Sorting things out

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Elizabeth R. Lorber Development Collection Librarian Library Rush University Rush Presbyterian-St. Luke elorbeer@rushu.rush.edu Medical Center: classification and its consequences. Jeffrey K. Bowker and Susan Lee Star. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1999. 377 pages $29.95 (ISBN 0-262-02461-1) Sorting Things is a sociological work that explains how people sort perceived characteristics by category and impact of this election. The authors, George K. Bowker and Susan Lee Star, describe how the use of classification affects human behavior in the direction of standardizing the physical world. Classification is a systematic classification of entities for meaningful content. The choice of how the physical world is classified depends on the human element depending on its judgment, but it also allows us to segregate undesirable qualities. Bowker and Star are analysing social and medical classification schemes to better illustrate how the use of classification affects our society. The classification of the physical world has both positive and negative consequences. The authors explain the complexities of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) by the way doctors classify medical symptoms to collect biostatistics. Unlike taxonom, there is no official classification system for medicine, so interpreting morbidity and mortality data is a problem for clinical researchers. The authors conclude that a single terminology created by physicians to standardize medical vocabulary is important if health organizations want to communicate with each other without language barriers or cultural misunderstandings. On the other hand, the authors show that the classification of the population on the basis of genealogy can affect the social, economic and political status of the person. During apartheid in South Africa, racial classification played a key role in the unfair segregation of the population on the basis of physical characteristics. The lively debate that Bowker and Star don't fully explore is the possibility of an individual classifying themselves. In the millennial census, Americans will be able to choose more than one racial category. Will there be a paradigm shift now that people can control their own classification? The concept of classification is important for an academic scholarship, and any sociologist is likely to appreciate the content of this study. Unlike the most serious academic texts, Bowker and Star write a refreshing discussion. The brief introduction accompanies each section, in addition to many scenic examples of classification systems and extensive bibliography and index. Recommended for graduates and medical library collections. We welcome your comments about this article. Close Drawer This book provides a tool to help all of us - from design systems to email users to understand and well influence infrastructure, shape our lives. JoAnne YatesProfessor Communications, Information and Research Organization, Sloan Sloan managing, MIT Mouseover for online attention data is revealing and amazingly looking at how classification systems can shape both worldviews and social interactions. What is the table of mortality of the seventeenth century (the causes of death of which include tortured in the bath, terrible and itchy); identification of South Africans during apartheid as European, Asian, coloured or black; and separating the machine from washing hands have in common? All of them are examples of classification - the forest of information infrastructure. In Sorting Things, Jeffrey K. Bowker and Susan Lee Star explore the role of categories and standards in shaping the modern world. In a clear and lively way, they explore various classification systems, including the International Classification of Diseases, the classification of medical interventions, the classification of races under apartheid in southern Africa and the classification of viruses and tuberculosis. The authors emphasize the role of invisibility in the process by which classification orders human interaction. They study how categories are made and stored invisible, and how people can change that invisibility when needed. They also study classification systems as part of a built information environment. Much like an urban historian would consider highway permits and zoning decisions to tell the story of the city, the authors review the archives of classification design to understand how decisions were made. Sorting things has a moral agenda, for each standard and category valorizes some points of view and silence the other. Standards and classifications give an advantage or suffering. Jobs are created and lost; some regions benefit from others. The way in which this choice is made and how we think about this process is the moral and political core of this work. The book is an important empirical source for understanding the construction of information infrastructure. From isBN: 9780262024617 392 p. 6 x 9 in September 1999 $35.00 X ISBN: 9780262522953 392 p. 6 x 9 in August 2000 Jeffrey K. Bowker is Professor and Professor of Operations Laboratory at the University of California, Irvine. He is a co-author (with Susan Lee Star) Sorting Things: Classification and Its Effects and author of Memory Practices in Sciences, as published by MIT Press. Susan Lee Star was Doreen Boyce's Department of Library and Informatics, University of Pittsburgh. This book provides a tool to help all of us - from developers of technical systems to email users to understand and well influence the infrastructures that shape our lives. JoAnne YatesProfessor Communications, Information and Research Organization, Sloan School of Management, MIT Sorting Things is a brilliant dissection of the fundamental aspect of social life. His analytical comparisons shed new light on the familiar problems that plague all social sciences. Howard S. BeckerUniversity of California-Santa Barbara Jeffrey K., and Susan Lee Star. Sorting things: classification and its consequences. Inside the technology. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1999. Classify this is a man Jeffrey Bowker and Susan Lee Star undertake a complex and covering classification theme in the classification and its implications. The authors argue that 1) classification is a ubiquitous human activity (human artifacts) and 2) the effects of the class influence of architecture and the torque of human life politically, socially, linguistically and cognitively. The authors provide the researched infrastructure of classification schemes in the medical and social fields, such as the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), the Classification of Intervention in Care (NIC) and racial classification in South Africa. Sitting at the crossroads of sociology of knowledge, technology, history, computer science, it is not clear exactly how Sorting Things seeks to interfere in the current literature by classification. The book is organized locally, and historical examples move thematically, not by location/place. It is therefore difficult to follow the arguments and development of classification and large-scale infrastructures, such as the 100-year development of the International Classification of Diseases in Part 1. Rather, the authors provide a methodological and polemical study of the prevalence of society classification. In their important conclusion, the authors propose the theory of classification, as it relates to the formation of social space and border infrastructure. (286) The authors argue that classification shapes relationships, shapes community practices, and signals membership in that community. Classification is also a powerful technology in that they can be invisible and natural in social and political infrastructure. As tools, classification is both material and symbolic. Contribution Method: Infrastructure inversion: recognition of the depths of interdependence of technical networks and standards and the real work of policy and knowledge production. The method of approaching the study of classification: recognition of the ubiquity of classifications, study of the materiality and texture of classifications, recognition of the uncertainty of the past, reflections on practical policy of classification and standardization, recognition of resistance to classification structures. this approach is clearly visible in thinking through biography and narrative classification, located in times, peoples, places and relationships. Classification is not just a top-down relationship, but a network of negotiations: self-categorization and standards development are part of the way to do visible work, promote a professional group and formally enter the record. An example of lists of medical interventions shows how classification can be a way to promote a professional group and organizational legitimacy. I think Frontier Objects: Categories and Their Boundaries are important for science and scientific thinking, but also understand hybridity, margin and plurality of categories - suggesting the theory of border infrastructures (rather than just deconstructing universal core narratives of classification systems) (317) Key points and definitions: Their research questions include: What work do classifications and standards do? Who's working? what happens in cases that don't fit? Classification definition: spatial, temporal or space-time segmentation of the world by successive, unique classifier principles in the functioning of mutually exclusive categories of the system is a complete classification and standards are linked to each other and part of the built information environment (5), and each of them also has a moral and ethical agenda (5). Determining the standard of a set of agreed rules for the production (text or material) of objects; The standard covers more than one community of practice (or place of activity) of temporary coverage, well in that it persists over time, the legal authorities often enforce the standards deployed to make things work together/collaboration/collaboration there is no natural right that the best standard should win (subjectivity) have inertia and difficult/expensive to change the definition of infrastructure built-in transparency coverage /scope learned within membership, communication with conventions practice of the implementation of standards built on an established basis, becomes visible when the breakdown of fixed insalations is not all at once sorting things out meaning. sorting things out classification and its consequences pdf. sorting things out classification and its consequences summary. sorting things out pdf. sorting things out quotes. sorting things out synonym. sorting things out class 6 worksheet. sorting things out class 6