

Bibliographic Standards

The INFLIBNET Centre maintains this page as part of its commitment to collaboration with University, College, R & D and National institute libraries in the development, promotion and implementation of standards at national level.

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Common Communication Format (CCF):

- *The Future of Communication Formats: The Common Communication Format* <http://www.acctbief.org/avenir/ccf.htm>

MARC21 Formats:

MARC 21 documentation is available through the [MARC 21 home page](#). This includes general information, news and announcements as well as access to the MARC forum listserv. The formats are intended for use by cataloguers and others involved with record creation and by personnel responsible for the design and development of database systems. Concise versions of all formats can be found on the Library of Congress website, together with lists of fields or data elements to support MARC system development and online validation of data elements. The formats are supported by a technical specification and by code lists available on the Library of Congress website.

- *MARC21 Format for bibliographic data*
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/>
- *MARC21 Format for authority data*
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/>
- *MARC21 Format for holdings data*
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/holdings/>

- **MARC21 Format for classification data**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/classification/>
- **MARC21 Format for community information**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/community/>
- **MARC21 Concise Formats**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/concise/concise.html>

MARC21 Technical Specification and Code List

The MARC 21 formats are supported by a technical specification and by MARC code lists, which are essential to use in conjunction with the format documents. The web versions of the code lists could be accessed through following links, which includes details of changes made when the base texts were established in 2000 and changes approved since then.

- **MARC21 Specifications for record structure, character sets and exchange media** <http://www.loc.gov/marc/specifications/>
- **MARC21 list for countries**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/countries/>
- **MARC21 code list for languages**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/>
- **MARC21 code list for organization**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/organizations/>
- **MARC21 code lists for relators, sources, description conventions**
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/>

National and International Organizations:

- **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** <http://www.bis.org.in>
BIS is the National Standards Body of India, resolves to be the leader in all matters concerning Standardization, Certification and Quality. In order to attain this, the Bureau strives to provide efficient timely service.
- **American National Standards Institute (ANSI)** <http://www.ansi.org>
ANSI is a private, non-profit organization (501(c)3) that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system.
- **National Information Standards Organization (NISO)** <http://www.niso.org>

NISO, a non-profit association accredited by the ANSI, identifies, develops, maintains, and publishes technical standards to manage information in our changing and ever-more digital environment. NISO standards apply to the full range of information related needs, including retrieval, re-publishing, storage, metadata, and preservation.

- ***International Organization for Standardization (ISO)*** <http://www.iso.ch>
The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 140 countries, one from each country.
- ***ISO Technical Information and Documentation Committee 46*** <http://www.niso.org/international/TC46/index.html>
The committee develops standards relating to libraries, documentation and information centers, indexing and abstracting services, archives, information science and publishing
- ***ISO/TC46/SC4*** <http://www.niso.org/international/SC4/index.html>
Technical Committee 46/Subcommittee 4 (TC46/SC4) is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Subcommittee responsible for technical standards used to facilitate interoperability of information services such as libraries, information centers, indexing and abstracting services, archives, and publishers. These Technical standards include standards for information retrieval and inter library loans, applications of SGML, data elements directories, data formats, character sets, codes and user commands.
- ***ISO/TC46/SC9*** <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/tc46sc9/index.htm>
Technical Committee 46/Subcommittee 9 (TC46/SC9) is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Subcommittee that develops and maintains ISO standards on the identification and description of information resources.
- ***Information and documentation -- Format for Information Exchange (ISO 2709: 1996)*** <http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/CatalogueDetailPage.CatalogueDetail?CSNUMBER=7675>
ISO 2709 "Format for bibliographic information interchange on magnetic tape" is the internationally accepted standard for interchange of bibliographic information
- ***Management System Standard (ISO 9000:2000)*** <http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/iso9000-14000/iso9000/iso9000index.html>
Management system standard provides the organization with a model to follow in setting up and operating the management system. This model incorporates the features which experts in the field have agreed upon as representing the state-of-the-art. A management system that follows the model – or “conforms to the standard” – is built on a firm foundation of state-of-the-art practices.

National and International Multilingual Standards

- **ISCII (Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange)**
 - **Indic Standards** <<http://www.cwi.nl/~dik/english/codes/indic.html>>
 - **Standards** <http://tdil.mit.gov.in/standards.htm>
 - **ISCII** <http://www.cdacindia.com/html/gist/standard/iscii.asp>
 - **Multilingual System: Existing Standards for codes in respect of Indian Scripts** http://acharya.iitm.ac.in/multi_sys/exist_codes.html
- **ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)**
 - **US- ASCII** <http://czyborra.com/charsets/iso646.html>
 - **The ISO 8859 Alphabet Soup** <http://czyborra.com/charsets/iso8859.html>
 - **ASCII - ISO 8859-1 (Latin-1) Table with HTML Entity Names** <http://www.bbsinc.com/iso8859.html>
- **ISO 10646**
 - **A short overview of ISO/IEC 10646 and Unicode** <http://www.nada.kth.se/i18n/ucs/unicode-iso10646-oview.html>
 - **Concept Dictionary** http://cns-web.bu.edu/pub/djohnson/web_files/i18n/ISO-10646.html
 - **Unicode and ISO 10646 FAQ** http://www.unicode.org/unicode/faq/unicode_iso.html
- **Unicode (Universal Character Set)**
 - **Unicode** <http://www.unicode.org>

Items Identifiers:

A key type of data element is an identifier for a book, serial, journal article, electronic resource, or other type of information resource.

- **International Standard Book Number (ISBN): International ISBN Agency** <http://www.isbn-international.org>
- **International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)** <http://www.issn.org>
- **Serial Item Contribution Identifier (SICI)** <http://www.sunsite.berkeley.edu/sici/>
- **International Standard Recording Code (ISRC)** <http://www.u-net.com/imf/news/isrc.html>
- **International Standard Audio Visual Number (ISAN)** <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/tc4sc9/isan.htm>

- **Digital Object Identifier System (DOI)**
<http://www.doi.org>
- **Publisher Item Identifier (PII)**
<http://www.elsevier.nl/inca/homepage/about/pii/>

Data Contents:

The content of data elements is constructed according to standards, which govern processes such as cataloguing and indexing. The most well known standard is the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR), which is managed by the [Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR \(JSC\)](#). Libraries are also rely on:

- **Joint Steering Committee for Revision of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules**
<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.html>
- **Cataloging Distribution Service: Bibliographic Product and Services from the Library of Congress**
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/cds/train.html#lcri>
- **Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH)**
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/cds/lsh.html#lsh20>
- **Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)**
<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/fp/>

Internet Cataloguing Standards:

- **Dublin Core Metadata Initiative**
<http://dublincore.org/>
- **Dublin Core Metadata**
http://www.oclc.org:5046/research/dublin_core/
- **Internet Cataloguing Project**
<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/man/catproj/catcall.htm>
- **Cataloguing Internet Resources Projects**
<http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/Internet/>

Guide for Writing Research Paper:

- **Modern Language Association (MLA)**
<http://www.mla.org/>

- *A Guide for Writing Research Papers based on MLA Documentation*
<http://webster.comnet.edu/mla.htm>
- *Writers Workshop: Bibliography Style Handbook*
<http://www.english.uiuc.edu/cws/wworkshop/bibliography/mla/mlamenu.htm>
- *Chicago Manual of Style Documentation*
<http://www.fsu.edu/~library/guides/chicago.html>
- *Research Strategy Advisor: The Chicago Manual of Style*
<http://info.lib.uh.edu/rsa/chicago.htm>
- *Turabian-Style, Chicago Manual of Style Citation Guide for History and the Humanities*
<http://www.lehigh.edu/~inhelp/footnote/turabn.html>
- *Chicago Manual of Style Form Guide*
<http://www.lib.ohio-state.edu/guides/chicagogd.html>
- *The Chicago Manual of Style FAQ (and not so FAQ)*
<http://www.press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/cmofsfq.html>

Protocols:

- *Information Retrieval Protocol: Z39.50 (ISO 23950)*
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/z3950/agency/>
Z39.50 refers to the International Standard, ISO 23950: "Information Retrieval (Z39.50): Application Service Definition and Protocol Specification", and to ANSI/NISO Z39.50. The standard specifies a client/server-based protocol for searching and retrieving information from remote databases
- *Inter Library Loan (ILL) Protocol*
<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/ill/>
The ILL application standards has been designed as Open Systems Interconnection standards, is suite to allow with a minimum of technical agreements outside the standards, the interconnection of computer systems from different manufacturers, under different management, of different levels of complexity, and of different ages. In addition, the protocol provides support for the control and management of ILL transactions for both lending and borrowing activities.

Compiled by Bibliographic Standards Group