

E-CATALOGUE OF THE CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY OF AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: METADATA OF THE FUTURE

J. Jafarov

Central Scientific Library,
National Academy of Sciences
AZERBAIJAN.
ccavid@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The current library is not conceivable without an electronic catalog (EC). The introduction of the resource in the bibliographic system cannot be regarded as a simple testing of new technology or computer tribute fashion. Through EC, we can speak of the importance of a qualitative change in the field of library and information - change the model of interaction of the library and the user. From now on, the library fund is not a secret, guarded maze of directories and the library cease to be a long tradition - to keep the book. Now each user, no matter where in the world he is in, can obtain information on the whereabouts of the book, and the library - the international recognition and prestige. In other words, the EC - is the calling card of the library. Correctly composed description, convenient and versatile search the catalog, a variety of additional information services - all this creates a good image of not only the library but also the institution.

Keywords: e-catalogue, library automation, Central Scientific Library, ANAS.

INTRODUCTION

So, try to explain what it is - "e-catalog". To answer this question we can in two ways: first, by referring to the general semantics of the concept, and then by focusing on the specific meaning of the term in librarianship.

Discussing the EC in a broad context, we are faced with such notions as "information space" and "information." Directory, and here it does not matter electronic or not, is always created to structure the information space and, in the end - to speed up the process of informing. Consequently, the user, referring to the directory must eventually get a "appendage" to their prior knowledge, learn new, detailed information about the book. Modern EC, in our opinion, in full conformity with the concept of "information resource." The electronic version of the "library card" may contain a lot more information about the book than its paper predecessor, he is more mobile, reliable. Thus, in the broader context of information theory, the concept of "library catalog" is a streamlined registration of the aforementioned books (and not only), which is a source of information about them.

Brief History

Now, armed with general theoretical knowledge of the library information space, we turn to the history of the EC in the library of the Academy of Sciences.

Work on the catalog in our library began in 2002 on the basis of an automated library information system "Kitabxana 1.0" to create a database of new acquisitions. New search forced to pay serious attention to the use of additional, previously requested data in the preparation of bibliographic description. Any, even the most modern library system is able to give information that is incorporated into it and the full and proper, this information is, the more fruitful can be searched by.

In this regard, it was decided to disclose the contents of the documents.

In December 2008, the library moved to the automated library information system "IRBIS-64", which allowed the EC to continue to develop at a higher level. The decision to disclose the contents of documents significantly enhanced search capabilities of the electronic catalog. Now we can say that in practice, the EC appeared obvious advantages over the traditional system of card catalogs.

System "Irbis-64" technology involves automatic creation of dictionaries, from which fast search for any element of description and their combinations. Priority is to find the "key words", as their vocabulary forming machine of all words that are part of a bibliographic description, including of the content.

In 2009, the start of the next phase of a large-scale work on the creation of EC - retrospective conversion, i.e. translation of traditional card catalogs into digital form, which is one of the basic conditions for the automation of search for information about the documents from the library. It was necessary to build a more intermediate processes, each of which is another approximation to the ideal automated scheme. It was decided:

- First, that the substantive information processing will only be visual of the document, as amount of bibliographic information on the catalog card does not match the capabilities of fillable fields of EC, which is much wider, and the most important - is not always according to the index cards can be formulated subject heading;
- Second, that retro-entering will be implemented gradually, starting with the service department of textbooks, then - a reading room, and now we have started to enter the literature of the scientific foundations of service subscription (it is most needed, actively used portion);
- Third, that retro-entering all instances of the same publication will be carried out simultaneously, regardless of their location.

The implementation of this technology is only possible with the direct participation of all parts of the library. Were developed technological instructions retro-entering publications from the library, which defined the procedure works and the responsibilities of each of the divisions, from divisions-holders and book storage to the department of scientific and technical processing literature. This year, in the process chain connected and acquisition department, which carries bar coding publications.

Such a method of retrospective conversion of card catalogs can identify and correct errors card catalogs and registration forms library to write an inventory number and the arrangement of ciphers. In our opinion, such work to reconcile the fund and adjust the quality of retrospective bibliographic records (BR) gives the best result to improve the library.

As mentioned above, in December 2008, the library moved to the automated library information system "IRBIS-64." By the time of the transition EC contains about 60 thousand records. It was important to keep all the information. After the conversion, the librarian records a lot of work on their adjustment and editing. It was necessary to find and restore missing bibliographical information on the documents and resolve technological marriage.

To date, the EC library has more than 120 thousand records and is available not only in the local academic network and the Internet.

CONCLUSIONS

Going from the history of the EC to the present day, I would like to share our plans for the current year.

1. First of all, to learn one of the specific objects of cataloging - the description of electronic resources (both independent and as supplements to printed matter). A number of fields that are used to describe their specific characteristics, comply with ISBD. This general definition of the material (in square brackets is the definition of [electronic resource]), the main characteristics of the type, size and amount of resources, data on physical media, system requirements, which include data on technical devices, programming language, operating system.
2. Provide access to full-text versions of study guides published by the Central Scientific Library and transmitted to the virtual library in electronic form through the bibliographic record of EC.

Reflecting on retro-conversion funds, understanding that in the near future, I find problems in EC not enough asked funds that are not in demand by readers. Perhaps it would not be helpful and unnecessarily costly retro-entering an implementation of this part of the fund in accordance with the developed and implemented our production chain. Currently, in addition to standard methods of creating records in the EC, more practice is widely used to create the image directories by scanning technology index cards. This directory cannot just organize images cards, and perform full-text search for their content. Search result - an image sheet. In this case, the user will be relieved of the need to perform time-consuming search for bibliographic card catalogs, and to discover all the materials on the topic of interest need in a few seconds. Users get all the advantages of electronic information: remote access, simultaneous access by multiple users, and the ability to copy. Create the image directory will be the most effective way of retrospective conversion of card catalogs to not enough asked part of the fund.

Summing subtotal the above, it should be noted that the University Libraries, as a place of concentration of information resources, home to a search for knowledge to guide its efforts to create information products and services, comprehensive search strategies, structure, use and ordered knowledge. Experience shows that quality by subject creates more opportunities for the disclosure of the content of the document.

Keyword search at the moment is justified. But with the growth of the EC will increasingly grow and "information noise" followed by a keyword search. Therefore, in our view, the future is still a structured search - search by subject headings. The problem of forming the subject headings department staff pay special attention. If the work is regulated by the cataloger descriptive standards, systematizes - a classification table, then when the subject heading is very strong judgment.

RESULTS

Experience in an electronic catalog in our library, led to the conclusion that the success of information retrieval subject headings depends on two factors:

- First, from the strict observance of the rules of the individual elements of the unification of subject headings;
- Second, to stabilize their compatibility.

We appeal to the university library with a proposal to work to create a generic list of subject headings. This intelligent product would promote the creation of corporate cataloging and union catalogs of university libraries to enable integration of subject headings in search device EC along with the author's name, title, keywords, and the year of publication. And most importantly, would raise the level of information provided to consumers of services.

The experience of the library of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan to establish the EC leads to the following conclusions:

1. EC library has become a key element of its open information space, the main part of the information system, integrating and logically complete it.
2. Resource-based EC formed the main library processes.
3. Growth of the quality characteristics of the EC such as the formation of the most complete bibliographic records, the presence of a scientific tool search documents can significantly influence the formation of a "climate information" library suspending or accelerating its most important paradigm of development - the formation of the present and future of the intellectual potential of the Academy.

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