

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES: HISTORY ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES IN INDIA

Mrs. Swati Avinash kadu

(Assistant librarian)

Prerna College of Commerce,
Reshimbagh Square, Nagpur

Email ID -

swatikadu1931987@gmail.com

Abstract :

Digital Libraries organized information access to repository of information and services at knowledge base. Digital Library of India is a digital collection of accessible rare books and manuscripts collected from various libraries in India of different stat. India Most of the digital library initiatives are government funded. A Digital library ,also called and online library ,an Internet Library a digital Repository digital collection in an online database of digital objects that can include text ,images,audios,vidios digital documents or other digital mediadigital library means for organization searching and retrieving . Digital content may be stored locally ,or accessed remotely via computer network

Key Notes : Digital Library, Electronic Library, Electronic Resources Software for Digital Library, Digital Libraries in India Rair books, Manuscripts, Digitization, National library

Introduction :

Libraries form a vital part of the world's systems of education and information storage and retrieval. They make available-through books, recordings, and other media-Knowledge that has been accumulated through the ages Software installation is mandatory to create bibliography, content pages, abstracts and full-text electronic databases and their networking through Internet The digital libraries emerged in the early 1990s but were preceded by inspiring visions of innovative thinkers and several decades of intensive development within information technologies.existing libraries will be identified with the help of the state government to upgrade the kind of technology they put to use, which would in turn help set up model libraries library which wants to be part of the resource sharing network should have computer, printers, modems, scanners, database creation and its networking connectivity, network access, photocopying machines and fax machines., agencies, telephone gital Library of India (DLI) is a digital collection of freely accessible rare books and manuscripts collected from various libraries in India of different states. Digital Library The digital library is a library where the information is made available in electronic form and access to it which is provided through computer and other media like local area network or internet etc.

History of Digital Library :

The digital computer age began when the automated sequence controlled calculator

(Harvard Mark 1) started working in August 1944. This machine was based on the mechanical technology of rotating shafts, electromagnetic clutches and punched card tabulating machinery. The digital computer is an electronic computing machine that uses the binary digits (bits). The concept of first digital library did not clear until late 1980's. The emergence and development of digital libraries at this stage were driven by two main forces. First, digital technological development, especially in multimedia and networking, offered more efficient and sometime new ways in information processing and management. In 1989, the world wide web project was first proposed and in mid 1993, it quickly grew at an exponential rate. User could browse and set up a mode on the network to put information on it. It was called by some people the beginning of a true digital library, but the web is a library without a card catalog, and many search tools or services were crude at the early stage. High levels of attention and funding were first given to digital libraries in the early and mid 1990s, which led to a booming era with large number of visions and projects. Scholars in the field wanted to find ways to apply or create technologies in order to better use and share information on the network systems, which themselves are developing at an amazing speed. The shared vision is best illustrated in the mission statement of Digital Library Initiative, Developing technologies to print and non print materials came into being in the year 1995. Digital library Magazines an addition avenue for disseminating and came into being in 1995, brought together researchers for a workshop investigating the social aspects of digital libraries presented the notion of remote reference services based on a model of the digital library. Suggested topics for educational offerings in University settings and noted programmes of study that offer course work in digital libraries. Journal Information Processing and Management was created by the end of 90's the electronic journal relating to digital libraries.

A shift from traditional library to virtual library :

The development is already taking place. The traditional closed access libraries are shifting towards open access library. The open access libraries are shifting towards automated library, the automated one towards the electronics, the electronics to digital and finally end in Digital library and its different aspect/badan barman virtual library. Is it really true? The truth is that nobody knows what will be the future of libraries. In the following Para an attempt has been made to categorized the different types of libraries based on the technology used. It's the best time to mention that there is no strict line of demarcation between the latter four types of libraries.

1. **Traditional library:** The collection of the traditional libraries is mostly print media, manuscripts etc and are not well organized (materials in traditional libraries are well organised, that's why you can find classification schemes being introduced and used in the libraries.). The documents are deteriorating at a rapid rate, the collection information is not easy to locate and so does not easily reach to user, Again the traditional libraries are confined itself within a physical boundary.
2. **Automated library:** A library with machine-readable catalog, computerized acquisition, circulation and OPAC are called as automated library. The holding of this type of libraries are same as that of traditional libraries.

3. **Electronics library:** When automated libraries goes for LAN (Local Area Networking) and CD-ROM networking and started procuring E- journal and other similar kind of publication then it is known as electronic library. The resources of the electronic libraries are in both print and electronic form. The electronic Medias are used for storage retrieval and delivery of information.
4. **Digital library:** It is a later stage of electronic library. In digital library high speed optical fiber are used for LAN and the access is over WAN and provide a wide range of Internet based services i.e. audio and video conferencing and like other. The majority of the holding of a digital library is in the computer readable form and also acts as a point of access to other on line sources.
5. **Hybrid library:** The libraries, which are working both in electronic or digital and print environment, are known as hybrid library. Actually it is a transitional state between print and digital environment. It is estimated that in near future libraries will be of hybrid nature, some of the very strong point in favor of this view are centuries old reading habit of paper, convenience of handling and reading a paper document then the digitized one (in case of digitized some equipment are must needed to read the document), incompatible standard of electronic product, different display standard of digital product and its associated problem etc.

Objective of Digital library :

- To collect, organize & collate print & digital information & disseminate at the point of care and for future use.
- To provide seamless access to information
- To act as gateway to digital and electronic information
- To develop in to a single access point library.
- To create and update a comprehensive database of Indian Literature in the field of cancer.
- To develop and conduct tutorials for the users to enable them to effectively utilize the facilities and resources made available by the library.

Purpose of Digital library :

The purpose of a digital library is to provide coherent organization and convenient access to typically large amounts of digital information.

Types of digital libraries :

1.	Institutional repositories
2.	National library collections
3.	Digital archives

Institutional Repositories :

Many Academic libraries Are actively .involved in building repositories of the Institution books, papers, theses and other work which can be digitized or were born digital

many of this repositories are made available ,to the general public . with few restriction in accordance with the goes of open access in contrast to the publication of research in commercial journals where the publishers of ten limit access eight institutional truly free and corporate. Repository are sometimes referred to as digital libraries institutional repository software is designed for archiving organizing and searching a library content

National library Collection :

A National library is a established by a government the first National Library had there organized in the royal collections .The National Library collection comprise of more than 665,000 Items and Include Monographs serials and annual reports. Newspapers stamps and private archives posters, and photographs ,maps

Digital Archioves :

Digital archiving is a repository of digital material that a company or person desires to. Keep for a longer it stores . collections of digital information such as document , video pictures etc in a digital format with the intention of providing long the intention of providing long terms access to the information.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Digital Libraries :

Advantages of Digital Library :

A digital library is not confined to a particular location or so called building it is virtually distributed all over the world. The user can get his/ her information on his own computer screen by using the Internet. Actually it is a network of multimedia system, which provides fingertip access. The spoken words or the graphical display of a digital library is again having a different impact from the words that are printed. In the new environment owing a document will not be problem for the library because the user will pay **for its uses**.

1. 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.

2. Round the Clock Availability : Digital libraries can be accessed at any time. 24 hours a day and 365 days of the year

3. Multiple Accesses : The same resources can be used at the same time by a number of users.

4. Structured Approach : Digital library provides access to much richer content in a more structured manner i.e. we can easily move from the catalog to the particular book then to a particular chapter and so on.

5. Information Retrieval : The user is able to use any search term bellowing to the word or phrase of the entire collection. Digital library will provide very user friendly interfaces, giving click able access to its resources.

6. Preservation and Conservation : An exact copy of the original can be made any number

of times without any degradation in quality.

7. Space : Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space. digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them. When the library had no space for extension digitization is the only solution.

8. Networking : A particular digital library can provide the link to any other resources of other digital library very easily thus a seamlessly integrated resource sharing can be achieved.

9. Cost : The cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library. A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintains, rent, and additional books. Digital libraries do away with these fees.

2. Disadvantages of the Digital Library :

The computer viruses, lack of standardization for digitized information, quick degrading properties of digitized material, different display standard of digital product and its associated problem, health hazard nature of the radiation from monitor etc. makes digital libraries at times handicap.

1. Copyright : Digitization violates the copy right law as the thought content of one author can be freely transfer by other without his acknowledgement. So One difficulty to overcome for digital libraries is the way to distribute information. How does a digital library distribute information at will while protecting the copyright of the author?

2. Speed of Access : As more and more computer are connected to the Internet its speed of access reasonably decreasing. If new technology will not evolve to solve the problem then in near future Internet will be full of error messages.

3. Initial cost is Hgh : The infrastructure cost of digital library i.e. the cost of hardware, software; leasing communication circuit is generally very high.

4. Band Width : Digital library will need high band for transfer of multimedia resources but the band width is decreasing day by day due to its over utilization.

5. Efficiency : With the much larger volume of digital information, finding the right material for a specific task becomes increasingly difficult.

6. Environment : Digital libraries cannot reproduce the environment of a traditional library. Many people also find reading printed material to be easier than reading material on a computer screen.

7. Preservation : Due to technological developments, a digital library can rapidly become out-of-date and its data may become inaccessible.

Conclusion :

The digital library Library is presently one of the biggest treasure. Troves In the global cyberspace. Containing information on any branch of knowledge for any user at anytime ,from anywhere languages and formats it is therefore like a customized service that is provided 24 x 7 as a results .of which learners can find out the right resource are Digital Libraries are undergoing a continuously evolving process influencing all stored where knowledge has to be created stored transmitted and used enhancing digital libraries . With knowledge organization systems however in this fast moving environment the initial digital libraries. Resulting from digitization projects or even. Virtual collections are being enhanced as user expectations and technology capabilities allow.

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