

Community Information Services through Web and CDROM: An Open Source Framework for Public Libraries in India

Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay
Lecturer, Department of Library and Information Science
Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal

Abstract

This paper deals with the design and development of public library based computerized community information services by the application of open source software. It uses MARC 21 community information format as content designator and metadata schema, apache as web server, PERL programming environment and Greenstone digital library package. It also analyzes the thrust areas for community information services and provides a detail methodology that can be utilized by public libraries in India.

Introduction

Like any other socio-cultural concept, the concept of Community Information (CI) is easy to understand but hard to define. Unfortunately CI inherits some of the vagaries of two component terms – *community* and *information*. Community services have existed in India since the inception of Gram Panchayats, but the term Community Information Services (CISs) is of recent origin and may have its roots in the west. It has been emerging as a facet of public library system in the developed countries; with UK and USA taking the lead in this regard. Community Information (CI) may be defined as information for the problems and crises encountered by individuals and their independence at different stages in their lives. It is the information for self-reliance and self-determination. It is the information in the community for the community. According to Allan Bunch, who first attempted systemization of CISs, the CI may broadly be divided into two groups:-

- Survival information such as that related to health, housing, income, legal protection, economic opportunities, political rights, civil rights etc.
- Citizen action information, needed for effective participation as individuals or as members of a group in the social, political, legal, and economic process. It includes basically public policy information such as information about the government, and its operation, programmes, plans, schemes, activities, agencies etc. These information at the local level and trans-local level will help community development.

UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 1994 provides new guidelines for public libraries as community information center. While proclaiming UNESCO's belief in the public library as a living force for education, culture and information, the Manifesto, asserts that the public library is the local center of information, ensuring access of citizens to all sorts of community information.

Objective

The prime objective of this paper is to develop a mechanism for web integrated community information services through the application of open source software. Open source software in different domains are available free of cost from the Internet in binary form along with the source codes. It means that any one can customize the source codes to meet individual demand. In view of the poor Internet connectivity and bandwidth in India, this paper also traces out the methodology to export the community information products on CDROM for offline access through microcomputers. The mechanism uses MARC 21 community information format as content designator and as metadata schema.

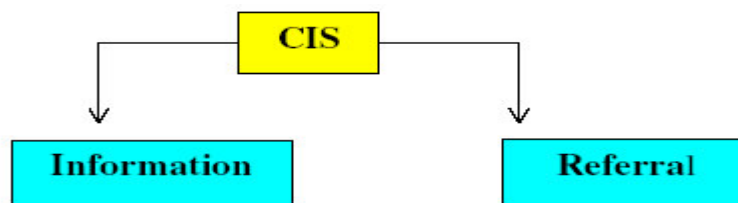
Community Information Service: What and Why

The most comprehensive definition of CIS has been provided by the Library Association's Working Party on CIS [1]. It says CISs are those, which assist individual and groups with daily problem solving and with

participation in the democratic process. The services concentrate on the needs of those who do not have ready access to other sources of assistance on the most important problems that people have to face, problems to do with their homes, their jobs and their rights. There are other two popular concepts remain in the same terminological plane with CIS. These are 'Public Information Work' and 'Local Information Service'. The same working party on CIS also provided a helpful distinction between three terms – 'Public Information Work', 'Local Information Service' and CIS. They described the terms and concepts as:

Public Information Work	Local Information Service	CIS
A general information service, which marks no discrimination in favour of specific groups.	A information service on purely local matters. It will involve in building-up detailed local information and publishing directories and also acting as a sign-posting agency to other local services.	A positive decision support system which concentrates on enabling people, particularly those in lower socioeconomic groups, to act either individually or collecting on their problems in the fields of housing, employment, family personal matters, consumer affairs, household finance, education, welfare rights and civil rights.

Information and materials about public services are fragmented, widely scattered and in some cases almost unobtainable. Libraries in the public domain should be the first point of reference for any enquiry from users as a means of securing direction through the maze of agencies and organizations. These libraries must use its expertise, its skills and its trained staff to be an information-searching organization, depended not only upon its own accumulated print resources, but on its ability to search outside its walls for 'non-book' information as well, to provide a single information tool available to the public. CIS, which is essentially an information and referral (I+R) service, may be designed as such tool. I+R is the active process of linking a person who has a need or problem with a service, which will meet the need or solve the problem. The link between the person and the service is made up of information. At this point, we may recall the advise of C.A. Cutter which says that every library must collect exhaustively materials relating to that town and less exhaustively to the neighbouring town. This suggestion is relevant to a great extent in terms of developing CISs. On the basis of that suggestion, we may organize the I+R service as follows:



	General Information	Public-policy Information
Local		
Trans-Local		

	Person	Institute
Local		
Trans-Local		

Computerized CIS is basically designing a database of persons and organizations for directing users to the source for advice and further information. CIS can perform a range of function as outlined by Bunch [2]:

- Self-help
- Support for the other information services/groups
- Simple directional information
- Referral
- Practical help
- Advise
- Advocacy
- Community education
- Community action
- Outreach
- Counseling

Community Information Service and Rural Development

The term CIS was first advocated by Durrance [3] who called it an umbrella term which includes provision of information for everyday participation in the democratic process. The key components in CIS may be identified as follows: -

Disadvantaged users

Without the right to information and advice, the other rights have nothing to do with the betterment of social life. There are great inequalities remain in society. These inequalities are again increases for the people who are unable to take full advantage of services and facilities in general, including library services due to various factors like social & economic position, physical or mental condition, level of educational achievement and lack of fluency in a language that is used by the dominant culture. In fact they are the people who don't know, don't get. Disadvantage is the creation of the society in which the individual lives. Librarians have a role to play in enabling equal access to information sources and CIS may be used as an effective tool in this direction.

Information deprivation

There is a close relationship between lack of access to information and deprivation. The success of various social welfare schemes depends to a great extent on the supply of information about how to utilize them to the target group. The restricted opportunity to get and use information is one of the major causes of deprivation. CIS is aimed to minimize this kind of deprivation for the person who requires such information urgently.

Access to government information

Government of any kind is the single largest producer of information. But these are highly scattered information sources and difficult to acquire through normal publication channels. CIS must be developed to collect, organize and disseminate these information for the target groups.

Social changes and Democratic values

Democracy needs informed citizenship. If people are to make informed decision, they require accurate information at the time of need. CIS may help people to take part in the democratic process by organizing a maze of information sources.

Information is indispensable in the development process. CISs may help in the development of rural community by reducing barriers to information access (such as economic, geographic, technological, search skill, cognitive, psychological, language etc.). CIS also helps to achieve following goals:

- Expanded social interaction
- Decreased transaction cost
- Employment and educational gains
- Increased information exchange
- Greater skill and confidence building
- Increased knowledge of community
- Increased access to quality information
- Ability to identify/share trusted information

Community Information Service and Public Libraries

Public libraries had long been a 'Free Space' or a neutral place in the community, which welcomed people from different walks of life. Public libraries in many parts of the world are oriented towards middle-class segment that tended to be from a relatively advantaged and educationally elite group in the society. Public libraries are best known for the support in recreational reading but a large section of the community that Indian public libraries are serving requires survival information. There is a close relationship between lack of access to information and deprivation. It is the public library that must meet the challenge of poverty and deprivation. It is this requirement that distinguishes public librarianship from other types of library work.

Public library system could provide the requisite institutional mechanism for the community information support system. A public library is already fulfilling its responsibilities by its fundamental functions of informing, educating and entertaining. But it has no mechanism to address the information need of the disadvantaged section of the society. CIS may help public library system to overcome this limitation. While there is overlap between public library and CIS provision, Coleman [4] defines four distinguished characteristics of community information work:

- CIS offers materials that are different in both context and nature. The subject matter deals directly with the lives of people and the materials are often ephemeral, consisting of newspaper cutting, pamphlets and leaflets. There are virtually no established library procedures for either obtaining or organizing this type of material
- In CIS, the degree of interaction needed to establish the user's problem is greater than that usually engaged in traditional public librarianship
- CIS rely on close links with other agencies. It is part of an overall network of information and advises agencies. A CIS cannot operate in isolation. It will depend on other agencies/groups for information gathering and will need to refer users to them
- CISs are based on the principle that everyone has a right to equal access to information and to the nations resources. In this sense, it is not a service but an aid to making democracy work. This point truly characterizes CIS

Therefore, community librarianship requires some special skills to fulfill all the necessities of CIS. Community librarianship is another form of librarianship for promoting library and information services to groups within the community whose needs are not adequately met at present by traditional library services. Community librarianship requires new attitudes of mind together with alternative techniques and appropriate training facilities. The need for close working links with other voluntary and statutory agencies is a must for community librarianship. At the action plane community librarianship may be manifested in two ways — service to the disadvantages and outreach. The first one helps to raise the general level of interest in library service to the disadvantaged class [includes the economically deprived, the poor and the unemployed, senior citizens, deprived young people, people with language & literacy programmes and the physically and mentally handicapped]. The second one is the activities or programmes undertaken in addition to traditional library services with the intension of reaching to disadvantaged population. It is the librarianship beyond the four walls of a library. It involves two concepts—make & break. It makes it possible to reach outside the library into deprived people who are 'information poor' as well as lacking in material resources. It also breaks the traditional library notion of neutrality in the name social justice.

Thrust areas for Community Information Service

CISs must address the significant problems for the community. Designing and development of CISs should start with the identification and analysis of community information needs. But the question arises as how to know the most significant problem areas for designing CISs. An analysis of existing literature and survey reports [4,5,6] on community information demand gives us some basic categories of information need.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| • Agriculture | • Housing | • Marketing |
| • Business | • Industry | • Natural disaster |
| • Education | • Infrastructure | • Organizations and groups |
| • Employment | • Legal | • Recreation |
| • Finance | • Local events | • Social services |
| • Government | • Local history | • Weather |
| • Health | • Local news | |

Information demand varies from community to community. Therefore, a survey of community information demands should be conducted to identify information categories. But this is a time taking and labour intensive method, which also requires extensive travelling. We selected an indirect method of information

need analysis for organizing CISs. This method is based on an analysis of column(s) entitled “letters to editor” in various local newspapers. Almost all the newspapers earmark some space for publishing readers’ opinion on different issues and grievances. We used three Bengali newspaper namely—Anandabazar, Bartaman and Pratidin for scanning and analysis during July 2004 — August 2004. A total of 3000 letters were scanned and 221 letters were identified as directly related to our study. The results may be tabulated as below:

Thrust Areas	Pratidin		Bartaman		Ananda Bazar Patrika		Total	%
	July 2004	August 2004	July 2004	August 2004	July 2004	August 2004		
Public Health & Safety	9	3	4	3	9	0	28	12.96
Savings/Finance/ Banking	4	3	8	2	5	4	26	12.04
Education & Training	1	6	2	5	2	4	20	9.26
Transport	0	3	5	3	6	2	19	8.80
Natural Calamity	1	6	0	2	4	1	14	6.48
Entertainment	1	1	4	2	4	2	14	6.48
Law & Order	0	2	1	3	1	7	14	6.48
Communication (Post & Telegraph)	0	2	3	0	2	2	9	4.17
Personalia	0	1	1	2	2	2	8	3.70
Power & Electricity	4	1	0	0	2	1	8	3.70
Literature	0	2	0	0	3	2	7	3.24
Festivals	1	0	0	2	3	0	6	2.78
Information Technology	1	2	0	0	3	0	6	2.78
Pension & Interest	0	2	2	2	0	0	6	2.78
Reservation and Government	0	2	0	1	0	3	6	2.78
Pollution & Environment	1	0	1	0	2	1	5	2.31
Religion	1	2	0	0	1	1	5	2.31
Agriculture	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	1.85
Weather	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	1.85
Employment	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	1.39
Family planning	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1.39
Business & Industry	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1.39
Public Distribution System	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	1.39
Total	27	37	32	31	55	34	216	100

Table 1: Analysis of Community Information Demand

The table 1 shows that Public Health & Safety occupies the top position along with other essential information for solving problems with general people such as financial information, transport, education, natural calamity etc. Public libraries should provide CISs including but not limited to the abovementioned areas in terms of the following information enabling characteristics as identified by Pettigrew [5]:

Characteristics of Community information	User's goal
Comparing	Similar to verifying
Connecting	How to find people with related interests
Describing	Services offered, cost, eligibility etc.
Directing	Information about where something is located
Explaining	In-depth, content-oriented information that explains how something works
Promoting	Want others to know about them (for jobs, contract, volunteer etc)
Relating	Information relevant to the individual's need
Trusting	Information that perceived as coming from the trusted source
Verifying	People want to keep pace with the competition, trends etc.

New Roles for Public Libraries

New roles for public libraries in the evolving networked environment are still being developed. But clearly, the *electronic* public library in the global networked environment has the potential to be a community resource center -- with the term community being defined very differently than in traditional use. These roles might be to:

- Introduce new information technologies to the community
- Demonstrate applications and uses of networking for education, lifelong learning, economic development, and a range of other applications
- Be a local access point to a range of government information resources and services
- Create, maintain, and organize electronic community information
- Provide public access interactive video conferencing for the public to conduct a range of activities including electronic commerce and interaction with state, local, and Federal government
- Equalize access such that all Victorian Public Libraries and the Internet: Results and Issues Bertot & McClure 40 members of the local community can realize the benefits from "being connected" to the global networked environment
- Provide training to community residents on how to use the Internet and interact successfully with a range of service being provided via the net
- Promote collaboration among schools, local governments, and other community groups to use the Internet

While the library can also serve as a safety net, a place of last resort to access and use the global information network, its greatest potential lies in serving as place of *first* resort to access and use the Internet. Electronic resources of all types and forms would be publicly available for those who cannot connect from the home or workplace. Librarians and educators would serve as electronic intermediaries, navigators, and instructors -- being actively involved in assisting people for the best use of network services. Parents, students, adult learners, educators and others could work interactively and inter-dependently on projects and activities that we can only begin to imagine now. The library, as a publicly supported institution, with strong local community ties, is well suited to serve in this role. A major role for public libraries is to reduce socio-economic gaps and to tap the full potential of the network and provide equal opportunity to networked services and electronic information resources.

Computerized Community Information Service

Internet is broadening the concept of community. The scope of community information is also changing rapidly as a direct consequence of it. The enhanced access is facilitating community information flow. Digital CIS enables users to search CI from anywhere at anytime. The methodology to be followed for designing public library based computerized CISs includes three major groups:

- Design of a working model of CIS for the public library system
- Access of CISs over the Internet through a seamless interactive Web interface
- Making searchable and browseable community information products on CDROM

The methodology as a whole will include following steps:

1. Thrust area determination (as discussed in previous section)
 - 1.1 Identification of potential areas of CIS through survey method
 - 1.2 Information demand survey
 - 1.21 Study and investigation of local information systems and sources
 - 1.22 Direct survey of the defined group of people in the area under study through questionnaire/interviews
 - 1.23 Indirect need analysis as reflected in the national, regional and local newspapers
2. Determination of working procedures
 - 2.1 Distributed data/information collection system
 - 2.2 Centralized processing and control
 - 2.3 Decentralized dissemination of Community Information at the point of utilization
3. Identification and collection of sources for community information on thrust areas
 - 3.1 Identification and collection of local and trans-local materials related to the thrust areas
 - 3.11 Identification of printed and non-printed materials (non-govt.)
 - 3.12 Identification of government documents of local interest
 - 3.13 Acquisition/collection of identified materials
 - 3.2 Collection of Information (required for survival and action) at local and trans-local level
 - 3.21 Design of information input sheet by using MARC 21 format for Community Information as content designators
 - 3.22 Collection of information
 - 3.23 Recording of information on input sheet
4. Organization of documents and information
 - 4.1 Organization of ephemeral documents
 - 4.2 Organization of information file for local use
 - 4.3 Compilation of information service tools
 - 4.4 Channelization of local information to the central node

5. Development of linking mechanism of Public libraries, CLICs, Local self-governments, and Government dept. concerned NGOs and Volunteers and Professional associations for an integrated community support system
6. Data structuring/ Data modeling for database creation by using MARC 21 (Community Information) format as content designer
7. Use of open source software such as Apache web server, PERL programming environment and Greenstone Digital Library package for designing web integrated CISs

The use of open source software for designing Web based CIS and CDROM based CIS includes different process and procedures. The whole array of activities involved in the development of the digital CIS may be divided into following groups and activities are explained through a schematic representation [6]:

Group I: Development of Digital Library Environment

- Building domain specific collection of digital objects related to the thrust areas of CIS
- Incorporation of MARC 21 Community Information format in the digital objects
- Installation and configuration of Apache web server in Windows platform
- Installation of PERL (Ver. 5.8.0. build 635 in Windows platform)
- Installation of GSDL (Ver. 2.40 in Windows platform)

Group II: Organizing the digital collection through GSDL

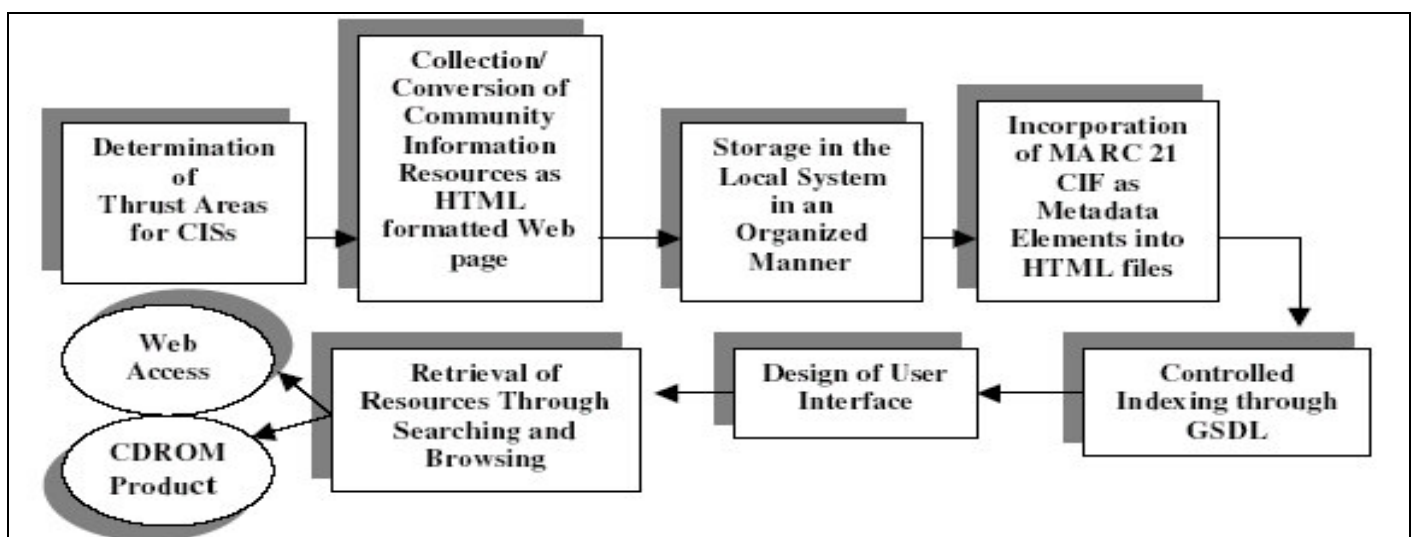
- Collection information
- Source data
- Configure Collection
- Build Collection
- View Collection
- Customization of user interface

Group III: Development of Web Access Mechanism

- Configuring the system as a server and linking server (apache) and digital collection (in GSDL) through modification of server configuration file (here httpd.conf file of apache) to provide access to the digital collection in the distributed information environment

Group IV: Development of Offline Access Mechanism

- Exporting the digital archive of CIS in CDROM for offline retrieval through stand alone PC by using a subset program of GSDL software



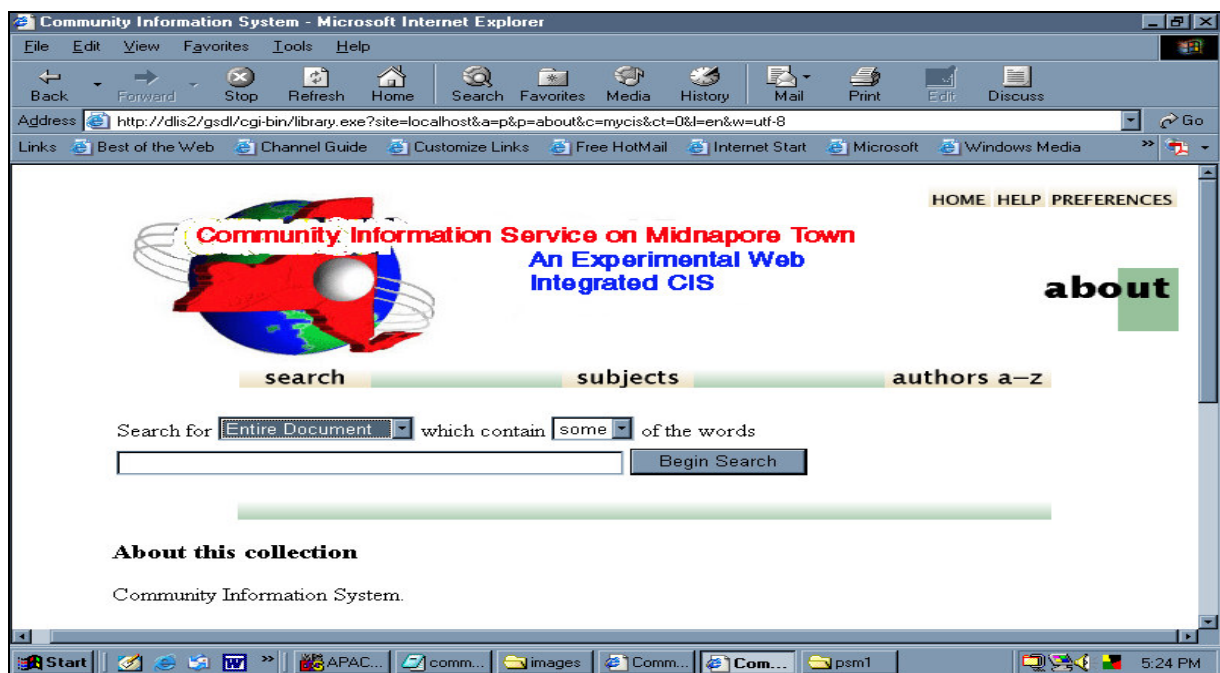
MARC 21 community information format [7] is designed to be a carrier for descriptions of non-bibliographic resources that fulfill the information needs of a community. Other available standards in this domain are CCF/F (Common Communication Format/ Factual) and GILS (Government Information Locator Service). An in-depth analysis of the all the three content designators for community information clearly indicates that MARC 21 community information format is quite comprehensive for structuring and encoding of community information. It identifies five types of community information records. These are –

- Individual A record in which the data pertain to an individual with a particular expertise
- Organization A record in which the data pertain to an organization or group
- Program or service A record in which the data pertain to an offering or activity which carries out the purposes of an organization or group
- Event A record in which the data pertain to a scheduled happening
- Other A record in which the data pertain to a kind of community resource not mentioned above

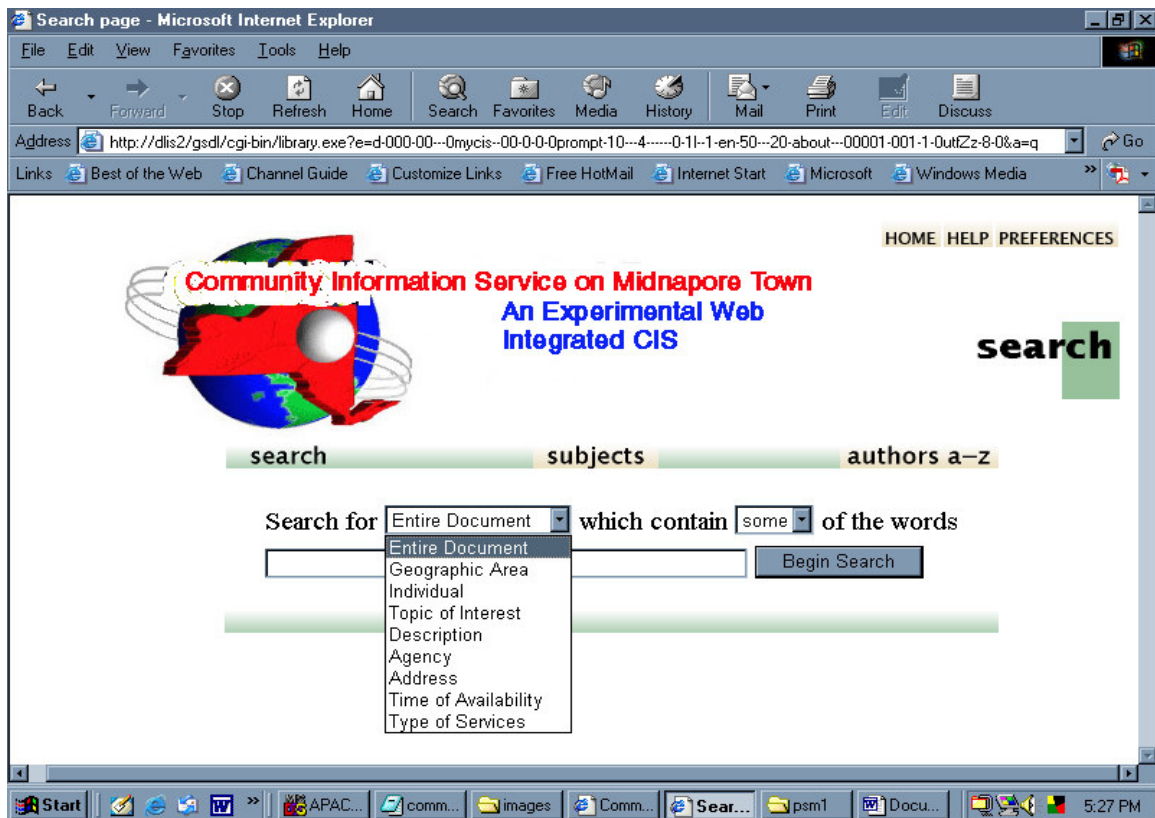
The major MARC 21 tags are given in the appendix I.

Community Information on CDROM: Midnapore Town Area

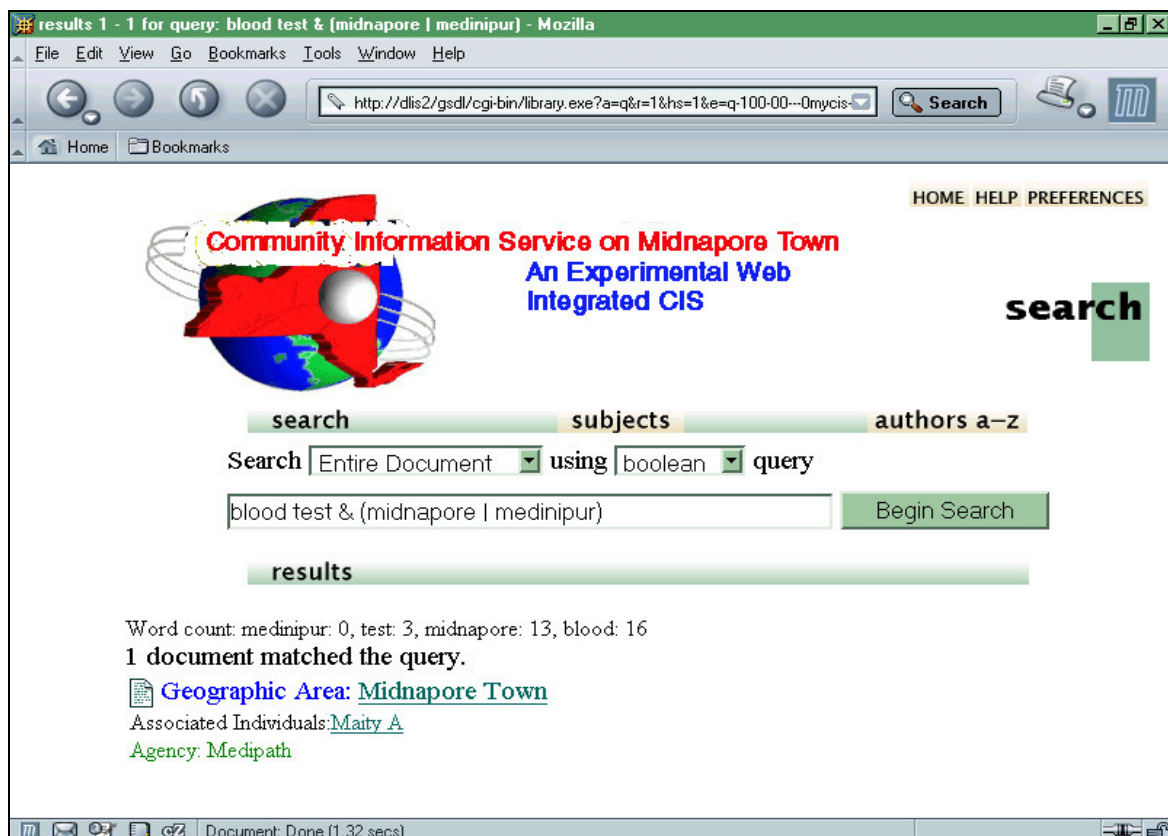
The methodology and mechanism as described in the foregoing sections are applied to prepare a searchable access mechanism for community information pertaining to Midnapore town area. It includes a total of 1000 community information records on the areas identified through the analysis of information need of the community. The unit records are converted into electronic objects as HTML formatted web pages and metadata elements, selected from MARC 21 community information format are incorporated within <head> to </head> area of HTML pages. This web integrated digital CIS is available through Internet/Intranet but finally converted to CDROM products because of the poor Internet connectivity in rural India. The CDROM product will install necessary retrieval programs and Mozilla web browser (Open source web browser) into the standalone PC. The retrieval program of GSDL will seek data from the CDROM against user queries. Community information records relevant to user's query will be presented in short format with hyperlink facility. In case of necessity user can access the full record by clicking the hyperlinks. The full text record can be saved in other formats (such as text, pdf etc.). Some screen snapshots of the web integrated CIS on Midnapore town are given here to make the process of retrieval and access clear to you.



Search may be confined to the metadata elements selected from the MARC 21 CIF.



It also supports Boolean and other advance search features like truncation , positional operators etc.



If user clicks on the hyper linked result from the set of retrieved documents, the full text may be viewed. Search terms are highlighted in the retrieved results.

untitled

Record N. 2

<i>Geographic Area Code (43)</i>	Midnapore Town
<i>Type of Program or Organizatio (73)</i>	Non-Governmental; Pathological Laboratory
<i>Individual (100)</i>	Dr. A Maity(MD)
<i>organization (110)</i>	Medipath
<i>Address (270)</i>	Mitra Compound. 262238
<i>Hour (307)</i>	8A.M-10P.M
<i>Description Note or Service (520)</i>	Blood Test ; Urine and Stool Test
<i>Subject added entries or topic (650)</i>	Pathological Lab.; Blood; Urine; Stool

Conclusion

Web integrated Community information service is an amazing strategy for fulfilling information needs online and can be used constructively for development efforts. The concept discussed in this paper is the creation of a web site based on the information from the local community, using an inexpensive mechanism and applying open source software. In implementing this kind of strategy each library has to carry out own information need survey to plan a CIS system. Further research on information needs, behavioral pattern of information seeking in rural communities and information flow (provision and usage) and exchange in rural India is essential for the establishment of successful digital community information system.

Reference

- 1 Library Association Working Party on Community Information (1980). Community information: What librraies can do. Library Association: London
- 2 Bunch, Allan (1982). Community information services: The origin, scope and development. Clive Bingley: London
- 3 Durrance, J.C. (1986). Community information services: An innovation at the beginning of its second decade. Advances in librarianship (V.13). Edoted by Wesley Simonton. Academic Press Inc.: Orlando, pp. 99-128

- 4 Coleman, Pat (1986). Community information policy and provisions. ASLIB Proceedings, 38(9),pp. 305-316
- 5 Pettigrew, K. E., Durrance, J.C and Unruh, K.T. (2002). Facilitating community information seeking using the Internet: Findings from three public library-community network systems. JASIST, 53, (II), PP. 894-903
- 6 Mukhopadhyay, P.S. (2004). Organization and dissemination of digital objects through web and CDROM: A framework for Indian libraries. In Proceedings of the International conference of Digital Libraries (ICDL 2004), V. 1, pp. 470-478. New Delhi: TERI.
- 7 Library of Congress, Network Development and MARC Standards Office (2003). MARC 21 Concise Format for Community Information. Washington: Library of Congress.

Appendix I: Encoding of Metadata in HTML formatted Community Information Resources

```

<html>
<head>
<meta name="Area" content="Midnapore Town">
<meta name="Creator" content="Bhuniya C.L.">
<meta name="Subject" mode="accumulate" content="Pathological lab.,Spandan,Ultrasonography,Cardiology">
<meta name="Description" mode="accumulate" content="ECG,X-
Ray,Ultrasonography,Blood,Stool,Urine,Cardiology,Gastroenterology,Neurology">
<meta name="Organization" content="Spandan">
<meta name="Address" mode="accumulate" content="Rabindranagar, Midnapore city, Pin:721101, Phone:263716">
<meta name="Hours" content="7.30 A.M-8P.M">
<meta name="Type" mode="accumulate" content="Non-Governmental,Pathological Laboratory">
</head>
<body>
<TABLE WIDTH="100%" BORDER=0><TR><TD WIDTH="100%"><strong>Record N.
1</strong></TD></TR></TABLE><TABLE WIDTH="100%" BORDER=0><TR><TD WIDTH="30%"
bgcolor="cyan"><I>Geographic Area Code </I>(43)</TD><TD bgcolor="pink">Midnapore Town</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>Type of Program or Organizatio </I>(73)</TD><TD
bgcolor="pink">Non-Governmental; Pathological Laboratory</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>Individual </I>(100)</TD><TD bgcolor="pink">Dr.C.L
Bhuniya</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>organization </I>(110)</TD><TD
bgcolor="pink">Spandan</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>Address </I>(270)</TD><TD bgcolor="pink">Rabindranagar,
Midnapore city, Pin:721101. 263716</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>Hour </I>(307)</TD><TD bgcolor="pink">7.30 A.M-8P.M(Closed
in thursday)</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>Description Note or Service </I>(520)</TD><TD
bgcolor="pink">ECG; X-Ray; Ultrasonography; Blood; Stool; Urine; Cardiology; Gastroenterology; Neurology
</TD></TR>
<TR><TD WIDTH="30%" bgcolor="cyan"><I>Subject added entries or topic </I>(650)</TD><TD
bgcolor="pink">Pathological lab.; Spandan; Ultrasonography; Cardiology</TD></TR>
</TABLE><P>
</body>
</html>

```

Appendix II: Major Tags of MARC 21 C.I.F.

Sl. No.	Field Name	Group and Field Range	Presently Available Fields	Scope
1	Community Information: Control Fields	001-008	001 003 005 007 008	Contain control numbers and other control and coded information that are used in processing MARC records. Each control field is identified by a field tag in the Directory and contains either a single data element or a series of fixed-length data elements identified by relative character position. Control fields contain neither indicator positions nor subfield codes.
2	Community Information: Number and Code Fields	(01X-08X) (010-084)	010 016 035 040 041 043 046 050 052 060 066 070 072 073 080 082 084	Fields 010-084 contain standard numbers, classification numbers, codes, and other data elements relating to the community information record.
3	Community Information: Primary Name Fields	(1XX) (100-111)	100 110 111	Fields 100-111 contain a name heading consisting of the primary name associated with the community information record
4	Community Information: Title and Address Fields	(2XX) (245-270)	245 246 247 270	Fields 245-270 contain titles and address information associated with community events, programs, etc.
5	Community Information: Physical Description, Hours etc. Fields	(3XX) (303-312)	303 307 311 312	Fields 303-312 contain descriptions of facilities available, meeting dates and times, and related information for the community resource. Field 303 contains information on a subordinate entity when no separate record is created for that data
6	Community Information: Series Statement Fields	(4XX) (440-440)	440	Field 440 contains description of the series of which an event is a part
7	Community Information: Note Fields	(5XX) (500-587)	500 501 505 511 520 521 522 531 536 545 546 551 570 571	Field 500-587 contain textual notes. Each note is entered in a separate 5XX field. Information that appears in the notes area on printed output or on machine display is not always recorded in a specially defined 5XX note field. Data is sometimes carried in a structured form in another field (e.g. field 307 for Hours)

			572 573 574 575 576 581 587	
8	Community Information: Subject Access Fields	(6XX) (600-658)	600 610 611 630 650 651 653 654 656 657 658	Fields 600-658 contain subject access entries and terms. Most of these fields contain entries or terms based on the lists and authority files identified in the second indicator positions (Subject Heading system/thesaurus) or in sub field \$2(Source of Heading or term). One field, field 653, contains uncontrolled subject access data. The dash(--) that precedes a subject subdivision is not carried in the MARC.
9	Community Information: Added Entry fields	(7XX) (700-740)	700 710 711 720 730 740	Fields 700-740 contain added entries that provide additional access to a community information record from name and/or titles having various relationships to the community information entity. Added entries are assigned to records for persons, corporate bodies, meetings, and publication and program title, which are not given access through subject, added entries.
10	Community Information: Location and alternate graphics fields	(8XX) (856-880)	856 880	Fields 856 and 880 are defined to record information about the location of a community information resource and the presence of alternate graphic representation of information in the MARC record.