NEED AND AWARE OF DIGIAL LIBRARY INITIATIVES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Digital preservation is more successful and systematic process of digital materials, for preserving digital material is same as other preserving information. The idea of preserving digital information is more advantages than other information carriers. Each information carriers has its own advantage and comforts. The technology development makes the opportunities for better preservation of digital form of information this article focus on digital library initiatives in India and preservation of digital materials for long term process.

KEYWORDS: Digital library, open source, knowledge networking, Information dissemination. Problems related to digital library.

INTRODUCTION

In early days cultural institutions become the repositories of great Indian cultural heritage resources across all over the states of India. In olden days our fore fathers valuable traditional knowledge was undocumented. Systematic documentation of traditional knowledge is centuries old practice of scholars and researchers to make the knowledge re-usable by future and generation. Digital Library development was started in 1985 with the establishment of NICNET in districts of Indian digital development at grassroots. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has launched its "district information system (DISNIC) in about 27 sectors viz., agriculture, animal husbandry, education, health, industries, rural development, micro-level planning etc., an informatics tool for development planning and responsive administration. The goal of digital preservation is the accurate rendering of authenticated content over time. All library collections experience damage from use and decay from the aging process.

Protecting the structural integrity of materials against damage from over-use, neglect, and

extreme climate conditions Providing information and education about preservation practices and principles is becoming an increasing focus for professionals working in countries with established practice.

Scope of Digital Library in India

Digital Library Initiatives in India contributed by UNESCO for strengthening digital technologies and resources available across the country to involve all possible stack holders as well as end users. Libraries are considered as the pillars of the democracy and society's memory. It preserves the culture and knowledge of the country. They serve communities as cultural and educational centres known as 'knowledge institutions'. Modern library buildings should take the shape of "Community Information Centres", which should serve as the backbone of the literary mission. Networking of these Government Libraries and converting them into "digital Libraries" will be the step towards India becoming a Knowledge Society. According to International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLAI), there should be a one public Library for every 3000 persons. The need of the Library Science is to "empower the people" to improve their working cultures for better their livelihood.

Professor Chatopadhyaya Committee on National Policy on Library and Information system (NAPLIS) (1985) recommended to establish, maintain and strengthen "free public libraries" and in particular, "the rural public library". There are about 56000 Public Libraries (which include 51000 at village level), 400000 School Libraries, 11000 University/College Libraries, 13000 R&D Libraries, 28 State Libraries, and 526 District Libraries in India. Only 8.4 % of the Villages have access to Public Libraries in India.

In the era of e-Governance at grassroots, the relevance of the DISNIC Programme has been felt necessary even now, and hence the Planning Commission has desired to re-establish the DISNIC-Plan Project, with the institutional linkages of grassroots to all over the country.

DISNIC level organizations to provide continuous support to development agencies in districts during the year of 2004-2007.

Moni, M. (2002) : "Digital Opportunities for Responsive Administration in India: Electronic Administration of Services to Citizens", an Internal Note sent to e-Governance Division. John Rose (2005)[1] defines Community Information & Communication Centre (CICC) as "a shared community facility, capable of servicing most of the information and the ICT

(information and communication technology) requirements of the local population." he also identified public libraries and access to databases, education and e-learning, health services to e-Government and citizen participation. Libraries must change from "collection" oriented institution to "service" oriented organisation Converting ' traditional' library to 'digital' library for the growth.

- E - Government (e - Service, e – democracy and e – Governance).
- Government to Government (G2G).
- Government to Business (G2B).
- Government to Citizen (G2C).
- Government to Employees (G2E).
- Development of appropriate models for each location and each segment of society.
- Rural India desires to take advantage of "knowledge-intensive" requires sustainable development and growth.
- In India, NICNET based "Community Information Centres (CIC)" in grassroots level in the North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura), Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir & Lakshadweep.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out what types of collection will be developed under digital library environment to meet the demands of users.
2. To find out the policy and process of collection development in digital library environment.
3. To find out the impact of digital materials on procurement of print materials.
4. To find out the issues and challenges involved in collection development under digital environment.

"E - Granthalaya

Granthalaya: a digital agenda of library automation and networking facilitating" rural digital libraries" and promoting "local contents" through UNICODE and interoperability capabilities of XML. Majority of the students are not even capable of purchasing reference basic textbooks and are mostly dependent on the obsolete/old textbooks.

Digital library initiatives in India

During the past five years, India has seen several Digital Library initiatives at the institutional, organizational and at national levels. Some of them are quite successful while others are making significant progress. Collection Development is backbone to any library and information center, whether it is public, academic, research or any library. It is defined as systematic building of information resources in a library and information center. Collection Development in digital library environment is the gradual building up of collection in digital form

Some of the major initiatives on Digital Libraries in India are furnished below

✓ Archives of Indian Labour' at the V.V. Giri Institute of Labour (http://www.indialabourarchives.org/sources/ jnu.htm)

✓ Indian Institute of Science NCSI (http://vidya-mapak.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/cgi-bin/library)

✓ Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (http://intranet.iimk.ac.in/cgi-bin/library)

✓ Search Digital Library SDL at DRTC Bangalore (https://drtc.isibang.ac.in/index.jsp)

✓ Nalanda Digital library, National Institute of Technology (NIT) Calicut (http://www.nalanda.nitc.ac.in)

✓ Vidyanidhi Project (http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in)

✓ Million Book Universal Digital library Project - Carnegie Mellon - IISc – ERNET(http://www.dli.ernet.in)

✓ Indira Gandhi Centre for the ARTS (IGNCA Digital Library) -(http://ignca.nic.in)

✓ INDEST, Ministry of HRD, GOI (http://paniit.iitd.ac.in/indest)

✓ National Tuberculosis Institute (NTI), Bangalore (http://ntiindia.kar.nic.in/)

✓ Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka (RGUHS)

✓ http://www.rguhs.ac.in/dl/index.html)

✓ Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) – (http://203.200.90.6/tkdl/langdefault/common/home.asp)

✓ Indian School of Business (http://www.isb.edu/lrc/index.html)

✓ Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (http://www.library.iitkgp.ernet.in/usr/elib/digital.htm)

✓ Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai (http://www.library.iitb.ac.in/~mnj/gsdl/cgi-bin/library)

✓ IITMK Trivandrum (http://www.iiitmk.ac.in/iiitmk/digitallibrary.htm)

✓ National Chemical Laboratory (NCL, CSIR) – Digital Repository – (http://dspace.ncl.res.in)

✓ University of Hyderabad (http://202.41.85.234:8000/cgi-bin/gw_42_6/chameleon

Problems Associated With Digital Libraries – Possible Solutions

The digitization initiatives in India are encountered with the problems of lack of technical infrastructure, trained manpower, finances and policy initiatives. Some of the problems are.

➢ Lack of clear cut policy at National level with main focus on sustainability.

➢ Out-dated software and hardware and difficulty in upgrading the same.

➢ Non-availability of cost effective new technological advancement.

➢ Lack of multiple Indian language OCR facilities.

➢ Non-standard technical activities, data description and transmission characteristics.

➢ Non-availability of well-trained skilled personnel.

➢ Lack of management support.

➢ Lack of proper preservation policy.

➢ No Intellectual Property Rights policy for content development of digital information.

➢ Rigidity in the publishers' policies and data formats.

The above factors affect the success of digitization initiatives and the creation of digital libraries. These problems have to be addressed positively to ensure planned digital resource development programmes and digital libraries in the country. In order to achieve it, the following factors may be taken into consideration.

National Policy for Digitization – Should focus on

• Education and lifelong learning for all citizens.

• Information to enhance participation of citizens in the socio-economic Development.

• Promotion of business and economy, training and employment.

• Traditional knowledge and preservation of cultural heritage.

• Developing repository of historical evidence and community history.

Sustainability issues

For issues related to sustainability, the main focus will have to be on the following areas

• User focused Policy and Strategies.

- Provision for refreshing the data.

- User charges, prices, framing guidelines for fixation of prices.

- People's participation, Political and administrative will.

- Capacity building to develop skilled man power.

- Co-operative subscriptions, shared technology system, resource sharing, joint archives.

- Changing role of librarians and information professionals.

Issues and challenges of digital initiatives in India

The following are some of the important issues and challenges facing digitization process during collection building.

❖ Technical process

❖ Manpower

❖ Financial

❖ Archives

❖ Copy right

❖ Acceptability

❖ Infrastructure

❖ Building digital collection

❖ Metadata

❖ Image processing

Utilization of Digital Library Inititatives and its benefits

- We are getting the additional information and knowledge for utilization purpose.

- Faculties should learn more from their application oriented and trained.

- Research scholars and Faculties should learn and exchange other ideas and processing.

- Research scholars share their data and their research networks.

CONCLUSION

Digital   repositories as containing a wide variety of information format: intellectual works of scholars and scientists both research articles and teaching materials and documentation of the activities of the institutions and performances, ongoing research projects and its outcome. Therefore, the users of the digital library are habituated to use more and more digital documents including e-resources. Besides, the rich cultural heritage and rare documents can be reserved and may be given access to users globally. Digitization of knowledge containing

a rare & out of print book with researched knowledge is a unique work. It is very important to save our cultural heritage before the natural disaster. Preservation is the most important and essential duty of a librarian to adopt the imporving the skills of using digital technology.

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