WORLD ACRONYMS
`DICTIONARY OF
Library and Information Science

WORLD ACRONYMS
DICTIONARY OF
Library and Information Science

Dr. S.K. SHARMA
Librarian

and

VINOD KUMAR
Cataloguer
H. N. B. Garhwal University Sri Nagar 246174 (U.P.)

SARITA BOOK HOUSE
DELHI (INDIA)
1991

FOREWORD

The present book on "World Acronyms Dictionary of Library and Information Science" compiled as a joint venture by Dr. S. K. Sharma and Mr. Vinod Kumar deserves commendation. What the authors have done is to complile those heaps of informations and experiences in clear, concise and comprehensive form to meet the requirements of students of library science, practicing libraries and all those engaged in the field of documentation and information services.

I congratulate the authors for compiling an appropriate book concerning the discipline of 'Acronyms' and hope that , within its limit, the work will satisfy a long-felt need of a compact volume of this kind putting most of the relevant material at one place, and fulfil the requirements of all concerned.

Srinagar
August, 5, 1990

Prof. K.P. Nautiyal
Vice Chancellor
H.N. Bahuguna
Garhwal University

PREFACE

An abbreviation can be defined as a shortened form of a word or terms Abbreviations are an attempt to communicate information fast, accurately, and with a minimum of confusion and misinterpretation.

Librarians, like everyone else, tends to use abbreviations to save space and time (fourth low of Ranganatha) and to eliminate the necessity of repeating works or phrases that are long and complicated. In library and information science field, abbreviations are used primirily for periodical and book titles, names of organizations, corporate author entries, names of computer programs and publishers names.

Many abbreviations are immediately recognizable as the first letters of the words. The most obvious example in this case is the abbreviation "Lib" for "Library" or "Librarian". There are abbreviations which use the first letters of several words, such as the name of an organization example of this type in the library field are "ILA" standing for "Indian Library Association" and "LC" for "Library of Congress". This type of abbreviation is now being referred to by the term "acronym".

In this dictionary the effort has been made to devise an acronym that can be pronounced and then to find appropriate words to fit the initials. There are some names of library organisations that can be pronounced, not necessarily implying that any of them have been devised to fit predetermined initials. "IFIPS" in an abbreviation that can be pronounced ; It stand for "International Federation of Information processing Societies". Another acronym "MEDLARS", is an abbreviation for "Medical Litrature Analysis and Retrival system". This dictionary is arranged in one straight alphabet

i.e. letter by letter. There are cross references from one word to another which for one reason or another we prepared to use.

This work has been carefully compiled primarily for the use of students of library science, practicing librarians, documentalists and all those who are engaged in the field of information storage and retrieval. The time and effort which have gone into the work will be more than compensted if it fullfils the long felt need of a publication of this kind.

The authors owe a debt of thanks to all those writers and publishers whose work we have consulted with a view to making this work interesting and authortative. We are also greatful acknowledge to ourfellows Dr. O.P. Gupta, Librarian U.G.C., Miss Naveen Kulshershta, Mr. Shyam Singh, Mr. P. K. Chamoli, Mr. S.S. Gupta & Mr. R.C. Gupta for counsel and advice on specific points of substance or organization.

We are happy to acknowledge to Mr. P.S. Negi proprietor, (Sarita Book House) for his initative and exparties in the publication of title.

AUTHORS

A

AA Code   Anglo-American Code, 1908 : Cataloging Rules, Author and Title Entries

The Cataloguing Code devised by the Library Association and the American Library Association and published in 1908. It consists of definitations, 174 substentive rules appendices of abbreviations and sample Catalogue Cards illustrating the rules. In 1949 the American Library Association published the ALA Cataloguing rules for Author and title entries, which in corborated the Library of Congress rules printed as supplementary rules in 1908 edition and ignored the english variations of certain rules which appeared in this edition. The result was the publication in 1966 of the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules North America text and in 1967 of the British text.

AACR-1   Anglo-American   *See* A.A. Code : Anglo
             Cataloging Rules,   American Code.
             North American text,
             1967.

AACR-2   Anglo-American   The new code namonises
             Cataloging rules, 2nd   the two differing text of
             edn., London, the   the first edition. If in-
             Library Association,   corporates the latest
             1978.   International standards
                                     makes provision for the
                                     whole range of new mate-
                                     rials and media and takes
                                     notice of the full impact
                                     of MARC and biblio-
                                     graphic system. A.A.C.R.
                                     2 has only two parts.
                                     Part-I description, and
                                     Part-II headings, uniform
                                     titles and references. The
                                     rules of Part-I contain in-
                                     structions as the formula-
                                     tion of descriptions of
                                     library materials. The
                                     rules in Part-II apply to
                                     works and generally to
                                     physical mainfestations of
                                     those works, though the
                                     characteristics of an in-
                                     dividual item are taken
                                     into account in some
                                     instance.

ABC   Abridged Building
             Classification for
             Architects, Builders
             and Civil Engineers.

AALDI   Association of Agri-
             cultural Libraries and

Documentation of India.

AALL   American Association of Law Libraries.

Abr :   Abridged :   A reduced form of a work which is produced by condensation and ommission of more or less of detail but retaining the sense and utility of original.

ABACUS   Association of Bibliographic Agencies in Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States.

ABN   Australian Bibliographic Network.

ACI   Anteriorising Common Isolate.   Isolate of a subject which demands placement before the subject in a classified' sequence, used in Colon Classification.

ACM   Association for Computing Machinery.   A Professional Computer Sciences Organization.

ACMST   Association for Computers in Mathematics and Science Teaching.

ACPA   Association for Computers Programmers Analysts.   A Professional Computer Science Organization.

AD Alphabetical Device. One of the principles used in Colon Classification for determing the sequence of subject, it is used only when no better systematic order is appearent e.g. proper name trade name.

ADAPSO Association of DAta Processing Service Organisation.

ADLIB Adaptive Library Management System.

ADONIS Article Delivery Over Network Information Systems.

ADP Automatic Data Processing. Data processing performed by Computer System as Compared with manual systems.

ADRS Automatic Document Request Service.

AEDS Association for Educational Data System. (A professional organisation interested in sharing information related to the effect of data processing on the education process.)

AEM Academic Electronic Mail

AFIPS	American Federation of Information Processing Societies. All International level called (IFIPS)	
AFP	Associative File Processor.	
AFSARI	Automation for Storage And Retrieval of Information.	
	—	
AGRIS	Agricultural Information System (FAO)	International Information System for Agricultural Science and Technology. It is related with Computerized bibliographycal services and covers Agricultural Sciences and Technology.
AIBA	Agricultural Information Bank of Asia	
AID	Association International des Documentalistes et techniciens de 1 Information	It was founded 1962 in Paris to promote contacts between people of all nationalities whose work concerns the problems of documentation, and to defined their professional interests. Individuals may become members. New it becomes International association of Documentalists and Information Officers.

AIDBA   International Association for the Development of Library in Africa.

It was developed in 1960 from the Association Pourle development des biblitheques publiques in Afrique with the intention of working in every African state for the development of (a) National Libraries responsable for acquiring & preserving all printed matter produced in the country so that it shall be available for persual (b) public and school libraries to própogete culture at all levels of society and work activity for the education of their communities (c) reference libraries for the Universities Institutes, Research centres etc.

ALA   American Library Association

The ALA was founded in Philadelphia on October 6, 1876 during the Conference which was prompted by Melvil Dewey. Its head quarters at Chicago. It was now a membership of over 35000. It is governed by an elected council of about 150 persons. The ALA was founded for the purpose of promoting the Library interest of USA. The object of the ALA is to

promote Library Service and Librarianship.

ALA Associate of the Library Association.

ALA Rules American Library Association Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries, 1949.

ALA Code American Library Association cataloguing rules for author and title entries. 2nd edition. 1949.

ALGOL ALGOrithmic Language

In Computer Programming. An early block structured language providing many elegant features that were lacking in other early level language.

ALIS Automated Library Information System (Da-taphase)

ALIS bulletin Academy of Library and Informa-tion Service.

It was founded in 1976 and is being published biannually from Trivandrum (India). It is regular in its publication.

ALS Automated Library System Ltd.

AMBER Acquisition of Monographs and Bibliographic Enquiry Remotely (Blackwell's)

Ann. Lib. Sci. Docum.	Annals of library science and Documentation	It is published by INSDOC (New Delhi) as a quarterly Journal since 1954. It is a medium for publishing original constitution in the field of Library and Information Science. It is earned reognition as a standard professional Periodical which International appeal.
ANRT	Association Nationale data Research Technique	A french association which is particularly concerned with problems of technical information.
ANSI	American National Standards Institution.	
APL	A Programming Language	A high level programming language which uses specially developed arthematic operations. It is considered a powerful language for algorithmic interactive programming and mathematical procedures, particularly those involving arrays.
APUPA	Alien, Penumbral, Umbral, Penumberal, Alien	An arrangement in which subjects are in the helpful sequence (Ranganathan).
ARIC	Agricultural Research Information Centre.	
ARPANET	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network	A project which was developed by the U.S. Department of Defence in 1968

for implementing a nation wide Computer Network. Its goal are to permit computer resource sharing, develop highly reti-, able and economic & digital , communication, and enable access to unique & powerful facilities that become econo-mically fersible when widely shared.

ASCII — American Standard Code for Information Interchange

This standard for data transmission assigns individual 7-bit codes to represent each of a specific set of 128 numerals, letters and special control.

ASD — Association Swisse de Documentation

The Swiss Association for documentation was formed in 1939 after having been in exhistance as a study group since 1930.

ASLIB — Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau, London

Founded in 1926 and merged with British Society for International Bibliography in 1949. Its aim are to facilitate the condination and systematic use of sources of knowledge and information in all public offices in industry and commerce and all the art & Science.

ASSASSIN Agricultural System for the Storage And Subsequent Selection of INformation.

ASTINFO Regional Network for the Exchange of Information and Experiences in Asia and the Pacific

ATIRA Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Institution.

B

BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.	
BASIC	Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code	A high level language an which was developed at Darmouth College. It is among the most popular language used in programming for microcomputers it is offen found easier to learn than other programming languages because its allows more interaction between the user and computer.
BASIC	Biological abstracts subject in context	A computer composed subject-index to Biological abstracts in which key words in the titles are arranged in alphabetical sequence and printed out mechanically. It is issued as a separate publication every two weeks.
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation.	
BBK.	Bibliographical Classification	*See* B.C. Bibliographic Classification.,
B. Bibl	Bachelier on Bibliotheconomic et en Bibliographie.	A degree in librarianship in Canada.
BC	Basic Class	The main division of a scheme of classification