While cataloguing a multi-authored publication according to AACR II, the names of second author onwards are dropped in case there are more than three authors (two authors in the case of CCC) responsible for the book. The same is the case with the collaborators. It is argued that in the changed context brought about by information technology, there is no need to drop any of the authors/collaborators responsible for the book. Inclusion of all the authors/collaborators in the catalogue will ensure giving credit to all of them. Moreover, this will help a great deal in the compilation of a personal bibliography based on library catalogues. Quite often need arises to search a catalogue with place of publication, publisher, year of publication, language of the document and so on. Sometimes, it also becomes necessary to search from a book, a portrait, an illustration of a famous building, a rare map not available in the general atlases, and so on. It is suggested that all these data available in a catalogue should be made searchable in a computerised catalogue.

INTRODUCTION

Way back in 1876, Charles Ammi Cutter laid down the objectives of a catalogue as follows:

1. To enable a person to find a book of which
   (a) the author or
   (b) the title or
   (c) the subject
   is known

2. To show what the library has
   (d) by a given author
   (e) on a given subject
   (f) in a given kind of literature

3. To assist in the choice of a book
   (g) as to its edition (bibliographically)
   (h) as to its character (literary or topical) [1].

It may be seen that the objectives did not take into account the collaborators like the compiler, editor, translator, and illustrator. Neither it made provisions for imprint or collation. Possibly Cutter thought that nobody would like to search a book by its publisher, place of publication, year of publication, series and so on.

Cataloguing rules that came up subsequently took care of collaborators, imprint as well as collation. In these rules, although provisions were made for added entries for collaborators as well as series but not for imprint and collation. Restrictions were also imposed on the entries relating to authors or collaborators. In case of books by three authors, added entry is made only for the first author. Similar is the case with the collaborators. Possibly, this was done to economize on cataloguing. More number of catalogue cards will require more man hours to prepare and file them and also it will demand bigger catalogue cabinets to accommodate more number of cards. This practice is prevalent till this day.

When Ranganathan formulated the rules for classified catalogue [2], he left out imprint completely, and three out of four elements of collation, i.e. pagination, illustration, and size. The rules ignored even the second and third author of a publication written by three or more authors. The same was the case with collaborators. Possibly this was done to economize on the number of added entries and make cataloguing simple.

CHANGE IN CONTEXT

Ranganathan in his famous Canon of Context said 'that the rules should be amended from time to time to keep step with the changes in the context [3]. By the word 'rules', he meant cataloguing rules.

Traditionally we prepare a main entry and a number of added entries for a publication. Today, for a
computerised catalogue we prepare just a record providing all the bibliographical details of a book. And in a networked catalogue many a time the cataloguer finds that the entry is already there, he is just to add the name of the library in the catalogue. This is the change in the context brought about by the advent of information technology. This saves a huge amount of time of the cataloguer. The time saved can be easily used to enter the names of all the authors and collaborators without leaving out any of them. The question may arise why to enter all the names? Several reasons justify the inclusion of all the authors and collaborators figuring within the title page of a book.

These are:

1. Interdisciplinary nature of research is involving more number of authors in the writing of a book.

2. Advancement of information technology, especially e-mail, is helping authors to contribute different chapters of a book sitting in different parts of the world. This is giving rise to more number of collaborative publications, and the number of authors collaborating is also increasing.

3. There is no guarantee that a user will always remember only the first author of a book. He may remember the second, third or any other author of the book. In case, he does not remember the first author of a multi-authored book, he simply cannot search the book through author approach.

4. Library catalogues are found to be invaluable sources for the compilation of a personal bibliography. The present rules provided in both AACR II and Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) are inadequate for the purpose since it does not reflect the names of all the authors of a multi-authored publication where the number of authors/collaborators exceed two in the case of CCC and three in the case of AACR II. If all the names are included in the catalogue, it will be of great help for the compilation of a personal bibliography.

5. In many cases, the name that figures as the first author in a multi-authored publication is because of the position he holds (say, head of the department, director of an institute, etc) and not because of his contribution to the book. The persons who have contributed maximum may figure only as third or fourth author to be completely ignored by the cataloguer. This is clear injustice and highly unethical. A cataloguer is not in a position to decide who is/are the main contributor/s of a book. Maybe the authors figuring third, fourth or beyond in the beeline of authorship are the main contributors. If all the authors are included in the catalogue, justice will be done to all the authors irrespective of their positions in the beeline of authorship.

**NEED FOR MORE APPROACHES**

**Place of Publication**

So far cataloguing codes have provided four different approaches, i.e. author/collaborator, title, subject and series to locate a document. Experience suggests that these approaches are not enough. We need many other approaches.

Let us take a few real examples. When the setting up of the SAARC Documentation Centre was being considered in late 1980s, need arose to find out the number of books and periodicals the National Science Library was receiving from SAARC countries. There was no provision to search the catalogue according to place of publication. Hence, the entire Kardex and the catalogue had to be searched entry by entry to find out the answer to the aforesaid question. Whenever any foreign delegation visited the erstwhile INSDOC, we had to find out the books and periodicals INSDOC was receiving from that country, and on many occasions they were shown to the delegates. This obliged the employees of INSDOC to search the Kardex and the catalogue entry by entry time and again. Doubtless, had there been place of publication approach, our job would have been easy. Providing place of publication approach manually is difficult. It is not so in a computerized catalogue.
Publisher

Way back in 1963, when INSDOC decided to subscribe to *Library Literature*, we received a letter from H W Wilson and Co asking us to provide data as to the periodicals we were receiving from that Company. Possibly they were wanting the information to fix the subscription rate for the periodical for us. The query obliged us to check the entries of the Kardex one by one to ferret out the required information which was a tedious job.

The publisher approach is highly useful for subscribing to periodicals. Many publishers like *American Institute of Physics* and *IEEE* bring out a number of publications. If the publisher approach is provided in the catalogue, then it becomes very easy to find out the details of the periodicals of a particular publisher being subscribed by a library. Accordingly, subscription can be renewed for all the periodicals by a publisher in one go.

Year of Publication

Importance of this approach was realized by the author while researching on the history of Indian scientific periodicals for the period 1788 to 1900. As catalogues did not provide year of publication approach had to be checked one by one of a number of union catalogues and library catalogues including the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (3 volumes), *Union List of Serials in Libraries of United States and Canada* (5 volumes), *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals* (4 volumes), *National Union Catalogue of Scientific Serials in India* (4 volumes) and so on.

Not long ago while compiling the *Indian Library Science Abstracts* 1992 –1999, it was decided to include the books on library and information science that were published during the period. We tried to search the catalogue of National Science Library, and databases of DELNET and INFLIBNET to find out the bibliographical details of the books. We failed in all the cases as the field year of publication was not made searchable in any of the databases. Even today that is the case.

Making the field 'year of publication' searchable has other advantages too. To know how up to date is a particular collection in a library, searching by this field makes the job very easy. Otherwise, one will have to search entry by entry to extract the data, which will be highly cumbersome and time consuming.

Illustrations

Illustrations form one of the main components of collation and include frontispiece, illustration, plate, photographs, portraits, maps, plan, facsimile, tables, charts, and diagrams. Many books include one or more of these illustrations. In the catalogue we just mention about these illustrations and do not describe them. For example, the picture of Robert de Nobili (1577-1656), a missionary and Tamil scholar, appears as a frontispiece in Cronin’s *A Pearl to India* [4]. While cataloguing this book, the cataloguer will make a mention of frontispiece in collation part of the catalogue without mentioning the fact that the frontispiece pertains to Robert de Nobili. The information that there is a frontispiece in a book serves no purpose unless and until there is a mention about the person or object whose frontispiece the book contains. In a computerized catalogue, if this information is made searchable, the user can get the information very easily. The question may arise, do we require such information? The answer is a big YES. I assisted B S Kesavan while he was writing the first volume of his masterpiece *History of Printing and Publishing in India* [5]. Numerous rare portraits of great personalities like Fabricius, Subramanya Bharati, Ziegenbalg, William Carey, James Augustus Hicky, T B Macaulay, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and G A Grierson were required. Many of these portraits were available not in any other place but books. One can only imagine the extent of search that had to be undertaken to ferret out a single portrait. The library catalogues practically provided no help. Books had to be searched page by page to locate the desired portrait.

Whatever has been said here about portraits is also true for photographs, maps, and other types of illustrations. Descriptive cataloguing of illustrations was not possible in manual mode which would have required numerous added entries for each photograph, portrait, map and so on to search the
necessary items. Now, in a computerized catalogue, we are not to prepare the added entries. Instead, we can easily provide a brief description of all the items. For example, the aforesaid book by Kesavan contains the photographs of William Carey's house at Serampore, and Serampore College Building. While cataloguing we can simply write - photos. (William Carey's house; Serampore College building). In free text search with the terms William Carey's house we can easily locate the book and get the photograph. This does not involve much of labour, but increases the information content of a catalogue manifold.

Language

Many a library possesses books and periodicals in a number of languages. For example, Nehru Museum and Memorial Library (NMML) possesses books in Armenian, Assamese, Bengali, Bhojpuri, Chinese, English, French, Gujarati, Hindi, Japanese, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani Hindi, Russian, Sanskrit, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese and other languages. There are books in several African languages as well. Now, if someone intends to find the books in Armenian or Swahili available in NMML, he will not be able to do so with either manual catalogue or computerized catalogue though in both the catalogues the information is there.

CONCLUSION

Since 1875, the founding fathers of catalogue codes have strived to give birth to such a code that is able to locate a book from a catalogue by the name of the author, collaborator, title, subject, or series. Keeping this in view, Ranganathan removed from the catalogue imprint completely, and also collation to a large extent. As we have seen above, this attitude does not help in locating books or documents in cent percent cases. Sometimes we need to locate books with the help of the name of the publisher, place of publication, year of publication, language in which the book is written, even with the description of illustrations. The present day catalogues fail to show all the works of a particular author/collaborator especially when his position in the beeline of authorship has been third, fourth or beyond. Thus, cataloguing in the manual mode has a number of limitations which can be removed with the help of computerized catalogue. It is necessary for the cataloguers of the world to consider these points and revise the catalogue codes. Software specialists are also to take care of the approaches discussed above while developing library software.

REFERENCES

3. Ibid. p47
4. CRONIN (V). *A pearl to India. London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 1950. Quoted in Kesavan B S. History of printing and publishing in India. V. 1, p. xxvii*