

AU-6407
B.Lib.Inf.Sc. (First Semester) Examination 2014
Knowledge Organization
Paper : Second

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Section A

Short Answer Question:

1. i. Uniform Title
- ii. False
- iii. Paris
- iv. A cataloguing service developed by Library of Congress towards an attempt for developing union catalogue of printed materials.
- v. Chapter 5 → Music, Chapter 12 → Serials, Chapter 4 → Manuscript, Chapter 6 → Sound Recording
- vi. Array means coordinate class and chain means subordinate class
- vii. Cataloguing Cabinet
- viii. Bold
- ix. False
- x. National Programme for Acquisition and Cataloguing

Section B

Answer: Q.2

CLASSIFICATION

We shall start with the concept denoted by the term 'Classification'. Classification can be of:

1. Concrete materials;
2. Percepts-that is, facts of sensory experience;
3. Facts as recorded in Meta Documents-that is, direct instrument records of natural and social phenomena unmediated by human mind;
4. Concepts-that is, facts of intellectual experience;
5. Concrete concepts-that is, concepts having concrete materials outside the mind as their correlates;
6. Abstract concepts-that is, concepts not having concrete materials outside the mind as their correlates;
7. Mystic and spiritual experience-that is, trans-intellectual experience; and
8. Combinations of any of these.

Need

. Classification has essential part to play especially in assisting in the search process. By classifying things into different segments it enables us to retrieve things or information that we needed to look for, without the risk of too much time consuming in retrieving that particular things or information. Nowadays classification is widely adopted and is considered as very important to several organization of information management. Library is one of common organization who adopts classification. In library usually books arranged in general section such as 'languages', 'education', 'history', 'business', 'travel' and so on. Such an arrangement is used for reader's

benefit when they wanted to search for particular book. Without classification it is impractical to search library shelf one by one while reader only wanted to look for certain subject or topic, and there were many of them especially in big library like state library where millions of books is available.

Knowledge Classification Vs Library/Book Classification

Knowledge Classification: A classification used for any branch of knowledge, but which cannot be adapted for classifying books until a generalia class, form classes and divisions, a notation, and an index have been added.

Book Classification: A general term covering bibliographical classification. Mostly refers to library classification for arrangements of books and documents on the shelves. Usually a board board classification.

Difference between Knowledge classification and book classifications are listed below:

Knowledge Classification	Library/Book Classification
It arranges knowledge on the basis of evaluating and classified thoughts, ideas and concepts for universal purpose.	It arranges expression of the knowledge.
It represents adequately the field of human learning.	Expression preserved in written records, documents with specific purpose.
It is based on preconceived ideas, essentially superficial.	It provides adequate subject approach to the existing collection.
Knowledge classification is multidimensional.	It has to be one dimensional from left to right along the shelf.
Reality cannot be classified, only our knowledge of it exists as expressed thoughts.	It is a convenient device for location of known workers.
The terms which are un-linear, must be set down before classification can be made.	Book classification can be constructed by producing helpful arrangement and based on the 'order of nature'.
It is mental planning of the thought (subject).	It is a transcribing of thoughts in subjects.
It consists of main branch of universe of knowledge.	It consists of terms of the knowledge.
It is human mental faculty.	It contains words and phrases used for human mental faculties.
It is homogeneous region of the universe of knowledge.	It is a first array of schemes and each term of array makes a great area of knowledge.
It is based on personal theories and a new doctrine might upset.	It is based on systems and new doctrines facilitate the way of book classification.

Answer of Q. 3:

Subject headings are the headings chosen for assigning subject of the document. A document may have multi-facet subject emphasize, therefore, subject heading may also be multiple.

Subject heading in cataloguing are derived by using Subject heading list. There are two popular subject heading lists are: Sear's List of Subject Headings and Library of Congress Subject Headings. Among the two any of the headings are quite useful and suitable. For academic libraries, however, Sears list of subject headings are widely used. Here we have to explain the characteristics of SLSH and explain its use with suitable example.

Answer of Q. 4:

Phase means relation of a subject with other one. Ranganathan identified 6 types of phase in three levels: Phase, facet, array. Six types of phases are general, bias, comparison, difference, influence and tool. Among them in CC6th ed contains five phase except phase tool. Basically phase relation are used to derived complex subject class number. It will be better to explain different levels of phase alongwith different degree of phase with suitable table and examples.

Answer of Q. 5:

Students have to explain different entries of CCC and AAC-II here with a structure and example.
CCC: Main Entry, Book Index entry, Class Index Entry, CRIE and CRE,
AACR II: Main Entry, Added entry, Reference entry

Answer of Q. 6:

ISBD (CR): International Standard Bibliographic Description (Continuing Resources)

A MARC 21 format is a set of codes and content designators defined for encoding a particular type of machine-readable record. The MARC 21 formats as a group serve as a vehicle for authority, bibliographic, classification, community information, and holdings data of all types. These formats are intended to be communication formats and are primarily designed to provide specifications for the exchange of information between systems. The following description of design principles repeats, in some cases, information given elsewhere in the Record Structure section, but is given again for completeness.

Content Designation:

The purpose of content designation is to identify and characterize the data elements which comprise a MARC record with sufficient precision to support manipulation of the data for a variety of functions. The MARC 21 formats have attempted to preserve consistency of content designation across formats where this is appropriate.

The MARC 21 content designation supports the sorting of data only to a limited extent. In general, sorting must be accomplished through the application of external algorithms to the data.

The MARC 21 formats provide for using content designation, e.g., tag values or indicators, to specify recommended display constants. A display constant is a term, phrase, and/or spacing or punctuation convention that may be system generated under prescribed circumstances to make a visual presentation of data in a record more meaningful to a user. The display constant text is not carried in the data, but may be supplied for display by the processing system.

Variable Fields and Tags:

The data in a MARC 21 record is organized into fields, each identified by a three-character tag. Although ANSI Z39.2 and ISO 2709 allow both alphabetic and numeric characters, MARC 21 formats use only numeric tags. The tag is stored in the directory entry for the field, not in the field itself. Variable field tags are defined in blocks according to the first character of the tag, which, with some exceptions, identifies the general function of the field's data within a record. The type of information in the field is identified by the remainder of the tag. The meaning of these blocks depends upon the type of record.

The *bibliographic* format blocks are:

0XX	Control information, numbers, and codes
1XX	Main entry
2XX	Titles and title paragraph (title, edition, imprint)
3XX	Physical description, etc.
4XX	Series statements
5XX	Notes
6XX	Subject access fields
7XX	Added entries other than subject or series; linking fields
8XX	Series added entries; location, and alternate graphics
9XX	Reserved for local implementation

Note Fields:

Rules have been developed for the MARC 21 formats that guide when a separate field should be defined for note data and when the data should be included in a general note field.

For the MARC 21 *bibliographic* format, a specific 5XX note field is defined when at least one of the following is true:

1. Categorical indexing or retrieval is required on the data defined for the note. The note is used for structured access purposes but does not have the nature of a controlled access point.
2. Special manipulation of that specific category of data is a routine requirement. Such manipulation includes special print or display formatting or selection or suppression from display or printed product.
3. Specialized structuring of information for reasons other than those given above, e.g., to support particular standards of data content when they cannot be supported in existing fields.

For the MARC 21 *authority* format, the specifications for notes are covered in the following two conditions:

1. A specific note field is needed when special manipulation of that specific category of data is a routine requirement. Such manipulation includes special print or display formatting or selection or suppression from display or printed product.
2. Multiple notes are generally not established to accommodate the same type of information for different types of authorities. Notes are thus not differentiated by or limited to subject, name, or series if the same information applies to more than one type.

Local Fields:

Certain tags have been reserved for local implementation. The MARC 21 formats specify no structure or meaning for local fields. Communication of such fields between systems is governed by mutual agreements on the content and content designation of the fields communicated.

In general, any tag containing the character 9 is reserved for local implementation within the block structure. Specifically the 9XX block is reserved for local implementation as indicated above. The historical development of the MARC 21 formats has left one exception to this general principle: field 490 (Series Statement) in the bibliographic format. There are several obsolete fields with tags containing the character 9, (e.g., 009 (Physical Description Fixed-Field for Archival Collection) and 039 (Level of Bibliographic Control and Coding Detail)).

The indicator value 9 and subfield 9 are also reserved for local implementation.

Answer Q. 7:

A pseudonym is a name that someone--often a writer--uses instead of their real name. The real name of Dr. Seuss was Theodore Seuss Geisel. Mark Twain was a pseudonym for the writer Samuel Clemens.

A near synonym of pseudonym is pen name. Similarly, an allonym is the name of an important person in history that is taken by a writer as a pseudonym. Some of Shakespeare's plays might have been written by other writers using an allonym. If an actor uses a fake name, it is usually called a stage name. And there's no fancy work for nickname--it's just what your family and friends call you.

Students have to explain Cataloguing according to S.R. Ranganathan's Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) as discussed in chapter Personal name in detail with examples. It will be useful if the students can explain different forms of Indian names of different regions.