

# **Treatment of Nepali Literature in different library classification schemes.**

## **Abstract**

Introduction: Classification means grouping of similar things together and in library it makes easier while arranging and shelving books. It not only group similar things together but even help us to understand the relationship between the subjects. It brings the similar subjects together and place them in proper order and helps in retrieving books and other materials easily. Classification is the process of grouping of subject according to the similarities and entities that are connected with each other. It can also be defined as the arrangement of the informational materials in the libraries so that it makes easier when browsing, locating and organizing the materials. There are many divisions and sub divisions in library classification which helps in arranging and managing documents in the library. Through the year the concept of classification has changed and many new subjects and terminology has been incorporated and expanded. The expansion in library classification wherever required, provides the place in the scheme for new subject and it is one of the important features of the classification scheme. The classes in different classification scheme has gone through drastic changes throughout the year, incorporating new term and subjects and discarding the unused term it has travelled a long way. Similarly, the class literature in Dewey Decimal Classification system has also undergone many changes. Here in this study particularly the classification of Nepali literature has been carried out.

Objectives and methods: The main objective of this study is to understand the development of Nepali literature in Classification scheme since its inception and to find the scope of expansion of Nepali literature. For the purpose of this study, survey research method has been conducted and have tried to interpret the present scenario and existence of Nepali literature in DDC. The related references and literatures have been collected and evaluated to understand and interpret the knowledge. The already classified classes in literature are studied and have tried to understand the transitions and expansions of those literature. Focus has also been given in the inception of Nepali literature in the classification system and their existence and relocation have been studied.

Findings: The classification of Nepali literature in different libraries where the collection of Nepali documents is found, are mostly classified according to the Dewey Decimal

Classification system. DDC 19<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> edition is used widely in the libraries and the class number 891.49 according to 19<sup>th</sup> edition and 891.495 according to 23<sup>rd</sup> edition is being used. When we specifically discuss about the class Literature, i.e. 800 it is found that many literatures are unexplored or rather unexpanded and among many other literatures one is Nepali Literature. There is no record of establishing and using of any particular classification system to classify the Nepali books and documents. Previously, in most of the libraries, Nepali documents were organized according to the color of the binding, the size, the language, the year of publication and so on.

Conclusion: Nepali literature's classification in library classification schemes has not been explored, for which the limitation while classifying Nepali literature is found, but this can be subsided by the appropriate use of the expansion in class provided in the library classification schemes. To overcome and to deal with such limitations it is very important to understand the importance of classification and either to develop a new classification system or to work more on the existing system.