

ANNUAL ISSUE-2016

# “Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of libraries?”

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**lisforum\_orissa**

(A web based forum of LIS professionals)

Estd. 25<sup>th</sup> October 2006

[http://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lisforum\\_orissa/info](http://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/lisforum_orissa/info)

# lisforum\_orissa

(The name does not restrict its scope to Odisha state only; rather it is just a name indicating its place of origin)



(Dr. S. R. Ranganathan)

*This forum is a common platform for LIS professionals, teachers, researchers, students to share ideas, knowledge, messages, information etc. with each other for the development of LIS profession and professionals. It will help to address issues on Library and Information Science, to solve day-to-day problems of libraries, resource sharing among libraries and generation of new ideas on LIS.*

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*From the desk of moderator...*

Established in 2006, the "lisforum\_orissa" has grown over the years in terms of members and messages with the support and cooperation of LIS professionals, friends and well-wishers all over India. On the occasion of 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the lisforum\_orissa, I congratulate all members for their consistent support and cooperation towards the forum. I have the pleasure to inform you all that in spite of its small size in relation to members, lisforum\_orissa has been able to create its own identity among the LIS professionals of India.

Since the year 2011, on the occasion of anniversary, an Annual Issue (online) is brought out by the forum on a contemporary theme of Library & Information Science. This year the theme of Annual issue is "**Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of libraries?**" which aims at inviting views from LIS professionals that whether the call for Digital India will be helpful for the development of library & information centers or not? It is felt that maximum academic and public libraries of India lack in infrastructure facilities, required library finance and manpower to run in a desired manner or as they should. The various facilitating and controlling bodies like UGC, AICTE, MHRD, and the like have not yet been able to define the requirement of academic libraries in a proper way. The Public Library Acts of various states of India have also not yet been outlined the role and requirement of public libraries practically. In total it can be said that the slogan for development of libraries through various programmes of Central Government is ending with 'slogan for sake of slogan' and are far away from reality. But the present Digital India programme started by the Central Government shows a ray of hope for the development of libraries of all types. Future will corroborate how much libraries are benefited out of such ambitious programme. However, we the LIS professionals need to be involved in this program in best possible ways for the betterment of libraries.

We have received five messages, nine featured articles, five short communications and three comments on lisforum\_orissa from the renowned professors and professionals of our field for this annual issue. But like previous years, we had the

bitter experience in collecting write ups form professionals. We are still unable to understand that although a large numbers of LIS literature are published by almost all LIS teachers as well as of LIS professionals in various international or national journals, books chapters, seminar proceedings, etc. still they are quite reluctant (uncomfortable?) or indifferent to write something expressing their views on a particular issue for the larger interest of the profession. Such attitude of LIS teachers and professionals are unfavorable to the growth and development of profession and professionals. Hence, we sincerely appeal the LIS community to spare some time for the improvement of profession by expressing their views on various library related matters, so that we can prove our identity in our respective work places.

However, we do not blame anybody with the belief that goodness prevails in the society and there are many teachers and professionals who think and work for the profession and its development. Most of the contributors of this issue are quite optimistic for the improvement of libraries through the Digital India programme.

The contributors of this Annual Issue are the copyright holders of their write-ups and the lisforum\_orissa does not bear any responsibility for the contents or comments in these. In order to avoid confusion the messages are placed as per date of acknowledgement whereas feature articles, short communications and comments are arranged according to the alphabetical order of initial name of the authors.

I am highly grateful to our teachers, senior professionals and members who have sent messages, feature articles, short communications and comments to the forum, which will undeniably motivate us to work for the development of LIS profession.

I am highly thankful to the members of lisforum\_orissa, friends, LIS teachers and well-wishers for their direct and indirect support towards the forum and this year's annual issue.

I wish all good health and professional prosperity.



**(Dr. Sunil Kumar Satpathy)**

*Lisforum Orissa*  
*Messages*

## Lisforum\_orissa-Annual Issue, 2016

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### Message

*“Digital India is our dream for the nation. When I say ‘Digital India’ it is not meant for the rich but for those who are poor”*  
– Hon’ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modiji

*“DIGITAL LITERACY MISSION IS A KEY COMPONENT OF DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVE” - HON’BLE MINISTER RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD*

Dear Dr Sunil Kumar Satpathy

Greetings from Chennai!

I have a great pleasure to share my thoughts and best wishes on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ‘lisforum\_orissa’ falling on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2016. Please accept my hearty congratulations for your untiring efforts in spreading the diversified information among the LIS professionals across the globe. It is laudable that this annual issue is going to discuss on the theme entitled, **“Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of libraries?”** by the LIS professionals. I am of the opinion that the theme is relevant in the present day context.

The Digital India programme visualized by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Sri Narendra Modiji and launched on July 1, 2015 by the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It ensures that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. It is a programme to prepare India for a knowledge future. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed Internet networks. It aims to make all citizens digitally literate. Digital India has three core components namely the creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digital and digital literacy.

Today’s environmental pressures are forcing libraries to focus on accelerating technology, innovation, technical complexities, social and legal issues, cost, risk, competence, skills of staff and technology itself. Since the dawn of 21<sup>st</sup> Century, libraries are facing serious transition. To work successfully in the digital library environment, it is indicated that a new



generation of LIS professionals should have a basic knowledge of computers and Internet. Current developments are directly affecting the knowledge, competencies and skill requirements of the information professionals to do their job effectively. These changes are occurring at such a fast pace that each day new skills and approaches are required to handle the information and unfurl the new ideas. Although libraries face many challenges in their efforts to provide access and instruction services, they are embracing their role bridging the digital divide, and they continue to expand their services and innovate in their practices. The 21st century library must be ever more accessible, inviting, and flexible. Libraries in India need to be geared up with the latest technologies and IT infrastructure. Therefore, library professionals are required to acquire knowledge and skills in Information and Communication Technology as the library of to-day centered round on highly IT influenced library services in order to foresee a Vision for the development of the Libraries in the Country in the “Digital India” Mission as visualized by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Sri Narendra Modiji. Therefore, every LIS professional needs to collaborate and coordinate in the realization of the vision of the government towards transforming our country as Digital India. *“Arise, Awake, and Stop not until the goal is reached”-- Swami Vivekananda.*

I wish your endeavour a Grand Success.

2-10 -2016 (*Mahatma Gandhiji Jayanthi*)  
Chennai

(*Prof. B Ramesh Babu*)





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8<sup>th</sup> October 2016

**MESSAGE**

Acceptance of the technology and its applications in multiple dimensions especially in service sectors like libraries emancipated to free flow of resources. This transformational change in the libraries is the consequential effect of the change in mind set among the policy makers, administrators making contributions to digital India. The current trend of the practice in providing information by the libraries in the knowledge based society powerfully linked to decision making, strategic management, competitive advantages, innovation, and Research and Development. Cloud computing and mobile applications, apart from others, are the innermost sense of digital technology which has emerged as catalyst made transmutation changes in library services and empowering the librarians to meet the ever challenging demands of the users not only in building user-centric collections but also leveraging services in the wired i.e., virtual environment. This being the prime objective of the Digital India comes out with innovative ideas and practical solutions to realise the visions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of Digital India. This is the need of the hour where, the librarians need to harness digital technologies to bring out sustainable products and furnish services to empower the users both in house and outside with need based information and knowledge including evolving measures to provide library services to track with present digital landscape.

It gives me immense pleasure to know that, "lisforum\_orissa", a web based mailing group of LIS professionals is the product of consistent efforts of the LIS professionals and congratulate one and all for bringing out an Annual Publication in electronic form with the theme "Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of Libraries?" on the eve of its 10th Anniversary. I would like to extend a hilarious success for the same.

Thanking you,



(Prof. R N Mishra)



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Dr. Sunil Kumar Satpathy,

Thank you for your mail requesting a message on the occasion of tenth anniversary of 'lisforum\_orissa' for the theme 'Digital India: solutions for salubrity of Libraries.'

The theme is very apt in the context of the Digital India Programme, a flagship programme of Government of India. I congratulate you and the team for this and wish you all the best.

Libraries particularly, public libraries in India can play pivotal role in the context of Digital India a flagship programme of the Government of India which has a vision to transform the country. By upgrading themselves in providing user centric services, libraries required to use more of ICT enabled services in fulfilling the objective of Digital India. Libraries particularly should transform themselves centres of information and knowledge to the public they serve. With the help of ICT, libraries could act as catalyst and serve as window to a wealth of local information that promotes social and economic development of the region. Therefore, for the very survival and development and health of the libraries lie in accepting the change that requires in the present context that is the importance of ICT based services, collecting local and clientele centric information and promoting socio-cultural activities. By these libraries can also supplement the vision of digital India which has an objective of power to empower.

With warm wishes,

(NCS)



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NITS/LIB/2016

Dated 20.10.2016

### Message

I am pleased to learnt that, "lisforum\_orissa" , the web based mailing group serving the LIS community since 2006 is going to publish the 10th Anniversary Annual Issue of its electronic newsletter on the theme "Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of libraries?"

The Digital India envisages transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy in which library can play a very powerful role. It is the librarians who can act as change agents in making the dream of Digital India true through their individual & collective acts. They can play a significant role in spreading the Universal Digital Literacy & making accessible to the digital resources to all. Therefore, I am happy that the Moderator of lisforum\_orissa has chosen the right them in the right time. I congratulate him for this.

I also convey my heartiest congratulations to the contributors and the members of lisforum\_orissa. The online platform has been a torch bearer in the library community in spreading the awareness among professionals in the field of LIS in past and I wish the lisforum\_orissa to be more interactive & vibrant in the coming days also.

(Dr. Kishor Chandra Satpathy)

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**Message**

The concept of digitization has brought about a sea-change in the structure and functioning of the every sectors of the economy and aspects of the present human life. Since libraries are the inseparable part of academic, research and governance, digitization has made libraries more lively and effective in providing the information services to the user community. The phenomenon of 'Digital India' conceived and developed by the Government of India is to streamline the accessibility of information for all which is a practice of the libraries. The concept of Digital library is the order of the day. Every library small or big are striving to convert their collection and services into electronic format so as to be digital. The philosophy behind the digital library is the accessibility of information for all users in electronic form round the clock at their own systems. The role of the government is very important to enhance the status of the libraries in India in terms of digitization. As it happens that the library sector in India is a neglected part of the whole system, digitization will be a day dream if not strongly supported. Libraries to be digital need a lot of effort in terms of increase of physical infrastructure, fund and interest of the library staff. Effort must be made to digitize the collection of all libraries, irrespective of its size and type so as to ensure that the libraries in India are digital.

I wish a great success of the endeavour of LIS Forum

(Dr.R.K.Mahapatra)

# FEATURE ARTICLES

lisforum\_orissa



## BENEFITS OF DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAM TO ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

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### Introduction

Digital India campaign was launched by Ministry of Communication and Information Technology Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered country. The focus areas are: creation of a countrywide digital infrastructure as a utility for every citizen, to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. It was launched on 2 July 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. It is an Umbrella Program, which is coordinated by DeitY, implemented by the entire government.

According to the Honourable Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, "Technology transforms people's lives. It empowers and connects. From mitigating poverty to simplifying processes, ending corruption to providing better services, vitality of technology is everywhere. It is an important instrument of human progress."

Digital India consists of three core components, these are includes:

- The creation of digital infrastructure
- Delivery of services digitally
- Digital literacy

### Nine Pillars of Digital India Program

The Government of India hopes to achieve growth on multiple fronts with the Digital India Programme. Specifically, the government aims to target nine 'Pillars of the Digital India' that they identify as being:

1. Broadband Highways
2. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
3. Public Internet Access Program
4. e-Governance – Reforming Government through Technology
5. e-Kranti – Electronic Delivery of Services
6. Information for All

7. Electronics Manufacturing
8. IT for Jobs and
9. Early Harvest Programmes.

### **Services of Digital India Program**

Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and national scholarship portal. As the part of Digital India, Indian government planned to launch Botnet cleaning centers.

The aim of Digital India to achieve the vision, where every Indian is digitally empowered and very information is digitally available. Digitize India platform offers an opportunity for government agencies to transform themselves into digital enterprises and for digital contributors, rewards for doing simple data entry jobs.

### **Digitization of records through Crowdsourcing**

Digitize India Platform (DIP) is an initiative of the Government of India under the Digital India Program to provide digitization services for scanned document images or physical documents for any organization. The aim is to digitize and make usable all the existing content in different formats and media, languages, digitize and create data extracts for document management, IT applications and records management.

DIP provides an innovative solution by combining machine intelligence and a cost effective crowd sourcing model. It features a secure and automated platform for processing and extracting relevant data from document images in a format that is usable for meta-data tagging, IT application processing and analysis.

By use this initiative program every library can transfer the data in digital format and able to provide automated services. Every organization can make their own Id by signup in this given link: (<https://digitizeindia.gov.in/signup>), or if the organization is already registered, please click here to login (<https://digitizeindia.gov.in/signin>) using your DIP user id and password.

### **Benefits of Digital India to Academic Library:**

BBNL(Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.) will lay out the optic fibre cable terminating in each of the 2,50,000 gram panchayats in the country, providing 100 Mbps link to be used as information highway by all the stakeholders to ensure that digital inclusion reaches all villages across the country. This will ensure digitization and connectivity of the local institutions, such as panchayat office, schools, health centers, libraries, etc. The development of ICT infrastructures will felicitate the availability of computers and modern gadgets in the academic libraries, which will help the libraries to computerize or automate their libraries. Under this program, the academic libraries can get good Internet connectivity, thereby able to provide Internet based library services such as access to e-resources, creation of digital library, Institutional repository etc.



The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology have taken several policy initiatives in the e-Governance domain that are crucial for achieving the vision and objectives of the Digital India programme. The aim of the Digital India is to making India into fully digitalize. The Digital India schemes will help to the library made digitized. The creation of Digital Library (DL) is one of the major initiatives of the Government under which more than one lakh books have been digitized and available freely to the public. The academic library can take the benefit of this Digital library of India and increase its collections accordingly to provide better services to users.

The total estimated cost of Digital Indian is 100,000 Cr. in ongoing scheme and 13,000 Cr. for new schemes and activities. The whole cost is divided into many areas, such as for Wi-Fi in 2.5 lakh schools, all universities and Public Wi-Fi hotspots for citizens, 400,000 Public Internet Access Points etc. The development of Wi-Fi facilities of the country will also help academic libraries to provide its e-based services to a maximum extend.

### Conclusion

Digital India program is just the beginning of a digital revolution, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India is highly ambitious person to start the programs by directly monitored with the help of DeitY(Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India). Once implemented properly it will open various new opportunities for the citizens. The pillar no. 6 as stated above states that "Information for All" is related with the first law of Library and information science. It will enhance the creation and distribution of more and more open source resources to the public at free of cost. Library has always taken an important role to make a modern society. Hence it is expected that through Digital India program libraries will be able to take maximum benefits to provide better services to users.

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## SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN A DIGITAL AGE: NEW AND CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITIES

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### **0. Introduction**

We are in the middle of redesigning our school library. So what does this mean for a school? It means a great deal. It is belief that the library has the capacity to enjoy its own renaissance. Because of the digital revolution it is no longer just about the printed book. As a space, it is about inspiring young people. Paper books are still very ubiquitous and a very important learning tool. The same is true for paper magazines. Yet digital books and digital magazines are getting ever so popular and are here to stay. What will the function of a school library and a school librarian is in this ongoing digitalization of learning resources. In this paper age the sifting would be done by the school library or the librarian by choosing which books or which magazines to buy and to display in the library. In the digital age this kind of censorship is very hard to do. Of course there is an opportunity to block non-appropriate websites. But that's not an easy job to do because the technical development of websites and browsers is very fast. The role of a librarian will be more to teach students how search properly in the ocean of information and to evaluate the value of the source of the information.

### **1. The New role of a school library:**

Now days the old function of a library to give access to learning resources will become less important. The students and the teachers will be able to access digital resources from every place in the world as long as there is an internet connection. Yet not all students have a (good enough) internet connection at home, so for them a library will continue to be a place to get access to digital resources. Another thing that plays an even more important role in this is that the online resources are becoming so over abundant, that we could speak of a complete information flood. There are millions of websites, blogs, online instructions, and online videos.

#### **1.1. Students as producers**

Students have been consumers of libraries resources for thousands of years. Yet as the information grows exponentially, it becomes important for students to learn how this information production works and how to become a part of this new information society. The library can support the students to become producers. Creating written work pieces is a familiar way of letting students work with learning materials. In the current digital age we can add to this the creation of digital artifacts like videos, websites, blogs; e-learning. The new role of the library can be to assist the students in the production process of these digital artifacts. This could be helping with the choice of the medium e.g. paper, video, web, audio. The library could provide

computers, cameras, microphones and editing software. Next to that the library building could have recording rooms, editing rooms and presentation practice rooms.

By thus letting the students actually work on and with the content, a deeper understanding is reached. The active role which the student will play in the learning process will stimulate more engagement with the field of study. There are many tools for creating digital artifacts. Lots of them are free and provide free online web space. When the artifact is ready, the library can help the student to publish the artifact in the library's repository or in other online Open Educational Resources (OER).

### **1.2. Search, Produce and Publish**

The librarian can help students in all phases of the creative process:

Search for good reliable information

Production of the digital artifact

Publication in repositories and Open Educational Resources

This will engage students and enhance deep learning. It will also create new and challenging opportunities for libraries and librarians and prepare them for an even more important role in the future of learning.

## **2. Schools and Teachers in the Digital Age**

The purpose of schools is to transfer the skills, knowledge and history of one generation to the next. In the past this was most often done through apprenticeships. About five thousand years ago writing of the spoken word was developed. This allowed mankind to transfer knowledge over both time and space. The printed records in books and libraries transferred information across generations and across geographic boundaries. Learners had to develop moral, literacy, scientific and most importantly self-government qualities and skills if they were to serve as citizens in a modern scientific participatory democratic society. For many years knowledge was transferred via apprenticeships. With the printing press and libraries modern schools could be developed where learners came together with teachers to learn in a classroom in a school. Knowledge and history were stored and retrieved via books and libraries. Teachers guided learners through the books. The apprenticeship model of learning gave way to classrooms and teachers. Learners were brought together in classrooms within schools to be guided by teachers through the stored knowledge of the society. In the 20th century learners could be gathered together and guided through the knowledge and experience retrieved from books and libraries.

In present society, films, videos and computers have supplemented books as the storehouse of human experiences and knowledge. In the last few years the digital age has transformed the way we store and retrieve all information. As print on paper has been transferred to the digital format we now have vast libraries of full motion colour videos, printed materials and even interactive simulations accessible to the learner. A student studying World War II can not only read about the speeches of Churchill and Roosevelt, but they can see and hear them. They can see videos of the battles and in addition they have access to fictional movies about the war. In addition, there are German and Japanese primary resources available. We now have a common standard

curriculum that gives us a road map for the content. Digital content can be associated with every element of that curriculum. High quality content can be packaged in video, computer, and eBook resources that meet these standards. Such libraries of materials can be made available to learners worldwide.

If content is delivered from digital libraries, what happens in schools and what do teachers do? Teachers become guides, mentors and counselors. Schools become laboratories where teams of students work together to produce products that meet specific challenges. We have digital libraries of sophisticated multimedia materials that include video, computer and text media. We have challenges that allow learners to use their skills and knowledge to meet a series of circumstances and actually produce products to meet the challenges. We can and must develop authentic assessments of the skills and knowledge learned. We can develop digital assessments of the content materials. A board of teachers, fellow students and representatives from the community can review products developed by teams to meet challenges.

### **3. Challenging opportunities**

Books are a small, but important part of the value for libraries. But the safe space that libraries create, a place of study, reflection, and exploration, is [their] true gift. It's a stark fact that Schools Library Services are facing a very uncertain future. The threat to so many Schools Library Services is a serious concern<sup>2</sup>. The school library is a type of demilitarised zone in the war for daily schoolyard survival. It is the one place where students who are serious about intellectual exploration can feel accepted and unashamed about wanting to excel. It's the one place where loners, geeks, and misfits can escape to through fiction or fuel their interests with non-fiction. It's the kids who took shelter in the library, the geeks and nerds, who are re-programming our future. The books are important, of course. They are the ultimate tools in self-guided learning, but they are only part of the mix that makes school libraries an essential place to shelter and protect our most promising youth<sup>2</sup>.

#### **3.1. Community spirit**

The library is a social centre. We see our role as modeling how, in the future, as adults and active members of our community, our students can develop ideas and experiment with engaging with global ideas. Indeed many schools are in an excellent position to respond to the challenges they face, given an imaginative and flexible approach. They can open their libraries to the wider community for instance, and make maximum use of affordable technology to improve the range of resources they are able to offer, as well as access to them.

#### **3.2. The old and the new**

Part of the role of the library has always been to help students make good decisions about what information to trust and what to discard. The internet has changed the way in which we all find information and the big challenge for us is to help schools help their students to develop digital fluency, a blend of the old literacy skills with the new skills and knowledge they need to help them distinguish the good from the bad. The role of tablets and smart phones as a way of accessing, using and sharing information will be a major focus for us; gone are the days of confiscating students' phones, we want to exploit them and the capacity of this generation to

soak up knowledge and transform it, through their own ideas and imaginations, into technological advancement. Now days the library has radically redeveloped to become a centre for innovative learning, reading, research, collaborative and independent study, embracing the latest technologies. The school library space includes a number of 'pods', which can accommodate varying numbers of students and enable flexible use of the space – from conversation classes to hosting the school's intellectual and cultural societies, from individual study to collaborative revision using big screen computers and interactive white boards.

#### 4. Conclusion

Digital resources are changing the way we think of learning and teaching. Schools can become very different places that unleash the potential of all learners. Schools must be learner centric, designed to provide human and technical resources that address the needs of individual learners and enhance team learning, allowing learners to meet educational challenges. In such an environment learners are applying the skills and knowledge they gain. Teachers work with learners as mentors, guides and tutors to ensure that every learner meets his or her potential. The digital age therefore, far from sounding the death knell of school libraries, offers schools an opportunity to create their own distinctive library space. Libraries have a history of offering inspiration – they also have a future.

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## AND AT LENGTH, DIGITALLY YOURS



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Do you consider a librarian is *au fait*? If you do not, it is wrong; and if you do, it is still wrong. And how is it, we will be discussing in the following paragraphs.

Our beloved Prime Minister Modi *ji* on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 has launched the Digital India programme and one and all are elated over it. Many think of an unprecedented digital revolution in India. The common man will be empowered not only to have information on government programmes but also avail the government services seating at remote places. It is a programme to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically. That means the inaccessible will be made accessible. It is a programme with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy.

The Digital India consists of three core components—the creation of digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen; governance & services on demand that is delivery of services digitally; and digital empowerment of citizens through digital literacy. With these vision, the Digital India programme aims to provide Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, E-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, eKranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing: Target Net Zero Imports, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes.

Though it is a buzzword lately the digitization or digital library concept in India dates back to middle of nineties. Since then, the libraries and librarian fraternity of India are trying hard to present their users the documents in digital form the latter wished-for. Some of the public libraries, especially State Central Libraries, have taken interest in becoming part of Universal Online Library Project supported by Carnegie Mellon University and have achieved their goal in digitizing the rare materials in their collections. Many others have also started to develop digital archives with copy right free rare books which are under their custody.

After creation of digital infrastructure, it is the digital literacy that only can ensure governance and delivery of service digitally to the intended citizens. This is how, among the three components of digital India the third one—digital literacy can be the ball in libraries' court.

Digital literacy is somebody's ability to access, collect, organize, evaluate digital resources and service in an effective way. We may take the users of our respective libraries in place of citizens as stressed in the programme to be made digitally literate and serve them. Before this and beside this, we should become agree with Shapiro and Huges who have justified 'information literacy as a liberal art' wherein have professed for important components of information literacy. Out of those the context of digital literacy invites vital three for library personnel to materialize digital literacy. These are— first, Emerging Technology Literacy: the ability to continuously adapt to, understand, evaluate and make use of the continually emerging innovations in IT so as not to be a prisoner of prior tool and resources, and to make intelligent on the adoption of new ones; second, Tool Literacy: the ability to understand and practically use the IT tools in the area of work and professional life; and the third, Resource Literacy: the ability to understand the form, format, location and access methods of information resources, especially daily expanding networked information resources.

In infrastructure development under the Digital India programme Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, etc. are to take place. If it comes in our way we, the librarian community, must not shillyshally to embrace it. Then, the better Digital Literacy the better the delivery of service digitally (e-Kranti) is ensured. The Indian librarianship is not empowered to develop infrastructure for their libraries. When a given library is taking its inception from funding body to architecture or carpenter or purchaser (store keeper) or service provider or members of Book Selection Committee nobody considers librarian as up-to-date one of their subject. Librarian's opinion is less heard (*even if we ask for a schedule they doubt our qualification*) It is wrong. Even if the non-professionals possess the idea, it is still wrong. Because from clay tablet, papyrus, paper, electronic, digital library we are continuous updating ourselves; and thereby may not be *au fait*. And the request to parent bodies is—please do not forget to empower and update the librarian community while empowering the citizens/users.

Is Digital India programme anything but establishing communication and empowering people? It doesn't appear so. But yes, appears to be applicable to both served and service providers. Then only it will be for salubrity of libraries and we can say/write at length (in subscription) ... Digitally yours,

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## ROLE OF FEATURE LIS PROFESSIONAL IN DIGITAL INDIA

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### Introduction:

India has one of the biggest educational systems in world. There were only 20 Universities 500 colleges at the time of India independent but at present age there are more than 369 Universities, 222 state Universities, 20 Central Universities in whole India. In information Communication Technology are growing tremendously day by day in every sectors of education. Accordingly library and information science education has become a fast developing subject with a numbers of multidisciplinary courses like computer application, statistics, information science, management and operation research etc. in it.

In India Library and information science education first started at the Central library of Baroda in 1911-12 by W. A. Bordan and in Punjab University in 1915 by A. D. Dickinson. After that other universities and library associations started LIS education in India, and now there are more than 150 Universities are imparting library and information science courses. Out of this about 105 Universities provide Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLIS) course, 78 Universities provide Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) course, 21 are offering two year integrated MLIS course, 16 Universities provides M. Phil course in library and information science, 46 Universities provide Ph. D. Course and 2 Universities provides D. Litt. degree in library and information science.

Presently in India following courses are available in library and information science course these are as follows:

- Certificate course in library and information science (CLib. Sc.)
- Diploma in Library and information science (Dip-in-Lib. Sc.)
- Bachelor Degree in library and information science (B. Lib. Sc./BLIS)
- Master Degree in library and information science (M. Lib. Sc./MLIS)
- Post graduate diploma in library automation and networking (PGDLAN)
- Master of philosophy in library and information science (M. Phil)
- Doctor of philosophy in library and information science (Ph.D.)
- D. Litt in library and information science (D.Litt.)

Also there are top 5 universities offering library and information science distance learning courses these are as follow:

- IGNOU
- Annamalai University
- Karnataka State Open University
- Sikkim Manipal University
- Madurai Kmaraj University

### **Government India Programs for Libraries**

Under Digital library initiative of Central Government of India, various programs have been initiated for libraries. These are e-ShodhSindhu, Shodhganga, National Digital Library etc, Digital Library of India contains full text of more than one laks books, which will be helpful for libraries to develop their collections.

The expert committee MHRD has formed e-ShodhSindhu merging three consortia initiatives, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The main purpose of e- ShodhSindhu: Consortia of Higher Education E-Resources is to provide access to qualitative electronic resources including full-text, bibliographic and factual database to the academic institutions.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), through its National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), has sponsored and funded the National Digital Library (NDL) pilot project in which the government provides one million of books and journal which will be used by student across the country.

### **Role of Future LIS Professionals**

In current library environment, professionals have great responsibility to lead an ICT based library. They need to know how to manage and deliver appropriate information services to users. In the present technological/Internet era the professionals have to change themselves as information manager/facilitator of information. They should engage themselves to produce, manage, maintain and provide the right information to right users. The LIS professionals should play role to maintain hybrid libraries, participate in various government projects/programs, and act as trainer by conducting and attending various training programs. Since e-resources are the major components of modern libraries, the future LIS professionals must possess knowledge on procurement of e-resources, legal aspects their procurement, negotiation skill of the e-resources etc.

## **Skill required for future professionals**

The future LIS professionals need to play a multidimensional role; hence they must possess requisite skill and knowledge on followings.

**Knowledge on LIS subject:** - The LIS professionals need to possess sufficient knowledge on various aspects of Library and information science, so that they can manage libraries both traditional and modern as per the basic rules and regulations of library & information science.

**Managerial Skills:-**The library management includes management of finance, resources and manpower. Hence the future LIS professionals must possess necessary managerial skill to manage these resources judiciously and effectively. Human Skills involve the ability to interact effectively with people, may it be staff, users, publishers representatives or visitors. Conceptual skills refer to the ability of a Librarian to take a broad and farsighted view of the organization and its future, his ability to think in abstract, his ability to analyze the forces working in a situation, his creative and innovative ability and his ability to assess the environment and the changes taking place in it.. Thus, technical skill deals with things, human skills concerns people, and conceptual-skill has to do with ideas.

**Leadership skill:** - Leading people requires that the leader must understand the values, personality, perception and attitudes of the people. As an individual one acts differently from another individual because of his/her values, personality, perception and attitudes. This is a very important factor to be understood in relation to the other person who may be superior or subordinate.

**Planning Skill:-** As part of the management process the LIS professionals attempt to define the future state of the library. Feature planning is the right way before do the work. Hence planning skills will include being able to think ahead, ability to forecast future environmental trends affecting the organization, ability to state organization objectives, ability to choose strategies that will help in attaining these objectives with respect to future trends, and to acquire skills to interact with intermediate planning systems such as using a computer.

**Organization Skill:** - The organizing process follows the planning process. While planning specifies what will be achieved when, organizing specifies who will achieve what and how it will be achieved. Therefore, LIS professionals must possess necessary organisation skills in them.

**Skill in Customer dealing:** - Now a day's library users are considered as customers of the library and the LIS professionals need to deal them properly by understanding their needs and provide them with right information. Since libraries are established and established and maintained for users (customers), the future LIS professionals must possess adequate analysing skill, communication skill, and proper behavioural skill to deal with the users properly.

**Attitude:** - Attitude is a person's tendency to feel and behave in a particular manner towards an object or a person such as organization's selection being the service institutions, the future library professional should possess attitude to provide library services.

**Sincerity and honesty:** - The future LIS professionals must be sincere and honest in dealing with the library matter which involves complex tasks and activities, so that library can change with the time and provide better service

### Conclusion

Change is the universal truth. Accordingly library environment has been changing since time immemorial and will be changing in future keeping in pace with the development of technology, demand, governmental programs and others. Hence the future LIS professionals must prepare themselves to manage the modern libraries of the future and new generation users.

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## DIGITAL INDIA: SOLUTION FOR SALUBRITY OF LIBRARIES

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Now- a- days most of the people are using the word “digital”. The concept of digital is attached with different words like “Digital Computer”, “Digital Data”, “Digital Divide”, “Digital Economy”, “Digital Electronics”, “Digital Media”, “Digital Radio”, “Digital Signal”, “Digital Television”, “Digital Photo” etc. Then what is digital? **Digital** usually refers to something using digits, particularly binary digits. Now the slogan of our Prime Minister “Digital India” creates a new craze among the youth. Everybody is trying to be the part of Digital India by any means. To be digital is a very good idea because it saves many things like manpower, money, space, time etc. It also gives better service and quality output than the older ones. We can take the case of any digital like digital computer, digital electronics, digital signal, digital photo. Everything gives us the better service and quality output in cheaper price in comparison to their other counterparts.

The Digital India campaign is started on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 by Prime Minister of India to ensure better government services to the citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and digital literacy. The aim is to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks and make India digitally empowered in the field of technology. It also includes the growth in the areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. Digital India consists of three core components which are (a) digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen (b) delivery of services digitally i.e. governance & services on demand and (3) digital literacy i.e. digital empowerment of citizens.

The government aims to target nine 'Pillars of the Digital India' that are identified as

1. Broadband Highways
2. Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
3. Public Internet Access Programme
4. e-Governance – Reforming Government through Technology
5. e-Kranti - Electronic delivery of services
6. Information for All
7. Electronics Manufacturing
8. Digital or IT for Jobs
9. Early Harvest Programmes

The effect of Digital India on library is manifold. The Digital India concept has improved the shape and services of library drastically. The concept of traditional library is now transforming

into digital library where one can get everything in his / her fingertips. The traditional library is a storehouse of books & other documents in large numbers and the services are provided manually. Sometimes some documents may not be found if it is not sorted or replaced properly in its designated place. The preparation of official records and reference records are also cumbersome in nature and takes times for preparation. In the traditional library system, the user has to come to the library personally to get / collect the information. Further if the library is closed then the user will unable to get the desired information. The traditional library also requires more manpower to provide the information or services to the user since it needs the physical search.

In the digital era the nature and services of library is changed. From physical documents it is shifted to e-documents where these are present virtually. No more huge space is required for storing the e-documents; rather these are stored in high capacity hard disks, online storage or in clouds. For this very small space, computer & its accessories are required. With the application of proper software, the circulation system can be automated and with the application of RFID the searching of documents could be simplified along with the chances of theft is minimized. The users can get the soft copy of the documents so that they can use the information at their leisure hour. The online search helps the user to get the information from all resources available online. In the era of computer so many resources are also available free of cost. The digitization of documents makes the library with “no physical boundary”, available “round the clock”, makes “multiple easy access” and easy “information retrieval”, suitably “preserved & conserved” and takes “minimum space”.

However, in order to avail these facilities, the user must have computer literate. Further the technique of retrieval of information shall be known to him. Besides these proper computer facilities shall be provided along with internet facility having adequate bandwidth. So far as the Indian scenario is concerned the rural India is far behind in the area of internet facilities. Only the metros are well equipped. From metros to rural areas the facility of internet is decreasing proportionately. Since at the initial stage huge investment is required most of the libraries could not be able to afford the cost. As a result, the libraries prefer to continue in the traditional manner. Although internet facility is available in the urban areas many times the link failure poses problem in the service to the users. The best example most faces in the banking sector and post offices. Due to link failure the customer fails to make his / her banking transaction. Similar is the case of library, where the user will not get the library service in case of link failure. Besides this the other factors like power failure, computer system failure, failure of service by the service provider are some of the hurdles are to be faced by the library. In spite of all the hurdles the concept of Digital India will help a lot to the librarians to solve the user needs in future which is moving slowly.

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## **DIGITAL INDIA AND LIBRARIES: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

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### **Introduction:**

Digital India is a campaign launched by the government of India on 1<sup>st</sup> of July in 2015 at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Delhi by the prime minister of India, Narendra Modi. It is to facilitate Indian citizens with electronic government's services in order to reduce paperwork, improve work efficiency and save time. This project is targeted to villagers who travel long distance and waste time and money in doing paper works for their various requirements. It is a most effective version (with nine pillars which are broadband highways, public Internet access programme, mobile connectivity everywhere, e-Kranti, e-Governance, information for all, IT for jobs, early harvest programmes and electronics manufacturing) of already existing National e-Governance Plan.

In the era of Digital age, role of Libraries are also important. Generally, Library means everybody knows that collection of books on various subjects. An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students. A private library belongs to an individual. A public library is meant for the use of all people who pay subscription to it and are enrolled as members. There are also free public libraries.

As information communication technology develops, the operation of the library also moves towards using of ICT. Before few years back library professionals were discussing about the automation of Library, but now we have reached at Digital era.

### **Digital Libraries:**

A Digital Library is a collection of electronic information.

Michael Lesk, who predicts that half of the materials accessed in major libraries will be digital by early 21st century (Lesk, 1997), offers the following definition for digital libraries:



Digital Libraries are organized collections of digital information. They combine the structuring and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done, with the digital representation that computers have made possible. Digital information can be accessed rapidly around the world, copies for preservation without error, stored compactly and searched very quickly. According to Irokwe (2001), a digital library is a library that harnesses digital technologies as infrastructure to search, collect, organize, store and distribute cultural, historical and scientific information whether it is text, visual images or sound

### Major issues of Digital Libraries:

Establishing a digital library, resources and services require a great deal of new infrastructural components. Several components required for establishing digital libraries would be internal to the institutions, but several others would be distributed across the Internet, owned and controlled by a large number of private players. The task of building a digital library, therefore, requires a great deal of integration of various issues. Following are some major issues for establishing a digital library.

- Digital collection
- Access infrastructure
- Computer and Network infrastructure
- Digital resource organization
- Manpower Training

### 1. Digital Collection:

Buildings of digital collections are the major issues in creating digital libraries. There are essentially three methods of building digital collections:

**1.1. Digitization**, converting paper and other media in existing collections to digital form.

**1.2 Acquisition of original digital works** created by publishers and scholars.

Example items would be electronic books, journals, and database.

**1.3 Access to external materials** not held in-house by providing pointers to Web Sites, other library collections, or publishers' servers.

#### 1.1 Digitization:

Digitization is one of the primary methods of digital collection. It is the conversion of any fixed or analogue media--such as books, journal articles, photos, paintings, microforms--into electronic form through scanning, sampling, or in fact even re-keying. An obvious obstacle to digitization is that it is very expensive.

### 1.2 Acquisition of original digital works:

There are several publishers, aggregators providing digital collection on subscription and also on perpetual basis. The online journals have become the largest and fastest growing segment of digital collections for most libraries.

### 1.3 Access to external materials:

Computer and Internet connections are the media to use external digital materials. Some subscribing institutions have set up access that allows users to enter the Digital Library using their institutional log in credentials (the username and password to access institution's network) and have automatic access to the benefits of registering.

Govt. of India has taken some initiative towards developing digital collections. Following are some examples:

- a) **All CBSE & NCERT books are available online free.**
- b) **National digital library (NDL) project by IIT Kharagpur:**

“The ministry of Human Resources Development under its National Mission on Education has entrusted IIT Kharagpur to host, coordinate and set-up National Digital Library towards building a national asset”, the letter states.

It further states that from single window of NDL, educational material, more than 40 types of learning resources, and 13 lakh items in more than 70 languages can be accessed. In order to making the most out of these resources, the UGC has asked the officials to advise students to register themselves on the NDL portal.

### 2. Access infrastructure:

An effective and efficient access mechanism is required for user to browse, search and navigate digital resources. The access infrastructure of a digital resource consists of WebOPAC for library catalogues, specialized collection websites for specialized image based local collection, portals or subject gateways for web resources and a search and browse interface for local collections. The users interact with the digital library using its search interface which typically support browsing, searching and navigation. The search interface provides a virtual window for users to search and browse relevant information stored in a digital resource and to display it.

### 3. Computer and Network infrastructure:

A typical digital library in a distributed client-server environment consists of hardware and software components at the server's side as well as at the client's side. Clients are machines that are used for accessing the digital library by users while the server hosts databases, digital objects, browse and search interfaces to facilitate its access.

#### **4. Digital resource organization:**

Digital content in a digital library may include a combination of structured/unstructured text, numeric data, scanned images and other multimedia objects. These digital objects need to be organized and made accessible to the user community. As digital libraries are built around web and Internet Technology, it uses objects and addressing protocols of the Internet.

#### **5. Manpower Training:**

Digital libraries are amongst the most complex and advanced form of information systems. The digital library development requires in-depth knowledge of digital document imaging, distributed database management, hypertext, information retrieval, enforcement of intellectual property rights, integration of multimedia information services, electronic document delivery and selective dissemination of information. The librarians and information professionals are, therefore, required to be trained in the current technological demands of digital libraries.

#### **Challenges of Digital libraries:**

The following are some major challenges of digital libraries:

1. **Copyright:** - It is a major challenge of digital libraries. Digitization violates the copy right law as the thought content of one author can be freely transfer by other without his acknowledgement. So it is difficult to overcome for digital libraries are the way to distribute information.
2. **Speed of access:** - Internet speed is not satisfactory always. 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 high:** - 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:**

Digital India programme will benefits both, service providers and consumers. All government services will be delivered to the public through digital media.

Digital era is posing challenge for libraries to protect the intellectual property rights in a networked world. The use of library networks for access, copying, and printing of a copyrighted

material without permission can have serious repercussions for that library. In the digital age it has become difficult to protect the intellectual property rights, because of the lack of understanding among users that copying of materials is violating the copyright laws. However in order to develop the common grounds for the enforceability of law, there would be a need to educate the users as well as the librarians about the importance of ethical and moral behavior.

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## IMPACT OF DIGITAL INDIA MOVEMENT ON DIGITAL / NON DIGITAL LIBRARIES IN INDIA

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### **Introduction:**

*Digital* usually refers to something using digits, particularly binary digits. Digital describes electronic technology that generates, stores, and processes data in terms of two states: positive and non-positive. Positive is expressed or represented by the number 1 and non-positive by the number 0. Thus, data transmitted or stored with digital technology is expressed as a string of 0's and 1's. Each of these state digits is referred to as a bit (and a string of bits that a computer can address individually as a group is a byte). Prior to digital technology, electronic transmission was limited to analog technology, which conveys data as electronic signals of varying frequency or amplitude that are added to carrier waves of a given frequency. Broadcast and phone transmission has conventionally used analog technology.

Digital technology is primarily used with new physical communications media, such as satellite and fiber optic transmission. A modem is used to convert the digital information in your computer to analog signals for your phone line and to convert analog phone signals to digital information for your computer. Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology by the help of various organizations including libraries all over India.

### **Vision of Digital India:**

The vision of Digital India programme is to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digitization of India will not only increase the efficiency of the government and public sector but also bring about huge democratization of the economy'' India's Digital India Campaign aims to make technology central to enable changes in all fields. The vision of this programme encompasses three areas: universal access to digital infrastructure, government services, and citizen empowerment. This vision is further developed to include electronics manufacturing and job creation as well. All the significant literary, artistic, and scientific works of mankind can be digitally preserved and made freely available, in every corner of the world, for our education, study, and appreciation for our future generations. Digital Library is a mission to create a portal for the Digital Library of India which will foster creativity and free access to all human knowledge by help of ICT. As a first step in realizing this mission,

it is proposed to create the Digital Library with a free-to-read, searchable collection of one million books, predominantly in Indian languages, available to everyone over the Internet through libraries.

### **Application of Digital Technology and its Uses:**

Digital technologies which include cloud computing and mobile applications have emerged as catalysts for rapid economic growth and citizen empowerment across the globe. Digital technologies are being increasingly used by us in everyday lives from retail stores to government offices including academic institutions. This helps us to connect with each other and also to share information on issues and concerns faced by each other. In some cases they also enable resolution of those issues in near real time. The objective of the Digital India Group is to come out with innovative ideas and practical solutions to realize our nation and creating opportunities for all citizens by putting or harnessing digital technologies. This vision is to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information by the help of Libraries after digitization.

Application of information technology to Library and Information Science has provided wider opportunities in archiving and accessing knowledge in the digitized form besides conservation and preservation of the traditional knowledge. Digitization of materials will provide enhanced access to the electronic information sources and the users can access the digital content irrespective of time and space boundaries. Digital Library of India (DLI) is the biggest national level digital library initiative in India. It is a part of the Universal Digital Library Project

The concept of digital libraries in India began in the mid 1990s with the spread of information technology, the internet and the support of the Central Government. In 1996, this concept was recognized during the Conference on Digital Libraries organized by the Society of Information Science at Bangalore. Though a few libraries have made attempts earlier in this direction, the digital library initiative in India is still at budding stage.

The use of Information Technology in Library Practices and Management has been gaining increasing attention as well as academic interest among the working professionals all over India. The increasing demand for the improved information services / management in all spheres of knowledge world such as Colleges / Universities, Research Centers, Industries and other modern business enterprises, require the integration of various resources and specialized trained Library and Informational Professionals. The objective is to meet the requirement of the above professionals. This course is intended to assist Library professionals to develop automated library management system along with digital library management systems, also to provide a platform for interaction amongst library professionals from world over.



## Conclusion:

A digital library is not a single entity. It requires technology link the resources of many collections. The links between digital libraries and their resources are transparent to users. Digital library collections are not limited to document surrogates (bibliographic records). They are the actual digital objects such as images, texts, etc. There will be continuing expansion of digital library activities. LIS and computer science professionals face challenges that will lead to improved systems. More and more libraries will have departments and programs in the digital library arena. Digital libraries India will build upon work being done in the information and data management areas. Digital libraries provide an effective means to distribute learning resources to students, researchers and other users. Planning to a digital library India requires thoughtful analysis of the organization and its users, and an acknowledgement of the cost and the need for infrastructure and ongoing maintenance. Digital Libraries of India presents opportunities and challenges for the library and information communities and all stakeholders. The purpose of digital Library India is to facilitate a comprehensive database on digital resources on information about India and on information generated throughout India, in an open access environment including current information about science and technology, current affairs to users in hotspot way.

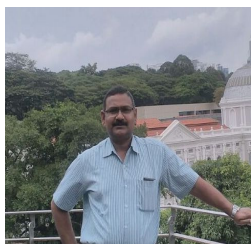
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## CALL FOR DIGITAL INDIA: HYPE, HOPE OR HELP FOR LIBRARIES



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### Introduction

The “Digital Library” program as launched by Honorable Prime Minister of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 has a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India has three core components namely the creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally, and digital literacy. Among the nine pillars of Digital India, one pillar is “Information for all” where library can play an important role.

Creation of digital infrastructure includes development of Internet infrastructure, mobile technology and creation of shareable private space on a public fund. As per this program regarding infrastructure development, BBNL (Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.) will lay out the optic fiber cable terminating in each of the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country, providing 100 Mbps link to be used as information highway by all the stakeholders to ensure that digital inclusion reaches all villages across the country. Regarding delivering of services digitally, the program aims at providing services in real time on online and mobile from portals like Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign etc. Similarly Digital literacy aims at Universal digital literacy, Universally accessible digital resources, availability of digital resources / services in Indian languages and e-format document submission.

### Present Situation of India

In view of present context of Digital India, it will be relevant to analyse the Indian conditions in the light of following three aspects, which are the core components of Digital India programme.

- a) **Digital Infrastructure:** It mainly refers to the development of Internet infrastructure and mobile infrastructure. Nowadays, this infrastructure is available in almost all parts of the country except at some remote locations. Use of smart phone and use of 3G, 4G SIM has become a fashion and common feature in India. But the problem is the speed of Internet connectivity, which is very poor in most part of the country. Further link/Internet failure seems to be a common phenomenon here. All must have experienced the link failure at banks, post office, etc. Also it is a matter of debate that how aimlessly and for unproductive purposes Indian people of India use this Internet or mobile technology. Besides till date 100% electric power supply has not been possible in India. Adding to it, power cut is a common phenomenon, particularly for semi urban and village area.

- b) **Deliver Services Digitally:** Some services banking, reservation of flight/train tickets, hotel booking, registrations, applications for passport, adhar card, voter ID card etc. gas booking, café booking etc. have been presently possible online through Internet. These online services have also been popular among a large educated mass of the society where as a large numbers of people are not aware or not using these facilities due to ignorance and lack of facilities. Further the charges levied for these digital services, particularly for ticket reservation, banking facilities, telecommunications are quite high which all people of a poor country like India can not avail.
- c) **Digital Literacy:** It is quite unfortunate to note that we the Indians love to achieve our targets on anything more on paper than in true sense. For example some years back Government of India started “Total Literacy Campaign” and many states of India increased their literacy rate to a great extent on the basis that a person is able to write his/her name, remembering it as a picture without knowing alphabets or word formation. Similarly, the use of Internet and other ICT gadgets like computers, laptops, tablets, smart phones etc. have been increased considerably in recent this decade, particularly in urban area. But the situation is same here also. The fact is that people even the young mass and educated mass use mostly these tools for entertainment and time pass. In this row use of social networking sites, particularly WhatsApp and Facebook are mostly used by people of all sections of the society, leading to wastage of time and money.

### **Existing situation of Libraries**

Among Academic, Special and public libraries, here we will discuss about academic and public libraries only which are present in more numbers and deal with larger mass of society.

- a) **Digital Infrastructure:** In recent years availability of computers and Internet is a common feature for almost all academic libraries and maximum public libraries of state and district levels. But the fact is that except large academic libraries like universities, CFIs, and some higher academic institutions, these are kept as show piece, particularly in general college libraries, mostly to meet the norms of the affiliating bodies. Further the big academic libraries except few are not equipped with modern digital infrastructure as they should be or should provide services at expected levels. Similarly in case of public libraries, the situation is worse than academic libraries. The numbers of states with Public Library Acts have increased without its application practically. The state libraries of various states have till date not able to automate their libraries. The district libraries and rural libraries have limited themselves to storehouses of some books, few newspapers and magazines and some unused/rarely used digital infrastructure.
- b) **Delivering Digital services:** Currently the academic libraries are offering library services through library automation/RFID etc. Some libraries have created their digital

libraries, institutional repositories also. But it is a fact that the numbers of such libraries are very less. Among such libraries, although it is declared by many libraries as automated, how many libraries are fully automated? Are they able to provide all library services to users automatically? Our online digital library services are mostly limited to Web OPAC/OPAC/automated issue and return /access to e-resources etc. It is a matter of contemplation that, being knowledge centers, are we able to contribute something for knowledge generation, research activities of the country etc? Similarly, in case of public libraries, the situation is very depressing regarding providing digital library services. They are limited to providing users with some reading materials having less contribution towards Community Information Services through which they can reach a large mass of general people for which they are established and maintained.

- c) **Digital Literacy:** Digital literacy in libraries can be seen in two aspects— first, are the library staff skilled enough to be considered as digitally literate and provide digital library services to users; and secondly, are the users of libraries skilled enough to avail the digital library services. Practically neither the library staff nor the library users are digitally literate enough to contribute something for the knowledge society as aimed in the Digital India program.

### **Digital India Initiatives of Government of India**

Some major initiatives in the context of libraries by Government of India to make India Digitally sound and developed are discussed below.

a) **National Knowledge Commission :** Before Digital India program, National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was launched by the Government of India, where there was provision to develop libraries. But the program remained limited by providing Internet bandwidth to some selected universities without any contribution for the development of libraries directly. At least the NKC could have developed all public libraries of India. Also the major drawback of this was that while it was planning to develop public libraries, it was silent on appointment professional library manpower.

b) **Creation of Digital Library of India:** The creation of Digital Library of India is a good step, wherein a large numbers of books are digitized and are available to public free of cost.

c) **National Digital Library Project (NDL):** It is also a good initiative of Government to make available the knowledge output of all institutions of India in a common platform for the benefit of public. The IIT, Khargpur is coordinating this project and a large numbers of institutions have already joined the project by contributing their research outputs.

d) **Shodhganga-National Theses Repositories:** Shodhganga, maintained by INFLIBNET has proved to be successful project of Government of India where all research output of the higher learning institutions will be available in a single platform that to full text. It will definitely enhance the quality of research by checking the duplication of research and checking plagiarism in research.

**e)e-shodhsindhu:** Started in 2015 and initiated by INFLIBNET, it is an initiative to form a common consortium for all academic institutions of India for procurement of e-resources for libraries. This project needs to be planned and developed properly for the benefit of all types of libraries.

Besides, initiative to provide a unique identity number (Aadhaar card) to all people and linking them through all governmental programs will be helpful to maintain transparency and efficiency in various governmental programs.

### **Conclusion**

Development of libraries mainly depends on the availability of professional manpower with adequate provision of continuous training to keep up-to-date with the changing technology, because without this, all resources of libraries cannot be utilized properly and all development initiatives for libraries like Digital India program will remain as a short-term achievement only. If the library staff will be properly qualified and trained, then only they can use the digital infrastructure available in libraries, train their users and provide them various digital library services. The various affiliating and controlling bodies need to frame a clear-cut library staff structure for various categories of libraries and see that it is implemented properly. The state government also needs to implement their public library acts for the development of public libraries of states, so that they can involve people in the Digital India program successfully. Besides infrastructure facilities and availability of library resources, particularly e-resources are major issues for maximum libraries due to lack of finance, autonomy and support from authorities, which are major hindrances for the development of libraries. It is unfortunate enough; the LIS professionals of libraries are not professionally active as they should be. Some senior LIS teachers and professionals who lead various committees and commissions of Government are also not aware of the ground realities of libraries and the policies formulated by them do not fit for the development of the libraries. Hence necessary corrective measures need to be taken by the Government of India and also the LIS professionals, teachers who are associated with the Digital India program for the all-round development of libraries of all types and categories; otherwise, it will remain as a helping hand for big established libraries to evaluate their standards, a hope for semi-developed and medium size libraries and a hype for small libraries. History shows that all government programs remain as a slogan only, after a few years. But we should be optimistic on the Digital India program and contribute our best for the success of the program and development of libraries.

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## DIGITAL INDIA: SOLUTION FOR SALUBRITY OF LIBRARIES



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#### Introduction:

Generally, Library has served as the corner stone of mankind's endeavor to learn and disseminate knowledge. The library acts as a central repository of our combined learning with an aim of making freely accessible to society at large.

Libraries today are reinventing themselves to meet the evolving demands of our increasingly networked world and to reach out a larger audience. From being a build that houses paper books, the library is metamorphosing in an online store house of a vast range of digital content.

As digital libraries evolve, they are to realize the vast opportunities available by materials that are in digital format and ways to exploit these opportunities.

The vision of digital India is to empower our every citizen with access to digital collections, services and information to support lifelong learning, research as well as preservation and conservation of our recorded knowledge.

#### Digital India

Digital Technologies which include Cloud Computing and Mobile Applications have emerged as catalysts for rapid economic growth and citizen empowerment across the globe. Digital technologies are being increasingly used by us in everyday lives from retail stores to government offices. They help us to connect with each other and also to share information on issues and concerns faced by us.

#### Digital library:

Information and Communication Technology has revolutionized the concept of libraries. A digital library is an organized collection of digitized material or it's holding in the digital form, which can be accessible by a computer on the network by using TCP/IP or other protocol.

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.

### Library and digital change factors:

The limited buying power of libraries, complex nature of recent document, storage problem etc are some of the common factor which are influencing to change to digital mode, some other factors are-

1. Information explosion
2. Searching problem in traditional libraries
3. Low cost of technology: When we consider the storage capacity of digital document and its maintained then it can be easily realize that the cost of technologies is much more less than that of traditional libraries.
4. Environmental factor: the use of digital libraries is the cleanest technologies to fulfill the slogan "Burn a CD-ROM save a tree"

### Digital India and library remedies:

To meet the present demand, recently the government of India introduces digital India for its citizens in everyday of life. Also it is a very good scope for users to use the digital technologies smoothly by which they 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.

As digital libraries evolve, digital library presents a very large collection of information in an easy-to-use coherent way. However, an emphasis on content simply being in digital format is too limiting, the objective has to be develop the information system necessary to provide structures which enable to access a coherent collection of material, in whichever format they might be, including digital formats.

### Digital library advantages:

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

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.

The major advantage is that all the above benefits are available to users from their desktop directly.

### **Conclusion:**

Now a days we are in the in the age of a networked society where information technology in addition to its use in all spheres of human activity has been used extensively to record, store, and disseminate the information in the digital form. Information technology has almost converted the world into a global village.

Digital libraries are not going to replace the physical existence of document completely but no doubt to meet the present demand, to satisfy the non local user, digitization must be introduced so that at least libraries becomes of hybrid nature.

Day by day, the needs of user are shifting towards digital environment so it's needless to say that after one or two years my library or your library will go to be digitized so it's the pick time to all informational and library professional that they geared themselves to take the challenge.

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# SHORT COMMUNICATIONS



## LIBRARIES AND ITS ROLE IN DIGITAL INDIA: A ROAD AHEAD FOR LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS

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### Introduction

The tremendous growth in digital information, advent of new technologies has led users to demand for advanced services and facilities from the library. To keep pace with this demand, librarians need to equip themselves with the latest trends and abreast with all the technologies to fulfill the users' requirements. Hence, library professionals need to play a prominent role in Digital World.

### Vision areas of Digital India Program

#### *Digital Infrastructure:*

- Internet
- Mobile
- Shareable private space on a public cloud

#### *Governance & Services:*

- Availability of services in real time from online & mobile platforms
- Information for decision support

#### *Digital Empowerment:*

- Universal digital literacy
- Universally accessible digital resources
- Availability of digital resources / services in Indian languages
- e-format document submission

### Opportunities for LIS Professionals

- Institutional Repositories
- Scholarly Communication and Publications
- Copyright, IPR, etc.
- Open Access
- Knowledge Management
- Information Storage and Retrieval
- Digital Curation
- Research Data Management
- Mobile Applications
- Cloud Storage
- Extensive use of resources
- Research Support Services

## Issues and Challenges for LIS professionals

- Different perspectives of Issues and Challenges such as
  - People
  - Content
  - Process
  - Tools & Technologies
- The impact of ICT on libraries
- Change in Users' requirements
- Transformation in library services
- Submission of scholarly output to IRs
- Copyright and IPR issues
- Culture
- Communication

## Suggestions to meet the challenges

- Policy Framework
- Mandatory submission
- Training for library staff
- Orientation to Users
- Up gradation of LIS Curriculum on regular basis
- Update Skills for Librarians to keep pace with the demand
- Adaption of emerging trends and technologies to meet the user requirements
- Mapping of Experts and data/content
- Change Management in libraries
- Impact of Social Media on libraries

## Conclusion

Library Professionals need to keep abreast of the latest developments in the field. Need to team up with other associated professionals to develop new technologies required for the libraries. Librarians must make themselves more pertinent in this Digital Age.

(Source: <http://digitalindia.gov.in/> )

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## DIGITAL INDIA- SOLUTION FOR SALUBRITY OF LIBRARIES

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The western countries are following paperless society with the help of ICT. They are doing all the works through digitally/ electronically via internet in their daily life. To compete the challenges of western countries and to awaken the people of India regarding digital/electronic literacy and e-government, the government of India has planned new project like Digital India. Digitization was the need to be implemented in India for bright future and grow more than any other developed country. Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India on 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 2015 at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Delhi in order to transform India into a complete digital country. It was launched in the presence of various top industrialists (Tata Group chairman Cyrus Mistry, RIL Chairman and Managing Director Mukesh Ambani, Wipro Chairman Azim Premji, etc). It is good step taken by Modi Government for electronic/digital literacy. It is an initiative planned to digitally empower Indian society by integrating the government departments and leading companies. Digital India programme is a big step taken by the government of India to make this country a digitally empowered country. The main purpose of digitizing this country is to make available all the government services at easy reach to the citizens of India. There are three key vision areas of this programme which are: digital infrastructure, digital empowerment of Indian & high demand of good governance & on line services. Digital India programme has been implemented by the government of India to ensure following aims of this initiative:

- To ensure the broadband highways, universal access to mobile phone, avail online information for all, e-Governance by reforming government through digitization.
- To facilitate people with high speed internet, e-Kranti through EDS, ensure more It job
- Digital locker system which in turn reduces paper work, effective online platform where people can “Discuss, Do & Disseminate”, e-sign, submit document through online
- Open access of broadband highways in all the cities, towns and villages, large scale deployment of Wi-Fi hotspots, Li-Fi –Technology, etc.
- Govt, India Inc ‘log in’ to give digital push to governance, jobs
- India Inc pledges 4.5 lakh crore for digital India by top industrialist
- Easier said than done: Centre, states should co-operate each other for National Optical Fiber Network(NOFN) and digital India will help push economic growth
- Key projects launched at Digital India event such as Digital Locker system, MyGov.in and Swachh Bharat Mission mobile app

The Meta data can be stored in a cloud based system by using dublin core and big data. The national importance institutes (NIC, NIT, IIT, Universities, national libraries, NISCARE, state central library, Canimera public library, Raja Rampur Library, Khudabox Library, Delhi public

library, RRRL, NISSAT, parliament library, research libraries, etc) should take prominent role for repository of digital documents of government. The government should ensure that repository digital information and digital documents in a safe and security for public. The role & responsibility of library and information centers become more importance to store data and provide e-services to the users/public. The central Govt and state Govt are using electronic documents for official work and also private sectors. It means electronic documents are increased day by day in our country and these electronic documents are stored in electronic/digital library.

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats and accessible by computer. The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. The first use of the term digital library in print may have been in a 1988 report to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives. The term digital libraries were first popularized by the NSF/DRPRA/NASA digital libraries in 1994. Digital Libraries are a form of information technology in which social impact matters as much as technological advancements. Future knowledge networks will rely on scalable semantics, on automatically indexing the community collections so those users can effectively search within the inter space of a billion of repositories. Digital libraries can immediately adopt innovations in technology providing users with improvements in electronics. The digital library has no physical boundary, round the clock availability, multiple access, information retrieval, easy preservation and conservation, required very little space. Networked Digital library of theses and Dissertation (NDLTD), the Networked Computer Technical Reference Library (NCSTRL), Green Stone Digital Library (GSDL) are taking active role in India for solving digital India. [Digital Libraries for India](#) program is designed to deliver digital archives of valuable Indian content using the best of ECMS, digital archiving and content security methods. Library can do e-literate/digital literate to the citizen of India through digital campaign which can be one way solution for digital India. The village public library, city public library may initiate digital campaign with the help of NGO's to eradicate computer/digital illiteracy. So that people can awareness about electronics documents/information for quicker and faster services, independent and time saving. Libraries (public library, academic library & special library) should take leading role for making grand success of Digital India in a various ways. The library is associated from very beginning of human civilization starting from Clay tablet to book, book to document, document to digital or electronics format. So, these above points are Digital India solution for salubrity of libraries.



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## FIVE LAWS OF LIS: SALUBRITY FOR LIBRARIES IN DIGITAL INDIA

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Almost every sector has high hope from digital India initiative launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015. This aims to increase connectivity and better and transparent governance by introduction of broadband highways and adaptation to Internet enabled devices such as smart phones and tablets. There will be shift from E-Governance to M-Governance. The Motto of this Scheme is to "Power to Empower".

So far as Education Sector is concerned Digital India Scheme looking for (i) Creation of Knowledge based Society (ii) Improve attendance in Schools and (iii) to Bridge digital divide. There are projects like digital skills for India, smart learning Initiative, online learning or Live Virtual Classroom (LVC). Till date there are so many activities like Digital Library of India, many online learning programs by MHRD, Video Courses and various e – reading materials and resources. Library as learning Resource Center its role has been expanded and format has been changed. Libraries must empower the users of all kind to use the resources and get satisfy.

The Changes are from technology i.e.: Communication and Computer Technologies. Who work in cope with the changing scenario will prosper others only exist or may perish. If anyone could agree or not but I opine that this internet revolution have a negative impact on the public libraries. There was news on the public agitation on the closer of Public libraries in some parts of America. Of course there is no substitution of popular bound books and today's advancement in any way is the outcome of reading, citing, referring of reading resources. As per the title of this article I suggest that advance libraries are already salutary for physical point of view therefore mind need to be salutary and the persons in traditional libraries their physical and mental part both should be salutary i.e.: I mean resources, automation, machine .then their mind will be healthy. In this changing scenario, I think Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Sciences are the guiding rules even today. The Five laws are like the panacea for any kind of insalubrities of libraries.

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## DIGITAL INDIA VS DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES

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The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched digital India Project in 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015. This is the project which is an impressive plan for better development, transformation and good governance of the nation. Its objectives to erase the distance between public and government services, it includes many positive services like on-line forum, e-signature, digital locker, e-hospital, etc. Cities, towns and villages are connected with broadband Internet facility or Wi-Fi facility at a one click of the mouse. This way can be said that easy access for all citizens to provide public services in this country is the main reason to digitization.

But “Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of Libraries” is a burning issue for Indian libraries, because in India libraries are facing great challenges since these are neglected by the parent administration and authorities. As a result, except few Central Funded and University libraries, all libraries are not able to develop properly.

### **Digital India: Impact on libraries**

The revolution of Information Communication Technology and call for Digital India have brought new changes in libraries all over the world and the new services and techniques have replaced old one of the past Today the impact of digital libraries can be seen everywhere, librarians are actively involved in digital library initiatives. Also they are engaged in conducting workshops, seminars, and paper writing to create awareness about digitization of libraries.

### **Barriers for libraries**

In present time there are so many obstacles found in academic/ public library system such as insufficient finance, inadequate trained personnel, inadequate management support etc, which are major obstacles in the way of participation in digital India program.

1. **Finance:** The first hurdle is finance, without which no work can be done. The infrastructure facilities like computers and related accessories like printers, scanners etc. Internet, e-resources, required manpower cannot be afford by the library.
2. **Manpower:** Skilled staff are also a big challenge in all type of libraries for digitization and digital library initiatives. Trained professional manpower is highly needed for the all-round development of libraries, particularly to participate in Digital India. But at present all government and nongovernment all type of libraries lack in required manpower and the library authorities do not provide trained library professionals as per library norms. Surprisingly no one

institution/college authority fulfill library staff infrastructure and the controlling bodies like UGC, AICTE, MHRD etc. are silent on this aspects.

3. **Technology:** The success of Digital India requires good technological infrastructure like hardware (computers, printers, scanner, and barcode reader), software, digital reading materials and exclusive server with high speed internet facility (24\*7). These are very expensive, although information in digital format is cheaper, space saving, communicating than print materials but the libraries cannot afford this due to lack of finance and support of authorities.

### **Conclusions**

Is feels good to hear slogan of digital India Vs digital library but it's difficult to put it into practice. Participation in Digital India programs is an expensive task for libraries but it is essential for all libraries, particularly academic and research libraries. The success of Digital India programs primarily depends on developed of libraries which contain actual pool of knowledge of the country, hence proper attention must be given to all types of libraries irrespective of size and type.

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## ROLE OF LIBRARY IN DIGITAL INDIA

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### **Introduction**

Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of education and technology.

The objective of the Digital India Group is to come out with innovative ideas and practical solutions to realise Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of a digital India. Prime Minister Modi envisions transforming our nation and creating opportunities for all citizens by harnessing digital technologies. His vision is to empower every citizen with access to digital services, knowledge and information. This Group will come up with policies and best practices from around the world to make this vision of a digital India a reality.

### **Role of library and librarians**

Technology in higher education and research are causing libraries to reevaluate the services they offer. Librarians are moving into "higher end support" and adopting new service models. The design of an organization can determine whether it achieves its mission under particular conditions.

It is clear that mechanisms for creating, finding, and evaluating scholarly content are undergoing rapid development and change in the current digital environment and that new models for academic publishing are needed. It is still unclear, however, who will create the new models. Will the traditional arbiters of content quality, such as libraries and scholarly publishers, step up together to propose new models? Or will scholars establish and implement systems for assessing credibility and disseminating their work on their own? If the library and publishing communities can move quickly to incorporate users' interests in new forms of scholarship, collaboration and community-based networks, and multimedia technologies in designing new scholarly resources, they will be in a much stronger position.

It will be important for publishers and librarians together to engage in experiments that test various models for creating and disseminating content. They might, for example, develop Web-based resources that allow easy transitions between a scholar's research at an early stage of development, a reference to the same scholar's body of published work through a more formal library, and a further reference to a collaborative community in which colleagues in related fields

offer their perspectives on the work being presented. In such an environment, users might have a choice of reading the early-stage writing or research data, searching or browsing additional related resources in a larger digital library, asking for guidance from a librarian who is a member of the virtual collaborative community, or communicating directly with the author regarding his or her research findings. As scholars have the ability to examine the provenance, authenticity, and the multiple contexts from which items in their research environment arise, observant and innovative publishers will be able to understand how to provide and structure content in ways that are appropriate to the evolving needs of users. The library and librarians must take the opportunity of Digital India and develop libraries according to the changing library environment and changing demands of users.

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**LIS FORUM\_ORISSA: AN OCEAN OF OPPORTUNITIES**

The "Lisforum\_orissa" established in 2006 as a mailing group is working continuously for the betterment of LIS professionals and profession. It enables LIS professionals to enhance knowledge, sharpen skills and strengthening confidence to manage libraries in a better way through discussion on various issues of libraries and sharing information among professionals. Members of this forum can access to vast opportunities of knowledge, can get information on latest updates, vacancies, requirements, current happenings, seminar, workshops, new adopted technology etc.

On the occasion of 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, I congratulate all members of the forum and appeal all to make LIS professionals/friends aware about "lisforum\_orissa" and its benefits, so that the forum can grow in terms of members and messages, which will help to develop LIS profession and professionals I am also highly thankful to all who have shared message through the forum and have enriched our knowledge.

I wish this forum will grow more and more in coming future.

(Mr Amulya Prasad Dhal)

**Mrs. Monisha Mishra**

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**LIS FORUM\_ORISSA: A FORUM FOR DIALOGUES**

The “lisforum\_orissa provides an amazing opportunity for having dialogues on different ideas in library science for the reader’s interest. The topics chosen for discussion are very contemporary and attention-grabbing. The theme for this Annual Issue “**Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of libraries?**” is the example. Many senior and new-gen professionals are expressing their views in this forum at liberty; thereby one can see this as a spectrum of individual assessments on an issue and get delighted and at times enlightened as well. I sincerely hope that in future days it will expand its scope by including new terminologies and technologies for all generations’ library professionals.

I pass on good wishes to you all on the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of lisforum\_orissa and wish all a better professional life.

(Monisha Mishra)

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**BEST LIS FORUM TO DISCUSS CURRENT ISSUES**

The “lisforum\_orissa” is one of the best mailing list forum of India. Since its inception; it has been working silently for the development of LIS profession and professionals. Regular posting on vacancies, forthcoming events and discussion on issues related to LIS are common feature of the forum, which has proved highly beneficial for students and professionals to keep themselves update on the LIS subject and professional matters.

The idea of bringing out Annual Issue on contemporary issues of LIS is highly praiseworthy. The theme of current Annual issue “**Digital India: Solution for Salubrity of libraries?**” is very much relevant in the present day context. The annual Issue is also providing a platform for LIS professionals to express their views and opinion.

I congratulate you all on the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of lisforum\_orissa and wish all a better professional carrier.

**(Dr S.R.Kashyap)**

**Another Initiative by “lisforum orissa” since 2015**

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A QUARTERLY E-BULLETIN

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