

The following is a bibliography of articles and books published May 2016-September 2019 on the subject of Dewey Decimal Classification System. (Compiled by T. Butterworth (OCLC Library))

Adler, M., Huber, J. T., & Nix, A. T. (2017). Stigmatizing Disability: Library Classifications and the Marking and Marginalization of Books about People with Disabilities. *The Library Quarterly*, 87(2), 117-135.

Abstract:

Libraries have historically organized materials about people with disabilities according to conventions created by medical and social scientific communities, thereby reproducing dominant, often pathologizing and marginalizing discourses about disabilities. This paper focuses on libraries' treatment of subjects related to physical disabilities by analyzing the National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings, Library of Congress Subject Headings, the Library of Congress Classification, and the Dewey Decimal Classification. We use the lens of stigma as first theorized by Erving Goffman to reveal some of the processes and practices by which materials are relegated to the margins on the shelves and in the catalog.

Akbari-Daryan, S. (2017). The Experiences of National Library of Iran in Developing of the Indigenous Tools of Cataloguing and Classification. <http://library.ifla.org/1660/1/169-akbari-daryan-en.pdf>

Abstract:

One of the most important functions of National Library of Iran is to develop key Indigenous tools for subject access e.g. thesauri, list of subject headings and adaptations of classification schemes, to enable indigenous peoples to retrieve information and to facilitate education of cataloguing and classification for indigenous students of library and information science in Iran. In this paper, indigenous tools of cataloguing and classification have introduced in subject access area. These tools have categorized in two sections: "Subject indexing" and "Classification schemes"; Next, the methodology of developing indigenous means and tools are presented in detail. This may help developing national libraries to come familiar with our innovative methods. The experience of National Library of Iran has shown that this is difficult but possible and useful.

Web يونس أحمد الشوابكة &، أمينة يوسف زعارير). 2016. (درجة فعالية استخدام تصنيف ديوي العشري على الويب (Al Shawabken) Degree of the Efficacy of Using Dewey من وجهة نظر المفهرسين العاملين في المكتبات الجامعية الأردنية واتجاهاتهم نحو استخدامه Dewey Decimal Classification on the Web (Web Dewey) from the Perspective of Catalogers at Jordanian University Libraries and Their Attitudes towards Using It. *Dirasat: Educational Sciences*, 43, 1647-1666.

Abstract:

This study aims to assess the degree of efficacy of using Web Dewey at Jordanian university libraries as perceived by catalogers and their attitudes towards using it. Other objectives were to investigate the impact of specialization, experience, and qualification variables on catalogers' assessment of the degree of the efficacy of using Web Dewey and on their attitudes towards it. Descriptive survey method was used to collect the necessary data to answer the study questions.

A questionnaire was developed to include (65) items covering six areas and was distributed among (40) catalogers of whom (31) responded. Results indicated that catalogers' estimation of the degree of the efficacy of using Web Dewey was high and that the field of "characteristics of the structure of classification data" received the highest proportion estimate among others. Results also revealed that there were no statistically significant differences in estimating the degree of efficacy of using Web Dewey due to the variables of specialization and experience, while showing statistically significant differences due to the variable of qualifications. In addition, catalogers' attitudes towards using Web Dewey were generally positive and not affected by the variables of specialization, experience, and qualification.

Alalyani, N., & Marie-Sainte, S. L. (2018). NADA: New Arabic dataset for text classification. *NADA*, 9(9).

Abstract:

In the recent years, Arabic Natural Language Processing, including Text summarization, Text simplification, Text Categorization and other Natural Language-related disciplines, are attracting more researchers. Appropriate resources for Arabic Text Categorization are becoming a big necessity for the development of this research. The few existing corpora are not ready for use, they require preprocessing and filtering operations. In addition, most of them are not organized based on standard classification methods which makes unbalanced classes and thus reduced the classification accuracy. This paper proposes a New Arabic Dataset (NADA) for Text Categorization purpose. This corpus is composed of two existing corpora OSAC and DAA. The new corpus is preprocessed and filtered using the recent state of the art methods. It is also organized based on Dewey decimal classification scheme and Synthetic Minority Over-Sampling Technique. The experiment results show that NADA is an efficient dataset ready for use in Arabic Text Categorization.

Andersen, J., & Skouvig, L. (Eds.). (2017). *The Organization of Knowledge: Caught Between Global Structures and Local Meaning*. Emerald Group Publishing.

Atkinson, M. (2016). A Survey of Children's and Young Adult Literature Collections in Academic Libraries of Christian Higher Education. *The Christian Librarian*, 59(1), 5.

<http://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1156&context=tcl>

Abstract:

Children's and young adult literature collections have an important place in an academic library. Most often, these collections go unnoticed by many in academia, who may regard children's literature as irrelevant to the mission of the academic library. In reality, these important collections support institutional curriculum and include interdisciplinary resources used in many academic departments. Findings are reported of a survey conducted of private Christian colleges and universities regarding their management of children's and young adult literature collections which

seeks to identify current practices and procedures being utilized. Results from the survey highlight use, promotion, and management.

Ayre, L. B. (2016). Where Does This Book Belong? Let the Patron Decide. *Collaborative Librarianship*, 8(3), 3.

Abstract:

In this article, I propose a way we could apply a living, breathing, context-sensitive classification system to parts of our collection instead of basing the organization of physical items on the static, subjective, and sometimes-arbitrary classification system.

Baumartz, D., Uslu, T., & Mehler, A. (2018, August). LTV: Labeled topic vector. In *Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Computational Linguistics: System Demonstrations* (pp. 142-145).

Abstract:

In this paper we present LTV, a website and API that generates labeled topic classifications based on the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), an international standard for topic classification in libraries. We introduce nnDDC, a largely language-independent neural network-based classifier for DDC, which we optimized using a wide range of linguistic features to achieve an F-score of 87.4%. To show that our approach is language-independent, we evaluate nnDDC using up to 40 different languages. We derive a topic model based on nnDDC, which generates probability distributions over semantic units for any input on sense-, word- and text-level. Unlike related approaches, however, these probabilities are estimated by means of nnDDC so that each dimension of the resulting vector representation is uniquely labeled by a DDC class. In this way, we introduce a neural network-based Classifier-Induced Semantic Space (nnCISS).

Bergel, E. (2016). *Musik i förvandling: Bibliotekens övergång av klassifikationssystem från SAB till DDC och dess inverkan på musikområdet*.

Abstract:

In November 2008, the National Library of Sweden decided to change their standard classification system from the Swedish Library Classification System (SAB) to the American Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). One of the main reasons to this transition was the assumption of gaining the possibility to exchange and import catalogue posts by using an outspread international classification system. Throughout the years, it has been disputed whether DDC's treatment of music has been the most suitable. The system has been criticized for being biased in favor of Western music and not being updated with the growth of new music. The purpose of this study is to examine the opinions among librarians connected to the music area on how this classification transition went, and how it has affected their work. The primary questions concerned with this study are if the interviewees perceive that there is a problem by using DDC for music and if so, how? Additionally, does this change also affect the library users, or is it only the librarians? The method I am using to examine these questions is qualitative interviews based

on Steinar Kvale and Svend Brinkmann's thoughts in their book *Den kvalitative forskningsintervju*. The theories that will be used for this thesis are theories concerning functional requirements of classification systems. The results show that the interviewees' opinions are that DDC's notation tends to be long, which affects the usability of the system. The interviewees' perception is that DDC is also lacking in its treatment regarding musical recordings and the popular music area. One of the main reasons for this shortage is because there is basically no other library outside of Sweden that is classifying such material with DDC, which means that the information exchange with countries abroad has so far been rather exiguous.

Bolin, M. K. (2017). Linguistics and LIS: A Research Agenda. *SLIS Student Research Journal*, 7(1), 2. <http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1295&context=slissrj>

Abstract:

Linguistics and Library and Information Science (LIS) are both interdisciplinary fields that draws from areas such as languages, psychology, sociology, cognitive science, computer science, anthropology, education, and management. The theories and methods of linguistic research can have significant explanatory power for LIS. This article presents a research agenda for LIS that proposes the use of linguistic analysis methods, including discourse analysis, typology, and genre theory.

Burman, E., & Brage, C. (2016). Float or Sink? Implementing Floating Collections—A Case Study. In QQML 2016, 24-27 May 2016, London. (Vol. 8, pp. 61-62). *ISAST: International Society for the Advancement of Science and Technology*.

Abstract:

LiUB consists of five libraries located at four campuses in three cities: Linköping, Norrköping and Stockholm. Four of them, located in Linköping and Norrköping, were involved in the process. During the years, there has been extensively book transports between different libraries. Sought after books were sent to the requested library, and then sent back to the owning library when returned. In December 2010 Linköping University Library (LiUB) started to test Floating Collections as a new way of working with the collections. The test was coordinated with the implementation and change to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), and every time a new bought book appeared or when a book was transformed into the DDC-collection the floating collection grew. Floating Collections means that a book doesn't belong to a certain library. It is shelved where it is returned and therefore it will stay where it is in most demand. The placement of books will be user-driven and the sharing of books leads to reduced handling and therefore less wear and tear on items, and also a more economic acquisition method. The reduced handling is connected to reduced number of books in transport when the former routine of sending books back to an owning library is removed. In this case study we have looked at the complete implementation process; from the first discussion, the test-start, the evaluation of the

method which includes a staff survey, and finally the Boards decision that Floating Collection will be a permanent way to work with the collections at LiUB. The methodological approach mimics YinB's (2009) case study model. We also compared LiUB's implementation with other libraries experiences in implementing Floating Collection, and to Library 2.0 (Casey & Savastinuk, 2007), as the user needs will decide where the books are shelved. Further, the study is connected to factors that affects the realignment in changing processes and resembles Kotter (1996) and Nutefall's and Chadwell's (2012) factors for successful realignment. The study revealed that staff concerns and other experiences relating to Floating Collection at LiUB are similar to other libraries. A main issue for staff on the negative side is weeding routines, but on the positive side you will find advantages like more user-driven collection, a reduced number of books in transport and a reduced number of purchased items. Some of the negative effects that is expressed in the survey is probably depending on the transformation into DDC and not due to Floating Collection. An example is that the possibility to browse is lost, which is more likely due to DDC, since DDC categorize the topics in a very different way than the former classification system (SAB).

Carr, P. L. (2017). Extending the technological, discursive, and rhetorical horizons of academic research libraries' information architectures: an analysis of North Carolina State University's James B. Hunt Jr. Library. <http://thescholarship.ecu.edu/bitstream/handle/10342/6342/CARR-DOCTORALDISSERTATION-2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Opening paragraph:

This dissertation analyzes how North Carolina State University's (NCSU) James B. Hunt Jr. Library extends the ways in which the information architectures of academic research libraries can function as a technology, as discourse, and as rhetoric. The starting point for the analysis is the libraries of antiquity, which functioned technologically as a means through which rhetors extended their recollective powers from the memories in their individual minds to the aggregate contents of library collections. As libraries evolved over many centuries, this technological functionality was joined by another such functionality: the capacity to extend users' powers of invention by providing information architectures for reading, reflection, and browsing. Through their capacities to extend users' recollective and inventive powers, libraries have become recognized as symbols of knowledge, and this discursive power has been leveraged by libraries and their controlling organizations for the purposes of rhetoric; in other words, the symbolic import of libraries has been drawn on by rhetors as an available means of persuasion.

Cavaleri, P. (2016). Perché non ci sarà una nuova edizione ridotta della DDC in italiano e perché passare alla WebDewey. *AIB studi*, 56(3).

Abstract:

La disponibilità della WebDewey in lingua italiana ha determinato la decisione – da parte dell'Associazione italiana biblioteche – di non pubblicare un'edizione cartacea della 23a edizione.

La WebDewey italiana infatti copre per intero la 23a edizione e tutte le modifiche successive. Quella che attualmente rimane scoperta è la 15a edizione ridotta, molto usata nelle biblioteche civiche italiane: il processo di derivazione dell'edizione ridotta da quella integrale, infatti, è oneroso e complesso, e non sono pochi gli svantaggi dell'utilizzo dell'edizione ridotta per cataloghi di collezioni superiori ai 20.000 documenti. La WebDewey mette a disposizione, per ciascun numero, la segnalazione del punto di segmentazione, in modo da agevolare la scelta di numeri più brevi – specie per la collocazione – senza tuttavia perdere la possibilità di dare all'utente un'informazione approfondita sul soggetto dell'opera. Viste le limitate risorse disponibili, il calcolo dei costi/benefici va sicuramente a favore di un investimento per mantenere aggiornata la WebDewey italiana, rinunciando alla traduzione della 15a edizione ridotta e dei suoi aggiornamenti.

Chiacchiaro, S. (2017). The evolution of DCC auxiliary tables: history, usage and development of an essential collaborative tool to classify library resources. *JLIS. it*, 8(2), 69-82.

Abstract:

The essay shows the historical evolution of the profile of the Dewey Decimal Classification's auxiliary tables. Essential to express the specificity and completeness of classified concepts, the auxiliary tables expanded and specialized over time to allow an increasingly stronger degree of specificity and consistency in the construction of the classification numbers. Since the first edition of 1876 to WebDewey, the auxiliary tables have been the parts of the Dewey Decimal Classification which developed more and had a more detailed review, as they include peculiar information of the individual countries, such as the geographical areas, ethnic and national groups and historical periods.

Chiavaroli, M. (2019). Ditching Dewey: Take Your Collections from Enraging to Engaging and Position Your Library for 21st Century Success. *Public Library Quarterly*, 38(2), 124-146.

Abstract:

In the digital age, the Dewey Decimal System is pushing library users toward easier information finding aides such as Google. If the profession does not find a way to maximize the collections and the library as third place, patrons will never embrace the newer technologies and services available through their local public library. This paper explores a possible free replacement to Dewey and discusses the benefit of making the stacks more accessible for moving the profession into the 21st century.

Choi, I. (2018). Toward a Model of Intercultural Warrant: A Case of the Korean Decimal Classification's Cross-cultural Adaptation of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Abstract:

I examined the Korean Decimal Classification (KDC)'s adaptation of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) by comparing the two systems. This case manifests the sociocultural

influences on KOSs in a cross-cultural context. I focused my analysis on the changes resulting from the meeting of the two cultures, answering the main research question: “How does KDC adapt DDC in terms of underlying sociocultural perspectives in a classificatory form?” I took a comparative approach and address the main research question in two phases. In Phase 1, quantities of class numbers were analyzed by edition and discipline. The main class with the most consistently high number of class numbers in DDC was the social sciences, while the main class with the most consistently high number of class numbers in KDC was technology. The two main classes are expected to differ in semantic contents or specificities. In Phase 2, patterns of adaptations were analyzed by examining the class numbers, captions, and hierarchical relations within the developed adaptation taxonomy. Implementing the taxonomy as a coding scheme brings two comparative features of classifications: 1) semantic contents determined by captions and quantity of subordinate numbers; and 2) structural arrangement determined by ranks, the broader category, presence and the order of subordinate numbers. Surveying proper forms of adaptation resulted in the development of an adaptation taxonomy that will serve as a framework to account for the conflicts between and harmonization of multiple social and cultural influences in knowledge structures. This study has ramifications in theoretical and empirical foundations for the development of “intercultural warrant” in KOSs.

Choi, I. Visualizations of Cross-cultural Bibliographic Classification: Comparative Studies of the Korean Decimal Classification and the Dewey Decimal Classification.

http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_21.pdf

Abstract:

The changes in KO systems induced by sociocultural influences may include those in both classificatory principles and cultural features. The proposed study will examine the Korean Decimal Classification (KDC)'s adaptation of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) by comparing the two systems. This case manifests the sociocultural influences on KOSs in a cross-cultural context. Therefore, the study aims at an in-depth investigation of sociocultural influences by situating a KOS in a cross-cultural environment and examining the dynamics between two classification systems designed to organize information resources in two distinct sociocultural contexts. As a preceding stage of the comparison, the analysis was conducted on the changes that result from the meeting of different sociocultural feature in a descriptive method. The analysis aims to identify variations between the two schemes in comparison of the knowledge structures of the two classifications, in terms of the quantity of class numbers that represent concepts and their relationships in each of the individual main classes. The most effective analytic strategy to show the patterns of the comparison was visualizations of similarities and differences between the two systems. Increasing or decreasing tendencies in the class through various editions were analyzed. Comparing the compositions of the main classes and distributions of concepts in the KDC and DDC discloses the differences in their knowledge structures empirically. This phase of

quantitative analysis and visualizing techniques generates empirical evidence leading to interpretation.

Choi, I., & Park, M. S. (2018). A Cross-cultural Comparison of Medical Science Subject Classification in the KDC and the DDC. *Advances in Classification Research Online*, 29(1), 17-20.

Abstract:

This study reports the preliminary results of a cross-cultural comparison of Medical Science in the Korean Decimal Classification (KDC) and in the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Despite having similar purposes, to serve the public and emphasize the significance of standardization in medical science, a comparison of the two classification systems shows the influences of social and cultural inferences of classification systems in medicine.

Chung, O. K. (2018). A Comparative Study on the Classification System of Material Library. *Journal of the Korean BIBLIA Society for library and Information Science*, 29(4), 297-317.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to propose a classification system that can classify various industrial and craft materials consistently and systematically by comparing and analyzing the classification system of materials libraries in domestic and foreign. For this study, it was investigated the operation cases and classification system of domestic and foreign material libraries, and then proposed a method to classify consistently and systematically by comparing and analyzing the classification items of KDC and DDC. The classification system of material library was not classified by subject, but classified into the name of material and type, or the classification system of a material library was divided by Arabic numeral as a general classification system. It is difficult to access and share information because most of material libraries use the classification system developed by the library itself. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a standard classification system to share the information stored in the material libraries.

da Graça Simões, M., Bravo, B. R., & Pestana, O. (2018). Representação do conceito de mulher na Classificação Decimal Dewey (CDD) e na Classificação Decimal Universal (CDU): duas perspectivas sobre o mesmo conceito? | The representation of woman's concept in the Decimal Dewey Classification (DDC) and in the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC): two perspectives for the same concept. *Liinc em Revista*, 14(2).

Abstract:

The dynamics and emergence of new knowledge requires building new knowledge organization systems and reviewing others for the location and access of knowledge. In this process the structures of knowledge organization assume particular relevance, as effective instruments to accomplish these purposes. For its longevity, the bibliographical classifications stand out and among them particularly the Dewey Decimal Classification (CDD) and the Universal Decimal Classification (CDU). It is proposed to identify how these two systems represent the concept of

woman and whether this can be considered as an indicator of two perspectives on the same concept. A qualitative exploratory approach was adopted, based on literature review and comparative analysis of the representation of this concept in the two systems considered. Two different perspectives are not observed in relation to the woman's concept, because the two systems continue to translate the positivist mentality in which they were conceived. The low representativeness of the concept of woman in the two classification systems is evident with regard to exhaustivity and specificity. Both systems reflect the notion of woman in a depreciative and inferior plan to the masculine, translating the traditional stereotype.

de Sales, R., & Pires, T. B. The classification of Harris: Influences of Bacon and Hegel in the universe of library classification. http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_5.pdf

Abstract:

The studies of library classifications generally interact with a historical approach that contextualizes the research and with the ideas related to classification that are typical of Philosophy. In the 19th century, the North American philosopher and educator William Torrey Harris developed a book classification at the St. Louis Public School, based on Francis Bacon and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. The objective of the present study is to analyze Harris's classification, reflecting upon his theoretical and philosophical backgrounds in order to understand Harris's contribution to Knowledge Organization (KO). To achieve such objective, this study adopts a critical-descriptive approach for the analysis. The results show some influences of Bacon and Hegel in Harris's classification.

Dutta, B. (2017). Paul Otlet: A Visionary to Unify Global Knowledge. *Journal of Scientometric Research*, 6(3).

https://www.jscires.org/sites/default/files/JScientometRes_6_3_212-214.pdf

Abstract:

The Father of library science of India, Dr. Siyali Ramamrita Ranganathan (1892-1972) once described Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine as the builders of Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme, though this scheme was not newly introduced but adopted from Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme of Melvil Dewey. Actually, DDC scheme was developed by Melvil Dewey in 1873 while working at Amherst College library in New York. He assigned the classification codes to the books of that library collection. In 1876, he published the classification in pamphlet form with the title "A Classification and Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Pamphlets of a Library". The foresight of DDC scheme was initially thus just to arrange a particular library collection in a more systematic way to enable easy and quick retrieval. This DDC scheme is the basic foundation of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme.

Ekram, M. A. U., Chaudhary, A., Yadav, A., Khanal, J., & Aslan, S. Book Organization Checking Algorithm using Image Segmentation and OCR. doi: 10.1109/MWSCAS.2017.8052894.

Engelson, L. Technical Services Assessment: Help for Navigating the Wilderness.

Abstract:

When Northwest University's College of Ministry (CoM) developed its first two graduate programs slated to begin in the fall of 2008, I was requested, as the library liaison to the CoM and responsible for collection development in that area, to develop a Library Impact Statement (LIS). The purpose of the LIS was to indicate how these new programs would impact library resources and services and what funding, materials, and staffing would be necessary to support these programs. This tool was to be used whenever a new program, degree, or major was developed as a way of informing the development process of potential areas of need in the library that should be addressed.

Ford, A. (2018). Bringing harassment out of the history books: addressing the troubling aspects of Melvil Dewey's legacy. *American Libraries*, 49(6), 48-52.

Abstract:

The article discusses the historical legacy of Dewey Decimal Classification system inventor and American Library Association (ALA) founder Melvil Dewey, particularly his reputation for making unwanted advances toward women, and racist and anti-Semitic tendencies he allegedly held.

Fox, M. J. (2016). Legal Discourse's Epistemic Interplay with Sex and Gender Classification in the Dewey Decimal Classification System. *Library Trends*, 64(4), 687-713.

Abstract:

The recognition of a spectrum of gendered and sexed people, along with changing social conventions, has caused disruption in the absolute and binary divisions between male and female, man and woman. Gender and sex are formally classified for many purposes; however, formal classifications can marginalize people with variable sex or those who do not identify with traditional understandings of gender. However, the instability is not a recent development, as demonstrated by historically changing conceptualizations of sex and gender in bibliographic classification, as well as in competing and interacting formal discourses. A discourse analysis was conducted on the concepts of women and trans and intersex people in four editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification system, as well as on relevant American legal discourse to investigate how institutionally endorsed epistemology and ontology work together to influence how concepts are defined and classified.

Fox, M. J. (2016). Subjects in Doubt: The Ontogeny of Intersex in the Dewey Decimal Classification. *Knowledge Organization*, 43(8).

Abstract:

A concept that has experienced significant change in the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is "intersex people," historically known as hermaphrodites or the condition of hermaphroditism. The classification of the concept of intersex has changed in 14 out of the 23 editions of the DDC; it

has changed in every edition since the twelfth. It has had its own class, been completely removed, re-added, and removed again. It has been moved around, made more specific, made more general, and become a facet. Why has this particular concept experienced so much change, and what does this mean to our libraries' collocative integrity? Why is the understanding of the concept so unstable? Is it the domain itself or the interference and dissonance of popular with scientific understandings? This piece specifically investigates the ontogeny of the concept of intersex/hermaphrodite enriching the discussion by connecting it with epistemic authority and concept theory.

Gartner, R. (2016). The Taxonomic Urge. *In Metadata* (pp. 65-75). Springer International Publishing.

Abstract:

This chapter introduces taxonomy, the 'science' of classification. Taxonomy is used to organize terms that express subjects, what something is 'about'. Most taxonomies are arranged hierarchically, in strict layers: one of the most widely used, the Dewey Decimal Classification, is organized in this way. More flexible taxonomies can take the shape of thesauri, controlled vocabularies which link terms to their broader and narrower counterparts. These have proved especially suited to the digital environment, where the flexibility they allow for terms to be combined by the searcher is particularly useful.

Gnoli, C., Pusterla, L., Bendiscioli, A., & Recinella, C. (2016). *Classification for collections mapping and query expansion*.

Abstract:

Dewey Decimal Classification has been used to organize materials owned by the three scientific libraries at the University of Pavia, and to allow integrated browsing in their union catalogue through SciGator, a home-built web-based user interface. Classification acts as a bridge between collections located in different places and shelved according to different local schemes.

Furthermore, cross-discipline relationships recorded in the system allow for expanded queries that increase recall. Advantages and possible improvements of such a system are discussed.

Golub, K., Hagelbäck, J., & Ardö, A. (2018). Automatic classification using DDC on the Swedish Union Catalogue. In *18th European Networked Knowledge Organization Systems Workshop (NKOS 2018)*, Porto, Portugal, September 13, 2018(pp. 4-16). CEUR-WS. org.

Abstract:

With more and more digital collections of various information re- sources becoming available, also increasing is the challenge of assigning subject index terms and classes from quality knowledge organization systems. While the ultimate purpose is to understand the value of automatically produced Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) classes for Swedish digital collections, the paper aims to evaluate the performance of two machine learning algorithms for

Swedish catalogue records from the Swedish union catalogue (LIBRIS). The algorithms are tested on the top three hierarchical levels of the DDC. Based on a data set of 143,838 records, evaluation shows that Support Vector Machine with linear kernel outperforms Multinomial Naïve Bayes algorithm. Also, using keywords or combining titles and keywords gives better results than using only titles as input. The class imbalance where many DDC classes only have few records greatly affects classification performance: 81.37% accuracy on the training set is achieved when at least 1,000 records per class are available, and 66.13% when few records on which to train are available. Proposed future research involves an exploration of the intellectual effort put into creating the DDC to further improve the algorithm performance as commonly applied in string matching, and to test the best approach on new digital collections that do not have DDC assigned.

Guerra, A. (2017). Italian Resistance movement (1943-45) and its memoirs in the Dewey Decimal Classification. *JLIS. it*, 8(2), 92-101.

Abstract:

This article defines the main features of the Italian Resistance, and their representation in the conceptual scheme of DDC, and aims to give them a more precise classification as there is an ever-growing literary warrant. It also examines personal accounts relating to the Italian Resistance: diaries, letters, papers and memories. Since the post-war period, these unique and important documents have become the object of historical research and extensive publication.

Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A., Martínez-Ávila, D., Campbell, D. G., & Nascimento, F. A. Knowledge Organization and the Power to Name: LGBTQ Terminology and the Polyhedron of Empowerment.

http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_2.pdf

Abstract:

This paper uses Hope Olson's concept of "the power to name" to explore the terminological practices of the LGBTQ community in the Cariri region of Brazil in the years between 2006 and 2013. LGBTQ communities can seize back the "power to name," traditionally exerted by a heteronormative society upon marginalized groups, by organizing their cultural and practical knowledge from within, and by exercising the power to name themselves and their specific domains and cultural practices. The study showed that knowledge organization—the act of defining entities and categories and assigning specific names to them—is a gesture of self-empowerment on many different levels. The "power of self-naming" in this LGBTQ community is a polyhedron in which some facets are frequent, such as the power to empower or affirm an identity. On the one hand, the names and categories break through gender, geographical and temporal specificity to embrace terms, names, and idioms drawn from a range of different countries, traditions, languages, and time periods. On the other hand, these names and categories work to reinforce and affirm the geographical and cultural specificity of the Cariri

region itself, embedding its pride and self-affirmation within the varied languages and heteronormative history of Portuguese colonization in that region. In selecting terms and categories to name, organize and celebrate their identities, the LGBTQ people of Cariri have taken the power to name: not as information intermediaries striving for objectivity and neutrality, but as committed members of a marginalized but vital community.

Gunawan, S., Aprilio, A., & Rhandy, R. (2019). IMPLEMENTASI K-MEANS, SUFFIX TREE DAN DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION UNTUK SHELVING BUKU PERPUSTAKAAN. *Jurnal Algoritma, Logika dan Komputasi*, 2(1).

Abstract:

STMIK Library Indonesia has a growing number of book collections, and the increasingly diverse types of library collections become very troublesome when it comes to compiling and grouping them with manual methods. But the large collection of books will also make it difficult to manage the location of books in the library so that there are several books that are illegible and not borrowed. Then to solve the problem, a clustering technique will be applied using the K-Means and Suffix Tree methods in the management of books in the library. Clustering technique is a technique of grouping a number of data / objects into clusters (groups) so that in each cluster will contain data as similar as possible Clustering techniques will group book titles according to their categories. Shelving collections or books are activities that organize / put back collections that are finished / read / borrowed on bookshelves that are available based on the prescribed systematic order. The systematic ordering of books generally refers to the classification system used. Usually the classification system is often used by librarians to group collections using Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC).

Hakim, H. A. B. (2016). *Evaluasi Perpustakaan Digital Musik: Studi Kasus Di Upt Perpustakaan Isi Yogyakarta (Doctoral dissertation, UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA)*.

Abstract:

UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta telah mengembangkan perpustakaan digital musik melalui digitalisasi buku musik dan melakukan konversi file hasil digitalisasi buku musik ke dalam bentuk MIDI. Pengembangan tersebut merupakan upaya penyesuaian format layanan dengan karakteristik pemustaka yang terbiasa mengakses informasi dalam format digital. Selama ini UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta belum melakukan evaluasi terkait pengembangan dan pengelolaan perpustakaan digital musik. Evaluasi ini penting dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kualitas perpustakaan digital musik. Melihat peran penting evaluasi dalam upaya peningkatan kualitas perpustakaan digital musik merupakan latar belakang peneliti untuk mengangkat judul "Evaluasi Perpustakaan Digital Musik: Studi Kasus di UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta". Dalam penelitian ini tiga masalah yang akan dibahas, yaitu evaluasi koleksi, organisasi informasi dan user interface perpustakaan digital musik. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis berharap mampu mendeskripsikan

bagaimana kualitas koleksi, deskripsi aktivitas organisasi informasi dan kualitas user interface perpustakaan digital musik. Penelitian tentang evaluasi perpustakaan digital musik merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Data-data yang dibutuhkan dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi dan studi dokumentasi. Data-data yang terkumpul selanjutnya direduksi, verifikasi data, disajikan dan dilakukan penarikan kesimpulan. Subjek penelitian adalah informan penelitian dan objek penelitian adalah perpustakaan digital musik yang dimiliki UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta. Dari hasil analisis terhadap data disimpulkan bahwa evaluasi koleksi menunjukkan koleksi memiliki kualitas yang cukup karena dua diantara lima indikator memperoleh hasil tidak maksimal. Indikator relevansi dan cakupan informasi menunjukkan bahwa koleksi perpustakaan belum mampu memenuhi kebutuhan informasi serta bukan merupakan koleksi terbaru. Indikator format menunjukkan bahwa UPT telah menggunakan format file standar yaitu PDF dan MIDI. Level penyajian sampai dengan level full text yang dibutuhkan pemustaka dan indikator reliabilitas menunjukkan proses seleksi dilakukan oleh staf yang kompeten serta koleksi musik dihasilkan oleh penerbit dan penulis dengan reputasi baik. Dari evaluasi organisasi informasi diketahui bahwa perpustakaan menggunakan Dewey Decimal Classification sebagai sistem klasifikasi dan tidak menggunakan tajuk subjek dan tesaurus. sistem perpustakaan digital yang digunakan menyediakan fasilitas katalogisasi sehingga dapat digunakan untuk kegiatan deskripsi bibliografi koleksi musik bersifat tunggal dan album. Sistem perpustakaan digital menggunakan metadata standar yaitu metadata Dublin Core. Evaluasi user interface menunjukkan bahwa perpustakaan digital musik yang dibangun memiliki kualitas user interface yang baik karena seluruh indikator memperoleh nilai maksimal. Kualitas ini tercermin dari user interface ini mudah digunakan, memiliki tampilan estetik yang mendukung mudahnya pemanfaatan user interface serta mudah dipahaminya operasional user interface. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti memberikan beberapa masukan di antaranya perlu peningkatan kualitas koleksi perpustakaan digital musik dengan cara digitalisasi koleksi yang tinggi pemanfaatannya, pemanfaatan tajuk subjek dan tesaurus dalam kegiatan klasifikasi serta perlu penggunaan istilah yang populer pada tampilan user interface sehingga semakin memudahkan pemanfaatan user.

Hermida, A. (2017). Automation of Technical Section in BGS Institute of Technology Central Library with the Help of NewGenLib Commercial Version 3.1. 2: A Study. *International Digital Library*, 1(2), 1-20.

Abstract:

Technical section is a main subsystem of library automation. Libraries have using latest technologies in engineering college libraries, in technical services, cooperative acquisition, joint cataloguing and classification, and shared union catalogues are aspects that are shared. We are using 22nd edition Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) for assigning call number for the book with the help of DDC in our central library. Pasting the spine and date labels in the book and noting the call number and copy number on the spine label and accession number on the date label along with the call number and copy number. B G S Institute of Technology central library

started the automation from technical processing and database development with the help of NewGenLib 3.1.2. It is very user-friendly library automation management software.

Higgins, M. (2016). Totally Invisible: Asian American Representation in the Dewey Decimal Classification, 1876-1996. *Knowledge Organization*, 43(8), 609-621.

Abstract:

The term "Asian American" emerged on college campuses in the 1960s to replace the term "Oriental." It was a political term, chosen by students to gather people from different ethnic communities under one pan-ethnic banner. We examine the representation of Asian American materials in the first twenty-one editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and discusses the findings in relation to the history of the term "Asian American." We aim to 1) relate existing literature on bias and knowledge organization to Asian American studies and critical race theories including the possessive investment in whiteness and racial formation; 2) compare the history of the term "Asian American" as a self-identifying term to the evolution of the term in DDC; and 3) lay a historical foundation from which to consider the treatment of the term "Asian American" in the contemporary DDC and by extension other modern knowledge organization systems.

Hook, P. A., & Gantchev, A. Using Combined Metadata Sources to Visualize a Small Library (OBL's English Language Books). http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_24.pdf

Abstract:

Data from multiple knowledge organization systems are combined to provide a global overview of the content holdings of a small personal library. Subject headings and classification data are used to effectively map the combined book and topic space of the library. While harvested and manipulated by hand, the work reveals issues and potential solutions when using automated techniques to produce topic maps of much larger libraries. The small library visualized consists of the thirty-nine, digital, English language books found in the Osama Bin Laden (OBL) compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan upon his death. As this list of books has garnered considerable media attention, it is worth providing a visual overview of the subject content of these books—some of which is not readily apparent from the titles. Metadata from subject headings and classification numbers was combined to create book-subject maps. Tree maps of the classification data were also produced. The books contain 328 subject headings. In order to enhance the base map with meaningful thematic overlay, library holding count data was also harvested (and aggregated from duplicates). This additional data revealed the relative scarcity or popularity of individual books.

Howarth, L. C. (2017). Stepping Out: Organizing Information in the 21st Century. In *The Emerald Handbook of Modern Information Management* (pp. 189-225). Emerald Publishing Limited.

Doi:10.1108/978-1-78714-525-220171008

materials on Islamic knowledge for two reasons: the first of which is, less awareness on the part of devisers of the depth and variety of Islamic topics; and their bias and the second reason is lack of interest in Islam, despite the fact that different indigenous classification systems and expansions have been developed, using either the original notation or alternative notations. Some systems were even developed without following any standards or logic. This study, however, has revealed a need for empirical study of libraries with rich collections on Islam in order to gain a better understanding of the problem and find an optimal solution.

Khanchandani, V., & Kumar, M. (2017). Mapping of E-books in Science & Technology: An Analytical Study of Directory of Open Access Books. *DESIDOC Journal Of Library & Information Technology*, 37(3), 172-179. doi:10.14429/djlit.37.3.10692

Abstract:

A detailed study of e-books in Science and Technology indexed in Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) till May 15, 2016 is presented. Open access publishers, licenses and language-wise distribution of e-books indexed in DOAB is examined. The data collected only on the subjects listed in DDC-23 under Science and Technology domain. The results depict that there are 1052 e-books indexed in Science and Technology in DOAB. The collection includes e-books that are both made-digital and born digital. Maximum books are on health sciences and published in English only. Mostly e-books have creative commons license. Moreover, Frontier Media SA is the most active open access e-book publisher. The study shall be helpful to library and information professionals as well as open access publishers.

Knight, F. T. (2017). What About Classification Bias?: Channeling Sandy Berman.

<http://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/librarians/25>

Author's introduction:

Today I'm going to talk about three things: classification bias, mostly in terms of the Library of Congress subject headings; Sanford Berman, who fought to address that classification bias; and finally, I'll touch on what we might do to try and deal with classification bias going forward.

Kousteni, C., & Sedin, T. (2016). *Folkbibliotekariernas reaktioner på folkbibliotekens övergång till Dewey*.

Abstract:

Many libraries in Sweden have since 2008 started to switch their classification system from SAB (The Swedish classification system) to Dewey (Dewey decimal classification system). Kungliga Biblioteket (National Library of Sweden) decided to switch classification system from SAB to DDC in 2008 and recommend that all libraries in Sweden should also follow. In recent years, a number of public libraries have started the transition to DDC. Our thesis focuses on the public libraries and the librarians view on the matter. The discussed questions of the thesis are: 1. How do the public libraries see a possible transition to DDC? 2. Why have some of the public libraries changed their library system to DDC and others have not? The empirical material of the thesis

consists of 47 questionnaire responses that were thereafter analyzed. Five of the public libraries that answered our questionnaire had begun the transition process to the DDC, thirty-nine of them only used SAB, although more than half of them were open to make the transition at some point in the future. Some of the public libraries didn't want to change to DDC because they considered it a system that would not suit the Swedish conditions very well and therefore preferred the Swedish system (SAB) more. Librarians are divided between those who are positive towards a transition to DDC and those who are not. We tried to analyze the librarians' views from a psychological view based on a theory on individual's reactions towards organizational change. However, what we could interpret from the answers on our questionnaire, many of the librarians' considerations and thoughts regarding DDC are somewhat similar to earlier discussions about Dewey, which lead us to believe that there has not been made huge progress on the matter.

Krause, T. (2017). Towards the Improvement of Automated Scientific Document Categorization by Deep Learning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1706.05719*. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.05719.pdf>

Abstract:

This master thesis describes an algorithm for automated categorization of scientific documents using deep learning techniques and compares the results to the results of existing classification algorithms. As an additional goal a reusable API is to be developed allowing the automation of classification tasks in existing software. A design will be proposed using a convolutional neural network as a classifier and integrating this into a REST based API. This is then used as the basis for an actual proof of concept implementation presented as well in this thesis. It will be shown that the deep learning classifier provides very good result in the context of multi-class document categorization and that it is feasible to integrate such classifiers into a larger ecosystem using REST based services.

Krishnamurthy, M. (2019). Knowledge and Skill Requirements for Health Science Library Professionals in India: A Survey. *Asian Journal of Information Science & Technology (AJIST)*, 9(1).

Abstract:

The survey method was considered most appropriate for this study because, it measures users background, experience and what they know about knowledge and skills in professional development in enhancing their knowledge in day to day working environment and it is well suited to the research questions taken up for this study. A total of 218 questionnaires were administered personally and 183 fully filled-in questionnaire for received with response rate of 83.94% and were considered for analysis. The study findings were that 66.67% knew Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), the National Library of Medicine Classification (NLM) with 14.75%. The response "No Answer" with 15.3% connotes these libraries have not classified their collection. Only 3.28% knew Library of Congress Classification though it is not much used in Indian libraries probably the respondents' knowledge of this would be from their study. The mean and standard

deviation are computed and ranks were assigned to each of the Medical databases corresponding to the respective designations. This comparison found MedInd/IndMed ranking is much higher than MEDLINE. So, the data has no uniformity and conformity with the content and therefore the ranking are not commensurate with the subject content and wider use of the databases worldwide.

Kujundžić, E. (2017). The classification of literary works in the Arabic language in libraries. *Anali Gazi Husrev-Begove biblioteke*, 8(13-14), 241-250.

Kumar, S. Historical Research in Library and Information Science. <http://www.ijpd.co.in/papers/005.pdf>

Abstract:

True historical research employs application of scientific research at all stages of the research process including formulation and testing of hypothesis (es), collection, analysis, interpretation and synthesis of data and writing of the narrative. Systematic (that is systematic way) is the key word used at all steps. Thus, historical conclusions arrived at the historian can rightly claim to have logical validity that is somewhat comparable to those in other social sciences. However, true historical research must be distinguished from chronology or just description of events. These merely constitute steps in the research process. It is to be noted that, it is the application of scientific research that distinguishes true historical research from mere chronology or just description of events. A good historian always tries to adapt scientific approach to the best of his ability. One must admit that there are certain limitations of historical research. These include ex-post facto nature of historical research, where the historian works from available evidence back to the event, complexity of the phenomenon being investigated, problems in studying causality within relationship of factors involved and impossibility of replicating the past events. Besides, historical research is a highly subjective art. The process of writing a meaningful narrative is a human one, where total objectivity can never be achieved. There is always possibility of a researcher bias, leading to distortion or suppressing of facts to serve preconceived notions, affecting the objectivity of the conclusions. Thus, it becomes difficult to arrive at conclusions with any high degree of confidence. The job of a historian is quite difficult. Often, he has to deal with events, for which there may be only very few primary sources of information. Thus, he is forced to rely more on secondary sources. At times, the problem being investigated may be too broad, where the environment for the historical event may be too complex, involving a large number of factors or variables. In some studies, the data gathered by the researcher may be too vast, requiring a great deal of sifting. This can be a big headache for him. Here deciding what is relevant and what is not relevant can be really difficult. There is no doubt that in spite of its limitations, historical research has made an important contribution in the field of library and information science. Library history (historical research done in library and information science) has grown as a separate area of study generating its own literature. Those whose specialize in

this area are called library historians. Library history is growing day by day. There are separate organisations to serve the cause of library historians. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) has a separate section on Library history. American Library Association has created Library History Round Table. A good library history cannot be written without adequate source of information. Library history not only lacks adequate records but those available in libraries are not always easily accessible. Therefore, librarians must give a high priority to acquiring, organising, digitising and making them accessible online or manually. Through oral history projects, based on interviews of leading library educators, librarians and documentation scientists' record can be generated to serve the purpose.

Kwaśnik, B. H. (2016). The Web and the Pyramid: Hope Olson's Vision of Connectedness in a World of Hierarchies. *Knowledge Organization*, 43 (5).

Abstract:

Hope Olson's mission is to analyze our traditional knowledge-representation systems from the point of view of those whose voices are not well reflected. Her focus is not only on the content of these schemes but also, and perhaps especially, on their structures. There is no structure more established than the hierarchy, and yet the hierarchy makes assumptions and imposes rules that have shaped our world view. In her 2007 Library Trends article, "How We Construct Subjects: A Feminist Analysis," she takes apart the notions behind hierarchies and brings to bear feminist thinking to offer a penetrating critique followed by a careful evaluation of implications. By way of examples she explores several existing schemes: The Dewey Decimal Classification, thesauri, and the Library of Congress Subject Headings to demonstrate how there do exist ameliorating (non-hierarchical) techniques, but how they do not adequately solve the problem. Having laid out the limitations of our existing tools, both in content and in structure, she suggests rewriting and restructuring our schemes so that the all-important connections are visible--a web instead of a hierarchy. The article, written almost a decade ago, continues to be prophetic of what modern approaches and ways of thinking can achieve. As such, an analysis of the article serves here as a way of explicating Hope's rich and penetrating intellectual contributions and her critical yet hopeful vision.

Lavrenova, O., & Pavlov, V. (2017). The Publication of a Knowledge Organization Classification System as a Linked Data Vocabulary. In *Proc. of the 17th European Networked Knowledge Organization Systems Workshop (NKOS 2017)*. CEUR-WS. org, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Abstract:

The report presents an implementation of the Russian Library Bibliographic Classification as a Networked Knowledge Organization System. The project goal is to support the content and indexing; enable information search based on structured knowledge; provide a semantic roadmap for the user; offer the tools to ensure the system's interoperability with other resources of the

same nature (Linked Data Vocabularies) in the global network environment. The project is being implemented by the Russian State Library (RSL) based on its own innovative ideas. The RSL General Classified Catalog was selected as the main source of data for the Classification system. Thus, the Classification System contains not only reference classification numbers from tables, but also numbers created by personnel when cataloging specific publications and manuscripts. To this end, catalog guide cards were fully digitized, approved by experts and embedded into the system. The meaning of each classification number is expressed by a complete string (sequence) of wordings (captions), rather than the last level caption alone. To enrich user queries for search of resources, our library has published its Classification System in the form of Linked Open Data and is now working to enable its smooth integration with other vocabularies.

Lee, D. (2019). Hornbostel-Sachs Classification.

Abstract:

This paper discusses the Hornbostel-Sachs Classification of Musical Instruments. This classification system was originally designed for musical instruments and books about instruments and was first published in German in 1914. Hornbostel-Sachs has dominated organological discourse and practice since its creation, and this article analyses the scheme's context, background, versions and impact. The position of Hornbostel-Sachs in the history and development of instrument classification is explored. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the mechanics of the scheme, including its decimal notation, the influential broad categories of the scheme, its warrant, and its typographical layout. The version history of the scheme is outlined and the relationships between versions is visualized, including its translations, the introduction of the electrophones category, and the MIMO version designed for a digital environment. The reception of Hornbostel-Sachs is analyzed, and its usage, criticism and impact are all considered. As well as dominating organological research and practice for over a century, it is shown that Hornbostel-Sachs also had a significant influence on the bibliographic classification of music.

Lee, W. C. (2016). Challenges and Considerations of Adapting Foreign Classification Standards. In Knowledge Organization for a Sustainable World: *Proceedings of the Fourteenth International ISKO Conference 27-29 September 2016 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil* (pp. 485-92).

Abstract:

This paper explores the challenges and considerations of adapting foreign classification standards to local contexts by tracing the emergence of the Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC) and the New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries (CCL). NDC and CCL were established by adapting the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and other classification standards. Through content analysis of the first edition of the NDC and the CCL, we have drawn three main findings: contextual identity, fit to purpose, and search for foundations. The findings add to the discussion

about the relationships between culture and classification, as well as standardization and localization of classification standards.

Lin, X., Khoo, M., Ahn, J., Tudhope, D., Binding, C., Massam, D., & Jones, H. (2017). Mapping metadata to DDC classification structures for searching and browsing. *International Journal On Digital Libraries*, 18(1), 25-39. doi:10.1007/s00799-016-0197-z

Abstract:

In this paper, we introduce a metadata visual interface based on metadata aggregation and automatic classification mapping. We demonstrate that it is possible to aggregate metadata records from multiple unrelated repositories, enhance them through automatic classification, and present them in a unified visual interface. The main features of the interface include dynamic querying using DDC classes as filters, interactive visual views of search results and related DDC classes, and drill-down options for searching and browsing in different levels of details. The interface was tested in a user study of 30 subjects. A comparison was done on three modules of the interface, namely 'search interface', 'hierarchical interface', and 'visual interface.' The results indicate that subjects performed well with all the three interfaces, and they had more positive experience with the hierarchical interface than with the search interface and the visual interface.

Livant, H. M. R. (2017). *The Library in Literature*.

http://digitalcommons.bard.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1123&context=senproj_s2017

Lund, B., & Agbaji, D. (2018). Use of Dewey Decimal Classification by Academic Libraries in the United States. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, 56(7), 653-661.

Abstract:

Nearly 25 years have elapsed since the last comprehensive measure of the percentage of academic libraries that employ the Dewey and Library of Congress systems of classification. To provide updated statistics, the researchers surveyed all 3793 academic libraries via their online catalogs. The findings indicate that the use of Dewey has declined over the past four decades. Teachers' Colleges and Community Colleges in particular have higher rates of Dewey use than large research or professional universities. This information may help support academic library reclassification decisions.

Lund, B. D., & Agbaji, D. A. (2018). What Scheme Do We Prefer? An Examination of Preference Between Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal Classification Among US-Based Academic Library Employees. *KO KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION*, 45(5), 380-392.

Abstract:

Though several studies have been published on the topic of reclassification of academic library collections over the past eight decades since it first gained popularity, none have explored the preferences of academic library employees toward classification schemes beyond a merely

superficial level. The preferences of library employees must serve some role in organizational decision-making. By distributing a mixed-methods survey to academic library employees across the United States, the researchers in the present study provide insight into employee preferences. The findings of the study may provide insight into library trends and the future of library classification schemes.

Lund, B., Agbaji, D., Tijani, S., & Omame, I. (2019). Evaluating Knowledge Organization in Developed and Developing Countries: A Comparative Analysis of Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress Classification Scheme Preference and use in the United States and Nigeria. *Technical Services Quarterly*, 36(3), 249-268.

Abstract:

This comparative study investigates the use of and preference towards the two major academic library classification schemes – Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and Library of Congress Classification (LCC) – in developed (United States) and quickly developing (Nigeria) countries. The findings reveal that approximately 81% of academic libraries in the U.S. and 93% in Nigeria use LCC for classifying the majority of their collections. Academic library employees in both countries show a strong preference for LCC, except for those employees working in a library that currently uses DDC, in which case these employees tend to prefer DDC over LCC. The comparison between results among the United States and Nigeria provides insight into two different histories and narratives about academic library classification, which may prove beneficial to those libraries investigating classification or a reclassification decision.

Lowisch, M. (2019) Der Übergang des schwedischen Bibliothekswesens zur DDC als Aufstellungs- und Erschließungsklassifikation. *Bibliotheksdienst*, 53(2), 94-108.

Abstract:

The paper chronicles the introduction of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) in Swedish libraries as part of a project of the Swedish National Library (Kungliga biblioteket) in the years 2009 - 2012. First a quick overview of the current state of affairs in terms of subject indexing at Swedish libraries is presented, followed by a brief historical outline and a cursory description of both the classification structure of SAB (classification system in Swedish libraries) and the keyword system SAO (Svenska ämnesord). The objectives of introducing DDC and some implementation issues are described, and a final section analyzes why DDC has found widespread use in scientific libraries but is, as yet, rarely used in Sweden's public libraries.

Lüschow, A., & Wartena, C. (2017). Classifying Medical Literature Using k-Nearest-Neighbours Algorithm. In *Proc. of the 17th European Networked Knowledge Organization Systems Workshop (NKOS 2017)*. CEUR-WS. org, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Abstract:

The amount of papers published yearly increases since decades. Libraries need to make these resources accessible and available with classification being an important aspect and part of this process. This paper analyzes prerequisites and possibilities of automatic classification of medical literature. We explain the selection, preprocessing and analysis of data consisting of catalogue datasets from the library of the Hanover Medical School, Lower Saxony, Germany. In the present study, 19,348 documents, represented by notations of library classification systems such as e.g. the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), were classified into 514 different classes from the National Library of Medicine (NLM) classification system. The algorithm used was k-nearest-neighbours (kNN). A correct classification rate of 55.7 % could be achieved. To the best of our knowledge, this is not only the first research conducted towards the use of the NLM classification in automatic classification but also the first approach that exclusively considers already assigned notations from other classification systems for this purpose.

Manzoni, L., Vivan, B., Botti, I., Tori, L., & Pisani, F. (2017). Archival Discipline in Dewey Decimal Classification. *JLIS. it*, 8(2), 102-113.

Abstract:

This paper regards the ways archival discipline is treated in DDC. After a short introduction about the discipline in Italy, the essay focuses on the analysis of division 020 of DDC 23, with specific attention to section 025 and with punctual reference to section 651, concerning archival material. The aim of the paper is to point out archival discipline's peculiarities and its differences from library science, as well as underlining the critical issues on how this discipline is handled in DDC.

Martínez-Ávila, D. (2016). BISAC: Book Industry Standards and Communications. *Knowledge Organization*, 43(8), 655-662.

Abstract:

The BISAC Subject Headings List is a standard used to categorize books in the book industry of the United States. Since the second half of the 2000s, several public libraries in the United States have experimented with BISAC as an alternative classification system to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). The system has been used by Google Books and other electronic platforms. This article reviews its main characteristics, structure and display, development and revision process, epistemology and approach to KO, use in libraries, and future.

Martínez-Ávila, D. (2017). Reader-interest Classifications: An Alternative Arrangement for Libraries. *Knowledge Organization*, 44(3), 234-246.

Abstract:

The concept of reader-interest classifications and its related terminology have shown a well-established presence and common characteristics in the knowledge organization literature for more than half a century. During the period 1952-1995, it was not unusual to find works, projects and discourses using a common core of characteristics and terms to refer to a recognizable type

of projects involving alternative classifications to the DDC and other traditional practices in libraries. The use of reader-interest classification related terms and references drastically declined since 1995, although similar projects and characteristics are being used until the present day such as those of implementation of BISAC in American public libraries. The present paper attempts to overview the concept and terminology of reader-interest classifications in a historical perspective emphasizing the transformation of the concept and its remaining characteristics in time.

Martínez-Ávila, D., & Budd, J. M. (2017). Epistemic warrant for categorizational activities and the development of controlled vocabularies. *Journal of Documentation*, 73(4), doi: 10.1108/JD-10-2016-0129

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to update and review the concept of warrant in Library and Information Science (LIS), and to introduce the concept of epistemic warrant from Philosophy. Epistemic warrant can be used to assess the content of a work and therefore it can be a complement to existing warrants, such as literary warrant, in the development of controlled vocabularies. In this proposal, the authors aim to activate a theoretical discussion on warrant in order to revise and improve the validity of the concept of warrant from the user and classifier contexts to the classifications context.

Miska, Shawne D. (2017). The relationship between classification research and information retrieval research, 1952 to 1970. *Journal of Documentation*, 73 (4), 1343-1379, doi: 10.1108/JD-02-2017-0025

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present the initial relationship between the Classification Research Group (CRG) and the Center for Documentation and Communication Research (CDCR) and how this relationship changed between 1952 and 1970. The theory of normative behavior and its concepts of worldviews, social norms, social types, and information behavior are used to characterize the relationship between the small worlds of the two groups with the intent of understanding the gap between early classification research and information retrieval (IR) research.

Moyano Grimaldo, W. A. (2017). Adaptabilidad de la Clasificación Decimal Dewey para la organización de contenidos: de los estantes a la Web. *Revista Interamericana De Bibliotecología*, 40(1), 27-34.

Abstract:

Since 1876, when Melville Dewey published the first edition of his library classification system, which has been evolving as a very strong adaptable system used to organize knowledge practically even on the internet. This article is derived from a doctoral research project conducted for 5 years studying the different semantic epistemological historical technical aspects of the Dewey Decimal classification system. The study will try to demonstrate the validity of this system

despite new knowledge organization trends showing this from its perspective of evolution and its way of adapting because of technological changes and current content organization trends.

Nobes, C. (2017). Lessons from misclassification in international accounting. *The British Accounting Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2017.08.002>

Abstract:

Classification is a central activity in many sciences, such as chemistry. In social sciences, we cannot achieve the high precision and usefulness of the Mendeleev table of elements, but we can try to avoid poor classification. This paper sets out a method for identifying mis-classification in any field, drawing on the qualitative characteristics for useful information set out in the conceptual framework for financial reporting, particularly faithful representation and relevance. The method is applied first to various scientific fields and then to many classifications in international accounting and to other classifications used by accounting researchers. The causes of poor classification are examined; for example, some classifications are untrue, some are unfair and some are unlikely to be relevant for any important purpose. The implications for researchers are proposed.

Noland, C. G. (2017). Classification Methods in Context at Theological Libraries: A Case Study. *SLIS Student Research Journal*, 7(1), 3.

<http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1281&context=slissrj>

Abstract:

This case study explores issues of interoperability and shared collection management between two libraries – one community and one academic – located within the American Jewish University (AJU). AJU's choice to use two separate classification systems, Library of Congress and Elazar, respectively, provides a necessary separation of academic and religious context, but limits record access between the two collections. Specifically, this study aims to answer the following core research question: is consolidation into one classification scheme both a realistic and helpful solution for increased interoperability? Examining the history, patron needs, and principles of arrangement in both systems provided further insights regarding shared or coexisting collections between libraries that fulfill more than one role. Suggestions for further research are considered, as they relate to theological collections as well as other context-dependent classification systems.

Nurdiansyah, Y., Andrianto, A., & Kamshal, L. (2019, April). New book classification based on Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) law using tf-idf and cosine similarity method. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 1211, No. 1, p. 012044). IOP Publishing.

Abstract:

Classification new book is needed in facilitating students and lecturers to find books. The law used is Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) classification. The application of the DDC classification requires a high level of accuracy and concentration in grouping books into appropriate classes. Errors that occur in the form of discrepancies in the provision of class books.

Performance can be improved by the existence of an information system that can help classify classes in books according to DDC law. The process of giving classes to books by looking for the highest similarity between titles and synopsis of books with each DDC dictionary class. Adjusting to the process of giving classes to books at the University of Jember Library, the title, synopsis and DDC dictionary are processed using the text mining method. Text mining produces data in the form of basic words from the title, synopsis and DDC dictionary. The number of occurrences of each word is useful for measuring how important a word is in a document. The method that is suitable for calculating the importance of a word in a document is the method of weighting Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF). The results of the TF-IDF weighting are used to find the highest similarity between the title and the synopsis with the class in the DDC dictionary. The appropriate method in calculating the similarity of two documents is Cosine Similarity. The biggest similarity value between the title and synopsis with the DDC dictionary using Cosine Similarity method is made a priority in determining the class of books. The results of the application of the method in the system there are 20 data books resulting in book classes in DDC 000 class there are 3 books, DDC 100 class is 1 book, DDC class 200 there is 1 book, DDC 300 class there are 6 books, DDC 400 class there are 4 books, DDC 500 class is 1 book, DDC 600 class there are 2 books and DDC 700 class there are 2 books. Testing book classification information system produces accuracy percentage of 35%.

Ogren, C. A. (2017). Complexities of Efficiency Reform: The Case of Simplified Spelling, 1876–1921. *History of Education Quarterly*, 57(3), 333-368. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/history-of-education-quarterly/article/complexities-of-efficiency-reform-the-case-of-simplified-spelling-18761921/3571A2139B697853AC18434F7DA74B38/core-reader>

Abstract:

Progressive Era advocates of spelling reform argued that adopting “simplified” word forms would increase the efficiency of American schools. National education leaders and administrators sustained the movement as they discussed simplified spelling extensively in meetings of the National Education Association and state teachers’ associations as well as in education journals. While emphasizing saving money and time, their arguments for spelling reform also infused social justice into social efficiency, and efficiency into child-centered pedagogy. Although leaders saw schoolteachers as the torchbearers for simplified spelling, teachers’ subtle resistance undermined the movement. Teachers and the few administrators who opposed spelling reform occasionally voiced objections to efficiency itself, but their concerns about public scrutiny most influenced their opposition and thus the movement’s ultimate demise. This examination of the public education sector’s relationship to the simplified spelling movement illustrates the complexity of education leaders’ relationship with efficiency as well as their vulnerability to teacher resistance and public censure.

Pedrão, G. B., Moraes, J. B. E. (2018). The relation between Panizzi and Dewey: a discursive analysis about their creations and the modern librarianship. *Informação & Informação*, 23 (1), 94-94.

Abstract:

This article aims at a comparative study between two of the most important librarians in history and who brought innovations in this century. Antony Panizzi, creator of the British Museum's Catalog of Printed Books, better known as the Panizzi Catalog, which organized the entire British Museum Library in 1837, and Melvil Dewey, creator of the Dewey Decimal Classification in 1876, used to date and considered of the most popular rating methods in the world.

Potter, J. M. (2016). *The Effects of Gentrification of Fiction on the Book Selection Process in Elementary Schools*.

Abstract:

The majority of school library media centers are organized by the Dewey Decimal Classification system, in both fiction and nonfiction areas. This system meets the needs of organizing books, but in regards to the fiction section, it does not give any clue as to the contents, or subject, of the book. In order to try to meet the needs of students, some media centers are now moving to different classifications systems, one of which is labeled the Bookstore Model, or Gentrification. This system is based on organizing books into categories according to the main theme of the book, such as sports fiction, or science fiction. The theory behind moving to this model is that this will help students locate books more easily according to their interests. The research in this paper attempts to provide some answers to the question: What impact does genre classification have on the book selection process in elementary library media centers?

Pusterla, L., Bendiscioli, A., Gnoli, C., & Lardera, M. (2017). Classification and interdisciplinary browsing: the experience at the University of Pavia. *JLIS. it*, 8(2), 83-91.

Abstract:

The gradual adoption by the University of Pavia libraries of the classified shelving based on the Dewey Decimal Classification is presented. This has allowed developing the browsing interface SciGator, which offers the possibility to browse through the subjects in the libraries and launch searches in the OPAC catalogue for documents shelved by their corresponding DDC classes or their local equivalents. SciGator also allows searching for documents indexed with their respective class or with a class linked to it in the network of class cross-references. The convenience and possible improvements of SciGator are discussed.

Rajan, L. Ambiguity in Knowledge Organization: Four Proposed Types. *NASKO*, 6(1), 239-247.
<http://journals.lib.washington.edu/index.php/nasko/article/download/15159/12639>

Abstract:

Classification and categorization order by creating or seeking certainty. Yet inevitably we encounter things that defy ready placement, which we may label other or miscellaneous, or force

into another category. The literature of knowledge organization recognizes the consequences of classification and misrepresentation but has not systematically outlined what circumstances or conditions render a thing ambiguous to those who would seek to describe it. This paper proposes four major sources or type of ambiguity in classification. While examples of these types may be found in many disciplines and settings, they have in common similar requirements for accurate or improved representation. Multiplicity is a source of ambiguity when a resource or object requires more terms to describe than the system allows. Emergence is ambiguity that arises when phenomena, from medical observation to literary genre, is at an early stage of description and thus unstable. Privacy-related ambiguity is that which stems from a gap of understanding or trust between those classifying and what is being classified, particularly in human communities. Conditional ambiguity arises when something requires narrative due to conditional contexts such as temporality or geography. This term also describes things that have dichotomous or fragmentary identities that are not easily represented by most systems. These types of ambiguity may arise in formal and informal organization systems. While observing these types of ambiguity may not offer immediate or feasible solutions, it may allow us to discuss their unique challenges and to better understand their manifestations across disciplines.

Rathnabahu, R. M. N. (2016). *A Study of Senake Bandaranayake Classification Scheme for the Archaeology and Related Disciplines*.

Abstract:

There are two types of classifications, one is the general classification scheme which covers all subjects while the special classification scheme which covers a subject or single subject bundle. Above general classification schemes apply in general libraries like university, public, national and so on where as special libraries tend to use special classification schemes. Single subject based or special libraries are facing many problems when using general schemes. However due to several reasons, special libraries have to use general classification schemes. Therefore, the principal purpose of this paper is to study a special collection namely, SenakeBandaranayake Classification scheme (SBC) introduced to the Library of the Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology (PGIAR), Sri Lanka. The SBC is simple, usable and special library classification system. Neither the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) nor the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) are suitable for classifying an archaeological collection. Therefore, late Prof SenekeBandaranayake developed this system in classifying the archaeology and its related subject materials. Later this PGIAR Classification System was named as a SenakeBandaranayake Classification by the Senior Assistant Librarian of the Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology (PGIAR) in year 2010 in honor of his devotional dedication to the development of this system. Forth version of SBC system is currently using at present and it was edited on 30th December 1995. The SBC organizes library materials by three main classes namely, General Subjects (A), Archeology (B) and Region or country specific material (C). The

notations in section A and section B are purely non numerical. Letters of the English language are used as symbols. The two major sections namely, A and B are subdivided into board subject areas by addition of a second letter to the notation. Further subdivisions have indicated by the third letter notation. Decimal uses for creating further divisions. Following example will describe the situation; B-Archaeology, BC-Techniques, BCB.Ex-Excavations. Third category section C are assigned a numerical notation of four digits. Further specification is achieved by division of the whole number in a hierarchical pattern i.e. 3608 Sri Lanka. These area numbers are combined the classification numbers of either section A and B as appropriate i.e. "Sri Lankan Philosophy" is classified as 3608 AC. Rules and regulations and guidelines for classification are incorporated in main volume to make numbers. Further, Index to SBC also available. SBC is able to accommodate new subjects. No tables are indicated. This is overall classification system and not for all divisions and subdivisions have been finalized. These will be developed as the collection grows. Currently The Libraries of PGIAR, the Central Cultural Fund and Department of Archaeology are using this system.

Robinson, B. (2016). 11 Addressing Bias in the Cataloging and Classification of Arabic and Islamic Materials: Approaches from Domain Analysis. *Library and Information Science in the Middle East and North Africa*, 255.

Ross, L. N. (2017). Finding causal structure. <http://philsci-archive.pitt.edu/13258/1/FCStructure.pdf>

Abstract:

The periodic table of elements represents and organizes all known chemical elements on the basis of their properties. While the importance of this table in chemistry is uncontroversial the role that it plays in scientific reasoning remains heavily disputed. Many philosophers deny the explanatory role of the periodic table, while insisting that it is "merely" classificatory (Shapere 1977, 534-5) (Scerri 1997a, 239). In particular, it has been claimed that the table doesn't figure in causal explanation because it "does not reveal causal structure" (Woody 2014, 143). This paper argues that the modern periodic table does reveal causal structure in the sense of containing causal information that figures in explanations in chemistry. However, this analysis suggests that the earliest versions of the table did serve more of a classificatory role, as they lack the causal structure present in modern versions.

Rotmianto, M. (2019). e-DDC (electronic-Dewey Decimal Classification) as a Freeware Classification Number Finder Based on DDC: History and development. *Media Pustakawan*, 22(3), 9-16.

Abstract:

Software / software applications for library management information systems can be obtained easily either by buying (licensed software) or obtained for free (free software), such as Inlis (Integrated Library System), SLiMS (Senayan Library Management System), Athenaeum Light, KOHA, LASer (Library Automation Service), Linspro, and others, which are useful for librarians in

managing libraries. But the software to determine the classification number, especially DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification), until now only available that is paid is Dewey for Windows (DFW) and WebDewey. Rotmianto developed e-DDC (electronic-Dewey Decimal Classification) as free software since 2009 with the hope that it can be a solution to the problems faced by librarians, especially for library activists who do not have a formal education background in library science and difficulties in determining the collection classification number. e-DDC (electronic-Dewey Decimal Classification) was created with the aim of making it easier for librarians or library activists to determine classification numbers, but it is still recommended to keep paying attention / looking at the latest DDC Classification handbook for the validity of numbering.

Rotmianto, M., & Wahyudi, E. (2016). Developing Plugin e-DDC as an Additional Application for Senayan Library Management System with PHP Language Programming and MySQL Database. *Record and Library Journal*, 2(1), 16-34.

Abstract:

Senayan Library Management System, usually called as SLiMS dan e-DDC (electronic Dewey Decimal Classification), is an application for library that now is used widely because it is easy to use, guaranteed of updating from the provider, and free. SLiMS and e-DDC is actually two separated application, but in the practice, it is possible and recommended to be used together. SLiMS is used as a tool of library automation, meanwhile e-DDC functions to help finding collection classification number. Some users of SLiMS and e-DDC have suggested to develop SLiMS that is integral with e-DDC, so the use of both applications can be practical which can make the librarian easier to manage the library. Based on the suggestion, the writer and e-DDC team finally created and designed additional application which is called plugin in SLiMS automation system that contained e-DDC. The plugin was created using PHP MySQL and MySQL database. The purpose of this paper is to enrich the reference of library application development, especially that is based on Free Open Source Software (FOSS). The method used is Research and Development method. The result was the Plugin e-DDC for SLiMS was finished and released on May 2, 2015 to celebrate National Education Day.

Roy, B. K., Biswas, S. C., & Mukhopadhyay, P. (2017). DDC in DSpace. *International Journal of Knowledge Content Development & Technology*, 7(4), 71-84.

Abstract:

The paper discusses the nature of Knowledge Organization Systems (KOSs) and shows how these can support digital library users. It demonstrates processes related to integration of KOS like the Dewey Decimal Classification, 22nd edition (DDC22) in DSpace software (<http://www.dspace.org/>) for organizing and retrieving (browsing and searching) scholarly objects. An attempt has been made to use the DDC22 available in Bengali language and highlights the required mechanisms for system-level integration. It may help a repository

administrator to build an IDR (Institutional Digital Repository) integrated with SKOS-enabled multilingual subject access systems for supporting subject descriptors-based indexing (DC.Subject metadata element), structured navigation (browsing) and efficient searching.

Roy, B. K., Biswas, S. C., & Mukhopadhyay, P. (2017). BURA: An Open Access Multilingual Information Retrieval and Representation System for Indian Higher Education and Research Institutions.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4407&context=libphilprac>

Abstract:

The paper describes the growth and development of open access repositories (OARs) in India. The paper proposes a Unicode-compliant information retrieval and representation (IRR) system viz. BURA (Burdwan University Research Archive) for Indian Universities. It has been developed using a number of open standards and open source software (OSS). This Unicode-compliant interface allows administrators to perform various system level operations as well as end users can browse and search resources in Bengali language. Also, describes the necessity of integrating Indic-script based SKOS-enabled subject access system (here DDC – Dewey Decimal Classification) into the proposed model in order to fulfil the subject search of the users. Finally, offers a single window search interface for harvesting metadata from multiple interoperable OARs.

Sambo, S., Mohammed, H., & Liman, A. S. (2017). Information Resource Processing using Knowledge Organization Tools in Academic Libraries: A Case Study of Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex. *Library Progress (International)*, 37(1), 41-50.

Abstract:

The paper focuses on using Knowledge Organisation Tools (KOT) for information resources processing in academic libraries, a study of Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex, Zaria. The paper sees KOT as anything use as a device, means, or instrument for processing the understanding, experience, and wisdom of individual(s) to enhance easy access and create value to the knowledge. The study was conducted using descriptive content analysis. It was revealed that professionals and para professionals in academic libraries are involved in using Knowledge Organisation Tools for managing information resources. The paper concludes that, from time to time it may be required to audit and update the Knowledge Management Tools (KMT), information resources and human information seeking strategies in academic libraries to enhance knowledge and meet up with 21st century challenges.

Sandy, H. M., & Bossaller, J. (2016). *The Moral Imperative of Subject Access to Indigenous Knowledge: Considerations and Alternative Paths*.

Abstract:

How should libraries classify indigenous or traditional knowledge? This paper presents an argument against universal access and in favor of working with the people who produce the

knowledge. Adopting the perspective that reliable subject access to indigenous knowledge is a moral imperative for libraries and other knowledge institutions, this paper explores obstacles to inclusive subject access as a social justice issue – more specifically, a cognitive justice issue. We begin by looking at universal classification supporting universal access. Next, we define indigenous people and traditional knowledge as incompatible with positivist worldviews supported in universal knowledge organization systems (KOSs) such as Library of Congress Classification (LCC) scheme, Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), or Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme. Organizing indigenous knowledge for use is then addressed, with examples of universal Western KOSs and specialized KOS initiatives presented and analyzed. In particular, we look at specialized KOSs supporting indigenous knowledge based on indigenous warrant, but also briefly survey schemes and vocabularies specialized for use by and for other marginalized groups as KOSs supporting the cognitive justice imperative. Finally, we look at options for access in light of the moral imperative that is reliable subject access and consider a number of innovative approaches. The use of Internet based technologies permits the creation of robust ontologies that have the potential to support indigenous/specialized and universal access simultaneously. User-generated content (UGC) also can support reliable subject access in the web environment through the use of folksonomies, geographic information, or other content provided by end-users. Although technology offers a number of future paths, physical materials must still be considered. No matter the format of the item, one thing is clear: to provide reliable subject access to indigenous knowledge, the efforts undertaken must be a partnership between information professionals and indigenous peoples.

Santoso, B. (2016). *Penerapan Aplikasi E-DDC Edition 23 Sebagai Alternatif Untuk Menentukan Nomor Klasifikasi DDC Di Upt Perpustakaan Pusat Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara Sukoharjo (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Sebelas Maret).*

Abstract:

Penerapan Aplikasi E-Ddc Edition 23 Sebagai Alternatif Untuk Menentukan Nomor Klasifikasi Ddc Di Upt Perpustakaan Pusat Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara Sukoharjo UPT Perpustakaan Pusat Univet Bantara Sukoharjo dalam kegiatannya untuk menunjang layanan yang cepat adalah dengan menerapkan aplikasi e-DDC edisi 23 untuk melaksanakan tugas di bagian pengolahan bahan pustaka, khususnya dalam menyelesaikan tugas penomoran klasifikasi buku-buku baru. E-DDC (electronic-Dewey Decimal Classification) adalah suatu aplikasi perangkat lunak yang sengaja dibuat untuk membantu memudahkan pustakawan atau penggiat perpustakaan dalam menentukan nomor klasifikasi koleksi perpustakaan berdasarkan sistem Klasifikasi Persepuluhan Dewey. Penerapan Aplikasi e-DDC Edition 23 sangat membantu dalam proses menentukan nomor klasifikasi buku. Pencarian nomor klasifikasi dengan aplikasi e-DDC Edition 23 cukup menggunakan menu Search dan menginput kata yang akan dicari, maka hasil pencarian akan keluar secara otomatis. Hambatan yang dihadapi dalam penerapan aplikasi

e-DDC di Perpustakaan Universitas Veteran Bantara Sukoharjo antara lain : (a) Minimnya pengetahuan SDM tentang klasifikasi, (b) Kesulitan dalam menentukan subjek buku yang menggunakan bahasa asing. Cara mengatasi hambatan dalam penerapan e-DDC di Perpustakaan Pusat Univet Bantara Sukoharjo antara lain : (a) Mengerjakan buku yang mudah terlebih dahulu untuk untuk menentukan nomor klasifikasinya, (b) Melakukan browsing ke internet untuk mencari nomor klasifikasi judul buku yang akan dicari, (c) Menggunakan kamus atau google translate dalam menerjemahkan buku yang menggunakan bahasa asing. Sampai saat ini aplikasi tersebut mampu memenuhi kebutuhan perpustakaan pada umumnya, dan kenyataannya aplikasi e-DDC Ection 23 sudah sangat membantu kegiatan di Perpustakaan Pusat Universitas Veteran Bangun Nusantara Sukoharjo. Kata kunci: Pengolahan Bahan Pustaka, Nomor Klasifikasi, E-DDC Edition 23.

Sarma, G. K., & Majumder, A. J. *Journey of Dewey Decimal Classification in Last Four Decades*.

Abstract:

The Dewey Decimal Classification system is continuously revised to keep pace with knowledge. This means accommodating new topics, as well as revising the old one. Today the Dewey Decimal Classification has undergone 21 revisions to keep itself abreast of the ever-advancing frontiers of knowledge and to cater the increasing demand of its users. The 22nd revision is presently underway. The aim of this study is to throw light on the journey of Dewey Decimal Classification scheme, the last four decades; as a model study. The study is based on the different editions of Dewey Decimal Classification.

Satija, M. P., & Martínez-Ávila, D. (2017). Mapping of the Universe of Knowledge in Different Classification Schemes. *International Journal of Knowledge Content Development & Technology*, 7(2), 85-105.

Abstract:

Given the variety of approaches to mapping the universe of knowledge that have been presented and discussed in the literature, the purpose of this paper is to systematize their main principles and their applications in the major general modern library classification schemes. We conducted an analysis of the literature on classification and the main classification systems, namely Dewey/Universal Decimal Classification, Cutter's Expansive Classification, Subject Classification of J.D. Brown, Colon Classification, Library of Congress Classification, Bibliographic Classification, Rider's International Classification, Bibliothecal Bibliographic Klassifikation (BBK), and Broad System of Ordering (BSO). We conclude that the arrangement of the main classes can be done following four principles that are not mutually exclusive: ideological principle, social purpose principle, scientific order, and division by discipline. The paper provides examples and analysis of each system. We also conclude that as knowledge is ever-changing,

classifications also change and present a different structure of knowledge depending upon the society and time of their design.

Shunqing, C., & Wei, G. (2018). From the Imperial Catalogue to Western library science: The loss of meaning for classical Chinese literature. *Orbis Litterarum*, 73(4), 328-340.

Abstract:

This article examines the replacement of the Imperial Catalogue by library systems based on Western library science in the late nineteenth century. The change had an impact on classical Chinese literature and the relationship between cataloguing and knowledge production essential to the Chinese tradition. We shall argue that the adoption of Western systems of book classification books triggered a new understanding of the meaning structure of Chinese classics, resulting in a loss of significance of classical Chinese literature in relation to other branches of humanities. The divisions in the Imperial Catalogue conveyed value judgments about the books they classified, because the order of appearance of a book displayed its importance in accordance with Confucian views of the affairs of the state. The Imperial Catalogue builds on two interconnected meanings embedded in the allocation of books, nowhere to be found in Western library science: the “textual meaning” of the book and the “catalogue meaning,” referring to its larger cultural context. However, the recent development in digitization of the catalogues may bridge the differences between the Imperial Catalogue and Western library science by including complex and composite references for a given work that unite different catalogue systems in the same database.

Singh, N., & Rai, P. (2019). Revisions and selected changes in DDC 23: An evaluative study. *Journal of Library and Information Communication Technology*, 8(1), 48-58.

Abstract:

Dewey Decimal Classification scheme is more popular in the world. It is being update regularly. In this paper author has covered historical development, new features, major updates in tables and schedules also. He has mentioned the selected topics of relocated, discontinued, comparative numbers which are given in DDC23. This paper has included the theoretical aspects only.

Smirnov, Y. V. (2018). The Use of Classification Information-Retrieval Languages in Cloud Library Information Systems. *Scientific and Technical Information Processing*, 45(1), 35-39.

Abstract:

This paper describes the purpose of a systematic search and considers the classification information retrieval languages that are used in Russia: the DDC, UDC, LBC, and SRSTI. A new type of library information system based on cloud technologies is presented; the advantages and disadvantages are noted. The main issues about the library-information systems that are already functioning in our country are presented. The implementation of a systematic search in these systems is considered and several options for its improvement are proposed.

Smiraglia, R. P. Facets as Discourse in Knowledge Organization: A Case Study in LISTA.

http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_17.pdf

Abstract:

Knowledge Organization Systems (KOSs) use arrays of related concepts to capture the ontological content of a domain; hierarchical structures are typical of such systems. Some KOSs also employ sets of cross conceptual descriptors that express different dimensions within a domain—facets. The recent increase in the prominence of facets and faceted systems has had major impact on the intension of the KO domain and this is visible in the domain's literature. An interesting question is how the discourse surrounding facets in KO and in related domains such as information science might be described. The present paper reports one case study in an ongoing research project to investigate the discourse of facets in KO. In this particular case, the formal current research literature represented by inclusion in the "Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts, Full Text" (LISTA) database is analyzed to discover aspects of the research front and its ongoing discourse concerning facets. A datasets of 1682 citations was analyzed. Results show thinking concerning information retrieval and the semantic web resides alongside implementation of faceted searching and the growth of faceted thesauri. Faceted classification remains important to the discourse, but the use of facet analysis is linked directly to applied aspects of information science.

Smith, J. D. (2016). A Human Experience Realist Ontology in Basic Formal Ontology. *Knowledge Organization*, 43(7).

Abstract:

A realist ontology of the modern human experience is built using the Basic Formal Ontology. Four measurable and observable entities are identified as upper-level and universal in the domain of human experience. All other entities and abstractions are shown to emerge from these. The universals are: material things, individual humans, money and energy. A four by four matrix of the universals creates ten phenomena-based categories that systematically map the domains codified in the Dewey Decimal Classification. The matrix is an example of the property of low emergence in human development. A human research study using interview methodology linked the sufficiency of seven common instances of each universal to fully cover the subjective and present life experiences of twenty-five physically, educationally, economically and culturally diverse participants. To address the significant diversity of human experience, the universals and instances used in the human research are realistically mapped onto a Rubik's Cube. Applying the known properties of cube, mathematics implies the sufficiency of the upper-level universals to account for human diversity. Implications for rationally based ethical categorical imperatives in education are discussed.

Sousa, V. K. B. D. (2016). *Garantia literária: uma ferramenta de validação de termos em sistemas de organização e representação da informação e do conhecimento* (Bachelor's thesis, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte).

Abstract:

The propagation of knowledge causes the accumulation of contents and information, on which the organization of information and knowledge has to account. Organizing and representing this information is essential for the development of science. The study of literary assurance can make a great contribution to the organization and representation of knowledge, and because it is an open and evolving concept that has remained alive a century after its formulation, perhaps because it can express a dynamic vision of the advancement of knowledge. In this way, we intend to observe what we already have in literature on literary assurance - with its old and new applications proposed by Barité et al. (2010) - and on organization and representation of information and knowledge to then associate them with the benefit that can bring information retrieval. With the objective of analyzing the area of information and knowledge representation, observing the concepts of literary guarantee and seeking to reflect on the use of this principle in the representation of terms in information retrieval systems, through bibliographic research, which they propose to cover An analysis of the research problem. With the analysis of the proposed theme, it was possible to perceive its importance and the need to develop further theoretical-methodological investigations related to the literary guarantee in the area of organization and representation of information and knowledge, since it already has the support of the Its use by some of the most important entities in the organization and representation, such as the National Information Standards Organization, the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, and the Library of Congress Subject Headings. This study led to the observation of scarce studies on the literary guarantee and the ambiguity of concepts and definitions related to the organization and representation of information and knowledge, hindering a possible deepening of the research.

Stewart, A. (2017). A Subject Analysis of Pentecostalism in the Dewey Decimal Classification System.

<https://repozytorium.amu.edu.pl/bitstream/10593/21945/1/12121-24056-1-SM.pdf>

Abstract:

Suggestions for classifying works on the subject of Pentecostalism in the most recent edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification System reveal a number of existing definitional and historical errors that could cause confusion for cataloguers as well as diminish access to works on Pentecostalism for users of libraries that rely on the Dewey Decimal Classification System. In the following article, I identify the sources of these errors, offer suggestions to remedy them, and argue for the importance of regular consultation between librarians and subject specialists in order to maintain both the accuracy and social responsibility of a classification scheme.

Suherman, S. (2017). Adaptasi dan Perluasan Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) untuk Notasi (Subjek) Indonesia. *LIBRIA*, 8(2).

Abstract:

Tulisan ini memaparkan cara-cara menentukan notasi DDC secara spesifik agar proses temu balik dokumen menjadi lebih efektif dan efisien. Selama ini sebagian dari kita mungkin beranggapan bahwa semakin panjang notasi maka akan semakin spesifik pula subjek suatu dokumen. Padahal ada cara khusus yang memungkinkan bahwa notasi yang lebih pendek pun dapat menunjukkan subjek yang lebih spesifik pula. Hal ini memang diberikan pilihan oleh DDC kepada pengkatalog untuk memilih selama dengan catatan memegang prinsip konsisten dalam penggunaannya. Paparan singkat diharapkan dapat membantu para pengkatalog terutama Classifier dalam menentukan notasi yang lebih singkat namun menunjukkan subjek yang lebih spesifik. Perluasan notasi di sini dikhususkan untuk wilayah Indonesia yang meliputi perluasan wilayah, bahasa dan sastra, bangsa/ras, perundang-undangan, administrasi dan pemerintahan serta subjek-subjek spesifik lainnya.

(Sukiasyan) Сукиасян, Э. Р. (2016). Новый российский Государственный стандарт на Универсальную десятичную классификацию. *Научные и технические библиотеки*, (12), 67-80.

Abstract:

Due to certification of GOST P 7.0.90-2016 regulating structure, rules of maintaining and indexing on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) information of system in general, of the UDC Consortium, the place which occupies UDC in the world is given. It is told also about M. Dewey Decimal classification (DDC) and activities of International society for knowledge organization (ISKO). The structure of the standard is in detail considered, a number of correctly notes on the applied terminology indicated. Recently published guide books which can be used for profound studying of classification systems and technology of indexing are listed. At the end of the article the author says about why all librarians should know UDC. Influence of this system on further development of the theory and practice of classification is huge. Article in general is aimed at the development of classification culture.

Szczepańska, B. (2017). Law cataloguing and classification in Poland. A journey through the time (and practices). <http://library.ifla.org/1697/1/120-szczepanska-en.pdf>

Abstract:

Solutions currently used in Poland for the preparation of subject indexes and the classification of law related collections needs to be discussed in relation to the experience in creation and preparation of subject indexes of other types of library materials. Law-related collections do not have a unique information language, although work on it was quite intensive in the 1970s. Law-related collections in universal libraries are developed using various subject heading languages (Automatic Catalogs of Academic Libraries Subject Headings KABA, the National Library's JHP

[Język Haseł Przedmiotowych – Subject Heading Language, SHL]), and recently with the used of descriptors and facets. In specialized libraries, where more detailed information needs are met, thesauri are created. This paper presents the most important information languages used in preparation of law-related subject indexes and examples of the descriptions of the same documents using various SHLs and descriptors.

Szostak, R. Facet Analysis using Grammar.

http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_4.pdf

Abstract:

Basic grammar can achieve most/all of the goals of facet analysis without requiring the use of facet indicators. Facet analysis is thus rendered far simpler for classificationist, classifier, and user. We compare facet analysis and grammar, and show how various facets can be represented grammatically. We then address potential challenges in employing grammar as subject classification. A detailed review of basic grammar supports the hypothesis that it is feasible to usefully employ grammatical construction in subject classification. A manageable – and programmable – set of adjustments is required as classifiers move fairly directly from sentences in a document (or object or idea) description to formulating a subject classification. The user likewise can move fairly quickly from a query to the identification of relevant works. A review of theories in linguistics indicates that a grammatical approach should reduce ambiguity while encouraging ease of use. This paper applies the recommended approach to a small sample of recently published books. It finds that the approach is feasible and results in a more precise subject description than the subject headings assigned at present. It then explores PRECIS, an indexing system developed in the 1970s. Though our approach differs from PRECIS in many important ways, the experience of PRECIS supports our conclusions regarding both feasibility and precision.

Szostak, R., & Smiraglia, R. P. Comparative Approaches to Interdisciplinary KOSs: Use Cases of Converting UDC to BCC. http://www.iskocus.org/NASKO2017papers/NASKO2017_paper_3.pdf

Abstract:

We take a small sample of works and compare how these are classified within both the Universal Decimal Classification and the Basic concepts Classification. We examine notational length, expressivity, network effects, and the number of subject strings. One key finding is that BCC typically synthesizes many more terms than UDC in classifying a particular document – but the length of classificatory notations is roughly equivalent for the two KOSs. BCC captures documents with fewer subject strings (generally one) but these are more complex.

Ullah, A., Khusro, S., & Ullah, I. (2017). Bibliographic Classification in the Digital Age: Current Trends & Future Directions. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 36(3), 48-77.

Abstract:

Bibliographic classification is among the core activities of Library & Information Science that brings order and proper management to the holdings of a library. Compared to printed media, digital collections present numerous challenges regarding their preservation, curation, organization and resource discovery & access. Therefore, true native perspective is needed to be adopted for bibliographic classification in digital environments. In this research article, we have investigated and reported different approaches to bibliographic classification of digital collections. The article also contributes two evaluation frameworks that evaluate the existing classification schemes and systems. The article presents a bird's-eye view for researchers in reaching a generalized and holistic approach towards bibliographic classification research, where new research avenues have been identified.

Uslu, T., & Mehler, A. (2018). PolyViz: a visualization system for a special kind of multipartite graphs. *Proceedings of the IEEE VIS 2018*.

Abstract:

In this paper we present PolyViz, a new visualization system that can efficiently display a special kind of k-partite graphs with the benefit that the k groups themselves can also have internal links. PolyViz not only allows for the generation of the visualization, but also for the adaptation and the analysis of the underlying data. This was achieved by providing various means of interaction. We illustrate the visualization in the context of two conducted experiments. One of these experiments includes the analysis of the topic distribution of the German Wikipedia and the linkage of these topics. The other experiment is about the visual representation of sentence similarities including their analysis. In any event, PolyViz is not limited to these applications but can be used for visualizing any multipartite data.

Wagstaff, K. L. (2017). Automated Classification to Improve the Efficiency of Weeding Library Collections. http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=8375&context=etd_theses

Abstract:

Studies have shown that library weeding (the selective removal of unused, worn, outdated, or irrelevant items) benefits patrons and increases circulation rates. However, the time required to review the collection and make weeding decisions presents a formidable obstacle. In this study, we empirically evaluated methods for automatically classifying weeding candidates. A data set containing 80,346 items from a large-scale academic library weeding project by Wesleyan University from 2011 to 2014 was used to train six machine learning classifiers to predict “Keep” or “Weed” for each candidate. We found statistically significant agreement ($p = 0.001$) between classifier predictions and librarian judgments for all classifier types. The naive Bayes and linear support vector machine classifiers had the highest recall (fraction of items weeded by librarians that were identified by the algorithm), while the k-nearest-neighbor classifier had the highest precision (fraction of recommended candidates that librarians had chosen to weed). The most

relevant variables were found to be librarian and faculty votes for retention, item age, and the presence of copies in other libraries. Future weeding projects could use the same approach to train a model to quickly identify the candidates most likely to be withdrawn.

Wan-Chen, L. (2016). An Exploratory Study of the Subject Ontogeny of Eugenics in the New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries and the Nippon Decimal Classification. *Knowledge Organization*, 43(8), 594-608.

Abstract:

This study explores the subject ontogeny of "eugenics" by documenting the class numbers for "eugenics" in all thirteen editions of the New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries (CCL), and all fourteen editions of the Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC). The CCL and the NDC are the major classification schemes used in Taiwan and Japan respectively. We observe the relative stability and concentration of class numbers assigned to "eugenics" in the CCL and the NDC comparing to DDC (Tennis 2012), and the semantic changes of class numbers over time. Using two union catalogs, Taiwan's National Bibliographic Information Network (NBINet) and Japan's National Diet Library (NDL) Search, we retrieve bibliographic records with "eugenics" (優生學 and 優生学) as subject heading. We compare the class numbers extracted from the bibliographic records and the numbers assigned in the schemes of corresponding editions. It shows the difference between the theoretical frameworks of the schemes and the catalogers' applications. This study highlights the temporal aspect of classification schemes and how it may influence the organization and retrieval of information. It also sheds light on some limitations of current catalogs.

Wicaksono, A. 4i (*KENALI-CARI-PAKAI-EVALUASI*): *Usulan Model Literasi Informasi Di Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia Untuk Pengenalan Dan Pengajaran Literasi Inormasi Bagi Masyarakat Indonesia*.

Abstract:

This article discusses Indonesian translation of Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) from historical point of view. Since 1894, DDC has been published in 2 (two) versions: abridged and unabridged. The first abridged edition (1894) was derived from unabridged edition of DDC 15 (1894). The latest abridged version of DDC 15 is the 2012 edition. DDC has been translated into 30 languages including Bahasa Indonesia. Indonesian version of DDC has been published since 1953. This edition was translated from the abridged version of 1935 edition. Since then, the Indonesian translation has been published individually in 1959, 1970 and 1978. In 1979, DDC translation was done by the Center for Library Development. This edition was translated from abridged version of DDC 10. The latest edition is translated from abridged version of DDC 14 (2004) published by the National Library of Indonesia in 2011. Currently, the National Library of

Indonesia is working on the latest translation of abridged version of DDC 15 (2012). This article will also discuss the role of the National Library in conduction Indonesian translation of DDC.