INTRODUCTION
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Over recent years, libraries have grown increasingly reliant on digital materials. Acquisition is one of the most important functions of a library as the worth of a library can well be judged by the materials it acquires. Hence a sound acquisition policy is must for a library.

Libraries are encountering for new resources, which are "Born digital" and have no print or analogue equivalent - they exist only in digital form. The introduction of digital technologies into the processes of production, distribution & storage of information challenges the capacity and ability of libraries & other cultural institutions to carry out their responsibility for preservation. The purpose of preservation is to ensure protection of information of enduring value for access by present and future generations. Libraries, traditionally have assumed the responsibility for preserving information, face technical, Organizational resource, and legal challenges in responding to the new demands for digital preservation.

Digitization is a major issue for preservation managers in libraries. Digital surrogates can assist in deflecting demand away from handling Originals (provided high-quality images are readily available), not only for detailed analysis of the items but also for browsing. Still many librarians from western countries are of the opinion that digitization should not be allowed to detract from traditional conservation efforts to preserve the original.
The Librarian as a Researcher

Librarians are highly skilled in the research process and possess a unique knowledge of the breadth and depth of information resources in various subject specialties. We believe that librarians will increasingly become members of research and development teams. By facilitating access to information – finding it, delivering, summarizing it – librarians will move to the beginning of the information production cycle, playing a more substantial role in the information creation process.

The Librarian as Organizer and Publisher

In the digital library environment, the traditional roles of publishers as information packagers and information distribution facilitators and the traditional role of libraries as storehouses of information will be deemphasized. As universities, regional research centers, laboratories, corporations, and professional societies develop their own depositories of information and make them available to the world’s networks, they take on the publisher’s and the library’s traditional roles. These entities, in this function, have the potential of diminishing the role of traditional libraries and commercial publishers if:

1. Faculty tenure guidelines more solidly support publications through these entities in electronic format, returning intellectual ownership of research output to their faculty members;
2. University and scholarly Presses become activists in the electronic publishing revolution;
Everything possible is done to support fairly-priced democratic access to information while supporting intellectual copyright; and most importantly,

Information access and delivery systems are designed to meet the consumers’ needs. To meet the consumers’ needs, digital library systems must be dependable; must be reasonably priced; must have powerful, easy-to-use, intelligent search engines; must have attractive user interfaces; must allow the consumer to inspect the “product” before buying; and must allow access from, and delivery to, the consumer’s workstation.

Editors, faculty, and librarians will have important roles as organizers, and reviewers, guardians of intellectual property in the digital libraries of the future. Copyright is a major issue for the digital library and will be until new copyright law adequately addresses various information formats. Librarians will take part in the formation of new copyright law and in the application of the law in the digital library.

The Librarian As a Member of the Digital Library Design Team

We believe that librarians must become more involved in the design and application of information technology initiatives. Librarians must collaborate with computer and information scientists in the design, organization, development, and maintenance of digital library repositories, interfaces, and networks.

To provide the scholars of the future efficient and intelligent access to the world’s knowledge is a formidable task. Librarians
must be active participants in the process because they are experts as accessing the world's information resources today. Their areas of expertise are different than the computer and information scientists. The librarian's knowledge of the world's information resources and their knowledge and experience in directing users to information will be essential in the development and maintenance of the digital library's information access and delivery systems. The librarian can contribute to information selection, ACQUISITION, organization as well as design of the search engine and user interface,

Purpose

Determine the appropriate purpose of our program based on the needs of our library and audience.

➢ Become more aware of the issues, needs and concerns of people with disabilities in accessing electronic resources
➢ Develop library services accessible to a wide range of users by applying universal design principles.
➢ Understand the primary types of adaptive technology and their implications for people with disabilities
➢ Plan and implement adaptive technology capabilities for library computer workstations.
➢ Learn universal design principles for developing World Wide Web and other electronic resources.

Libraries play an important role in ensuring equitable access to information for all members of our society. In addition, federal
legislation mandates that public institutions, including libraries, provide accommodations for people with disabilities so that they can utilize the same services and resources as other people.

- Making Library Resources Accessible to People with Disabilities
- Working Together: People with Disabilities and Computer Technology
- Meet the Speakers in the Videotape: Working Together: People with Disabilities and Computer Technology
- World Wide Access: Accessible Web Design
- Meet the Speakers in the Videotape: World Wide Access

Electronic Resources

Historically libraries have been committed to providing equal access to information to their constituents, whether they be the general public, the students and faculty of a college, or the employees of a business. The rapid development of electronic information resources has changed the physical and service features of our libraries. Throughout this change, many libraries have embraced a goal of making their resources easier to access. The development of sophisticated multimedia electronic and World Wide Web resources are seen as methods of extending the reach of the library. Increasingly, however, these resources are not fully accessible to people with some types of disabilities. For example, screen reader software with a speech synthesizer used by a patron who is blind cannot interpret tables, graphics, or video clips.
General Library Access Issues

As more information is delivered using computer and network technologies, libraries play an increasingly important role in ensuring access for all people to Internet and electronic information resources. In making libraries and electronic resources accessible, principles of universal design should be employed.

Access to computing resources for people with disabilities in your library involves two issues: 1. Access to the computers themselves and 2. Access to the electronic resources. Electronic resources include operational programs such as word processors and spreadsheets and information resources such as encyclopedias and databases available through local and networked computer systems.

Staff

People who greet and interact with patrons have a great impact on their success in using library resources.

- Training
- Services awareness
- Large print name badges
- Designated staff member
Service Guidelines

- Show respect & consideration
- Ask before helping
- Talk directly to the person
- Refer to disability only if relevant
- Avoid negative descriptions
- Refer to the person first