



Digitization of resources: British library

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Abstract

This paper attempts regarding the management of The British Council Library and make available the best of British materials in various areas of development. The libraries follow standard professional practices of Britain.

Keywords: British, library

Introduction

English Library, national library of Great Britain, shaped by the British Library Act (1972) and composed by July 1, 1973. For a significant part of the twentieth century its property were isolated among the British Museum library (with somewhere in the range of 12 million volumes) and a few different structures, yet in 1997-98 another complex was opened in London close St. Pancras Station with a specific end goal to bring together its immense accumulations. The British Library holds in excess of 25 million printed books and additionally a huge number of periodicals, microfilms, uncommon original copies, and titles in electronic shape. Its extraordinary contributions incorporate the Oriental and India Office Collections (exchanged from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1982), the National Sound Archive (once in the past the British Institute of Recorded Sound, joined into the library in 1983), printed music, a guide library, and philatelic materials.

The British Museum library was for some time housed in the principle working of the British Museum, in Bloomsbury, London. The historical center (with its library) was established in 1753 based on the accumulations of Sir Hans Sloane; Edward and Robert Harley, lords of Oxford; and Sir Robert Cotton. In 1757 George II displayed to the library what is currently known as the Old Royal Library (books gathered by the lords of England from Edward IV to George II), which conveyed with it the privilege to a free duplicate of all books distributed in the United Kingdom. The focal point of the British Museum library was the colossal round arch ceilinged Reading Room, which was composed by Sydney Smirke in relationship with the custodian Anthony Panizzi and finished by 1857. Karl Marx, Virginia Woolf, and numerous different distinguished authors and masterminds, both British and remote, did their work in that room.

For over two centuries the British Museum consolidated an awesome gallery of ancient pieces with an incredible far reaching library. The library was established in 1753 by the acknowledgment of the endowment of the accumulations of Sir Hans Sloane, doctor to King George II and leader of the

Royal Society. The library was developed based on two other critical accumulations, that of Sir Robert Cotton and that of Edward and Robert Harley, lords of Oxford; to these were included the Royal Library, given by George II in 1757. With this accumulation came likewise the privilege to lawful store of one duplicate of each book distributed in the British Isles; this privilege is by and large upheld, yet numerous titles arrive just gradually and some not in any way. These four fundamental accumulations were strikingly expanded amid the principal century of the library's history by the expansion of numerous private accumulations, including the libraries of King George III (1823) and of Thomas Grenville (1846). The library's printed inventory, executed under the direction of Sir Anthony Panizzi, was issued in the vicinity of 1881 and 1905.

Review of Literature

MehtabAlam Ansari (2017) ^[1]. The purpose of this article is to highlight the status and application of an automated cataloging system in central university libraries in north India. Data has been collected using questionnaires. Interview and observation techniques have also been used to bring objectivity in the present study. Results show that varying levels of progress have been made with respect to implementation of a cataloging system. Results also show that with the help of automation, libraries have satisfied user communities by way of easy retrieval. It has removed discrepancies and set a trend for standardization. Furthermore, staff morale has been boosted up in an automated environment.

Sybil Boone (2017) ^[2]. The authors present assessment strategies, research results, and decision making in the process of building a website and formalizing management procedures for a library in Kerala, India serving a significant number of deaf students. The strategies include user interviews and developing user experience personas, collecting and incorporating examples from other library sites in building a new website, and communicating new methods of managing and promoting library resources to the university community. The co-presenters encountered difficulties and some resistance regarding their suggestions for changes in the website as well

as the public and technical services offered by the library due to differences in infrastructure and expectations in academic culture.

Michelle Faubert (2017) ^[3]. During examination at the British Library (BL) in May 2015, I found a formerly obscure original copy letter from 1783 by Granville Sharp to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The record concerns the instance of the scandalous Zong slave transport: Sharp composed the letter to request that the Admiralty bring murder allegations against the group of the Zong. This article contends that the BL letter is the main known reasonable duplicate of Sharp's letter to the Admiralty, that the main other surviving duplicate at the National Maritime Museum is an unfinished copy that ought to be considered as optional to the BL letter, and that Sharp expected to distribute the letter to the Admiralty.

Neena Singh (2017) ^[4]. The article talks about how the Indian agrarian libraries have changed through different creative tasks in the current past. Libraries in the National Agricultural Research and Education arrange have associated and worked together to convey data assets according to the changing needs of the scholarly group. The creator portrays the activities made through ventures for redesigning libraries and moving them to virtual condition and advanced stages like IDEAL and focal computerized archives like Krishikosh. Community ventures like CeRA-consortiums and association index Agric at created on Koha have made a leap forward in change. Practical advancement of computerized stages is critical; how the different stages have been managed and proceeded is intriguing. A portion of the difficulties and limitations in institutional archives, open access, and advanced openness of e-assets for new, creating colleges and crossing over the computerized partition are additionally tended to. Through portraying these changes, the creator infers that consideration of academicians and curators is required to encourage and promote utilization of e-assets and acquire more noteworthy reliance on e-message light of the changing mechanical situation.

Ojaswini Subodh Upasani (2016) ^[5]. The blast of accessibility of data on the Internet requires that libraries develop into esteem included data suppliers, as opposed to minor custodians of accumulations. Present day libraries need to remain pertinent to an assorted, mechanically sharp supporter base and to encourage and increase the value of the examination group, while confronting critical asset imperatives. To confront these difficulties, libraries need to grasp advanced innovations and library administration frameworks (LMS) so as to work brilliant and accomplish more with less. While LMS frameworks have been around for quite a long time, libraries can investigate the new outskirts by grasping open source arrangements, similar to open source programming (OSS) library frameworks, which are allowed to get. They have to work together with PC specialists and turn out to be innovatively adroit to outfit the full energy of OSS answers for meet the particular needs of the library and benefactor base. This article gives a review of the accessibility, advantages, and disadvantages of different LMS frameworks and OSS variations, attracting from encounters the present Indian setting.

Developing The British Library's India Strategy

The British Library (BL's) digitization activity was first conceptualized in July 2007. In that year, the British Library Board endorsed an International Engagement Strategy that submits the BL to a huge scale digitization of its real accumulations, and in the meantime to accomplice different accumulations in risk of being lost.

In the course of the most recent year, the BL has proposed the need to devise an India Strategy so as to digitize its South Asia accumulations. The system for building up the India Strategy has come to fruition in the course of the most recent couple of months, as a BL and Higher Education Cell (HEC) coordinated effort.

The following recommendations were made

- **New thematic areas:** The concerns of historical scholarship have changed over the years. Historiography's focus in the 1960s and 70s was economic and political history. Since the 80s, the turn has been towards social and cultural history, including histories of gender, subaltern studies and so on. The new thematic areas should guide the identification of research projects.
- **Curriculisability:** The digitised material should eventually be used for teaching in schools, undergraduate and postgraduate institutions, in order to open up new areas of enquiry and encourage future researchers.
- **Digital Knowledge Exchange:** Possibilities of digital knowledge exchange need to be explored. This will enable a combining of archival materials in the UK and in India. The participants spoke of the existing digitisation initiatives in India that they were familiar with. The National Library has its own digitization programme, which has ICT support. The School of Cultural Texts and Records has an initiative to digitise early printed books in Bengal. The Mewar Ramayana digitisation project funded by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) is already underway. CSSSC has a visual resource archive. The appendix lists the existing digitisation initiatives in India that were identified during the discussions.
- **To go beyond India:** One recommendation was to digitise the BL's collections so as to enlarge the scope of research to one of colonial studies, wherein India features geographically as a subset. History writing in India is largely India-centric. Digital knowledge exchange needs to be thought in more creative ways, so as to encompass the China and South Africa archive. Also, there is much mid-19th century material that traverses the ocean: emigration records and so on, which are significant to diaspora studies.

Conclusion

It is obvious that any future plan for improving information services has to be based upon the understanding of the current situation, operating conditions, staff size and responsibilities and above all the users perceptions and expectations policies and programmes of the parent organization. The working and operation of the British Libraries in India are directed and coordinated by the British Council U.K. It is accepted and acclaimed by the scholarly community that British Libraries in

India have been providing excellent services in a conducive environment for in house reading augmented through file provision of adequate, up-to-date and sophisticated equipments, & facilities and building.

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