

Open Source Software For Libraries

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Abstract- *Open Source Software are very useful and important for libraries and information centers. Open source Digital Library Software are popularize day by day due to it's easily modification facilities as per our requirements. These days libraries are going to be digitize and automated, so this time every Library and Information Centre needs a good software which can be easily do every library work as per their requirements. And it's quite tough to change or modify the modules or various library services in already available library software's because its maintenance is more costly than open source software's. In open source software's we can easily change any module as per requirement of our library.*

Keywords- Digital Library, Open Source Software, Library Software,

I. INTRODUCTION

Definitional Analysis:

Open Source Software:

Open source software is computer software whose source code is available under a license (or arrangement such as the public domain) that permits users to study, change, and improve the software, and to redistribute it in modified or unmodified form. It is often developed in a public, collaborative manner.

Digital Library Software:

For building digital library one needs digital library software. Digital library software is as complex computer system which handles all the processes expected from a digital library.

Review of Literature:

Henry D S Kinya, (2015) Explained that Open source Software's are tool for developing digital library and library Services. Yogesh Surwade, (2013) Described that the ideal digital library has distributed structure as the distributed architecture promotes modularity, flexibility, and incremental development, and accommodates diversity in current and future library environments. Manmeet Kour and Yogesh

Surwade, (2015) discusses that the open source software promotes creative development; OSS also helps Libraries to keep abreast of technology developments. open source software is very powerful solution for create more resourceful library.

II. CHARACTERISTIC OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

- Distributed software freely
- Availability of Source Code.
- Allows for derived works
- The right to create derived works through modification.
- Maintains the integrity of the original source code
- No discrimination against persons or group both for providing contributions and for using the software.
- No restriction on the purpose of uses of the software, providing no discrimination against fields of endeavor.

Criteria for selection & evaluations of Open Source Software:

- Reputation of the Software.
- Monitor ongoing efforts and local usability.
- Support for standards and interoperability.
- User support.
- Discussion Forum.
- Check versions, Documentation available for the software.
- Availability and conditions of the license and the hidden cost involve.
- Commercial support for operability.

Components for Open Source Software:

- Hardware
- Computer servers with 24 hours internet connectivity
- LAN or WAN
- Storage media: high power hard disk with high quality Scanners
- Wi-Fi tower

- Digital camera
- Converters
- Networks with high power UPS
- Multimedia Interfaces

III. OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

1. DSpace:

This software is developed by MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and HP (Hawlett-Packard) Laboratories jointly. The first version of DSpace was released during 2002. It is an open source software package which helps to organize digital content available in any file format. It is large scale, stable, long-term storage software; over 700 organisations all over the world are using in this space. The common use is by search libraries as an institutional repository. The DSpace open source platform is available for free to anyone and can be downloaded from sourceforge.net open source software repository. Any institute can use, modify and even integrate the code into their commercial application without paying any licensing fees. Dublin core is the default metadata format within the space application. You can choose either postgres or Oracle for database which DSpace manages item and metadata. Software supports persistent identification number for every document that is added into the repository through [//handle.net](http://handle.net) service provider DSpace supports proper workflow for every document that is added into the system. DSpace has been used by museums, state archives, state libraries, National libraries, academic libraries. Journal repositories consortium and commercial companies to manage their digital objects/ contents.

2. Greenstone:

Greenstone is a suite of software for building and distributing digital library collection. Greens on it software is promoted by New Zealand digital library project research group of University Waikato, and sponsored by UNESCO. It provides at new way of organizing and publishing information on internet. The aim of the Greenstone software is to empower users particularly in university libraries to build their own digital libraries. Greenstone is distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License. It is multilingual software. In this software all transactions are carried out by librarian. Librarian is responsible for uploading documents. There is no workflow in green stone. The digital presentation is not yet handled by the software. Persistent Identification number is not assigned to any document. It support OAI-PMH (Open Arciv Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting) this is best software for handling books. It helps to search full text digital contents.

3. Koha:

Koha is the first open source library automation system started by Horowhenua Library Trust, a New Zealand Consortium and katipo Communications. Koha runs on LINUX operating system. It requires Apache server. Koha uses MySQL open source database management system. Koha is written in Perl language. It is fully internet based and customisable. Koha is built using library standards and protocols that ensure interoperability between Koha and other systems. Koha and OPAC, circulation management and self check out interfaces are all based on standards compliant, world wide web technologies XHTML, CSS and JavaScript-making Koha a truly platform independent solutions Koha is distributed under open source general public licence 3.0.4 version of koha is released. Libraries are free to install to use Koha themselves, if they have the the in house expertise or to purchase supporting service from the best available source. Koha can be downloaded from www.koha.org.

4. EPrints:

EPrint is developed at the school of Electronics And Computer Science, University of Southampton, UK. EPrint uses Unix operating system, it work an Apache server. EPrint is developed in perl language. Its database management system is My SQL. Dublin core is the meta data format off e print. EPrint open source software is a flexible platform for building high quality, high-value repositories. It is recognized as the easiest and fastest way to set up repositories of research outputs of literature, scientific data, theses and Technical reports.

Today total 269 archives are running EPrint worldwide EPrints helps you to manage and control a portfolio of local, Enterprise and storage services and digital preservation activities. EPrints can be downloaded from www.eprints.org.

5. Fedora:

Fedora Support Digital asset Management, Institutional Repositories, Digital archives, Content Management System, scholarly Publishing enterprises and digital Libraries.

IV. CONCLUSION

Nowadays every library and information centre is going to be automated, and these kind of open source DL software is very helpful and useful. These days every library and information centers provides so many type of services to

the users, these software's are freely distributed and if some of the same libraries and information centers adopt the same software then it can be useful in data exchange or some other aspects. In library point of view Open Source Digital Library software is more beneficial it provides lot of accessibilities for its users.

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