Introduction: The subject which i have selected for research paper is “Theories by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan & Jessy H.Shera”
India’s contribution to library science began in 1925 when Ranganathan started to pursue research in this field. Ranganathan started to pursue research in this field. Ranganathan changed the scene of library science in India by engaging himself in solo research, during the first 25 years and then by organising team research in the next 25 years of his life.
Twenty years ago Jesse shera suggested that there was a need for a more analytical study of bibliography which might help to bridge library and information services. Little note was taken of this proposal at the time but developments since occurred and are here briefly reported. It is argued that shera’s “ macrobibliography” or “social epistemology” provides not only a subject for theoretical study but that it will also be needed for the rational design of library and information systems and networks of the near future.
A “library and information profession” has existed ever since mankind adopted writing to record graphically on any physical object their knowledge and imagination. By mid-nineteenth century, the library profession, both in the United States and in Britain, was becoming aware of its responsibility to provide a sophisticated library service. However a formal profession entrusted with the duty to manage the graphic record for the benefit of society – and a matching overruling institution for library and information education and research- did not emerge in the United states until 1876, when was founded, and in Britain until 1877, when the Library Association (LA) was founded. Before the emergence of a formal profession, prospective librarians were chosen for their “housekeeping” skills and the chief librarian directly supervised their training during an apprenticeship period.
Importance of the Subject: From my point of view this research paper is very beneficial to me, to improve my knowledge about the research area. This research paper helped me to apply my theoretical as well as practical knowledge which enhanced my research awareness, analytical ability, information about bibliography etc.
An important early academic milestone for the work of Shera surfaced at the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago, July 24-29, 1950, on bibliographic organisation. Shera organised this conference with his associate at the GLS, Margaret Elizabeth Egan (1905-59), and their short article, “Prolegomena to Bibliographic Control”, were intended to provide an agenda for the conference. The already contained the seeds for the project of “Social epistemology”. At the conference, at a discussion on the functional approach of bibliographic organisation- side by side with Mortimer Taube, from the Atomic Energy Commission and S.R. Ranganathan from the University of Delhi and president of the Indian Library Association- Shera presented a paper entitled “Classification as the basis of Bibliographic Organisation”, during which he nonchalantly introduced the terms “social epistemology” and “Sociology of knowledge”. The Colon classification, published in 1933, was the result of this triggering experience. The system assumed that each subject in the universe of subjects can be analysed into facets. In due course came the concepts of basic facet, isolate facet and speciators. These isolates facets were later postulated to be the manifestation of one or another – and of one and only one- of the five fundamental categories:

1) Personality  
2) Matter  
3) Energy  
4) Space  
5) Time

**Objectives**

**Primary Objectives**

1) To understand the five golden rules of library science which is propounded by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan.  
2) To understand the importance of the theory regarding bibliography this is proposed by Jessy H. Shera.

**Secondary Objectives**

1) The important objective of this research paper is that we as student got an opportunity to write research paper.  
2) We got inspiration from this research paper that we need to contribute something in research area so it can beneficial for society as well as to our country.  
3) From this research paper we can make application of Colon classification in the future for classification of available literature and electronic material in the library. So our reader can get required reading material easily.
Scope of the Study

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan has proposed five golden rules for Library Science that is very beneficial for understanding various theories of Library. Without those rules we cannot go ahead for research in this area. If we learn and understand those rules seriously then we can make application of those rules for understanding various theories of Information science.

I would like to mention in this research paper that we should apply all those five golden rules of Library Science to Information Science.

One of his main principles was that “bibliography” was the basis for information organisation at the national and international levels. His first extended work on “social epistemology”, written again jointly with Margaret E. Egan, is an article on the “foundations of a theory of bibliography”, where they discuss “graphic communication” as part of a theory of communication. Then came Shera’s most visible piece on “social epistemology” in the form of an Alfred Korzybski Memorial Lecture and Colloquium at the Institute of General Semantics in Lakeville, Connecticut. As the conference came to be published by at least three different periodicals in different languages, the text of this speech may be considered as the “birth certificate” of the new concept.

Research Methodology

Research methods refer to the behaviour and instruments used in selecting and constructing research techniques. For instance the reference between the methods and techniques of data collection can better be understood from the details given as follows-

Types of Research Methods

1) **Library Research**
   a) Analysis of historical records: Recording of the notes, content analysis, Tape & Film listening and analysis.
   b) Analysis of documents: Stastical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides, content analysis.

2) **Field Research**
   a) Non participant Direct Observation: Observational behavioural scales, use of the store cards, etc.
   b) Participant Observation: Interactional recording, possible use of the tape recorders photographic techniques.

3) **Laboratory Research**
   Small group study of random behaviour, play and role analysis-
   Use of audio-visual recording devices, use of observers etc.

Data Collection methods
Secondary data: The study is based on the secondary data. The secondary data were collected from books, journals and websites. These are those data which have already been through the statistical process.

Theories by Dr. S.R. Rangnathan and Jessy H. Shera
India’s contribution to library science began in 1925 when Ranganathan started to pursue research in this field. Ranganathan started to pursue research in this field. Ranganathan changed the scene of library science in India by engaging himself in solo research, during the first 25 years and then by organising team research in the next 25 years of his life.

Five Laws of Library Science
The most far reaching effect of Ranganathan’s contribution flows from his formulation of the Five Laws of Library Science.

1) Books are for use.
2) Every reader has his /her book.
3) Every book has its reader.
4) Save the time of the reader.
5) A library is a growing organism.

B.I. Palmer said that the laws were “succinct statements of reasons of our profession.” Ranganathan himself described the impact of the five laws on his later works. He said: “The integral quality of the entire domain, with the focus on the five laws at the Zenith of the spiral of scientific method, is well reflected in the family of about four dozen books of mine. The ancestor of this family is the five laws of library science (1931). All the books form a single unit. Indeed, they are like chapters of one huge book.”

CLASSIFICATION: Ranganathan felt dissatisfied at the inability of the decimal classification, then widely prevalent, to accommodate the newly emerging subjects. He thus emerged a new species of classification Analytic-synthetic classification.”

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6) Personality
7) Matter
8) Energy
9) Space
10) Time

After a deep and incessant struggle, his magnum opus in classification, the prolegomena to Library classification, was published in 1937. This gave, for the first time, an integrated set of canons and
principles to guide the design of a scheme for classification of subjects according to a scheme.
After 1955, a set of postulates canons and principles were developed. Their first enunciation was given in the second edition (1957) of the prolegomena to Library classification. Since the establishment of DRTC (Documentation Research and Training centre, Bangalore) in 1962, these postulates have been steadily subjected to tests while teaching practical classification to students of library science, and also in the actual work of classifying in libraries. These postulates have proved their helpfulness in developing a theory classification. The third edition (1967) of the prolegomena incorporated 13 postulates and 4 principles for facet sequence and 21 canons and 18 principles for work in the idea plane.

The Five Laws of Library Science

1) Books are for use
Just as Newton’s first law of motion is a statement of the obvious, the first law of library science also puts forth an obvious and elemental principle. But even so, it is a law that is often violated in the practise and use of libraries. Medieval libraries as an extreme example were chained libraries. The books literally were attached to the shelves with brass chains and could only be used in a single location. Obviously this was done primarily for preservation of the books rather than to facilitate their use.
This first law gives definition both to the concept of an open stack library and to a library that is appointed with tools and furnishings that make the books it contains useful. This law dictates the development of systems that accommodate the use of library materials. For instance, proper and regular shelving of library materials facilitates the use of books. Logical, topical arrangement of materials also facilitates the use of books. Logical, topical arrangement of materials also facilitates their use. To sum up what we should take from this first law, care must be taken to provide a facility and an organised collection that invite and promote the use of its resources. Simple? Yes important? Critical!

2) Every reader has his or her book
This law has many important implications for the library. The fundamental issue it reveals is the tension between the cost of materials and the basic right of all persons to have access to the materials they need. In providing a library for the use of books, one must always be mindful of the fact that since no one individual can own all the available books one of the library’s obligations is to acquire a body of literature or research materials that will benefit each of its readers and researchers. A library must formulate policies that ensure that the
collection it is building and maintaining is adequate to fulfil the expectations of its community of users. In other words, the collection must be appropriate to the library’s mission. A public law library, for instance, must contain a body of work appropriate to the needs of all its patrons, nonlawyers as well as lawyers.

3) Every book has its reader
This principle addresses the fundamental issue of access. If book is obtained by a library but is secretly processed and placed arbitrarily on a shelf, or systematically shelved but its acquisition otherwise kept secret, the book may not be readily discovered until the moment when the reader has reached a crisis in his or her research. At such a moment, a frustrated researcher may seek out a librarian or someone else with knowledge of the needed book’s existence, or may simply stumble upon it. While either scenario may represent a happy ending for the researcher, they are not the preferred model of library service. And the worst case, the book may remain hidden indefinitely or can the librarian find a reader for every book? There are many ways: distribution of acquisition lists, new book exhibits, providing researcher guides and bibliographies to patrons at an information counter, newsletters etc., are ways that a library can aggressively work to connect its resources with its users. But there are more traditional, practical ways employed by all libraries that are not always recognised for the important function they serve in the science of libraries.

4) Save the time of the reader
This is my second favourite law. It presents the biggest challenge to the library administrator. Policies always must be formulated with the needs of the library user in mind. Hours of operation must be set so as to ensure the most appropriate and convenient access to the who rely on the library for their research and reading needs. The collection must be arranged in an inviting, clear, and obvious way so as not to waste the time of patrons as they search for the materials they need.

5) The library is a growing organism:
This is my favourite of Ranganathan’s five laws. Nowhere is this law truer than in a law library. A law library takes in materials regularly and frequently, it assimilates what it needs, and it discharges its waste. If the public services function of a library is the soul of a library and administration is its mind, technical services is the body. The technical services function of a library is charged with keeping a collection healthy. It must receive a steady diet of “nutrients and supplements “to keep all of the library’s parts healthy and reliable. There is perhaps no function in law library
that is more important. Should a subscription be mistakenly cancelled or a loose leaf service misfiled, these titles become “sick” and the whole library suffers because its overall integrity is lost. Therefore, it is necessary that technical services librarians take their responsibility very seriously.

Jessy Shera and The Theory of Bibliography

Twenty years ago Jessy shera suggested that there was a need for a more analytical study of bibliography which might help to bridge library and information services. Little note was taken of this proposal at the time but developments since occurred and are here briefly reported. It is argued that shera’s “ macro bibliography” or “social epistemology” provides not only a subject for theoretical study but that it will also be needed for the rational design of library and information systems and networks of the near future.

Library Apprenticeship

A “library and information profession” has existed ever since mankind adopted writing to record graphically on any physical object their knowledge and imagination. By mid-nineteenth century, the library profession, both in the United States and in Britain, was becoming aware of its responsibility to provide a sophisticated library service. However a formal profession entrusted with the duty to manage the graphic record for the benefit of society.

Documentation

At the end of the nineteenth century, while in the United States the education for library service swiftly expanded in the presence of challenging obstacles, English librarians also gathered around their Library Association and for a period of time hared with their American peers the same (American) library journal, a periodical “ devoted to library economy and bibliography” (Library Journal, 1876). By this time, the focus of development shifted to Brussels, where the Belgian lawyers Paul otlet and Henri La Fontaine undertook – under the name of “documentation”- to develop new approaches to the organisation of access to all sources of knowledge. In 1892 Paul Otlet met Henri La Fontaine, who was engaged in collecting documentary material on the social sciences at the Societe des Etudes Sociales et Politiques in Brussels, Belgium.

Bibliography and Library Science

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Egan (1905-59), and their short article, “Prolegomena to Bibliographic Control”, were intended to provide an agenda for the conference. The already contained the seeds for the project of “Social epistemology”. At the conference, at a discussion on the functional approach of bibliographic organisation- side by side with Mortimer Taube, from the Atomic Energy Commission and S.R. Ranganathan from the University of Delhi and president of the Indian Library Association- Shera presented a paper entitled “Classification as the basis of Bibliographic Organisation”, during which he nonchalantly introduced the terms “social epistemology” and “Sociology of knowledge”.

**SHERA’S Ideas about Social Epistemology**

Jessy Shera spent his most productive years in the middle of this terminological turmoil, and he was permanently in favour of basic scientific and professional values, which he held to against all obstacles. He took a strong position in favour of the unity of library science, documentation and information science. One of his main principles was that “bibliography” was the basis for information organisation at the national and international levels. His first extended work on “social epistemology”, written again jointly with Margaret E. Egan, is an article on the “foundations of a theory of bibliography”, where they discuss “graphic communication” as part of a theory of communication.

The lectures were published by Asia Publishing House in 1970 under the title Sociological Foundations of Librarianship.

**Conclusion:** A “library and information profession” has existed ever since mankind adopted writing to record graphically on any physical object their knowledge and imagination. By mid-nineteenth century, the library profession, both in the United States and in Britain, was becoming aware of its responsibility to provide a sophisticated library service.

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