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## Investigating the Degree of Compliance of Bibliographic Records of the Manuscript Database of the Library of the Holy Shrine of Hazrat Abdolazim with the Iranian MARC Standard

Mitra Samiei<sup>1</sup>, Fatemeh Farokhfal<sup>2</sup>, Esmat Momeni<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This research investigated the overlap between bibliographical records in the manuscripts database of Abdulazim library with Iran Marc standard.

**Methodology:** The methodology of this research is the descriptive- survey method, and used a combination method of study and review literature. For the research aim, is chosen 100 title manuscripts that were the same in the manuscripts database of Abdulazim library and the manuscripts database of the national library of Iran. For data gathering used checklist. Checklist had 2 sections including bibliographical features and manuscript features. Data was collected by direct observation method, then these were surveyed and compared.

**Findings:** Findings showed, the manuscripts database of Abdulazim library didn't consider some manuscript features such as leaf size, donated notes, consideration, and adornments, and this is a weak point for the Abdulazim library. In comparison this database described bibliographical features thoroughly. Most overlap between Abdulazim database and, IRANMARC fields assigned adornment of manuscripts, consideration, cover size, type of cover, number of leaves, donate note, type of chirography, the place that book was written, scribe, annotation, adornment of cover, complete/ incomplete, possession and etc. Most overlap between libraries in the description of bibliographical features assigned original title, subject, date of writing, language, number of manuscripts, introduce of the manuscript .

**Conclusion:** The results indicate that the Abdulazim library database has performed well in describing the bibliography section and has been able to complete the main fields related to the author, main title, etc., By the standard rules of the Iranian brand. The description of the bibliographic characteristics of the manuscripts has performed poorly, and only one field is used to mention the appearance characteristics of the manuscripts.

**Value:** The present study is the first to identify the differences in the description and cataloging of the manuscripts of the Astan library of Hazrat Abdul Azim with the standard cataloging rules of the Iranian MARC (manuscript).

**Keywords:** *Manuscripts, IRANMARC Standard, National Library of Iran Manuscripts, Abdulazim Library Manuscripts*

1. Associate Professor, Department of Knowledge and Information Science, Faculty of Psychology and Education, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author) [samiei@atu.ac.ir](mailto:samiei@atu.ac.ir)

2. Master of Knowledge and Information Science, Department of Knowledge and Information Science, Faculty of Psychology and Education, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran.

3. Associate Professor, Department of Knowledge and Information Science, Faculty of Psychology and Education, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran.

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## Extended Abstract

### Introduction

The library of Hazrat Abd al-Azeem is one of the richest repositories of lithographic books and manuscripts. There are many jurists, scientists, scholars, writers, and scholars who have donated valuable manuscripts to this blessed threshold. The Astan Library of Hazrat Abdul Azim also tries to provide access to the content of these works in addition to maintaining and protecting these valuable and rich resources, which can only be done by organizing and cataloging the manuscripts. It is impossible. Currently, cataloging in this library is done according to taste, and there are no special rules for cataloging manuscripts.

This research intends to find out the deficiencies of the information elements in the bibliographic records of the Astan manuscript database of Hazrat Abdul Azim and to check the compliance of the elements in that library with the standard bibliographic elements of the Iranian brand. To be able to determine to what extent the standard of the IranMarc has been successful in describing manuscript sources accurately and also to decide what elements and rules should be followed in cataloging the bibliographic records of the manuscript database of Hazrat Abd al-Azeem Library according to the bibliographic elements of the IranMarc It is not considered.

### Purpose

This research investigated the overlap between bibliographical records in the manuscripts database of Abdulazim library with Iran Marc standard.

### Methodology

The current research is applied with a survey-description method. The research community is the manuscript database of Hazrat Abdulazim library, with 977 manuscript titles. A simple random sampling was done on the common manuscripts in the database of the National Library of Iran, and Astan Hazrat Abdul Azim (PBUH), and the number of 100 titles of common manuscripts between the two databases of the National Library of Iran and the database of the Astan Library of Hazrat Hazrat Abdul Azim Hosni (AS) was selected as the research community. Table 1 lists the titles of 100 selected manuscripts.

In the first stage of data collection, according to the elements in the manuscripts of Hazrat Abdul Azim library database and the Iranian Marc Standard manuscript, the fields related to the manuscript in the Iranian Marc Standard were extracted. In the second stage, the background elements in the manuscript database of Astan Hazrat Abdul Azim library were extracted by using a checklist. In the third stage, by the direct observation method, a selected sample of the existing and familiar manuscripts among the manuscript database was extracted. Astan Library of Hazrat Abdul Azim (AS) and the National Library of Iran were investigated. The degree of compliance with these elements was investigated analyzed with the elements extracted from the Iranian brand standard.



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## Findings

A bibliography is the first principle in the introduction of any book and includes thematic and content aspects. The elements available in the bibliography section in the manuscript database of the Holy Threshold of Hazrat Abdul Azim include the following: title, author, subject, language, beginning, completion, the introduction of the copy, date of writing, andscinapse.io explanations.

manuscript ology/codicology consists of the physical and external parts of a manuscript, and in fact, it is variable scraps of information regarding multiple copies of a particular book. With this definition, each manuscript has its own bibliographic characteristics, and no two manuscripts can be found with exactly precisely the same bibliographic information. The elements available in the Manuscriptology section in the manuscript database of the Holy Shrine of Hazrat Abdul Azim (AS) include the following: copy or registration number, font type, number of leaves, cover type, paper type, copy decoration, name of the scribe, complete/incomplete copy, damage. , notes, observations.

**Table 1. The frequency of compliance with Manuscriptology elements of the manuscripts of the Astan library with the Iranian Marc standard**

Blocks	Manuscriptology features of Astan manuscripts	Tag	Frequency of non-compliance	Frequency of compliance
Block 1	Version number/registration number	001	0	100
Block 2	number of leaves	215\$a	1	99
	leaf size	215\$a	100	0
	Number of lines	215\$a	98	2
	Name of the scribe	210\$c	63	37
	a place where the manuscript was written	210\$a	97	3
Block 3	Type of script	307\$	0	100
	Book Cover Type	307\$	7	93
	Cover decorations	307\$	58	42
	Volume size	215\$a	15	85
	Paper type	307\$	97	3
	Margin	307\$	63	37
	Ownership	317\$a	99	1
	Saja Seal	317\$a	99	1
	Version decorations	307\$	18	82
	complete/incomplete version	318\$a	77	23
	Damaged/intact manuscript	318\$a	94	6
	Note of dedication	317\$a	100	0
	Considerations	318\$a	100	0

In the Manuscriptology part of the manuscript database of the Astan library of Hazrat Abdul Azim in Block 1 of the Iranian MARC Standard, all the sources have registration numbers, and this makes it easier to retrieve the sources. Regarding the characteristics of the number of pages, name of scribe, place of writing, number of lines, and page size, the library has the highest frequency of compliance with the cataloging rules based on block 2 of the Iranian brand. The elements of font type, cover type, cover size, copy decoration, cover decoration, margin, completeness/incompleteness, damaged/entire manuscript,



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paper type, ownership, and seal, have the highest frequency of compliance with the cataloging elements at block 3 of the Iranian brand standard.

**Table 2. The frequency of compliance with the bibliographic elements of Astan library manuscripts with the Iranian MARC standard**

Blocks	Features of bibliography in MARC Iran	Tag	Frequency of non-compliance	Frequency of compliance
Block 1	Version number/registration number	001	0	100
	Language	101\$a	1	99
Block 2	Original title	200\$a	0	100
	Author	200\$a	5	95
	Book date	210\$d	8	91
Block 3	Foreword	327\$a	98	2
	Epilogue	327\$a	97	3
	Introducing the manuscript	330\$a	95	5
	Description	318\$a	78	21
Block 6	Subject	610\$a	7	93

The findings show that all the manuscripts registered in the manuscript database of Astan Library of Hazrat Abdul Azim have a registration number. Among the research samples, there is only one work whose language is not known/obscure. According to the second field of the rules of Iran's trademark standard elements, the fields of the main title, author, and date of publication, respectively have the highest frequency of compliance with the cataloging rules. According to the cataloging rules of this standard, the Astan library of Hazrat Abdul Azim observes the elements of description, the introduction of version, prologue, and epilogue, respectively, with the highest frequency, and 93% of the manuscripts over there have completed the subject field.

### Conclusion

The results indicate that the Abdulazim library database has performed well in describing the bibliography section and has been able to complete the main fields related to the author, main title, etc., By the standard rules of the Iranian brand. The description of the bibliographic characteristics of the manuscripts has performed poorly, and only one field is used to mention the appearance characteristics of the manuscripts.

### Value

The present study is the first to identify the differences in the description and cataloging of the manuscripts of the Astan library of Hazrat Abdul Azim with the standard cataloging rules of the Iranian MARC (manuscript).



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