ABSTRACT
Social tagging, the activity and process by which users add descriptive tags to shared, digital content, is a socio-politically significant form of indexing. It satisfies the four basic criteria of a social movement: collective challenge, common purpose, solidarity, and sustained collective action (Tarrow, 1994). Most significantly, social tagging is carried out from the bottom upwards by means of user contributions, not from the top downwards by means of authoritative rule. The adoption of an anarchist paradigm for the future study and implementation of social tagging would ensure that it is understood, maintained, and further developed as a social movement.

SOCIAL TAGGING...
1. Limits explicit guidelines and instructions.
2.半月...ing, unambiguously, and freely.
2.半月...o specify the observation of...e.
3.半月...ent of users and user histories.
4.半月...users have their say.

1. In its broadest sense, social tagging is a social movement.

2. SOCIAL TAGGING IS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Folksonomies, social collections of the meanings of tags and descriptions that are added to digital content, are often organized around a socio-political agenda. Social tagging, an example of a folksonomy, is defined as a socio-political tool and an issue of considerable socio-political consequence. While social tagging is separate from digital content in libraries, it is not isolated from digital content itself. Social tagging is defined as a social movement.

1. Collective Challenge
Social tagging interrupts, obstructs, and renders uncertain traditional indexing languages and practices. More specifically, folksonomies, created collectively by the members of the public, challenge the dominance of modernist, traditional indexing languages. In this challenge, folksonomies are largely made up of large numbers of users in libraries, social tagging is a collective challenge.

2. & 3. Common Purpose & Solidarity
Social tagging is the only available access point to non-library indexing alone. Social tagging is a tool to counterbalance the interference and censorship of any kind. Social tagging is not designed to replace traditional indexing languages. It does not control synonyms and definitions. Social tagging is a tool to ensure users to participate in the representation and reorganization of information. A common purpose is not controlled, and social tagging is a collective action.

4. Sustained Collective Action
Social tagging and the next steps for indexing. Social tagging is proof that “organization without government [is] both possible and desirable,” and that “organization without government was an everyday human activity” (Ward, 2004). Social tagging is a social movement.

3. AN ANARCHIST PARADIGM
Anarchist philosophy is in many ways a philosophically informed paradigm for the study of social tagging. It is in a philosophy that can sustain social tagging, and we are in which it is necessary, timely, and desirable. Anarchist philosophy, when applied to social tagging, is the only available access point to non-library indexing alone. Anarchist philosophy is the only available access point to non-library indexing alone. It is unusual, unexpected, unpredictable, and renders uncertain traditional indexing languages.

Social tagging is a social anarchist movement by nature, and it can remain so by nurture.

FIGURE A. SOCIAL TAGGING ON LIBRARY OPACS AS A TYPE OF INDEXING AND A SOCIAL MOVEMENT. The selection of non-politically engaged paradigms for the understanding of social tagging on library OPACS—the specific focus of this paper and the epistemological area of overlap between social tagging and social movements in Figure A—is revealed to real the full potential social tagging as a social movement.

FIGURE B. BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD ON LIBROS.COMMONS

Tennis, J. (2006). Social tagging and political opportunities. The Imaginative Conservative, 6, 7-12. Ward, C. (2004). The third pathway to power: Solidarity among a group of political outsiders. In R. Good & J. Tennis (Eds.), Social tagging: The activity and process by which users add descriptive tags to shared, digital content, is a socio-politically significant form of indexing. It satisfies the four basic criteria of a social movement: collective challenge, common purpose, solidarity, and sustained collective action (Tarrow, 1994). Most significantly, social tagging is carried out from the bottom upwards by means of user contributions, not from the top downwards by means of authoritative rule. The adoption of an anarchist paradigm for the future study and implementation of social tagging would ensure that it is understood, maintained, and further developed as a social movement.