



VIDHYAYANA

ISSN 2454-8596
www.MyVedant.com

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Awareness Of Hybrid, Digital Moreover Virtual Library:

A Vital Approach

Pankaj Bhagat

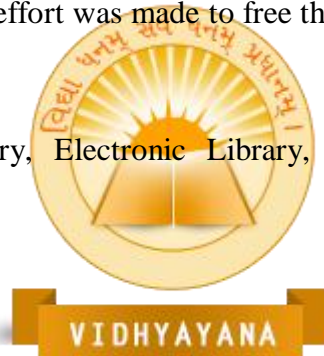
MLIS, PGDM, DIC, Ph.D. (Pursu.)



Abstract

For the most part the working assortment of books, records, papers, broad media materials kept and sorted out for individuals to peruse or get in a library. Ongoing advances in PCs stockpiling and handling, correspondence advances, e-item, systems administration and web utilizes have gotten a progressive change working of the libraries and its administrations. ICT has a ton of effect on library and it has changed the idea of library where print and paper media are the primary parts of library framework. To meet gigantic data blast and appeal of data, libraries are presently changes in advanced library. Due to digitizing the library assets and quick evolving innovation, another sort of library is came in presence which is called-virtual library. A large number of us are in every case especially befuddled about such phrasing of library. In this study effort was made to free the idea from these libraries wording in an expert manner.

Keywords: -Automated Library, Electronic Library, Modern Library,Hybrid Library, Digital Library, Virtual Library.





1. Introduction:-

We are in the advanced age, where each spot of data of any period is accessible in electronic organization. Customarily libraries were considered as the storage facility for books and accessible for rulers and famous character of the general public. Later on it is considered as library and data focus, yet with the rise of ICT the idea of customary libraries was changed, the books were supplanted by data and now data is for use for scattering not for safeguarding. Enormous progression in innovative advancements occurring in the field of ICT, so the client request to change as per change in innovation, to satisfy the need of clients and the library were moving from customary libraries to computerized library, electronic library and virtual library. The ICT gives brief procurement, putting away, handling and scattering of data with the assortment of significant worth included administrations. With the rise of data blast and it is hard to give right data to right client however with the assistance of data innovation, we can without much of a stretch give right data to right client at correct time. Presently a day, the data innovation devices, for example, PCs, workstations, I-cushions are effectively accessible and generally utilized by the individuals of the general public, so they need advanced data so they can get to whenever and anyplace, which are just given by computerized assets. A computerized library is an overseen assortment of advanced or electrical data with partner administrations, in which data are gained, put away, prepared with the assistance of electronic gadgets and need a system to get to these advanced assets. Whereas a mixture library has both assortment, implies print sources (books magazines, and so forth) and non-print sources (digital books, e-magazines, and so on) and gives online disconnected offices to their client. There ought to be numerous meanings of an electronic library, advanced library, virtual library and half breed library even they are synonymous to one another. We can say that Hybrid, Electronic and virtual libraries are current libraries since they are very surprising from conventional libraries. The cutting edge libraries are:-

Organized and sorted out assortment of print and non-print assets.

Digital in designs so that effectively procedure capable by PCs.



The securing, stockpiling, disperses, and recovery of data is finished by the utilization of innovation.

Access of whole holding of library is straightforwardly or in a roundabout way available over the system with the assistance of web.

Supports and gives more and better online and disconnected administrations.

2. Digital Library:-

In libraries, administrations are completely mechanized and all assets in computerized structure. These libraries are heterogeneous in nature and incorporate business related to data and how to digitize, store, discover, interface, picture, use, distribute, oversee and share data. Advanced library is an array of computerized figuring, stockpiling and correspondence apparatus together with substance and programming. In a computerized library there are predominantly two sorts of data:

Congenital advanced: These data are carefully made and put away.

Digitalized: Information is in physical configurations (print design), with the assistance of suitable equipment and programming the data is changed over into computerized position or in electronic arrangement.

3. Virtual library:-

Access computerized data from the any piece of the globe through a system (LAN or WAN) or some other door, for example, web. The term virtual library is pulled in light of a legitimate concern for clients due to the expanding medium called the WWW (World Wide Web). The virtual library is the absolute generally reachable and significant wellspring of data on the planet and prompts swap for the conventional library. An assortment of connections is likewise a virtual library, these connections are a bit much possessed by the virtual library. In any case, the connections are kept up, refreshed and oversaw as a typical capacity of the virtual library. A virtual library is a framework by which clients can get to



data that dwells just in electronic configuration on PC systems or frameworks with no physical limit of the data. The virtual library exists autonomously on the sum or nature of the electronic data to which it gives get to. There are no limitations on the degree, substance, configurations or cost of information in a virtual library. Its explanation is formed by single or authoritative need.

4. Hybrid library:-

Hybrid library comprise of traditional print material, for example, books, magazines, diaries just as non-customary or electronic based material, for example, book recordings, electronic diaries, digital books, and so on. "Half and half library" term was first begat by Chris Rusbridge in 1998 of every an article for D-Lib Magazine. Hybrid library are the new and developing term for the most open and scholastic libraries in light of the fact that with the current administrations and assortment they can without much of a stretch offers electronic types of assistance or online administrations and effectively manufacture advanced assortments. Hybrid library advanced during the 1990s with the rise of "data innovation", the electronic assets turned out to be all the more effectively accessible and broadly acknowledged for libraries to obtain for open and scholarly use. These computerized materials were effectively open to material circulated on media, for example, CD's, DVD's or specific online disconnected databases. Presently, with the effectively accessibility of electronic substance, it incorporates Internet assets and archives which are on the web, for example, e-diaries, e-reports, and so forth. A Hybrid library requires staffs that are expertly prepared in the activity of electronic machines, for example, PCs, scanners, and so forth and in looking of the huge measure of data accessible in the advanced age. Model: Hylife , Headline , Agora

5. Electronic Library:-

The assortment of electronic materials in a library is known as a computerized library. An electronic library is a library where assortments are put away in electronic organizations (attractive tapes, microfilm jobs, CDs, DVDs, microform, or other media) and available by any medium, for example, PC, PCs, I-cushions, CD player, DVD player and so forth. The electronic data or material might be put away in a disconnected server or online which might



be gotten to remotely by means of PC systems. An electronic library comprises of every one of those electronic assets and furthermore electronic administrations. Electronic data can be named as each one of those computerized or electronic substance, which incorporate various simple arrangements that expect power to utilize. An electronic library gives both on the web and disconnected administrations which spares client times and helps clients in the looking of their data or book.

6. Distinction between Hybrid, Electronic & Virtual Libraries:-

A library is a sorted out assortment of things of print (books, magazines, and so on.) and non-print (e-diaries, e-magazines, digital books, and so forth.) alongside the administrations required to make them accessible to a given clients or gathering of clients. The significant contrast between half and half library, electronic library, advanced library and virtual library are as per the subsequent:

Virtual library: - Virtual library are those library that are not, all things considered, it might be an assortment of connections, data's, which are accessible on a systems and open by means of web. Cross breed and electronic libraries can be virtual libraries if their reality or nearness is just virtual or no physical presence, that is, the library doesn't exist, "all things considered".

Hybrid library: - A hybrid library is a library comprising of electronic or non-print and print materials and administrations. Advanced materials can incorporate every single electronic material, just as an assortment of contraptions that involve power to utilize. For instance, video move tapes are a simple arrangement that utilization power or requires electronic machine to see. In this way, the "half and half library" moves around all the material or assets that can in an "advanced library" and "Customary Library".

Electronic library: - electronic library is a library incorporates electronic substance and administrations. Advanced materials are those sources that are put away, handled and moved by means of computerized or electronic mediums. Computerized administrations are administrations, (for example, e-reference) that are conveyed carefully over PC systems.



7. Move from conventional library to automated and digital library:-

ICT have a great deal of effect on library administrations. The customary shut access of libraries are changing towards open access library. The open access framework libraries are moving towards computerized library, the mechanized one towards the hardware. In all actuality no one realizes what will be the eventual fate of libraries, as we as a whole realize that libraries are the developing living being.

Digital library: - It is a later phase of electronic library. In advanced library fast information move happens, information were imparted through systems or web, it give a broad scope of Internet based administrations and it contains multi group data for example sound, video, illustrations, conferencing and so on. The holding of an advanced library is in computerized structure and effectively available through web.

Hybrid library: - Those libraries which work in both advanced and conventional (print) condition are known as crossover library. These libraries are in the middle of print and computerized condition. Perusing propensity for paper, simple to taking care of and perusing an advanced archives needs a medium, for example, PCs, PCs, I-cushions, a few people can't deal with these machines, so half and half libraries are stopped well among the clients. It deals with the two sorts of client's for example conventional clients (print structure) and present day clients (non-print structure).

Traditionallibrary: - The holding or assortment of the ordinary libraries are for the most part in print media, original copies and so forth and are not efficient or grouped. The assortment in customary libraries are breaking down quickly because of old strategies of protection and conservation, the assortment of data isn't anything but difficult to follow, accessible thus doesn't effectively reach to client, Again the conventional libraries are limited itself inside a dividers.

Automated library: - A library which offers programmed types of assistance, for example, machine-coherent list, electronic or online securing, course and OPAC (online free inventory) are called as mechanized library. The holding or assortment of computerized libraries are

same as that of conventional libraries however the administrations offered by the robotized libraries improves them and offer more and viable administrations.

Electroniclibrary: - When robotized libraries connected by means of system, for example, LAN (Local Area Networking), rapid downloading transferring access, online data conveyance, giving CD-ROM organizing and began get to electronic diary and different sorts of production then it is known as electronic library. The assortments of the electronic libraries are in both print and non-print structure. The electronic Medias are utilized for capacity recovery and conveyance of data.

8. There are numerous advantages of computerized library as:-

The web is the computerized library.

Entirely automated library is computerized library.

The legend of a solitary computerized library or single perspective on advanced library assortments.

The increasingly impartial access, anyplace, whenever are important aims of digital libraries.

Print libraries are more expensive than digital libraries.

9. Favourable circumstances:-

The present libraries are not enclosed to a specific area. The client can get his/her data on his own PC by utilizing the Internet. It is a system of compound access framework, which gives speedy data to numerous clients simultaneously. There are numerous preferences of having hybrid, advanced and virtual libraries; a portion of the regular focal points are as per the following:

No physical limit: The clients didn't required to go to the library; through web, they could get to a similar data from everywhere throughout the earth in a split second. He/she need to simply type the URL of the library and he/she can get all the administrations and data what he/she get in the libraries which spares clients time, and each data instantly.



24*7accessibility: libraries can be gotten to whenever, 24 hours every day and 365 days of the year. All the computerized content is on the web so the data is accessible at 24 hours, since machines don't think about day night, weeks, and months. Each data is accessible online without the regard of spell.

Numerous right of entries: Similar assets can be utilized simultaneously by various clients. The clients can get to save a similar material at several of times with no challenges and simultaneously. It sets aside clients time and cash, which is prudent and prompts better administrations as indicated by client's needs and requests. Various gets to mean numerous clients utilize a similar asset simultaneously, or after some time. In any case, in customary libraries specific asset can got to just a single time by a solitary client.

Organised methodology: - the substance of present day libraries are a lot more extravagant than the ordinary libraries and the assortments are in an extremely composed manner for example clients can undoubtedly get to the index and from list to the demanding book then from the book to a specific section, etc. In a library there are sorted out assortments of human information, so with the assistance of search we can without much of a stretch way to deal with our specific subject, and gather the data identified with the theme, we search the point in an organized way which implies that from an inventory to book at that point to list then from part so on, as per our requirements we move from books to principle registry or index.

Datapossession: - The clients can look or recover data with the utilization any watchword, which are identified with the word or expression of the whole assortment. Advanced library have easy to use interfaces, a single tick access to its substance. The clients can without much of a stretch hunt any word, sentence, image, numbers with the assistance of interfaces called search box with the assistance of search we can experience our point. With data recovery it spares the client's time in looking of their data, snappy access to their subjects and simple to work.

Universe: - The conventional library surfaces issues of capacity and universe as the assortments are in print structure; it consumes more space while electronic or computerized libraries store more data in an exceptionally less space. A huge number of eBooks, magazines, diaries, and so on can be put away in single hard circles, so realize that the

advanced library needs extremely less space without affecting their activities and administrations. At the point when the customary library had no physical space, digitalization of its assortment is the main arrangement.

Library association and consortia: - these days libraries are busy associated with fast web association which is called organizing, sharing of assets should be possible through the sharing of connections. Clients need not required to go to library he can undoubtedly get to the libraries assets through web and utilize their administrations. Clients can without much of a stretch access numerous libraries database at a solitary snap since libraries shares the connections of others libraries joins which spares clients time and aides in the looking of their applicable data.

Expense: - The use on keeping up an electronic, virtual library is a lot of lower than that of a customary library. An ordinary library need to acknowledge more consumption on the support, staff and experts pay rates, and so forth this can be compressed by electronic, virtual libraries on the grounds that in these cutting edge libraries there are one time venture till the innovation changes and after that less experts requirement for the upkeep of the library.

10. Difficulties/detriments of digital libraries:-

The PC infections, catastrophes, absence of normalization for digitized data, snappy corrupting properties of digitized material, distinctive presentation standard of advanced item and its related issue, wellbeing risk nature of the radiation from screen and so forth makes computerized libraries now and again handicap.

Surroundings: - current libraries can't deliver the earth of conventional libraries. Numerous clients likewise find that perusing printed data a lot simpler than perusing data on a PC screen. Because of absence of innovative mindfulness, numerous individuals like to utilize print materials for perusing. Also, the propensities are the serious issue.

Conservation: - Because of fast change in innovation, libraries become outdate and its data may get difficult to reach. In future numerous new configurations advance, so it is hard to protect the library assets at a standard arrangement so that in upcoming we to utilize it.



Exclusive rights: - Digitization contradicts the copyright law as the substance or assets of one creator can be just transferable by others without his insight. The principle challenge is that how the libraries communicate data alongside securing the scholarly properties of a creator. There are exacting guidelines with respect to the infringement of copyright laws, however in the preliminary cost of digitization is high but research shows that once digitalization is introduced then the cost to manage developing this collection will be cheaper than that of any conventional library. Day by day, the cost of digitization is decreasing because the technology going outdated with every bit of time, the online publication is increasing, and the needs of user are shifting towards the non-printsources.

Swiftness of access: - as an ever increasing number of PCs are associated then the heaps on the server makes site moderate. In the event that new innovation won't develop to take care of the issue, at that point in not so distant future Internet will be brimming with mistake messages. As we as a whole realize that the innovation is going more seasoned step by step, so it's hard to give same speed of access on the grounds that computerized content incorporates sound, video, reports which are of enormous in measure and require more transfer speed.

Preliminary expenditure is more: - The underlying expense of present day libraries, for example, the expense of programming, equipment, correspondence systems and different types of gear are high. So it is extravagant for libraries to buy them since libraries are not the benefit making associations, they are rely upon any establishments which gives assets to the working and administration of the libraries.

High speed internet :- libraries will require high exchange rates for move of mixed media assets yet the band width is diminishing step by step because of its over usage; and overburden on the web. The moderate data transfer capacity prompts moderate download and transferring of computerized material, which implies clients need to give additional time in looking and swift downloading their substance.

Proficiency: - with the data blast there is huge amounts of data on specific subjects so it is hard to locate the correct data on the specific theme. The verification of the data isn't sure.

11. Conclusion:-The electronic, advanced hybrid, and virtual libraries are the cutting edge libraries, and they are equivalent words to one another. The advanced libraries won't supplant the physical presence of print assets totally yet no uncertainty to fulfil the current need of the clients and change in innovation, to fulfil the clients request digitization must be presented so that in any event libraries happens to cross breed nature and become in the pinch of its clients. The starter cost of digitization is high however examine shows that once digitalization is acquainted then the expense with oversee building up this assortment will be less expensive than that of any traditional library. Step by step, the expense of digitization is diminishing on the grounds that the innovation going obsolete with all of time, the online distribution is expanding, and the necessities of client are moving headed for the non-print sources.

12>About Author: -PankajBhagat is working as Librarian in very prominent group of collegesbased in Jalandhar, Punjab.

13. References:-1. ELINOR. Available at: <http://www.dmu.ac.uk/>

2.The British Library Digital Library Programme. Available at: <http://www.bl.uk/services/ric/diglib/digilib.html>

3. M. Lesk, Practical Digital Libraries – Books, Bytes and Bucks (Morgan Kaufmann, San Francisco, CA, 1997).

4. D. Law, Parlour games: the real nature of the Internet, Serials 10(2) (1997) 195–201.

5. J. Walton, Information superhighway: the role of librarians, information scientists, and intermediaries. Conference summary. In: A. Helal and J. Weiss (eds), Information Superhighway: The Role of Librarians, Information Scientists, and Intermediaries (Essen University Library, 1995), p. 395.

6. Edinburgh Engineering Virtual Library. Available at: <http://www.eevl.ac.uk/>

7. F.W. Lancaster and B. Sandore, Technology and Management in Library and Information Services (Library Association Publishing, London, 1997).



8. W. Crawford, Paper Persists: Why Physical Library Collections Still Matter. Available at: <http://www.onlineinc.com/onlinemag/JanOL98/crawford1.html>
9. P.H. Young, Visions of academic libraries in a brave new future. In: F.W. Lancaster (ed.), Libraries and the Future. Essays on the Library in the Twenty-First Century (Haworth Press, London, 1993), p. 48.
10. L. Dowler (ed.), Gateways to Knowledge. The Role of Academic Libraries in Teaching, Learning, and Research (MIT Press, London, 1997), p. 216.
11. L. Dempsey, Afterword: places and spaces. In: L. Carter, S. Shaw and A. Prescott (eds), Towards the Digital Library. The British Library's Initiatives for Access Programme (British Library Board, London, 1998), pp. 234–241.
12. P. Garrod and I. Sidgreaves, Skills for New Information Professionals: The SKIP Project (Joint Information Systems Committee/Library Information Technology Centre, London, 1998).
13. J. Finbarr and R. Murray, The World Wide Web and Z39.50: which way for libraries? VINE 99 (1995) 38.
14. S. Sutton, Future service models and the convergence of functions: the reference librarian as technician, author and consultant. In: K. Low (ed.), The Roles of Reference Librarians, Today and Tomorrow (Haworth Press, New York, 1996), pp. 125–143.
15. Joint Information Systems Committee, JISC Circular 3/97 – Electronic Information Development Programme: eLib Phase 3 (JISC, 6 March 1997). URL: http://www.jisc.ac.uk/pub97/c3_97.html
- [16] C. Rusbridge [personal communication].
17. R. Murray, The Millennium Challenge – Towards the Hybrid Library. [Fretwell-Downing Informatics presentation at an Aslib seminar, London, 1998.]
18. S. Harnard, The paper house of cards, ARIADNE (1997). Available at: <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue8/harnard/intro.html>



19. J. MacColl, Editorial, ARIADNE (1998). Available at: [http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue11/](http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue11/editorials/jm.html)
[/editorials/jm.html](http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue11/editorials/jm.html)
20. M. Collier, Towards a General Theory of the Digital Library. Available at: <http://www.dl.ulis.ac.jp/ISDL97/proceedings/collier.html>
21. Walmiki, Ramakrishna, & Gowda, Prithviraj (2010). Awareness of UGC INFONET library consortia by faculties of Karnataka states universities. Annul of library and information science, 57, 33-43.
22. Wang (2010). Scholarly journal use and reading behavior of social scientists in Taiwan. The international information & library review, 42, 269-281. Retrieved on April 23, 2016, from www.elsevier.com/locate/iilr
23. Willis, Timothy J. (2008). An evaluation of the Technology Acceptance Model as a means of understanding online social networking behavior. Graduate Theses and Dissertations. Retrieved from <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd>.
24. Wu, Shuling, (2007). Investigation and analysis of current use of electronic resources in University libraries. Library Management 28((1/2)72 – 88.
25. Wulysta, Pius, Mtega(2014). Awareness and use of Web 2.0 Technologies in sharing of Agricultural knowledge in Tanzania. Knowledge Management & E-Learning, 6(2), 188–20.
26. Young, Ju, J. (2000). Self-Efficacy for Self-Regulated Learning, Academic Self-Efficacy, and Internet Self-Efficacy in Web-Based Instruction. Educational Technology Research and Development, 48(2), 5-17.
27. Zhang, Ye., & Liu (2011). A survey of the use of electronic resources at seven universities in Wuhan, China. Program. Electronic Library and Information Systems. 45(1), 67-77.
28. Zhang, Ye., & Liu (2011). Survey on the Utilization of NSTL Electronic Resources in colleges and Universities in Wuhan, China. The Electronic Library, 29 (6), 828 – 840.