria of construction of class number of Individual literature by individual author in two different schemes i.e. enumerated and faceted and to show difference of class number in the two schemes with different examples. It traces the qualities of notation, canons used in notation Plane which are followed in construction of class number and some of recommended suggestions that are needed for further development of the scheme.

Key words :

Author facet, Language inequality, favored language, Work facet, alphabetical mnemonics, Brevity.

1. Introduction :

Literature is the art of exposition of any knowledge concrete or conceptual by essential body of writings having metrical or non metrical language i.e. poetry, fiction, drama, essays etc. Our study is based on these forms of class by showing resemblance and dissimilarity between the two family schemes i.e. enumerative and faceted. Two schools of families have manifested the literature class in more or less similar manner which are guided by the rules of absolute syntax. Dewey obtained Harris classification of knowledge and placed literature class before fine Arts. Ranganathan placed the literature in the right hand side of triangle under



the humanities

2. Literature review

A review of the related literature is a motivate factor of writing an article this comparative study is not also an exception. From the study some related concepts reinvented.

First of all the purview of literature class. The purview of literature class has been clearly defined in Dewey Decimal Classification. here literature class is restricted to a) “works of the imagination, b) literary criticism and history and c) literary history and biography”. (Dewey, 2011,) but it excluded the folk literature. The purview of literature in DDC as “the class includes literature produced by the literate and civilized man”. (Ohdedar 1994)

The Colon classification being a faceted one has mentioned the “Form facet”, “Language facet” etc in systematic way, the concepts like “Language inequality, form inequality” (Ranganathan, 1960). etc as exemplified by Ranganathan are also very interesting. Another unique feature as discussed in Colon classification is the “work facet” (Ranganathan 1960) though it is very difficult to determine the use of chronological designation are to be used. This literatures along with the practical experiences of CC and DDC worked as an appetizer to make a detailed comparative study of literature class in the two classification schemes CC and DDC.

3. objectives of study are :

- * To construct class numbers for varieties types of literary documents (single author) as per the rules of DDC and CC
- * To analysis class numbers as per the canons of classification of notational plane
- * To highlight the special feature used in CC over that of DDC for classifying the literature documents.

4. Scope of study :

This study is based on schools of classification thoughts i.e. almost enumerative scheme (DDC 23), almost freely faceted scheme, (CC 6th) and freely faceted scheme (7th ed). The first edition of DDC was published in the year 1876



where literary forms were not exhaustive as of recent edition 2011. CC was first published in 1933 and recent edition in 1987.

5. Methodologies :

- * **Collection of Titles** -To make the examples real most of the book titles as selected for classification are collected from the collection of Netaji Subhas Open University Library.
- * **Categorization of documents** - Documents is classified into two fold of manifestations: Individual literature by individual author and Biographical literature .Individual author is divide into various sub facet i.e. Single author single composition, Single author collection, criticism etc. More than one literature by individual author is not taken into the study
- * **Construction of class numbers** - After categorizing the documents, class numbers are constructed as per three classification schemes.
- * **Comparison** : - Constructed class number are compared by canons of classification as propounded by S R Ranganathan.

6. Literature and it's components :

Literature class is a manifestation of various literary forms . The literary forms are to be arranged in a correct sequential order known by the name rule of absolute syntax ie. Language, form ,period are general manifestation for any species of classification The aspect of literature is divided into two fold: Literary aspect (poetry, drama ,fiction)and non literary aspect(essays , letters epigraph) we have highlighted the literary aspect into our study

* **Construction of class numbers in CC; DDC: different cases**

Individual author (I.A) by Individual Literature (I.L) : single composition, collection & Criticism

1. CASE: SINGLE GENERIC FORM : A single composition of any form



1.1 Title : The “ Conqueror of Death” a poem written by Rabindranath Tagore

Name of classification scheme(C.S)	Class number(C.N)
Dewey Decimal classification 23ed. (D.D.C).	891.4415
Colon classification 6 th ed. (C.C)	O157,1M61,CD
CC 7 th ed.	O,157,1,M61,C+D

Table 1:Comparison of class numbers of “Conqueror of death”

1.2 DDC 23 ed. :Main class (M.C)+ Language[L]+Form[F]+Period [P]

. The above formula is based on following discussion : Language is taken from the DDC table and is added with main class to form the base number. ”,form number” is taken from (TB 3A,vol1) and period no is taken from the schedule of language family to which the base no belongs We have to remember period number is to be taken according to year in which author has flourished as given in instruction in DDC Thus we get: 891.44(Schedule)+1(TB3A)+5(Period number taken from schedule of base no) ie. 891.4415.where the rule of absolute syntax is maintained.

1.3 CC6th ed.: Facet formula : “O[P],[P2][P3],[P4]” (Ranganathan,1960) Here

P = Personality , where left hand side of [P] denotes the round and right hand side denotes the level .Here [P] has been manifested by different levels of same round.

In almost freely faceted scheme we get four facet i.e”. language facet , form fact , author facet and work fact”. **(Ranganathan,1960) The language facet [P]** : It has been directly given in the language isolate of chapter 5 .In order to maintain the brevity of class number we may use favored language device in place of language facet i.e. the most favored language (F.L) may be represent as “O-“ hyphen as per instruction . **The form facet [P2]** : that been directly enumerated in the schedule of chapter O. **Author facet [P3]**: Here the Date of Birth of author is taken as stated in



the rules of chapter O, rule no O32, by maintain the canon of Ascertain ability. **Work facet [P4]** : It can be used either in two ways one by using the work number in which the work of author was published and other by using Alphabetical device (A.D) of taking first one, two, three letters. It is to be noted that in this scheme work facet by use of AD has not being stated but the rules has been given in “Annals of Library science”, rule no 6(05852) in Alphabetical device and Multinomials we may represent the above rules in form of table :

FACET	TERM	ISOLATE NUMBER
MC	Literature	O
P	Bengali	157
P2	Poetry	1
P3	Rabindranath Tagore	M61
P4	Conquer of death	CD

Table 2 :Analysis of class number in CC(6th ed)

Thus the rule of absolute syntax is maintained .as of DDC

1.3.1. CC7th ed.: “ O[P],[P2],[P3],[P4]” (Ranganathan,1987)

The facet formula remains the same but the change in notation is observed by using “coma” of each facet . Another change in the work facet where the use of A.D has been directly stated in page no 249. The use of plus sign in work facet indicates the use of Binominal name ie the name of two words which is an exceptional rule in this edition. The other forms ie drama ,fictions etc follows the same rules. F.L is given in pg (b102,pg246) ,[P4] binominal name ie C+D is used to denote conquer of death

.Difference observed in rules DDC 23 ed. CC 6th & 7th ed.

Form facet	DDC 23 rd ed.	CC6th ed.	CC 7 th ed.
Author facet	The period at which the Author flourished	D.O.B of author	D.O.B of author
Work facet	No provision	A.D (use of two letters)	A.D. (use of two letters by using + sign

Table 3:Comparative study of facet structure in three schemes

2 CASE : SINGLE GENERIC SUBFORM : A single form belonging to various sub forms ie. Lyric , ballad etc

2.1 Title: Lyric poetry of R.N. Tagore (Crescent moon)

C.S	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4415
C.C 6 th ed.	0157,1M61CM
C.C 7 th ed.	O,157,1,M61C+M.

Table 4 Comparative class numbers of “Crescent moon”

2.2 DDC23ed. In this classification scheme there is no provision to bring sub form facet of poetry for individual author. so class number remains the same as enumerated in case 1

2.3CC 6th ed. As stated above there is no provision for bringing sub form of poetry so class number remains the same and follows table no 2

2.3.1 CC7th Ed. It follows the same principle. Some sub form facet has been directly enumerated but it is to be followed in more than one author as stated in the rules (b281 page no 247) As no difference observed so comparison chart among the scheme has not been given.

3. CASE: MULTIPLE GENERIC FORM : Multifocal composition by an I.A ,i.e when an author not chiefly identified by any particular form

3.1 Title ; Rabindra Rachanabali /Rabindranath Tagore.- Kolkata : Vishwa Bharati, 1396(B)

C.S.	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4415
C.C 6 th ed.	O157,1M61x
C.C 7 th ed.	O,157,1,M61”x

Table 5 Comparative class number of “Rabindra rachanabali”

3.2 About the book: This book is a collection (C.L) of various literary form ie poetry , drama , short stories , prose etc which a comprehensive work.



3.3 DDC 23^{ed.} ; It follows the above rules. of case no1 As R.N Tagore is a famous poet so form facet poetry is used in place of miscellaneous facet It is done according to rules stated in DDC in table 3A manual on use of DDC. If the author is not chiefly identified by one form but famous for other forms then we may use 08 given in table 3A.

3.4 CC 6^{th.} It follows table no 2. As it is a multiple generic form of work so most common identified form is taken as shown in rules(O9, Page no 1.102.) It is also a collected work so" x" has been added after author facet taken from Anteriorising common isolate (ACI),

3.4.1 CCS 7th ed. It follows the same instruction as shown above, Only change in notation has taken place.

Form facet	DDC 23 rd ed.	CC6 th ed.	CC 7 th ed..
Collection	NA	x	"x

NA= Not applicable

Table 6-Notation of "Collection"

4. CASE : COLLECTED GENERIC FORM : A collections of any single generic forms . ie. Collections of poetry ,drama fictions etc.

4.1 Title: Mankumari Bose shrestha kabita /edited by BaridbarnGhosh . ---ISBN 81-86134-45-X

C.S.	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4414
C.C 6 th ed.	O157,1M63x
C.C 7 th ed.	O,157,1,M63"x

Table 7 Comparative class number of "Srestha kabita"by Mankumari Bose.

4.2 About the book : It is collection of poem, poet born in the year 1863. Became famous in the year 1884.

4.3 DDC23 ed In this classification scheme there is no provision to bring the col-



lected works. Other facet remains the same as in case no 1

4.4 CC6th ed. It follows the same principle of case no 3.4

4.4.1 CC7th ed. It follows the same rule of cc6th ed only change in notation has taken place

Note : As the observation is same of above case so table has not being given

5 .CASE : COLLECTED GENERIC FORM WITH CRITICISM: When any author criticize an original author's work

5.1 Rabindranath/ Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis;edited by Uma Dasgupta

C.S.	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4415
C.C 6 th ed.	O157,1M61:g
C.C 7 th ed.	O,157,1,M61:g

Table 8:Comparative class number of “Rabindranath”

5.2 About the book : This book is critical writing of Rabindranath Tagore written by Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Here the poet has express his emotion and feeling to P.C Mahalanobis during the old age

5.3 DDC23 ed : It follow the same rule of case no 1 ,there is no provision to bring the criticism facet

5.4 CC6th ed: Here only criticism facet has been added ,other facet seems to remain unchanged as of previous cases mentioned

5.4.1 CC7th ed. It follows the same rule mentioned above.

Form facet	DDC 23 rd ed.	CC6th ed.	CC 7 th ed..
Criticism	NA	g	:g

Table 9: Comparative notations for form facet

6. CASE : COLLECTED GENERIC FORM WITH THEME : when a form has been composed in respect of any subject



6.1 Title: The oxford India illustrated children's Tagore /edited by Sukanta Chaudhuri.ISBN 978-0-19-568417-9

C.S.	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4415
C.C 6 th ed.	O157,1M61x0b Y11
C.C 7 th ed. .	O,157,1,M61”x &b Y11

Table 10: Comparative class number of “Oxford India illustrated children's Tagore”

6.2 About the book: This document is a collection of various forms i.e. Verses, short stories, plays etc written for children and has been translated.

6.3 DDC 23ed It follows the rules of case no 3.2 & no provision to bring theme facet. As it is a translated work so original language is given preference as stated in the rules (Vol1 ,pg 34)

6.4 CC 6TH ed Follows case no 3.4 , Subject children has been added by following inter subject bias phrase relation as stated in rules (62b pg 1.56)

6.4.1 CC 7th ed Follows above rules only change in notation has occurred by using & (Ampesand sign) for phrase relation

Form facet	DDC 23 rd ed.	CC6th ed.	CC 7 th ed..
Theme facet	N.A	A	A
Notation	N.A	0	&

A= applicable NA=Not applicable

Table 11 :Comparative notation for phase relation

7 . CASE : Biographical literature : It is divided into two categories I.A. biography and collected biography . I.A biography is biography of single author ie. R.N Tagore , William shakespeare and Collected biography is biography of more than one author ie. R.N Tagore and Shakespeare. Collectively .We will discuss I.A biography only

7.1 Title: Rabindranath Tagore: a biography / Ernest Rhys

C.S.	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4415
C.C 6 th ed.	O157,1M61w
C.C 7 th ed. .	O,157,1M61''w

Table 12:Comparative class numbers of Rabindranath Tagore : a biography

7.2 **DDC 23ed** Same rule for case no 1 .There is no provision to bring from facet biography of an individual author. As R.N Tagore is popularize with poetry so form facet poetry is used .

7.3 **CC 6th ed** Same as case no 1, Here biography has been added from ACI table (pg 2.5)by following instruction (09w1pg 1.103) .

7.3.1 **CC 7th ed** . Same rule, ACI table is given in pg 105and rule given in z8w2 pg 250.

Form facet	DDC 23 rd ed.	CC6th ed.	CC 7 th ed..
Biography	N.A.	w	w

Table 13:Comparative notation of facet “biography”

8 .CASE: INDEX : SPECIAL COMON ISOLATE DEVICE : Applicable to a particular subject

8.1 Title : Collections of poetry of R.N Tagore : an Index of first line poem / edited by Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyay

C.S.	C.N.
. D.D.C.23 ed.	891.4415
C.C 6 th ed.	O157,1M61xe
C.C 7 th ed. .	O157,1M61''x''e

an index of first line poem

8.2 DDC 23ed It follows the above cases there is no provision to bring the index

Table 14:Comparative collection of “Collections of poetry of R N Tagore :



facet number

8.3 CC 6th ed : It follows case no(3.4,4.4.).Index number “e” has been added (pg1.102, O9) .Two ACI can be added as per instruction given in 2032.

8.4 CC 7th ed same as above instruction in (p.g250,z8e)Only change in notation has taken place

Form facet	DDC 23 rd ed.	CC6th ed.	CC 7 th ed..
Index of first line poem	N.A.	e	“ e

Table 15 Comparative notations for the facet “index”

7 Findings and critical analysis : :

7.1Qualities of notation : It is the symbolism which makes class number distinct and separable from each other .According to E.C Richardson “Notation is a short-hand sign”. It is an art by which uniqueness of class number is measured. Notation should have the following Qualities: “Brevity, simplicity, mnemonic” (Dhayani,1988)and expressiveness

7.1.1 Brevity: It means class number should be brief ,and short .Longer the base shorter the class number is and vice versa. Viz . In DDC Bengali language is represented as- 9144(T6 VOL1) but in CC 157(from language schedule) so we may say the class number of CC appears to be shorter than DDC , But some exceptional rule has occurred i.e in DDC English language facet is represented as 21 (T6) but in CC it is 111 where violation of the rule has occurred in spite of being longer in base

7.1.1.1 Simplicity : The word simplicity denote the class number should be simple i.e it should convey only letters , numbers and should not consist of any type of symbols (0,* ? ,&) between the class number It is seen in DDC class number appears to be simple as found in cases (1.2, 2.2, 3.3, 4.3...) where as in CC class number appears to be complex because of use of various symbols. In literature class alphabet digit O is quite confusing because it is identical with 0(zero) which makes class number. or notation complex and confusing

7.1.1.2 Expressiveness: It means each digit of class number should be represented uniquely .ie it should be coextensive. “Brevity & co-extensive cannot be achieved at the same time” (Chatterjee,&Choudhury,1989)Coextensive class number Cannot achieve brevity i.e.(1.3,1.3.1,2.3,2.3.1,3.4,3.4.1,4.4,4.4.1..) on the other

hand class number which are not co extensiveness may attend brevity i.e (2.2,3.3,4.3,5.3,6.3...) In many cases it is seen DDC has attend brevity by sacrificing digit by not fulfilling quality of expressiveness ie. English poetry its class number is 821 if not sacrificed its class number will be 821.1 but CC has represent it scientifi- cally without sacrificing any digit by fulfilling expressiveness .i.e : 0111,1

7.1.1.3 Mnemonic : Mnemonics originates from Greek word meaning “to remember”s A good notational system should always convey mnemonic value For eg in CC , DDC poetry is always represented by 1 , drama by 2 , fiction by 3 etc these type of seminal mnemonics helps the classifier and user to become conver- gent with the number.

So we may say the all the qualities of notation cannot be achieved simultaneously and cannot be fulfilled by all types of classification scheme.

7.2 Canons used in Notational plane: C.S is guided by various canons. In the notational pane different types of canons serves as a guiding principle but we will discuss three canons whose parameters are never to be forgotten i.e “Canon of Homonym ,canon of synonym. and Canon of Mnemonics (Alphabetical) ”(Ranganathan ,1967)

Canon of homonym: It states that a class number should represent a single sub- ject, no two different subject should be represent by a single class number i.e it should be unique in its properties .If we analyses the case of two C.S it will depicts a clear picture

7.2.1 Canon of Homonym (DDC) : In DDC homonyms has occurred between the class number i.e.case no(1.2) is similar to (2.2, 3.2, 4.3, 5.3, 6.2, 7.2 ,8.2)where same class number representing different unique subject field. For e.g 891.4415 represents single generic form, collected form, multiple generic form, criticism, theme, biography.etc.

7.2.2 Canon of Homonym in (CC) : . Homonyms has occurred between single generic form with sub form (1.3, 1.3.1 with 2.3, 2.3.1), It is to be noted single author sub-form should not be used because the connotations “of a particular sub-form may change from time to time” (Ranganathan1987), so whether to fall under cat- egory of homonym is matter of judgment but we have taken into our study to show the homonym. There is also a violation of .multiple generic forms with single collected forms vide case no(3.4, 3.4.1 is similar to 4.4,4.4.1.) we have presented a table of above description The table shows a clear picture about the violation of canon of



homonym with the facet formula given below

Violation of canon of Homonym (IA BY I.L)

Total case	Violation of case in DDC	Violation of case in cc 6 th	Violation of case in cc 7 th	% in ddc (violation)	% in cc6th(violation)	% in CC7TH(violation)
7	7	2	2	100	28.57	28.57

Table 16: Cases of violations of canon of homonyms.

CS=Violation of canon of homonym used in C.S/total case *100

Here out of 7 cases (IA by IL) DDC has violated all the 7 cases by the canon of homonym but CC has violated 2 cases out of 7 cases as discussed above So the achievement rank of DDC is 0% & CC is 71.43%

Canon of synonyms: It states that subject representing the class number should be unique . A single subject should not be represented by two different class number.

7.2.3 Biography: In DDC canon of synonyms has been violated because biography of a single subject is represented by-092(table1DDC vo11) ,and for multiple subject 920 and for literature for IA it follows (Table 3A DDC vol1) vide case no(7.2) & for multiple author form facet+09 is used,(Table 3B vo1ddc) In CC6th canon of synonym has violated i.e **w & y7** both represent biography .”w” is used for authors by birth and “y7” is used for historical person In CC 7th ed canon of synonym has been maintained by representing “w” only

Violation of canon of synonym

Total case	Violation of case in DDC	Violation of case in cc 6 th	Violation of case in cc 7th	% in ddc (violation)	% in cc6th(violation)	% in cc7th(violation)
1	1	1	0	100%	100%	0%

Table 17; Cases of Violation of canon of synonym

CS=Violation of canon of synonym used in C.S/total case *100

7.2.4 Alphabetical Mnemonics (A.M) : A.M means where first one, two or three digit of alphabets are taken in order to individualize the class number when same species of class number exit. Vide case no (1.3,1.3.1,2.3,2.3.1) Its extension is shown by use of A.D.AM is also known as Verbal mnemonics and acts as parameter of notation, .but in DDC it has not used as result homonym has occurred between the class number.

7.3 Special features of literature class in CC

Ranganathan has applied some unique concepts at the literature class. some of them are discussed below-

7.3.1 Alphabetical Device (A.D) It is used to sharpen the isolate term in the notational plane to differentiate the class number. It is used by taking first two or letters of alphabetical terms ,see case no (1.3,1.31) R.NO in cc6th(05865),CC7th(CX) The use of this device in DDC is optional In cc the use of A.D may also be termed as Alphabetical mnemonics which are shown in mentioned cases.

7.3.2 Author inequality (A.I.E) : Author of work = author of book. If any original piece of composition has been written by one author but has been translated or criticized by someone else known as A.I.E. here original author will be responsible for work content i.e Original author D.O.B will be taken into account. see case no(7.3,7.3.1,6.4.6.4.1,5.4,5.4.1) see R.NO in cc 6th(O31) , CC7th(b301)

7.3.3 F.L: See case no (1.3,1.3.1) Rule no (O164) , CC7th(b102)

7.2.4 Language inequality : When language of book = language of work ie the source language is translated into target language vide case no (6 ,6.3 ,6.4...). Rule no in DDC((Vol1 ,pg 34). CC6th (O1,Pg1.98) . cc7th(pg246,b10)

7.3.5 Subject Device (S.D) : Literary exposition of any theme is expressed in form of subject .Vide case no(6.4,6.4.1) In DDC this is use by using Table 3C for more than one author. Rules of SD in CC6th(o9x1 ,pg1.103) 7THed.(z8x2 pg250)

7.3.6 Postulates of facet sequence: “of a consecutive facet if all the isolate number in earlier facet are known to consist of same number of digits the connecting symbol between the two facet is omitted” (.Ranganathan, 1960) i.e In cc 6th no coma is inserted between P2(second level personality) and P3(third level personal-



ity) because in P2 the number of digit is always one and P3 the number of digit is always three. We have to remember this postulate is not followed in CC 7th ed where coma are inserted in every level of personality

8. Recommendations :

- * In DDC for individual author for individual literature there should be provision to represent the collected , criticized and work associated with any subject should be represented in order to avoid the homonym
- * Provision should be there in DDC to represent more than one theme by which the literary work is represented
- * Use of Alphabetical mnemonics should be made compulsory in DDC for single generic form ,sub form of Individual author for individual literature
- *When an individual author flourished it is taken into computation by use of period table in DDC but it should not happen instead of D,O,B provision should be there which is more scientific because previous is very difficult to identify and ascertain

9. Conclusion: :

The study depicts a clear picture of different types of rules and principles of construction of class number in two different scheme of classification. by following the rules of absolute syntax The qualities of notation indicates that although CC class number appears to be complex but is free from homonym .in oppose of DDC Another important strategy in CC, class number has used expressiveness to indicate each characteristics for which brevity has been sacrificed as Ranganathan was in favor of too minute classification. So we may say in case of individual author by individual literature CC has played an indispensable role than of DDC. DDC is the pioneer of all library classification schemes but CC is the pioneer of constructing the coextensive class number by applying several devices.

References:

Chatterjee, A,& Choudhury, G. G. (1989). cc7: an edition of its development in three planes.



Annals of Library and Information Studies, 36(1-2), 1717.

Dewey, M. (2011). Dewey decimal classification. (23rd ed., Vol. 4). Dublin: OCLC.

Dhayani, P. (c1998). Notational system. In Library classification : Theory and principles (pp. 74 -80). New Delhi: Wishwa prakashan.

Ohdedar, A.K.(1994).Book classification(pp145).. Bengal Library association.

Ranganathan, S. R. (1960). Colon classification (6th ed.). Bangalore: Sarada Ranganathan endowment

Ranganathan, S. (1987). Literature. In Colon classification (7th ed., pp. 246-250). Bangalore: Sarada Ranganathan endowments.

Ranganathan, S. (1967). Canons for work in notational plane. In Prolegomena to library classification (3rd ed., pp. 259-293). Bangalore: Sarada Ranganathan endowments.

Ranganathan, S.R (1960). Facet analysis: Fundamental categories. In Elements of library classification (2nd rev ed. ed., p. 80). Bombay: Asia publishing house.