

DIGITAL LIBRARY PROGRAMME & CHANGES

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Librarian,

L.S.College Muzaffarpur,

B.R.A.B.University Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

Email :-mksharma.muz@gmail.com

1.0 Introduction

Digital archiving and contest security method of programme is exclusively for qualified Indian institution. Each library has the need to make digital contest available for their user communities. Making the decision on how to get start with a digital repository can be a daunting challenge especially for organization with limited technical resources.

Digital library is system providing a community of users with coherent access to a large, organized repository of information and knowledge. The digital library is not just one entity, but multiple Sources seamlessly integrated. The digital libraries endow with a structural and planned entrance to information stuffing in a dispersed environment and assist users in searching evaluating and utilizing resources irrespective of their format.

2.0 Definition:-

‘A digital library service is an assemblage of digital computing, storage and communications machinery together with the software needed to reproduce, emulate and extent the service provided by conventional library based on paper and other material means of collection storing, cataloguing, finding, and dissemination information’

3.0 Traditional knowledge Digital Library:

India extends protection of areas of traditional knowledge utilizing the established advantage of information technology through the setting up of a traditional knowledge digital library. If further resolved to protect and preserve traditional knowledge, encourage innovation and creativity and promote the sharing of benefits through the effective use of appropriate systems including Intel property system.

3.1 Why Digital Library:

The worlds of both communication and production of information are changing at a very fast pace and the convergence of these had huge impact on Libraries. All this changes in libraries is due to the impact of information technology and this Impact is seen in the form of digital library.

3.2 Requirement for Digital Libraries:

Digital library function, insofar as they purport to Organize information may be compared with traditional library function . Additionally, digitization and other processes may be able to add value and support certain fiduciary responsibilities that resemble function of traditional libraries. In a similar way, other core capabilities of traditional libraries can be transposed to the digital domain, cataloguing is transposed to the generation of metadata, and is an area where much work needs to done to develop automated, multidimensional indexing and cataloguing procedures.

3.3 Advantage of Digital Library:

A digital library in not confined to particular location or so called building it is virtually distributed all over world. The user can get their information their own computer screen by using the internet. Actually it is a network of multimedia system, which provides fingertip access.

3.4 Round the Clock Availability:

Digital library can be accessed at any time, 24 hours away and 365 days of the year.

3.5 No Physical Boundary:

The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically, people from all over the world could gain access to the same information, as long as an internet connection is available.

3.6 Resources of A Digital Library:

The resources of a digital library are those, which the computer can store, organize, transmit and display without any intervening conversion process. It includes both print and electronic or digital material. The collection also includes structured/Unstructured text, scanned images Graphic audios, video recording etc.

3.6.1 Online Resources:

- (a) E-books, map, image, sound, video and multimedia etc.
- (b) Well trained manpower for online help.
- (c) Local database of traditional books in machine readable form.
- (d) LAN, MAN, WAN, for web browsing e-mail etc.

3.6.2 Off line Resources:

- (a) Audio visual aid etc.
- (b) C.D-ROM, Jukebox etc.

4.0 Some Important Features of Digital Library:

1. Digital libraries as global multi lingual expository of data must attract people from all walks of life regardless of geographical locations.
2. To support search and retrieval.
3. To provide users friendly interface.
4. To introduce new service and material.
5. To facilitate in the management of digital content.
6. To support formal and informal learning.
7. To improve access to the latest information at a very high speed.

5.0 Digital Libraries and Traditional Libraries:

Digital library functions, insofar as the purport to organize information may be compared with traditional library function. Consider digitization with technically is the conversion of analog to digital formats. A common human artefact, such as bound books loses value when simply scanned into bits in library context, where organization, access, protection, and preservation are important business functions, digitization technologies are starting points for complicated set of computational processes that in the first instance reconstruct the culture, conventional and intuitive significance, structure, and external, relationships that defined the original artefact.

6.0 Digital Library Initiatives in India:

The digital library of India project is hosted by the regional mega scanning centre, Indian Institute of information Technology, Hyderabad in Co-operation with IISC, CMU, NSF, ERNET and MCIT for the Govt. of India and 21 participating centre it has developed substantial collection of books, Journal, news papers and manuscript.

7.0 Conclusion:

The effect of focused capacity building programmes in the areas of digital preservation digital Libraries and open access to literature is encouraging in a country like India. Digitization is essential task in modern day libraries. If a library is to live up to current challenges, it has to go digital, that is, provide online services. This will enable it to preserve endangered library resources improve the efficiency of information search mechanisms and enhance access to library resources. It creates new ways to search and access library content and also a step forward leading Universities.

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