Bibliography
BIBLIOGRAPHY


9. Nalimov, V.V. & Mulchenko, B.M. Scientometrics, Nauka, Moscow, 1969


36. Swapan Kumar Patra, Prakash Chand 2005 Scientometrics Biotechnology research profile of India 63(3) pp583-597

37. Tom, Pin and Huang 2005, the Journal of academic librarianship, Effect of Internet Book Reviews on Purchase intention. A Focus group study 31(5) pp461-468

38. Kadamani BS 2005 Publication productivity of the bio- organic devision at Bhaba Atomic Research Centre; A Scientometric study. Annals of library and information studies 52, pp135-146


41. Roth, Dana L 2005. The emergence of competitors to the science citation index and the web of science. Current science 89, pp1531-1536

42. Schamhorst, Andrea & Thelwal, Mike 2005 Citation and hyperlink networks. Current science 89, pp1518-1523


45. Glanzel, Wolfgang, Debackere, Koenradd, Thus, Bart and Schuber, Andras 2006. A concise review on the role of author self citations information science, bibliometrics and science policy, Scientometrics 67, pp263-277


52. Van Rann, Anthony FJ 2006 Comparison of the Hirsch - index with standard bibliometric indicators and with peer judgment for 147 chemistry research groups. Scientometrics 67, pp491-502

53. Dash, JN 2006, Discipline studies of scientific journals in Journal Citation Report JCR. IASLIC Bulletin 51, pp163-168


63. Kademani (B S); Anil Sagar; Vijai Kumar; Gupta (B M). Mapping of Indian publications in S&T: A scientometric analysis of publications in Science Citation Index. DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology. Vol. 27(1); 2007; pp17-34.

64. Monika Jauhari, Anurag Sazena and JN Gautam 2007 Zipf's Law and number of hits on the WWW. Annals of Library and Information Studies 54(2), pp81-84


72. Guang YU., Yi Jun Li 2007 Parameter identification of the observed citation distribution . Scientometrics 71(2) pp339-348


76. Gupta BM., Dhawan SM and Gupta RP 2007. Indicators of S&T publications output: Developed versus developing countries. DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology 27, pp5-16


175


86. Surwase, Ganesh, Kademani BS and Bijay kumar 2008. Scientometric dimensions of neutron scattering research in India. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology 28(3) pp3-16


105. Lee Chu Keong (2002). A scientometric study of the research performance of the Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology in Singapore, Scientometrics, 56 (1); pp.29-34.


109. Barooah PK and Shurma NN, A Bibliometric study of research papers to evaluate the collection development program of library, ALIS 48, 4 pp157-165


120. Lewison, Gramt 2005 Beyond SCI citations - New Ways to evaluate research Current Scinece 89, pp1524-1530


123. Chu, Heting 2005 Tazonomy of interlinked web entities what does it imply for webometric research Library and Information science research 27, 8-27

124. Garg, KC Sharma, Parveen and Kumar, Suresh 2008 Scientometric profile of the journal mausam. ALIS 55(1), 76-80
125. Moed, Henk F 2005 Citation Analysis of scientific journals and journal impact measures Current Science 89, 1990-1996


127. alpani, Mohamed, Heydari, Akbar and Mehardad 2005 Applicaton of scientometric methods to chemical research in Iran: Reflections on Iran's Current Science policy Scientometrics 63, 531-547

128. Garg, KC Suresh Kumar and Lal Kashmiri 2006. Scientometric profile of Indian agricultural research as seen through science citation Index Expanded Scientometrics 68, 151-166

129. Must, Ulle 2006. New Countries in Europe Research, Development and innovation strategies vs bibliometric data Scientometrics 66, 241-248


133. Moed HF. Citation analysis in research evaluation. Dordrecht: Springer; 2005
List of Publications
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS


KR. Senthilkumar and Dr.V. Ramesh Babu “ A Study on web Based Library Management Enterprise Resource Planning Systems” Indo Asian Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Volume: 1 Issue: 1 December 2012


Innovative Library Services in Digital Era Organized - Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Pollachi Date :- 19-21 January 2012


NPTEL Workshop Organized :- Department of Library and Information Science, Rev. Jacob Memorial Christian College, Ambiliakkai, Tamil Nadu. Date :- 02.02.203

TEQIP (Phase II) Sponsored One Day Seminar on ‘ Application of Web 2.0, Lib 2.0 and Social Media for Academic Library and Information Services’ Organized: - The Department of Library, Coimbatore Institute of Technology (CIT), Coimbatore Date:- 19 October 2013.

EDUCATION ELUCIDATION IN UNIVERSITY NEWS HIGHER EDUCATION JOURNAL A STUDY - 2011

KR. SENTHILKUMAR AND A. GANESAN

Research Scholar in Library and Information Science Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
Director Library/Professor and Head, Department of Library and Information Science,
PRIST University, Vallam, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu, India.

Abstract

This article presents results of the analysis of 120 education articles published in UNIVERSITY NEWS during the year of 2011. The analysis shows that around 60% articles were original works produced by single, double or multiple authors. The largest number of articles belong to pure Higher education (38.4%), followed by education (28%), and others (33.6%). Of the articles published, 2.5% were published abroad and the rest 97.5% in India. Articles containing 5 to 8 pages accounted for about 57.5% of the articles. It is noticed that the number of articles published per year in university news varies from 100 to more than 120. Of the articles published, 15.8 were published from Delhi, 12.5 from Andhra, 2.5 from abroad countries, and the rest from other places. Note a special edition about higher education in Dec 2011 published in 46 articles. The paper highlights the various facts like chronological distribution of articles, subject coverage authorship pattern designation of the authors and length of the articles, geographical distribution of articles.

KEYWORDS:

Bibliometric study, book reviews, university news, quantitative analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

Higher education faculty will want to use the Core Body of Knowledge to inform coursework, including fieldwork and specialized knowledge. It is a fast developing subject and become multi-disciplinary and complex due to the application of theories, principles etc. From other subjects as result the higher education profession is changing day by day. The increased nature of R&D programmes in the area of H.E has strengthened the process in a great deal. All these become possible due to the uninterrupted communication of R&D results to the HE professionals through various kinds of communication channels like periodicals, conference papers, lectures discussion, articles in edited and collected works, etc.

Periodicals and conference proceedings are considered as the most important primary sources in H.E. But all periodicals cannot be considered as primary because of the reproduction of articles and publication of low quality papers.

In 2000 there were 50 HE periodical published in India in English language in addition to these periodicals there are large numbers of undivided works and collected works, published in a every years. All these work discuss the problem and development in HE field. At least 5000 documents...
are produced in India every year. But we lack a strong bibliographic control of these documents published.

In addition to books and periodicals published in HE, there are large number of books and periodicals published in other subjects, like bibliography, language, printing and publishing law, education, etc. that contain HE literature.

In India periodical like science reports, Information today and tomorrow, journal of English language teaching, the book review, journal of higher education, university news etc. Published articles Eminent Scholars in subject fields like, education, management, science and technology, etc.

University News

The association of Indian universities started it publications from Feb 1, 1963 with the objectives to fill up the lacuna by providing an effective link a the national level between various educational institutions on one hand and those interested in educational development on the other hand. Further it was aimed to promote national integrities and establishing closer liaison between universities and general public. It helps highlights education problem in proper perspective and to keep the public informed of the development in the educational world.

Even though this publications began in 1963, the institution has on long history of 75 years. The university news is now published every week from January 1984. It is one of the important periodicals in higher education. It has a wide circulation in India and abroad.

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is a branch of scientometric that focuses on the quantitative study of written products of research. In 1969, Allen Prichard First coined the term bibliometrics stating that the definition and purpose of bibliometrics is to shed light on the process of written communication and of the nature and course of discipline (in so far as this is displayed through written communications) by means of counting and analyzing the various facts of written communications. Bibliometries is also simply defined as the quantitative analysis of the bibliographic features of a body of literature. A bibliometric study allows identification of pattern in the literature.

Problem :-

In order to know the HE literature published in university news from year 2011

Scope :-

The Scope of the study is to search the articles published in university news from year 2011

Objectives of the study

To find out the number of articles published on Education in university news
To find out the subject area of the articles.
To find out the authorship pattern of articles published in university news. To find out the designations of authors.
To find out the length of papers on Education published in university news
To find out the geographical area wise distribution articles.

Methodology :-

The methodology is used for this study is searching literature on HE in university news. The journal is available in SVS College of Engineering, Coimbatoe. The data on HE Literature are collected from University news from the year 2011 for this study.
Excel 2013 are prepared for the data analysis.

Review of Literature

Suryanarayana Y (2000) In this paper the author explains, in formation personal are concluding studies on citation analysis or bibliometric analysis in subject areas of their institution for knowing the extent of utility of journals, monograph, conference proceedings and other literature available in the library, the present article on bibliometric analysis of contribution of journal of tobacco research was done for the year 1987-97. Discuss the type of contribution an their distribution over the years 1987-97. in the tobacco research analysed the contribution an institution and authorship pattern, listed the types of citation, in the journal, prepared the core list of journals useful for tobacco research on tabulated the distribution of articles with citation in different types of tobacco and its disciplines.

Barooah PK and Shrama NN, (2001) The author explain, the journal collection of the library of regional research laboratory Jorhat (RRCI) has been evaluated through a study of use of journals titles for publications of research by scientific community of the laboratory. Journals ranked on the basis of the use for individual groups and percentage of used journals.

Forms of Busheer, (1991-2001) is the most productive period of the author friends and relatives published his unpublished works even after his death in 1994. Out of the 62 works of Basher only 29 has been translated into English Majority of the works on Basher were published during 1990 – 94 i.e. towards last phase of this life.

Kaur Amritpal (2002) The author explain, ILA: bulletin published by the Indian Association has played key role in the dissemination of fundamental and applied knowledge of library and information science. The paper bring out the result of the bibliometric study covered in the issues of ILA bulletin during 1996-2000. It examines authorship pattern and the yearwise, statewise, Institutewise and subjectwise distribution of contribution. It and year 1844. Citation appended to 59 research articles. It gives average number of citation contribution and type of publication cited and presents a ranked HEt of cited journals.

Praseda K R and Vasudevan TM (2004) the author describes in their paper about the articles of journals. the university news was analyzed to find out the authorships pattern, subjectwise break up and the most prolific contribution. The citation was also analyzed book is most favoured among citation which is followed by periodical articles and research reports.

Rajendran P, Ramesh Babu B and Gopal Krishan S. (2005). The owner explain the objective of the study is to analysis the global output of fibreoptics research. Articles covered in the Eitch index database covering the period 1999-2003 have been considered for the study. Grow the literature yearwise, country wise, authorship pattern, bibliographic forms, ranking of core journals and nature of research have been analyzed.

Rajendran P.(2006) The author explains, bibliometric analysis of the papers published by Raja Ramanna Center for advanced Technology (RRCA) Scientist and engineers was undertaken for the year 1999-2004. ISI webscience was used as main source for this study to compile a HEt of all the papers by RRCA authors and quantitatively count and analyzed by yearwise distributed and growth trend, document type, subjectwise distribution, references appended and length of papers also to identity RRCA authors journals authorship pattern. The parameters studied and result drawn are presented.

Vasudevan TM and Sujelis P. (2007) The author explains, the descriptive catalogues of he manuscripts collection in the department of Sanskrit and Malayalam were analyzed The aim of the study was to find out subject wise break up competition wise break up authorship and anonymous workers, language in which more works have been delivered. Interviews with the users were also conducted to know more about the collection. Manuscripts handling a wide range of topics in Sanskrit literature in Sanskrit language are present in the collection did not give any information about the period it recording more than 50% of the manuscripts are completes works with known authorship and unknown authorship in the collection are almost equal in number.
Authoship Pattern:-

Authorship pattern indicates the number of articles produced by single, double or multiple authors. Collected works, translations, and corporate works have not been considered in this case. Table 2 reveals that of the original articles published, more than 61% were single-authored, around 31% were two-authored, and the rest 8% were by three or more authors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table -1
Chronological breakup of Education articles published in university news during 2011

120 articles in education are published in university news during the period 2011. In special edition published in the month of Dec 46 articles (Separate).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Articles</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>APR</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NOV</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chronological analysis reveals that there will be at least one education article gets published in any of the four/five issues in a month compared to the total number of articles published on various subjects, the number of articles on education is very best.
Education articles published in university news discussed education in general different types of health, higher education, distance, learning etc. They also include articles on teaching in other countries related subjects like bibliography, printing and publishing law etc.

Most of the authors select the latest topic of their study. It reveals that they are very much cautious alert the developments in their subject areas. The subject analysis point out this is true in case of education also.

It clearly shows that the university professionals are ready to think about their work and professional problems regularly and study then in time and communicate the result of the study either the periodical or though the periodicals in higher education, the subject of the parent body.

Managing education is considered as the most important problem of any education professional. but the investigators have touched this area at least.

It is observed that the highest number of articles on written an Computer / Information technology. The number of articles written on higher education is 46(38.4%) which is also high.

Table -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Topic/ Subject discussed</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Areas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>deals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Skill</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Value Oriented</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The study shows that the personal authors are not interested to work jointly and contribute articles. The number of articles contributed by joint author indicates that least number of individual is interested to work in groups of more than two persons and publish articles.

It is observed from the above table that there are 73 (60.8 %) education articles written by single author, 37 (30.9 %) articles written by two authors and 10 (8.3 %) written by three authors.

It is found that the highest education articles written by one author are 73 (60.8 %)

The study shows that the length of papers from 5 to 8 is more. The least numbers of articles are 11 which are from 9 to 14 pages. Most of articles are 9 to 14 pages and above 10 pages articles are rare.

It is observed that 40(33.3 %) of articles are written in 1-4 pages 69 (57.5 %) of articles are written in 5-8 pages and 11(9.2%) articles are written in 9-14 pages.
The study shows that the most of Education articles are written by Professor, Dean, Director, Lecturer, Librarian and Vice Chancellor etc.

It is observed that 51(18 %) articles are written by Professors which are second highest 20 (24 %) articles are written by others which are also high in number.
Table -6
Geographical area wise distribution of Education articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jammu And Kashmir</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>MUSGODIE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

This analysis has revealed a number of interesting facts as to the type of articles Publishing head, Prolific prices, prominent reviewers and so on. It also brings forth the fact that prices are not printed in many articles. New Delhi and Hyderabad have emerged as important centers of science book production, and M. S. Swaminathan, the renowned agricultural scientist is still one of the foremost book reviewers.

1. wikipedia.org/wiki/ book review (28.01.06).
Challenges to Preservation and Building Digital Libraries in India

K. R. Senthil kumar*
Librarian, SVS College of Engineering,
Coimbatore, India

Abstract- India is a developing country, which has to grow more in the field of agriculture, education and technology. It is very important now to compromise us with the third world in other fields also. Communication is one among the basic for development and digitization is the terminal point of it. Digitization in the field of education, particularly in digitizing books and study materials is the latest need around the world and India will also to join in this stream modernization. Professor Harlan Cleveland, an eminent scholar in the field of ICT has given his thought to the implications of the ICT revolution that Information symbols, not things will be playing the lead role in world history that physical labour, stone bronze, land minerals, metals and energy once played. We will have to burn into our consciousness how very different information is from all its predecessors as civilization’s dominant resource. A digital library goes far beyond an electronic version of a traditional library. Digital libraries should be multifunctional, diversified, and readily accessible to all types of users. In the future digital libraries should be able to help people transform information to knowledge by effective digital information acquisition, organization, retrieval and dissemination. Some of the current trends leading to future plans for digital libraries are discussed in this paper

Keywords— Digital Library, Ebook, Print Process, Protocol, Digital Collection

I. Introduction

The term digital library is diffuse enough to be applied to a wide range of collections and organizations, but, to be considered a digital library, an online collection of information must be managed by and made accessible to a community of users. The term Digital Library has a variety of potential meanings, ranging from a digitized collection of material that one might find in a traditional library through to the collection of all digital information along with the services that make that information useful to all possible users. As there are many definitions of a “digital library,” terms such as “electronic library” and “virtual library” are often used synonymously. A digital library is nothing but a large database for the people who are working on hypertext environment. It is an environment, which supports the full life cycle of creation, storage, preservation, dissemination and use of data, information and knowledge.

According to Arms a digital library is a managed collection of information with associated services where the information is stored in digital format and accessible over a network. The digital library federation in the USA defines the digital library as: Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities. 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.
The Digital Library is: [31-32]
1. Organized collection of multimedia and other types of resources.
2. Resources are available in computer process able form.
3. The function of acquisition, storage, preservation, retrieval is carried out through the use of digital technology.
4. Access to the entire collection is globally available directly or indirectly across a network.
5. Support users in dealing with information objects
6. Helps in the organization and presentation of the above objects via electronic/digital means etc.

Time is a major factor for each modern user of the library and digitization is the only solution to the problem. Digital libraries are needed to provide quality-based service at the user doorstep. In general digital libraries are needed for the following reason.

1. Easy to understand: The visual or graphical information system of digital libraries is more popular as compared to text based information system.
2. Shifting of the environment: The new generation user becomes only happy when they will be able to read from the computer screen.
3. **Multiple function of same information**: In case of digital libraries by using hypertext it is possible to structure and organize the same digital information in a variety of ways, which serve multiple functions.

4. **Information explosion**: Digital library is expected to be able to handle the problem of information explosion somehow. It will be able to handle and manage large amount of digital content by simply providing link, without actually procuring the document.

5. **Information retrieval**: By using digital library one will be able to retrieved information specifically for e.g. A particular image, photo, a definition etc.

6. **Distance learning**: Learning from home, office or other places, which are convenient to user.

7. **To procure online publication**: More and more information are going to published over internet, digital library is needed to procure the online publication and to provide link to important sources of information.

II. **The process of Digitization**

Digitization is the process of representing an object, an image, or a signal (usually an analog signal) by a discrete set of its points or samples. The result is called "digital representation" or, more specifically, a "digital image", for the object, and "digital form", for the signal.

Analog signals are continuously variable, both in the number of possible values of the signal at a given time, as well as in the number of points in the signal in a given period of time. However, digital signals are discrete in both of those respects, and so a digitization can only ever be an approximation of the signal it represents. The digital representation does not necessarily lose information in this transformation since the analog signal usually contains both information and noise.

A digital signal may be represented by a sequence of integers. Digitization is performed by reading an analog signal A, and, at regular time intervals (sampling frequency), representing the value of A at that point by an integer. Each such reading is called a sample.

A series of integers can be transformed back into an analog signal that approximates the original analog signal. Such a transformation is called DA conversion. There are two factors determining how close such an approximation to an analog signal A a digitization D can be, namely the sampling rate and the number of bits used to represent the integers. In the past few years, procedures for digitizing books at high speed and comparatively low cost have improved considerably with the result that it is now possible to plan the digitization of millions of books per year for creating digital libraries.

Myth 1[6]: The Internet is the digital library.

A global information network, of which the Internet is the seed, has the illusion of promising fingertip access to the world’s information. A fairly spectacular example of what many people consider to be a digital library today is the World Wide Web. The Web is a gathering of thousands and thousands of documents. Many would call this huge collection of documents a “digital library” because they can read and use whatever they wish by accessing the Web, just as one can use technology to do banking in a “digital bank” or buy compact discs in a “digital record store”.

Myth 2[6]: The myth of a single digital library or one-window view of digital library collections.

The digital future will be an unruly one composed of multiplicity of competing information providers. Libraries will be only one source of information. "Prime" information resources will probably be locked into proprietary collections essentially "private digital libraries" which are accessible on a subscription or pay-per use basis. Developing interoperability standards for locating and retrieving information in this highly distributed and heterogeneous environment will be a considerable challenge in their own right.

Myth 3[3]: Digital libraries will provide more equitable access, anywhere, any time.

A great deal of work must be done to turn this myth into reality. We can assume that a global computer network—the Internet or some descendant—will be the primary delivery mechanism for digital information.

Myth 4[3]: Digital libraries will be cheaper than print libraries.

A common assumption among technology reporters about the costs of "digital libraries" is that digital is cheaper than paper. This contention is far from established in fact or in practice. Although many libraries project savings, especially when substitution strategies are used which replace selected serials titles with document delivery services, the cost/benefit analysis of making this switch remains unclear. In some cases, the switch to electronic serials may save the library money by offsetting the cost to users who must pick up the charge for document delivery.
Digital information is, and will be, treated differently than paper-based information. It is likely that in the near future, the terms of accessibility and the conditions for management and collection of electronic information will not be determined by the library profession within the context of traditional library services, but rather by information professionals working to maximize return on a corporate information resource. Making the distinction between “public digital libraries” and “private digital libraries” will become an increasingly important consideration. In the view of some librarians, a “digital library” should do all the things that traditional libraries have done for hundreds of years, and play the same essential role in society that libraries have always played. Accordingly, a true “digital library” will build on the central library ethic: it would exist as a sustainable information commons that supports open access to a wide variety of material expressing diverse viewpoints. The only difference is that a “digital library” operates in an electronic medium. In this view, a “digital library” should include a collection of digital objects, but it would encompass much more than such a collection. A “digital library” would also include all the processes and services¾collection development and management, subject analysis, index creation, reference work, and preservation¾that are the backbone and nervous system of contemporary libraries. These are the processes and services that are invisible in a well-run library, and thus are taken for granted. Although this perspective of the “digital library” is predictable because of existing library models, there remains an anachronistic quality to it. As suggested above, the costs, technologies, legal issues and administration of “digital libraries” militate against achieving this old paradigm vision. One important consequence of the information revolution is that the costs of organizing information are beginning to match the costs of producing the information.

III. The World eBook Library

1. The World eBook Library would like to support your library to succeed in meeting the eBook demands of your Users.

2. The World eBook Library can help your library to create a unified approach delivering eBooks for curriculum content while exciting the reader.

3. World eBook Library, a leading innovator in the development and distribution of digital resources, would like to help in this collaboration by offering a subscription to the world’s largest PDF eBook and eDocument collection for only $2 per student per year.

4. With over 400,000 eBooks in collection, membership provides an easy way to build and enhance the current library collections.

5. All the materials and resources are available to all students 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Unlike other library subscription services, the World eBook Library allows your users to access the digital collection from off campus locations (WeL DOES NOT restrict IP access).

Books online

The World eBook Library focuses on building collections for users of all ages. In our library you will find classic adventure/ghost stories such as Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley’s Frankenstein, Henry James’ Turn of the Screw, Washington Irving’s The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Louis Stevenson’s Treasure Island, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Frank Baum’s The Wonderful Wizard of Oz and The Magic of Oz. The World eBook Library Consortia Collection shelves more than 400,000 PDF eBooks in 100+ languages. The World eBook Library contains 125 of the finest eBook and eDocument collections published on the Internet today.

• More than 400,000+ unabridged original PDF eBooks by the original authors
• Let your computer read your Adobe PDF eBook to you. All eBooks are Text-to-speech capable.
• Fully Searchable, Quotable Text, & Bookmarking Capability.
• Enough for several Lifetime's Worth of Reading.

The Digital Library: Setting out the Challenges

Creating “effective” digital libraries poses serious challenges for existing and future technologies. The integration of digital media into traditional collections will not be straightforward, like previous new media (e.g., video audio tapes), because of the unique nature of digital information [2-3]it is less fixed, easily copied, and remotely accessible by multiple users simultaneously. Traditional library processes such as collection development and reference, though forming a potential basis for “digital library” work, will have to be revised and enhanced to accommodate these differences. Taking what we know about libraries as a starting point, we can begin to examine in more detail what the specific challenges might be.
Resource Discovery

Digital information on the Internet is characterized by the fact that digital documents can exist in several formats, possibly in several versions, in locations that are not yet fixed. A document or resource may exist at one network location one day, and disappear the next. Services such as AltaVista, YAHOO, and other WWW services are increasingly popular. These indexing services provide an essential service in assisting users to find information. But users are already noting that these services are becoming overburdened and that obtaining meaningful results can be frustratingly elusive.

Digital Collection Development

Librarians have considerable experience in digitization, although the profession has tended to call it something else. The "retrospective conversion" of printed library cards into machine-readable catalog records represents one of the earliest widespread, digitization efforts. What was learned in the process? One lesson is surely that conversion of paper into digital is expensive and time-consuming. The cost/benefit analysis to librarians and users for enhanced bibliographic access established the benefit of the expense, but it was acknowledged that the costs involved were higher than anticipated.

Some types of media reveal themselves to be more suited to digitization than others. Photographic collections, bibliographic resources, statistical collection, and even some kinds of journal literature are amenable to digitization. Other materials such as maps and books may be less amenable to digitization. Considerable study of what users need, how they use information, and whether digital formats serve their needs effectively is still required. Undertaking large digitization initiatives without a fundamental understanding of user needs is putting the cart before donkey. Being digital is not necessarily commensurate with being useable. In an era of difficult to obtain resources, questioning the efficacy of undertaking the expensive process of digitizing specialized collections of materials that may support a handful of scholars is not only legitimate but essential. It is possible that some digitization efforts will create collections of what is essentially, dead digital information — information with low market value, of limited interest and utility, and whose circulation is no greater than its paper or microfilm equivalent. It may be that most of the important information that the poor in any country need may not be in databases. Librarians collect published information in a variety of formats — books, journals, CDROMs, audio and video tapes and discs. To this growing set of media, libraries are adding repositories of digital information, on-line databases of documents and images in various formats. It will not generally be the case that libraries will replace older media with digital media, but that they will collect them in addition to established media. The reasons this substitution will not easily occur are many: user resistance, limitations on use, poor digital product design, or the medium may not be effective to satisfy the user requirements. The challenge here will be to "span both print and digital materials... [and to] ...provide a coherent view of a very large collection of information." [Lynch 95]

Preservation

If we assume that libraries are able to build and/or acquire some types of digital collections, there remains a significant challenge inherent in preserving these collections. Pre-digital libraries have had to worry about climate control and the de-acidification of books, but the preservation of digital information will make these time-consuming and costly problems look easy. For example, digital storage media are "fragile", with a limited shelf life. Worse yet, the digital information on those storage media, even if they do survive will be rendered unreadable by obsolescence of technology — the fact that as information technology evolves, older systems disappear taking with them the ability to read the information they managed. To preserve digital information, digital libraries will continually have to "migrate" information from one digital hardware and software configuration to another. The Report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information suggests that "rapid changes in the means of recording information, in the formats for storage, and in the technologies for use threaten to render the life of information in the digital age as, to borrow a phrase from The Digital Library: Myths and Challenges.

Challenges

Hobbes, "nasty, brutish and short." [TFADI 96] The cost of such migration is unknown and there is no guarantee that future generations will have the funds to do this. The digital preservation function must be attended to in all digital collections. Even libraries, which do not normally have a significant preservation concern, will find that digital collections will require "refreshing" and migration to new systems to maintain their accessibility. Technological obsolescence, migration of digital information, legal and organizational issues all test the "limits of digital technology." There are no preservation standards for digital information. In the pre-digital world, libraries have had a long-standing tradition of resource sharing. This resource sharing takes the form of reciprocal borrowing privileges, coordinated collection development, preservation programs, shared cataloguing, and union lists of serials. It has been carried out through many associations, consortia, cooperative projects, and other formal and informal resource sharing agreements.
No single library can take upon the responsibility of “doing it all”. The same resource-sharing will be necessary in the coming digital era. For example, in the United States, libraries have begun to create strategies for sharing digital information. The U.S. National Digital Library Federation, made up of the largest American research libraries and archives and the Commission on Preservation and Access are working to develop a coordinated funding strategy and formulate selection guidelines to collect electronic information in the US. Without such arrangements, there will be no one to ensure that the terabytes of digital information that will be scattered about the network will be collected, ordered and preserved. In Canada, the Data Liberation Initiative is an co-operative effort by Canadian universities to increase access to Canadian statistical databases through common licensing and access arrangements. Librarians argue that if we do not emphasize the library in the phrase “digital library” and build collections that can be preserved, then future generations will look back at this time as a digital Dark Ages a time when, somehow, the record of human knowledge went missing. In the final report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information, the first of the general conclusions was that “the first line of defense against the loss of valuable information rests with the creators, providers and owners of digital information.” [TFADI 96]

Digital Library Administration

Peter Graham of the Rutgers University Libraries, suggests that for implementation of a Digital Research Library, long-term organizational, fiscal, and institutional commitments will be necessary. The technical tasks are “the easiest to solve; they will only cost money” it is the institutional commitments that “will be much more difficult to achieve.” [Graham 95] The TULIP final report provides supporting evidence of the importance of this commitment: Politics, lack of priority and lack of responsibilities can cause long delays and have all but killed the [TULIP] project in a few of the TULIP universities.

Management of the technical infrastructure for “digital library” services will be a significant hurdle for most libraries, especially as budgets continue to shrink and the costs of developing and maintaining collections increases. The recently released final report of TULIP (The University Licensing Program), a major project between Elsevier Science and 9 leading American universities to test systems for the networked delivery of electronic publications, concluded that “managing large digital collections locally, is harder and more expensive than managing a comparable print collection.” [TULIP 95].

Copyright and Licensing

If libraries do begin to systematically collect digital information on a larger scale, the provision of effective access could be questionable. In fact, copyright could end up preventing libraries from providing open access to the digital information they collect. Questions of copyright must be managed so that digital information can be created and distributed throughout “digital libraries” in a manner that is equitable for both information producers and information consumers. Copyright could become an insurmountable barrier to the development of digital collections. There are indications that content providers unhappy with the protections afforded them under copyright law, will turn to contract law and licensing for protection. Libraries are already experiencing the administrative burden of managing site licenses for electronic information such as CD-ROMs and data files. Licensing provides content providers with a stronger mechanism to control the transmission and use of information. This has the effect of moving information from a realm where ideas are allowed to flow in the public domain, to one where this flow is controlled by the provider. There is an increasing unease among members of the library community that copyright changes will adversely affect the ability of libraries to provide digital collections and services. The discomfort librarians feel is justified. One has only to consider the statement of the International Publishers Copyright Council, on digital library collections to sense the challenge that librarians face:

Many national and regional libraries contemplate digitizing their print collections to facilitate a virtual library that can provide service to patrons at remote locations and facilitate resource-sharing. Such a concept will destroy not only the incentive to create new copyrighted works, but the revenue from existing works that provides the investment in new works by authors and publishers. [I.P.C.C. 96].

Information providers such as publishers increasingly see libraries and themselves as sharing the same customer base. Publishers view libraries as threats to their market. What is being established is a sense among publishers that they are in the same business as libraries:

No longer will libraries be the sole repository of published matter. No longer will libraries be the only means of obtaining archival information. In some areas, libraries will be able to fulfill their function by merely pointing to other electronic repositories and in others they will seek out more active roles. [I.P.C.C. 96] But remains important to remember the “public” is not the same as a “customer” and access to “publicly available information” is not a product. Herein lies a fundamental difference between libraries and commercial information providers. Under restrictive conditions of use, whether imposed by contract or some revised copyright legislation, “digital libraries” will not be able to satisfy many of the imperatives of information anywhere, anytime. Libraries will be required to provide reasonable assurances to content providers that the terms of their licenses can be maintained, and that distribution of copyrighted materials are restricted to particular users or locations. It is even likely that users will have to visit the physical building
of the library since the digital collections may only be available on particular workstations or require special equipment to access the materials.

Cost

Information has never really been free. There is always a cost in its creation, its production, and its dissemination. Freely-accessible public libraries, subsidized through taxation, largely hide the real cost of information from library patrons and this is appropriate where libraries are considered as a public good. "Digital libraries" introduce new and uncertain economic realities and relationships into libraries. Where the costs of accessing information were once hidden to "patrons", the digital era is likely to require "customers" who will be required to pay fees for access to digital services and collections. A major assumption of the information age, is that information will be available to all for a fee. This assumption runs counter to the ethos that underlie libraries. It will be a cruel irony that the very technology that holds so much promise of providing access to digital information en masse will end up restricting it to only the very few that can afford it. What is affordable for some users, isn't for many others. "Digital libraries" may be privately-owned corporate services and collections to which subscription, pay-per-use, or licensing fees may apply. Libraries are already having a taste of this future as they wrestle with restrictive licenses for the use of data tapes and CD-ROMs. Users are often required to use digital materials on-site in order to satisfy the contract requirements of the information providers. The TULIP final report suggested that "building digital libraries will be a costly and lengthy process" and that making additional funds available for this content “will not be a trivial issue.” The "harsh economic realities" are that digital collection development entails heavy costs for implementation, licensing, training, promotion, and the development and support of a technical infrastructure. Furthermore, the report suggested the one critical issue, which was not resolved was "how to make the transition to digital libraries work economically." [TULIP 96] Economic models for making the "digital library" work, in terms of real costs and benefits, have neither been clearly articulated nor established.

IV. Challenges in Digital Library

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

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

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

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

d. 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.

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

g. 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.

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

V. Conclusion

Technology experts have suggested that the future electronic information environment should be based on an “underlying ethos of abundance rather than scarcity” of information. [ARL 94] In this view, it is the context not the content that will be locus for value. "The future belongs to neither the conduit nor content players," posits Paul Saffo of the Institute for the Future, "but to those who control filtering, searching, and sense making tools we will rely on to navigate through the expanses of cyberspace." [Saffo 94], Esther Dyson, a well-respected commentator on technological developments concurs. The “value shifts from the transformation of bits rather than bits themselves, to services, to the selection of content, to the presence of other people, and to the assurance of authenticity - reliable information about sources of bits and their future flows.” [Dyson, 94] Librarians should be heartened by this future. Computers only manipulate numbers4it is people that connect them to meaning. Librarians provide context to users. Even as the stuff of
library collections begins to change and become collocated in the private digital libraries of publishers and content owners, the value of librarians who can effectively turn mere data into knowledge will be paramount. A “library” has always been more than a building containing books, or a computer on a network full of documents. In some respects, “digital libraries” are not new: libraries have been using technology to facilitate access to information for years and telephone reference can easily be considered a type of “digital library” service. Following the direction suggested by Esther Dyson, librarians might willingly accept the “depreciation of intellectual assets and property”, i.e. digital collections, while finding a greater appreciation in the “intellectual processes and services” that a “digital librarian” might provide. A different view of the future might be one where a “digital library” is more like a “knowledge center”, where a complex system of professionals whose expertise supports access to information and acts as an intermediary to a variety of digital and other sources. These digital librarians/knowledge workers, who imbued with an ethic of equitable access, would function as well-trained intermediaries in an heterogeneous information environment compared to an environment that if not actively hostile to users is certainly confusing to find and make sense of the masses of data for their users. The knowledge that "digital librarians" bring to this information environment would make sense of a multiplicity of digital and paper-based collections and resources, provide access to a network of key contacts, identify cost effective strategies for information retrieval, and assist users in the publication and creation of new information. Open access to information is this principle that lies at the heart of the modern library, digital or otherwise. It is this principle which must be upheld against the many forces which might diminish its enlightening force. But perhaps open access to information in the future does not mean open stacks and digital collections. Is it possible that the principle might be changed slightly to “open access to knowledge”, a principle which suggests a right to publicly accessible professional services that can guide users through information flows and mediate information overload? Is it not possible that the value of libraries is not in the collections, but in the librarians? In a turbulent technological environment, perhaps a change of scenery is required. Redirecting the focus of librarians’ attention and resources from the development of “digital libraries” to the development of "digital librarians" will be vital to the future of the profession. The time has come to invest in people and not in technology. Central to the vision of the new digital library is a digital librarian/knowledge worker who cares about people.

REFERENCES

8. <URL: http://www.csdl.tamu.edu/DL95/>
16. <URL:http://lyra.rlg.org/ArchTF/>
21. <URL: http://www.csdl.tamu.edu/DL95/>
29. <URL:http://lyra.rlg.org/ArchTF/>


What is a web page?
A web page or webpage is a document or information resource that is suitable for the World Wide Web and can be accessed through a web browser and displayed on a monitor or mobile device. This information is usually in HTML or XHTML format, and may provide navigation to other web pages via hypertext links. Web pages frequently subsume other resources such as style sheets, scripts and images into their final presentation. Web pages may be retrieved from a local computer or from a remote web server. The web server may restrict access only to a private network, e.g. a corporate intranet, or it may publish pages on the World Wide Web. Web pages are requested and served from web servers using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). (2)

A web-based writing environment can improve students’ writing skills over the conventional writing environment. For example, students can easily review and learn from each other’s work. The anonymity of the Internet may help motivate students to review other students’ work. Additionally, various Internet features, such as interactive discussions, enable students to interact with each other and with the teacher. Teachers can constructively criticize students’ work. Lin (1997) summarized the advantages for a web-based writing environment as: enabling students to inspect and learn from each other; enabling students to give and receive feedback; enabling students to publish their work, and providing a good editing environment for students, and providing a learning environment(3)
How does web page work?
A well signed user can sign up with online services such as web page (www.sites.google.com, www.webs.com, www.hpage.com, www.weebly.com) posted through desktop applications. Web page generally allows readers to feedback, suggestions. The information on a web page is displayed online with the help of a web browser, which connects with the server where the website's contents are hosted through the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). For instance, if you look at the URL of the web page you are on at the moment, you could notice the prefix 'http://', which tells the browser what protocol to use to execute the particular URL request. A web page consists the following

![Fig. 1. How the web works](image)

**Library**

**Business and Marketing**
A business or marketing webpage is one sponsored by a commercial enterprise that is typically trying to sell or market their services/products. The URL address frequently ends in .com. Examples of business web pages are: Local Business Community side.

**News**
A news webpage is one whose purpose is to provide timely information about current events and issues. The URL address frequently ends in site, weebly.com, url forward to co.cc. and other related pages.
Informational
An informational webpage's purpose is to present factual information. This includes reports, research findings, and general topical information.

Personal
A personal webpage is created by an individual, family album, bio data nothing but resumes for his/her own personal need. The URL frequently has a tilde (~) somewhere in the address.

Advantages of web page
The greatest advantage of using web pages to present your work is that of access. You can let a specific audience group know about the existence of your page and you can make your pages available for general viewing by anyone using the World Wide Web. In this way, your audience can be almost limitless.

Presenting your work via web pages has the advantage that the pages you create can be interactive. You can easily draw in resources from many other web sites by using hyperlinks to those sites with free of cost.

A web page will familiarize users with your business and make them feel comfortable doing business with you. Web page can improve business to customer relationships in more ways than just via communication, support and up to date general information. A web page can also inform a user of their feedback and contact us is very easily. The convenience of a web page helps increase productivity, performance and speed. Producing a reliable product or completing a particular service in less time than expected always makes a user satisfied. It takes months to gain a good watchable user, but seconds to lose one, and it is hard to lose a satisfied academic user. On the other hand, a professional looking web page lets users know your business is serious and dedicated to their needs.

Classifies web pages with regard to their purposes as follows:-
- No banners or popups
- More flexibility for design and functionality
- Help is readily available
- Easy to create and access
- Easier to get listed in search engines (Google, Yahoo etc.)
- Plenty of web page space for site expansion
- No worries of site being removed unexpectedly
- Looks more professional

Educational web pages
Educational web pages may include web page by students, teachers, administrators, industry experts and other involved entities that focus primarily on the educational process and educational interests.
In the past students have been required to write journals or diaries that allowed them to reflect on their learning but online educational free web pages have extended this experience to allow for interactivity with their peers and external commentators too. Fig 1 shows the relationship of educational web pages.

**Interpersonal Communication**

A Web page offers students an effective way to publish and reflect on the content in an interpersonal conversation. This allows a student to make self-improvement progressively (Wrede, 2003). In this process, the role of a teacher is more likely to be a reviewer, who reads the Weblog content and gives comments or suggestions. In addition, a Weblog also enables readers to provide feedback, which can act as a means for scaffolding students into making improvement (Ferdig & Trammell, 2004).

**Web page Development**

Web Page is the easiest way to make information accessible to people who need quick, up-to-date access. People can work together on a Site to add file attachments, information from other categories applications (like Documents, Calendar, Photo and Video), and new free-form content. Creating a site together is as easy as editing a document, and you always control who has access every one with admin rights. You can even publish Sites to the world. The web page application is accessible from any internet connected computer.
Additional Futures
- No HTML required creating a web page is as easy editing a document, no markup language for you to learn just get started
- Make it your own our customization options let you give web pages own look and feel
- In above mentioned web page address to help you get started with your creating page step by step
- The free web page offer a growing list of page types, announcements, file cabinet, dashboard and to help building a web page
- Upload files and attachments up to 10MB to 10GB of storage capacity it will provide

Conclusions
The case studies demonstrated that the basic criteria considered for the selection of the web page are accessibility and the opportunity for librarian to be web page administrators. Using web page provided these librarians the opportunity to update the library web site frequently and also promote user communication and collaboration. The studies demonstrate it is not necessary to invest in local technical support or contract services outside the library. However, there should be one or more local experts who support the library web page design and development. The librarians are in charge of content development and page maintenance regularly. Also, the libraries’ web pages are frequently updated and integrate three or more online tools. Future research could study the integration of the web page tools in other academic libraries and include a user satisfaction survey. The academic library web page needs to implement a usability testing to document the user’s web page preferences. In that way, our readers will have the opportunity to expand their knowledge and focus on academic libraries outside the country.

Reference
4. www.svslibrary.co.cc