Bibliographic Citations: With Special Reference Indian Bibliographic Standard

Reshmi Sarkar

Abstract: Bibliographic citation is playing an important role today to ensure the completeness of all research activities. They occupy an integral part as a reference in all types of resources need. The author, while writing a paper takes the references from a number of documents and finally quotes them with its bibliographic details to recognize the work of earlier authors in the same field of study. With the virtually exponential growth in the research literatures throughout the 20th century, it has become clear that the larger the literature, the more difficult are the problems caused by poorly crafted bibliographic references. Scholarly societies, like publishers of research journals, have either produced their own or have endorsed common bibliographic style manuals or standards. In this study we have studied several style manuals and standards for bibliographic referencing and several editorial guidelines for this purpose to compare them. Indian bibliographic standard gets special attention.

Index Terms: Bibliographic Citations,

————————————◆————————————

1 INTRODUCTION

Universe of knowledge is increased rapidly in the last few years due to good numbers of researches. Many of researchers published their research articles in various journals. This is the most important reason to increase knowledge. This increased knowledge is called information exploitations. Researchers publish articles on different subjects. This huge article publishing is a very good sign to our society but it has demerits also. Researchers do not spend sufficient time to prepare proper bibliographic references in it. Bibliographic references are very important for readers. Father Readers read through bibliographic references. Research ethics can be followed through bibliographic references. So, bibliographic references are very important for readers. But there are some problems. The problems are researchers neglect to make bibliographic citation properly but journals-publishing house face this problem and find out a solution also. The solution is author- guideline where they mentioned their preferable style manuals or bibliographic standards. If authors want to publish their articles they must be follow this author- guideline. But the problem is not solved. There is another problem is created. The problem is that there are not only one journal publishing houses. There are good numbers of the journals - publishing house at present and they follow different style manuals and bibliographic standards. The problem is the authors write various articles and they want to publish it various journals then they face the problem of arranging bibliographic references through various style manuals or references which are preferred by various journal publishing houses. In this situation, we find a lot of bibliographic standards or style manuals which are either specific subject related or generals. In our country, Indian Standards Institution (now the Bureau of Indian Standards) prepared a standard in the year 1963 and 1973 modified it but at present it was slightly outdated because it cannot support e – resources

_____

- *Reshmi Sarkar is currently pursuing doctorate program in Library and Information Science at Kalyani University, India, PH - +91-9933839674.*
- *E-mail: sreshmi2009@mail.com*

2 SCOPE

The Indian bibliographic standard is firstly prepared in 1963 and it was modified in 1973. At this time a lot of technological terms are developed. Indian standard is not able to support such new items. So it becomes outdated.

3. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this study are…………….
- Find out the drawbacks of Indian Standards
- Find out the problems to follow all the popularized items through Indian Standard
- Find out the possibility to make up a bibliographic standard which is supported by Bengali literature.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCING

4.1 Concepts and Description

In general, a bibliographic citation is a reference to book, article, web page or other published items. The prime purpose of a citation is intellectual honesty, to attribute and give credit to other authors for their ideas used which are previously expressed. The tradition of providing citation at the end of technical writings is quite an old phenomenon. White (1985), McInnis and Symes (1989) have earlier reviewed the historical development of citations. One of the earliest examples was provided in the Oxford English Dictionary and is in William Savage's a dictionary of the art of Printing (1841); in 21th century maximum changes occurred in the concept of bibliographic referencing.

4.2 Definitions of Bibliographic Citation

A citation provides basic information about a book, journal articles, web pages or other information sources. The primary function of citation is to provide a connection between two documents, one which is cited and other is cited (Martyn, 1975). A set of rules drawn up by a printing establishment for that detail of typography, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and other matters about which opinions and custom differ are in accordance with the reveling practice of that establishment. Such rules are known as the 'style of the house'. Rules for compositors and readers of the Oxford University Press are a standard set followed by many printers and authors. The possible reasons of bibliographic citations are;
1. Giving credit for related work
2. Identify methodology, equipments etc.

225

3. Providing background reading
4. Alternating fourth coming works
5. Criticizing previous works and others

These citations are also used successfully as reading lists and in preparation of bibliographies. However in the study of citation Smith (1981) has pointed out some assumptions. So it is said that a citation is nothing but a bibliographic reference of footnote(s), expressing a connection between two documents. So, it is identified that citations are indicator of literature use.

5. METHODOLOGY

This research work is executed in two main phases as below

1. Phase- sincerely study in Indian standard and find out what is the defaults of these standards and if it is possible then it is modify and presentable for describing all the bibliographic referencing items
2. Phase- to prepare a bibliographic standard which followed all the regional languages preferred Bengali literature.

Below sections captures the details on execution methodology adopted

5.1 Phase 1 Activities

The first step of this topic was the selection of bibliographic reference standards or style manuals. We selected seven (7) important bibliographic standards or style manuals through the World Wide Web with the exception of the Indian Standard which was collected by us from Kalyani University's department of Library and Information Science .These 7 bibliographic standards were selected randomly from all easily available standards on the internet. After downloading and collecting these selected bibliographic referencing standards or style manuals we initiated a comprehensive study on them to gauge their similarities, dissimilarities and drew up a tabular evaluation matrix. We drew tables to detect and represent their similarities and dissimilarities. After evaluating these specific standards or style manuals we derived the item reference coverage of these specific standard or style manuals and which is not supported by Indian standards. Then we created a unique bibliographic reference standard which is capable of clarifying most used bibliographic citations. The second step of this project was related to increasing the coverage of the existing Indian Standard. First we collected the standard from our University's library science department and then we initiated a thorough study. As we understood, the current Indian Standard is not well maintained and has a limited coverage to support web based items like e-mail, twitter, e-book, e-documents etc. After analyzing and comparing with other existing bibliographic style manuals or standards we found out its drawbacks and tried to overcome this drawback by extending its coverage to describe all bibliographic referencing items.

5.2 Phase 2 Activities

The next step of this project is to prepare a unique' regional language supported bibliographic referencing style manual which is capable of supporting all Indian regional languages and preferably Bengali language. We took the examples of some Bengali literature referencing items and then compared it with English language references. We drew their similarities and dissimilarity matrix and tried to create a unique bibliographic regional language supported bibliographic

standards. As a last step, we randomly selected some leading journal(s) names through the web and checked their author guidelines to figure out their preferable style manuals. We then found out the basis of choosing the preferred style manual through their home page or FAQ questions or through email.

5.3 Importance of Literature Review

The literature review is very important part of any research. The literature survey is a task that continues throughout the duration of the thesis or dissertation. It begins with a search for suitable topic. Since a thesis aims to be a contribution to knowledge, a careful check should be made that the proposed study has not previously been carried out. Through an examine LISA 19 search we found a very small number of literature directly related to style manual and standard in relative to bibliographic referencing in the research reports or papers. In relation to standard for bibliographic descriptions, the current research has mostly dominated by the topics like ISBD, FRBR and RDA including metadata in this regard. Instead of that we found some important works related to our work. Mansfield (1984)16, gives examples of citation formats used in library and information science periodicals illustrate have many forms of citation exist in just 1 field. Medical periodical editors have managed to agree on a uniform standard for citations. Freimer(1986)7 and others studying students' questions at the reference desk and during bibliographic instruction suggest that students have difficulty citing sources appropriately. Their interviews with faculty, a survey of 20 students, and an examination of several style manuals revealed that students are confused by inconsistencies in and multiplicity of styles. Librarians should learn and teach students about various citation formats, to disseminate information about the need for standardized format across disciplines, and to work for adoption of standardization. McInnis and others (1988)17 discusses how, over time, both the concept and the function of bibliographic citation change and correspond to Riesman,'s 3 types of personal character. First in the tradition-directed period, titles come before authors, since the writer is seen as merely the instrument of authority. In the inner-directed period, a transition occurs, with the author's name coming before the title. Finally, in the present time, which corresponds to Riesman's other-directed period, the format for the bibliographic citation becomes formalized, and the concept of its function changes dramatically. Ultimately the citation becomes a symbol for both substantive content and for intellectual property. According to Terbille (1990)21, writers, readers, editors and librarians each has different interests in reference citations. Variations in style involve: elements of bibliographic information; arrangement, capitalizations, and punctuation of these elements; linkage to the body of the text; placement of citations in respect to the body; and arrangement of citations within the list. Rules of citation style are linked to rules of language. Instructors and librarians should help them so that their references lead readers to the proper documents. Grossman (1993) 10 describes how amendments necessary for the preparation of the fourteenth edition of the manual of style The Chicago Manual of Style were researched. The twelfth and thirteenth editions were amended following questionnaire responses, whereas the fourteenth relied on suggestions received through the normal work of the editorial office. Graf, J. & Malcomb(1993)9 L the Library of Congress last published Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports in 1984.In its

appendix this helpful reference work lists 108 unidentified reports. Discursion sources and methods used to identify some of these reports, emphasizing the benefits of using standard reference sources in conjunction with more specialized tools and electronic databases to verify the existence, location and correct citation of government publications. Provides bibliographic information and notes for those reports Weinberg, B. H.26 In the chapter on indexes in The Chicago Manual of Style serves as a standard for index format and as a self teaching tool for authors and novice indexers. He reviewed the 14th edition for logical sequence, the accordance of the guidelines and rules with those of other manuals and authorities, and the quality of its index. It is found wanting in all these areas, but contains much useful information on the indexing process and book index. According Gopinath8, it is helpful and essential to adopt standards for bibliographic information, project description and institutional information which are shareable for access to information resources within a country. Describe a strategy for adopting international standards of bibliographic information exchange for developing a resource sharing facilitation database in India. A list of 22 ISO standards for information processing is included. Arnzen, 1 M. Provides major guides for college writing as per the Modern Language Association (MLA) and American Psychological Association (APA). He includes actual samples of citations from electronic mail; web site; FTP; Gopher; Usenet News; or mailing list, taken from the MLA, web site. Harmon11 and others considers whether the scientific style manual is a reliable guide with regard to the organization and content of the typical scientific article. Style manuals do provide much sound advice based on their authors' personal experience. However, they also pass on some advice at odds with the recently published literature regarding how scientists actually conduct research and write up their findings. Present a revised model for the scientific article, a model based on information on recently published research on communication in science. According to Hagge, 12 style menus sponsored by professional associations in scientific disciplines specify many disciplinary discourse norms that writers need to follow in publishing scientific research. They provide an important and reliable source of information about how communities of working scientists conceptualize, construct and publish their scientific texts. The disciplinary norms that these manuals promulgate derive from general scientific research practices and from the practical demands of publishing. Disciplinary style manuals should be categorized separately from other types of scientific style manuals, and the material they contain can be used in technical writing and editing.

6.0 ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

A lot of style manuals or bibliographic standards are available in the market at present and a good number of the journals - publishing houses with all following different style manuals and bibliographic standards. We will carry out this article to understand the similarities or differences amongst these bibliographic standards.

7.0 EVALUATIONS OF THE STUDY

We haven't followed the AACR-II (R) because it is not followed by the many authors, printers, editorial boards and publications and hence has been overlooked. Selection of Bibliographic Standards is one of the important works of this project. A lot of style manuals or bibliographic standards are available in the market at present. Among them we choose 7 bibliographic standards or style manuals. Selection procedure follows random selection and easily available through the World Wide Web with a core focus on their popularity. This bibliographic standard covers various bibliographic informative materials. In this project we have covered only books, journals, web resources and government publications which are mostly used. We have discussed books with the underwritten selected items due to time limitations.

7.1 Items in style manuals & standards studied

Following are the key items items in style manuals and standards selected for study

- **Books**
  - Single Author
  - Two Authors
  - Three Authors
  - Four or more Authors (Or Editors)
  - Unknown Authors
  - Multi Volume Works
  - Editors

- **Periodicals**
  - Journal articles
  - Newspaper articles
  - Anonymous news paper articles
  - Editorials

- **World Wide Web resources**
  - World Wide Web Site
  - Email
  - Personal web page
  - Electronic Journal Articles
  - EBooks

- Government Publication
- Audiovisual and non-print materials
- Videos or DVD
- Television and Radio Program
- CD-ROM

7.2 List of style manual & standards selected for study

We collected all the bibliographic standards or style manuals through the web except Indian Standards which will be collected from Kalyani University's departmental library of Library and Information Science. Selected bibliographic standards are

- APA (American Psychological Association) Style Guide
- Chicago Style Guide
- Harvard Style
- MLA (Modern Language Association) Style
- Turban Citations and format
- IEEE style
- Indian Standard Recommendation for Bibliographic References : Essential and Supplementary Elements (First Revision), IS: 2381: 1978

8.0 CONCLUSION

This 21st century is a very busy century. Nobody has got ample time and time is considered as money also. The situation mandates that we follow a standard global bibliographic citation to save our valuable time and money

227

which is spent on publishing research work and to ensure document completion. Bibliographic references are very important part of a document .Readers' interest is satisfied with the help of these bibliographic references. So it plays very important roles in assisting further reading and knowledge dissemination. If it is more easy and uniform then society will be much benefited.

9.0 FURTHER AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

We have collected a limited subset of data due to inadequate time frame. It will keep options open for further study on all the bibliographic elements in future. Style manuals and standards will be on vast numbers in the future we have done surveys on limited numbers of journals but In the future it can be done on vast numbers. Here our main focus was on Bengali literature supported bibliographic standards only but in future it can be done on other regional languages also.

REFERENCES

[1] Arnzen, M.A. "Cyber citation. Documenting Internet Sources presents some Thorny Problems". Internet World7, no. 9 (1996): 72-76.

[2] APA style Organization. APA Style. http://www.apastyle.org.

[3] Cornell University Library. MLA Citation Style. http://www.library.cornel.edu/reserarch/citmanage/mla.

[4] Freimer, Glovia R. and Margart M. Perry. " Student Problems with Documentation." Journal of Academic Librarianship11, no.6 (1986): 350-354.

[5] Gopinath, M.A. "Standardization for resource sharing database." Library Science with a Slant to Documentation and Information32, no.3 (1995): i-iv.

[6] Graf. J and L. Malcomb."Identifying unidentified U.S. Government Reports". Journal of government information25, no.1 (1993): 63-67.

[7] Grossman, J. "Researching the fourteenth edition of the Chicago Manual of Style." scholarly Publishing25, no. 1 (1993): 63-67.

[8] Harmon, J. E., and Gross, A.L. "The scientific style manual: a reliable guide to practice?" Technical Communication43, no.1 (1996): 61-72.

[9] Hagge, J, "Disciplinary style manuals as reliable guides to discourse norms". Technical Communication44, no.1 (1996): 61-72.

[10] IEEE standards style manual. http://standards.ieee.org/guides/style

[11] IS: 2381-1978 Recommendations for Bibliographical References: Essential and Supplementary Elements (1st Revision). Indian Standards Institution

[12] Mahaparta, Gayatri. Bibliometric studies: on Indian Library & Information Science Literature. New Delhi: Crest Publisher, 2000.

[13] Mansfield, Jerry W. "Why not a uniform citation System?" Journals of Academic Librianship10, no. 4 (1984): 220-222.

[14] McInnis, Raymond G., and Dal Symes. "David Riesmar and the concept of bibliographic citation". College and Research Libraries 49, no. 5 (1988):387-399.

[15] NISC, Library and Information Abstract 1969- November 2003. MaryLand: NISC, 1969. CD- Rom.

[16] Terbille,Charles."Students and rules of style for reference citations". Libri40, no.3 (1990):242-254.

[17] University of Chicago Press. Chicago Manual of Style Online. http//www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html.

[18] University of Queensland. References/ Bibliography Harvard Style. http://www.library.up.edu.au/training/citation/harvard_6pdf.

[19] University of West Florida. Turabian Citations and format. http://www.libs.uga.edu/ref/turabian.html.

[20] Weingberg, B.H. "Index: A Chapter from the Chicago manual of style, 14th edition: A review" Indeveer19, no. 2 (1994): 105-109.