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Comparison of Cataloging in Publication (CIP) with Cataloging-after-Publication (Opac) of Iran National Library Bibliographic Center

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to assign information elements status of CIP records and comparison with Cataloging-after-Publication (Opac) records of Iran National Library bibliographic center. The study method is survey and content analysis. The studied population is National Library CIP records including OPAC records. In this study, 163 CIP records have been studied. The data indicate that in each record there is 1/06 errors in average. The other data show that the most heterogeneous bibliographic elements include collation elements (30.49%), added entries (15.24%), title (14.02%), and congress classification No. (11.59%), subject (subject heading, 10.37%), main entry form (9.15%), Dewey classification No. (8.54%), and publication elements (6.10%). Therefore the most and least heterogeneous elements could be apparent and publication profiles respectively.

Keywords: Cataloging in Publication (CIP), OPAC, Cataloging-after-Publication, National Library & Archive I.R. Iran, Cataloguing

Introduction

The information explosion and information overload have caused cataloging departments of many libraries to spend large amounts of time and money on employing skillful catalogers acquainted with cataloging standards to catalog resources. By expanding this field in many libraries worldwide, libraries and authorities of cataloging have started to look for a solution for the problem, one primary solution being copy cataloging which requires the use of established standards (Abd Manaf & Abdul Rahman, 2006). Librarians use CIP data to determine how to catalog a book and determine where it belongs (Shiel, 2008). The catalog could be submitted to libraries by National Library Opac as soon as providing cataloging in publication. Publishers, therefore, would be required to publish these form lists on the back of the book title, so entire libraries will be able to receive the CIP. If a book is delivered to the National Library, the book CIP will be offered the users by the National Library Opac. Since many books may fail to

be sent to the National Library and the library cannot publish Opac, the cataloging sheets in publication of a book will be used by other libraries and users as a valid certificate.

The purpose of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program is to serve the nation's libraries by cataloging books in advance of publication. A Cataloging in Publication record (aka CIP data) is a bibliographic record prepared by the Library of Congress [in Iran by National Library...] for a book that has not yet been published. Thus copyright pages of monographs published in Iran bear cataloguing data produced according to international standards. When the book is published the publisher includes the CIP data on the copyright page thereby facilitating book processing for libraries and book dealers. (The Library of Congress, 2011) In Iran cataloging records are produced by National Library of Iran (NLI) for books prior to publications. Bibliographical data included in CIP records consist of the name/s of the author/s, title of the book, place/s of publication, publisher/s' name, number of edition, number of volumes, indexes, price, name/s of the translator/s, graphic designer, and the like. (National Library & Archive of Iran, 2011)

The United States Library of Congress first started in practice to plan CIP in 1971 and then British National Library established it in 1977. Approximately 65% of American libraries developed CIP form list about three years afterwards. The rudimentary forms of CIP [Known as CIP at NLI] were applied in books printed in 1967 onwards by Tehran University and in 1970 onwards by Nematollahi Sufi Centre in Tehran. In 1992 the National Library of Iran launched a CIP program as an experiment in collaboration with some publishers. Once found relatively successful, National Library of Iran proposed it as a bill to the government of Iran in 1995 to make this mandatory (???? Editor question). In the same year, the bill passed the parliament. In the autumn of 1998, the National Library started implementation of a national program of CIP in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Nowadays, over 90% of all books published in Iran bear CIP information. Nation-wide application of CIP, has led to considerable savings of time and effort by avoiding multiple cataloguing in every single library throughout the country while securing consistency and accuracy. CIP data is normally provided to publishers normally within seven working days. (National Library & Archive of Iran, 2011)

Study Background

Fotouhi (2000) evaluates Iran's CIP. The data indicate that 87% publishers agree with CIP plan but they would not be satisfied with the operational steps believing that prompt accomplishment is necessary. To 57% publishers the CIP questionnaire is ambiguous and difficult to complete. 71% CIP form lists have been centralized in the National Library and just 29% has been developed by other CIP centers whose form lists have some defects and they must be corrected again by the National Library while 79% libraries have utilized the CIP.

Azizian (2004) reviews consistency of information elements in Iran National Library CIP between 1998-2001. The data indicate that the most heterogeneous elements include subject, classification, title, main entry respectively. Rabiee and Babalhavaeji (2011) compare information elements in cataloging-in-publication and cataloging-after-publication of Iran National Library on ten human science fields. The data show inconsistency of bibliographic elements in CIP/Opac records. Additional data indicate that there is most consistency in information elements such as main entry (98.9%), title (86.7%), publication area element (63.1%), collation elements (34.5%) in history/geography, history/geography, practical science, and religion fields respectively. And also there is most consistency in elements such as subject (97.3%), classification (93.4%), and added entry in social science, practical science, and practical science fields respectively.

Ryans (1978) describes the bibliography of 700 records at Kent State University in the coherent base, OCLC. The records have been compared with Anglo-American cataloging rules in 9 districts. 40% records indicate inconsistency with Anglo-American rules. But there is only one difference in 56% records.

Taylor (1986) reviews CIP with other congress library catalogs and the accuracy between them in his study.

Intner (1989) studies OCLC and research libraries information network (RLIN) records. By the records comparison he suggests that both organization bear relatively equal contribution in record errors.

Additional data indicate that there are 2.5 errors in each record on average and also important problems in the records compared with Anglo-American rules can be seen. Most errors include punctuation marks and mispronunciation of congress classification rules. Shin (2003) reviews catalogued records quality in mutual bases for multi languages especially bibliographically control in a research titled "Korean cataloging records quality in mutual bases".

Abd Manaf & Abdul Rahman (2006) study Malaysian National Library CIP compared with National Library Opac by using discovery method. The data indicate that their CIP bibliographic records are different from National Library Opac records in some cases such as main entry; in addition there are some slight differences between their CIP records and Anglo-American rules. The inconsistency in CIP records with Malaysian National Library include title (17%), publication data (13%), form of heading (12%), place of publication (11%), call No. (8%), publisher's name (8%), subject heading (6%), main entry (5%) respectively.

Research Question

The main question in this study is "How consistent are information elements (main entry, title, publication profile, physical profile, classification No., added entry, and book subjects) in CIP records of Iran National Library bibliographic center with Cataloging-after-Publication (OPAC) records"?

Research Methodology

In the current study, statistical methodology has been employed. Both survey research and content analysis methods have been used to analyze records and individual bibliographic elements available in records. The data collecting method is analysis of through available records in National Library Opac and in some cases directly referral to materials in (???) the National Library when there are no CIP records on compact disks.

To collect data the entire CIP/ Opac records received from the National Library Opac and the CD that is developed by the National Library are printed. By comparing elements any changes for each printed record have been recorded and finally they have been saved as an Excel spreadsheet.

To compare the two records of a single book, the book Opac has been extracted from the National Library Opac and compared with the records of the CD obtained by researchers from the National Library, through the record detector No that is the certain No. for each recorded record in the National Library. If there is no CIP of the books, by in person referring to Iran National Library, the Opac will be compared with the CIP of an individual work located on back of the title page. Then the CIP will be compared with Anglo-American rules.

(For this study the book record was extracted from OCLC and compared to that of the Iran National Library using the record detector number as a common field to determine the uniqueness of the record. If no CIP was found in the Iranian record there was consideration of the CIP located either on the title page which was compared using AACRII. –editor rewrite for clarity

The studied population of the recorded records would be in the Z classification of the National Library during one decade from 1997 to 2007. The reason of the chosen period until 2007 is that the books bearing CIP have been published and available in the National Library so their CIP and Opac could be compared. The number of population bibliographic records by taking census is 376 whose CIP/ Opac has been developed by the National Library in the Z classification.

The CIP of 7 records out of assigned ones has been provided by other organizations. 12 books bear no CIP, 70 books cannot be accessed based on congress classification No. available on Opac records, 123 CIP records include no Opac records to compare. Therefore 105 CIP and 59 Opac records have been content-analyzed.

Data Analysis

The data indicate that 90.80% of main entries agree with their Opac records and 9.20% (15 records) CIP main entries disagree with Opac main entry in the studied population. Inconsistency could be observed in some elements such as unavailable birthdates in the main entry (5 cases), disagreement with the author's name in the main entry (4 cases), the author's role (2 cases), punctuation marks (1 case), unavailable English name in the main entries (3 cases). Table 1 shows some of the examples.

Table 1. Example of main entry heterogeneous

Record number	CIP	Opac
1030455	Katz, William A	Katz, William A,1924
655879	Cullinan, Bernice E	Cullinan, Bernice E,1926
914313	Baxton, Andrew	Sadr Arhami, Hajar,1358- Compiler and Traslater
735911	Nobody	Organization of Libraries, Museums and Documents Center of Astan Quds Razavi
1102166	Balocu, Nabi Bakhshu Khanu - 1917	Nobody

The data of the information about title and statement of responsibility area indicate 85.28% representatives of the area in CIP records agree with Opac but there is no agreement between CIP/Opac records for title area representatives and authors' names repetition (14.72%, 23 cases). 6 cases show disagreement for the work title. There are 14 and 5 cases of disagreement about authors' names and punctuation marks respectively. Table 2 shows some of the examples.

Table 2. Example of title area heterogeneous

Record number	CIP	Opac
738737	Culture of signature and seal/ (Moslem Sagha)	Culture of signature and seal/ [Moslem Sagha]
751034	pows bibliography/ Masoud Dehnamaki	pows bibliography/ Masoud Dehnamaki for Martyr aviny institute of cultural and art
770816	using information for action; a manual for health workers at facility level	The Equity project: using information for action; a manual for health workers at facility level
1102229	Basic indexing / mohammad reza mohammadifar	Basic indexing/by mohammad reza mohammadifar
769558	Mazandaran bibliography	Mazandaran bibliography:list of books, article...

The data about the publication area information indicate that there is agreement between CIP and Opac records in 93.87% information about publication area, but in 6.13% it could not be seen. Out of 10 CIP records comparable to Opac records in publication information, 9 and 1 cases include the publisher's name and publication area respectively. This inconsistency is concerned with misspelling publisher's name and not mentioning the second publisher. Table 3 shows some of the examples.

Table 3. Example of publication area heterogeneous

Record number	CIP	Opac
982501	Tehran: Ketabdar	Tehran: Ketabdar, Iranian Library and Information Science Association
977780	Tehran: Dabizesh, Chapar	Tehran: Dabizesh
577754	Mashhad: Astan Quds Razavi, Islamic Research Foundation	Mashhad: Islamic Research Foundation
1041320	Mashhad: Electronic Libray; shiraz: Library of Science and Technology	Mashhad: Electronic Libray: Regional Library of Science and Technology

1107149	Tehran: nashre shahr	Ahvaz: Mahziar
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The data about collation elements indicate that 69.51% CIP records agree with Opac and 30.49% (50 records) CIP records disagree with Opac records respectively considering profile information. The disagreement is due to the number of page counter, and the information about tables, charts and book sizes. Table 4 shows some of the examples.

Table 4. Example of collation heterogeneous

Record number	CIP	Opac
1129003	VIII, 242p.	1v. (various pagings):ill
1102255	367p.; ill, table, chart	367p.; ill, table, chart+cd
1036664	123p.; \19*19.5 cm.	128p.: sample
1039499	221p.	Davazdah, 307p.: ill(col)
1041320	H, 413p.	H [413]p.: ill, table

The data about the classification numbers indicate that 88.34% Library of Congress classification numbers and 11.66% of them in CIP records agree and disagree with Opac respectively. But there are 19 cases of LC classification numbers. inconsistency between CIP/ Opac records including 4, 5, and 10 cases for classification No., sub-classification No., and author's indicator respectively. Table 5 shows some of the examples.

Table 5. Example of L.C. classification number heterogeneous

Record number	title	CIP	Opac
1081765	Ganjine-ye baharestan (A Collection of 3 treatises in medicine)	Z 6611 p4g93	R 128 g92
803810	Serial management.	Z 678 m3 m4	Z 692 n5m3
801082	Metadata for information management	QA 7690 A2	Z 665.5 H9A2
771015	A Catalogue a lithography bookd	Z 455 A9D233	Z 956 T9D244
735371	The list & directory of searching students library books...	Z 955 A9D153	Z 956 Sh9K53

The data about Dewey classification No. indicate that 8.59% (17 records) Dewey classification numbers and 91.41% in CIP records disagree and agree with Opac records of the center. Table 6 shows some of the examples.

Table 6. Example of Dewey classification number heterogeneous

Record number	title	CIP	Opac
803810	Serial management.	025.173	025.1732
1041320	Information retrieval: algorithms and heuristics	025.524	005.74
1031284	A practical guide to subject cataloging, classification & indexing devices in medical libraries	025	025.47
1030455	Introduction to reference work	025.52	025.552
743032	encyclopedia	001.02	025.52

The data about added entry representatives indicate that 75.46% (138 cases) CIP records for the relevant representatives of added entries and also 24.54% (25 records) of them in CIP records agree and disagree with Opac respectively. The inconsistency results from such things as added entries, misspelled names in added entries, and mistakes about people's roles in added entries or not mentioning them at all. Table 7 shows some of the examples.

Table 7. Example of add entry heterogeneous

Record	CIP	Opac
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number		
682922	National Library & Archive of IR of Iran	National Library of IR of Iran
730349	Fatahi, Rahmatollah,1330-	Fatahi, Rahmatollah,1330- , compiler
743032	Mohseni, hamid, 1965. editor	Mohseni jamalzadeh, hamid,1971-,editor
589719	center for Documentation and Research Services	Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Abu Raiyhan Beeroni Oriental Institute. center for Documentation and Research Services
1081765	Hashemi, Abd al – Qadir, Translator	-----

The data about subject heading indicate that out of 163 studied CIP/ Opac records, 146 (89.63%) subjects and 17 cases (10.37%) subjects in CIP records agree and disagree with Opac. These inconsistencies seem centered on lack of subject headings is in either CIP or Opac records or the way of writing subject in other cases. Table 8 shows some examples.

Table 8. Example of subject heading heterogeneous

Record number	CIP	Opac
1045459	Rasa	Rasa-software
803810	Periodicals - management	Periodicals –control systems
1177073	Books, reading-Iran-Congresses	Books & reading-Iran-Congresses
1030455	Electronic Reference services	Reference services
986442	Web-library sites	Libraries- websites

The research data indicate that (Figure 1) the most inconsistent bibliographic elements include collation (30.49%), added entries (15.24%), title (14.02%), and congress classification No. (11.59%), subject heading (10.37%), main entry form (9.15%), Dewey classification No. (8.54%), and publication area (6.10%) respectively.

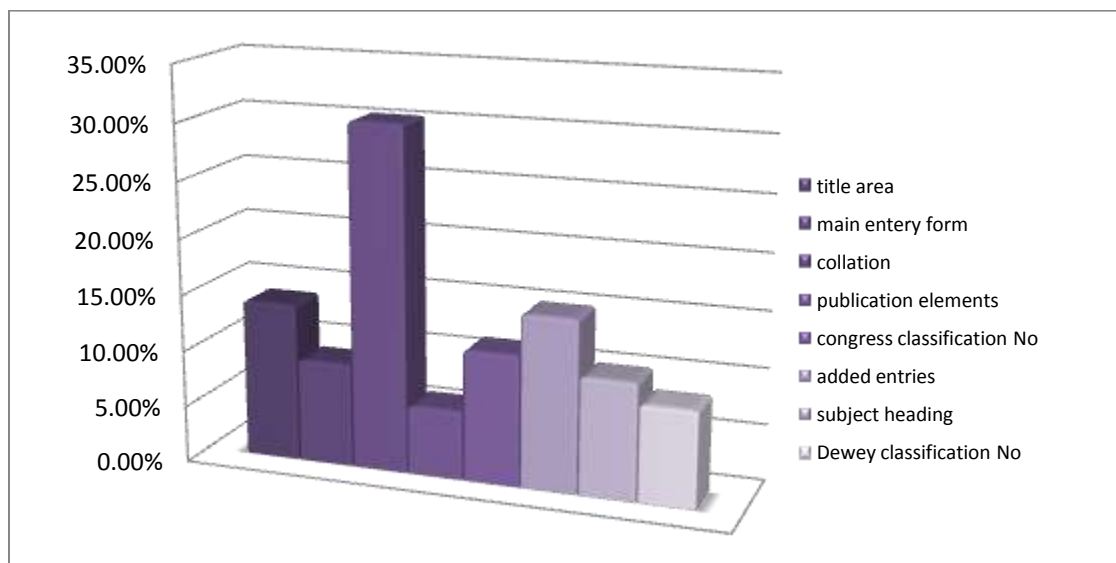


Figure 1. Percent of CIP heterogeneous with OPAC in 163 records

Therefore, the most and least inconsistent elements could be collation and publication elements respectively. The data of the study and Rabiee & Babalhavaeji's research (2011) indicate that most consistency involves physical area. In addition the study data show that there are 1.06 errors in each CIP

record on average, while Inter's study (1989) indicates there are 2.5 errors in both OCLC record and information network of research libraries on average.

Discussion

Since CIP is considered by librarians for many reasons such as time/ cost reduction (Fotouhi, 2000 & Mazinani, 2002), information accuracy in CIP will be absolutely important with regard to this fact that 79% libraries have been utilizing CIP (Fotouhi, 2000). Therefore, the data of this study and also Azizian(2004), Rabiee & Babalhavaeji(2011), Taylore(1986), shin(2003), Abdolmanaf & Abdolrahman's(2006) data indicate that there are various problems in these catalogues. It seems different factors involve the problems and inconsistency between CIP records and Opacs. Providing inappropriate information by publishers resulting from ambiguous CIP questionnaire (Fotouhi, 2000), book profiles changed after cataloging and before publication could affect the inconsistency. Obviously, if publishers fill out the information form correctly and avoid changing their book profiles after providing CIP, and also send appropriate information to the National Library, the problems will be relatively reduced or eliminated. In addition, catalogers' neglect of developing book profiles, misspelling authors' names, and failing observation of Anglo-American rules 2 found in punctuation marks in this study are the factors leading to errors in records. Therefore, it may be effective to hold short-term courses for catalogers to get acquainted with modern cataloging rules and practices.

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