

Library Collection Development in Digital

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ABSTRACT

The time is changing and therefore requirements and environment of library staff, working condition, and user's demand are also changing. The impact of the internet and digital products on libraries has been widely discussed. Amazing growth of e-resources changed library operation dynamically. In today's period life is so fast and everybody wants to go fast. This paper contains the library collection and e-resource development in digital library and how they provide the services to the user's the paper further it discusses the e-resource types and its use for user and it also describes the advantages of digital facilities.

I. INTRODUCTION

We all know how the information explosion and the information revolution have occurred in the last three decades. But the advents of information and communication Technologies, the internet and particularly the World Wide Web have revolutionized literally everything under the sun. (shrivastava)

Electronic Resources is one of the emerging environment in libraries Information communication in the competitive service. E-Resources usually consist of e - books , e - journals , articles , newspaper , thesis , dissertation , databases and CD - ROM , which are likely to be the alternative to the print media . Emerald , Ensco , scopus are some of the examples of online databases . All updated information is published in these e - sources . The familiarity and use of electronic information resources in the libraries for rapid of development is necessary and important. (Dhanavandan, 2012)

Library collection development is the process of meeting the information needs of the people (a service population) in a timely and economical manner using information resources locally held , as well as from other organizations .

Collections are developed by librarians and library staff by buying or otherwise acquiring materials over a period, based on assessment of the information needs of the library's users. In addition to ongoing materials acquisition, library collection development includes : (Evans , 2007)

- the creation of policies to guide material selection
- replacement of worn lost materials
- removal (weeding) of materials no longer needed in the collection
- planning for new collections or collection area
- cooperative decision - making with other libraries or within library consortia

II. MEANING AND DEFINATION OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

The term digital library has been applied to a wide variety of offerings from collections of electronic journals to software agents that support inquiry based education to collections of email to electronic versions of a public library, to personal information collections, and even to the entire internet.

Definition

"An informal definition of a digital is a managed collection of information, with associated services where the information is stored in digital formats and accessible over a network. A crucial part of this definition is that the information is managed. A stream of data sent to earth from a satellite is not a library. The same data, when organized systematically, becomes a digital library collection. Most people would not consider a database containing financial records of one company to be a digital library, but would accept a collection of such information from many companies as part of library. Digital libraries contain diverse information for use by many different users. Digital libraries range in size from tiny to huge. They can use any type of computing equipment and any suitable software. The unifying theme is that information is organized on computers and available over a network, with procedures to select the material in the collections, to organize it , to make it available to users , and to archive it ." (Arms)

E-resources

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data , be it fent referring to full text bases , electronic journals, image collections other multimedia products and numerical , graphical of time based as a commercially available that

- **Multi – access:** Networked products can provide multiple points of access of multiple point in time (24 hours a day 7 days a week) and to multiple simultaneous users
- **Speed :** An electronic resource is it quicker to browse or search , to extract information from , and to integrate that information into other material and to CROSS - search or reference between different publications
- **Functionality:** E - resource will allow the user to approach the publication to analyze its contain new ways by click of the mouse on search mode.
- **Content :** The c resources can contain amount of information , but more importantly the material can consist of mixed media i.e. Images video , audio animation which could not be replaced in print Apart from the above some other advantages of sources may include international reach , unlimited capabilities , reduced cost , convenience search and linking . (Bajpai , Mal . A Bajpal.2009)

Types of Electronic Resources

Below are some brief descriptions of the types of electronic resources which are available through the University of Chicago Library.

- **Research Guides by Subject Indexes :**
- **Electronic Books and Texts \ Electronics Journals :**
- **Library catalogs :**
- **Reference Sources :**
- **Statistical Sources**
- **Sounds Recordings :**
- **Image databases (Art, Maps, and Medical etc.):**

III. CONSORTIA SUBSCRIPTION TO E RESOURCE

It is known that libraries and information cartons are not able to procure, organize and disseminate vast amounts of information due to lack of adequate funds and budget. Nowadays, consortia subscription to resources through consortia of libraries is a viable solution to increase access at a lower cost. Library consortia refer to cooperation, coordination and collaboration among the libraries institution for the purpose of resource sharing. The libraries all over the world are forming consortia of all types and all levels with an objective to take advantage of global networks to promote better, faster and most cost-effective ways of providing resources to the information seekers. The collective strength of consortia members facilitates to get the benefit of wider access to electronic resources at affordable, constant and the best terms and conditions (Devi & Devi)

IV. ADVANTAGES

The advantages of digital libraries as a means of easily and rapidly accessing books, archives and images of various types are now widely recognized by commercial interests and public bodies alike

- **No physical boundary.** The use of a digital library needs not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as internet connection is available.
- **Round the clock availability.** A major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access 24/7 to the information
- **Multiple accesses.** The same resources can be used simultaneously by number of institutions and patrons. This may not be the case for copyrighted material; a library may have a license for "lending out" only one copy at a time. This is achieved with a system of digital rights management where a resource can become inaccessible after expiration of the lending period or after the lender chooses to make it inaccessible (equivalent to returning the resource)
- **Information retrieval.** The user is able to use any search term (word, phrase, title, name and subject) to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving clickable access to its resources
- **Preservation and conservation.** Digitization is not a long-term preservation solution for physical collections, but does succeed in providing access copies for materials that would otherwise fall to degradation from repeated use. Digitized collections and born-digital objects pose many preservation and conservation concerns that analog materials do not. Please see the following problems section of this page for examples
- **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 and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before.
- **Added value.** Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of image, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration. (Wikipedia)

V. DISADVANTAGES

The computer viruses, lack of standardization for digitized information, quick degrading properties of digital material, different display standards of digital products and its associated problems, health hazard nature of the radiation from monitors etc. makes digital libraries at times handicapped. (LISWiki.2011)

- **Copyright:** Digitization violates the copyright law as the thought content 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?
- **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.
- **Initial cost is high:** The infrastructure cost of digital library i.e. the cost of hardware, software: leasing communication circuit is generally very high .
- **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 .
- **Efficiency:** With the much larger volume of digital information, finding the right material for a specific task becomes increasingly difficult.
- **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.
- **Preservation:** Due to technological development, a digital library can rapidly become out - of - date and its data may become inaccessible.

VI. CONCLUSION

In modern times the internal and particularly the world we have revolutionized literally everything under the sun and in this modern world the information gets so easily through the internet. The user can access the information through internet Digital library plays an important role in information world. E resources can help to store the information and serve the service to the users E - resource provides various services to the users. E - Resource provides various service to the users through which the library collection and its development is improved

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