

The Knowledge of Library Organizations Among University Students: The Role of Classification System

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Abstract

Knowledge has been created at various points in history. It is both known and unknown in the various subjects. Libraries play an important fundamental role in society and organizations as a gateway to knowledge. Furthermore, the services they provide foster learning, support literacy and education, and aid in the formation of new ideas and perspectives that become the focal point of creative and innovative societies. Knowledge management is the conscious process of defining, structuring, retaining, and sharing an organization's employees' knowledge and experience. The two main types of knowledge covered by the definition of knowledge management are tacit knowledge and explicit knowledge. Tacit knowledge is more intuitive, but it is more difficult to package and share with others. Innovative thinking and understanding body language are two examples of tacit knowledge. While explicit knowledge is information that can be easily codified and taught, such as how to change the toner in a printer and mathematical equations, implicit knowledge is information that cannot be codified or taught.

Keywords: Knowledge, knowledge management, type knowledge

Introduction

Classification knows as the method of deciding where an asset fits within the classification's structure and after that allotting the documentation that most closely approximates the aboutness of the asset. One of the two strategies utilized to encourage subject get to library materials is library classification frameworks. Thesauri and subject headings records are cases of in sequential order ordering dialects. Classification organizes information and library materials in a coherent arrange based on their subject substance, while subject headings give get to to reports through lexicon terms. (Carbonero and Dolendo, 2013)

The classification framework plays a vital part in an organization as get to information of the materials accessible within the library. Library classification frameworks and guidelines have been created from this century to the another to supplant its past non-specific categorization. There are various classifications, but as it were three common bibliographic classifications are broadly utilized globally. (Idrees, 2012)

The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), the Widespread Decimal Classification (UDC), and the Library of Congress are three of them. The Dewey Decimal (DDC) framework is utilized by medium to little libraries and has ten primary subject categories which in turn are advance partitioned into ten areas. The Library of Congress framework partitions all information into 21 essential classes, each starting with a single letter of the letter set and advancing from A to Z. (The letters I, O, W, X, and Y are not utilized.) UDC is one of the foremost broadly utilized classification plans over all disciplines. It is utilized in over 130 nations for libraries, bibliographic, documentation, and data administrations, and it is distributed in over 40 languages. (Kumbhar, 2012)

Objectives

The objectives of this study as follow:

- To survey the library role of classification system among university's students.
- To determine university's student's knowledge of library classification system.

Problem statement

The organization of understudy information within the libraries that have created exceptionally wealthy collection of such knowledge has been an issue range. The reason of this issue is that the standard library classification systems that are utilized to organize the materials as per their topical course of action and esteem do not provide adequate put, appropriate count and coherent extension for assets. In response, such libraries have received exceptionally incomprehensible, conflicting and non-uniform hones; sometimes employing locally created non-standard frameworks, making developments inside given put by standard classification frameworks and in some cases formulating extensions utilizing elective put (documentations) inside the standard frameworks.

Literature Review

The writing checked on of classification was a critical information organization strategy within the past, and it is presently noteworthy and will be basic within the future, agreeing to the literature described over. This writing audit will appear some valuable of classification in a few ways for comparative reason. Due to it is broad working, classification is one of the most punctual devices set up by curators and data professionals, and it is respected as the foundation of librarianship. A few of the key advancements within the subject of classification incorporate the birth of various species of classification schemes, such as enumerative, analytic-synthetic, and electronic. It is noteworthiness stems from the truth that the library could be a well-organized data store, which is accomplished by classification. One of the most seasoned and most broadly utilized strategies of information organization is classification. It is the bedrock of librarianship and other information- administration frameworks. As a result, a significant sum of classification writing has been composed. David & Rusell (2013), analyzed the cataloguing and categorization writing that distributed between 2000 and 2002, distinguishing patterns and critical advancements in these two related subject zones. Other than, it's moreover clear from the past writing (and what takes after) that classification concepts, speculations, and strategies are advancing. The importance of the later transformation in library classification. The flexibility of classification's capacities includes to its esteem. Tragically, the various communities included within the creation and usage of classification frameworks don't communicate well with one another, coming about in a critical sum of duplication of work whereas on the furthermore side, such duplication gives classification unused measurements.

Proficient custodians with an uncommon intrigued in categorization, as well as organizations established by them, have made noteworthy commitments to classification. These people and education contribute not as it were to the advancement of categorization, but too to the improvement of an assortment of supplemental and supplementary strategies for organizing information. These days advanced innovations, such as data and communication innovation (ICT), do, in any case, impact categorization and classification. ICT contains a bearing on categorization. From analyst overview, it showed the preparing showed up to have helped within the improvement of positive demeanors toward the utilize of ICT for cataloguing and classifying purposes. The significance of computing innovation on categorization is additionally tended to, with computer innovation metamorphosing library classification in arrange to preserve its significance to librarianship. The cutting edge innovation (ICT) has its possess excellencies, categorization and ordering concepts may lead to significantly more

precise and focused on programmed looking and recovery than is some time recently achievable. In any case of which framework (information organization framework) wins out, the human intellect's part in gathering and naming will proceed to be in tall request. Human engagement in classification is fair as significant as categorization itself. (Zins and Santos, 2011)

Function

The classification functional journey began with the effective arrangement of printed books on shelves and progressed to knowledge management, resource organization, and Internet discovery. From the researcher survey, in the present electronic age, classification is unquestionably crucial which is even more in the ultramodern semantic web setting. Apart from that, the role of classification in the current era, stating that the traditional aim of classification for locating physical goods on shelves is rendered obsolete in the case of remote electronic resources. Categorization, the other purpose of classification, is more useful in the case of electronic resources since it supports the use of classification as a subject-organizing tool. Attempts to organize electronic resources using library classification techniques have expanded beyond the sphere of libraries and their catalogues. Library classification is potential in organizing material on the Internet has been investigated by information scientists, database developers, and information retrieval specialists in order to improve browsing and subject searching. Several studies have shown that classification methods like the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Universal Decimal Classification are effective while on other side, using the Library of Congress Classification can help to describe, organize, and find electronic materials. LC is similar to the DDC system in that it is used as a unique identifier for each book in the library as well as a technique to put books with similar subjects together on the shelves, although DDC prefers to categories books into ten classes or large subject areas. However, LC can be considered as more logical arrangement of topics compare to DDC system. (Idrees, 2012)

Classification Use in Islamic Literature

In the early history of Muslims, there is evidence of knowledge preservation and vast production of literature. This may be observed in the creation of massive libraries and the growth of massive collections prior to the invention of the printing press, when multiple copies of books were handwritten. The abundance of currently available publications demonstrates that Islamic studies is a dynamic subject of research. Standard classification schemes were all compiled by people from Western countries (Carbonero and Dolendo, 2013). These schemes were designed with a specific context in mind, and omissions of information categories were noticed later. For literature on Islam, only one notation at the third level of DDC has been assigned, which is insufficient. As a result of this flaw, DDC has been expanded, and the notations initially assigned to Christianity have been applied to Islam. Asian libraries are affected by DDC's flaws, according to Qaisar (1974). He has advocated several variations from the Islamic notations as well as an acceptable amount of expansion. The classification scheme for Islam has two goals which is to generate debate or discussion on the urgent need for modern categorization schemes on Islam and to give a model, although a crude one was for evaluation and criticism.

Arranging Periodicals and Browsing Online Catalogues

For academic libraries, whether a categorized or alphabetical arrangement is superior for shelving print publications is still a point of contention. The unique characteristic of the classification system is that it improves patron browsing abilities. Classification and cataloguing have always been mutually beneficial. The classified catalogue was once thought to be the most sophisticated subject access device. This was especially true in the context of university and research libraries. The categorized catalogue was particularly valued for two reasons such as it grouped together catalogue entries on the same subject and it is sub-subjects, and it is layout mirrored that of the documents on the shelves. The idea of a classifier catalogue, or the use of classification as a form of subject access, has nearly vanished from the minds of today's librarians. The same authors describe an example that shows a ray of hope for the classified catalogue's rebirth while noting the virtual extinction of the classified catalogue. To improve the functionality of their online catalogues. For its shared online catalogue, the Western North Carolina Library Network (WNCLN) created a 'classified browse' function that employed Library of Congress classification. This function provides a new option for both new and experienced library users to find appropriate resources, as only the online catalogue shelf list browsing functionality that allows users and researcher to experience classification via online.

Organization of Bibliographic Centre

Bibliographical passages can be organized in chronological arrange by the archive distribution dates, in order by creator, title, and or subject headings, or agreeing to a subject classification plot from the suitable field. Each of these approaches has its claim set of focal points and drawbacks. The classificatory strategy is best to the other two options. A multi-faceted classification framework based on sound logical standards may be a great choice. For an example of how such a classification plot may be created in arrange to assist understudies and analyst to less demanding looking for their needs or to display their quotation or reference in current classification conspire for their assignment.

Information Retrieval

It was essential to set up a connection between categorization and data recovery (IR). The classification of records ought to not be constrained to the organization of an inactive collection. In the interim, instead of seeing the library as a put where individuals go to meet their data necessities, librarianship ought to be seen as a teach that permits us to get to data and information, with an energetic interaction between classification and recovery whereas moreover composed around the utilize of categorization and classification hypotheses in IR.

Knowledge Representation

It is emphasized the significance of classification within the representation and revelation of information in bibliographic databases. Concurring to the creator, classification frameworks have qualities that permit for the portrayal of things and associations in structures that reflect space information. The capacities to reflect, investigate, and create unused information of four classification frameworks - pecking orders, trees, standards, and aspect investigation - are clarified in terms of their qualities and confinements.

The Legal Information Profession

Cataloguing and classification capacities are fundamental indeed within the electronic age, based on the points of view of nine unused lawful data pros from both scholarly and law firm libraries.

E-Learning

The classificatory structures, such as an imaginary thesaurus, can be utilized to build e-learning program through concept maps and subject maps. The creator utilized physical topography as a space teach and the test bed for the Alexandria Advanced Soil Model venture to grandstand the conceivable outcomes of categorization in e-learning.

Classification of Agricultural Information

In 2009, to fulfill the necessity for data administration and trade in agrarian websites, set up a framework of classification and coding for web cultivate data. From the analyst overview, the creators utilized an assortment of strategies to create this classification conspire, counting analyzing the characteristics of data classification in a household agent agrarian site in arrange to consider the benefits and downsides, as well as collecting information as exploratory fabric to consider the characteristics of agrarian web data. The modern classification approach is well-suited to the organize environment, helps in effective web horticulture data administration, increments the data utilize calculate, and energizes data sharing

Collection Development

On the off chance that the obligations of a classifier and a cataloguer were combined, the creator theorized, classification seems play a part within the advancement of a document collection. Indeed, within the arrangement of a collection of inter-disciplinary subjects, classification is significant. A few subjects are amazingly multidisciplinary, combining two or more disciplines. Interdisciplinarity makes challenges within the building of collections, particularly the issue of duplication of perusing materials whereas cross-disciplinary classification plans help within the evasion of excess work

Methodology

This paper seeks to study the library role of classification system among university's students and to determine university student knowledge of library classification system. Articles were chosen from 2001 to 2020 for this literature review.

The literature primarily focuses on studying the library knowledge and role of classification system among university students. The available literature on the problem and its relevant aspects has been compiled and reviewed. For guidance, the standard classification systems and schemes were also consulted. The purpose of choosing this main theme was to convey the role of classification system among university students. The databases used to find articles for this study were Emerald insight, Google Scholar, and Science Direct. Articles were chosen and identified based on concepts, terms, or keywords, as well as prior research related to the classification system and students' knowledge of the library. A basic look within the Emerald bits of knowledge database for the term "library classification framework" yielded roughly 55,000 hits. Another catchphrase utilized to discover articles related to this think about was "library information," which yielded 44, 000 hits. A combination watchwords look on the article yielded 8000 hits for the watchword "library information and the part of classification system." The abstracts, inquire about technique, writing audit and information investigation the articles selected were examined to form certain that each article had the data with respect to the investigate. Auxiliary information was utilized to analyze the investigate objective, which is data that has as of now been assembled by other analysts

Data analysis and discussion

Cataloguing, Classification, and Subject Analysis Skills

In Table 1, the outcome proves that it is in the area of subject analysis that the university student practitioners have difficulty with. The interview responses of the LIS practitioners also substantiated this effect. Although there is no obvious disparity of the compared general results, it is still evident that it is in the determination of subject content of the material that the university students' practitioners found to be intricate. Expounds that only when the cataloguer had determined the subject area of a work and identified it with explicit terms.

TABLE 1: Comparative Cataloguing and Classification Results

Level of education	Cataloguing: Access Points	Cataloguing: Use of ISBD	Classification
Pre-Diploma	Proficient	Developing	Proficient
Diploma	Accomplished	Proficient	Proficient
Degree	Proficient	Proficient	Developing

Descriptive Cataloguing Skills

Description, which is central within the cataloguing handle, is the portion concerned with the recognizable proof of a thing and with recording data around the thing in such a way that the thing is recognized precisely and cannot be confounded with any other thing. The normal aptitudes of LIS specialists for both sub regions in descriptive cataloguing, especially within the recognizable proof of getting to focuses and utilize of the ISBD is capable. The comes about indicate that the LIS practitioner's information and abilities in said ranges are adequate in quality or amount to meet the requirement for quality asset distinguishing proof and openness

On the Identification of Access Points

Numerous pieces of data approximately a thing contribute to its recognizable proof. A title is nearly continuously the primary distinguishing component, taken after by the name(s) of an individual or people capable for the substance of the thing. Following, one looks for data distinguishing a version: the title of the version; the title of an editor or a reviser. Indeed, the estimate, the sort of number of outlines, or the degree of the thing (e.g., number of pages of a book) may be supportive data for a supporter looking for a particular version of a work. The access points, as elucidated within the same site, are built in a form that will make them promptly available within the catalogue. Typically done taking after cataloguing rules at least level preparing, taking after duplicate in handling, and taking after cataloguing rules and reference to the specialist record in unique cataloguing. Be that as it may, determination of getting to focuses is done after depicting a thing. Names of people and corporate bodies related with the work are chosen concurring to cataloguing rules whereas title get to focuses too are chosen when, in expansion to the title appropriate, there's an elective title or variation title.

International Standard Bibliographic Description

In terms, the expertise application of the terms of library asset classification still depends of variables just like the require for an in dept understanding of how classification of materials is done and why it ought to be done appropriately. Appropriately classified materials within the library implies distant better;a much better;a higher;a stronger;an improved">a distant better chance for particular clients to find them and thus, maximize substance. The classification expertise of college understudy is three or capable. Meaning, the information and aptitude of the curators in classifying materials, which is the allotting of a given archive to a course in a classification framework, is satisfactory. They can encourage get to by permitting the client to discover out what works or archives the library has on a certain subject and can give a known area for the data source to be found. A three, two, three, and two marks for expressive cataloguing, subject examination and classification separately are earned by Curator from the comes about of the works out with a graphic identical of capable. Essentially, the information and abilities in cataloguing and classification are satisfactory. But since the score drop at the lower restrain within the specific extend, it is proposed that all skill regions included within the ponder be given center within the application of cataloguing and classification aptitudes

Difficulties of the LIS Practitioners in Cataloguing

Following is discussions spawn from the answers to questions regarding cataloguing and classification in general. It also includes their thoughts and ideas engendered from the post activity.

Table 2. University's student Difficulty in Cataloguing

Cataloguing Areas	Frequency (f)
Descriptive Cataloguing	0
Subject Analysis	4
Classification	1
TOTAL	5

More significantly, who replied that it is on subject examination that he finds troublesome, clarified that in subject cataloguing, one ought to perused and get it the fabric at hand to be able to translate the subject substance and allot the proper and most fitting phrasing that will stand for the complete book. The test p-slip (Table 2) appears minor error in subject investigation. Oftentimes, the cataloguer ought to begin with decides the critical characteristics of a work and after that deciphers the subject substance into terms of the frameworks being utilized the documentation of the classification conspire and terms chosen from the library authorized subject lexicon.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, classification plot had been utilized for most each library particularly for scholastic libraries within the around the world for way better reason in course of action and classify the materials by utilizing classification frameworks such as Dewey Decimal, Library of Congress, Director of Record, and All-inclusive Decimal Classification. These classification frameworks have their claim special in arrange to distinguish and classify which is have distinctive ways in course of action but with comparable reason.

The classifications are viable administration instruments for electronic assets particularly for these days innovation and request in arrange to gives needs in more detail classification, great course of action, speedier and availability. It has capacity to bargain with multidimensionality and complex subject depiction and recovery issues. This is often due to the reality that these plans are recognized by a careful investigation of terms and an exact recognizable proof of semantic and syntactic linkages and structures.

The strategy for building information structures based on perspective expository concepts is depicted. Other than, with the quick development of computerized storehouses and chronicles, there's a developing request for satisfactory and adaptable classification strategies which will be actualized utilizing modern innovation such as object-oriented programming strategies. For this point, classification and the concept of faceted approach can be quite valuable. For analyze it is utility within the advancement of the semantic web and proposed an adaptable and expectant hypothetical system for portraying and syndicating computerized store substance.

Library robotization capacities contrast broadly in their significance for library clients and for library staff and administration, and within the requests, they make on computer program and equipment assets. For clients, get to the catalogue is without a doubt the foremost vital, closely taken after by circulation control. In loaning libraries, the catalogue gets to and circulation capacities must be combined. Clearly, catalogue get to needs cataloguing offices, so the arrangement of these is additionally an essential work. Circulation control makes the heaviest requests on the equipment since it requires moment overhauling of duplicate and client records, an ensured fast reaction time and tall unwavering quality. The open get to catalogue needs distant more terminals and great reaction time, and is verifiably the foremost troublesome to plan and to program, but records require as it were periodic, batch, overhauling. Catalogum is not an

overwhelming stack on assets unless it is required that modern records be right away open to clients of the open get to catalogue. Classification frameworks in libraries for the most part play two parts. Firstly, they encourage subject get to by permitting the client to discover out what works or archives the library has on a certain subject. Furthermore, they give a known area for the data source to be found. In libraries, classification bargains with the assurance of the essential subject of a work and the task of particular documentation. Typically utilized for recovery purposes, additionally for requesting the things in an orderly catalogue and for racking the thing with other things on comparative subjects. Classification frameworks organize library collections into subject-related categories, so comparative subjects will be gathered together on the rack. There are three major classification frameworks, Dewey Decimal, Library of Congress, and Director of Archives. Library classification shapes portion of the field of library and data science. It goes hand in hand with library (expressive) cataloging beneath the rubric of cataloging and classification, some of the time grouped together as specialized administrations. The library proficient who locks in within the handle of cataloging and classifying library materials is called a cataloger or catalog custodian. Library classification frameworks are one of the two instruments utilized to encourage subject get to. The other are in sequential order ordering dialects such as Thesaurus and Subject Headings frameworks. A few classification frameworks are more reasonable for supporting subject get to, instead of for rack area. For case, UDC which employments a complicated documentation counting additionally, colons are more troublesome to utilize for the reason of rack course of action but are more expressive compared to DDC in terms of appearing connections between subjects. So also faceted classification plans are more troublesome to utilize for rack course of action, unless the client has information of the quotation order.

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