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THE RELEVANCE OF COPY CATALOGUE (CIP) IN PROCESSING LIBRARY MATERIALS IN NIGERIA ACADEMICS LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

This study highlighted the importance of cataloguing – in – Publication (CIP) information in processing library materials in academic libraries in Nigeria. It also examined use of (CIP) data and its effect on cataloguing and classification of library holdings. The study population includes thirty two (32) Chief Cataloguers representing thirty two Cataloguing Sections in Academics libraries in Nigeria Universities. A two page questionnaire instrument was employed in collecting data for this study. Results revealed use of CIP information in all Cataloguing Sections and this has increased cataloguing output thereby reducing backlog.

Keywords: Copy Catalogue, Library Materials, Academic Library, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

University libraries in Nigeria like all other academic libraries the world over, have been the source for collecting, organizing and storing records or information as well as disseminating such information to students, staff and other users when needed. The recorded information in the libraries are in print and non-print form.

There is no doubt that professional librarians and other library staff endeavor to provide the best services to their clientele thereby achieving the objectives for establishing the libraries. Once such important way of measuring the effectiveness of the library services to users therefore, is to find out if materials needed by users are available in the library. To be able to retrieve needed

information in the library therefore, there will be need to properly organize materials in such a way that retrieval of information is made possible and easy. The catalogue is the index or key to library holdings hence there is always the need to spend time to carefully catalogue materials in such a way that they can be conveniently traced or located by library users when needed. A library may acquire relevant and required materials which may not be made accessible to users due to cataloguing delays. In the event, these materials gradually build up into a pile referred to as, "backlog". This is a problem faced in many academic and college libraries in Nigeria which is due to lack of qualified personnel, financial difficulties and/or the rate of cataloguing is not able to match that of acquisition. The implication of this is that material gradually loses their value as they are not made available for use when needed. This is a problem which cataloguing Librarians the world over has to contend with hence, the need for libraries to acquire materials with copy catalogue whose importance, is the basis of this survey in University libraries in Nigeria.

WHAT IS CIP

CIP is an acronym for "Cataloguing in Publication". This is

likened to cataloguing in source which also has other terms like 'Pre-natal cataloguing' (Ranganathan), and the 'Self cataloguing book' (Lodewycks).

Horner (1970) submitted that a work which is catalogued in source is catalogued before publication so that the basic entry including tracings may be printed into the book. This implies that a standard entry, including tracings for added entries, is printed in the book itself, usually on the back of the title page. The entry may be adopted and clerically copied when processing library materials or modified in such a way that will suit the policy of any particular library.

Horner however agreed that the general practice is yet to be realized but stated that the idea was suggested as long as 1876, backed with experiments conducted by the America firm of bowkers. According to him also, noteworthy Australia experiments was made in 1950 by the publishers (Cheshires of Melbourne) and the Melbourne University Press in conjunction with Melbourne University library.

Cataloguing programme was also initiated in America in 1971 where publishers co-operated by sending gally proofs to the library of Congress (LC) for preliminary Cataloguing prior to publication of their books. This programme resulted in the claim by Wynar (1985) that most current American books carry a partial

bibliographic description namely; author, title, series statement, notes, subjects and added entries, LC call number, DDC number and LC card number on the verso of the title page.

The CIP records have long been on MARC tapes which was later supplanted when full records became machine-readable and presently on the internet. The programme became useful source of establishing name headings, and for libraries to enhance and facilitate processing of their holdings so that users can have unhindered access to materials acquired into the library.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The under listed are the set objectives of the study;

- To determining the extent of use of CIP information in processing library materials.
- To examine the relevance of CIP information in processing library materials.
- To ascertain the effect on use of CIP information in processing library materials in academics libraries in Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is pertinent to emphasize that not much has been written on CIP or on

its use in processing library materials but available literature revealed the survey of the Cataloguing-in-Publication Programme Final Report I 1982 by Mendenhall, Kathryn which describes a survey of 2,366 randomly selected U.S. Academic, Public, Special and school libraries which examined the usage and impact of the cataloguing in publication (CIP) programme on three areas of library operations: acquisitions, cataloguing and public services. Utilization of CIP data by a separate group of large U.S. libraries is also reviewed. It is recorded that a majority of respondents express a favorable or very favorable opinion of the CIP program. In addition, high use of CIP for cataloguing purposes, medium use for acquisition activities and low use for public services are reported.

In a related development, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), The Hague, Netherlands published in 1983, the paper on 'Development in National Bibliographies since the Paris Congress of 1977' by Richard H. A Cheffins (UK), which reports on production of third world national bibliographies, Cataloguing -in-Publication (CIP) programmes, and development of retrospective national bibliographies.

Contributing also Vitae, Susan (1985), describes Cataloguing -in -Publication (CIP) a co-operative

programme begun in 1971, whose partners are the Library of Congress (LC) and approximately 2,000 U.S publishers.

In another survey, Newlen, Robert h (1991) traces in his work- "Read the fine print: the power of CIP", the evolution of the library of congress Cataloguing –in-Publication (CIP) programmes and discusses its value to libraries including its use for cataloguing, acquisitions and the collection development. Perspectives from participating publishers are given, future possibilities are discussed, and a sidebar describes problems with CIP.

In a paper submitted to the annual conference of International Association of School Librarianship titled "Curriculum – Enhanced MARC (CEMARC): a new cataloguing format for school libraries", Murphy , Catherine (1995) submitted that users of school libraries and teacher resources centers have had significant problem in assessing curriculum materials in cards catalogues as well as in online catalogue. Curriculum – Enhanced MARC (CEMARC), addresses these problem by: (1) offering data entry guidelines for a minimum USMARC standard in order to clarify inconsistencies in application and (2) suggesting enhancements that go beyond USMARC standard. The

required tags for the minimum record concern: fixed data elements, cataloguing source, title publishers/producers/pagination, descriptive tag and library name. CEMARC records according to Murphy, Catherine can be developed at the national as well as the state level if the curriculum-related descriptive tags are included in LC and Cataloguing –in –Publication (CIP) while also emphasizing on the need for school librarians to encourage publishers of textbooks and non- print material to participate in the CIP programme.

National Library Association of Australia (2004) reports in a submission that cataloguing –in-Publication (CIP) is a free service offered to publishers to provide a bibliographic record for a book before it is published. When the book is published the CIP data is printed on the reverse side of the title page.

Equally reporting ,the Library of Congress (2005) states that a Cataloguing- in Publication (CIP) data ,is a bibliographic record prepared by the library of congress for a book that has not been published. When the book is published, the publishers include the CIP data on the copyright page thereby facilitating book for processing for libraries and book dealers.

In another development, CIP Coordinator, Canada (2005) submits that CIP is a voluntary program of cooperation

between publishers and libraries. It enables the cataloguing of books before they are published and the prompt distribution of this cataloguing information to booksellers and libraries.

METHODOLOGY

For this study, the survey research method is employed. Thirty two academic libraries were randomly selected for this study while a two page

questionnaire was designed and sent to the Heads of Cataloguing Units of the libraries. Interviews were also conducted to clarify issues not addressed by the questionnaire. Copies of the questionnaire were filled and returned, representing hundred percent responses. The questionnaire sought information on demographic issues, Cataloguing functions and on CIP data with particular reference to its usage and effects on library acquisitions.

FINDINGS

Analysis of the returned questionnaire revealed that all the responding academic libraries make use Of CIP information in processing library materials as evident in the table below.

Table testing 'Use of CIP in academic libraries in Nigeria'

CIP usage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	100
No	-	-
Total	32	100

The table showed that 32 (100 %) responding university libraries make use of CIP data in organizing library acquisitions.

Table testing cataloguing output

Does CIP increase cataloguing output	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	87.5
No	4	12.5
Total	32	100

The table above revealed that use of CIP information increases cataloguing output in the course of processing library materials. 28 (87.5 %) of the respondents confirmed an increase in

cataloguing output with the use of CIP data while 4 (12.5 %) respondents do not agree that CIP data usage increases cataloguing output of cataloguers.

Table testing Cataloguing backlog

Does CIP reduce Cataloguing backlog	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	87.5
No	4	12.5
Total	32	100

Table above shows that 28(87.5 %) of the respondents agreed that CIP information generally reduces

cataloguing backlog while 4(12.5 %) respondents has a contrary opinion.

Table testing the relevance of CIP data in cataloguing function.

Do you find CIP data relevant in cataloguing?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	100
No	-	-
Total	32	100

CIP data found to be highly relevant in processing library materials in academics libraries in Nigeria as

revealed in the table above where 32 (100 %) respondents confirmed its importance.

Table testing statistics of book catalogued using CIP in a week by a Cataloguer.

No. of books	Frequency	Percentage
Below 10	4	12.5
20	4	12.5
40	20	62.5
60	4	12.5
80	-	-
Total	32	100

The study revealed that 20 (62.5 %) of the respondents stated that Cataloguers in their libraries processes forty titles in a week using CIP data while 4 (12.5 %) respondents each confirmed that

Cataloguers in their libraries catalogue less than ten, twenty and sixty titles respectively using CIP data shown in the table above.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, it is pertinent to note that academic libraries in Nigeria use CIP information in the course of processing library collections more importantly, when they are published with the texts. However, many countries now engage in publishing texts with CIP information printed on them but since academics libraries in Nigeria have adopted Library of Congress (LC) Classification scheme in organizing their collections, it becomes necessary for the libraries to either fully adopt CIP data from LC or make

some modifications that will be suitable for any particular library.

It is evident from this study that CIP information is vital in processing library materials in academics libraries in Nigeria as it increases output of Cataloguers and to large extent reduces backlog of library materials whose accessibility would have been made impossible.

One other conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that fact that academics libraries in Nigeria find use of CIP data highly relevant in cataloguing library materials. In addition, it is revealed that in most academics libraries, the average statistics of books catalogued in a

week by cataloguer using CIP information has increased tremendously with a great number of them amounting to 62.5 % of respondents, stating they could process a minimum of forty titles in a week.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) information can therefore be seen as a veritable tool for processing library holdings as it facilitates access to relevant information sources at the most appropriate time. Therefore, academics libraries in Nigeria should endeavor to acquire more books published with CIP information printed on them.

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