

1: S R Ranganathan | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Get this from a library! S.R. Ranganathan and the West. [Ravindra N Sharma; S R Ranganathan;] -- Centennial volume honoring S.R. Ranganathan, ; comprises contributed articles on his influence on the librarianship in western countries.

It is located 13 km from the coast of the Bay of Bengal, Sirkazhi was a part of Thanjavur district until and has later been part of Nagapattinam district. The town covers an area of A Sirkazhi is part of the Cauvery delta region and agriculture is the major occupation, roads are the main means of transportation, the town has The Saiva saint Tirugnanasambandar, foremost of the Saiva Nayanars, was here in the seventh century. The history of the town is centred on the Sattainathar Temple, in ancient times, this town had twelve different names, including Brahmapuram, Venupuram, Thonipuram, Kazhumalam, Pugali, Sirkazhiswaram and Shri Kali. According to Hindu legend, during one of the biggest deluges that submerged the planet earth, the presiding deity in the temple, Shiva, is thus called Thoniappar and the region is called Thonipuram. The Hindu god Brahma is believed to have worshiped Shiva here, giving the name Bhramapureswarar, Shiva is believed to have quelled the arrogance of Hindu god Vishnu, after showing his dominance over the three worlds and hence got the name Sattainathar here. The town is thus called Sattainathapuram, which in times, is a suburb within Sirkazhi. The town was known as Kalumalam during the early Chola period, thirugnanasambandar, the seventh century Saiva nayanar, as an infant is believed to have been fed with the milk of wisdom by the divine mother Parvati on the banks of the temple tank. The child Sambandar started singing the anthology of Tevaram hymns from then on, Sambandar refers the town as Kazhi in his verses. It was called Shiyali during British rule, and after Independence, the earliest mention of Sirkazhi is found in the history of the Chola king Kocengannan from the Sangam Age, who is believed to have won a bloody battle here. During the 7th-8th century, there were disputes between the Hindu sects of Saivism and Vaishnavism. The Chola Kings ruled over the region for more than four centuries, from to , there 41 inscriptions from the Chola kings in the temple that record various gifts like land, sheep, cow and oil to the temple. The region fell under the control of Pandyas in and later part of the Thanjavur Nayak kingdom. The region was conquered in by Ekoji I, the Maratha enemy of the Nawab of Bijapur, the town and the region became part of the British East India Company during the mid 18th century. Tanjore district was constituted in when the Thanjavur Maratha ruler Serfoji II ceded most of his kingdom to the British East India Company in return for his restitution on the throne 2. Presidencies and provinces of British India – Provinces of India, earlier Presidencies of British India and still earlier, Presidency towns, were the administrative divisions of British governance in the subcontinent. Collectively, they were called British India, in one form or other they existed between and , conventionally divided into three historical periods. During 1757-1857, the East India Company set up factories in several locations, mostly in coastal India and its rivals were the merchant trading companies of Holland and France. By the mid 18th century, three Presidency towns, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta had grown in size, during the period of Company rule in India, 1757-1857, the Company gradually acquired sovereignty over large parts of India, now called Presidencies. However, it increasingly came under British government oversight, in effect sharing sovereignty with the Crown. At the same time it gradually lost its mercantile privileges, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Company's remaining powers were transferred to the Crown. In the new British Raj, sovereignty extended to a few new regions, increasingly, however, unwieldy presidencies were broken up into Provinces. In 1668, the English East India Company established a settlement at Surat, and it was followed in 1669 by a permanent factory at Machilipatnam on the Coromandel Coast, and in 1673 the company joined other already established European trading companies in Bengal. Company rule in Bengal, however, ended with the Government of India Act following the events of the Bengal Rebellion of 1757 and these rulers were allowed a measure of internal autonomy in exchange for British suzerainty. Independence from British rule was achieved in 1947 with the formation of two nations, the Dominions of India and Pakistan, the latter also including East Bengal, present-day Bangladesh. The term British India also applied to Burma for a time period, starting in 1824, a small part of Burma. This arrangement lasted until 1937, when Burma commenced being administered as a separate British colony, British India did not apply to other countries in the region, such as Sri Lanka, which was a

British Crown colony, or the Maldiv Islands, which were a British protectorate. It also included the Colony of Aden in the Arabian Peninsula, the original seat of government was at Allahabad, then at Agra from to Bombay Presidency, East India Company's headquarters moved from Surat to Bombay in , the East India Company, which was incorporated on 31 December , established trade relations with Indian rulers in Masulipatam on the east coast in and Surat on the west coast in . The company rented a trading outpost in Madras in , meanwhile, in eastern India, after obtaining permission from the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan to trade with Bengal, the Company established its first factory at Hoogly in . Almost a half-century later, after Emperor Aurangzeb forced the Company out of Hooghly, by the mid-century the three principal trading settlements, now called the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency, and the Bengal Presidency were each administered by a Governor. Tamil Nadu – Tamil Nadu is one of the 29 states of India. Its capital and largest city is Chennai, Tamil Nadu lies in the southernmost part of the Indian Peninsula and is bordered by the union territory of Puducherry and the South Indian states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. The state shares a border with the nation of Sri Lanka. Tamil Nadu is the eleventh-largest state in India by area and the sixth-most populous, the state was ranked sixth among states in India according to the Human Development Index in , with the second-largest state economy after Maharashtra. Tamil Nadu was ranked as one of the top seven developed states in India based on a Multidimensional Development Index in a report published by the Reserve Bank of India and its official language is Tamil, which is one of the longest-surviving classical languages in the world. Tamil Nadu is home to natural resources. In addition, its people have developed and continue classical arts, classical music, historic buildings and religious sites include Hindu temples of Tamil architecture, hill stations, beach resorts, multi-religious pilgrimage sites, and eight UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Archaeological evidence points to this area being one of the longest continuous habitations in the Indian peninsula, the ASI archaeologists have proposed that the script used at that site is very rudimentary Tamil Brahmi. Adichanallur has been announced as a site for further excavation. A Neolithic stone celt with the Indus script on it was discovered at Sembian-Kandiyur near Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu, according to epigraphist Iravatham Mahadevan, this was the first datable artefact bearing the Indus script to be found in Tamil Nadu. Mahadevan claimed that the find was evidence of the use of the Harappan language, the date of the celt was estimated at between BCE and BCE. The early history of the people and rulers of Tamil Nadu is a topic in Tamil literary sources known as Sangam literature, numismatic, archaeological and literary sources corroborate that the Sangam period lasted for about six centuries, from BC to AD Trade flourished in commodities such as spices, ivory, pearls, beads, Chera traded extensively from Muziris on the west coast, Chola from Arikamedu and Puhar and Pandya through Korkai port. A Greco-Roman trade and travel document, the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea gives a description of the Tamil country, besides these three dynasties, the Sangam era Tamilakam was also divided into various provinces named nadu, meaning country 4. Information science – Information science should not be confused with information theory or library science. Information theory is the study of the types of communications we use, such as verbal, signal transmission, encoding, Information science as an academic discipline is often taught in combination with Library science as Library and Information Science. Library science as such is related to the dissemination of information through libraries making use of the principles of information science. Information science focuses on understanding problems from the perspective of the involved and then applying information. In other words, it tackles systemic problems first rather than individual pieces of technology within that system and it must therefore be regarded as an autonomous system controlling and ultimately permeating all other subsystems of society. Several institutions have formed an I-School Caucus, but numerous others besides these also have comprehensive information foci and it is concerned with that body of knowledge relating to the origination, collection, organization, storage, retrieval, interpretation, transmission, transformation, and utilization of information. It has both a pure science component, which inquires into the subject without regard to its application, and an applied science component, some authors use informatics as a synonym for information science. This is especially true when related to the concept developed by A. I. Mikhailov and other Soviet authors in the mid-20th century. The Mikhailov school saw informatics as a related to the study of scientific information. Informatics is difficult to define because of the rapidly evolving.

Definitions reliant on the nature of the used for deriving meaningful information from data are emerging in Informatics academic programs. Regional differences and international terminology complicate the problem, some people note that much of what is called Informatics today was once called Information Science – at least in fields such as Medical Informatics. Philosophy of information studies conceptual issues arising at the intersection of science, information technology. In computer science and information science, an ontology formally represents knowledge as a set of concepts within a domain, and it can be used to reason about the entities within that domain and may be used to describe the domain. More specifically, an ontology is a model for describing the world consists of a set of types, properties. Exactly what is provided around these varies, but they are the essentials of an ontology, there is also generally an expectation that there be a close resemblance between the real world and the features of the model in an ontology. Established in by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, BHU is one of the largest residential universities in Asia, the university comprises all castes, creeds, religions and genders, and is on the list of Institutes of National Importance. The universitys main campus spread over 1, acres was built on donated by the Kashi Naresh. The Banaras Hindu University, South campus, spread over 2, acres, hosts the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and is located in Barkachha in Mirzapur district, the University is also planning to set up a campus in Bihar. BHU is organised into 6 institutes and 14 faculties and about departments, total student enrollment at the university exceeds , and includes students from over 34 nations. It has over 75 hostels for resident students, the university is well known for hosting an IIT. A prominent lawyer and an Indian independence activist, Malviya considered education as the means for achieving a national awakening. Malviya continued to develop his vision for the university with inputs from other Indian nationalists and educationists and he published his plan in The focus of his arguments was on the poverty in India. The plan called for focus on technology and science, besides the study of Indias religion and culture, such maximum application of science is only possible when scientific knowledge is available to Indians in their own country. Malviyas plan evaluated whether to seek government recognition for the university or operate without its control and he decided in favour of the former for various reasons. Malviya also considered the question of medium of instruction, and decided to start with English given the prevalent environment, a distinguishing characteristic of Malviyas vision was the preference for a residential university. Around the same time, Annie Besant was also trying to expand her Central Hindu School, established in in the Kamachha area of Varanasi, the vision behind the school was that there should be learning institutions based on Hindu philosophy. Malviya had supported Besants cause and in , he had raised , Rupees in donations to finance the construction of the schools hostel, in Besant had applied for a royal charter to establish a university. However, there was no response from the British government, following the publication of Malviyas plan, Besant met Malviya and in April they agreed to unite their forces to build the university in Varanasi 6. The University of Delhi was established in as a unitary, teaching, the University was originally to be named Prince Charles University. He suggested the name by which it is known today, the university thus had modest beginnings with only four colleges, two faculties, and about students. The seat of power in British India had been transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in , the Viceregal Lodge Estate became the residence of the Viceroy of India until October,, when it was given to the University of Delhi. Daulat Singh Kothari in Physics, Prof. Sheshadri in Chemistry, Prof. He served the post of vice-chancellor till The University has grown one of the largest universities in India. There are also , students in non-formal education programme, five departments namely Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Sociology and History have been awarded the status of the Centres of Advanced Studies. These Centres of Advanced Studies have carved a niche for themselves as centres of excellence in teaching, in addition, a good number of university departments are also receiving grants under the Special Assistance Programme of the UGC in recognition of their outstanding academic work. DU is one of the most sought after institution of education in India. It is also among the university with highest publication count in India, K. North Campus hosts the three founding colleges of the university which constituted the University of Delhi when it was founded, ramjas College, St. The extended off campus also has colleges in Old Rajendra Nagar, Pitampura, the campus also houses other centres and institutes of Delhi which includes Cluster Innovation Centre, Delhi School of Economics, etc. It moved to its present location on Benito Juarez Road, near Dhaula Kuan, the Campus is spread across 28 hectares of green, hilly terrain and its

buildings blend attractively with the natural surroundings. Department of Education 7. Founded in , MCC is one of Asias oldest extant colleges, the college is affiliated to the University of Madras but functions as an autonomous institution from its campus in Tambaram, Chennai. From its origins as a missionary endeavor by the Church of Scotland, it passed into administration by the Church of South India in , following Indian independence from British rule. MCC has, among its professors and alumni, several servants, administrators, educators, business people and political leaders. John Anderson, set up the institution as the General Assemblys School, conducting classes in a rented house on the east side of Armenian Street in Georgetown, Madras. The headmaster and 59 boys from St. Andrews School moved to this institution, the rapid expansion of the college and the paucity of the space necessitated moving the campus to a more spacious location. Accordingly, the college under the leadership of Rev.

2: S. R. Ranganathan - Wikipedia

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Birth Centenary Literature on Ranganathan: Satija Abstract Discusses the books and articles written in observation of the centenary of S. There were nine books published for the occasion, and six special issues of journals. In addition there were articles about Ranganathan in at least 10 other periodicals. Of all his writings and ideas, it seems that he lives on primarily through his classification studies and his scientific method. His efforts in cataloging, reference, and selection were not prominent in the centenary literature. His intense dedication and his sheer originality of thought and work won him recognition in his own lifetime. He created a new paradigm, a school of thought. As a writer, he was amazingly prolific: His range of research, writing, and practical work was all-encompassing. His approach was fundamentalist and he was an exponent of the use of the scientific method to solve library problems. Ranganathan as a person and as a library scientist always won serious attention from the profession. Library scientists everywhere reviewed, applied, propagated, and furthered his work. His influence grew stronger and continued after his death. It is reflected in books, papers, and Ph. At his death in September, , many associations, organisations, schools, and individuals paid him rich tributes. Journals brought out special memorial volumes signalling the end of an era. Another inevitable occasion to witness a rush of activities focused on Ranganathan was his birth centenary year, The silhouette of the action programme was first dreamt of in at the conclusion of the International Conference on Ranganathan Philosophy New Delhi, November They were joined by the whole Indian library profession. The profession all over the world reaffirmed its faith in him and his work and philosophy. It was manifested in new books and special issues of journals on him subject of the paper , passing resolutions for instance, by the American Library Association , and choosing India as a venue of international conferences such as IFLA at New Delhi and ISKO at Madras Meetings and seminars were entirely focussed on him, such as the Jubilee Meeting and Exhibition at Moscow in May In India, the government released a commemorative stamp of one rupee denomination. The Madras Library Association sponsored a bust of Ranganathan cast in plaster. The in-house meetings and regional seminars and souvenirs seem so many that it would require a separate paper to identify and describe them. Hardly any other library professional in the world has got as much honour and recognition as Ranganathan on his birth centenary. During this period a sizeable body of literature on Ranganathan and his works has been produced, heralded by his autobiography: Ranganathan, A Librarian Looks Back: Ranganathan; with an evaluation of his life and work by P. ABC Publishing House, Kaula Series in Library Science, 11 It is a collated version of the serialised articles published from to in the Herald of Library Science. Unlike many life accounts the book nowhere describes the life and career of Ranganathan either fully or chronologically. These are fragmentary reminiscences and selected episodes jotted down from his life and career. One section offers an evaluation of his life and works by P. There are 34 photographs. The book captures the interesting story of his entry into the profession and narrates with human interest his early days as head of the Madras University Library; his memories and impressions of the School of Librarianship, University College, London; and his mode of work with books and readers. In the second section, we see him as a public figure and a statesman of librarianship. Here with a bagful of facts and figures, he describes his work with library associations, especially the Madras Library Association and the Indian Library Association. The social, cultural, and library milieu are well portrayed. However, his personal and family life find no mention there. Its presentation and style is unusual, with various dialogues. The persons figuring in the autobiography have not been explicitly named but disguised in Colon Classification notation, e. The biography is laced with abstract thought, drawing morals. Conclusions are candidly didactic. In all, the autobiography is a document of cardinal value for Ranganathan scholars. At last, success came to the intransigent Girja Kumar. Before doing the actual biography, he wrote another book explicating the nature of genius. It is a very brilliant and specialised study which later ushers in the centenary literature: Girja Kumar, Ranganathan, Dewey and C.

Raman *et al.*, as case studies in intellectual despotism. It is a social and psychological study of the phenomenon of genius. It concludes that all *et al.* the three were dominating, arrogant, and despotic. Girja Kumar had a long association with Ranganathan and is known for his intellectual insights and broader social perspectives. He finds vital parallels in the lives of three great men who were single-mindedly devoted to their work. They were double personalities and made others feel small in their presence. The book was a precursor to a full-length biography: The book is divided into two parts. The gaps are visible. Not much is known about his ancestry, childhood, and youth. The analysis is incisive and the interpretations are deep and convincing. The latter he viewed as a mystic experience. Kumar is an iconoclast and highly opinionated. Many may not agree with his interpretations and some may even feel offended. Nevertheless, the book is thought-provoking. The language is lucid and idiomatic. Brilliance is its hallmark. It is an outstanding and unmatched contribution to Indian library science literature. It is an outstanding book of the occasion. Another book devoted to the study of his works is: BR Publishing Corporation, The book seems to have been produced on the spur of the moment: Here many more aspects have been covered than in any other single non-composite book. There are some gaps, too, especially his contributions to library education and library legislation, and his work for library associations. Lastly, the author describes his own association with Ranganathan and the way he was influenced by him. The book is useful both to the novice and to the initiated. Mohanrajan, who recently retired from the Madras University Library, used some archival documents to produce: The book consists of 13 small chapters and a foreword by M. Chapter 13 is a useful bibliography of 13 books and papers on library science authored by Ranganathan between and Its emphasis is more on sources than on their analysis. The only specialised study on Ranganathan is: Ranganathan and the Method of Science. This is my own published doctoral thesis. Divided into 13 chapters besides a select bibliography and an appendix, it addresses the following questions: The language and style are user friendly. Sharma, an Indian settled in the U. Ranganathan and the West. The contributors, all Westerners, are from the U. Most of them have intimate knowledge of Ranganathan. The topics covered are interesting and original. Indeed some of the information is genuinely fresh. At the end are appended facsimiles of two resolutions passed by the American Library Association in reaffirming relevance of his work. Another important publication from the West has now been reissued with a new introduction: Ranganathan, *et al.*; introduction by M. Since its first publication in by the Library Association, London, this book has remained an important and oft-quoted publication. The essays by leading librarians are valuable and substantial. The chronology has been updated to and an index has been added for the first time. The centennial literature spilled over into , with a Festschrift: A Tribute to Ranganathan. There are 16 essays by experts in the U.

3: Ravindra N. Sharma | LibraryThing

S.R. Ranganathan, in full Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan, (born August 9, , Shiyali, Madras, India—died September 27, , Bangalore, Mysore), Indian librarian and educator who was considered the father of library science in India and whose contributions had worldwide influence.

Save the time of the patron. The library is a growing organism In B Shadrach had addressed library professionals on the rd birth anniversary of SRR and presented his SRRs five laws rewritten so that its applicable to all people, societies, states and governments in this digital era. Applying the five laws to use of social media in libraries by librarians! Social Media is a growing organism. With various tools and apps being introduced every day. Libraries are not brick and stone anymore. They serve members and non-members alike in terms of non-traditional library services; irrespective of space and time. Ranganathan FiveLaws on twitter at <https://twitter.com/Ranganathan>, 5 laws, Colon Classification at <https://www.google.com/scholar?q=Ranganathan+Colon+Classification> The name CC comes from use of colon: Colon Classification was designed from to and was first published in by the Madras Library Association. SRR published a preview of the proposed 7th edition in but sadly passed away in before 7th edition was published. Many library professionals still support teaching CC for following reasons Because an Indian had introduced it to the world and we as librarians from India should be proud of it! We should ensure that CC is not lost in obscurity in sands of time! There are almost 18 libraries in India following colon classification listed at <https://www.google.com/scholar?q=SRR+got+married+a+second+time+in+to+Sarada+who+and+was+blessed+with+one+son,+Yogeswar,+born+in+His+wife+Sarada+was+very+supportive+of+his+dedication+to+his+profession.+Most+of+his+salary+as+National+Research+Professor+and+the+royalties+on+his+books+were+also+donated+to+the+Chair.+Kankasabai+Pillai,+a+Sub+Engineer+was+inspired+by+SRR+and+designed+a+bullock+cart+to+be+used+as+a+bookmobile+containing+books,+maps,+charts,+and+a+gramophone+with+records+and+operated+within+10+mile+radius+for+close+to+10+years.+Was+Patron,+Delhi+Library+Association+It+is+said+that+SSR+faced+a+lot+of+hardships+and+unfortunate+events.+It+is+said+that+SRR+was+hindered+few+health+issues+and+also+by+the+handicap+of+stammering+which+he+gradually+overcame.+His+father+passed+away+when+he+was+only+6+years+old.+His+wife+Rukmini+died+in+a+freak+accident+in+with+whom+he+had+got+married+when+he+was+barely+15+years+old+in+SRR+retired+from+his+position+early+at+age+of+54+years+due+to+conflicts+arising+with+a+new+university+vice-chancellor+and+submitted+resignation+He+had+a+brief+bout+with+depression+after+leaving+Madras+University+before+taking+up+position+at+BHU.+It+was+embarrassing+for+SRR+to+realise+after+he+became+the+President+of+ILA+that+President+had+no+powers+except+preside+over+the+general+body+meeting+once+in+two+years+at+EC+meeting+held+in+Patna+in+and+soon+an+amendment+to+the+constitution+was+made+where+functions+of+the+President+were+clearly+laid-down+giving+custodianship+of+full+control+over+the+affairs+of+the+Association+and+adopted+in+at+the+Nagpur+Conference.+In+the+final+years+of+his+life,+SRR+succumbed+to+ill+health,+and+confined+to+bed+leading+to+his+death+due+to+complications+from+bronchitis+on+27+September+There+is+much+to+be+learned+from+him.+Even+though+he+was+from+a+small+town+and+hindered+with+hardships+he+never+let+it+reflect+on+work;+but+he+went+on+to+influence+the+world.+The+tyros+and+neophytes+in+our+discipline+have+much+to+learn+from+his+simple+living+and+high+thinking+approach+to+life+in+general+and+library+science+in+particular.+He+was+passionate+about+his+work+and+mentored+and+encouraged+intelligent+students+in+their+endeavours.+He+created+an+atmosphere+of+learning+similar+to+a+Gurukula+where+new+ideas+were+generated+with+discussions.+Librarians+of+today+have+vague+awareness+of+this+great+personality.+We+only+remember+him+every+August+when+we+pay+floral+tributes+as+a+token+of+our+respect.+But+we+need+to+understand+that+Librarianship+is+at+this+stage+only+because+of+efforts+of+SRR+and+many+more+such+luminaries+of+our+profession.+Before+SRR,+libraries+were+only+repositories+and+librarians+were+untrained+custodians.+It+was+SRR+who+gave+direction+and+propelled+Indian+librarianship+into+the+twentieth+century+and+his+views+on+libraries+and+librarianship+are+significant+and+relevant+even+today.+There+are+numerous+quotes+listed+at+http://www.librarything.com/author/ranganathan+without+referencing+to+the+totality+of+librarianship+is+a+tribute+to+the+breadth+and+depth+of+his+contribution+to+the+profession.+February+6,+http://www.librarything.com/author/ranganathan>

4: Advancing the Field of Librarianship (36 books)

Siyali Ramamrita Ranganathan (S.R.R.) (listen (help · info) 09 August - 27 September) was a mathematician and librarian from India. His birth date is also written 12 August but he himself wrote his birth date 09 August in his book "five laws of library science".

Overview[edit] First Law: Books are for use[edit] The first law constitutes the basis for the library services. Ranganathan observed that books were often chained to prevent their removal and that the emphasis was on storage and preservation rather than use. He did not reject the notion that preservation and storage were important, but he asserted that the purpose of such activities was to promote use. Without user access to materials, there is little value in these items. By emphasizing use, Dr. Every person his or her book[edit] This law suggests that every member of the community should be able to obtain materials needed. Ranganathan felt that all individuals from all social environments were entitled to library service, and that the basis of library use was education, to which all were entitled. Librarians should have excellent first-hand knowledge of the people to be served. Collections should meet the special interests of the community, and libraries should promote and advertise their services extensively to attract a wide range of readers. Everyone has different tastes and differences and librarians should respect that. Every book its reader[edit] This principle is closely related to the second law, but it focuses on the item itself, suggesting that each item in a library has an individual or individuals who would find that item useful. Ranganathan argued that the library could devise many methods to ensure that each item finds its appropriate reader. One method involved the basic rules for access to the collection, most notably the need for open shelving. Save the time of the reader[edit] This law is a recognition that part of the excellence of library service is its ability to meet the needs of the library user efficiently. To this end, Dr. Ranganathan recommended the use of appropriate business methods to improve library management. He observed that centralizing the library collection in one location provided distinct advantages. He also noted that excellent staff would not only include those who possess strong reference skills, but also strong technical skills in cataloging, cross-referencing, ordering, accessioning, and the circulation of materials. The library is a growing organism[edit] This law focused more on the need for internal change than on changes in the environment itself. Ranganathan argued that library organizations must accommodate growth in staff, the physical collection, and patron use. This involved allowing for growth in the physical building, reading areas, shelving, and in space for the catalog. Books, methods, and the physical library should be updated over time. Respect all forms by which knowledge is communicated. Use technology intelligently to enhance service. Protect free access to knowledge. Honor the past and create the future. Web resources are for use. Every user has his or her web resource. Every web resource its user. Save the time of the user. The Web is a growing organism. Media are for use.

5: www.enganchecubano.comathan Biography pdf - Government Jobs Today

A Closer Look at the Work of S.R. Ranganathan. Ask anyone pursuing a degree in librarianship to name the most influential person in library science, and most will quickly respond with Melvil Dewey, creator of the Dewey Decimal System.

A book is to select for easy understanding by the majority of the user of the library. Every reader his or her book Any patron from the library community should have access to the books in the library. Any person has a right to use the collections housed in the library. There are not certain books or collections that some audiences within the population can not access. Collections should be developed that every part of the population will be interested in. Each book in the library has a member of the community that will find the book useful or interesting. One of the major developments that Ranganathan contributed through this law is the idea that if a book is not being used often it needs exposure to groups of readers who will find it useful. Save the time of the Reader This law makes it clear that if readers find what they are looking for in a timely manner they will be more satisfied, and more likely to feel like their needs have been met. This not only makes library service more efficient, but also makes the reader feel like their search has been an effective one. The library is a growing organism This law says that the library is dependent on life and change. Without the human and organizational changes that occur, the library would neither function properly, nor meet its purpose. Respect all forms by which knowledge is communicated. Use technology intelligently to enhance service. Protect free access to knowledge. Honor the past and create the future. Web resources are for use. Every user has his or her web resource. Every web resource its user. Save the time of the user. The Web is a growing organism. Ranganathan - A Short Biography. The Five Laws of Library Science. Foundations of Library and Information Science.

6: Five laws of library science - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Using a style that includes a quotation, short essay, and resolution, his topics cover Ranganathan's laws, Andrew Carnegie, e-mail, kiosks, AACR2, food and drink in the library, problem patrons, and much, much more
Preface, www.enganchecubano.com

His lifelong goal was to teach mathematics, and he was successively a member of the mathematics faculties at universities in Mangalore , Coimbatore and Madras. As a mathematics professor, he published papers mainly on the history of mathematics. His career as an educator was somewhat hindered by stammering a difficulty he gradually overcame in his professional life. The Government of India awarded Padmashri to Dr. Ranganathan in for valuable contributions to Library Science. Ranganathan was initially reluctant to pursue the position he had forgotten about his application by the time he was called for an interview there. To his own surprise, he received the appointment and accepted the position in January In a matter of weeks, complaining of total boredom, he went back to the university administration to beg for his teaching position back. A deal was struck that Ranganathan would travel to London to study contemporary Western practices in librarianship, and that, if he returned and still rejected librarianship as a career, the mathematics lectureship would be his again. At University College, he earned marks only slightly above average, but his mathematical mind latched onto the problem of classification, a subject typically taught by rote in library programs of the time. As an outsider, he focused on what he perceived to be flaws with the popular decimal classification, and began to explore new possibilities on his own. He anecdotally proved this with the Dewey Decimal Classification DDC by taking several books and showing how each might be classified with two totally different resultant DDC numbers. Even a general book on warfare could be classified under "warfare", "history", "social organisation", "Indian essays", or many other headings, depending upon the viewpoint, needs, and prejudices of the classifier. To Ranganathan, a structured, step-by-step system acknowledging each facet of the topic of the work was immensely preferable to the anarchy and "intellectual laziness" as he termed it of the DDC. Given the poor technology for information retrieval available at that time, the implementation of this concept was a tremendous step forwards for the science of information retrieval. The system remains useful even into the modern times. He initially got the idea for the system from seeing a set of Meccano in a toy store in London. Ranganathan returned with great interest for libraries and librarianship and a vision of its importance for the Indian nation. He returned to and held the position of University Librarian at the University of Madras for twenty years. During that time, he helped to found the Madras Library Association, and lobbied actively for the establishment of free public libraries throughout India and for the creation of a comprehensive national library. During his two decades in Madras, he consistently worked hour days, seven days a week, without taking a vacation for the entire time. Although he married in November , he returned to work the afternoon following the marriage ceremony. A few years later, he and his wife Sarada had a son. Gandhi had been imprisoned in and was released around the time that Ranganathan was taking that job. Ranganathan sought to institute massive changes to the library system and to write about such things as open access and education for all which essentially had the potential to enable the masses and encourage civil discourse and disobedience. The Northern Ireland crisis got an unexpected metaphorical reference in a book by S. Ranganathan, as "making an Ulster of the At the age of 54, he submitted his resignation and, after a brief bout with depression, accepted a professorship in library science at Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi , his last formal academic position, in August Ranganathan headed the Indian Library Association from to , but was never a particularly adept administrator, and left amid controversy when the Delhi Public Library chose to use the Dewey Decimal Classification system instead of his own Colon Classification. Dasgupta , a former student of his. In Sanskrit Bhagavad Gita. Ranganathan briefly moved to Zurich , Switzerland, from to , when his son married a European woman; the unorthodox relationship did not sit well with Ranganathan, although his time in Zurich allowed him to expand his contacts within the European library community, where he gained a significant following. However, he soon returned to India and settled in the city of Bangalore, where he would spend the rest of his life. In , the Indian government honoured him for his contributions to the field with a rare title of

"National Research Professor. On 27 September , he died of complications from bronchitis.

7: S. R. Ranganathan - WikiVisually

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