A Comparison of Metadata Standards Entries in Persian Manuscripts Databases with Metadata Standard Entries in Manuscripts Databases Outside of Iran

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Abstract

Purpose: The present research aims at studying the use of metadata standards in Persian manuscripts databases, and the types and frequencies of these standards in the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) procedure of these databases.

Methodology: Research population consists of four Persian databases and 12 Latin databases. The research data is gathered through a checklist, using descriptive survey method, Delphi technique and is analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Findings: Findings show that manuscripts databases, the metadata standard TEI (81/4%), had the largest manuscript entry coverage, and the metadata standard *Dublin Core* had the smallest coverage. Among three metadata standards used Persian manuscripts databases, METS with the biggest frequency was the second most frequently-used over all manuscripts databases.

Originality/Value: The coverage level of components of the manuscripts by metadata standards is an important indicator for assessing the level of digital manuscript retrieval. This study compares the coverage of this coverage in four Persian manuscripts with 11 linear manuscripts outside Iran. It also provides solutions which are applicable in Iran.

Keywords: Persian manuscripts, Digitalization, Metadata standards, Databases.