

The Digital Resources in Advanced Learning in India: A Critical Analysis

Abstract

The rise of Internet has added another measurement to data innovation which brought forth the new ideas of Digital Libraries, Knowledge Management, and chronicling of indigenous culture and legacy materials. The Digital Libraries have developed as a critical part of worldwide data foundation, embracing the most recent Information and Communication Technology to advance a hierarchical structure that empowers correspondence and asset sharing between the academicians and researchers around the world. In India, various computerized library activities and digitization programs have been started the nation over. The greater part of the computerized library activities are government financed. The Ministry of Communications and Information innovation has likewise settled the Digital Library of India. This paper talks about different issues, difficulties and issues associated with structure and advancement of computerized libraries in India.

Keywords: Digital Library, ICT, Knowledge Management, DLI, NSF, NDLT, NASA, Consortium.

Introduction

Data is considered as the support for force and flourishing and fundamental for monetary and social improvement of the general public. The upheaval in Information and Communication Technology has spanned information hole by giving free progression of data. With this innovation driven unrest, data was begun conveying in computerized position with more prominent speed and economy which activated being developed of advanced library. It has given more extensive open doors in filing getting to digitizing and safeguarding the customary information. The open source programming developments included weightage in multiplication of computerized libraries around the world. Conventional information accessible in one and another structure was being investigated, recorded saved and made available through systems of advanced files. The conventional venture of computerized library under the Digital Library Initiative was begun in 1994 as a joint activity of the National Science Foundation, Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), in 1994. Six colleges were given the assets for examination and improvement of fundamental innovations for advanced libraries. The second period of the undertaking was started in February 1998. (Devika, 2003). The milestone activities that drove the way towards the Digital Library development are the CMU, MERCURY venture; CORE venture at Cornell University the TULIP undertaking and ENVISION, Cornell Institute of computerized assortment, Yale University Open Book Project, Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertation, National Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Technology Education Digital Library (NSDL), National Policy,

Advanced Library improvement in rising nation like India is taken up with saving craftsmanship culture and legacy of India in mid 1990s. India became true signatory of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, received consistently by the UNESCO General Conference at its 31st session hung on 2 November 2001 to fortify the entrance to assorted social assets accessible the nation over. Indian state and non-state organizations as a team with the Carnegie Mellon University, Universal Digital Library undertaking of the US-NSF (under and Indo-US Science and Technology Collaboration activities) have taken critical activities in digitization and safeguarding of huge pool of information accessible in the physical types of original copies, uncommon books, no longer available books and documented materials and furthermore with neighboring South Asian nations and shared to an arranged network utilizing an online stage. Indian colleges are partaking as individuals in the



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Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD). Library and data focus of advanced education and research foundations have taken up task for making site with in-house computerized content like research reports, distributions of scientists, postulations and thesis and so on. Later on prominently commonsense methodology was advanced for building operational computerized library, their support, tasks and administrations. The issue experienced for digitization activities in India, National Policy and existing computerized library activities of India are examined beneath.

National Policy on Digital Library

The National Task Force on IT and Software Development (2003) has given some important suggestions for advancement of DLs in the nation identified with improvement of pilot venture on Digital Library, safeguarding of huge abundance of Indian conventional information, digitization of Indian Theses and Dissertations and copyright insurance. In any case, there is no any obvious national strategy on Digital Libraries. In India digitization activities are needing national arrangement on Digital Library to identify system and best practice in all circles for advancement of Digital Libraries. There is additionally need of conservation approach, Intellectual Property Rights strategy for content advancement, assortment improvement arrangement, computerized data unbending nature in the distributors' strategies and information designs and so on.

Current Digital Library Initiatives in India

Government foundations of national significance, national level establishments, explore association, colleges, state government organizations, money related organizations, private foundations are key player for starting advanced libraries in India. A portion of the significant computerized library activities and projects started the nation over are:

Digital Library of Books

Digital Library of India (<http://www.dli.ernet.in/>)

Digital Library of India was officially propelled by the then leader of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam in eighth September 2003 to protect information and social legacy of India. It is a piece of Universal Digital Library Project of the US-NSF and Million Books Project conceived via Carnegie Mellon University, USA. The undertaking is bolstered by Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and facilitated by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. It digitizes and protects all huge library, masterful and logical works in its three local super checking focus and 21 filtering focuses and makes it unreservedly accessible to world for training and research. The organized metadata of filtered record is made and transferred to Digital Library Portal which gives accessible interface to get to full-content substance. At present, Digital Library of India has 4,80,335 books containing around 168 million pages. The books originated from around 48 unique dialects in different subjects. Taking an interest Institutions are Indian Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad; ERNET (Education and Research Network) India; Center for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC).

Vigyan Prasar Digital Library

(<http://www.vigyanprasar.gov.in/digilib/>)

VigyanPrasar, a self-governing association under Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, was built up in 1989 for correspondence of science and innovation. VigyanPrasar keeps up an open access advanced library to spread logical information, where the computerized assortment contains digitized full-content variants of all huge logical works that are being distributed by VigyanPrasar. 80 books in English, 49 books in Hindi and 17 books in different dialects and sound video logical substance in CD ROM are accessible in this computerized library. Dream 2047, a famous science magazine and an open access periodical, is additionally filed in VigyanPrasar Science Portal from volume one issue one. Taking an interest Institutions are National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC), New Delhi; NCSTC Network, Delhi; National Children's Science Congress.

NCERT Online Text Books

(<http://www.ncert.nic.in/textbooks/testing/Index.htm>)

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was set up by the Government of India in 1961 as a self-ruling association to help and prompt the state and focal governments in the usage of their arrangements for instruction, particularly to achieve subjective changes in school instruction. The NCERT has started a national entryway where school reading material, in light of the National Curriculum Framework 2005, are unreservedly accessible on the Internet for understudies and instructors. This entrance gives simple route to course reading sections by title/subject of the book for a specific class. The whole book or individual parts can be downloaded according to the terms of utilization as referenced in the Copyright Notice. The administration gives simple access to reading material of all subjects distributed by NCERT for classes I to XII in Hindi, English and Urdu.

Digital Library of Manuscripts

Kalasampada: Digital Library Resources for Indian Cultural Heritage

(<http://www.ignca.nic.in/dlrich.html>)

The Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts (IGNCA) as a team with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology started an advanced library on indigenous social legacy named Kalasampada (Digital Library: Resources for Indian Cultural Heritage (DL-RICH)) for the improvement of a databank of social legacy. DL-RICH gives online access to computerized pictures of social legacy assets, for example, original copies, uncommon photos, uncommon books, uncommon artistic creation, models, crafted works, landmarks, ancient rarities, celebrations, just as assortments of printed, graphical, broad media and interactive media assets. This entrance gives access to various sections of its assortment with English interface and English transliterated metadata data. Kalasampada encourages researchers' entrance to the materials including 272,000 original copies, 100,000 slides, a large number of uncommon books, 4,000 uncommon

photos, 400 hours of sound and video alongside investigate productions, fifty instructional exercises created by the IGNCA. It likewise has a Sanskrit content archive, called GaudiyaGranthaMandira that spreads in excess of 400 parts from various oriental writings. Kalasampada got the 'Brilliant Icon: Award for Exemplary Implementation for e-Governance Initiatives' under the class, Best Documented Knowledge and contextual investigation, given by India's Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances in 2005.

National Databank on Indian Art and Culture (NDBIAC) http://ignca.nic.in/ndb_0001.htm

In its second period of digitization venture, INCA began National Databank on Indian Art and Culture (NDBIAC), a pilot task of Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT), and Archaeological Survey of INDIA, Government of India with a plan to upgrade the availability of Indian social assets utilizing computerized innovation. NDBIAC gives access to digitized pictures and sound visuals gave by ASI and state antiquarianism offices. It additionally offers access to virtual walkthroughs of archeological landmarks, back issues of ASI diary "Indian Archeology - A Review", ASI reports and uncommon books in Indic dialects (Hindi and Sanskrit) and English. The venture is pilot task and expect to cover more than 1 lakh visual, 1000 hours of sound and video, 25000 uncommon books on workmanship and culture and stroll through of a portion of the archeological landmarks.

National Mission for Manuscripts (<http://www.namami.org/index.htm>)

The Department of Culture, and Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, propelled the National Mission for Manuscripts in February 2003 with a plan to find, archive, save and render huge assortment of compositions which are accessible in assortment of subjects, surfaces and style, contents, dialects, calligraphies, enlightenments and representations. NMM set up a system of 47 MRCs (Manuscript Resource Centers), 32 MCCs (Manuscript ConservationCentres), 32 MPCs (Manuscript Partner Centers) and more than 200 MCPCs (Manuscript Conservation Partner Centers) the nation over for distinguishing, reviewing, safeguarding and protection of imperiled narrative legacy assortments accessible as original copies. NMM keeps up a National Database of Manuscripts named 'Kritisampada'. At present all out 20 lakh information are accessible on NMM Website.

Muktabodha: Digital Library and Archiving Project (http://www.muktabodhalib.org/digital_library.htm)

The Muktabodha Digital Library and Archiving Project is started by Muktabodha Indological Research Institute in July 2003 to safeguard scriptural writings identified with the Tantric and Agamic customs, just as India's oral convention of Vedic reciting and the custom and philosophical information related with it. The objective of the Digital Library is to protect uncommon Sanskrit original copies and messages in various computerized organizations, and make them available through site for study around the

world. Paper Transcripts of ShaivaSiddhanta, from the French Institute of Pondicherry incorporating 210,000 digitized pages in more than 2,000 writings, Vedic Manuscripts of Gokarna, 24 volumes of the ShaivaSiddhantaParipalanaSanghaDevakottai in the South Indian contents, 75 volumes writings of the Kashmir Shaivism.

National Digital Library of Electronic Thesis & Dissertation

Shodh Ganga: Indian ETD Repository

(<http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/>)

Shodhganga is a national vault of electronic postulations and thesis. It was propelled on twentieth May 2010 by INFLIBNET Center under help of University Grants Commission with a mean to encourage open access to Indian postulations and expositions to the scholarly network around the world. UGC in its notice dated first June 2009 orders accommodation of electronic rendition of postulations and theses by the analysts in universities..Shodhganga represents the supply of Indian scholarly yield put away in a storehouse facilitated and kept up by the INFLIBNET Center. 151 Universties have marked MoU with INFLIBNET Center to join in Shodh Ganga undertaking and store their theories. INFLIBNET Center additionally keep up storehouse of endorsed summary presented by look into researchers to the colleges for enlisting themselves for the Ph.Dprogramme called ShodhGangotri (<http://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/>) with an intend to gauge patterns and headings of research being directed in Indian colleges and to maintain a strategic distance from duplication of research. ShodhGanga gives access to in excess of 11000 electronic postulations and expositions. Shodhganga Received the eINDIA JURY CHOICE Award for Best ICT Enabled Higher Education Institute of the Year 2011. ShodhGangotri gives access to in excess of 1712 summary submitted investigate researchers.

Vidyanidhi Digital Library

(<http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in/>)

Vidyanidhi is a gateway of doctoral research in India. Executed by Department of Library Science, University of Mysore. Upheld by NISSAT, DSIR, Government of India, Ford Foundation and Microsoft India. It started as a pilot venture in 2000 with help from government , the Ford Foundation and Microsoft India chronicle of theses, just as a lot of assets for doctoral research in India. Vidyanidhi additionally has key help from the UGC (University Grants Commission). The Vidyanidhi Digital Library has two layers: a metadata database and the full content of propositions. In excess of 5000 full content and 50,000 bibliographic records of proposals submitted to the colleges in India have been facilitated in Vidyanidhi.

Digital Library of Institutional Repositories

An Institutional Repository (IR) is a computerized assortment or documents of a college's scholarly yield. Colleges and different organizations are delivering computerized data base of their Ph.D. theses& expositions, articles, reports, gathering procedures, address notes, presentational, sound

video records utilizing open source programming and making them accessible to their end clients. There are 92 institutional and subject astute vaults have been enlisted in Registry of Open Access Repository (ROAR). Institutional stores started in India can be seen at <http://thunder.eprints.org/>

Digital Library of Journals-Initiatives by Scientific Society and Publishers

3.5.1 Indian Academy of Sciences

(www.ias.ac.in/pubs/journals/)

The Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS) is a logical institute supported by the Government of India. Advanced stage is created to give online access to 11 companion explored diaries with all backfiles and different distributions including reports, pamphlet, patrika, year book and yearly report and so forth distributed by Indian Academy of Science. It furnishes access to 11 diaries with back documents.

Indian National Science Academy

(www.insa.ac.in)

The Indian National Science Academy (INSA) was built up in 1935. It is financed by Government of India. INSA, under the help of NISSAT, has started e-journal@insa venture in 2002 to encourage change of INSA diaries from print to advanced organization and host these materials on the web. This entry gives access to present and back volume full-content writing of INSA diaries, sorts out logical dialogs, procedures and monographs yearly report, year book and so on. It furnishes access to 7 diaries with back records.

NISCAIR Research Journals

(<http://nopr.niscair.res.in/>)

NISCAIR has created Online Periodicals Repository (NOPR) to safeguard its 7 research diaries, working papers, preprints, specialized reports, meeting papers and informational collections in different advanced organizations. All productions can be get to full-message in PDF design through NOPT stage. National Science Digital Library (NSDL) was then settled to give complete S&T data to understudies of science, designing and innovation. NSDL gives educational program based access to digital books and talk notes, introduction for the college understudies of science.

Indian Medlars Centre

(IndMED@NIC:

<http://indmed.nic.in>)

(OpenMED@NIC: <http://openmed.nic.in>)

National Informatics Center (NIC) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had worked together to arrangement Indian Medlars Center to give data backing and administrations to medicinal research network. The Center delivered two significant assets; the first is INDMED@NIC, which files in excess of 100 unmistakable biomedical diaries of India from 1985 onwards. This bibliographic database is open on the web. The subsequent asset is MEDIND@NIC that gives open access to the full content articles of 62 Indian biomedical diaries. Various distributors, primarily learned social orders in the particular specific regions, distribute these diaries in print-on-paper design. The new undertaking entitles "National Databases of Indian Medical Journals" is in

process for keeping up, refreshing and ad libbing these two significant national assets.

Open Journal System @ INFLIBNET

Open Journal System @ INFLIBNET Center gives advanced stage to facilitating of electronic form of diaries into open access mode with all procedures of accommodation, peer-exploring, altering, format planning and distributing incorporated with it. It empowers colleges and organizations that are distributing diaries in print arrangement to utilize the OJS @INFLIBNET for facilitating electronic rendition of their diaries liberated from cost on server at the INFLIBNET Center. The OJS@INFLIBNET gives full-content access to 14 diaries distributed by colleges and advanced education organizations. It gives access to 14 open access diaries.

Indianjournals.com

(www.indianjournals.com)

IndianJournals.com executed by Divan Enterprises, New Delhi. It gives single window access to multidisciplinary Indian diaries distributed by various insightful social orders and establishments. It gives access to eleven open access diaries and periodicals. This diary passage likewise gives access to membership based substance.

Medknow Publications Pvt. Ltd.

(www.medknow.com/journals.asp)

Medknow Publications Private Limited is a distributor of excellent companion evaluated academic open access diaries in India. It distributes, keeps up and has 48+ open access peer looked into academic diaries, essentially in the biomedical branches of knowledge for the benefit of scholarly social orders and affiliations. It gives access to 48 diaries.

Kamla-Raj Enterprises

(www.krepublishers.com/KRE-New-J/index.html)

The Kamla-Raj Enterprises is a Delhi-based distributor set up in 1933. Kamla-Raj distributes seven print-based friend survey insightful diaries for the most part in the zones of sociologies which are additionally accessible in electronic organization on open access. These diaries are OAI-agreeable. The distributor keeps up a file of every one of these open access diaries beginning from volume one.

Digital Library of Online Courseware

NPTEL

(www.nptel.iitm.ac.in,

<http://youtube.com/nptelhrd/>)

The National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) (www.nptel.iitm.ac.in) is an open courseware activity by seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc). This activity is financed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The principle target of this program is to upgrade the nature of building training in the nation by growing in excess of 200 educational plans based video and web courses.

e-Gyankosh

(www.egyankosh.ac.in)

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is a uber open college that offers separation and open instruction to a huge number of students in

India and different nations. It produces self-instructional investigation materials for different projects and furthermore has various instructive telecom stations. IGNOU has started the foundation of a National Digital Repository of learning assets eGyankosh. This storehouse visualizes to store, record, save, disseminate and share the computerized learning assets of open and separation learning (ODL) foundations in the nation: The vault bolsters consistent conglomeration and combination of learning assets in various organizations, for example, self-instructional investigation materials, sound video projects, and chronicles of radio and TV based live intelligent sessions.

Learning Object Repository CEC (www.cec-lor.edu.in)

Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) is a between college focus on electronic media, set up by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The CEC as a team with its 17 Educational Multimedia Research Centers, has been creating TV programs in different subject classifications in English, Hindi and provincial dialects. A portion of the various media programs depend on schedule based themes at the school, polytechnic, school and college levels. CEC set up the Learning Object Repository (LOR) and the Digital Video Repository (DVR) to give overall access to these subjective learning assets. The LOR is a bank of brief span reusable learning objects for extraordinary advantages to understudies and educators for up close and personal learning just as to different clients comprehensively. The spilling video system is utilized for web based survey of these learning objects. The LOR entryway can be looked by subject, point, title of the learning item, and watchwords. This entrance can likewise be explored through subject classes.

ePGPathshala

(<http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/about.php>)

The MHRD, under NME-ICT has distributed assets to the UGC for improvement of e-content in 77 subjects at postgraduate level. The INFLIBNET Center is allotted the duty regarding specialized and managerial coordination of the program according to the rules of Standing Committee, e-PG Pathshala. Great, educational plan based, intelligent substance in various subjects over all controls of sociologies, expressions, expressive arts and humanities, normal and scientific sciences, phonetics and dialects is being created under this activity named e-PG Pathshala.

Indo-German eGurukul on Digital Libraries (<http://drtc.isibang.ac.in/mmb/>)

The Indo-German eGurukul on Digital Libraries is a communitarian undertaking of DRTC and Goethe-Institut in New Delhi to encourage self-guided learning on advanced libraries.

Library Consortium in India

Close to, gets to e-assets to Indian organizations are likewise accessible through Library Consortia. A portion of the significant case of library consortia in India which gives access to peer investigated diaries to their part organizations is as per the following.

UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium (<http://www.inflibnt.ac.in/econ>)

The UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium was propelled by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the then President of India, in December 2003. The consortium gives differential access to e-assets to 206 colleges and 150 organizations secured under partner enrollment programme. These e-assets covers practically all subject controls including expressions, humanities, sociologies, physical sciences, synthetic sciences, life sciences, PC sciences, arithmetic, measurements, and so on. It gives current just as documented access to in excess of 8,500 center and companion looked into electronic diaries and ten bibliographic databases from 28 distributors, academic social orders and aggregators, incorporating college presses in various controls.

INDEST-AICTE Consortium

(<http://www.Paniit.iitd.ac.in/indest>)

The Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium was set-up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in year 2003 to give access to chosen electronic diaries and databases to specialized establishments including IISc, IITs, NITs, IIMs and a couple of other midway financed Government organizations. The complete number of individuals in the Consortium has now gone up to 325 including 65 center part organizations, 60 AICTE upheld designing school and 200 individuals under self-bolstered classifications. It gives access to 20748 companion assessed diaries and 10 bibliographical database to its part foundations.

National Knowledge Resource Consortium (NKRC)

(<http://nkrc.niscair.res.in>)

The National Knowledge Resource Consortium (NKRC), built up in year 2009, is a system of libraries and data focuses of 39 CSIR and 24 DST establishments. NKRC's starting point returns to the year 2001, when the CSIR set up the Electronic Journals Consortium to give access to 1200 odd diaries of Elsevier Science to every one of its clients. Over some stretch of time, the Consortium not just developed as far as the quantity of assets yet in addition as far as the quantity of clients as increasingly similar organizations displayed enthusiasm to join the Consortium. Right now, NKRC encourages access to 8000+ e-diaries of every single significant distributor, licenses, guidelines, reference and bibliographic databases. Aside from authorized assets, NKRC is additionally a solitary point element that gives its clients access to a large number of open access assets. It gives access to 8061 friend explored e-diaries and 7 bibliographical database.

MCIT Consortium

(<http://www.mcitconsortium.nic.in>)

The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) Consortium takes into account the data prerequisite of 9 foundations including NIC, CDAT and CDOT (with its workplaces in different areas). Set up in 2005 with financing from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT), the Consortium buys in to 5

electronic assets including IEL Online, ACM Digital Library, Indian Standards, Science Direct and JCCC. Different exercises of the Consortium incorporate building up institutional stores, national making association lists, creation and support of library mechanization programming called e-Granthalaya. It gives access to 1818 e-diaries and 14,000 digital books to its part foundations.

DAE Consortium

The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) Consortium, set up in 2003, takes into account the data prerequisite of 36 foundations including BARC, TIFR and SAMEER. Supported by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Govt. of India, the Consortium buys in to 2,000 e-diaries from 4 distributors including Science Direct, Springer and MathSciNet. The Consortium is regulated by one of the DAE instincts by revolution. It gives access to 2,000 companion looked into e-diaries from four distributors to its part establishments.

ERMED Consortium (<http://ermed.jccc.in/>)

Electronic Resources in Medicine (ERMED) Consortium, set up at 2008, is an activity taken by Director General of Health Services (DGHS) to create across the country electronic data assets in the field of medication for conveying successful social insurance for all. The Consortium is being facilitated through its headquarter set up at the National Medical Library (NML). DGHS gives store to the acquisition of electronic assets under the ERMED consortium for Government medicinal schools and organizations. Private restorative universities and foundations can join the consortium under its self-upheld classification. ERMED e-diary consortium has 98 individuals including ICMR, DGHS, AIIMS, NTR Health University and government restorative schools/initiates the nation over.

DRDO E-diary Consortium

(www.dsl.drdo.gov.in/ejournals)

Barrier Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Ministry of Defense is the biggest government supported innovative work association in India with a chain of more than 50 labs and foundations spread the nation over. DRDO e-diary consortium was built up on January 2009 to give access to e-assets to S&T people group of DRDO. The Consortium is administered by a Monitoring Committee having the delegates from various subject groups and central station. It gives access to 568 full content e-diaries to 50 DRDO Labs. JCCC administration was added to encourage access to substance of all the diary titles bought in by 20 significant DRDO labs. It gives access to 568 and 1 bibliographic database to its part organizations.

DeLCON (<http://delcon.gov.in>)

DBT e-Library Consortium (DeLCON) is supported by Department of Biotechnology. Built up in 2009, the Consortium gives access to in excess of 600 diaries and bibliographic database to 33 part foundations which incorporates 14 DBT establishments and 18 organizations situated in North Eastern Region (NER) and Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Program (BIRAP). It gives access to 682 e-diaries to its part foundations.

CeRA (Consortium for e-assets in Agriculture)

(<http://cera.iari.res.in> & <http://cera.jccc.in>)

CeRA (Consortium for e-assets in Agriculture), a goal-oriented activity from IARI, expects to give insightful data in the wide range of horticultural sciences to cultivate scholastic quality research among its organizations and other rural colleges. It was built up in 2008 by ICAR as a sub-undertaking of NAIP, supported by the World Bank. The Consortium is overseen by IARI and advanced by ICAR. It covers around 3,000 insightful diaries (containing consortium-bought in, Library-bought in and open access diaries) from seven significant distributors. The Consortium has 134 part establishments involving regarded colleges, national research focuses, agrarian foundations, national bureaux, ICAR organizations, and so on. It gives access to 1766 companion looked into e-diaries and 3 bibliographic databases.

NLIST

(<http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/>)

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", being mutually executed by the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Center and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi, accommodates access to insightful substance to schools, colleges just as halfway supported specialized organizations through its four unmistakable segments, for example i) UGC-INFONET e-assets to specialized foundations (IITs, IISc, IISERs, NITs, and so on.); ii) INDEST e-assets to colleges; iii) E-assets to 12,000 Govt.- helped and non-supported universities; and iv) National Monitoring Agency at the INFLIBNET Center to oversee get to, screen, elevate and bestow preparing to advance ideal utilization of e-assets and for observing all exercises engaged with the way toward giving compelling and productive access to e-assets to schools. The N-LIST programs gives access to Web of Science for colleges, Annual Reviews (33 diary titles), Nature (27 diary titles), Project Muse (400+ diary titles), Taylor and Francis and JSTOR (2000) diaries for 35 specialized foundations including chose IITs, IISc, IISERs and NITs. In addition, gives access to in excess of 6,000 e-diaries and 97,333 digital books to schools. DAE Consortium, IIM Consortium, RGUHS-HELINET, FORSA Consortium are also in operation in India.

Other Initiatives

Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

(www.tkdl.res.in)

TKDL is a communitarian task of the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of AYUSH, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which this is being executed at NISCAIR. The task archives the open space conventional information identified with Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha, in five universal dialects: English, German, French, Japanese, and Spanish. TKDL is India's push to shield its conventional drug from remote pharmaceutical

organizations who may attempt to copyright such medication. TDKL will serve not only as a wellspring of insurance for licensed innovation yet in addition as a methods by which its analysts can additionally study and record the logical underpinnings of the meds and cures in the assortment.

Archives of Indian Labor

(<http://www.indialabourarchives.org/>)

The Archives of Indian Labor were made by the V.V. Giri National Labor Institute and the Association of Indian Labor Historians (AILH). The file jam reports, constructs assortments, and starts examine in labor history. The assortments incorporate reports from various associations. Reports from work developments are incorporated, just as close to home records and recollections of work pioneers and laborers. The file utilizes Greenstone, an open-source computerized library framework, to incorporate content, sound, and video. Plus, National Health Information Collaboration (NHIC), URDIP: CSIR Unit for Research and Development for Information Products, Central Secretariat Library, Nalanda Digital Library at NIT Calicut, Digitization of Debates of Parliaments, Digital Library of craftsmanship Masterpieces, Mobile Digital Library (DwareDwareGyanSampada), National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, National Resource Center for Women, Raman Research Institute, Digitization of workmanship and culture, National Library Kolkatta are a few instances of National Digital Libraries in India.

C-DAC Projects

(http://cdac.in/index.aspx?id=mc_hc_digi_lib)

Place for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) is the head R&D association of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) for completing R&D in IT, Electronics and related territories. It conducts:

1. Mega Center for Digital Library
2. Mobile Digital Library : Dware Gyan Sampada
3. Digital Library at President's House
4. Digital Library at Nagari Pracharini Sabha Varanasi
5. Digital Library at Uttaranchal
6. GyanNidhi : Multilingual Parallel Corpus in Indian Languages
7. Digital Library at Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad
8. Digitization of Libraries

Problems and Challenges

In India, the digitization activities are experienced with the issues, for example, absence of national arrangement, absence of conservation approach, no licensed innovation rights strategy for content improvement of computerized data, unbending nature in the distributors' strategies and information positions, absence of numerous Indian language OCR offices and so on.

Jeevan (2004) referenced after issues for advanced library improvements in India i) Lack of Interest from Parent Institutions, ii) Copyright, iii) Implementation of Access Right iv) Selection and Security of Content v) Efficient Internet transfer speed vi) Financial Support vii) Proper documentation,

recovery and access of indigenous information have increased more noticeable quality viii) absence of capacity, absence of motivators, and absence of good example activities ix) intense lack of able work force to take up the undertaking of digitizing nearby substance and developing computerized data archives.

As indicated by Bhattacharya (2004) the difficulties that libraries in India face are: Intellectual property rights, security, innovative change, absence of skill, deficient account and framework, appropriateness, data blast on the web, cost of customary invigorating, protection existing foundation, transmission capacity issue, political and social imperatives, absence of preparing.

Dr. Gurram Sujatha (2008) has experienced after issues of the digitization activities in India:

1. Lack of obvious arrangement at National level with principle center around supportability.
2. Outdated programming and equipment and trouble in redesigning the equivalent.
3. Non-accessibility of practical new innovative progression.
4. Lack of various Indian language OCR offices.
5. Non-standard specialized exercises, information portrayal and transmission attributes.
6. Non-accessibility of well-prepared gifted staff.
7. Lack of the board support
8. Lack of appropriate protection approach
9. No Intellectual Property Rights approach for content advancement of computerized data.
10. Rigidity in the distributors' strategies and information groups

The above components influence the achievement of digitization activities and the formation of advanced libraries. These issues must be tended to decidedly for improvement of advanced libraries in the nation. As indicated by Dr. Gurram Sujatha three components national arrangement for digitization, maintainability issues and computerized partition ought to be mulled over to guarantee arranged advanced asset improvement programs and advanced libraries in the nation.

Conclusion

With the accessibility of cutting edge data and correspondence innovations (ICTs) and data foundation, India turns into a functioning patron in computerized library development by digitizing and giving free access conventional information, exceptionally old productions and uncommon archives, proposals and exposition and diaries accessible in Indian libraries. The Digital Library of India is one significant activity that is endeavoring to make a genuinely advanced library. Online accessibility of electronic postulations through halfway kept up advanced stores called ShodhGanga doesn't just give simple access and documenting of Indian doctoral propositions, it likewise helps in increasing the expectation and nature of the exploration. Open courseware and cross-chronicle search administrations are likewise being created by various associations, including the zenith advanced education organizations. India has initiated the advanced library development in creating nations.

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