

Role of Digital Libraries Resources

J S Vinuta¹, Narmada Bhat²

¹Technical Staff, District Central Library, Branch : Kumta, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka

²Assistant Librarian, Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Commerce and Business Administration, Kumta, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka

Abstract:

E-books will take over soon so Days of hardbound and paperback will be no more. With growing acceptance of virtual books which can be downloaded on the book reading device. The real paper books are decreasing day by day for sure. I after the development of a concept “Service at your door step” an enormous question constantly arises before a librarian that how rapidly and precisely he is providing the eminence data to their user. Digital Library really shows an advantage in the regard by using recent technological expansions and revolutions. In this research paper, apart from position of the Digital Libraries Concept, an effort has been also mode some of the difficulties and problems difficult in producing and preserving a digital library.

The library has, since long, been well-thought-out to be the so urge and power of knowledge and also the knowledge base. In higher education and research, the library has precise purposes to enable the wide-ranging use of learning resources by students, researchers and teachers. With the development of literature in large numbers even in the same field, these sets of library users have faced difficulties in recognizing the suitable literature for their use and meeting in a anticipated time frame.

Keywords: Digital library, Digital library development, Characteristics or Advantages and digital library problems.

Introduction:

Information and communications technology (ICT), particularly during the last two decades, has significantly contributed to open the door of accessing, hidden, knowledge in a highly efficient manner. Initially, the ICT was used in the library environment for developing databases of in-formation resources mainly, aiming at strong and retrieving information on various types of publication resources and also to organize various types of information services. The ICT has put us in the electronic environment to help identify, assess, acquire, record, store, organize, and disseminate information and information resources according to the need of specific requirements and/or of an organization or an individual requirement. The use of IT in libraries has enhanced efficiency in all aspects of information acquisition, storage, and transfer. Its magical opportunities have dramatically changed the operations of the library and its information services. With the new facilities, the traditional libraries have been modernized to make these as well-equipped and inter-connected electronic resource e centers. According to The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks’.

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers. The digital content may be stored locally, or

accessed remotely via computer networks. A digital library is a type of information retrieval system. Digital libraries represent the meeting point of many disciplines and fields, including data management, information retrieval, library sciences, document management, information systems, the web, image processing, artificial intelligence, human-computer interaction, and digital curtain.

What is a digital library?

We understand a digital library to be an electronic collection of real or virtual resources, which may also be available elsewhere. These resources must be whole works, with which humans can have a complete cognitive or affective engagement. A digital library may allow either online or offline access to the elements it organizes and houses, and may include multimedia as well as multilingual data. There are several advantages of a digital library over a conventional library. These include minimizing storage space and cutting down costs of library maintenance and resource distribution. A digital library is also not merely an automated conventional library, where the resources are electronically catalogued and are available only for browsing purposes. Although conventional libraries do preserve socio-cultural ambiances within their space, a digital library can provide more equitable and widely distributed access at lower costs. Moreover, it may be most appropriate means of organizing intellectual artifacts that cannot be represented or distributed in printed formats, such as audio/video multimedia content. Thus a digital library may evolve into a complex system that makes information available in hard copy, on magnetic tape and discs, CD-ROMs and videodiscs, including those from online sources.

Definition:-There are many definitions of a “digital library.” Terms such as “electronic library” and “virtual library” are often used synonymously. The elements that have been identified as common to these

Definitions are:

1. The digital library is not a single entity;
2. The digital library requires technology to link the resources of many;
3. The linkages between the many digital libraries and information services are transparent to the end

Users;

1. Universal access to digital libraries and information services is a goal;
2. Digital library collections are not limited to document surrogate: they extend to digital artifacts that cannot be represented or distributed in printed formats.

Scope of digital library the digital library is:

1. The collection of services
2. And the collection of information objects
3. That support users in dealing with information objects
4. And the organization and presentation of those objects
5. Available directly or indirectly
6. Via electronic/digital means

Purpose of digital libraries

Purpose, however, clearly is relevant to digital libraries, in whatever way we conceive or them. Indeed, I would argue that researchers and funders currently have a shared purpose, a mission, which stretches from research and development through to the greater good of humankind, and provides psychic energy and justification for the current research agenda. This mission, which might be called “the digital library faith,” is an almost evangelical belief that digital materials are right and good. I think it goes something like this:

1. Why are we doing digital library research and development? To put digital materials online so they can be found and used.
2. And why are we doing this? To make these materials more broadly, quickly and efficiently accessible.
3. Why? Because information is good, so more information is better.
4. Why? For the sake of democracy, education, the advancement of science and technology.
5. Why? For the sake of the “good life”: freedom health, ethical conduct, wisdom, and well-being.

Characteristics of digital libraries:

1. DLs are the digital face of traditional libraries that include both digital collections and traditional, fixed media collections. So they encompass both electronic and paper materials.
2. DLs will also include digital materials that exist outside the physical and administrative bounds of any one digital library.
3. DLs ideally provide a coherent view of all of the information contained within a library, no matter its form of format.
4. DLs will serve particular communities or constituencies, as traditional libraries do now, though those communities may be widely dispersed throughout the network.
5. DLs will require both the skills of librarians and well as those of computer scientists to be viable.

Principles of digital libraries:

The purpose of digital libraries is to provide coherent organization and convenient access to typically large amounts of digital information. The following principles provide working definitions of a digital library from both a conceptual and a practical standpoint:

1. A digital library is an integrated set of services for capturing, cataloging, storing, searching, protecting, and retrieving information.
2. Digital library services bring order where data floods and information mismanagement have caused much critical information to be incoherent, unavailable, or lost.
3. Digital library architecture emphasizes organization, acquisition, preservation, and utilization of information.
4. Digital library systems are realizations of architecture in a specific hardware, networking, and software situation.

Digital libraries and traditional libraries:

Digital library functions, insofar as they purport to organize information, may be compared with traditional library function. Consider digitization, which technically is the conversion of analog to digital formats. A common human artifact, such as a bound book, loses value when simply scanned into bits. In a library context, where organization, access, protection, and preservation are important business functions, digitization technologies are starting points for a complicated set of computational processes that in the first instance reconstruct the cultural, conventional, and intuitive significance, structure, and external relationships that defined the original artifact. Additionally, digitization and other processes may be able to add value and support certain fiduciary responsibilities that resemble functions or traditional libraries. In a similar way, other core capabilities of traditional libraries can be transposed to the digital domain. Cataloging is transposed to the generation of metadata, and is an area where much work needs to be done to develop automated, multidimensional indexing and cataloging procedures. Just as the public card catalog is a gateway to the holdings of a conventional library, search of content and metadata is the gateway to a digital library. Circulation in a conventional library transposes to network access, retrieval and delivery.

The advantages of digital libraries are mentioned herein below:

- Preserve the valuable documents, rare and special collections of libraries, archives and museums.
- Provide faster access to the hold in g of libraries worldwide through automated catalogues.
- Help to locate both physical and digitized versions of scholarly articles and books through single interface.
- Search optimization, simultaneous searches of the Internet make possible, preparing commercial databases and library collections.
- Offering online learning environment.
- Making short the chain from author to user.
- Save preparation/ conservation cost, space and money.

Digital technology affords multiple, simultaneous user from a single original which are not possible for materials stored in any other forms Limitations, and constraints in development, of digital library Digital libraries cannot possibly replace the environment of a physical library, as we still like to see and browse reading materials physically and get attracted more to read these.

Lack of skills in handling computer viruses and lack of standardization for digitized materials are important limitations. While there are obvious benefits of digitization for digitized materials are important limitations. While there are obvious benefits of digitization, the major problem is, however, ensuring the quality of digitized materials. The other problems are access management, determination of authenticity of materials, and control of unauthorized access and use. Access being open, through the Internet, many people may be indulged in browsing vulgar resources.

Digital library software

D-space Digital Library System

The D-space is a joint project of the MIT Libraries HP labs. D-space is a digital asset management system. It helps create, index and retrieve various forms digital content. D-space is adaptable to different

community needs. Interoperability between systems is built-in and it adheres to international standards for metadata format. There are various reasons to choose this software: D-space is an open source technology platform which can be customized or extend its capabilities.

Conclusion:

Libraries carry a strong symbolic charge either it can be digital or non-digital. They are just one component in the larger circuit through which data travels from invention to ultimate consumption. In this respect, they are on a par with the other elements in the circuit: publishers, authors, distributors and communities of users. But libraries have come to symbolize, and to represent the values to the entire circuit. What we say about digital libraries and how we recognize them represents and signals our attitude toward the place of information in our culture. To this extent, it is theoretically of great significance not only how we construct digital libraries but how we talk about them, and who we include in the discussion.

Although the library world is moving towards digitization of data properties and provision of electronic-based information-support services, it is believed and likely that the future library world will be the mixture of traditional public library, electronic, digital or virtual library. A digital library association with interested library professionals may be formed to create consciousness among policy-makers, Specialists and users of data resources, including those who need information but are located at the village level and to achieve the goal of developing the digital library system for India.

References

1. Krishan Gopal. Impact of Information Technology Service in Libraries. Author press. Delhi.2003 pp 109-113.
2. Borgman, C.L., What are Digital Libraries? Competing Visions. Information Processing and Management. 1999.pp. 227-243.
3. David Bainbridge, Stefan J. Boddie, "Greenstone Open-Source Digital Library Software", D-Lib Magazine, Volume 7 Number 10, October 2001, ISSN 1082-9873.
4. Greenstein, Daniel I.,Thorin Suzanne Elizabeth. The Digital Library: A Biography. Digital Library Federation (2002).
5. Rajiv Gupta, Preservation of Digital Information Some Aspects. IASLIC Bulletin, 2003 pp 206-212.