1. **Introduction:**

   It is a human nature to acquire, store, preserve and secure information for future generation. Since, the invention of printing in 1450 and the development of photographic technique. The concept of photo reproduction started during 20\textsuperscript{th} century and started a mass production of digital information in various forms and format. It was the advent of digital era in libraries. New technology emerged as digital divide like CD/DVD and pen device transmitting audio and visual information and later developed the technique of information handling. The digital computers with high speed provided effective means of manipulating and modifying stored data, with the help of its peripheral tools. The computer information system enhanced their ability through information networks.

   During last 20\textsuperscript{th} century and beginning of 21\textsuperscript{st} century there have been revolutionised the information acquiring systems and opened up online access to information for the society. Digital libraries with digital divide and digital services initiated in 1990 which has been developed as fundamental technologies and providing faster access to holdings. The digital library in elementary concept is also known as electronic library, visual library and the library without walls or paperless library, with multimedia technology. It is a general thinking that digital library only involves websites, knowledge centre and information storage centre. E-library has changed the concept of learning. Digital library has been a smart and dynamic information storage of vast collection of digital information. There are few elements of digital library: (1) Digital information, which means contents in digital format. (2) Access which defines timely and borderless information access with mechanism of storing, organisms and delivering digital information. It provides fast and efficient access with all legal provisions of copyright an intellectual property rights. (3) Community, which is an important component in which individuals and groups interact with each other, using data, information and knowledge resources and systems, database services, marketing of data. (4) Systems: such as retrieval, distribution and super computing and digital library works as extension of such services providing access to large collection of information. (5) Service element providing digital content, organize and disseminate to users in the form of fulltext material and in multimedia form. (6) Network element means digital library using variety of networks, i.e. internet and www for
global access. (7) Organised information, which means organising repositories and well managed information like indexing and abstracting etc. (8) Search and retrieval mechanism, which means the process of retrieving, browsing and searching in the form such as interface, search engines and metadata. (9) Technology, which is media to link the resources of more than one library or group of libraries. (10) Multimedia element, which involves the provision and delivery of information in various formats. (11) Library professionals, which should be skilled in computer technology, video and audio resources and librarian as a dynamic, professional and functional qualified person. (12) Web, which is a digital organism with web page with internet tool. (13) Database, which includes contents with retrieval perspective. It is known as hypertext technology. (14) Metadata, which is an extended version of the catalogue cards and use as data and a attribute of resources and facilitate the identification, retrieval, manipulation in network environment.

DIGITAL LIBRARY : An overview

2. **Digital Resources:**
Digital library is somehow different with other libraries. It has specific characteristics. It spread knowledge and develop potentiality and also not easy to accessible to all particularly to the users living in remote areas. While discussing digital resources it is necessary to discuss few sources i.e. (1) Internet as important source of accessing e-resources. (2) Cost of digital resources is high and users expect library services provided by the universities free of cost. (3) Digital resources require search mechanism into retrieve information quickly.

However, It is a major concern in every library to use digital resources in university libraries. It requires greater promotion to use digital resources. There are many digital and non-digital resources available in university libraries. Digital resources are e-journals, CD/DVD and audio-visual media, fulltext databases, bibliographical database, e-books and in-house database. Generally the following resources are available in university libraries i.e.

(1) Digital resources: e-books, e-journals, fulltext databases, Bibliographical database, In-house database, CD/DVD, A/V cassettes etc.

(2) Non-digital resources: Books, Journals reports, thesis, projects, dissertations, patents, standards and microforms, magazines, newspapers etc.

3. **Services:**

University libraries provide all type of services to its readers like Digital referral service, computerised database services, lending CD/DVD-ROM and photocopy services etc.

(i) Lending of library material like CD-ROM, DVD-ROM,

(ii) Referral service,

(iii) Bibliographical database service,

(iv) Document delivery service (online),

(v) Digital reference service,

(vi) OPAC/Web-OPAC service,

(vii) E-mail service,

(viii) Scanning and downloading service,

(ix) Indexing and abstracting service (Computerised),
(x) Online clipping service,

Photocopy service.