Model Answer

B.A. (Hons.) Library Science, Sem-V, 2014-2015

Sub: Library & Information Science

Paper: Advanced Knowledge Organization: Library Classification & Cataloguing (Theory)

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Section A

1. (i). Analysed Title come under Idea plan : TRUE

(ii) E.W. Hulme coined the term 'Literary Warrant' in 1911.

(iii) In CCC, only first tw authors name came in Heading Section – FALSE.

(iv) The arrangement of ACI & PCI is : Va, V44, V44s, V:2a, t4

(v) Normative principals are the rules that control the process of classification and cataloguing.

(vi) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was Mathematician – FALSE

(vii) The new name of Journals/ Serial is Continuing Resources.

(viii) International Standard Bibliographic Description (Monograph)

(ix) Title page and its over-flow page

(x) Gap Device – Dewey Decimal Classification

Enumeration Device - Colon Classification

Retroactive Notation - Bibliographic Classification Scheme

Irreversible Notation - Universal Decimal Classification

Section – B

2. Classification Scheme & Its use:

Colon Classification was first appeared in 1933 and thereafter it develops so many basic theories in classification until the death of Ranganatahn. However after the death of Ranganathan, this scheme become outdated because of lack of revision. In contrast, DDC started its journey at 1876 and so far 23rd edition published. It is one of the most widely used classification scheme and useful for different type of libraries. Point like best features of DDC should be discussed over here along with criticism of Colon Classification. Finally, the student has to explain the merits and demerits of classification scheme both and finally explain on his/her opinion which one is best.

3. pseudonym & Its provision in CCC and AACR.

A pseudonym is a name that an author used to display in his/her literary work to hide his/her original name. The provision of pseudonym is to be explained detailed in both CCC and AACR. Students have to explain all those provisions that are available in both the code.

AACR-II explain pseudonym as a name assumed by an author to conceal or obscure his or her identity. There are four types of pseudonym AACR identified: single pseudonym, two-or-more pseudonym, both real and pseudonym name and single pseudonym for joint author.

In CCC there are 10 rules regulating the choice and form of pseudonym. A word *Pseud.* is used to explain the pseudonym in between real name and pseudonym.

4. Canon of Classification & Ideal Plane

Canon is the third level law applied in the process of library classification. The concept Ranganathan used to explain various rules and regulation that are useful in the process of classification. The first used of "Canons of library classification" by W C B Sayers then many library science professionals tried to development of Canons of library classification such as E C Richardson, H E Bliss etc. In the 1937 criticized the canons of library classification by Dr. Ranganathan in his book "Prolegomena to library classification"

Canons of the Idea Plane are:

Canons for Characteristics

Canon of Differentiation
Each characteristic used should differentiate, that is, it should give rise to at least two classes.

Canon of Concomitance
No two characteristics should be concomitant.

Canon of Relevance
Each characteristic should be relevant to the purpose of the classification.

Canon of Ascertainability
Each characteristic should be definitely ascertainable.

Canon of Permanence and unchanged, so long as there is no change in the purpose of the classification.

Canon of Relevant Sequence
The characteristics of the scheme are to be used in a sequence relevant to the purpose of the classification.

Canon of Consistency
The sequence of applying the chosen characteristics should be consistently adhered to.

Canons for Array
Canon of Exhaustiveness
The classes in any array of classes should be totally exhaustive of their common immediate universe.

Canon of Exclusiveness
The classes in an array of classes should be mutually exclusive.

Canon of Helpful Sequence
The sequence of the classes in any array should be helpful. It should be according to some convenient principle, and not arbitrary, wherever insistence on one principle does not violate other more important requirements.

Canon of Consistent Sequence
Whenever similar classes occur in different arrays, their sequences should be parallel in all such arrays, wherever insistence on such a parallel does not run counter to other more important requirements. (See Principles for Helpfulness in Array below.)

Canons for Chain
Canon of Decreasing Extension
While moving down a chain from its first link to its last link, the intension of the classes should increase, and the extension of the classes should decrease.

Canon of Modulation
A chain of classes should comprise one class of each and every order that lies between the orders of the first link and the last link of the chain.

Canons for Filiatory Sequence

Canon for Subordinate Clauses
All the subordinate classes of a class, in whatever chain they may occur, should immediately follow it, without being separated from it or among themselves by any other class.

Canon for Co-ordinate Classes
Among the classes in an array, no class with less affinity should come between two classes with greater affinity.

5. Principles of Cataloguing

The basic intension of preparing catalogue is to provide access point of a document from various angles: author, title, subject. A user can approach a document from any of these three angles. Keeping this in mind a cataloguing card is prepare to satisfy users need. Various principles that controlled the process of cataloguing are:

1. Canon of Ascertainability
2. Canon of Recall Value
3. Canon of Prepotence
4. Canon of Individualisation
5. Canon of Sought Heading
6. Canon of Context
7. Canon of Permanence
8. Canon of Currency
9. Canon of Consistence

It is important to explain all these canons with suitable examples. Additionally answering this question it is important to explain the importance of Law of Impartiality, Law of Symmetry, Law of Parsimony, Principle of Local Variation is little-bit too.

6. Phase Relation

A phase relation is the assembling together of two or more of

- subjects (Basic or Compound)
- isolate ideas (iii one and the same facet, or isolate ideas in one and the same array).

Assembling is done to express one or the other of possible relations between the components of the assembly. The result is a complex subject, complex isolate idea, or a complex array isolate idea, as the case may be. a) b)

Types of Phase Relation

There are three types of phase relation. The relation may be between

i) Two or more subjects, known as Inter-Subject Phase Relation; or
ii) Two or more isolates within one and-die same schedule of facet isolates, known as Intra-Facet Phase Relation; or
iii) Two or more isolates within one and the same array of isolates, known as Intra-A" Phase Relation.

Inter-Subject Phase Relation

In inter-subject phase relation, we notice an interaction between two subjects. Consider, for example, the following titles:
Sociology for economists

In the first example, two main classes are involved; ~ sociology and economics. The specific: subject of this title is sociology, expounded to suit the special needs of economists. In the second example, the statistical analysis is a tool subject used in managing libraries. Here, the two subjects involved are library science and statistics. '
The two compound subjects in the third example are weather forecasting from meteorology and rice cultivation from agriculture.

Intra-Facet Phase Relation

In intra-facet phase relation, we see two isolate ideas of the same facet interact to form, a complex subject, For example:

Comparative study of Buddhism and Jainism
Difference between democracy and oligarchy
Influence of aristocracy on rural folks
In the first example, the comparative study is between two religious faiths belonging to the facet religion. In the second, the study is between two isolates of the same facet type of state in political science.

Intra-Array Phase Relation

In intra-array phase relation isolate ideas belonging to the same array of a facet are in a relation with each other. Complex subjects of this type are illustrated below.

1) Comparison of rural and, urban life

2) Difference between laws relating to dacoity and theft

3) The relationship between politically handicapped and socially handicapped persons in psychology

In We examples, be relation is between isolates of the same array of a facet. In the first example, isolate ideas rural and urban belong to the same array of the facet social groups in sociology. In the second example, isolate ideas dacoity and theft belong to the same array of the facet legal entity. In the third example, isolates politically handicapped and socially handicapped belong to the same array of the facet entity.

In colon Classification six kinds of Phase relations have been recognised as given below with their indicator digits.

• General
• Bias
• Comparison
• Difference
• Tool
• Influence

After that example is needed to explain various types of phase relations.

7. Corporate Body

A corporate body is an organization or a group of people that is known by a particular name and that acts jointly. A corporate body can be responsible for the creation of the intellectual content of a work, and therefore can also be an author and chosen as the main entry for the work. Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, nonprofit enterprises, governments, government agencies, projects, programs, religious bodies, local churches, and conferences.

Enter a work emanating from one or more corporate bodies under the heading for the appropriate corporate body (main entry) if it falls into one or more of the following categories. **When in doubt do not make the corporate body a main entry**.

A.   Works of an administrative nature dealing with the corporate body itself, or its policies, procedures, finances or operations, or its officers, staff, and/or membership (e.g., directories), or its resources (e.g., catalogs, inventories)
To belong to this category, the work must deal with the body itself. The words "administrative nature" indicate works dealing with the management or conduct of the affairs of the body itself. This includes works that describe the activities of the body in general terms or for a particular time (e.g., minutes of meetings, reports of activities).
"Internal policy" is limited to policies formulated for the conduct of the affairs of the body itself. For works concerned with policies relating to topics of wider concern to a body, see category c.
B.   Some legal, governmental, and religious works of the following types: laws, administrative regulations, constitutions, court rules, treaties, court decisions, legislative hearings, religious laws, liturgical works.
C.   Works that record the collective thought of the body (e.g., reports of commissions, official statements of position on external policy).

This category is best characterized by saying that it deals with those works that present official statements of the position of a body on matters other than the affairs of the body itself.

D.   Works that report the collective activity of a conference (e.g., proceedings, collected papers), of an expedition (e.g., results of exploration, investigation), or of an event (e.g., an exhibition, fair, festival)

Art exhibitions are very seldom treated as a named event and do not usually fall into this category. They are usually given title main entry or, if they represent the holdings of a particular institution, are entered under that institution. When they represent the works of one artist, they may be entered under the artist.

1. One Corporate Body
If one corporate body is responsible for a work, enter the work under the heading for that corporate body.

2. Two or Three Corporae Bodies
Enter a work under the first named or most prominently named corporate body when two or three corporate bodies share responsibility. Make added entries for the corporate bodies.

3. More Than Three Corporate Bodies
When more than three corporate bodies share responsibility for a work, make the main entry under title, and an added entry for the first corporate body named.

Choice of Added Entries
Make corporate added entries for the following situations:

*   Second (and third) named corporate body(s) when three corporate bodies share authorship.
*   First of four or more corporate bodies sharing authorship.
*   Non-commercial publisher when it is the only possible added entry, or when it is clear that body is involved in more than publishing the item. Do not make added entries for distributors, manufacturers or commercial publishing houses.
*   Any corporate body appearing prominently on the item that is clearly involved in the intellectual content of the work. Sponsors and corporate names at head of title are likely added entries.

8. ISBN/ISSN:

An ISBN is an International Standard Book Number. ISBNs were 10 digits in length up to the end of December 2006, but since 1 January 2007 they now always consist of 13 digits. ISBNs are calculated using a specific mathematical formula and include a check digit to validate the number.

Each ISBN consists of 5 elements with each section being separated by spaces or hyphens. Three of the five elements may be of varying length:

*   **Prefix element** – currently this can only be either 978 or 979. It is always 3 digits in length
*   **Registration group element** – this identifies the particular country, geographical region, or language area participating in the ISBN system. This element may be between 1 and 5 digits in length
*   **Registrant element** - this identifies the particular publisher or imprint. This may be up to 7 digits in length
*   **Publication element** – this identifies the particular edition and format of a specific title. This may be up to 6 digits in length
*   **Check digit** – this is always the final single digit that mathematically validates the rest of the number. It is calculated using a Modulus 10 system with alternate weights of 1 and 3.

SBNs are assigned to text-based monographic publications (i.e. one-off publications rather than journals, newspapers, or other types of serials).

Any book made publicly available, whether for sale or on a gratis basis, can be identified by ISBN.

In addition, individual sections (such as chapters) of books or issues or articles from journals, periodicals or serials that are made available separately may also use the ISBN as an identifier.

With regard to the various media available, it is of no importance in what form the content is documented and distributed; however, each different product form (e.g. paperback, EPUB, .pdf) should be identified separately.

Who should apply for ISBN?

It is always the publisher of the book who should apply for the ISBN. For the purposes of ISBN, the publisher is the group, organisation, company or individual who is responsible for initiating the production of a publication. Normally, it is also the person or body who bears the cost and financial risk in making a product available. It is not normally the printer, but it can be the author of the book if the author has chosen to publish their book themselves.

In a number of countries there is detailed legislation regarding publishing so contact your **national ISBN agency** in good time for advice.

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) :

ISSN is a worldwide identification code used by publishers, suppliers, libraries, information services, bar coding systems, union catalogues, etc. for citation and retrieval of serials such as Journals, Newspapers, Newsletters, Directories, Yearbooks, Annual Reports & Monograph series, etc. The benefits include international publicity and recognition of the serial by automatic inclusion in the International Serials Directory Database.

ISSN International Centre is a network with its Headquarters at Paris. National Science Library (NSL) is the national centre in India of ISSN international centre for assigning ISSN to serials published in India.

Why ISSN?

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