B.A.(HONS.) (Sixth Semester) Examination, 2015-16
Advance Knowledge Organization Library Classification & Cataloguing (Theory)
PAPER - II
Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 60

Model Answer
Prepared by

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(Section-A)

Question 1: **Objective Type Questions:**

Answer:
  I.   Freely Faceted Scheme
  II.   5
  III. Subject Device
  IV.   Sur Name of the Author
  V.   ; (Semi Colon)
  VI.   Classified Catalogue Code
  VII. Library of Congress Subject Heading
  VIII. International Standard Book Number
  IX.   Alphabetical Catalogue
  X.   Digital Object Identifier

Section-B

Question 2: Describe various types of phase relation with suitable examples.

Answer. The assembling together of two or more subject, it may be compound or complex in nature called phase relation.
  I.   Intra Subject Phase Relation
  II. Intra Facet Phase Relation
  III. Intra Array Phase Relation

S.No.	Types of Relation	Intra Subject	Intra Facet	Intra Array
1.	General	0a	0j	0t
2.	Bias	0b	0k	0u
3.	Comparision	0c	0m	0v
4.	Difference	0d	0n	0w
5.	Tool	0e	0p	0x
6.	Influence	0g	0r	0y

Examples: General: Religion and Philosophy (Q 0a R)
          Bias   : Religion for Philosophy   (Q 0b R)
          Comparison: Comparison between Religion & Philosophy (Q 0c R)

Difference   : Difference between Religion and Philosophy (Q 0d R)
Tool   : Use of Religion for Philosophy (Q 0e R)
Influence   : Religion influenced to Philosophy (R 0g Q)

Question No.3 State the various canon of cataloguing with suitable examples.

 Answer: Introduction:
            Types of Canon:
            Explanation:
            Conclusion:

Question No.4 Describe the salient features of DDC.

Answer:

S.No.	Description	DDC
1.	Divisor of Schedule	Melvil Dewey
2.	Year of First Inception	1976
3.	Available Latest Edition	23rd Edition
4.	Total Volume	4 Vol., 3 Part
5.	Language Available	English
6.	Structure of Schedule	Book one consist with common table but during preparation of class no. user always refer schedule, it is Part II & Part III. This indicates DDC does not have any theory for preparing class no. only some workout example are available in term as of theory in Relative Index
7.	Nature of Classification Scheme	Almost Enumerative
8.	Notation	Pure
9.	Structure of Subject	Broadly divided in 10 division and then each 10 division further divided into 100 subdivisions. Basically it follows inverted Baconian Concept for subject arrangement.Subject are mostly arrange on the basis of Evaluationary Sequence.
10.	Nature of Subject	Mostly readymade

11.	Species of Notation	Indo-Arabic numerals for division and subdivision.
		compound subject are given *(continued from previous)*
12.	Theory, Rule etc.	Does not follow any postulate and principle. In this scheme class no. are under extensive.
13.	Arrangement of Concept	Concepts are arranged decimally on the basis of development of subject and ideas.
14.	Revision	Presently this schedule is review by Lake Placit Clum NewYork. Online edition is also available.
15.	Index	It gives Subject Index and is relative in nature.

Question **5.Explain the five fundamental categories in detail.**

Answer: This formula states that every isolate in every facet is a manifestation of one of five fundamental categories, personality, matter, energy, space, and time. Personality is the distinguishing characteristic of a subject. Matter is the physical material of which a subject may be composed.

Fundamental Categories Main Class [P] ; [M] : [E] [S] [T]

Personality [P] The Personality facet indicates the core point of theᴠ subject at hand. Characteristics of main class. Comma (,) is Connecting symbol for personality. Use of personality in different main classes according toᴠ their facet formula and specific rules.

Matter [M] The Matter facet typically deals with some concreteᴠ object, typically inanimate. Matter are basically material, property and things.Semicolon (;) is the connecting symbol for the matter. Use of matter only in few main classes such asᴠ Library science, Biology, Fine arts etc.

Energy: The energy facet indicates to actions, problems or work efficiency. This could be persons, objects or any entity actingᴠ alone or with another. This could include conceptual or intellectual entitiesᴠ as well. The connecting symbol for energy is colon (:).

Space: Space facet indicates to geographical area such as nation, state, city. Space isolate gave on the page no for different areas. Use of space in few main classes for [P] such as History, Law. Dot (.) is Connecting symbol for space.

Time: We can easily understand to time facet. To the time facet given a chapter time isolateᴠ on the page no. 2.7 In the colon. In the time isolate, time period can be dividedᴠ in millennium, decade, year etc. Use of time in different main class according to their rules. The connecting symbol for time is singleᴠ inverted comma (').

Question **6. Define the term Non-Print Document. Write a short note on Non-Print Resource.**

Answer. Non-Print material

These include:

Electronic books

Electronic journals

Electronic images

Audiovisual materials

Electronic texts/records (full text from the internet) etc

Library management systems (ADLIB software)

Preseving e-materials:

1.Servers: eg library softwares

2.CD-ROMS,floppy and flash disks(soft copies)

3.Hard disks

4.Audio and video tapes

Methodology: 1. Software (programs) Creating backups, passwords, firewalls,antivirus protection, data encryption, 2.Hardware control temperature, off-site storage, general cleanlyness, knowledge updates (through training to keep track of technology change)

Print Materials (Paper based)

These include: All printed materials e.g. books, maps, journals, photos, newspapers etc.

Presevation: 1.Hardcovers (books) 2.Binding 3.Conducive environment 4.Archiving

Question **7. Write an essay on recent trends in library classification and cataloguing.**
Answer:
Library Classification Trends in the 21st Century traces development in and around library classification as reported in literature published in the first decade of the 21st century. It reviews literature published on various aspects of library classification, including modern applications of classification such as internet resource discovery, automatic book classification. In this series of papers on cataloging and classification and related matters, the authors have tried to adhere to the purpose of Library Trends, to recapitulate evaluatively current thought and practice, and to single out ideas and procedures which hold potentialities for future improvement. Some have been more historical than others, but since this is the first issue of the journal devoted exclusively to the topic in question, the editor has encouraged a backward look. Because cataloguing and classification result in large and complex records and systems, which are expensive to change, it is difficult for many librarians to move rapidly in the acceptance of proposals which modify drastically current rules or practice. The historical background, therefore, is pivotal.
The following papers as a group raise many unsolved problems of cataloguing and classification. Administrators of large libraries particularly, since they face more complicated situations than occur in smaller units, are beginning to take stock of current conditions so that plans may be worked out for the future. Temporary solutions to remove momentary pressures in a local library situation may be one way

of proceeding, but they might well be studied in relation to the national problem of cataloguing. This area of librarianship requires the attention of all thinking members of the profession.

Question 8: **Discuss the features of SLSH in detail.**

Answer: Minnie Earl Sears (17 November 1873 – 28 November 1933) formulated the **Sears Subject Headings**, a simplification of the Library of Congress Subject Headings. In 1999,*American Libraries* named her one of the "100 Most Important Leaders We Had in the 20th Century".

Sears was a native of Lafayette, Indiana, and was awarded a B.Sc. from Purdue University at age 18, the youngest graduate in her class. She received an M.Sc in 1893. In 1900 the University of Illinois awarded to her a Bachelor of Library Science degree.

Sears had a long career as a cataloguer and bibliographer at a variety of libraries (Bryn Mawr College, University of Minnesota, New York Public Library), before she joined the publishing company H. W. Wilson Company in 1923 to publish her *List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries*. The book provides a list of subject headings for small libraries to use in lieu of Library of Congress Subject Headings. Library of Congress headings are often not as useful for small libraries because they are too detailed. Sears' *List of Subject Headings* also offers small libraries guidance on how to create their own new subject headings consistently when necessary.

In order to create her subject headings, Sears consulted small and medium-sized libraries throughout the country to discern patterns of usage. She then developed her own system, based in part on the Library of Congress Subject Headings, but with a simplified subject vocabulary. In Sears' system, common terms are much preferred over scientific and technical terms. Her system also allowed individual libraries the authority to create their own subject headings. The Sears model is not meant to serve as a standardized bridge for union catalogs, but rather as a model "for the creation of headings as needed".

Like the Library of Congress Subject Headings, Sears' system is a subject list arranged in alphabetical order, making use of overarching subject categories and hierarchical subject subdivisions. However, Sears' headings favor natural language. Her headings make use of only four types of headings: topical, form, geographic, and proper names. She also tended to convert inverted headings into direct entries.

In the third edition of the book (1933), Ms. Sears added a section called, "Practical Suggestions for the Beginner in Subject Heading Work". These "Principles of the Sears List" were eventually published as a separate document and became a widely used teaching tool for library schools. In subsequent editions of the List, Sears' subject headings were also linked to appropriate Dewey Decimal Classification numbers.