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Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to receive, review and analysis of the views of the working catalogers in National Library in the various aspects of using RDA in Iran.

The end result of this study is showing the proposed model to incorporate RDA in Iran, based on the view of the Catalogers, working at the National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which can be used by other libraries and information centers. This survey was conducted using a questionnaire. In this study, view of catalogers has been received in 4 questions about the use of RDA in the National Library of Iran, to determine what are the concerns for indigenization RDA in national library from the point of catalogers view? What is concerned in comparing RDA Instead of Anglo-American law? Which institutions can be in charge of applying the rules of RDA and which one should be the principal custodian? What time is the time required for the application of the RDA rules? What changes should be made in the library's software and what is the most important measures? And what was the status of existing bibliographic records in the view of catalogers and how should we deal with them to use RDA? The results of study shows that, catalogers think there is a need to localize for using the RDA but the current structure can also be used. The findings also showed that from the perspective of the catalogers RDA rules are more successful than the previous (Anglo-American). For this purpose, the catalogers know that the most appropriate option is the National library and the best time to do is 3 to 7 years old. In response to question about Changes and necessary measures in the softwares of library for using RDA In Iran, Catalogers believes changes should be applied gradually and slowly, and appropriate approach in the field of bibliographic records is to using the new rules for the cataloging new resources and gradual change in the previous records. At the end of the deployment model of RDA in Iran is presented.

Question 1: From the cataloger's point of view, what elements in RDA domestication in the National Library is in connection with the acceptance of the RDA?

According to the table below, inventory items, frequency and the percentage of frequency of each item is given.

As we can see from the results, from catalogers view, using RDA need domestication but this issue is not a barrier for using them in the current situation.

FD	Frequency	Catalogers viewpoint
9.61%	5	There is no need to localization
59.61%	31	There is need to localization but present version is useful.
26.92%	14	It must localized and it is not useful now.
3.85%	2	RDA will note useable in Iran

Question 2 : What view of comparison does RDA have compare?

Catalogers say: using RDA is more useful than the previous rules (Anglo American), this finding confirms the positive and appropriate field of acceptance.

FD	Frequency	Catalogers viewpoint
16%	8	There is no need to change cataloging rules.
14%	7	There is no possibility to implementing RDA in Iran
66%	33	RDA is more useful than AACR2
4%	2	None

Question 3: In terms of catalogers, who is in charge of applying the RDA rules in Iran.

Majority of catalogers, think that National library is the best option for being responsible of using RDA rules. One of the noticeable finding in this research is that catalogers believe that the national library is the best option for being responsible of using RDA rules, and they selected the "Library and Information association of Iran" as the second option, then the library of the universities, and the " public libraries foundation" as the last option.

FD	Frequency	Catalogers viewpoint
4.27%	4	Iranian Library and Information science association
85.45%	47	National Library
5.45%	3	University Libraries
1.82%	1	Iranian Public Libraries Foundation

4 Main elements in the model

- 1. Catalogers**
 - 1-1. Mental preparedness
 - 1-2. Accuracy (cataloging carefully)
 - 1-3. Updating knowledge
 - 1-4. Having a research-oriented mentality
- 2. Bibliographic Records**
 - 2-1. records without mistake (Data entry)
 - 2-2. Records without problem (Technical)
 - 2-3. Use all core elements
 - 2-4. Edith conflicted Data
 - 2-5. Records Relations (UNIMARC relation blocks)
- 3. Software**
 - 3-1. Use Mapping Table (RDA-IRANMARC)
 - 3-2. Design several Helps for librarians
- 4. Managing** (Leader and coordinate)

Research Proposes

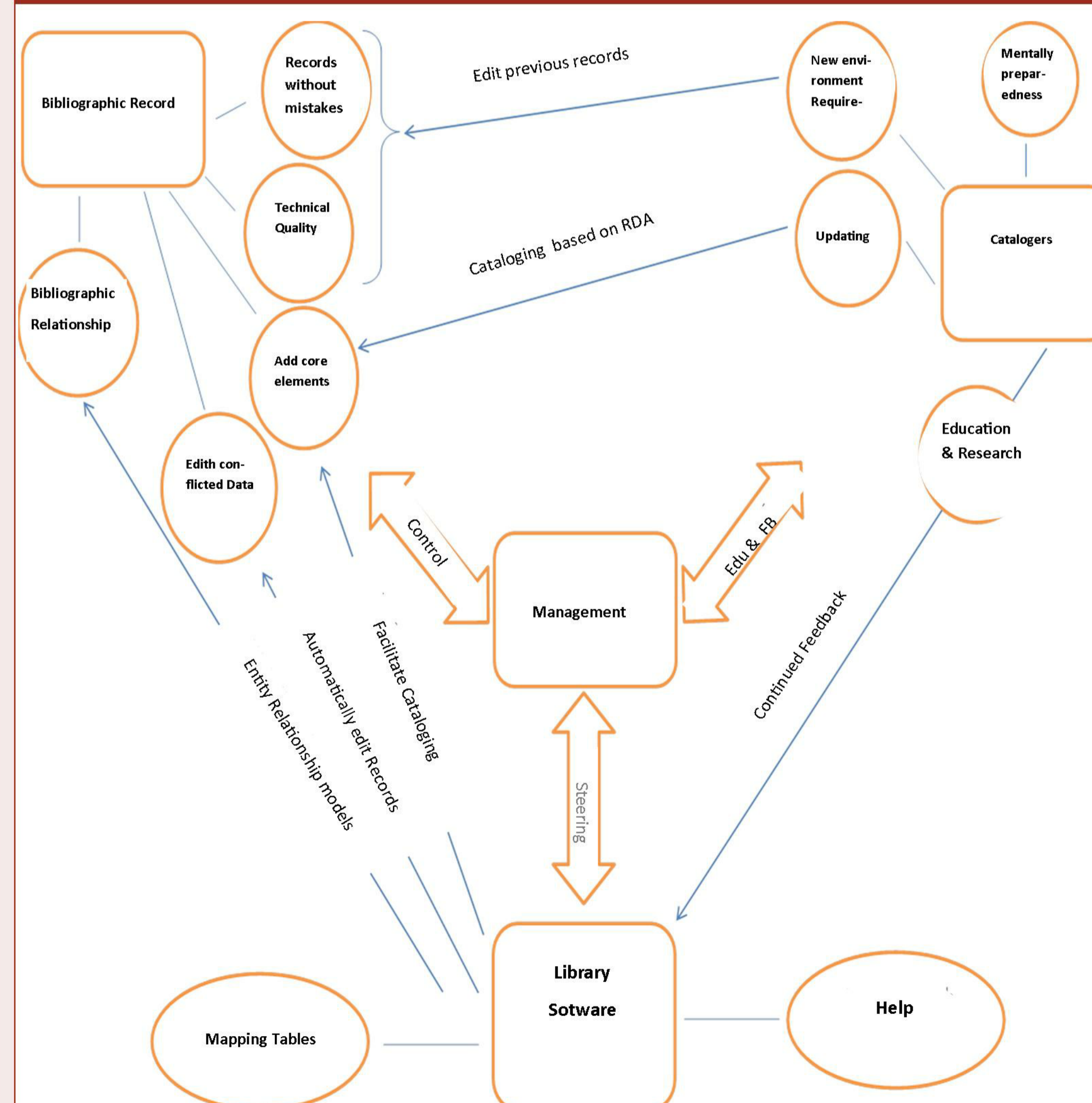
Mental preparedness: it's necessary that NLAI catalogers be prepared mentally for this change in order to be hopeful about the positive results of this change.
Precision in cataloging and control of cataloged bibliographic records: The assumption is that by changing one's approach and by starting to apply the usage of RDA, there is a need for a moderate number of corrections surrounding previous records, which have been developed according to previous criteria.
Updating knowledge: Catalogers, as specialists, are always in need of updating their knowledge, so that they can have better reactions by relying on their familiarity and complete understanding of the conditions and requirements.

Having a research-oriented mentality:

- Simplification of bibliographic fields with respect to information identification and entry
- More use of error messages when effective and important fields are not completed; i.e. some of the fields have to be marked as required.
- Designing intelligent error finding system in fields. Something likes typographical errors detection.
- Preparation of online or software client guides for facilitating RDA-based cataloging.
- RDA extension simultaneous with bibliographic pattern extension
- Initiating software testing workgroups based on catalogers' feedback.

PRACTICAL STEPS TO INCORPORATE RDA IN IRAN: THE PROPOSED MODEL BASED ON THE VIEW THAT CATALOGERS OF NATIONAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

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Question 4: From the point of catalogers, when is the appropriate time for using the RDA rules?

The catalogers do not have a far perspective and they think it is possible to have soon. The most of them estimated that it may take about 3 to 10 years for using RDA rules and the rest estimated 1 to 2 years.

FD	Frequency	Catalogers viewpoint
5.77%	3	Less than a Year
32.69%	17	1-2 Years
44.23%	23	3-7 Years
11.54%	6	7-11 Years
5.77%	3	More than 11 Years

Question 5: From the point of catalogers, What changes are needed for implementing RDA in NLAI Library Software?

Findings showed that catalogers satisfied of the RASA (NLAI software) and catalogers believe RDA will not too many change the software . In another part of questionnaire most important measures are:

FD	Frequency	Catalogers viewpoint
11.32%	6	Other (new) software should be replaced
69.81%	37	Software will be developed gradually
9.43%	5	Current software is good and no need to exchange
9.43%	5	Other software + current software (both of them)

For approval rating , test was used to Friedman test. Result showed sort of findings aren't accidental. So findings are below (sort in importance):

- Training catalogers to used the new version of software;
- Coordination with the previous structure;
- Compliance with the rules and standards;
- Possibility to changes based on the needs of each library;
- Coordination new bibliographic records with the previous;
- Coordination bibliographic records with RDA;
- Design new search and retrieval resources based on new approach;
- Use several help options based on new rules and new environment;

Question 6: As catalogers view what is the best approach for bibliographic records in association with implementing RDA?

Catalogers say: The best approach is.... It means that use RDA in new records and edit previous records (based on AACR2) and they prefer gradually.

Finding show more than 50% catalogers prefer willing to apply changes step by step in the software

FD	Frequency	Catalogers viewpoint
0	0	Ignore previous records and create new records based on RDA
3.57%	2	Use RDA and AACR2 together
67.85%	38	Implementing RDA in new Records and change previous records gradually
26.78%	15	Use automatically convert modules
1.78%	1	Ignore RDA