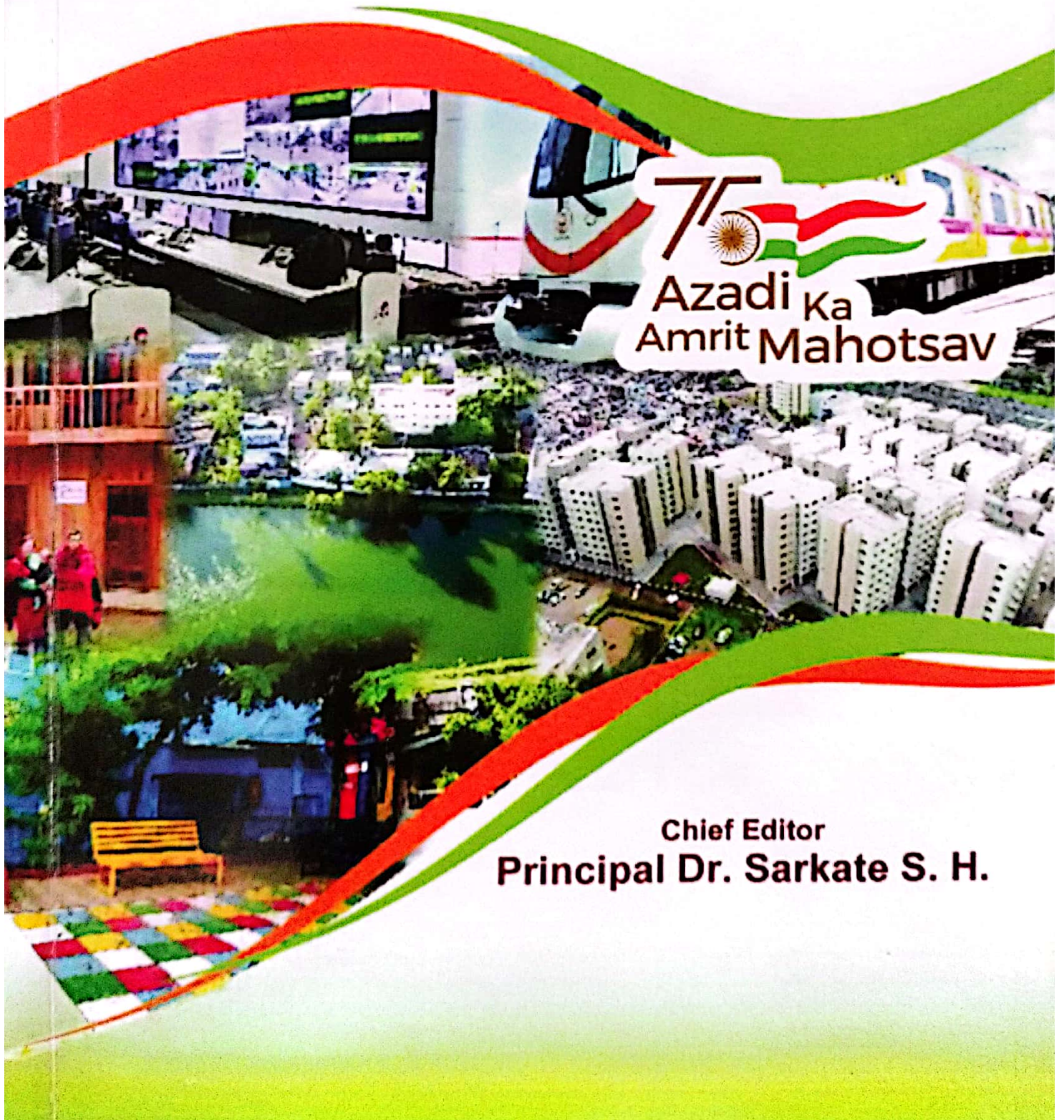


75 Years of Independence of India Opportunities and Challenges



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Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Chief Editor
Principal Dr. Sarkate S. H.

**75 YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA:
OPPORTUNITIES AND
CHALLENGES**

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J.B.S.P. M's Arts and Science College,
Shivajinagar Gadhi, Tq. Georai, Dist. Beed-431143



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:: Foreword Message ::



It gives me the immense pleasure to send the foreword-message to the Principal Dr. Sarkate S. H. and his team of Arts and Science College, Shivajinagar Gadhi, on the eve of the publication of the souvenir of the e-conference “75 Years of Independence of India : Opportunities and Challenges” conducted on the 24th May 2022. The college team has taken efforts to publish the scholarly articles written by various academic peoples. The souvenir reflects the essence of the e-conference.

Amarsinhji Shivajirao Pandit

President

Jai Bhavani Shikshan Prasarak

Mandal, Georai.



40	Women And Sustainable Development Goals	Mr. Sanjay K. Fulkar	352
41	Women's Rights And Family Law	Dr. Swati Ashok Mahajan	358
42	Panchayat Raj And Women: A Review	Dr. Vaishali E. Aher	367
43	Irish Mythology In W B. Yeats Poetry	Dr. Kivne S. T.	372
44	India's Foreign Trade Policy And Services Exports: Special Reference To Ftp 2015-2020	Dr. Shivaji Kakade	376
45	Digital Libraries (New Trends) Web-Based Library Classification Schemes	Dr. Gavhane M. P.	385
46	"Women Health Is The Key Of Healthy Nation"	Dr. Rajani Ramesh Senad	392

Digital Libraries (New Trends) Web-Based Library Classification Schemes

Dr. Gavhane M. P.

Arts & Scienc College, Shivajinagar, Gadhi, Tq. Georai. Dist.

Beed.

Therefore an increasing need is felt for the establishment of digital libraries. Nowadays users demand more accurate and to the point information retrieval, which is easier in the case of digital libraries. Hene librarians are increasingly under presure to digitize their collections. The library classification is an art used for the systematic arrangement of various subjects of universe of knowledge on the shelves and to locate the material quickly, easily in the library.

Introduction :

Digital library has been the focus of research and discussion for nearly twenty years, by various communities across the world. The team digital library has several connotations and each discussion centered around the connotation chosen by respective authors. Discourses on digital libraries. A library is a repository of culture, knowledge and wisdom. Traditional library emphasizes on the storage and preservation on Physical Volumes, mainly books and periodicals. The information is physically brought together in one place and the users have to go to the library to find out what is there and make use of it. Where as in a digital library, the emphasis is on access to digitized material wherever

they may be placed. The explosive development of ICT in the form of Internet and the web, and its application in the library system has been changing the conventional library system to modern due to the demand of user needs.

The success of a digital library depends upon the computers, communications skills, and knowledge of library professionals in connection with modern technology. The librarian should fulfil the physical roles of adviser, interpreter and mediator for the user's information needs.

Definitions of Digital Libraries :

According to the national science foundation. "a digital library ought to serve as an intellectual commons where diverse members of the community may share their knowledge and practices." The Association for Research Libraries (ARL) points out that "digital libraries can serve as a network of links to other digital libraries.

Digital libraries according to (Walter 1998) is an "organization that provide intellectual access to interpret distribute, preserve the integrity and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital work so that they are economically available for use by a defined communities or set of communities.

Digital Libraries - Need and Purpose :

The purpose of digital libraries include intelligent search and relevant retrieval, expert search assistance, text, data, image, video clip support, hyper text access to external Collection, portability across

many operating systems. It gives support to lifelong learning and e learning.

Advantages of digital libraries :

1. Digital library requires only minimum storage space and less cost for library maintenance resource distribution when compared with a conventional library.
2. Improve brows and search functionality.
3. Can preserve the document for a long time
4. Helps to preserve rare and fragile object without denying access to those who wish to study them.
5. Cataloguing discipline and search restrictions to authorised data can be automatically enforced in a digital library and it allows each user a wider range of services than is practical with a conventional library.
6. Saves space and the time of the staff and users.
7. Faster edition to data collection.
8. Faster publication and distribution of information.
9. Support to wider range of materials that can be provided to the users.
10. Helps in sharing the resources.

Digital Libraries Vs Traditional Libraries :

The digital libraries involve not only automation of traditional library activities and services but calls for the redefinition of services. In digital libraries even through the users are distantly stationed from the information sources they can access and correlate information from several sources at any place anytime.

The user must understand the catalogue structure to be able to retrieve specific information.

Traditional libraries collect and organize information by providing asses to analyze, synthesize and disseminate the same. Collection process includes techniques for understanding what information resources are of use to a client population and for cost effective storage and preservation of such resources. Organization and representation. deal with classifying and indexing information resources in ways relevant their potential users. Access considerations include design of physical space and organization of materials within such space in a way most effective to user needs and expectations. Information retrieval has to be addressed in the design of systems specific to that task.

In digital libraries, the collection build up can be done either by digitization of the existing collection or by born digital collection such as e books, e Journals etc. Digital libraries focus on automating the activities such as indexing, classification and expert systems for reference desk. Information search in a hyper text can retrieve information from primary and secondary works using implicit and explicit indices. Digital libraries can help us redefine and redesign library services to achieve the basic aims of library services more effectively.

Web-Based Library Classification Scheme :

Web-based library Classification Schemes play an exclusive role on web. Online accessible editions have many additional features over the print version and allow multiple searching by terms and numbers and have

user friendly browsing option. They provide innovative web-based services to the users. Library classification is the significant part of Library & Information Science education. Melvil Dewey Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontain and S.R.Rangnathan who organized the great library classification Schemes.

Impact of Web on library classification Schemes. :

A great change of information technology is making libraries modern, developed, Advanced and automated. Traditionally there are number of library classification Scheme like Dewey Decimal Classification. Universal Decimal Classification. Colon classification & Library of congress classification etc. But, in the 21st century with the impact of IT some traditional library classification schemes have changed in a glorious ways. DDC, UDC, and LCC are the top most and web based library classification schemes . They provide a variety of online services to the users. Users can browse and search the class number through web-based navigation.

Web-Based library classification Schemes.

Electronic versions of the DDC,UDC, and LCC make it possible to realize the potential of library classification to improve subject retrieval It creates renewed interest in classification as an organizing and retrieval device for information resources has been sparked by the growth in usage of Internet and World Wide Web.

Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme :

DDC is the oldest and most prevalent system in the world. It is efficiently working not only in print , but in online environment also. It was devised by Melvil Dewey in 1876 through it was conceived first in 1873. DDC is divided into 10 main classes 000-999. It is regularly being revised and adopted according to entry of new Subject and giving right place in the schedules.

Universal Decimal Classification Scheme :

UDC online is web-based product of Universal Decimal Classification available on Web since 2001. It works extremely fine with computers and using software.

- UDC online is an international database.
- Provides powerful search and browse.
- Enables to cover new subject easily
- Two different search methods available .
- Easy and quick checking of related and associated classes.

Library of Congress Classification Scheme :

The system “Library of Congress Classification” is one of the most widespread library classification system in the world. It was developed by Library of congress, USA in the late nineteenth and twentieth century of organize and arrange the book collection in the library . The Library of congress classification scheme is broadly divided into 21 categories labels spreading form A to Z , but the letters I,O,W,X &Y. are unused.

- Users can create their own notes in the database.

- provides powerful search & navigation tools to the users.
- Automatic calculation of classification table numbers.

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