Research Paper Library Science

Library Information Science- MARC (Machine Readable Catalogue)

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INTRODUCTION

The most important database in the library world is also the major resource database used today. MARC distributed by the Library of Congress. The Scope, coverage and Significance of MARC have grown to a remarkable level in the twenty years Since the experimental creation MARC records. It represents a selection of the material currently Catalogued at the Library of congress. The advent of computerization, led to the production and distribution of such data in machine readable format.

MARC ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

Late 1950 marked the beginning of the automated techniques in Libraries. The library of Congress suggested a grant from the control of the council on Library Resources for a study to determine the feasibility of applying automated techniques to the operations of Library of Congress. The study published in 1963 recommenced that a group he established to design and implement that a group be established to design and implement that a group be established to design and the procedure required to automate.

1. The Cataloguing
2. Searching
3. Induxing and
4. Document retrival Systems.

OBJECTIVES (MARC PILOT PROJECT)

Planning for the pilot project began in early 1966. Its objectives were,

1. To develop procedures and programmers for the conversion file Maintenance and distribution of MARC data.
2. The Programmers to use data at the Participating libraries.
3. To assist in the evaluation of the Project Library of congress invited the participants in the projects and form the 40 Libraries that responded, effirmately, 16 were chosen Selection was based on a number of facts such as.

1. Types of Library (Special, Government, University Public and School)
2. Geographical Location.
3. Availability of Personnel.
4. Equipment
5. Funes
6. Proposed use of MARC data and Willingness to evaluate the Utility of the data and prepare written reports.

The Participating Libraries experimented with the,

a) Card Catalogues and good Catalogue production.
b) Current awareness testing.
c) Filling arrangement by Computer.

WORKING OF MARC SYSTEM OPERATION

System approach is a current trend MARC II also functions as a system. The MARC System is divided into 4 Major Sub systems.

THE INPUT SUBSYSTEM

This concerned with the input conversion and formatting of bibliographic information into machine readable form

THE MAINTANCE SUBSYSTEM

This is concerned with the storage and maintenance of bibliographic records.

THE RETRIVAL SUBSYSTEM

This is concerted with the retrival of records.

THE OUT PUT SUBSYSTEM

This is concerned with the arrangement , the printing and distribution of records and of parts of records.

MARC AUTOMATION PART

It contains a set of following information.

1. Document description according to AACR2
2. DC No
3. LC Classification No
4. LC Subject readings and`
5. PRÉCIS index etc.

INPUT

Record may be entered "off – line (or) On – Line" with the former of input form is normally – completed by the catalogues which is then passed to each (or) other Operator for translation into machine readable form.

Eg. Punched cards for Inputting Computer

Enter ISBN

?

Enter Author

?

Enter Title.

Storing the Records

The records are stored in the Computer is the Concern of the Computer Programmers other than the Catalogue. Suffice it to say that records will not be arranged like material also or the shelves of a Library. If the Computer is on line a flexible search activity may be all that is required. If the records are simple kept in natural order each records being added to be end of the file add acquired, then the file. becomes sequential with this sort of arrangement it is possible to find a record containing a specific elements.

MANIPULATING DATE:

The computer is capable of performing Various valuable clerical functions on the data stored within it. These functions include.

(i) Sorting : Records may be sorted by number or alphabetically.
(ii) Rearranging : Records may be rearranged from one order to another.
(iii) Updating : New records may be inserted and obsolete records deleted.
(iv) Searching : Records may be searched on any desired element.

ADVANTAGES:

1. A Centrally prepared Catalogue can be distributed to the receiving Libraries in a Machine readable form.
2. Respite the mounting collection the Catalogue can be kept up-to-data without hiring additional Staff.
3. The MARC tapes can be utilized for selecting, ordering and claiming unsupplied books without any additional cost.
4. The MARC data can be used for producing book cataloque.

LIMITATIONS:

1. MARC records for any title is almost similar to the conventional bibliographic records, and as a result it has all its limitations.
2. MARC format will be limited, for some years to come, to be English language books because the Character set, an fuly limited in respect of special characters diacritical marks.

CONCLUSION

The acronym MARC and present has several meanings in general it refers to a format of machine readable bibliographic records. In Specific terms it refers to a system that Produces a MARC database.

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