A Comparative Study between AACR II and RDA

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19 වන ශතවර්ෂයේ දී ගුටන්බර්ග් විසින් මුද්‍රණ යන්ත්‍රය හඳුන්වාදීමත් සමග, තොරතුරු ලෝකය පුරා ඉතා සීඝ්‍රයෙන් ව්‍යාප්ත වන්නට විය. 21 වන සියවස වන විට මුද්‍රිත, අමුද්‍රිත, මාර්ගගත සහ මාර්ගගත නොවන ආදි වශයෙන් බිහිව ව්‍යාප්ත වූ තොරතුරු මූලාශ්‍රය හෙවත් දැනුම අඩංගු සම්පත් ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කරගැනීම පුස්තකාලවලට අසීරු කර්තව්‍යයක් විය. එසේ ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණය කරගන්නා පුස්තකාල ද්‍රව්‍යයන් සඳහා නිවැරදි හා කාර්යක්ෂම ප්‍රවේශයක් ලබා දීමට ද පුස්තකාලවලට සිදු විය. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස පුස්තකාල සුචිකරණය බිහි විය. පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන්, පුස්තකාල සේවකයන් සහ පුස්තකාල හා සම්බන්ධ විවිධ සංවිධාන විසින් කාලෝචිතව විවිධ පුස්තකාල සුචිකරණ ප්‍රමිති හෙවත් සුචිකරණ නීති හඳුන්වා දෙන ලදි. ඒ අනුව ඇන්තනි පැනිසිගේ නීති සංග්‍රහය, චාර්ල්ස් සී. ජේවෙට්ගේ (Charls C. Jewett) නීති සංග්‍රහය, චාර්ල්ස් එම් කටර්ගේ (Charls Ammi Cutter) නීති සංග්‍රහය, පර්සියානු නීති සංග්‍රහය, වතිකානු නීති සංග්‍රහය, වර්ගීකෘත සුචියක් සඳහා වූ නීති සංග්‍රහය, ඇංග්ලෝ ඇමරිකානු සුචිකරණ නීති සංග්‍රහය (1908), ඇමරිකානු පුස්තකාල සංගමයේ කෙටුම් පත, ඇමරිකානු පුස්තකාල සංගමයේ නීති සංග්‍රහය (1949), කොංග්‍රස් පුස්තකාලයීය නීති සංග්‍රහය, ඇංග්ලෝ - ඇමරිකානු සුචිකරණ නීති සංග්‍රහය-I, ඇංග්ලෝ - ඇමරිකානු සුචිකරණ නීති සංග්‍රහය-II යන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රමුඛ වේ. තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණයේ නවීන දියුණුවට අනුවර්තනය වීමට ද පුස්තකාලයට සිදු විය. ඒ අනුව පුස්තකාල ස්වයංක්‍රියකරණයට ලක්විය යුතු විය. එහෙයින් සම්ප්‍රදායික අත්හුරු ක්‍රමයට පැවති පුස්තකාල සූචිය පසුව මාර්ගගත පොදු ප්‍රවේශන සූචිය (Online Public Access Catalogue) ලෙස සංවර්ධනය කරන ලදි. සුචිකරණ ප්‍රමිතීන්ගේ සංවර්ධනීයතම අවස්ථාවක් ලෙස සම්පත් විස්තරකරණය හා ප්‍රවේශය

(**RDA: Resource Description and Access**) බිහි විය. ඒ අනුව උක්ත පුස්තකාල ප්‍රමිතීන් අතුරින් ඇමරිකානු සුචිකරණ නීති සංග්‍රහය II සහ සම්පත් විස්තරකරණය හා ප්‍රවේශය (RDA) යන ප්‍රමිති දෙක පිළිබඳ සන්සන්දනාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක් මෙමගින් සිදු කරනු ලැබේ.

යතුරුපද: සුචිකරණ ප්‍රමිති, ග්‍රන්ථවිඥාපන පාලනය, පුස්තකාල සුචිකරණය, තොරතුරු කළමණාකරණය

Keywords: (Cataloging Standards, Bibliographic Control, Library Cataloging, Information Management)

Introduction

With the explosion of information in the world with the introducing of printing machine by Gutenberg in 19th century, information was distributed in several moods of materials. By the 21st century, Information sources are made by varied natures and materials and resources. At the beginning, information was generated as printed mood. But later, printed and non-printed information resources were generated along with online and offline information resources as well. Earlier libraries were limited for printed information resources or collections. But a vast number of information resources were produced in the world and libraries had to acquire those resources. When libraries acquire those resources, it was very necessary to make individual instant access for all that acquired information resources to conduct a useful library service. As a result of that, cataloging methods and rules (card catalogue, printed catalogue etc.) were introduced timely by librarians, library workers and related organizations. Libraries had to face the changing of the modern world. ICT has invaded every industry in the world. Because of dealing with ICT, libraries have to be automated. When libraries are being automated, catalog was changed into Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). In the history, cataloging many initiatives and making changes and cataloging standards were done by librarians and people of the field and related organizations. Among those standards Anglo American Cataloging Rules - 2 and Resource Description and Access are focused for this study.

Objective

The object of this study is studying Both AACR2 and RDA bibliographic standards comparatively. With regard to that, a very brief introduction for AACR and RDA is done including basic information. Further, Scope, Structure, Categorization of Resources, Level of description, Sources of information of both standards are discovered comparatively.

Methodology

This study is based on the field of Library Cataloging. It refers to the primary and secondary sources regarding Library Cataloging and Bibliographic Standards while doing a limited literature survey presenting tables where necessary and suitably.

AACR-1 (1967)

AACR-1 is the result for British and American libraries, of 35 years of activity in the codification of cataloging rules. AACR-1, based on the "Statement of Principles" adopted by the ICCP in 1961 with certain significant departures, was prepared by the ALA, The Library of Congress, The Library Association (London) & The Canadian Library Association. from 1956 to 1962, It was edited by Semour Lubetzky. Later on, due to difference of opinion on rules for institution, he resigned. Thereafter, in 1962-1965, Mr. C Sumner Spalding completed the work. British text has 216 rules while American text 226 rules. It can be called as multi-national code. AACR-1 includes rules for author/title main entry headings, added entry headings and references, uniform titles for both title and author entry, description, and all these in relation to any forms, including three dimensional ones.

AACR-2 (1978)

The increasing mechanization in cataloguing, the growth of centralized and cooperative bibliographic services and networks, introduction of several new media, all these have necessitated a revised code of AACR. AACR-2 is prepared by ALA, The British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, The Library Association, and the Library of Congress and is edited by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler to provide for international interest in AACR by facilitating its use in countries other than the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. AACR-2 based on ISBD is an attempt towards international catalogue code. AACR-2 is an improvement over AACR-1. Provision of 3 level of description makes it useful for all types of libraries.

AACR-2R (1988 Revision and 2002 Revision)

AACR-2 has been updated by occasional amendments and was significantly revised in 1988 and 2002. These revised editions are known as AACR-2R (2nd edition, 1988 revision and 2nd edition, 2002 revision) respectively. The 2002 revision included substantial changes to sections for nonbook materials. Annual updates started in 2003. But it ceased in 2005.

RDA: Resource Description and Access

Resource Description and Access (RDA) is a new standard for bibliographic description. It is the successor of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2). RDA provides a flexible framework for describing all resources - analog and digital, data that is readily adaptable to new and emerging database structures, data that is compatible with existing records in online library catalogs (Resource Description and Access (RDA), n.d.). The International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR was held by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC) in Toronto in 1997 to look at future directions for the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. That conference could identify some problem in AACR2 considering future cataloging needs. Those problems were based on consideration of FRBR, content versus carrier, internationalization, cataloging in digital world, seriality etc. upon this requirements JSC distributed a full first draft of Part I of the code In December 2004. There were many surprising comments for that draft. With the effect of comments, all parts of bibliographic universe were supposed to be called in term of Recourse. They decided that a new standard designed for the digital environment was more appropriate. Because of that, AACR2 was changed as RDA: Resource Description and Access. Mainly RDA is based on three principles.

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)

Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles

A conceptual model of entities and relationships and attributes are included in Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR). It can identify users' cataloging requirements and fulfill saturating IFLA cataloging objectives; find, identify, select, obtain. Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD) is a conceptual model to provide an analytical framework to analyze functional requirements to support authority control and to sharing of authority data internationally.

RDA is based on the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles, developed by the IFLA Meetings of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code (IME ICC). According to the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles, the Objectives and Functions of the Catalogue is as follows.

"The catalog should be an effective and efficient instrument that enables a user:

1. to find bibliographic resources in a collection as the result of a search using attributes or relationships of the resources:

    1.1. to find a single resource

    1.2. to find sets of resources representing

    all resources belonging to the same work

    all resources embodying the same expression

    all resources exemplifying the same manifestation

    all resources associated with a given person, family, or corporate body

    all resources on a given subject

    all resources defined by other criteria (language, place of publication, publication date, content type, carrier type, etc.), usually as a secondary limiting of a search result

2. to identify a bibliographic resource or agent (that is, to confirm that the described entity corresponds to the entity sought or to distinguish between two or more entities with similar characteristics)

3. to select a bibliographic resource that is appropriate to the user's needs (that is, to choose a resource that meets the user's requirements with respect to medium, content, carrier, etc., or to reject a resource as being inappropriate to the user's needs)

4. to acquire or obtain access to an item described (that is, to provide information that will enable the user to acquire an item through purchase, loan, etc., or to access an item electronically through an online connection to a remote source); or to access, acquire, or obtain authority data or bibliographic data

5. to navigate within a catalogue and beyond (that is, through the logical arrangement of bibliographic and authority data and presentation of clear ways to move about, including presentation of relationships among works, expressions, manifestations, items, persons, families, corporate bodies, concepts, objects, events, and places)" (IFLA, 2008).

There are two main parts of RDA. 1. A series of sections defining the attributes (Sections 1-4) and 2. A series of sections defining the relationships

(Sections 5-10). RDA consists of 10 sections, 37 chapters, 12 appendices, Glossary, Index.

Comparison of AACR2 and RDA (according to Tom Delsey)

Table 01: Scope of AACR2 & RDA

	Scope of AACR2	Scope of RDA
Description	– ISBD elements – classes of material – mode of issuance – type of description	– attributes of FRBR entities – types of content and carrier – mode of issuance – type of description
Access	– choice of access points – form of headings – references	– FRBR relationships – attributes of FRAD entities – FRAD relationships – subject relationships

Table 02: Structure of AACR2 & RDA

AACR2 Structure	RDA Structure
Part I – Description 1. General Rules for Description 2. Books, Pamphlets, and Printed Sheets 3. Cartographic Materials 4. Manuscripts 5. Music 6. Sound Recordings 7. Motion Pictures and Video recordings 8. Graphic Materials 9. Electronic Resources 10. Three-Dimensional Artefacts and Realia 11. Microforms 12. Continuing Resources 13. Analysis	FRBR/FRAD Attributes 1. Attributes of Manifestation and Item 2. Attributes of Work and Expression 3. Attributes of Person, Family, and Corporate Body 4. Attributes of Concept, Object, Event, Place

	FRBR/FRAD Relationships 5. Primary Relationships 6. Relationships to Persons,Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Resource 7. Subject Relationships 8. Relationships between Works, Expressions, Manifestations, and Items 9. Relationships between Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies 10. Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places
Part II – Headings, Uniform Titles, and References 21. Choice of Access Points 22. Headings for Persons 23. Geographic Names 24. Headings for Corporate Bodies 25. Uniform Titles 26. References	

Table 03: Categorization of resources

AACR2	RDA
General Material Designations electronic resource microform sound recording video recording filmstrip motion picture slide transparency cartographic material music text	Media type audio computer microform video

	Carrier type film reel filmstrip overhead transparency slide
	content type cartographic ... notated music text

Table 04: Level of Description

AACR2 First Level of Description	RDA Core Elements
– title proper – first statement of responsibility – edition statement – material specific details – first publisher, etc. – date of publication, etc – extent of item – notes – standard number – title proper of series/sub-series – numbering within series/subseries – identifier for the manifestation – carrier type – extent	– title proper – first statement of responsibility – designation of edition – designation of a named revision of an edition – numbering of serials – scale of cartographic content – first place of publication – first publisher's name – date of publication

Table 05: Sources of information

AACR2	RDA
• chief source of information specified for each class of material: – books, pamphlets, and printed sheets – cartographic materials – manuscripts – music – sound recordings – motion pictures and video recordings – graphic materials – electronic resources – three-dimensional artefacts and realis – microforms continuing resources	• preferred source of information specified for three categories of resources: – one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards (or images of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards) – moving images – other resources

Transcription

- Elements transcribed from source

    – title, statement of responsibility, edition statement, etc.

- Modification of transcribed data

    – capitalization, accents, symbols, spacing

    of initials and acronyms

- **Abbreviation**

– AACR allows abbreviations to be used in certain transcribed elements (e.g., edition statement, numbering, place of publication, distribution, etc., series)

– RDA permits abbreviations in transcribed elements only if the data appears in an abbreviated form in the source

- Inaccuracies
– AACR allows inaccuracies to be corrected within transcribed elements

– RDA requires inaccuracies to be recorded as they appear in the source

Rule of three

- Collaborative works
  - AACR2: entry under title if more than three persons or corporate bodies responsible

  - RDA: first-named person, family, or corporate body with principal responsibility (or first-named if principal responsibility not indicated)

- Compilations of works by different persons or bodies

  - AACR2: entry under heading for first work if no collective title (with added entries if no more than three works in the compilation)

  - RDA: separate access points for each work (and/or devised title for compilation)

- Treaties, etc.

  - AACR2: entry under title if more than three parties

  - RDA: party named first (exception for single party on one side) ; title if first-named party cannot be determined

  Individual with more than one identity

- All works appear under one pseudonym

  - AACR2: use pseudonym as heading (with see reference from real name if known)

  - RDA: use pseudonym as preferred name (use real name as variant name if known)

- Different names used for different types of works

  - AACR2: use name associated with each type of work as heading for works of that type (with see also references between headings)

  - RDA: use name associated with each identity as preferred name for that identity (use relationships to link identities)

- Contemporary authors

  - AACR2: use name associated with each work as heading for that work

  - RDA: use name associated with each identity as preferred name for that identity (use relationships to link identities)

- Other persons with more than one identity

  - AACR2: use name by which the person has come to be identified

in later editions, critical works, or other reference sources (with see references from other names)

– RDA: use name associated with each identity as preferred name for that identity (use relationships to link identities)

Conclusion

Library cataloging is a technological subject in Library and Information Science which has been introduced for information management in libraries and other some information centers. Several cataloging rules or standards have timely been introduced when necessary. With the changing everything in the world, bibliographic standards also had to be changed fruitfully. As a result, very advanced bibliographic standards like RDA are initiated proudly for a comprehensive library services in the world.

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