

1: Tennessee General Assembly Bills By Subject Page

GENERAL SUBJECT INDEX SUBJECT PAGE Administrative Support Aerial Treatment Coordination Airport Passengers, Regulatory Guidelines for 5D Airport Passengers.

History[edit] Early digests The problem of finding cases on a particular topic was a large problem for the rapidly growing American legal system of the 19th century. West, the founder of West Publishing, described this problem in his article A multiplicity of reports. To solve the problem, he developed a system with two major parts. First, his company published cases in many American jurisdictions in bound volumes called reporters the West National Reporter System now covers all state and federal courts. Second, he put together a classification system in which he divided the law into major categories which he called topics such as "Contracts". He then created hundreds of subcategories. To save space in printing, these were given a number called a key number. He then applied this "topic and key number" system to the cases he published. The key number is identified in the books with a key number and a key symbol graphic. How the Digest System works[edit] Each case published in a West reporter is evaluated by an editor who identifies the points of law cited or explained in the case. The editor places the summaries of the points of law covered in the case at the beginning of the case. These summaries are usually a paragraph long, and are called headnotes. Each headnote is then assigned a topic and key number. The headnotes are arranged according to their topic and key number in multi-volume sets of books called Digests. A digest serves as a subject index to the case law published in West reporters. Headnotes are merely editorial guides to the points of law discussed or used in the cases, and the headnotes themselves are not legal authority. Print Digest[edit] In print, a digest works like an encyclopedia, in that the topics are listed in alphabetical order and printed on the spines. The "Descriptive Word Index" provides guidance as to the proper topics and key numbers. The digest system includes digests for the individual states except for Delaware, Nevada and Utah. Supreme Court, Bankruptcy Courts, Federal Claims Court, and military courts each have an individual digest, as well as their decisions being included in the Federal Practice Digest with the notes of decisions from the federal District Courts and Courts of Appeals. For nationwide research, about once a month, West publishes a General Digest volume, which incorporates classified digest notes from all reporters of the West National Reporter System. These are then cumulated into a Decennial Digest. Decennial implies that this occurs every ten years, but in the past several decades, there have been Decennial Digest Parts I and II the 11th Series now has Part III [1] , so the cumulation is now more frequent. However, the various Decennial Digests are not cumulated. Thus, completing such a search over several decades requires consulting the Decennial Digests, and then updating that work with the most recent series of the General Digest. Some of the state and topical digests are revised to include the first cases in the jurisdiction, while the spines of the books of some of the other digests indicate that they are from " to date," for instance, indicating that one must consult a prior series for references to earlier cases. The state, federal, regional, and topical digests are updated by interim pamphlets, pocket parts, replacement volumes, or a new series. The Digest on Westlaw[edit] Researchers can also search the digest electronically using Westlaw: Most secondary sources published by Thomson West, such as Corpus Juris Secundum and American Jurisprudence , also have key number hyperlinks in their on-line Westlaw versions. Selecting key numbers and jurisdictions in the "Key Number Search Tool" results in a similar display of digest headnotes. Since all West headnote annotations are merged on Westlaw into a single database from which each Custom Digest is generated, there is no need to consult each separate series of the hard copy Decennial Digest. Full text of the cases may be accessed from the Custom Digest by clicking on the underlined case citation. The key number search or KeySearch will retrieve entire cases from a case law database. Most of these use a topic and section format, while some, like the U. Case Digest, use a section format based on the statute or rules being annotated.

2: Subject indexing - Wikipedia

Subject Index. Share. To access the alphabetical index of subjects and topics included on www.enganchecubano.com, click on a letter below. Director General of the Foreign.

Subject analysis[edit] The first step in indexing is to decide on the subject matter of the document. In manual indexing, the indexer would consider the subject matter in terms of answer to a set of questions such as "Does the document deal with a specific product, condition or phenomenon? This will impact on the success of retrieval. This requires no understanding of the material being indexed. This therefore leads to more uniform indexing but this is at the expense of the true meaning being interpreted. A computer program will not understand the meaning of statements and may therefore fail to assign some relevant terms or assign incorrectly. Human indexers focus their attention on certain parts of the document such as the title, abstract, summary and conclusions, as analyzing the full text in depth is costly and time consuming [3] An automated system takes away the time limit and allows the entire document to be analyzed, but also has the option to be directed to particular parts of the document. Term selection[edit] The second stage of indexing involves the translation of the subject analysis into a set of index terms. This can involve extracting from the document or assigning from a controlled vocabulary. With the ability to conduct a full text search widely available, many people have come to rely on their own expertise in conducting information searches and full text search has become very popular. Subject indexing and its experts, professional indexers, catalogers , and librarians , remains crucial to information organization and retrieval. These experts understand controlled vocabularies and are able to find information that cannot be located by full text search. The cost of expert analysis to create subject indexing is not easily compared to the cost of hardware, software and labor to manufacture a comparable set of full-text, fully searchable materials. With new web applications that allow every user to annotate documents, social tagging has gained popularity especially in the Web. It uses natural language and lends itself well to automated techniques where word frequencies are calculated and those with a frequency over a pre-determined threshold are used as index terms. A stop-list containing common words such as "the", "and" would be referred to and such stop words would be excluded as index terms. Automated extraction indexing may lead to loss of meaning of terms by indexing single words as opposed to phrases. Although it is possible to extract commonly occurring phrases, it becomes more difficult if key concepts are inconsistently worded in phrases. Automated extraction indexing also has the problem that, even with use of a stop-list to remove common words, some frequent words may not be useful for allowing discrimination between documents. For example, the term glucose is likely to occur frequently in any document related to diabetes. Therefore use of this term would likely return most or all the documents in the database. Post-co-ordinated indexing where terms are combined at the time of searching would reduce this effect but the onus would be on the searcher to link appropriate terms as opposed to the information professional. In addition terms that occur infrequently may be highly significant for example a new drug may be mentioned infrequently but the novelty of the subject makes any reference significant. One method for allowing rarer terms to be included and common words to be excluded by automated techniques would be a relative frequency approach where frequency of a word in a document is compared to frequency in the database as a whole. Therefore a term that occurs more often in a document than might be expected based on the rest of the database could then be used as an index term, and terms that occur equally frequently throughout will be excluded. Another problem with automated extraction is that it does not recognise when a concept is discussed but is not identified in the text by an indexable keyword. This has the advantage of controlling for synonyms as the preferred term is indexed and synonyms or related terms direct the user to the preferred term. This means the user can find articles regardless of the specific term used by the author and saves the user from having to know and check all possible synonyms. A third advantage is that it allows the linking of related terms whether they are linked by hierarchy or association, e. Assignment indexing is used in manual indexing to improve inter-indexer consistency as different indexers will have a controlled set of terms to choose from. Controlled vocabularies do not completely remove inconsistencies as two indexers may still interpret the subject differently. This may

involve linking entries. In a pre-coordinated index the indexer determines the order in which terms are linked in an entry by considering how a user may formulate their search. In a post-coordinated index, the entries are presented singly and the user can link the entries through searches, most commonly carried out by computer software. Post-coordination results in a loss of precision in comparison to pre-coordination [7] Depth of Indexing[edit] Indexers must make decisions about what entries should be included and how many entries an index should incorporate. The depth of indexing describes the thoroughness of the indexing process with reference to exhaustivity and specificity [8] Exhaustivity[edit] An exhaustive index is one which lists all possible index terms. Greater exhaustivity gives a higher recall , or more likelihood of all the relevant articles being retrieved, however, this occurs at the expense of precision. This means that the user may retrieve a larger number of irrelevant documents or documents which only deal with the subject in little depth. In a manual system a greater level of exhaustivity brings with it a greater cost as more man hours are required. The additional time taken in an automated system would be much less significant. At the other end of the scale, in a selective index only the most important aspects are covered. Therefore indexers should strive for a balance and consider what the document may be used. They may also have to consider the implications of time and expense. Specificity[edit] The specificity describes how closely the index terms match the topics they represent [10] An index is said to be specific if the indexer uses parallel descriptors to the concept of the document and reflects the concepts precisely. Empiricist theories of indexing are based on selecting similar documents based on their properties, in particular by applying numerical statistical techniques. Historicist and hermeneutical theories of indexing suggest that the subject of a given document is relative to a given discourse or domain, why the indexing should reflect the need of a particular discourse or domain. According to hermeneutics is a document always written and interpreted from particular horizon. The same is the case with systems of knowledge organization and with all users searching such systems. Any question put to such a system is put from a particular horizon. All those horizons may be more or less in consensus or in conflict. These theories believe that indexing cannot be neutral and that it is a wrong goal to try to index in a neutral way. Indexing is an act and computer based indexing is acting according to the programmers intentions. Acts serve human goals. Libraries and information services also serve human goals, why their indexing should be done in a way that supports these goals as much as possible. At a first glance this looks strange because the goals of libraries and information services is to identify any document or piece of information. Nonetheless is any specific way of indexing always supporting some kind of uses at the expense of other. The documents to be indexed intend to serve some specific purposes in a community. Basically the indexing should intend serving the same purposes. Primary and secondary documents and information services are parts of the same overall social system. In such a system different theories, epistemologies, worldviews etc. This calls for a mapping of the different epistemologies in the field and classification of the single document into such a map.

3: Page Not Served

This index can help you locate sutta translations, articles, transcribed talks, books, and other things on this website. This is not an exhaustive index: not every text is indexed here, nor have I included references to each and every occurrence of a given topic in the texts.

4: BBA General Subjects - Journal - Elsevier

Cumulative Subject Index Volumes LIST OF TERMS LIST OF TERMS ABA ADEA Adverse Corporate Party Witnesses Affirmative Action Age Discrimination.

5: Subject Index - Habitat III

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher,

GENERAL SUBJECT INDEX pdf

institution or organization should be applied.

6: Dollar Stretcher Library Subject Index A to C

PUC Or. No.2 Section 1 Fourth Revised Sheet 5 Cancels Third Revised Sheet 5 ASOTIN TELEPHONE COMPANY Oregon GENERAL SUBJECT INDEX -J--K-Key Trunk, Rates.

7: West American Digest System - Wikipedia

Subject index. The Subject Index is an alphabetical listing of programs and services offered by the DHHS.

Country statement, India American Mercury Magazine, May to August 1927 Carnegie atlas of galaxies The 1980 tenants rights in practice The cuisine of Venice surrounding northern regions V. 13]. 1916-1917 lswc 2004: Eighth IEEE International Symposium on Wearable Computers: Proceedings Critically Constituting Organization (Advances in Organization Studies) River of promise, river of peril As data collection progressed, the researchers wanted to be sure that Application of ct scan Francois Auguste Rodin Urban land use changes on the southeastern slope of tel Megiddo during the Middle Bronze age Eran Arie Report for 1983-1987. Precursors : bureaucracy and Max Webers theory of rationality, irrationality and the iron cage George Rit A history of the physical education program at Florida State University, 1901-1978 General Crook in the Indian Country Rosamond Lehmann, an appreciation Lets Investigate Set 3 (Lets Investigate) Guidebook to Wholesale Sources for Plants and Supplies The life and work of Sigmund Freud. What tools are used for clinical assessment? Goethe and Mendelssohn. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of biotech drugs Listening process Health Care, Medicine and Science (Great Careers With a High School Diploma) World history sat subject test study guide The cost of care in hostels Making people talk farber Source of Magic (Xanth Novels) Theories of development The darling family Artists who created great works Black friday ads 2016 The Lake Erie shore as a botanizing ground Learning german language ebook Range guard installation manual Insight Map Los Angeles Self theories carol dweck Project management professional pmp study guide