

CATALOGUE CODE



**MLIS
II-SEMESTER
UNIT-2**

**DR. MADHU PATEL
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE,
MAHATMA GANDHI CENTRAL UNIVERSITY,
MOTIHARI, BIHAR
EMAIL: MADHUPATEL@MGCUB.AC.IN**

In this presentation we will be able to understand....



- ✓ Meaning of Catalogue, Library Catalogue and Catalogue Code.
- ✓ About Seymour Lubetzky.
- ✓ Contribution of Lubetzky for Development of Cataloguing Code.
- ✓ Contribution of Paris Principles for Development of Cataloguing Code.
- ✓ Online Catalogue.
- ✓ OPAC.

Catalogue



- **Meaning:**

The word catalogue has been derived from a Greek phrase Katy and Logos. Kate means ‘by’ or ‘according to’ and Logos means ‘words’ or ‘order’. Thus, the words forms the meaning of the catalogue “Arrangement of entries (words) according to some definite plan.

Library Catalogue



- A **library catalogue** is a register or list of all document/reading material (e.g. journals, books, manuscripts, magazines, articles, newspaper, CDs etc.) found in a library.
- Library catalogue has been developed for the use of users in identifying reading material in which he/she is interested as well as library staff who helps the users.

Catalogue Code



- Catalogue Code is a set of some specific rules.

The catalogue code means a set of rules with defined terminology designed for cataloguing purposes and rules means single provision to carry out cataloguing work.

Definitions of Catalogue Code:



According to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, “Library catalogue in an ancient library tool. But catalogue code of a rigorous kind is of recent origin. It first attained rigour in stray local codes i.e. in individual libraries. Now it is attaining regour in national codes. An international code is yet to be established”.

Seymour Lubetzky



About :

- Seymour Lubetzky born in April 28, 1898.
- He was a prominent librarian and major cataloguing theorist.
- Cataloging Rules and Principles and Principles of Cataloging published in 1953, are the most significant influences in the field of Library science.
- He developed a rationalized approach to catalog code design.

Contribution of Seymour Lubetzky for Development of Cataloguing Code



- In a conference, held at Los Angeles in 1977, Lubetzky said that ‘The Catalog in the Age of Technological Change : The catalogue has to tell you more than what you ask for.... The answer of a good catalogue is not to say yes or no, but ... to tell (*the user*) that the library has (*the item*) in so many editions and translations, and you have your choice’.

Continue...



- Lubetzky's criticism against the codification of cataloguing rules that... they (*codification of cataloguing*) rules were full of complexities, redundancy, inconsistency and unnecessary elaboration, which was widely welcomed by the library Associations.
- In the year 1956 Lubetzky was appointed as a chairman of the committee and in 1960 he published first draft, under the title 'Code of Cataloguing Rules: Author and Title Entry'.

Continue...



- One of the main effort of Semour Lubetzky was that he edited AACR-1 (1967) from 1956-62, which was prepared by the ALA, The Library of Congress, The Library Association (London) & The Canadian Library Association. In the year 1962, due to difference of opinion on rules for institution, he resigned from the post and after that Mr. C. Sumner Spalding completed the work of AACR-1 from 1962-65.

Paris Principles for Development of Cataloguing Code

- In October 1961, the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP) was held in Paris .
- Statements of principles were adopted and accepted in whole or part by delegations from 53 countries and 12 international organizations.
- These principles played a vital role for the development of Cataloguing Code.

Continue...

- The Report of the ICCP was issued in 1963.
- The conference was on Lubetzky's 1960 code and after the conference, the objectives of Lubetzky and Cutter were restated.
- The significance of the Report of ICCP lies in its approval of corporate entry.
- The new cataloguing code AACR-1 appeared in 1967, which was based on the Statement of Principles of ICCP 1963.

Online Catalogue

- MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing) Standards developed in 1960s.
- Online cataloguing become possible by the use of Dynix software which was developed in 1983.
- On of the largest library catalog in the world is the WorldCat.org.

OPAC



- OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) : It is a Library catalogue which is available online.
- In other words OPAC is an online database reading material of a library collection.
- By the use of OPAC users can easily access the reading materials which they need.
- OPAC act as an connecter between users and their documents.

References and Further Readings:



- Bakewell, K.G.B. (1974). A manual of cataloguing. Oxford: Pergamon Press, Chap. 2&3.
- Hanson, Eugene R. and Daily, Jay E. Catalogues and cataloguing. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, V. 4. ,P 242-305.
- Osborn, A.D. (1950). The crisis in cataloguing *Library Quarterly*, 20, 147-150.
- S. R. Ranganathan (1961). International Conference on Cataloguing, 1961, *Annals of Library Science* 8. 19–25.
- Wright, Wyllise (1976). The AACR: a historical perspective *LRTS*, 20 (1), 36-48.
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_catalog
- <http://www.ifla.org/en/publications/statement-of-international-cataloguing-principles>.