

TREATMENT OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Thesis Submitted to Jadavpur University for the Award of the
Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Arts (Library and Information Science)

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2024

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DIFFERENT LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION
SCHEMES**

Supervisor's Certificate

It is hereby certified that the thesis entitled “TREATMENT OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES” submitted by me for the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Arts at Jadavpur University is based upon my work carried out under the supervision of Professor Udayan Bhattacharya, Department of Library and Information Science, Jadavpur University and that neither this thesis nor any part of it has been submitted before for any degree or diploma anywhere/elsewhere.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “TREATMENT OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES” submitted by me for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Arts at Jadavpur University, West Bengal, India is based upon my work carried under the supervision of Professor Udayan Bhattacharya of Department of Library and Information Science, Jadavpur University, West Bengal, India, and that neither this thesis nor any part of it has been submitted before for any degree or diploma anywhere/elsewhere.

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Dedicated....

...to my Ama, Aapa and Angi

Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge and give my warmest thanks to my supervisor Professor Udayan Bhattacharya, Department of Library and Information Science, Jadavpur University who made this work possible. His sincere guidance, support and encouragement carried me through all stages in completing my work. I would also like to thank Research Advisory Committee for their support, comments and suggestions.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the entire faculties of Department of Library and Information Science, Jadavpur University and Department of Library and Information Science, Calcutta University for providing support and suggestions on my work. I could not have completed this work without the valuable inputs and data given by the Librarians and library staffs of various Universities and Colleges where the Nepali documents are available.

I am extremely grateful to my family and my partner Thendup for their immense love, support and constant encouragement. Lastly, my friends who have motivated and uplifted me to accomplish my work.

Preface

Library Classification is the important aspect in the library as it helps in managing and organizing the library system. There are many classification schemes such as Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Colon Classification (CC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC) etc. which are used in the libraries all over the world. The most commonly used classification scheme is Dewey Decimal Classification, which is an enumerative classification system. Classification of document has a vital role, it shows the weakness and strength of a subject. Books are classified in a library so that it can be arranged in a proper order and can be accessed by its users at proper time. To render a good service in the library, the librarians has to be very efficient. While disseminating the documents the arrangement of the documents has to be done systematically and kept in proper order, so that whenever the user demands for the documents, prompt service can be rendered. To arrange and manage the documents in the library, classification system has an important role. In the world where the knowledge is ever growing, it has to be arranged properly to render better service. The already existing classification schemes has so far managed to classify the documents according to the classes that has been provided in its scheme, but sometimes it lacks to classify the new emerging knowledge. The present study is to initiate the expansion of Nepali literature class as there are significant numbers of collection of Nepali documents in the libraries which needs a proper order of expansion in the existing class which can help in accommodating new knowledge. The organization of Nepali literature in different libraries and the classification system that are used in those libraries are also studied and have tried to find out the possibilities in the expansion of Nepali literature in Dewey Decimal Classification system.

In library classification it is stated that each document should be classified uniquely without disturbing other classified documents, similarly, Nepali literature being the newly developing subject it is very important to observe and study its classification system in the library. The present scenario of how the emerging subjects are being dealt according to the existing classification system are also discussed. As the knowledge is ever growing and every document brought in the library has to be classified, it is high time to look for the enhancement of the subject classification. It is also found that the existing classification system lacks many things while classifying document that belongs to the emerging subject such as Nepali literatures, for which the classification system needs to be upgraded or enhanced so that it can accommodate and justify the classified documents.

This thesis provides the details of the evolution of classification schemes and Nepali literature, edition wise its existence and relocation in the classification scheme has also discussed in the chapters. The collection and classification of this particular classes in different libraries is studied to understand the present scenario.

It is expected that the outcome of this study will help to meet the requirement in classifying Nepali literature and the models proposed may satisfy the requirement in the expansion of Nepali literature.

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List of Abbreviations

ACRL	Association of College and Research Libraries
ALA	American Library Association
APA	American Psychological Association
AS	American Studies
BS	Bikram Sambat
CRG	Classification Research Group
CC	Colon Classification
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
DRTC	Documentation Research and Trainings Centre
EC	Expansive Classification
EPC	Editorial Policy Committee
ILL	Inter Library Loan
IT	Information Technology
IIB	International Institute of Bibliography
JSTOR	Journal STorage
LC	Library of Congress
LCC	Library of Congress Classification
LCHS	Library of Congress Subject Heading
LISA	Library and Information Science Abstracts
LIS	Library and Information Science

MeSH	Medical Subject Heading
N-LIST	National Library and Information ServicesInfrastructure for scholarly content
OCLC	Online Computer Library Center
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue
RC	Reference Collection
RDA	Resource Description and Access
TUCL	Tribhuvan University Central Library
UN	United Nations
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Organizing any materials or keeping them in order is an important task in the library, and every books and other materials stored in a library needs to be arranged appropriately. 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. According to Henry Evelyn Bliss (1933) classification of books is a structural organization of knowledge, if it's well constructed, it will serve with maximum efficiency in grouping and regrouping of subjects with probable requirement. Before the classification system such as Dewey Decimal Classification, Universal Decimal Classification, Colon Classification etc. was developed, the books used to be stored in closed stack and organized according to the idea or knowledge of the library in charge. After the classification system was developed and applied by different libraries through the time there has been a drastic change in classifying the documents and in the process of shelving them in stacks. The most frequently used classification is Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system and is a knowledge organization tool that are widely used in more than 140 countries. There is an ever-growing evolution of knowledge and to keep pace with

knowledge DDC is revised unceasingly. It was first published in the year 1876 and since its inception there has been a drastic change in terms of organization of knowledge. DDC has been developed on basis of the principles and meaningful notations, i.e. Arabic numerals, hierarchies and rich network among its topics. They are broadly divided into ten main classes and along with the knowledge and its transition, DDC tries to keep up the regularity in its system. Other classification such as Colon Classification (CC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC) are also used in the libraries to classify the documents, but among these classification systems the most widely used classification system is Dewey Decimal Classification system. Since its inception different classes has taken different shapes and has been elaborately expanded as well, regulating the same principles and the methods of organizing knowledge more classes have been expanded.

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. Satija (2000) states that library classification has many names and aims, when a classification is used to arrange books and other macro documents it is called book classification and when classification is used to arrange the records that represents the books it is called bibliographic classification. The detailed classification that is used to describe micro documents is known as depth classification by Ranganthan. In most of the libraries the documents are arranged usually by the subjects, and working in the field of classification the classifiers are mostly concerned with the specific subjects. The totality of ideas or subject is known

as the universe of knowledge which are sub divides into many disciplines. The disciplines that are represented in the classification schemes has been formed either with the similarities among the subject or obtained by the similar mode of methods of acquiring knowledge.

Library classification is one of the oldest and most prominent knowledge organization tools. Classification along with indexing, documents description and metadata assignments, form the basis of Knowledge Organization (KO). Its schemes are also available in the electronic forms and has undergone through many enhancement and upgradation which makes it convenient for web knowledge organization. The general classification schemes for libraries are generally concerned with the mapping knowledge so that the subjects belonging to same discipline can be grouped together and the subjects that are unlike can be differentiated and the relationships can be clearly represented.

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. Particularly the study of classification of Nepali literature has been carried

out. The classification of Nepali literature can be traced out mainly in the DDC from the 18th edition which was published in the year 1971, under the class 891 (East-Indo European and Celtic language) and further classified as 891.49 (Others Including Nepali, Pahari, Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi) and in the 21st edition which was published in the year 1996, Nepali literature has been relocated under the class 891.495 (Nepali literature). As an emerging literature we can trace many literary works of Nepali literature and in consideration to this the exploration of these particular literature and its expansion needs to be done.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The proposed research focuses on the problem of classifying Nepali Literature and to understand the present scenario of classifying nepali literature. Being a new emerging literature, it has also been focused on how the new literatures are being treated and adjusted in the classification schemes. To understand these problems some of the research questions are listed and investigated.

- a) How the existing classification system is accommodating the new developing literature and its works?
- b) What are the evaluative classification methods that are being applied to categorize the documents?
- c) Whether the classification system is fulfilling the demand and sufficient to classify the ever-growing knowledge?
- d) Are there any alternative classification schemes or any advanced methods or expansion develop to classify Nepali documents efficiently?

- e) Being a newly emerging literature what are the areas that needs to get focused?

1.3. Objectives

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. Some other objectives are listed below.

- a) To understand the present scenario of Nepali Literature in Dewey Decimal Classification system.
- b) To analyze edition wise placement and relocation of Nepali literature.
- c) To study whether there is any alternative classification system to classify the Nepali documents.
- d) To find out the problems while classifying Nepali documents through DDC.
- e) To understand how much the existing classification system is accommodating the new developing literature and its work.
- f) To elaborately discuss and find the scope of expansion of Nepali literature.
- g) To understand how Nepali literature has been treated in different classification schemes.
- h) To trace the inception of Nepali literature in different classification schemes.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The study ‘Treatment of Nepali literature in different classification schemes’ is significant to understand the classification of Nepali literature and the expansion of

this particular area in different classification schemes as no such attempt has been done before. This study also aims to understand the construction of literature class and its expansive theory. Treatment of Nepali literature in different classification schemes from its inception helps to track the development of this particular area and its existence, which will help forward in elaborating these areas in future time.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

There are many classification schemes which helps in organizing and managing the libraries. This study mainly focuses on Nepali literature and its treatment in different classification schemes. The present study is restricted to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) in English language and the latest six editions are studied (18th to 23rd edition) precisely. As in this particular six editions there is an existence of Nepali literature, and the attempt to expand this class has also been made. Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) in English language has also been studied as there are some glimpses of existence of Nepali literature and language. The theories of library classification are also studied to understand the areas and aims to be more qualitative rather than quantitative.

1.6. Methodology

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.

Mainly in DDC the existence of Nepali literature can be found from the 18th edition and further relocation in the 21st edition can be traced. The required primary and secondary data for the present study is collected from the Department of LIS Jadavpur University, Tribhuvan University Central library, North Bengal University Central library, Teesta-Indus Central Library Sikkim University, Central library University of Calcutta, National library and different colleges under North Bengal University where the collection of Nepali literatures are found and few public libraries of Darjeeling. The required digital content is collected from Internet Archive (<https://archive.org>) and for other primary data N-LIST, JSTOR, PROQUEST, E-SHODHSINDHU have been used.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The study conducted for this research aims to discuss in the following chapters.

Chapter 1 – It introduces the objective of the study stating the problems in classifying Nepali literature and the significance of the particular topic. The limitation is also placed so that it would be easy for the researcher to trace out the areas of work and to extend it accordingly. Methodology that have been applied to conduct the study are also placed clearly.

Chapter 2 – It includes an extensive study on the related literatures of the particular topic.

Chapter 3 – In this chapter a brief introduction of Nepali literature is placed along with the details of the eras of Nepali literature. The development, phases and the forms of Nepali literature is also discussed.

Chapter 4 – The collection of the data is placed here and classification that is conducted in different libraries where the survey is conducted is presented in this chapter. The observation and the critics to the existing classification system are also discussed and analyzed.

Chapter 5 – In this chapter the treatment of Nepali literature in different classification system are discussed with the limitation of the study. The relevance of the classification system and the appropriate extension and the areas that has to be addressed are also discussed. Edition wise development of Nepali literature in DDC are also placed and studied.

Chapter 6 – Here the data are analyzed and findings of the present study are placed.

Chapter 7 – After the discussions of the study are placed the model is proposed for the expansion of Nepali literature and details are given.

Lastly the bibliographic references are given that are used while conducting the research work.

1.8. Style of Reference

The format for the citation and bibliographic references for this study has been done according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Seventh Edition (2020).

1.9. Summary

Library classification in library has an important role in organizing and managing. It is a powerful technology to organize knowledge. While classifying the books and documents the subjects divided according to the disciplines makes it very convenient and easy for the classifier to classify the documents, but there are some unexpanded classes which needs to be explored and expanded. The chapter introduces the motives to carry out the study providing the importance and the problems that are faced while classifying the Nepali documents focusing mainly on the expansion of its particular class. It has also provided the objectives and significance of the study where it has tried to trace the scarcity of its existence in the classification systems. The limitations of the study are also clearly placed so that it may be helpful to understand the areas of work and its extension. The methodology has been applied to achieve the objectives of the study and the style of referencing to be followed throughout the thesis is also mentioned.

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CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The basic understanding of any subject relies on the precedent work, inventions, creativity etc. so while we investigate certain things or subject we tend to understand the general ideas and inculcate them according to our perception. The objective of this study is to understand the idea of classification and its imposition on different classes as define in the classification schemes. The critics and observation given by different authors regarding the library classification schemes, classes in Dewey Decimal Classification, new classification schemes for different literatures, treatment and evolution of Nepali literature has been comprehensively studied. The treatment of literature class in Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and its transition in different edition has been observed intently, as it helps in understanding the changes and the concepts that have been incorporated.

2.2 Library Classification and its Schemes

There are different schemes of classification in the field of library and information science namely Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Colon Classification (CC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC) etc. these classifications are mainly used for the arrangement and management of the knowledge.

According to Krishnamurthy et al. (2023) knowledge classification are the mapping of the entire universe of knowledge which is prepared by philosophers from time to time. The species of classification has also been discussed and acknowledging the fact that there is a constant change in Dewey decimal classification, with the introduction of new tables and provision for synthesis, which is leading DDC towards the faceted classification.

Krishnamurthy et al. (2020) highlights the purpose of classification in Internet age, its current trends and future direction. Classification being a significant factor provides an excellent framework for all information activities from the point of generation to the point of utilization of Information. The organization of knowledge expressed in diverse language needs to establish a contact to measure the activity and specificity, has also been discussed.

Rao (2034) discusses the role of library classification system in the contemporary digital landscape where there is abundance of information available. Examining the challenges of information overload, the article emphasizes the crucial role of classification in facilitating efficient retrieval and navigation. In the era of digitalization, the relevance of traditional classification system such as Dewey Decimal Classification and Library of Congress Classification has also discussed.

Panda & Jana (2021) has studied the systematic analysis of the class 570 and its subordinate class from DDC 1st edition to 23rd edition, where it was found that the nomenclature of different classes has changed several times under Biological class in DDC. Many changes have found due to the development of the subjects under a class and the nomenclature of the class has change from edition to edition.

Kherde (2021) discussed about the freely faceted classification schemes, its importance in the traditional and web-based knowledge organization and retrieval system. As Dewey Decimal Classification is the most widely used classification system in the world, an attempt to restructure DDC as freely faceted scheme has been emphasized.

Nagapure & Paradar (2018) discusses the evolution in Dewey Decimal Classification from 15th to 23rd edition in class number 025 to 025.999. It is also mentioned that DDC need to change the subject priorities according to the universe of knowledge and more terminologies should be expanded to get the perfect class number.

Haider & Sharma (2017) has discussed the past, present and future of Library of Congress Classification in the digital era, where they have analyzed the advantages and criticism of LCC. For subject cataloguing and shelflisting it has been adopted in many libraries and its records are also available electronically through its online catalog. They also believe that LCC has a great potential for organizing web resources and along with Classification web it can be an efficient tool in organization, management and retrieval of information.

Chatterjee (2016) has discussed the mutual impact of Universal Decimal Classification and Colon Classification, he has tried to compare these two classifications regarding the class structure, generalia class, indicator digits, notation, common isolates etc. where it was found that to every edition there has been some changes and upgradation and the theory that has been given by Ranganathan not only helps in designing new faceted classification schemes but also helps in revising the existing one.

Suresha & Narayanaswamy (2016) describes that DDC is continuously revised to keep pace with knowledge accommodating new topics, as well as revising the old one. It is very important to cope up with the pace of increasing universe of knowledge and has also made the discussion about the modification revised version of 23rd edition and its features, updates and subscription information.

Satija (2015) in his paper describes the qualities of library classification system that are commonly discussed in the LIS tradition and literature and explain three important function i.e. knowledge mapping, information retrieval and self-arrangement.

Raghavan (2015) emphasizes on the contribution of S R Ranganathan's colon classification. For the expansion and to accommodate new subjects, the idea of facets and facet analysis was introduced and it was designed as the general classification that covered almost all the branches of knowledge. There have been many modifications from the first to its seventh edition but still needs revision to imbalance the existing imbalances in the existing version.

Sperberg-McQueen (2015) states that library classification schemes are more useful if the classes are organized around properties relevant to the purpose of the classification.

Green (2015) discusses the biasness within the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system in the treatments of indigenous peoples in U.S. focus on marginalization. Investigation has been carried out from the DDC 16th edition to 21st edition. The biasness against general knowledge organization systems in general and against the DDC in particular has been examined and the improvement in some areas are also traced.

Mai (2014) discusses about the modernity of library classification, the changes that have been accompanied through the time in the classification system and the shift that have taken in, conception of a universe of knowledge from an essentialist to pluralistic, because of which it results in ill-fated situation faced by the libraries.

Golub et al. (2014) discusses about the potential of Dewey Decimal Classification to establish knowledge organization system for enhancing social tagging to improve the subject indexing and information retrieval.

Wang & Lee (2007) explains that in library classification system seldom work is done on automatic classification. As classification is a time consuming and laborious work it requires a qualified people. They have rightly pointed the obstacles such as the problems in hierarchy, data sparseness and skewed category distribution, for which the proposal for novel algorithm to reconstruct classification schemes according to document density and category distribution has placed.

Taylor (2006) explains the importance of DDC and its logical approach to a hierarchical categorization with the purpose of expounding knowledge organization and tries to emphasize on the teaching of creating call numbers by adding Cutter numbers to the DDC notations.

Andersen & Skouvig (2006) in their article examines the discipline of knowledge organization, the self-understanding of the discipline is investigated through the case of knowledge organization in the Danish public libraries at the beginning of twentieth century.

Magda & Landry (2005) describes the efforts to use DDC in three national libraries to improve access in German, which helped in establishing a common approach in developing access to their national bibliographies and the publication of the German language version of DDC 22 in 2006 has made it easier to foresee many more cooperative initiatives between the three libraries.

Gangu & Rao (2002) has discussed the problems faced by the librarians and classification experts while dealing with the DDC 18th edition and has also stated the limitation and inadequacies while dealing with the new development and new terminologies. They have also suggested the modification in area table, scheduled number, language and literature schedule and to switch to the latest editions of DDC.

Rafferty (2001) discusses about the general classification schemes, where most of the schemes are concerned with the mapping of knowledge and assessing the differentiation and the relationships between the 'subjects'.

Dong-Geun & Ji-Suk (2001) has recommended to adapt and expand the class Religion (200) of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) for the libraries in Korea, where religious diversity predominates. They have emphasized to incorporate religions of Asia and especially East Asian origin and to provide class in DDC. The study suggest to adapt and expand Religion (200) class, as DDC is being used in the Korean libraries more than 70 years and at the same time to give preferred treatment to the religions of Korean and Asian origin.

The concepts of classification as explained by Satija (2000), "it is an arrangement of informational materials in a library and information centers which helps in browsing, locating and organizing the content." Library classification are the tools for

organizing information and helps in retrieving information both in manual and automated retrieval system. While understanding classification there are many perspectives given by many authors, from ethics to disgrace, biased to impartial. In most of the classification it has been aimed to classify and represent things as they really are.

According to Dhyani (1999) in his paper he describes about the Library Classification in Computer Age how it is constantly being influenced by multifaceted, multi-dimensional, and infinite growth of literature on one hand and the user needs on the other. With the emergence of computer technology, the library classification is being metamorphized and this paper attempts to find a state of art of library classification in the new computer age.

Wiegand (1998) has discussed about the origin of Dewey Decimal Classification system, where he emphasizes on creating DDC was not the sole idea of Melvil Dewey. It was much more the influence of the thoughts that were given by the predecessor who work in the field of classification. Though in the year 1876 only the forty-four paged of classification was published, its popularity gained the attention worldwide and by the year 1996 Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC) published the twenty-first edition and was used by 2,00,000 libraries in almost 135 countries to organize their collection.

Chan (1996) has discussed the role of classification in the areas of retrieval, information management and research. Classification can be used as a tool for accessing, browsing, navigation, identification, mapping, while retrieving information

and can also be used as collection management, database management and thesaurus construction and management.

McIlwaine (1997) has explained the origin, development and influence of Universal Decimal Classification. The relationship of UDC with DDC has also been explicated and how was it developed to embark the task of compiling a bibliography of the documents whatever was published and its negotiation with Dewey's classification system.

Kumar (1988) says that the library classification aims to create system for those which are not in order, as it can provide a comprehensive view of the documents. Library classification has become increasingly important in modern time as for retrieval and organization we require an advanced techniques and tools which can lead to the better organization and management.

2.3 Literature Class in DDC

Das (2021) has done the comparative study of Dewey Decimal Classification 22nd edition and Colon Classification 6th edition literature class and have tried to understand how literature schedule has been treated in these two-classification scheme. According to his understanding to develop a new classification scheme one has to master atleast in two different classification schemes and the upgradation of the classification has to be done frequently as the newly emerging subjects are developing and appearing frequently.

Sen & Ghosh (2020) discuss about the literature treatment in two different classification scheme i.e. DDC and CC. They aimed to highlight the special features of Colon Classification over Dewey Decimal Classification and has observed that though the notation in CC is complex but are free from homonym as compared to DDC and have also stated that ‘though DDC is the pioneer of classification, CC is the pioneer of constructing the coextensive class number by applying several devices.’

Fujikura (2020) discussed the brief history of Nippon Decimal Classification comparing NDC with Dewey Decimal Classification and Expansive Classification. With the expansion of the Japanese library works the growth of NDC has also highlighted. While other classification system started to adopt facet analysis and faceted notation NDC remains a simple enumerative system, but as the nowlege is growing diversely the suggestion on the revision of Nippon Decimal Classification is also suggested.

Saarti (2019) discusses the classification and indexing of fictional literature, the challenge in analyzing the fictional content as there is an ever-growing knowledge involved in producing the text by the authors, the reader and the society in which the interaction occurs. The study regarding the indexing and abstracting of fictional works has the consequences in interpretation of work of art has a great impact on content description.

Kua (2004) focus on the treatment on non-western languages and literatures in the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system. As DDC is being used in almost 2,00,000 libraries in 135 countries and over 30 languages it is a matter of concern, in terms of how the subjects are being treated. The paper discusses mainly on the class

400 and 800 i.e. Language and Literature respectively, the representation of language and literature are done in such manner that it is compiled to refer the biasness and despite the adaptability in many subjects the problem with the marginalized non-western languages and literatures needs to be critically observed and analysed.

According to Pacey (1989) the classification of literature is based on the language and its literary form. Language being a part of imperialism and colonialism has affected a lot to most part of the world and in present days it has impact on ‘cultural imperialism’. Languages like English, French and Spanish has been a dominant language and had effects in many other literatures in representation because of which the languages like the African, Indo Aryan and under developing languages faces an embarrassment while classifying.

Comaromi & Satija (1985) have stated that a classification scheme “reflects the culture in which it was created and any classification of knowledge can be influenced by the political and cultural philosophy who first structured the scheme”. The classification scheme which was very popular in different parts of the world was not meant for the non-western countries, its biasness and abandonment to different languages and literature was discussed once it was popularized and was used by many libraries in Asia, Africa and outside America. The treatment of the third world subjects were poorly represented, but in the fear of losing many advantages that the DDC was providing the libraries could not turn their back. The gradual improvement in DDC through the time has brought much changes in the representation of Indian and third world subjects.

2.4 Different Literature Treatment in Classification Schemes

Oh (2021) has discussed about the Korean decimal classification, which is maintained by the classification committee of the Korean library association for the classification of documents and mainly used in the South Korea libraries. This classification was also developed to meet the general criteria while classifying the Korean documents. It is very similar to the idea of DDC and the structure is maintained following the idea of Bacon and Harris, with few changes prioritising the Korean language and literature in its class.

Savana & Winata (2018) in their paper Japanese Language Book Classification Development in Indonesia Perspective of Library Science: Expansions of Japanese Notation on DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) has discussed about the DDC system not being sufficient for classification and aims to expand Japanese language books notation in DDC system.

Gallaba et al. (2016) explain the adaption of Buddhism texts in enumerative classification schemes like DDC and UDC to some extent, but has not adapted the proper division of Buddhism knowledge for the literature on Tripitaka as there is a rich collection in the libraries. Therefore, there exists a serious gap in the division and sub-division under the class ranges of DDC.

McQueen (2015) has given a brief report on the new classification scheme for Chinese libraries (LAI) by comparing it with Liu Guojun's classification for Chinese libraries (LIU) and Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme. As LAI has been developed by keeping DDC as a base, if it wants to last in future it has to be updated regularly and some serious consideration has to be made to stay relevant.

Roy & Panigrahi (2014) has discussed about the limitations in building classification number in DDC and the experiments carried out in classifying Bengali literature. The new system in classifying Bengali literature is developed and being tested in some libraries and hopes to bring out a full-fledged classification scheme.

Zheng (2014) in the article 'Library History: Seeking the Origin of the Chinese Library from its Tradition' describes the Chinese traditional book chambers and the development of 'Modern' Chinese library system. The western models have a great influence in establishing the library system but before their influence some of the ideas were already in existence.

Mages (2011) has discussed about the development and construction of Bellevue classification system during the 1930s in the field of nursing. As there were many classification systems developed but due to the lack of the coverage of those system it was very difficult for the nursing school to collect and access the books. So, during that time Ann Doyle designed the BCS including the Dewey Decimal Classification and Library of Congress, Ballard and National Health Library classification system.

According to Idrees & Mahmood (2010) in their paper they have drawn accurate picture of classification problems being faced by libraries in Pakistan in collection of Islam literature. Though there are different classification system developed but still there are some limitations. Religious materials are one of the areas where these system could not satisfy the resonable number of libraries, and the libraries those have rich collection of Islamic documents are also facing such problems and different libraries are using different systems which has resulted placement of same materials at different locations.

Elazar et al. (2008) describes the history and development of a classification system for libraries of Judaica, the process involved in preparing the second and third revisions, and its use in various libraries. It has mentioned that there was and there is a need of different classification system for libraries of Judiaca to classify and arrange their collection according to Jewish concepts based upon Jewish thought and terminology. This classification system mainly offers a logical arrangement from the Jewish point of view and also serves as an educational tool who are not acquainted with Jewish/Hebrew terminology.

Tsepag (2005) has discussed how the existing Tibetan literature were classified, catalogued and compiled in different sets of different collection. Mainly the classification was made with the distribution of five major and five minor learning and also for the translated work were regrouped into two categories i.e. ska ‘gyur and bsTan ‘gyur which means translation of Buddha’s discourses and translation of commentarial work respectively.

2.5 Notational Structure in DDC

Clarke (2013) explains that notation is a fundamental component of a classification scheme and with the advances in technology, classification system including their notation must evolve. Theoretical and practical implication of notation are also discussed, the use of color as a notation previously and its possibility as a notation are also explored.

According to Idrees (2013) as there is an extensive collection on Islamic knowledge it is very difficult to organize the collection according to the standard classification

system and is insufficient. There is an improper enumeration of Islamic discipline, which effects the hierarchy of the subject to which it has been suggested that the priority should be given to international uniformity and the notations should be expanded.

Satija (2013) has briefly discuss the new features and changes in DDC from 19th to 23rd edition, it is found that the role of OCLC, DC Editorial Policy Committee (DCEPC) and the European Dewey Users Group (EDUG) has played a significant role in updating DDC. There has been a constant change in every edition of DDC from its table to schedule to its relative index. This change result in the expansion of many classes, DDC 21st edition mainly emphasizes on the user's convenience and modernization which represents the current thinking in knowledge mapping and emergence of new terminology.

Sarma (2011) finds out the modification and changes in 18th to 22nd edition of DDC, where the expansion and reduction of notation with the new emerging topics are traced. The relocation of the subjects are found and the vacant numbers were reused with a new meaning. The construction of Phoenix schedule has also been analysed.

Green (2009) has discussed about the ingenious notational system that was created by Melvil Dewey, the structural construction of the classification has influenced so much that it has become the pioneer of classification schemes. The notational system of DDC is so helpful as a tool for both physical and intellectual access, the subject are organized hierarchically and from the inception of DDC we can trace out the changes that has undergone from 1st edition to 23rd edition. The hierarchical nature of

the notation helps in accommodating new subjects by notational expansion, by adding digits after the decimal point.

According to Reiner (2008) DDC notations are constructed hierarchically, and those notations which are not listed explicitly in the schedule can be built by the instruction provided in the DDC and this process can be called as ‘notational synthesis’ or ‘number building’. Also, the study mentions that some of the notations are out of date because of relocation and discontinuations.

Basuki & Alit (2008) has discussed about the notation 297 in 15th edition of DDC i.e, Islam, previously it was termed as ‘Mohammedanism’ which according to the Indonesian librarian’s point of view was not appropriate notation to represent Islam. Later in the 16th edition (1958) the term Mohammedanism was changed to Islam and later in the 21st and 22nd edition it was more detailed and expanded.

McIlwaine & Mitchell (2006) has done the comparative study about the notation that has been used to define the religion class in DDC and UDC, where they have found that there is a structural differences and inconsistencies in both the system that needs to be addressed.

Saeed & Chaudhry (2002) has discussed about the necessity of effective approaches as there is an ever-growing information resources on the internet and the World Wide Web and the tools that are being used for knowledge organization sometimes creates complexity because of its hierarchical structure. It is believed that implementation of taxonomies can really help in standardization and retrieving efficiently.

2.6 Conclusion

Library Classification has gone through many changes, to classify the documents we require a classification system. To our knowledge we have been introduced to many classification schemes from DDC, LCC, UDC, LCC, CC and many more which helps in organizing and managing the library system. There is an ever-growing knowledge and with the help of internet it has become very much easier to access the information and create a new ideas or subjects. In every classification system it is found that the new emerging knowledge has to be classified without disturbing its preceding subject, for which the construction of a subjects changes from time to time. While reviewing the literature it is also found that many subject needs to expand as the notations allotted to them does not suffice the content of a subject as a whole. Sometimes it becomes very difficult and have to be adjusted unethically. Many classifiers and the scholars are not satisfied with the classes and the sections that has been scheduled in the classification system, it has been found biased and unattended and to overcome it is very much important to have a close look to these classes. As the universe of knowledge is growing everyday it is a crucial and high time to keep the pace of revision and updation of the standard classification system.

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CHAPTER 3

NEPALI LITERATURE -A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER 3

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3.1 Introduction

Nepali language is categorized as one of the modern Indo-Aryan language and is used extensively in Nepal, northern district of West Bengal, Sikkim and also has significant number of speakers in different states of India such as Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram. It is spoken by almost 17 million people in Nepal and its neighboring countries. In India, Nepali language has an official status in Sikkim and in the Darjeeling and Kalimpong Districts of West Bengal and one of the 22 Scheduled language of India and since 1958 B.S. it is the official language of Nepal.

Literature is very much dependent on language; initially Nepali language was known as Khas-Kura, Parbate or Parbattiya and Gorkhali. Nepali literature also has a very long history but due to insufficient research it is difficult to trace the exact advent. Tracing out why it was called as 'Khas-Kura' or the speech of Khasas, it is found that it is the close relative of the languages such as Kumauni and Garhwali which are spoken in Uttar Pradesh. The term 'Khas-Kura' was mainly named by the Newars of Nepal for the people residing in the mountainous region of Nepal. There were many others dialects that were used by the people in the mountainous region among which the Nepali language were known as 'Khas-Kura'. According to Pradhan, K. (1984) the Indo-Aryan Khasa speech came into contact with other speeches of the same

family more intensively when high caste brahmins, and Rajputs from India found refuge in Western Nepal after the Muslim conquest of Rajputana and Western India. Also, after Prithivinarayan Saha, the ruler of Gorkha conquered the valley of Nepal the language was flourished in east and west of Nepal more extensively and it was also named as Gorkhali language. The people who traditionally speaks Nepali as their mother tongue, originally came from west and south of the country within the thousand years. There are many ethnic groups who claims to be the indigenous of the region, and had their own language and culture. Later, with the incorporation of non-hindu groups into the caste hierarchy or the Sanskritisation in Nepal brought a drastic change and impacted in the west of the kingdom more than in the east. This Sansritisation has affected in diverting into Nepalisation, which means the incorporation of divergent groups into mainstream of Nepalese life effecting in its language and culture.

Previously, Nepalese writings were written in Sanskrit and Newari languages and later on the translation of Sanskrit scripture, biographies, medicinal treatises, religious writings etc. into Nepali language has been recorded since the eighteenth century. So, we can assume that the Nepali literature is very new phenomenon in literature as compared to other languages. There were many writers in Nepali language before but the preservation of those writings cannot be traced properly. It was the ‘Adi-Kavi’ or the founder poet of Nepali language Bhanubhakta Acharya (1814-1868) who played a fundamental role in developing Nepali as a literary language, his work on translating Ramayana epic from Sanskrit to simple Nepali language has given him an honour to be called as a founder of Nepali literary work. Though his work was published after the forty years of its composition in the year 1887, with the effort of another literary

activist Motiram Bhatt. Motiram Bhatt is also an eminent figure in the history of Nepali literature, he has played an important role in developing and shifting the genre of writings in Nepali language. Previously, it was mainly focused on the devotional and religious writings, he tried to shift from the older genre to the new areas and also published many poems and gazals inspired by the urdu writers. During those time the learning and writings were only done by the elites of a society and there were few publishers which result in the unstandardisation of spellings and grammar. According to Hutt, MJ (1991) periodicals publication such as Sundari (1906), Madhavi (1908), Gorkhali (1916), and the Nepali Sahitya Sammelan Patrika (Nepali Literature Association Journal, 1932) has played a vital role in developing the Nepali Literature in the early times. Some other major writers whose contribution in advancing Nepali literature that cannot be denied are Laxmiprasad Devkota, Lekhnath Paudyal, Balkrishna Sama, Gopalprasad Rimal, Bairangi Kaila, Parijat, Haribhakta Katuwal, Shivkumar Rai, Indra Bahadur Rai, etc.

3.2 Eras of Nepali Literature

Pre-Bhanubhakta era (from beginning -1871 B.S): Nepali literature has survived and existed through the oral and folklore forms in the Pre-Bhanubhakta era, there are no such records that has been recorded in the written forms. Though there were few poets whose works can be traced but were either written in Newari language or Sanskrit language and most of the verses were about the art of bravery and praising their ruler Prithivi Narayan Shah. Some of the eminent poets were Shuwananda Das, Radha Ballav Arjyal, Shakti Ballav Arjyal etc. during Pre-Bhanubhakta era, but there is no evidence of literary works that have been issued or published.

Bhanubhakta era (1872-1936 B.S): Bhanubhakta Acharya is one of the eminent poets in the history of Nepali literature, he is considered to be the founder of Nepali literature for which he has been honoured as the ‘Adi Kavi’ which means the first poet. His work on translation of Ramayana, the Hindu epic from Sanskrit to Nepali language has an immense role. As previously all the articles, poems etc. were written in Sanskrit or Newari language, but with the work that was done by Bhanubhakta in translating the epic into Nepali language was a break-through for most of the writers. Some of the important works by Bhanubhakta are Ramayan, Badhu Shiksha, Bhakta Mala, Prasnotari, Ram Gita, Few letters to Ram Nath, Tamasukas etc. Some other names of writers and poets of this era are Basanta Pandhya Luintel, Yadu Nath Pokhrel, Hinbya Karni Bidhayapati, Lalit Tripura Shunderi etc.

Motiram era (1940-1976 B.S): Before 1940 most of the writings were mainly based on religious scripts. Reviving the legacy of Bhanubhakta, Motiram Bhatta has played a vital role in carrying forward the works of Nepali literature. He was the one who changed the genre and shifted to penning novels and gazals. He also put the effort in organising a group of literary artist and the publication of news magazines, journals were also initiated from the internal and external parts of Nepal. To promote the works of Nepali literature Bhatta has put the immense effort during this era. Some of the other writers of this era were Rajiv Lochan Joshi, Homnath Khatiwada, Shikhar Nath Subedi, Laxmi Dutta Panta, Kalidas Parajuli, Jagannath Sedhai, Ram Prasad etc.

Pre-revolution era (1977-2007 B.S): Due to the freedom of expression and oppression in the society it was very difficult for the poets and writers to freely speak or open down their views and ideas in this era. The writers and poets of this era has tried to

bring out and work for the emancipation of the oppressed class. During this period the three poet Laxmi Prasad Devkota, Guru Prasad Mainali and Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala were mainly called as the ‘trident force’, they have played a role of guardian of Nepali literature in this era. Muna madan the episodic love poem is one of the important works of Laxmi Prasad Devkota, where he has portrayed a life of a man who works hard and travel for his earnings but dies tragically and on the other hand the struggle of a women’s life in a society. Through the art of literary the poets of this era have tried to depict the struggle and oppression in a society. This era can also be considered as the productive time for Nepali literature, despite many challenges and extreme inadequacy in the freedom of expression, Nepali literature has emerged and flawed its imperfections. Some other works by Laxmi Prasad Devkota are Shakuntala, Sulochana, Bhikari, Aakash bolcha etc. Some of the other prolific writers of this period were Lekhnath Paudyal, Bal Krishna Sama, Gopal Prasad Rimal, Siddhi Charan Shrestha, Mahananda Sapkota, Sambabhakta Sharma Murari, Madhav Prasad Devkota, Yudha Prasad Mishra, Laxmi Nandan Sharma, Shyam Raja, Bhawani Prasad Sharma, Chhabhi Kanta Upadhyaya, Bindu Nath Sharma, Guna Raj Upadhyaya, Hari Prasad Gorkha, Nayan Raj Panta, Gopi Madhav Devkota, Badari Nath Bhattra, etc.

Post-revolution era (2008 B.S- present): This era mainly depicts the modernistic view and is moving towards achieving its zenith. The post revolution era has faced both good and bad phases due to the political tension, struggle for freedom from tyranny and various other social causes, many writers have been put behind the bars for their revolutionary thought and penning down. Literature wise not only in Nepal, it has also affected the Nepali residents in India as well. Poetry and short stories during this

period have gained a lot of popularity and have become an important genre in expressing the Nepali society, the caste system, agricultural parts, social metamorphosis, social crisis, the status of women and emancipation and many more. For the upliftment of the literary work many associations have been formed and they are conducting several national and international seminars and conferences and even publishes many literary works. The association such as Literary Association of Nepal (LAN), International Nepali Literary Society (INLS), Association of Nepalis in America (ANA), Sahitya Academy etc. are conducting the seminars and conferences to create a space for more literary writers. Some prolific writers of this era are Indra Bahadur Rai, Shiva Kumar Rai, Guman Sing Chamling, Aagam Singh Giri, Parijaat, Lain Singh Bangdel, Asit Rai, Lil Bahadur Chettri, Lakhi Devi Sundas, Gopi Narayan Pradhan, Man Bahadur Pradhan, Nanda Hangkhim, Gupta Pradhan, Chabilal Upadhyay etc.

3.3 Forms in Nepali Literature

Prose: Theera after Bhanubhakta was found to be the emerging period of Nepali prose, as previously there were no printing press or publishers found, but later in time with the establishment of printing presses in Nepal and the publication from Benaras helped a lot of writers to pen down and publish their writings. Motiram Bhatta has played a vital role in the field of publication, when he was studying in Benaras he found Bharat Jivan Press from where most of the Nepali literary works were published and later when he came back to Kathmandu he started his own publication firm named as Motikrishna Dharendra Company . A conscious mind is always awakened by the thought and imagination, sharing the stories orally from generation

to generation has significantly rolled up for carrying out the stories which can be called as 'Dantey Katha' or 'Oral stories'. These stories can be of different context, most of the stories has some morals to share. When we discuss about the development of Nepali Prose, the translation of an epic Ramayana has brought a new dawn in Nepali literature. During this period the people have mostly read about the religious scripts that were translated from Sanskrit and Newari languages. To certain time people were satisfied but later the transition in genre shifted the interest of the people they were more likely to express their thoughts overtly. The freedom of expression through the short stories, novels, epic etc have created a new area where the artist can convey their ideas. Some of the works that were published in the initial stage of its development are Ramayana (1887), Kavi Bhanubhakta ko Jivan Charitra (1891), Sakuntala (1887), Padmavati (1888), Priyadarshika (1891), Chanakya Neeti (1888) etc.

Poetry: Poetries in Nepali language has been inspired from the Sanskrit writers in the earlier period. The publication facilities that was provide from Benaras has an eminent role in the development of Nepali literary works. According to Pradhan, K (1984) there are three streams of poet after Bhanubhakta Acharya, first one are those who still follows the patterns that were adopted from Sanskrit writing where many similiarities can be found though with the new touch of modernisation. Second streams that were composed in folk rhythm usually reffered as 'Lahari literature' where the verses are composed in 'sawai' and 'jhyaure', which had its own rhythm, charm and expression. Third stream of poets are those who have inclined toward the devotional compositions and few on the genre of social consciousness. Some of the verses and poems that were composed and published in earlier times are Vedanta

Gitsar (1878), Bhramargit (Songs of bees, 1879), Nrigacharitra (1882), Dhruvacharitra (1889), Jangabahadur ko Sawai (1876), Bhotko Larai ko Sawai (1855), Sasu-buhari ko sawai (1903) etc. The transition in the genre from the primitive period to the modern period can be found drastically, the variation of words and phrases that are used are very different as in older writings we find the influence of Sanskrit. As the ages passes by the transition of words and phrases has also taken its shape, the writing styles has now been adopted according to the place and people. Some of the modern poets and their poetries are Parijat's Aakancha, Baishalu bartaman, Laxmi Prasad Devkota's Putali, Pagal, Sunn ko bihan, Lekhnath Paudyal's Naitik Drishtanta, Kalpana Magar's Basanta, Kiran Budhakothi's Ma Desh, Balkrishna Sama's Ichchha, Bhuwan Thapa's Timro Aagaman, Bhupi Sherchan's Shahid haru ko sanjhana ma, Basanta etc.

Drama: Dramas in Nepali literature has only existed for two centuries where most were the translated works and we can only find few original works. In Nepal Jatra is very popular such as GaiJatra, Indra Jatra, Ghode Jatra, Bisket Jatra etc. it is a kind of festival and is celebrated with full devotion, where we can see the glimpses of acts, exhibit dances and mimes. During the reign of Newar Malla king they not only wrote plays but also enacted in different roles, a huge collection of these can be found in the libraries of Nepal but most of them are written in Sanskrit or Maithili which are preserved since the fourteenth century. The work of translation into Sanskrit can be traced from the twelfth century, these dramas contained lot of songs for which it took more than one day to complete the act. As there are very few evidences of Nepali drama in the earlier time, a translation by Saktiballabh Aryal 'Hasyakadamba', Bhavanidatta Pande's 'Mudrarakshasa' (1833) can be traced but also suffers many

defects as the dialogue are abandoned and its more like a narrative. The original work in drama with a proper Nepali dialects was started from the time of Motiram Bhatta, he was very much encouraged by Bir Samser Rana in his palace to translate dramas from Sanskrit such as Kalidas, Priyadarshika and few of his original works were Padmavati, Kasinath, Chandrasen etc. *

Essay and Criticism: In Nepali, Essay is formally known as 'Nibandha', there are many variations and critics in the classification of essay. Some of the brilliant essays that were published so far are Gorkhapatra, Sundari, Madhavi, Gorkhali, Chandra, Chandrika, Janmabhumi, Gorkha Samsar, Khoji etc. The publication of Saradda in 1934 can be traced as the landmark for changing the course of poetry, short stories, essay and criticism. Most of the eminent writers have jot down their view through this patrika, the eminent writers such as Balkrishna Sama has written a number of essays like 'Tyō' (That), 'Pani'(Water), 'Atmavisvas' (Self-confidence) where the artistic thoughts and views are reflected. Laxmi Prasad Devkota another prolific writer, his works are admired by many people though he was a great poet but was a better essayist, his 'Laxmi Nibandha Sangraha' is compared to 'The Essays of Elia'. The list of essayist and their works can be found diversely, the publication of periodicals from India and Nepal has given a great space for the essayist in penning their views. Criticism on the other hand took place from the time of Motiram Bhatta, when he wrote the biography of Bhanubhakta Acharya 'Kavi Bhanubhakta Acharya ko Jivan Charitra' (1891) he not only found the hero of his journey but was also able to find the references to poetic qualities. Critics was not a part of Nepali literature before Bhatta, but he was able to change the course of thinking and analysing the thought that were being circulated. The opinion and discussions to any of the social, political

scenario is very much important as it affects masses, jotting the reviews and simply making understandable to the readers has played a role of expression of betraying prejudice and non-conformity that were associated with the social norms. Most of the practices of criticism were done for the earlier writings and this has brought a comprehensive view and refinery thoughts to most of the readers.

Miscellaneous work: Since the era of Motiram Bhatta there are many Nepali literary works that have been published from India and Nepal, this led to the publication of many forms of literary work from historical works, travelogue, biographies to memoirs.

Historical documents and writings like chronologies, biographies of kings, missives and edicts constitute the main corpus of prose works in the early period. For political reasons the study of history did not make much progress in Nepal. Yet historians like Bāburam Achārya and Nayarāj Panta worked silently in the inhospitable climate. Sūryavikram Javāli could work in a freer atmosphere at Darjeeling and his biographies of Ram Saha (1933), Dravya Sāha (1933), and Prithvinārāyao Saha (1935) were published by the Nepali Sahitya Sammelan, Darjee-ling. They were followed later by two important works on Balabhadra (1940) and Amarsimha Thāpa (1943), the great heroes of the Anglo- Nepal war of 1814. The first book also contains translations of two short accounts of Balabhadra's bravery written by Jaladhar Sen and Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, the great scientist, in Bengali. The preface of the book records that the writing about such Nepali heroes who fought bravely against the British was done under the inspiration of eminent men like Acharya J.C. Bose and Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the renowned historian. These works undoubtedly helped to create

nationalist feelings among the Indian Nepali youth. The books were, however, banned by the Rana government in Nepal. The fall of the Ranas gave freedom to the scholars of Nepal and a burgeoning national feeling there was bound to give a boost to historical studies. Baburām Acharya's *Nepalko Samkshipta Vrittanta* (1965) was followed by his major work which is a biography of Prithvinārāyana Saha in four volumes.

There are a number of interesting travelogues in Nepali, a few, as noted above, are in poetry. The anonymous writing published as *Janga Bahadurko Bellyat Yatra* (Jung Bahadur's Journey Abroad), written in 1851 by someone who had accompanied Jung Bahadur to Europe, is the first work of importance. Dilli Samber Thapa's *Europe Yatra* (Journey to Europe, 1910), Sersingh Rana's *Mero London Yatra* (My Journey to London, 1913), Tana Sarma's *Balayattira Baralinda* (While Roaming Around England, 1969), Lain Singh Bangdel's *Spainko Samjhand* (Memories of Spain, 1963), *Europeka Chithi. har* (Letters from Europe), Kedārmani Acharya Dikshit's *Belayat Jaada* (When I Went Abroad, 1963), Hiüdamd Beläyat (Winter Abroad, 1970) and Yadav Kharel's *Samudrapari* (Beyond the Sea, 1975) are noteworthy travelogues.

3.4 Conclusion

In the advancement of any literature and language, literary forms have a significant role in enhancing and advancing. Similarly, in Nepali literature like any other modern Indo-Aryan languages these forms has outlined the development through the period. Since its inception, it was known by different names till it was inclusive and named as 'Nepali language'. The manuscripts and the writings in the form of poetry, novels,

drama etc. was evaluated and researched for a longer period of time and was forced to bring into existence, so that the history and its beginning can be traced out. Despite prose and poetry, folklore and folk songs also carries the ancient literary products as Nepali has a rich heritage and collection of folklore. Previously, the works of Nepali literature were written in Sanskrit and Newari language and later with the effort to persevere by many writers it has existed and is being developed through the time. The autocratic Rana regime in Nepal in the mid-nineteenth restricted many writers to thrive and to publish their writings which resulted ineptly in the growth of Nepali literature. Most of the writings were published either from Banaras or Darjeeling and compared to which it resulted that Indian Nepalis had more access and availability of modern education and were also exposed to modern ideas. Later, after the fall of Ranas in Nepal in nineteenth century the development of literary works has grown vigorously in Nepal and many periodicals, journals, books are published from different parts of India like Banaras, Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim and many other regions. The immense growth in the literary work has impacted the writers and the researchers to think about the literary possibilities and it needs to be guided and the initiatives to thrive this particular literature has to be attended positively.

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CHAPTER 4

TREATMENT OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DDC AND OTHER SCHEMES

CHAPTER 4

TREATMENT OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DDC AND OTHER SCHEMES

4.1 Introduction

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system is a knowledge organization tool that are widely used in more than 140 countries. There is an ever-growing evolution of knowledge and to keep pace with knowledge DDC is revised unceasingly. It was first published in the year 1876 and since its inception there has been a drastic change in terms of organization of knowledge. To be relevant through the time the classification system needs to be continually revised and expanded. The Decimal classification Editorial Policy Committee (EPC) reviews the entire Schedule, Manual and Relative Index of the classification after it is published. EPC was established in the year 1937 to serve as an advisory body to the Dewey Decimal Classification. In 1988, when Online Computer Library Center, Inc., (OCLC) acquired the Dewey Decimal Classification, it gave the affirmation to the EPC's role in advisory committee for the development of DDC. DDC is published in full and abridged editions by OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. The abridged editions are the summary of the full edition representing its notation and hierarchy for general collection of 20,000 titles or less.

DDC has been translated into thirty languages and since 1988 the translation of full and abridged editions of DDC are published or under way in Arabic, French, German,

Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese. DDC has been developed on basis of the principles and meaningful notations, i.e. Arabic numerals, hierarchies and rich network among its topics which makes it ideal for the general knowledge organization tool. They are broadly divided into ten main classes and along with the knowledge and its transition, DDC tries to keep up the regularity in its system.

There are mainly three parts in DDC Table, Schedule and Relative Index. Table are mainly comprised of common isolate and special isolate which are used along with the class notation for more specificity. Schedule comprises of ten main class and its divisions. Relative index in DDC relates subject with the discipline, in schedule the subjects are distributed among the discipline but in relative index the subjects are arranged alphabetically. It is an index to the DDC as a system which includes most terms that are found in the schedule and tables and terms with literary warrant for concepts represented by schedule and tables.

Table 1: Table showing the Edition of Dewey Decimal Classification

Edition	Year of publication	Editor	Publisher
1	1876	Melvil Dewey	Amherst: Forest Press
2	1885	Melvil Dewey	Boston: Library Bureau
3	1888	Melvil Dewey	Boston: Library Bureau
4	1891	Evelyn May Seymour	Boston: Library Bureau
5	1894	Evelyn May Seymour	Boston: Library Bureau
6	1899	Evelyn May Seymour	Boston: Library Bureau
7	1911	Evelyn May Seymour	New York: Forest Press
8	1913	Evelyn May Seymour	New York: Forest Press
9	1915	Evelyn May Seymour	New York: Forest Press
10	1919	Evelyn May Seymour	New York: Forest Press

11	1922	Jennie Dorkas Fellows	New York: Forest Press
12	1927	Jennie Dorkas Fellows	New York: Forest Press
13	1932	Jennie Dorkas Fellows	New York: Forest Press
14	1942	Constantin Mazney	New York: Forest Press
15	1951	Milton J. Ferguson	New York: Forest Press
15 (Revised)	1952	Godfrey Dewey	New York: Forest Press
16	1958	Benjamin A. Custer	New York: Forest Press
17	1965	Benjamin A. Custer	New York: Forest Press
18	1971	Benjamin A. Custer	New York: Forest Press
19	1979	Benjamin A. Custer	New York: Forest Press
20	1989	John P. Comaromi	New York: Forest Press
21	1996	Joan S. Mitchell	New York: Forest Press
22	2003	Joan S. Mitchell	New York: OCLC
23	2011	Joan S. Mitchell	New York: OCLC

According to Comaromi, J.P. & Satija, M.P, the revision of the DDC is a continuous process and the edition is built on an experience gained through the classification of numbers of books that are published all over the world. The new edition is prepared on the basis of preceding one and the shelf-list prepared suggests the editor for revision, expansion or reduction. The one important strength of DDC is that the system is developed and maintained by national bibliographic agency, the Library of Congress.

The electronic version of Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system is known as WebDewey which is a full explanation of all published numbers, plus other mappings and new terms that have been approved by the Dewey Editorial Policy Committee (EPC). In 1993, OCLC Forest Press published Electronic Dewey, the first library classification scheme in electronic form and in the year 2002 WebDewey and Abridged WebDewey were published. It is the easiest way to organize and classify

library collection, which also includes features like searching and browsing DDC numbers, Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCHS) and mapped MeSH headings. WebDewey 2.0 is also released in the year 2011.

Since its inception different classes has taken different shapes and has been elaborately expanded as well, regulating the same principles and the methods of organizing knowledge more classes can be expanded. In DDC the basic classes are organized by disciplines or the field of study and are divided into ten main classes. Each main class is divided into ten division and each division into ten sections. The numbers for division and section divided are not fully used, there are some vacant places kept so that the new emerging subjects can be incorporated according to its relevance.

4.2 Basic class in DDC

There are mainly ten classes in DDC which are arranged in hierarchical manner and this ten main class are further classified into ten division and each division into ten main sections, and further more classified into hundred divisions and thousand sections. The ten main classes in DDC according to 23rd edition is listed below.

000 – Computer science, information & general works

100 - Philosophy & psychology

200 – Religion

300 - Social sciences

400 – Language

500 - Science

600 – Technology

700 - Arts & recreation

800 – Literature

900 – History and geography

To represent each class in DDC Arabic numerals are used along with the dot. The first digit in each three-digit number indicates the main class, for example 800 represents Literature. The second digit in each three-digit indicates the division, for example 810 is used for American literature in English, 820 for English and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Literatures, 830 for Literature of Germanic languages German literature, and so on. The third digit in the three-digit indicates the section, for example 831 is used to represent German poetry (generally in class literature 800, forms are added from Table 3 for those who has not been expanded), 832 represents German drama, 833 represents German fiction and so on. A decimal point or dot follows the three digits in a class number after which the division by ten continues to the specific degree. The dot represented is not a mathematical decimal point, but the psychological pause to break the tediousness of numerical digit.

4.3 Hierarchical notation

The hierarchy in Dewey Decimal Classification is expressed through the structure and notations. Notational hierarchy is shown through the length of notation. Numbers at any given level are usually subordinate to a class whose notation is one digit shorter and coordinate with a class whose notation has the same numbers of significant digits

and superordinate to a class with number one or more digit longer. The following example shows the hierarchical notation reflected in DDC.

- 800 Literature (Belles-lettres) and rhetoric
- 890 Literature of other specific languages and language families
- 891 East Indo-European and Celtic literatures
- 891.4 Modern Indic literature
- 891.5 Iranian literature
- 891.56 Dari literature

There are also six tables according to the 23rd edition of DDC which consists of common isolates and special isolates as listed below.

Table 1: Standard subdivisions

Table 2: Geographic Areas, Historical Periods, Biography

Table 3: Subdivisions for the Arts, for Individual Literatures, for Specific Literary Forms

Table 4: Subdivisions for Individual Languages and Language Families

Table 5: Ethnic and National Groups

Table 6: Languages

Table 7 represented Groups of persons till edition 21 of DDC, but it was omitted from the edition 22 of DDC.

4.4 Traces in DDC of Nepali Literature

Literature in Dewey Decimal classification is under the class 800, this entry uses notation from Table 3 to illustrate the application of principles to various literature. The class Literature, i.e. 800 has many unexplored or rather unexpanded literatures, one of those among many literatures is Nepali Literature. Nepali literature has the existence in DDC since the **18th edition** which was published in the year 1971. The placement of Nepali literature along with other literatures in the 18th edition of DDC are as follows.

890 Literature of other languages

891 East Indo-European and Celtic languages

Summary

891.1 Indo-Iranian (Aryan) languages

.2 Sanskrit

.3 Middle Indie languages (Secondary Prakrits)

.4 Modern Indie languages (Tertiary Prakrits)

.5 Iranian languages

.6 Celtic languages

.7 East Slavic languages Russian

.8 Balto-Slavic languages Slavic language

.9 Baltic and other languages

To identify the periods of these language, DDC 18th edition also provides the period table under 891.4.

891.2 -891.4 Indic (Indo-Aryan) literature

.4 Modern Indic Languages

Period Table For Specific Modern Indic Languages

1	To 1345.
2	1345-1645
3	1645-1845
4	1845-1895
5	1895-1920
6	1920-1940
7	1940-

Here, starts the emergence of Nepali literature as a modern Indie language, in the 18th edition of DDC, Nepali literature has been placed under the class 891.4 Modern Indie languages (Tertiary Prakrits) and further placed under 891.49.

891.49 Other

Including Nepali, Pahari, Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi)

The **19th edition** of DDC was published in the year 1979, here the treatment of Nepali literature is same as in the previous edition with some instructions. In the previous edition the literature was identified as languages in the class 891 as East Indo-European and Celtic languages and further summarized as languages. In the 19th edition the term languages were replaced by literatures as it was supposed to be.

890 Literatures of other languages

891 East Indo-European and Celtic literatures

Summary

891.1 Indo-Iranian (Aryan) literatures

.2 Sanskrit

.3 Middle Indie literatures (Secondary Prakrits)

.4 Modern Indie literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

.5 Iranian literatures

.6 Celtic literatures

.7 East Slavic literatures Russian

.8 Balto-Slavic languages Slavic literatures

.9 Baltic and other literatures

Further instruction under period table 891.4 is given as,

891.2 -891.4 Indic (Indo-Aryan) literature

.4 Modern Indic Literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

If desired treat literature of all modern Indic languages as literature of one language, with base number 891.4

Period Table For Specific Modern Indic Languages

1	To 1345.
2	1345-1645
3	1645-1845
4	1845-1895
5	1895-1920
6	1920-1940
7	1940-

Nepali literature has been placed under 891.49

891.49 Other

Including Nepali, Pahari, Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi)

The **20th edition** of DDC was published in the year 1989, in this edition additional instructions for the century has been given others being the same as previous edition.

890 Literatures of other languages

891 East Indo-European and Celtic literatures

Summary

891.1 Indo-Iranian (Aryan) literatures

.2 Sanskrit

.3 Middle Indie literatures (Secondary Prakrits)

.4 Modern Indie literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

.5 Iranian literatures

.6 Celtic literatures

.7 East Slavic literatures Russian

.8 Balto-Slavic languages Slavic literatures

.9 Baltic and other literatures

Further instruction under period table 891.4 is given as,

891.2 -891.4 Indic (Indo-Aryan) literature

.4 Modern Indic Literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

Period Table For Specific Modern Indic Languages

1	To 1345.
2	1345-1645 -
3	1645-1845

4 1845-1895

Class here 19th century

Class 1800-1845 in 3, 1895-1899 in 5

5 1895-1920

6 1920-1940 -

7 1940-

Class here 20th century

Class 1900-1920 in 5, 1920-1940 in 6

(Option: Treat literatures of all *modern Indic languages as literature of one language, with base number 891.4)

Further Nepali literature has been placed under 891.49

891.49 Other Indic (Indo-Aryan) literatures

Examples: Eastern Hindi, Nepali, Pahari

Including literatures in Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi

See also 895.49 for literatures of Himalayan languages. Newari

21st edition of DDC was published in the year 1996, in this edition Nepali literature has been relocated and the instructions of period under 891.4 has been revised.

890 Literatures of other specific languages and languages families

891 East Indo-European and Celtic literatures

Summary

891.1 Indo-Iranian (Aryan) literatures

.2 Sanskrit

.3 Middle Indie literatures

.4 Modern Indie literatures

.5 Iranian literatures

.6 Celtic literatures

.7 East Slavic literatures Russian

.8 Balto-Slavic languages Slavic literatures

.9 Baltic and other literatures

Further instruction under period table 891.4 is given as,

891.2 -891.4 Indic (Indo-Aryan) literature

.4 Modern Indic Literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

Class here modern Prakrit literatures

PERIOD TABLE FOR SPECIFIC MODERN INDIC LANGUAGES

1 Early period to 1345.

2 1345-1645

3 1645-1845

4 1845-1895

Class here 19th century

Class 1800-1845, see 3, 1895-1899, see 5

5 1895-1920

6 1920-1940 -

7 1940-

71 1940-1999

Class here 20th century

Class 1900-1919, see 5, 1920-1939, see 6

72 2000-

In the 21st edition of DDC Nepali literature has been relocated as 891.495.

891.495 *Nepali literature

22nd and 23rd Edition of Dewey Decimal Classification was published in the year 2003 and 2011 respectively, with few instructions added in the period table of Modern Indic literatures others remaining the same in terms of Nepali literature.

890 Literatures of other specific languages and languages families

891 East Indo-European and Celtic literatures

Summary

891.1 Indo-Iranian (Aryan) literatures

.2 Sanskrit

.3 Middle Indie literatures

.4 Modern Indie literatures

.5 Iranian literatures

.6 Celtic literatures

.7 East Slavic literatures Russian

.8 Balto-Slavic languages Slavic literatures

.9 Baltic and other literatures

Further few added instruction under period table 891.4 is given as,

891.2 -891.4 Indic (Indo-Aryan) literature

.4 Modern Indic Literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

Class here modern Prakrit literatures

PERIOD TABLE FOR SPECIFIC MODERN INDIC LANGUAGES

1	Early period to 1345.
2	1345-1645 Class here 14 th century for 1300-1345, see 1
3	1645-1845 Class here 17 th century for 1600-1645, see 2
4	1845-1895 Class here 19 th century Class 1800-1845, see 3, 1895-1899, see 5
5	1895-1920
6	1920-1940 -
7	1940-
71	1940-1999 Class here 20 th century Class 1900-1919, see 5, 1920-1939, see 6
72	2000-

Nepali literature has been placed under 891.495 in 22nd and 23rd edition of DDC.

891.495 *Nepali literature

4.5 East Indo-European and Celtic Literatures

In most part of the world people tends to speak Indo-European language as their first language, among many language English, German, French, Italian, Russian, French can be considered as a superfamily of languages. Through the time Indo-European language have reconstructed the vocabulary and syntax and travelled to many countries and have evolved into many eastern and western branches. East Indo-European includes languages like Iranian, Sanskrit, Pali, Modern Indic languages, Celtic, Slavic, Baltic etc. According to Gamkrelidze and Ivanov (1990) the reconstruction of the ancestral Indo-European language seeks correspondence in grammar, syntax, vocabulary and vocalization among known languages in order to reconstruct their immediate antecedent.

4.6 Modern Indic literature

Indian literatures that are originated in Indian subcontinent is known as Indic literatures, there are officially 22 recognised languages namely Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu. These languages are the family of Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman and Austroasiatic.

In DDC, Modern Indic Literature includes Indo-Aryan literatures which are sub divided and scheduled accordingly. Nepali literature which is considered to be the Indo-Aryan literature has been scheduled under 891.49 as Other Indo-Aryan (Indic) literature and from the 21st edition of DDC it has been relocated under 891.495 as Nepali Literature. As an emerging literature we can trace may literary works of Nepali

literature and in consideration to this the exploration of these particular literature has to be done.

4.7 Tracing the Table 3 in DDC

Table 3 is usually used whenever we are working with the class number 800, i.e. Literature in Dewey Decimal Classification. Table 3 is the subdivisions for the arts, for individual literatures, for Specific literary forms. The notations given in table 3 are never used alone, only in specific cases where the instructions are provided with * marks. This table is mainly divided into three sub tables, i.e.

Table 3A for description, critical appraisal, biography, single or collected works of an individual author.

Table 3B for 3A for description, critical appraisal, biography, single or collected works of two or more authors; also, for rhetoric in specific literary forms.

Table 3C for additional elements used in number building within Table 3B and as instructed in 700.4, 791.4, 808-809.

In Table 3A, specific forms have been placed as

- 1 Poetry
- 2 Drama
- 3 Fiction
- 4 Essays

- 5 Speeches
- 6 Letters
- 8 Miscellaneous writings

In Table 3B, specific forms have been placed as

- 1 Poetry
- 2 Drama
- 3 Fiction
- 4 Essays
- 5 Speeches
- 6 Letters
- 7 Humor and satire
- 8 Miscellaneous writings

Nepali literature also has many forms such as poetry, drama, fiction etc. While classifying, these forms are used with other added instructions.

4.8 DDC 18th-23rd Edition Relative Index and Nepali literature

Literature is very much associated with the language, place and people, to trace out the relative index of Nepali literature in different edition of DDC since they came into existence, a brief analysis is placed below.

In the 18th and 19th edition of DDC, in the area table T2 Nepal is denoted as -549 6, Nepali language linguistics is place under the class number 891.49, for language in T6 - 914 9 and for Nepalese people (ethnic and national group) in T5 -914 95 has been given. As from the 18th edition the placement of Nepali literature has been traced, the analysis has been done from the particular edition.

In the 20th edition of DDC, Nepal has been denoted under the class number 954.96, in the Table Nepal is placed in T2 as -549 6, Nepalese and Nepali (ethnic and national group) is placed in the T5 as -914 95, Nepali language is denoted under the class number 491.49 and in the Table it is placed in T6 as -914 9, and lastly Nepali literature is denoted under the class number 891.49.

In the 21st edition of DDC Nepali literature and Nepali language has been relocated, Nepal has been denoted under the class number 954.96, in the Table Nepal is placed in T2 as -549 6, Nepalese and Nepali is placed in the T5 as -914 95, Nepali language is denoted under the class number 491.495 and in the Table it is placed in T6 as -914 9, and lastly Nepali literature is denoted under the class number 891.495 and Nepali language under 491.495. As there are no further changes or relocation in edition 22nd and 23rd all the above relative indexes remain the same.

4.9 Traces of Nepali literature in Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)

Universal Decimal Classification was developed and published in the late 19th century, it is system of organizing and classifying documents which has a hierarchical framework. After DDC was developed in the year 1876, a further step in the development of decimal classification was taken by Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontaine

in the year 1895, and keeping the base of DDC, Universal Decimal Classification was developed and published classification scheme between 1904-1907. It was published by Institut International de Bibliographie (IIB) then (later name changed to Internatinal Federation for Information and Documentation (FID) in 1988), in French and was called as the 'Handbook to the Universal Bibliographic Repertory' (Manuel du Repertoire Bibliographique Universel).

The Universal Decimal Classification, has provided many ideas that has subsequently been adapted and used in the field of classification. Taking over many of the features of Dewey's scheme, and then shaping and developing them to serve its own ends, UDC has been used as a source for many other systems and has also influenced the system like Colon Classification (McIlwaine, 1997).

The Main tables in UDC and the notation is one of the features that is closely related with the DDC. The classes comprised in UDC are given below:

0 Generalities. Science and knowledge. Organisation. Information.
Documentation. Librarianship. Institutions. Publications

1 Philosophy. Psychology

2 Religion. Theology

3 Social Science. Statistics. Politics. Economics. Trade. Law. Government.
Military

 affairs. Welfare. Insurance. Education. Folklore

[4] [Vacant]

- 5 Mathematics and natural science
- 6 Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology
- 7 The arts. Recreation. Entertainment. Sport
- 8 Language. Linguistics. Literature
- 9 Geography. Biography. History

Here, each broad class are denoted with the single-digit Arabic number and further divided into subclasses, such as.

- 6 Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology
 - 60 Biotechnology
 - 61 Medical Science
 - 62 Engineering. Technology in General
 - 63 Agriculture and Related Sciences and Techniques. Forestry. Farming. Wildlife
 - Exploitation

And, so on.

UDC is considered the first Analytico-synthetic classification scheme and it reflects exhaustive enumeration in its schedule, ensuring the complete coverage of all the topics. It is also flexible in nature which allows customization while maintaining consistency with the overall system. Also, the common auxiliary notation and tables that are placed in UDC are the most innovative and influential features. Auxiliary

notation is of two kinds i.e. common and special auxiliaries, common auxiliaries are those which are applicable throughout the main table and special auxiliaries are those that are applicable in the limited range of the main table. The auxiliary table in UDC are as follows:

- 1a Coordination. Extension
- 1b Relation. Subgrouping. Order-fixing
- 1c Language
- 1d Form
- 1e Place
- 1f Ethnic grouping and nationality
- 1g Time
- 1h Subject specification by notations from non-UDC sources
- 1k General characteristics

Properties, Materials, Processes, Persons

4.10 Auxiliary Table in UDC

The most innovative and influential feature of UDC is its auxiliary notation, the signs and subdivision that is provided to construct the compound number. Auxiliary notation is of two kinds the common and special auxiliaries which expresses the interrelation between the subjects. The signs are also used for linking which enables the combine the different parts of the Table. Common auxiliary comprises two kinds of symbols; the sign and subdivision. The signs that are used to represent common

auxiliary are plus, the stroke, the colon, the square bracket and the double colon, which serve as a relator that links UDC numbers.

Common auxiliary subdivision consists of numeric tables which are arranged in hierarchical order and are distinguished by their own symbols either to prefixed or for enclosing. Common auxiliary tables are as follows.

Concepts	Symbols
The linking signs - Tables 1a and 1b	+, /, :
Language of the documents – Table 1c	=...
Form of the documents – Table 1d	(0/09)
Place – Table 1e	(1/9)
Race, nationality etc. – Table 1f	(=...)
Time – Table 1g	“....”
Non-UDC codes etc. – Table 1h	#, A/Z
General characteristics – Table 1k, includes	-0...
Properties	-02...
Materials	-03...
Processes	-04...
Persons	-05...

Special auxiliaries is little different from common auxiliary, they are not listed in one place and by definition they do not have such extensive applicability. They occur at various place in the tables and express concepts that are recurrent, but in a more limited subject range.

4.11 Traces in Alphabetical Index of UDC

The subject index in Universal Decimal Classification is arranged word-by-word in alphabetical order. As the index has been compiled to include entries to the most specific level possible, no cross referencing is included. Nepali literature according to UDC can be traced as 821.214.43 as 821 represents 'Literatures of Individual Languages' and 214.43 represents Nepali. In the libraries where the survey has been conducted none of the libraries are classifying nepali books according to Universal Decimal Classification. In the Alphabetical Index of Universal Decimal Classification few traces related to Nepali has been found.

Nepal 1e(541.35)

Nepali Language 1c=214.43

Nepali scripts 003.336.4

4.8 Conclusion

Dewey Decimal Classification is the most widely used classification system, in most of the libraries where the survey was conducted it is found that most of the libraries where the Nepali books are classified has used Dewey Decimal Classification system to classify the documents. The full and abridged edition of DDC available makes more convenient for the classifier to classify the documents. The traces of Nepali literature in DDC is found from the 18th edition and in 21st edition it has been relocated. Accepting and analyzing the fact that DDC is most widely used classification system as compared to other classification system because of its nature, the expansion of Nepali literature class in DDC along with the auxiliaries and tables would be very appropriate and convenient for the classifier to work while classifying Nepali documents. Also, the traces in UDC of Nepali literature has found, but due to the limitation in the class of literature, the use of UDC to classify Nepali documents are not found.

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CHAPTER 5

COLLECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT LIBRARIES

CHAPTER 5

COLLECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF NEPALI LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT LIBRARIES

5.1 Introduction

In DDC, classification of literature is mainly based on language and literary form such as poetry, drama, fiction, essay etc. Through the time there are many changes and evolvement in the particular class of literature. The biasness among the western and non-western languages can be clearly seen in DDC or rather some classes needs to be explored and expanded.

In DDC, Literature has been placed under the class number 800. Here, the classification of western literatures such as English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek have been classified elaborately and it has made the classifier much easier to classify the documents which belong to these classes. The late emerging or the dominated literatures that have not been explored and elaborated also needs to get its place without any biasness in DDC. Now, as we are discussing about the Nepali literature and its classification number, which according to DDC 20th edition has been relocated at 891.495 but before that it was placed under 891.49 in 18th edition. For further subdivision table 3 is used and this is divided into three sub tables:

Table 3A for description, critical appraisal, biography, single or collected works of an individual author.

Table 3B for description, critical appraisal, biography, collected works of two or more authors; also, for rhetoric in specific literary forms.

Table 3C for additional elements used in number building within Table 3B and as instructed in 700.4, 791.4, 808-809.

In table 3A we can find the subdivision of the specific forms, to which we can add it to the base number and then we can form the class number to the specific documents.

The forms as given in Table 3A are as follows:

Poetry	–1
Drama	– 2
Fiction	– 3
Essays	– 4
Speeches	– 5
Letters	– 6
Miscellaneous writings	–8

With this table we can find the correct subdivision for the literary form such as

Nepali poetry- 891.4951

Bengali poetry- 891.441

Urdu poetry- 891.4391 etc.

Using these classes and sub-division Nepali literature are also classified and most of the libraries are using 19th edition of DDC. Here are the list of libraries and the classification system that was found while surveying different libraries where the collection of Nepali documents was found.

Table 2: List of the libraries and its total collection and the total number of Nepali books

Sl.No.	Name of the libraries	Total number of collections	Total number of Nepali books
1	Bloomfield Sub Divisional Library	19,671	8,753
2	Bijanbari Degree College	2000	1500
3	Deshbandhu Govt. District library	70,053	15,221
4	Darjeeling Government College	80,000	6,000
5	Gorkha Jaan Pustakalaya	4,500	4500
6	Gorubathan Government College	4,203	526
7	Government General Degree College, Pedong	4,324	470
8	Kalimpong college	21,000	3,000
9	Kurseong College	23,509	4,505
10	Siliguri College	45,164	4,748

11	Sonada Degree College	4386	1780
12	Southfield College	35000	4000
13	St. Josephs' College	53932	4510
14	Teesta-Indus Sikkim University Central Library	50000	2350
15	Tribhuvan University Central Library	4,50,000	1,50,000
16	University of North Bengal	2,51,054	21,467
17	The National Library of India	2.5 million	1500

In most of the libraries to classify the documents DDC 19th, 22nd and 23rd edition and for book numbers Cutter's book number is used. In few libraries with addition to the literary form, author's title first three letters are used. In most of the libraries it was also found that the materials were managed and classified according to the reliability and uncomplicated manner.

5.1.1. Bloomfield Sub Divisional Library

Bloomfield Sub Divisional Library is a public library in Kurseong sub-division of Darjeeling district, here the total collection of books is 19,671 and the total collection of Nepali books are more than 8700. It is found that the literature has been classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification 19th edition along with the author's name. For poetry 891.49 is taken as the base number, 1 is taken for the form from table 3A and the author name is added and similarly other forms are also classified as listed below

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Bloomfield library	19671	8700

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in Bloomfield library.

List of books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 लक्ष्मी 891.491 लक्ष्मी
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 लक्ष्मण 891.492 लक्ष्मण
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान	उपन्यास	891.493 हृदय

Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	Novel	891.493 हृदय
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 लक्ष्मण 891.494 लक्ष्मण
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.2. Bijanbari Degree College

Bijanbari Degree College was established in the year 1995 and offers undergraduate courses in the arts. It is located in Bijanbari, Darjeeling as is affiliated to University of North Bengal. Here the library collection are almost 2000 books out of which 1500 are Nepali documents. To classify the documents DDC 19th edition is being used along with the author's title first three letters as book number.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Bijanbari Degree College	2000 approx	1500

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Bijanbari Degree College library.

List of the books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.3. Deshbandhu District Library

Deshbandhu District library is one of the renowned library in Darjeeling, it was recognized as a public library in the year 1965. It has the collection of more than 70,053 printed books and its collection of Nepali books are approximately 15,000. Here the books are classified according to the DDC 19th edition along with the first three letters of author's title.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Deshbandhu District library	70053	15000

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in Deshbandhu District Library.

List of the books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA

प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी	निबन्ध	891.494 RAJ
Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	Essay	891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.4. Darjeeling Government College

Darjeeling Government College was established in the year 1948 it is a co-educational government funded college. It offers undergraduate courses and few post graduate courses. The collection of this college library is almost 80000 and nepali collection are 6000 approx. For classification DDC 19th edition is followed along with the author's title.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Darjeeling Government College	80000	6000

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Darjeeling Government College.

List of the books	form	Call number
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मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.5. Gorkha Jaan Pustakalaya

Gorkha Jaan Pustakalaya is an oldest library of Kurseong sub-division established in 8th June 1913. It has a collection of 4500 Nepali printed materials and is regulated by the committee of local people. Recently the activity of classification has been started and they are using DDC 19th edition along with author's name.

Name of the library	Total	Total collection of Nepali books
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	collection	
Darjeeling Government College	80000	6000

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in Gorkha Jaan Pustakalaya.

List of books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 लक्ष्मी 891.491 Laxmi
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 लक्ष्मण 891.492 Laxman
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 हृदय 891.493 Hridaya
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494लक्ष्मण 891.494 Laxman
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495

Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.6. Gorubathan Government College

Gorubathan Government college was established in the year 2015 affiliated to the University of North Bengal, it has a collection of approximately 4200 books in total and 500 nepali books. For classification DDC 19th edition is used along with the author's title first three letters. Here are some examples of how they are classifying Nepali documents.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Gorubathan Government College	4200	500

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Gorubathan Government College.

List of the books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन — लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा	कविता	891.491 DEV

Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	poetry	891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.7. Government General Degree College, Pedong

Government General Degree College, Pedong was established in the year 2015 affiliated to the University of North Bengal and the number of collections in library are 4324 out of which Nepali documents are 470 in number. To classify the documents DDC 19th edition is used along with the author's title first three letters.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Government General Degree College, Pedong	4324	470

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Government General Degree College, Pedong.

List of the books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra	उपन्यास	891.493 PRA

Singh Pradhan	Novel	891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी	निबन्ध	891.494 RAJ
Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	Essay	891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.8. Kalimpong College

Kalimpong College is one of the oldest colleges in Kalimpong and was established in the year 1962. It offers the undergraduate course in arts, commerce and science and is affiliated to the University of North Bengal. The library has a total collection of 21,000 books and 3000 Nepali materials. To classify the documents DDC 19th edition along with author's title first three letters are used.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Kalimpong College	21000	3000

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Kalimpong College.

List of the books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.9. Kurseong College

Kurseong College was established in the year 1967, it offers undergraduate course in arts, commerce and science and is affiliated to the University of North Bengal. The total collection of library materials is 23,509 and Nepali document are 4505 in number. To classify the documents DDC 19th edition along with the author's title first three letters is used.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Kurseong College	23509	4505

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Kalimpong College.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra	उपन्यास	891.493 PRA

Singh Pradhan	Novel	891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी	निबन्ध	891.494 RAJ
Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	Essay	891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.10. Siliguri College

Siliguri College was established in the year 1950, previously it was affiliated to the University of Calcutta till 1962 and later it was changed to the University of North Bengal. It offers undergraduate courses in arts and sciences and postgraduates in Bengali and Geography. To classify the documents DDC 19th edition is used along with the author's title first three letters.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Siliguri College	45164	4748

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Siliguri College.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.11. Sonada Degree College

Sonada Degree College was established in 1985, it is a general degree college in Sonada, Darjeeling and offers undergraduate courses in arts. It is affiliated to the University of North Bengal. It has recently started to classify its documents according to DDC 19th edition. It has a total collection of 4386 printed materials out of which 1780 are nepali documents.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Sonada Degree College	4386	1780

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Sonada Degree College.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA

प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी	निबन्ध	891.494 RAJ
Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	Essay	891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.12. Southfield College

Southfield College was established in the year 1961 as a women's college in Darjeeling and is now affiliated to University of North Bengal. It has a total collection approx to 35000 and 4000 nepali printed materials. To classify DDC 19th edition is used along with the author's title first three letters.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Southfield College	35000	4000

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of Southfield College.

List of the books	form	Call number
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मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.13. St. Josephs' College

St. Josephs' College was established as a part of St Josephs' school in the year 1888, the section of its course was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in the year 1927 and later with the establishment of the University of North Bengal in the year 1962, St Josephs' college was affiliated to it. It offers undergraduate courses in arts, commerce and science. It has a total collection of 53,932 printed materials out of which 4510 are nepali documents. For classification DDC 19th edition are used along with the author's title first three letter.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
St. Josephs' College	53932	4510

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the library of St. Josephs' College.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन — लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 DEV 891.491 DEV
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय — लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.492 SHI 891.492 SHI

एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 PRA 891.493 PRA
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 RAJ 891.494 RAJ
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.14. Teesta-Indus Sikkim University Central Library

In Teesta-Indus Sikkim University Central Library, there are approximately 50,000 collection of printed materials out of which 2350 are of Nepali materials. They are using DDC 23rd edition along with the Cutter's book classification.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Teesta-Indus Sikkim University Central Library	50000	2350

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the Teesta-Indus Sikkim University Central Library.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.4951 DEV/M 891.4951 DEV/M
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.4952 SHI/B 891.4952 SHI/B
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan	उपन्यास Novel	891.4953 PRA/E 891.4953 PRA/E
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.4954 RAJ/P 891.4954 RAJ/P
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.4955
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.4956
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.4958

5.1.15. Tribhuvan University Central library.

In Tribhuvan University Central library, Kathmandu the number of collection of library printed materials are approx 4,50,000 out of which 1,50,000 are nepali materials. Here the books are classified according to DDC 19th edition under the class number 895.51 (Literatures of East and Southeast Asia) along with the Cutter's classification or the year of publication.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
Tribhuvan University Central library.	450000	150000

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in Tribhuvan University Central library.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	N895.511 D899m N895.511 D899m
जिउधोलाश – विजयमल्ल Jiudo las – Vijaya Malla	नाटक Drama	N895.512 M695j N895.512 M695j
एकचिहान – हृदयचन्द्रसिंहप्रधान Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh	उपन्यास	N895.513 Pr442y

Pradhan	Novel	N895.513 Pr442y
चेतनारबन्धन; निबन्धसंग्रह – जयमंगलसापकोटा Chetana ra bandhan; Nibandha Sangrah – Jayamangal Sapkota	निबन्ध Essay	N895.514 S724c. N895.514 S724c.
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	N895.515
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	N895.516
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	N895.518

5.1.16. University of North Bengal

University of North Bengal was established in the year 1962 and it has a huge collection of different documents. There are almost 2,51,054 books out of which 21,467 is the total collection of Nepali books. To classify the documents DDC 19th edition along with the Cutter's book classification scheme is used.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
University of North Bengal	251054	21467

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in library of University of North Bengal.

List of the books	Form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.491 LAX/MUN 891.491 LAX/MUN
नाटकनाटकप्रस्तुति – डा. कान्छीमहाजन Natak ra natak prastuti – Dr. Kanchi Mahajan	नाटक Drama	891.49209 KAN/NAT 891.49209 KAN/NAT
बाबुआमारछोरा – विश्वेश्वरप्रसादकोइराला Babu Aama ra Chora – Bishweswarprasad Koirala	उपन्यास Novel	891.493 BIS/BAB 891.493 BIS/BAB
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.494 LAX/PRA
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.495
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.496
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.498

5.1.17. The National Library of India.

National library of India is one of the important libraries, where the huge collection of materials can be found. It is governed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Approx. to 2.5 million of printed materials can be found here out of which the collection of Nepali documents is 1500. To classify the Nepali documents DDC 23rd edition along with the Cutter's book classification number is used.

Name of the library	Total collection	Total collection of Nepali books
The National Library of India	2.5 Million	1500

Table mentioned below shows how the books are classified in the Teesta-Indus Sikkim University Central Library.

List of the books	form	Call number
मुनामदन – लक्ष्मीप्रसाददेवकोटा Muna Madan - Laxmi Prasad Devkota	कविता poetry	891.4951 891.4951
भारतीयनेपालीनाटकसञ्चय – लक्ष्मणश्रीमल Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala	नाटक Drama	891.4952 891.4952
एकथोपाआँसु – देवीप्रसादथापा 'मामा' Ek thopa aansu – Devi Prasad	उपन्यास	891.4953

Thapa 'Mama'	Novel	891.4953
प्रतिध्वनी - लक्ष्मणराजवंशी Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi	निबन्ध Essay	891.4954 891.4954
Collection of speeches in Nepali	Speech	891.4955
Collection of letters in Nepali	Letter	891.4956
Miscellaneous writings in Nepali	Miscellaneous writing	891.4958

5.2. Conclusion

Collection in libraries where the Nepali documents are found most of the documents are classified according to the DDC 19th or 23rd edition. While collecting the data most of the classifier has suggested to expand the area of Nepali literature as it can help to be more inclusive and make it easier to classify the documents. Most of the libraries follow Dewey Decimal Classification system for organizing knowledge. It is generally a knowledge organizing tool which is continuously revised to keep the pace with the ever-growing knowledge. After the 23rd edition it is being published in electronic version and are frequently updated and contains additional index entries and mapped vocabulary. It is also found among many other classification system DDC is used widely because it is very convenient and popular.

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CHAPTER 6

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

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DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter the data collected and represented in the previous chapters are analyzed and findings are also incorporated. The findings of this study are listed below.

6.1 Arrangement of Nepali Literature in DDC.

There is no record of establishing and using of any other classification system other than DDC 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. In the Tribhuvan University, Nepal, along with the call number prefixes are given to the collection to which the it belongs like 'N' for Nepal, 'UN' for United Nation Depository, 'R' for Reference collection, 'D' for Dissertation, 'AS' for American studies and so on. There are language symbols for languages i.e. 'H' for Hindi language, 'S' for Sanskrit language, 'NE' for Newari language and so on and the subject number are proceeded by the language symbol i.e. N891.4909 for Nepali Sahitya ko Itihas (History of Nepali Literature). Later, when there was a need of classification system in the modern libraries to organize the documents most of the libraries accepted the Dewey Decimal Classification system.

In DDC, the classification of European literature has been done more elaborately as compared to other literatures, but for the advancement and recognition of other literatures it is also equally important to classify them extensively. In DDC literature has been placed under 800, and there is an expansiveness in classification for the European Literature from 810-889 but for the literatures that comes under 890 i.e. ‘Literatures of other specific languages and language families it is yet to be developed and explored. Nepali literature being one of the literatures that falls under the class 890 ‘Literatures of other specific languages and language families’ and further summarized as ‘East Indo-European and Celtic literatures’ under the class number 891 has to be more summarized and classified.

In the existing classification system the literary form numbers are added from the Table 3A for Subdivisions for works by or about Individual Authors and from Table 3B for Subdivisions for works by or about more than one author as instructed in the DDC. The summary of sub-division are as follows.

In Table 3A (Subdivisions for works by or about Individual Authors)

1-8 Specific forms

Drama	-2
Poetry	-1
Fiction	-3
Essays	-4

Speeches	-5
Letters	-6
Miscellaneous writing	-8

In Table 3B (Subdivisions for works by or about more than one author)

—01–09 [Standard subdivisions; collections of literary texts in more than one form; history, description, critical appraisal of works in more than one form]

—1 Poetry

—2 Drama

—3 Fiction

—4 Essays

—5 Speeches

—6 Letters

—7 Humour and satire

—8 Miscellaneous writing

Next is the period, these are basically used to represent the literature of specific period and in 23rd edition of DDC the representation of periodic table for the Nepali literature is as follows.

891 East Indo-European and Celtic literature

SUMMARY

.1 Indo-Iranian (Aryan) literatures

.2 Sanskrit

.3 Middle Indie literatures (Secondary Prakrits)

.4 Modern Indie literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

.5 Iranian literatures

.6 Celtic literatures

.7 East Slavic literatures Russian

.8 Slavic literatures

.9 Baltic and other literatures

As the periodic table for specific Modern Indo-Aryan Literature falls under .4 the distribution are as follows.

.4 Modern Indic literatures (Tertiary Prakrits)

Period Table For Specific Modern Indo-Aryan Literatures

1 To 1345

2 1345– 1645

3 1645– 1845

4 1845– 1895

5 1895– 1920

6 1920– 1940

7 1940–

71 1940– 1999

72 2000–

.49 *Other Including Nepali, Pahari, Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi)

The periods mentioned above are generally related to the author's birth year or the year of publication of the documents. Generally, when a Nepali books and documents are classified most of the classifier uses the same time period as provided for modern Indo Aryan literatures, but during research it is found that the time period or the calendar year of the Nepal runs 57 years ahead of the Gregorian calendar. This periodic table needs to be revised while working specifically for the Nepali Literature because most of the period are not specified. In Table 3C, it generally displays the

specific features, literature emphasizing subjects for the group of people it helps in providing additional elements for building numbers.

6.2 Adaption of extensiveness in Classification of Nepali literature.

There is no record of developing a new classification system for Nepali literature, most of the documents are classified according to the DDC, the documents were just classified and placed into shelves according to colour of a binding, author name, year of publication etc. To overcome and to manage the overgrowing knowledge it is the demand of the time to expand the classification system. The present classification is not sufficient, either the new classification system has to be developed or the new classes have to be incorporated and adapted to classify Nepali documents. As we know that DDC is popular due to its simplicity and very easy to classify but not sufficient, it would be a good initiative to expand a classification.

6.3 Relevance of classification scheme.

When the participants were asked whether the standard classification scheme serves the purpose of classifying Nepali documents or not, most of the participants responded that to some extent it serves the purpose but sometimes felt difficult. The extension in DDC for Nepali literature is required as there are many knowledges evolving and the new documents need to be classified appropriately. One of the respondents even said that standard classification schemes are biased to the western influences and this may be the reason that the Nepali literature and the other Indian literatures are not adequately addressed. Adjoining all the responses it was observed

that the standard classification systems has provided very limited space for Nepali literature.

The amendment and expansion in the existing standard classification system can be helpful to classify the Nepali documents. As there are no alternative classification scheme for the Nepali documents, the documents whatever are classified has faced some difficulties but still they can be solved by expanding the classification system. When asked about devising the new classification scheme, most of them did not agreed as in most of the libraries the Nepali documents are already classified according to DDC and in few libraries they have just started to classify the documents according to DDC. So, creating or devising a new classification scheme will be hectic and time consuming, as suggested by the respondents.

6.4 Detecting Nepali literature's classification in DDC.

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 19th and 23rd edition is used widely in the libraries and the class number 891.49 according to 19th edition and 891.495 according to 23rd edition is being used. Only in Tribhuvan University Central library Nepali literature has been classified under the class number 895.51 along with the forms. As 895 notations in DDC is given for 'Literatures of East and Southeast Asia Sino-Tibetan literatures', but .51 under 895 is kept vacant in DDC, and Tribhuvan University library has used this class for Nepali literature. Other than Tribhuvan University Central Library all the other libraries where the survey was conducted, has found that either 19th or 23rd

edition is used. Nepali literature has been placed from the 18th edition in DDC with other Indic (Indo-Aryan) literatures under 891.49 and in 21st edition it has been relocated as Nepali literature in 891.495. Being a newly developed literature, the preservation and collection of this particular literature are done extensively and if the classification to this particular literature is expanded in DDC, it will provide a great service.

6.5 Interpretation on present classification system

- Since its inception different classes has taken different shapes and has been elaborately expanded as well, regulating the same principles and the methods of organizing knowledge more classes can be expanded.
- 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.
- To overcome and to manage the overgrowing knowledge it is demanded by many classifiers to expand the classification system.

- As in the existing classification various defects in the period tables are also found and does not cope up with the periods of Nepali literature. It also lacks the uniformity.
- DDC is popular due to its simplicity and very easy to classify but not sufficient in few classes, it would be a good initiative to expand the existing classification scheme for Nepali literature so that the documents that are not yet classified may be classified in proper order.

6.6 Conclusion

As analyzing the data that were collected while conducting this study it is found that there is no record of any alternative classification schemes other than DDC being used in the libraries. Nepali literature is treated as the Modern Indo-Aryan literature in DDC and its relocation in the 21st edition has given a new scope to arrange and expand this class. In different libraries it is classified according to 19th or 23rd edition but it is also analyzed that the existing classification if expanded may help in classifying the documents more easily. In most of the libraries it is found that DDC is used extensively so the emphasis on extending the classification system is mainly given on DDC. It is also observed that most of the classifier working with Nepali literature suggested, rather than any alternative classification system it would be better if the existing and widely used classification system i.e. DDC is expanded. The analysis of Nepali literature from its inception i.e. from 18th edition in DDC is also keenly studied, so that its existence can be traced and further relocation and expansion can be carried forward.

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CHAPTER 7

PROPOSED MODEL FOR EXPANSION OF NEPALI LITERATURE

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PROPOSED MODEL FOR EXPANSION OF NEPALI LITERATURE

7.1 Introduction

Classifying the documents with the application of classification system has assisted in organizing and managing the library system. The present classification scheme that are used widely i.e Dewey Decimal Classification has gone through a drastic evolution and has been affected immensely from its inception. Particularly when we look for the Literature class from its first edition ‘A Classification and Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the books and pamphlets of a library’ published in 1876 the literature class (800) has been further sub divided into ten division.

Table 3: Summary of Literature class in DDC 1st edition

800	Literature
810	Treatise and Collections
820	English Literature
830	German Literature
840	French Literature
850	Italian Literature
860	Spanish Literature
870	Latin Literature
880	Greek Literature
890	Other Languages

With the categorization of these literature from the first edition to the latest 23rd edition in printed form the expansion and elaboration of classes is found. Along with the Tables and many subdivisions DDC has travelled a long journey and is explored expansively.

Table 4: Summary of Literature class in DDC 23rd edition

800	Literature (Belles-lettres) and rhetoric
810	American literature in English
820	English and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) literature
830	German Literature and literatures of related languages
840	French Literature and literatures of related romance languages
850	Italian Literature, Dalmatian, Romanian, Rhaetian, Sardinian, Corsican
860	Literature of Spanish, Portuguese, Galician languages
870	Latin Literature and literatures of related Italic languages
880	Classical Greek Literature and literatures of related Hellenic languages
890	Literature of other specific languages and language families

From the above listed summary of two edition it is observed that there are many changes and extensions in this particular class. Under the class 890 i.e. Literature of other specific languages and languages families, the classes are further sub-divided.

891	East Indo-European and Celtic Literatures
892	Afro-Asiatic literatures
893	Non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic literatures
894	Literatures of Altaic, Uralic, Hyperborean, Dravidian languages; literatures of miscellaneous languages of south Asia
895	Literature of East and southeast Asia
896	African literature
897	Literature of North American Native languages
898	Literature of South American Native languages
899	Literature of non-Austronesian languages of Oceanian, of Austronesian languages, of miscellaneous languages

Again, the sub-division in the class 891 i.e. East Indo European and Celtic languages the classes are further classified, where the Nepali literature is places separately from the 21st edition is shown below.

891	East Indo-European and Celtic literatures
891.1	Indo-Iranian literatures
891.2	Sanskrit literatures
891.3	Middle Indo-Aryan literatures
891.4	Modern Indo-Aryan literatures
891.5	Iranian literatures
891.6	Celtic literatures
891.7	Russian literature and related East Slavic literatures
891.8	Slavic (Slavonic) literatures

891.9	Baltic and other Indo-European literatures
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Under the class 891.4 i.e. Modern Indo-Aryan literatures traces of Nepali literature from the 18th edition of DDC can be found. The emergence of Nepali literature as a modern Indie language, in the 18th edition of DDC is placed under the class 891.4 as Modern Indie languages (Tertiary Prakrits) and further placed under 891.49.

.49 Other

 Including Nepali, Pahari, Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi)

In the 21st edition of DDC, Nepali literature has been relocated under the class 891.4 i.e. Modern Indo-Aryan literatures, as 891.495 i.e. Nepali Literature

.495 *Nepali literature

7.2 Model proposed

As the inception and relocation of Nepali literature is traced out, the further expansion of these particular literature is proposed so that the particular class can be more expanded as given below with examples.

891 East Indo-European and Celtic literatures

891.4 Modern Indo-Aryan literatures

891.49 Other Indo- Aryan literatures

891.495 Nepali literature

- 891.4951 Nepali poetry
- e.g. Muna Madan – Laxmi Prasad Devkota 891.4951
- Mero jiwani ka anubhutiharu: Kavita sangraha- Gunadesh Rajbhandari
- 891.4951
- 891.4952 Nepali drama
- e.g. Bharatiya Nepali Natak Sanchayan – Laxman Shimala 891.4952
- Yo Prem – Gopal Prasad Remal 891.4952
- 891.4953 Nepali fiction
- e.g. Ek Chihan – Hridaya Chandra Singh Pradhan 891.4953
- Aaja ramita cha – Indra Bahadur Rai 891.4953
- 891.4954 Nepali essay
- e.g. Pratidhwani – Laxman Rajwansi 891.4954
- 891.4955 Nepali speeches
- e.g. Nepali speeches on Gorkhaland movement 891.4955
- 891.4956 Nepali letters
- e.g. Collection of nepali letters from 891.495608
- 891.4957 Nepali humor and satire

e.g. Collection of nepali humor and satire 891.495708

891.4958 Nepali miscellaneous writings

e.g. Collection of nepali miscellaneous writings 891.495808

01- 09 Standard subdivision; collection; history, description, critical appraisal
of work of Nepali Literature.

7.3 Periodic Table

Further the periodic table for specific modern indic languages are placed in the DDC is traced below and for most of the literatures and languages that falls under modern indic languages uses the same table, but when the classification of Nepali literatures are conducted it is found that the periodic table listed doesn't satisfy the classifier. As Nepal calendar runs 57 years ahead of the Gregorian calendar. The periodic table is prepared on the basis of the eras of Nepali literature and its development.

Periodic table for specific modern Indic languages according to DDC 23rd edition are as follows.

Period Table For Specific Modern Indic Languages

1 Early period to 1345.

2 1345-1645

Class here 14th century for 1300-1345, see 1

3 1645-1845

Class here 17th century for 1600-1645, see 2

4 1845-1895

Class here 19th century

Class 1800-1845, see 3, 1895-1899, see 5

5 1895-1920

6 1920-1940 -

7 1940-

71 1940-1999

Class here 20th century

Class 1900-1919, see 5, 1920-1939, see 6

72 2000-

Proposed periodic table.

According to Nepali Calender/ Bikram Sambat (BS) Period table are as follows:

1 Early period to 1871 B.S

2 1872 – 1936 B.S

3 1937 – 1976 B.S

4 1977 – 2007 B.S

5 2007 –

Optional periodic table according to Gregorian calendar for Nepali literature

1 From beginning to 1814 AD

2 1814 – 1879

3 1880 – 1919

4 1920 - 1950

5 1950 -

Here the periodic table is prepared on the basis of the eras or period of Nepali literature that has developed through the years.

Pre-Bhanubhakta era (from beginning -1871 B.S)

Bhanubhakta era (1872-1936 B.S)

Motiram era (1940-1976 B.S)

Pre revolution era (1977-2007 B.S)

Post-revolution era (2008 B.S- present)

7.4 Conclusion

Literature has a great role in developing a community, culture and society, it is very important to acknowledge the existence of literature and its influence. If the

expansion is provided then it would be very much easier for the organization of knowledge. Nepali literature's classification in DDC has not been explored, for which in most of the Nepali classification we find many limitations, but this can be subsided by the appropriate use of the expansion class. 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. For which the expansion of Nepali literature class and its table are given in the study. The data collected for this study showed that the classification of Nepali literature in the libraries are collected adequately and these documents need to be classified appropriately, so the study was conducted and further initiated. While classifying, problems are faced, as the standard classification system have to provided proper extensions that is required while classifying Nepali documents. There is no standard or uniform practice among the libraries to classify materials on Nepali Documents. Different suggestions are also given by the librarians to solve this problem, such as amendment and expansion of the standard classification system, which can sort the problem to some extent. While collecting data it is also observed that there is huge collection of Nepali documents, to accommodate the ever-growing knowledge it is very important to revise the existing classification scheme. The present study and the models proposed for the expansion may surely be helpful in future for the classifier to classify Nepali books and documents and also find scope to deal with other literature classes in the further time.

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