

EDITION FACET IN BOOK NUMBER

J C BINWAL AND LALMANI PRASAD SINGH

[Explains the features of a document and thereby that of the Book Number of CC. Makes a plea for bringing together different editions of the same document. Mentions the provision in CC and the analysis of this provision. Demonstrates an unhelpful order created by this provision. Suggests the adoption of an Edition Facet in Book Number as a solution for it. Fixes the position of Edition Facet in Facets for Book Number. Suggests “,” as the Connecting Symbol for Edition Facet and fixes the ordinal value of “,” between “;” and “1”. Proposes the relevant amendments in CC.]

0 Introduction

Like human being each document has also its soul and subtle body and gross body. The soul corresponds to the thought-content, subtle body to medium and form of expression, and the gross body to its physical features. All these feature *ie* the thought-content, medium and form of expression and physical features are represented in the Call Number of the document. The Call Number is made up of Collection Number, Class Number and Book Number. The Class Number deals with the soul of the document, the subtle body is taken care of by the Book Number and the Collection Number takes care of the Gross Body.

1 Book Number

Book Number mechanises the arrangement of documents having the same Class Number by fixing the relative position of each document in the most helpful sequence on the shelves. The Book Number in CC (Colon Classification) arranges the documents bearing the same Class Number first by languages, secondly by the form of expression, thirdly by the up-to-dateness of the document *ie* year of publication of the document and then the documents of the same year and in the same form and language are arranged in the sequence of their accession in the library. Thus having individualised each and every document, C C further brings together all the copies, different volumes or parts, supplements and the documents written on the original document and arranges them in their own numerical order or in the order of their receipt in the library. To make it more clear, following is the Facet Formula for Book Number in CC:

[L] [F] [Y] [A] [V] - [S] ; [C] : [Cr]

2 Problem Posed

Thus it is evident that the different editions of the same document will be scattered on the shelves among the documents having the same class and in the same language and form of expression because of their being published in different years. For illustration, we take the following three editions of the same document :

RANGANATHAN S R : *Elements of library classification*. Ed 1, 1945.

RANGANATHAN S R : *Elements of library classification*. Ed 2, 1959.

RANGANATHAN S R : *Elements of library classification*. Ed 3, 1962.

When arranged on the shelves according to their publication years, they will be scattered among the documents having the same class resulting as :

2 : 51
H5
↓
2 : 51
J9
↓
2 : 51
K2

The arrow (↓) indicates the other documents of the same class coming between the two consecutive editions of the same document. The separation will depend upon the number of documents bearing the same class in the library.

This sort of arrangement has got its advantages as well as disadvantages. The obvious advantage of arranging documents in the order of the up-to-dateness or currency of their thought-content and helping the location of current documents on a subject hardly needs any emphasis. But at the same time the difficulties in locating and possible non-location of the recent editions of the documents by the reader who is particularly interested in a specific document cannot be ignored. The first type of arrangement, thus it seems, will be of immense help in special and research libraries where the readers are more interested in documents on a subject than a specific document on the subject and the second one will obviously be of help in the libraries where readers approach is more concentrated on specific document such as school and college libraries, Text book section of university library etc. Facet formula of Book Number in CC does not help in achieving the second type of sequence.

3 Helpless Provision of CC

CC also agrees that in some of the libraries it will be more helpful if the different editions of the same documents are brought together on the shelves. Not only does it agree to it but also tries to implement it, through its provision of Rule No 0376 of Pt 1 which reads as follows :

"If a library finds it helpful to bring together successive editions of one and same ordinary book, though there are changes from edition to edition, and at the same time disclose the year of publication of each of successive editions, they may all be treated as copies with the modifications that the copy number may be made of the translation of the years of publication of the different editions instead of serial integers as prescribed in rule 038."

4 Analysis of the CC Provision

41 IDEA PLANE

Dr Ranganathan has defined the term 'edition' through Rule No 134 of his *Classified catalogue code*, Ed 4 and thereby agrees that some changes in the thought-content *i e* soul of the document seems necessary for the existence of

an edition though there may be changes in gross body also, except for literary works and classics. If there is change only in the gross body of document as happens in the case of reprints, impressions, facsimile reproductions etc, there is no phenomenon of edition but of copy and C C also vide its Rule No 0373 rightly prescribes to treat them as copies. Through different editions, a document is rejuvenated. Its thought-content is brought up-to-date and side by side its physical form is also improved. The concept of edition envisages a change in the whole personality of the document but that of the copy never envisages any change and particularly no change in the thought-content. In its provision of Rule No 0376 C C also agrees that "there is change from edition to edition" but for the reasons not known, it prescribes to treat them as copies ignoring the concept of edition so easily.

42 NOTATIONAL PLANE

C C through its above provision prescribes that editions may be treated like copies but with one modification *i.e.* the edition number is not to be represented by serial integers but by the year of the publication of that edition. This single modification not only excellently avoids the mixing of different editions with copies of the other editions and helps in recognising the edition with the help of Call Number only but also helps in knowing the up-to-dateness of thought-content of the document with the help of the year of publication of the edition. In spite of all these, it fails miserably in bringing together all the copies of the edition firstly added to the library collection rather it separates them by all the other editions and their copies and this separation increases with increase in the number of editions and their copies. It is so because the ordinal value of Arabic Numerals which are used for copy number is more than the Roman capitals which are used for Edition Number and therefore on the shelves the numbers with Roman capitals following ";" connecting symbol for copy precede the numbers with Arabic numerals following ":" For example :

2 : 51	2 : 51	2 : 51	2 : 51	2 : 51
H5	H5 ;J9	H5; J9;1	H5;K2	H5; 1

43 INFERENCE

Thus we can safely conclude that the above provision of C C is not in conformity with the findings of the idea plane and does not secure a helpful arrangement on the shelves also.

5 Solution

51 IDEA PLANE

It is conspicuous from section 41, that there is a marked difference beyond any doubt in the copy and edition of a document. The one implies no change in the document and even if any change is there as may happen in the case of reprint or impression etc, that too is limited only to the physique of the document like materials used and binding etc. But in the other case the change in

document is vital for its very existence. And that change must be in thought content by addition, deletions, alterations or changes made to render it up-to-date and by changes in its expression. This change may be accompanied by changes in physical form also. Thus the concept of edition envisages a rejuvenation and a change in the whole personality. The Edition, therefore, amounts to the different stages or levels of the life is whole personality of the document while the copy is concerned with only one stage. Therefore, to equate edition and copy does not look justifiable.

511 EDITION FACET

C C provides different and separate facets in its Book Number as for example, Copy facet, Volume facet, Supplement facet etc. This was necessitated because one cannot be equated with other as they are quite separate and distinct representing distinct characteristics of the document. Therefore, the concept of edition representing a distinct characteristic of the document, can in no way be equated with any one of the facets provided in the Book Number. Thus to have conformity with the Idea Plane, a separate facet representing the edition of the document, which we may christen as "Edition Facet", should be provided in the Book Number.

512 REPRESENTATION OF EDITION CHARACTERISTICS

Now the question arises as to how to represent the edition as the volumes and supplements are represented by the actual numbers that has been assigned by the publishers. The copy is represented by Arabic numerals in the order of their accession in the library. For the edition we have got two alternatives. The first one is the edition number assigned by the authors and publishers and second is the year of publication of the edition. In the first case, sometimes, it is found that though the phenomenon of edition does exist but specific edition is not provided and instead of it only the term "Revised Edition", "New Edition", "Enlarged Edition", etc are used. Thus it flouts the Canon of Permanence and creates a more difficult problem. Moreover this does not help in knowing the up-to-dateness of the thought-content—one of the vital characteristics of edition phenomenon—only by Call Number and thus creates hindrances in the service. Therefore, the second alternative now remains for consideration. It scores over the first alternative by being in the conformity with the Canon of Permanence and of help in assessing the currency of the thought-content of the document. The only drawback that it has got is that when translated in classificatory language it will increase the number of digits at least by one if special schedule for Book Number is adopted and by more than one digit if Chronological Schedule is adopted. In spite of this, year of publication ultimately seems to be more helpful.

513 SEQUENCE OF THE FACET

The next problem that needs consideration is regarding the place that the Edition Facet should have in the sequence of the facets of Book Number.

All the editions of a document shall have some of the facets of original edition. All the latest editions of a document shall be written in the language and form of the original edition. And as we are to bring together all the other editions received in the library with the one firstly processed or any other, we will have to have the 'Year of Publication Facet' and 'Accession Part Facet' common for all the editions. Thus Language Facet, Form Facet, Year of Publication Facet and Accession Part Facet, if warranted, will be common to all the editions and, therefore, Edition Facet must not precede these facets. All the copies of an edition must come with that edition and follow the first copy of that edition on the shelves. Further with the change of edition, each edition may have its own volumes, supplement and reviews. Moreover each volume, supplement and review may have its own respective copies. Thus we find that copies of each edition, volumes, supplements and reviews of each edition may differ and therefore should follow the Edition Facet. Finally we can conclude easily the place of Edition Facet in the Book Number should be after the Accession Part Facet and before the Volume Facet.

514 BASIC BOOK NUMBER

The edition number for all the editions is to be added to the number of any of the editions of that document. The Book Number of the edition to which all the other editions will be added may be called Basic Book Number. Now the point to be decided is which of the edition should form the Basic Book Number. If current edition is adopted, Canon of Permanence and Law of Parsimony will be flouted. Therefore, it seems more feasible and useful to adopt the number for the edition first processed in the library as Basic Book Number.

52 NOTATIONAL PLANE

Here we are concerned with applying the findings of the Idea Plane into the notational Plane *ie* to seek and devise such notational devices which may accommodate Edition Facet before Volume Facet and after Accession Part Facet and help in translating the year of publication of the edition.

521 CONNECTING SYMBOL FOR EDITION FACET

We have seen that edition is a change in the whole personality of the document. It is a level or stage in the life of the document. The already used connecting symbols in Book Number are ".", "-", ";", and ":". One of the simplest connecting symbols left unused is ",". We can, therefore, use "," as the connecting symbol for the edition facet. But in his *Prolegomena to library classification* in Section 66636, Dr Ranganathan has suggested that "," may be used as connecting symbol for Related Document Facet. But we find that the present provision of ":" as connecting symbol; for it is more logical, and uneconomically it represents evaluation, appreciation, review or criticism which is nearer to the concept of the facet. Therefore "," should be used as connecting symbol for Edition Facet.

522 ORDINAL VALUE OF “,”

As each edition can have its own copies, volumes, supplement and critical appreciation with their respective copies and to bring them together with the respective edition is helpful the ordinal value of “,” should be more than “:” (connecting symbol for critical appreciation which is last to come in the sequence of volume, supplement, copies and reviews). Further as the successive edition of the same document should not be interrupted by any other document bearing the same Class Number but be brought together, the ordinal value of “,” should be less than Indo-Arabic numerals. Thus the sequence achieved will be in conformity with the idea plane as is clear from the following examples :

2:51	2:51	2:51	2:51	2:51	2:51	2:51
H5	H5 ; 1	H5, J9	H5, J9; 1	H5, K2	H5, K2; 1	K21

6 Proposed Changes in C C

61 FACET FORMULA OF BOOK NUMBER

Accordingly the Facet Formula of Book Number given in Pt II of CC be changed to read as follows :

[L] [F] [Y] [A], [E] [V] - [S]; [C]: [Cr]

62 RULES FOR BOOK NUMBER

Rule Number 0397 be deleted. Appropriate rules for the Edition Facet be included after Rule 034 (Rule for Accession Part Facet) and Rules against numbers 35, 36, 37 and 38 be shifted against the numbers 36, 37, 38 and 391 respectively.