

Course: Cataloguing and RDA (9209)

Semester: Autumn, 2024

Level: BSLIS

Assignment No. 1

Q1. Discuss the LC current practices and documentation and training in respect to cataloging.

The Library of Congress (LC) follows rigorous cataloging practices, offering detailed documentation and training to ensure standardization. LC adheres to the Resource Description and Access (RDA) standard, supplementing it with policies from the Cataloging and Acquisitions division. Key documentation includes the "Library of Congress Subject Headings" (LCSH) and "MARC Standards." Training includes webinars, online guides, and workshops focusing on MARC21, RDA, and metadata standards.

Q2. Why in the presence of AACR2 cataloging experts introduced RDA? Discuss in a historical and technical context.

AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd Edition) had limitations in handling digital resources and metadata integration. RDA (Resource Description and Access) was introduced to address these issues, incorporating linked data principles and aligning with FRBR. Historically, AACR2 was optimized for card catalogs, whereas RDA supports modern digital cataloging. Technically, RDA improves bibliographic records by enhancing metadata structures and relationships.

Q3. Explain with examples the hybrid approaches to traditional and digital cataloging.

Hybrid cataloging integrates traditional cataloging methods (MARC, LCSH) with digital techniques (Dublin Core, BIBFRAME). For instance, an academic library may use MARC records for books while applying Dublin Core for its digital repository. Hybrid methods ensure smooth integration of print and electronic resources, enhancing user accessibility through unified discovery interfaces.

Q4. Discuss in detail the services provided by vendors of cataloging services to maximize access for users.

Vendors like OCLC, Ex Libris, and EBSCO provide metadata

enrichment, authority control, and batch processing. Services include cataloging tools like WorldCat for standardized record sharing, automated metadata generation, and subject indexing. These services improve catalog efficiency and user access.

Q5. What is MARC, how is it helpful in access and management of information resources? Explain with examples.

MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) is a bibliographic standard facilitating electronic cataloging and information retrieval. It structures data into searchable fields, enabling efficient resource management. For example, MARC 21 enhances interoperability with library systems and global networks like OCLC, improving searchability by title, author, and subject.

Assignment No. 2

Total Marks: 100 | Units: 6-9 | Pass Marks: 50

Note: Attempt all questions.

Q1. What is manifestation and expression in an RDA record? Explain through examples.

In RDA, "manifestation" refers to the format in which a work is produced, while "expression" denotes its intellectual or artistic realization. For example, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" exists as a play (expression), while different editions and formats (e-books, audiobooks) are its manifestations.

Q2. What is FRBR? Explain its framework in detail.

FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) organizes bibliographic data into Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item (WEMI). For instance, "Pride and Prejudice" (Work) may have a translation (Expression), a Penguin edition (Manifestation), and a specific copy in a library (Item). This model improves catalog searching by linking related materials.

Q3. How access points are constructed in RDA and AACR2? Explain, where necessary give examples.

Access points in RDA and AACR2 use authorized names, subjects, and identifiers. AACR2 employs structured headings with abbreviations, while RDA promotes full-form entries

with entity relationships. Example: AACR2 records "Shakespeare, W.", whereas RDA uses "Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616."

Q4. Draft the RDA implementation plan in an academic library. Also Prepare Plan Map.

Steps:

Training staff on RDA and MARC mapping.

Updating systems to support RDA fields.

Converting legacy records to RDA format.

Pilot testing RDA records.

Continuous assessment of cataloging policies.

Plan Map:

Phase 1: Staff Training

Phase 2: System Updates

Phase 3: Record Conversion

Phase 4: Pilot Testing

Phase 5: Review & Optimization

Q5. Write short notes on the following:

a. NACO and PCC: NACO (Name Authority Cooperative Program) and PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) ensure standardized authority records.

b. FRAD attributes: FRAD (Functional Requirements for Authority Data) defines attributes for authority records, such as preferred names and identifiers.

c. Entities Concept: In RDA, entities include Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item (WEMI), differentiating intellectual content from physical formats.

d. Content type, media type, and carrier type: These RDA elements describe a resource's nature: "text" (content type), "unmediated" (media type), and "volume" (carrier type) for printed books.