

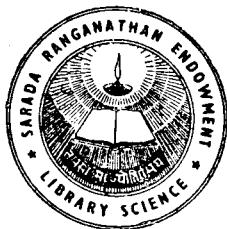
PUTTING  
KNOWLEDGE  
TO WORK

An American View of  
Ranganathan's Five Laws  
of Library Science

*Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science Series. 5*

*Sarada Ranganathan Lectures. 6, 1970*

## PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK



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*Note*:— *VP*=Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

- 1 Public Library System: India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, UK, USA: Comparative Library Legislation, ed by S R Ranganathan and A Neelameghan. Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science 1972. Net Price Rs. 60.00
- 2 Library Classification: Evolution of a Dynamic Theory, by R S Parkhi. (Sarada Ranganathan Lectures. 4, 1966.) *VP* 1972.
- 3 Documentation: Genesis and Development, by S R Ranganathan. *VP* 1973.
- 4 New Education and School Library: Experience of Half a Century, by S R Ranganathan. Assisted by P Jayarajan. *VP* 1973.
- 5 Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science, by Pauline A Atherton. (Sarada Ranganathan Lectures. 6, 1970.) *VP*
- 6 Teaching of Library Classification, by D W Langridge. (Sarada Ranganathan Lectures. 5, 1969.)
- 7 Reference Service: The Penultimate Purpose of Library Work, by Suseela Kumar. (Sarada Ranganathan Lectures. 7, 1971.) *VP*

# PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK

An American View of Ranganathan's  
Five Laws of Library Science

PAULINE A ATHERTON

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## RANGANATHAN'S FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

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

Learning from one's teacher constitutes a fourth part of knowledge. Another fourth part comes from associating with one's fellow students. The rest comes by his imparting the subject to his own pupils, or by expounding it in a public assembly.

—NAN NUL

The Good Book, A Thirteenth Century  
Classic of Tamil Nadu, South India

## CHAPTER A

### **PREFACE TO THE SERIES**

The SARADA RANGANATHAN ENDOWMENT FOR LIBRARY SCIENCE was founded in 1963 by Dr S R Ranganathan and Mrs Sarada Ranganathan. Its funds are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India in accordance with Sections 4 and 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890). The Endowment is administered by a self-perpetuating Committee of five.

The objects of the Endowment are:

- 1 Furthering the cause of library science;
- 2 Organising periodically a course of lectures based on the latest ideas and research on library science and called, the SARADA RANGANATHAN LECTURES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE; and
- 3 Assisting in the publication of these lectures and of nascent ideas in library science.

The lectures can be delivered under the auspices of any university or any library association or any other body having similar interest and the funds can be spent in any part of India.

In fulfilment of the third objective, this series of books called Sarada Ranganathan Lectures is being

published. They are based on the courses of lecture delivered by the respective authors at the invitation of the Endowment.

It is hoped that the books in this series will be of help in advancing library science and in improving library service.

*Sarada Ranganathan Lectures*

- 1;1965: From Little Acorns by B I Palmer  
 2;1966: United Nations Family of Libraries by P K Garde  
 3;1967: Sociological Foundations of Librarianship by J H Shera  
 4;1968: Development of the Theory of Library Classification by R S Parkhi  
 6;1970: Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science by Pauline Atherton

IN PREPARATION

- 5;1969; Teaching of Library Classification by D W Langridge  
 7;1971: Reference Service: The Penultimate Purpose of Library Work by Suseela Kumar

SPEECHES AT THE  
INAUGURAL FUNCTION

## CHAPTER B

### WELCOME ADDRESS

**A Neelameghan**, *Professor and Head, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore 560003, and Secretary, Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.*

#### 1 Introduction

On behalf of the Trustees of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science, I extend to you all a warm welcome, to this inaugural function and first lecture of the Sixth Series of the Sarada Ranganathan Lectures in Library Science. This evening, we are privileged to have two distinguished personalities on the dais — Shri K Guru Dutt, President of this evening's function, and Prof Pauline Atherton, the Sarada Ranganathan Lecturer for 1970.

#### 2 K Guru Dutt

Shri Guru Dutt needs no introduction to the learned world of Bangalore. We all know him as a distinguished citizen and a scholar. There is hardly any cultural or learned body in Bangalore with

## CHAPTER C

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS

#### A LAYMAN'S REFLECTIONS ON LIBRARY SCIENCE

**K Guru Dutt**, *Director of Public Instruction (Retired), Mysore.*

##### 1 Introduction

In the past, these lectures used to be inaugurated each time by a V I P. This year, I suppose by way of a change, a V U P has been asked to do so. I know I owe this invitation to the affection and generosity of Dr S R Ranganathan, and to the partiality of my friends in the DRTC, rather than to any merits of my own. Let me at the outset express my gratitude to them, and assure them how greatly I appreciate the honour. It is undoubtedly my *Adrishta*, a piece of good luck for me; but for you I am afraid it may be your *Prarabdha* or fate. If I fail to come up to the expectations, I would submit, the blame is not all mine.

##### 2 Topic of the Address

On an occasion like this, I suppose I have to say a few words on some topic relevant to your major

LECTURES BY  
PAULINE ATHERTON

## CHAPTER D

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1 Attracted by Dr Ranganathan's Work

It is indeed an honour for me to be here with Dr Ranganathan and his students in his home-land. I have introduced myself to many groups in the United States as an apostle of Ranganathan. Now I have the opportunity to tell a group in his own land why I have given myself such a title.

#### 11 FIRST IMPRESSION

More years ago than I care to remember, even at my age, I heard of Ranganathan. It was in a course on the History and Theory of Cataloguing at the University of Chicago, I had already received my Master's Degree in Library Science, and was working as a librarian. It was in this advanced course that I first learned of the "Father of library science in India." Let me recall for you what my first impressions were when I pursued the request that Mrs Ruth French Strout made of me in a seminar to find out something about Ranganathan's catalogue code and report back to the class. I remember them quite well because my immediate im-

## CHAPTER E

### **LAW 1: BOOKS ARE FOR USE: HOW TO SEE TO IT!**

#### **1 Improvising the Usability of Documents**

During the 1960's in the United States, a great many developments have taken place in trying to improve the usability of documents (all printed forms of messages and data, that is, recorded knowledge). More often than not, the headlines are made when a bigger or better computing system is used, but we should not confuse ourselves: the improvements came because a competent staff investigated the problems presently faced by users trying to get documents to use, investigated the user himself, and his channels of communication, and the media he selects to find information. Only when they were sure that he values the use of documents above other media have they tried to improve his access by the use of computers or other mechanical devices. Many studies and efforts could be cited and their findings quoted, but let one study of physicists serve as an example.

#### **2 Media for Information and Communication**

Twelve different media were cited by the physi-

## CHAPTER F

### **LAW 2: EVERY READER HIS BOOK: HOW TO KNOW THE READER IN SEARCH OF HIS BOOK**

There are some things which cannot be learned quickly, and time, which is all we have, must be paid heavily for their acquiring.

—Ernest Hemingway

#### **1 Need for "Use Studies"**

Most libraries appear committed to the doctrine of service to patrons, to facilitating the reader's search for his book. Oftentimes, however, doubts have arisen in our minds as to whether or not we are providing those facilities which, in fact, best meet the needs of patrons. Out of these doubts have come numerous "use studies" in the United States and elsewhere which contribute to our knowledge of the reader (or user) and sometimes provide us with the information needed to redesign our libraries to give better performance.

#### **2 Catalogue Use Studies**

The 1960's have seen a great many surveys of

## CHAPTER G

### **LAW 3: EVERY BOOK ITS READER — HOW EVERY BOOK BE FOUND BY ITS READER**

#### **1 Catalogue and Readers' Requirements**

##### 11 STRUCTURE OF CATALOGUE

Cataloguers have a view of library service which in many ways is most distorted and at the same time most central. Without their efforts at bibliographic control where would library service be? Without some form of listing the items in a library, how could anyone ever find anything? Nevertheless, some people are now asking — even with the help of the cataloguer's effort, we do not seem to find what is available? Has the time come for us to carefully analyse what happens when a cataloguer performs the present ritual of describing books for readers? Many of us have embarked upon such a study only recently because the availability of MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing) has given us access to current catalogue information in a form easy to manipulate for study. The accessibility of all the information on a catalogue card as access points instead of only three or four elements (main entry, title, subject, call number) makes it pos-

## CHAPTER H

### LAW 4: SAVE THE TIME OF THE READER A PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION!

#### 1 A Measure of Efficiency

In the one hundred years since Melvil Dewey and Charles Ammi Cutter were young librarians, we have erected a great many devices for bibliographic control. The studies I reviewed in earlier lectures are a few of the recent attempts to find whether these devices assist or prevent the reader's access to the documents he seeks. These studies have just scratched the surface of what we need to know about the match between a user's information needs and the systematic description of our information resources — the documents.

In communications research, they speak of the *gatekeeper function*. Library catalogues are a form of gate in the communication process between reader and book, and cataloguers and reference librarians are gatekeepers of a sort. By what criterion do we measure the performance of our task? I submit that the fourth Law of Library Science should be used. In constructing the catalogue and other library tools, do we save the time of the reader or do we add to the time he must spend before he can

## CHAPTER J

### LAW 5: A LIBRARY IS A GROWING ORGANISM

“Finding out what we want should become a major object of our attention . . . there is a vast difference between letting changes occur and choosing the changes we want to bring about by our technological means.”

—Bertrand de Jouvenal

“Utopia for Practical Purposes”

—*Daedalus* (Summer, 1965)

#### 1 The Human Side

In my own interpretation of Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science, I come full circle when I review the impact of the fifth law on my efforts and interests in librarianship. If we are to develop library service, we must effectively control the system which facilitates the interactions between reader and book. To insure proper growth we need librarians who are educated in such a way that they believe in facilitating this interaction in everything they do.

#### 2 Professional Education

Library education for me has become the focal

## CHAPTER K

### **GENESIS OF THE FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE**

#### **1 Golden Jubilee of the Five Laws**

Dr S R Ranganathan conceived of the Five Laws of Library Science in 1924. Four years from now, the golden jubilee of this event, which marked the transition of our discipline from "Library Economy" to "Library Science" will be celebrated. The statements embodying the Five Laws were formulated in 1928 and published for the first time in 1931 in a book of the same title (13).

It is appropriate that in an essay on the implication of the Five Laws of Library Science, we should take a brief look at the context and the causes for the formulation of the Five Laws.

#### **2 Ranganathan's Love of Teaching**

Ranganathan was appointed Librarian of the University of Madras in 1924. He was not happy to be the University Librarian. In fact, he wanted to quit the post and return to his first love, namely, teaching. This was only natural. Half a century ago, library work hardly offered anything challenging, particularly to one who had a Master's Degree in

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

*Note.*— 1 Col 1 gives the serial number of the Bibliographical reference.

2 Col 2 gives the section number of the text, where the reference is made.

3 Col 3 gives the bibliographical reference.

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- 2 Sec G443   DEWEY (M). Dewey decimal classification and relative index. Ed 17. 1967. V2 (revised). N Y, Lake Placid, Forest Press.
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BY MAYA BHATTACHARYYA

*Note.*— 1 The index number against each item is the number of the chapter and the section of its occurrence in the text.

2 The following abbreviations are used:

*def* = defined                      *qirt* = Quoted in  
*irt* = in relation to                      relation to

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