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MODERN LIBRARIES' HYBRID COLLECTIONS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION METHODS

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ABSTRACT
Libraries have evolved into hybrid information environments that include digital and print resources due to the fast development of ICTs. To create a hybrid collection, librarians combine traditional print items like books and periodicals with digital resources like e-books, online databases, digital repositories, and multimedia content. Innovative categorization approaches that combine conventional systems with current digital technologies are necessary for organizing such various forms. In order to efficiently manage hybrid collections, contemporary libraries have embraced new categorization procedures, which are the subject of this research paper. While metadata standards, faceted categorization, and digital discovery methods are emphasized, the research emphasizes the ongoing usefulness of classic classification schemes like the Library of Congress categorization (LCC) and Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). In order to improve information accessibility and user experience in the current age, the results suggest that it is vital to effectively integrate conventional and digital categorization systems.

I - INTRODUCTION

The organization, activities, and services of contemporary libraries have been greatly impacted by the fast progress of information and communication technology. Books, diaries, manuscripts, and other tangible items were the primary possessions of libraries in the past. The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) were two well-established systems that dependently supported the arrangement and retrieval of these items. Users were able to effectively find items inside physical library spaces thanks to these systems, which offered a standardized framework for organizing information resources based on topic categories. But the information storage, accessibility, and distribution environment has been radically changed by the digital revolution. As a result of the proliferation of digital resources such as online journals, databases, and multimedia, libraries have transformed into hybrid information spaces that include both digital and physical materials. library that provide both conventional print collections and digital resources and services are known as hybrid library. Books, periodicals, audiovisual resources, research datasets, archives, and databases that are available via digital platforms are all part of hybrid collections. Libraries are now responsible for more than just the physical maintenance of materials, thanks to the rise of hybrid collections. These days, libraries are tasked with organising, conserving, and making available material in a variety of formats and on a wide range of technology platforms. Because of this change, librarians now face new difficulties, especially in categorizing and organizing information. While digital resources need more adaptable and ever-changing organizing techniques, traditional categorization systems were mostly developed for physical works displayed on library shelves. In response to these difficulties, libraries have started combining older forms of categorization with more contemporary forms of metadata and digital indexing. Electronic resources are often described and organized using metadata frameworks like MARC21, Dublin Core, and other digital cataloging standards. Online catalogs and digital repositories may make better use of these technologies to index, search, and retrieve digital items. In addition, users are able to search print and electronic resources via a single interface with current discovery technologies and integrated library administration systems. A further noteworthy advancement in hybrid collection management is the incorporation of user-centered information structure and faceted categorization. A number of characteristics, including topic, format, author, language, and publication year, may be used to classify materials using faceted categorization. Users are able to filter search results according to specified criteria, which optimizes information retrieval. To further enhance accessibility and user experience, several libraries are embracing discovery tools that merge conventional cataloging data with cutting-edge search algorithms. These improvements aren't enough to eliminate the difficulties associated with hybrid collection management and categorization. The exponential expansion of digital information, the need for libraries to ensure that various information systems can communicate with one another, and the need for standardized metadata are all pressing concerns. In addition, specialist knowledge and ongoing adaptation are necessary for integrating classic categorization frameworks with contemporary digital technology. Consequently, it is crucial for those working in library and information science to comprehend the methods used for categorizing hybrid collections. Classification systems that work in current library settings not only help organize various information resources, but they also make knowledge more discoverable and easier to access. To better understand how libraries may adjust to technology developments while preserving effective information management procedures, it is worthwhile to investigate the

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changing categorization techniques used in hybrid collections. This research looks specifically at how contemporary hybrid libraries utilize categorization. It emphasizes how technology tools, contemporary metadata standards, and conventional categorization methods all play a part in the organization of hybrid collections. The study's overarching goal is to illuminate the best practices for digital library management by examining various methods.

II - STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The transformation of libraries into hybrid information environments has significantly changed the way information resources are organized, accessed, and managed. Modern libraries now maintain collections that include both traditional print materials and a wide range of digital resources such as e-books, electronic journals, online databases, multimedia content, and institutional repositories. While this integration of print and digital resources enhances access to information, it also creates significant challenges for libraries in terms of classification and knowledge organization.

III - RESEARCH GAP

The majority of research on digital libraries has focused on its technical components, such metadata standards, online repositories, and search engines, but very little on the practical categorization techniques institutions employ to arrange hybrid collections. So yet, our knowledge of how contemporary libraries modify conventional categorization schemes to include digital materials is incomplete.

IV - OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the concept and structure of hybrid library collections.
- To analyze traditional classification systems used in libraries.
- To examine modern classification practices used for digital resources.
- To identify the challenges associated with organizing hybrid collections.
- To suggest strategies for improving classification practices in modern libraries.

V - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used a descriptive research strategy. Secondary sources, such as academic journals, books, and digital library resources, provided the data used in the research. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to uncover preexisting categorization systems, new digital categorization methods, and the difficulties libraries have when attempting to organize hybrid collections.

VI - LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to effectively organize, access, and manage their hybrid collections—which include both physical and digital materials—modern libraries require sophisticated categorization systems. There is still heavy reliance on more conventional categorization schemes like the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC), and Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). Despite their usefulness for broad collections, these systems often struggle to categorize specialized or hybrid collections since they were first developed to deal with tangible things (Idrees, 2012).

The combination of several formats in hybrid collections creates new difficulties. The lack of consideration for digital collections in many libraries' disaster preparation plans makes it more difficult to implement integrated catastrophe responses and categorization techniques. Improved disaster response and overall collection management may be possible with unified categorization methods that include both digital and physical resources, according to recent research (Brown, 2018).

Local extensions or adaptations to existing categorization methods are commonplace in specialized libraries, such as those housing chiropractic materials or Islamic collections, in order to meet their unique demands. Such personalization often incorporates conventional methods to improve user access and browsing comfort, demonstrating that complex hybrid collections do not lend themselves to simplistic, one-size-fits-all categorization schemes (Lockwood, 2018; Idrees, 2012).

We have investigated state-of-the-art content-based classification approaches in digital settings that use neural network and machine learning techniques. By improving classification accuracy and easing discovery across massive textual corpora, these techniques can alleviate problems like text duplication and metadata constraints in big digital libraries (Vandenbosch et al., 2021). Furthermore, methods for clustering and metaclustering provide potential approaches to structuring diverse document collections. These approaches foster stronger unsupervised self-organization and greater cluster purity, both of which are critical for complicated hybrid digital collections (Siersdorfer and Sizov, 2004).

Library mergers involving academic and religious collections, for example, which have differing categorization logics, might further exacerbate interoperability issues within the same institution or consortium. Hybrid collections should coexist with specialized bridging approaches, even if a single categorization system could improve interoperability due to practical and contextual limits (Noland, 2017).

The ancient Chinese four-part classification ("classics, history, philosophy, collections") is just one example of a traditional system with deep historical roots that has had and will have an impact on contemporary librarianship (He, 2024). A mix of conventional categorization methods, regional modifications, and cutting-edge digital categorization tools is necessary for contemporary hybrid library collections. In order to provide full access, discovery, and administration in modern

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library settings, flexible, interoperable, and sometimes hybridized categorization schemes are required due to the merging of digital and physical resources. Idrees (2012), Brown (2018), Lockwood (2018), Vandenbosch et al. (2021), Siersdorfer and Sizov (2004), Noland (2017), and He (2024) all agree that libraries' hybrid collections have common requirements, and this goal continues by acknowledging those needs.

VII - CONCEPT OF THE HYBRID COLLECTION LIBRARY

Library collections that integrate digital resources with more conventional print items are called hybrid collections. Here are several collections:

- Journals and books in print eBooks
- Electronic journals Online databases
- Library collections Media files, including audio
- Video Databases
- Research sets accessible online With the help of integrated search tools,
- Users of hybrid libraries are able to effortlessly access both physical and digital information resources.

Types of Classifications

- Traditional Classifications Systems
- Modern Classifications Systems

VII (a) - Traditional Classification Systems

- Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)

Among the many library categorization methods used worldwide, the Dewey Decimal categorization (DDC) stands out. In 1876, Melvil Dewey created it. Library contents may be organized by topic using the system's hierarchical numerical framework, which organizes knowledge. Each area of study is assigned a three-digit number between 000 and 900 by DDC, which categorizes them into 10 broad categories. The system is designed to be both flexible and extendable, with each primary class being further broken into more particular themes using decimal numbers.

Main Classes in Dewey Decimal Classification

1. 000 – General Works, Computer Science, Information
2. 100 – Philosophy and Psychology
3. 200 – Religion
4. 300 – Social Sciences
5. 400 – Language
6. 500 – Natural Sciences and Mathematics
7. 600 – Technology (Applied Sciences)
8. 700 – Arts and Recreation
9. 800 – Literature
10. 900 – History and Geography

- Library of Congress Classifications (LCC)

Many academic and research libraries also make use of the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) system. The Library of Congress created it in the early 1900s to help organize its extensive collection of academic books and periodicals. In contrast to DDC's numerical classification system, LCC employs a hybrid system that incorporates both letters and numbers. Letters of the alphabet stand for the system's division of knowledge into broad topic groups.

Main Classes in Library of Congress Classification

- A – General Works
- B – Philosophy, Psychology, Religion
- C – Auxiliary Sciences of History
- D – World History
- E – History of the Americas
- F – Local History of the Americas
- G – Geography, Anthropology, Recreation
- H – Social Sciences
- J – Political Science
- K – Law
- L – Education
- M – Music
- N – Fine Arts
- P – Language and Literature
- Q – Science
- R – Medicine
- S – Agriculture
- T – Technology
- U – Military Science
- V – Naval Science
- Z – Bibliography, Library Science, Information Resources

VII (b) - Modern Classification Systems

- **Meta Database Classification**

Classification based on metadata is a way that libraries and information systems organize and retrieve digital materials using structured descriptive information. Access rights, publication date, format, author, topic, keywords, and title are only some of the information that metadata provides about a resource. Metadata is essential in hybrid library systems for cataloguing and arranging digital resources that are not physically housed, unlike books. To make sure all of its digital resources are consistent and can be used together, modern libraries adopt standardized metadata formats. Dublin Core, MARC 21, and MODS are a few of the most popular metadata standards. Libraries may now more effectively define their electronic resources according to these standards, which in turn allows for more efficient information search via digital repositories and online catalogs. When it comes to hybrid libraries, metadata-based categorization has several benefits. It facilitates the rapid

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indexing and searching of digital materials, enhances the discoverability of such resources, and helps multiple library systems work together. Library users can find what they need quickly and easily in digital collections because to metadata features like topic headings, keywords, and abstracts, which allow for more versatile categorization schemes. Implementing metadata-based categorization, nevertheless, is not without its difficulties. Metadata formats used by various digital platforms might cause incompatibilities. Furthermore, expert cataloging procedures and ongoing updates are necessary for high-quality metadata maintenance.

- **Faceted Classification**

Multiple-Factor Sorting An improved approach to knowledge organization, faceted categorization groups data resources according to a number of different characteristics rather than a traditional hierarchical topic structure. Subject, author, format, language, and publication date are only a few of the many aspects of a resource that each facet stands for. It was S. R. Ranganathan's Colon categorization system that first introduced the idea of faceted categorization. Users may narrow their searches by mixing various facets, which are structured according to numerous separate categories in faceted categorization. Digital catalogs and discovery systems in contemporary hybrid libraries often include faceted categorization. Library database searches, for instance, allow users to narrow their results by topic, publication year, document type, language, and author, among other attributes. Among the primary benefits of faceted categorization are: Organized information resources with more leeway Enhancements to search accuracy and user interface Proficiency in handling complicated and multidisciplinary topics Better management of data retrieval by the user Notwithstanding these benefits, faceted categorization cannot be implemented without modern search tools and information that is well-structured. To make it easy for users to explore and customize search results, libraries must meticulously construct aspects.

- **Digital Database Classification**

Systems for Digital Discovery Integrated access to digital and print materials is made possible by digital discovery systems, which are current search platforms used by libraries. Users are able to search digital repositories, library catalogs, databases, and institutional archives all from one convenient interface using these technologies. Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) was the foundation of traditional library catalogs; it allowed patrons to look for books and other physical library resources. Modern hybrid libraries, on the other hand, depend on sophisticated discovery tools that index information, provide full-text searches, and consolidate data from catalogs. Some of the most well-known digital discovery platforms include Summon, Primo, and EBSCO Discovery Service. Faceted filtering, relevance rating, and full-text access are just a few of the extensive search capabilities offered by these systems, which also incorporate other library resources. When it comes to managing hybrid collections, digital discovery systems have various advantages: The consolidation of physical and digital library holdings The search feature and the user experience have been enhanced. Data from many databases may be quickly retrieved Collaboration with online archives and library catalogs On the other hand, a solid technical foundation and ongoing upkeep are necessary for discovery system implementation. To make these systems work as well as possible, libraries should also integrate metadata correctly.

VIII - CHALLENGES OF HYBRID COLLECTIONS AND CLASSIFICATION METHODS

New difficulties in categorization and information management have arisen with the advent of hybrid library collections that include digital and paper materials. Digital archives, multimedia files, e-books, and online databases are all part of hybrid collections, in contrast to traditional categorization methods that were developed for physical items. Consequently, libraries have several challenges when it comes to efficiently arranging and administering these materials.

- Variety in Data Presentation Formats Books, journals, articles, audio files, video files, and research datasets are all part of hybrid collections. Other types of information formats included include digital recordings and documents. Formatting and describing each kind of content differently is essential. It is challenging to apply the same structure to digital resources and multimedia since traditional categorization techniques are primarily geared for text-based items.
- The Oversight Gap in Conventional Classification Methods Dewey Decimal categorization (DDC) and Library of Congress Classification (LCC) are two examples of traditional categorization systems that are mainly designed for physical collections and aimed at shelf-based organization. On the other hand, digital resources do not have a physical address. Electronic materials defy meaningful use of conventional categorization numbers due to this disparity.
- Problems with Metadata Standardization Metadata is crucial for hybrid libraries to catalog digital materials. Inconsistencies in cataloging and indexing might occur, however, since various databases and digital platforms may use different metadata standards. Libraries handling hybrid collections have the significant problem of maintaining uniform information across numerous platforms.
- Combining Different Data Sources A hybrid library may make use of several technological systems, including discovery portals, digital repositories, and integrated library systems (ILS). Consistent cataloging and classifying techniques might be a challenge when integrating various systems. There may be obstacles to

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smooth data access due to differences in data structures and program compatibility.

- Digital Information's Quick Expansion Libraries are finding it more and more challenging to maintain up-to-date categorization systems due to the exponential expansion of digital material. Library collections are constantly growing in breadth due to new themes, interdisciplinary study fields, and developing technology. As a result, categorization systems need to be revised often.
- The Multidisciplinary Character of Contemporary Knowledge These days, researchers are more likely to work on multidisciplinary projects that defy easy categorization. This complicates matters when trying to give proper topic headings or categorization codes to materials, particularly when such resources include more than one area of study. Consumer Preferences and Search Patterns
- Search results offered by modern users should be quick, easy to understand, and comprehensive, much as those from internet search engines. When people utilize keyword searches instead of hierarchical topic browsing, traditional categorization systems may not be able to meet their expectations.
- The Importance of Qualified Librarians Experts in both conventional cataloging and technology are necessary for library staff to manage hybrid collections. Metadata standards, digital repositories, and automatic categorization systems need staff training, which may be a resource-intensive but vital task.
- Protecting and Making Available for Future Use To keep digital materials accessible for the long term, it is necessary to do routine maintenance, upgrade software, and implement digital preservation measures. For digital materials to be discoverable and accessible in the future, classification methods will also need to change.
- Limited Infrastructure and Resources Lack of funding, trained staff, and enough technology is a problem for many libraries, especially in underdeveloped areas. Modern categorization methods and digital management resources may be stymied by these limitations.

IX - STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CLASSIFICATIONS

Methods for Efficiently Categorizing Hybrid Collections Libraries need to use creative and adaptable categorization procedures that merge conventional knowledge organization systems with contemporary digital technologies in order to effectively manage hybrid collections. Since libraries are responsible for both physical and digital collections, methods must be put in place to guarantee the effective management, accessibility, and retrieval of data in all its forms. Libraries may enhance their categorization methods for hybrid collections by using the following measures.

- Combining analogue and digital classification methods Dewey Decimal categorization (DDC) and Library of Congress Classification (LCC) are two examples of older categorization methods that libraries could incorporate with current digital cataloging systems. Digital resources need further descriptive components and indexing techniques, in contrast to the old systems that work well with tangible items. By integrating these methods, we can keep the categorization consistent and accommodate different types of resources.
- Implementing Common Metadata Frameworks In the process of cataloging digital assets, metadata is crucial. Digital cataloging standards like Dublin Core and MARC 21 should be used by libraries as standardized metadata frameworks. Metadata standards improve the discoverability of information in online repositories and catalogs, promote interoperability across systems, and provide consistent description of digital resources.
- Using Faceted Classification Effectively Information resources may be sorted using faceted categorization according to a number of criteria, including topic, author, format, language, and publication year, among others. Users are able to find information more efficiently and with more refined search results using this strategy. One way to make digital catalogs more versatile and searchable in hybrid collections is to use faceted categorization.
- Building Discovery Systems That Work Together It would be beneficial for libraries to include sophisticated discovery tools that provide a combined search interface for digital and paper materials. By using integrated discovery systems, users are able to conduct simultaneous searches across many databases, catalogs, and repositories. By taking this route, we can make hybrid collections more accessible and make it easier to find specific information. Thanks to recent developments in AI and ML algorithms, automatic indexing and categorization solutions are now available to help organise digital resources. By mechanically producing topic tags and metadata descriptors, these systems may aid librarians in handling massive amounts of digital material.
- Classification Frameworks That Are Constantly Revised New themes and fields of multidisciplinary study constantly alter the boundaries of established knowledge domains. To keep up with the rapid pace of information and technological advancement, libraries should evaluate and revise their categorization systems on a regular basis. That way, library categorization systems may adapt to new information resources without becoming obsolete.
- Continuing Education for Library Workers Expertise in digital information management and conventional cataloging abilities are prerequisites for librarians tasked with overseeing hybrid collections. Librarians should be

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required to participate in ongoing training programs that focus on digital repositories, discovery technologies, and metadata standards.

- Working Together and Pooling Resources Participation in cooperative cataloging networks and other forms of institutional cooperation may help libraries improve their categorization procedures. By coordinating and exchanging metadata information and categorization standards, libraries may avoid inconsistencies and save time when cataloging materials.

X - CONCLUSION

The introduction of hybrid collections that combine physical and digital resources has caused a dramatic shift in the way modern libraries function. Traditional categorization processes have undergone a radical transformation as a result of this transition, shifting from inflexible, shelf-based systems to more adaptable, access-oriented, and user-centered approaches. Advanced digital discovery tools, faceted categorization, and metadata-driven methodologies now supplement traditional systems like DDC and LCC, which nevertheless play a vital role in organizing physical items. The research shows that categorization in hybrid libraries is not a fixed process but rather an ever-changing system influenced by new technologies and user habits. As the need for easier, quicker information retrieval grows, unified access platforms, interoperable systems, and keyword-based searches are becoming increasingly important. Problems with scalability, integration of different formats, and a general lack of standardization are other major obstacles. A well-rounded strategy that incorporates both old concepts and current technology is necessary for the proper categorization of hybrid collections. In order to effectively handle complex information settings, librarians must prioritize adaptability, personalization, and ongoing professional growth. Therefore, in order to guarantee better accessibility, efficiency, and relevance in the digital era, current categorization processes are becoming more and more tech-driven and user-centric.

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