

# Digital Information Literacy Services for disable people

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**Abstract-** Reference and information services have always been a core component of library services, providing personalized assistance to library users in accessing appropriate information resources to meet their needs. People with disabilities often rely on assistive technologies like screen readers, alternative input devices, voice recognition software, or specialized hardware to navigate digital platforms.

**Keywords:** Differently abled Persons, Reference Services, Information Literacy, Academic Libraries, Digital Libraries India, Physical Accessibility, Assistive Technology, India.

## INTRODUCTION:

Digital literacy is the ability to use digital technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information. People with disabilities benefit from having these skills because it allows them to access various opportunities in the digital world. To ensure that they can fully participate in the digital realm, digital literacy efforts should prioritize inclusive design principles. People with disabilities often rely on assistive technologies such as screen readers, alternative input devices, voice recognition software, or specialized hardware to navigate digital platforms. Digital literacy programs should not only focus on consuming content but also on creating and sharing it through documents, multimedia, and online platforms. Peer support and collaboration are important for enhancing their learning experience. Additionally, digital literacy programs address cybersecurity or online safety considerations specific to such people and provide them with training and support for using assistive technologies effectively while educating them about potential risks, privacy settings, and safe online practices. This narrative review highlights the meaning and levels of digital literacy, digital divide, and history before expanding on the quantitative metrics in the available research on the theme of the field of people with disabilities. Retrieved data from freely accessible internet search engines revealed 196 publications, including books, chapters in books, original research articles, proceedings of seminars, and reviews, which were classified into harvest plots to be analysed by their format, timelines, topics or themes, respectively. While results indicate an upward curve in the number of publications, especially in the post-millennium era, the topics addressed are unevenly distributed, leaving scope for the future to focus empirical and evidence-based research on themes related to measurement as well as training on digital literacies for both teachers and students with disabilities. By promoting digital literacy in people with disabilities, we can bridge the digital divide and empower them to participate fully in today's increasingly digital society,

## OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH PAPER:

1. To provide user friendly services to the disable users.
  2. Encouraging and motivating disable users to develop a lifelong habit of good learning.
  3. For disable people provide standard current periodical material and good reference books.
  4. Disable people inculcate the reading habit of the users and improve their research knowledge skills.
  5. Laws of Library Science is also for disable people who are not reach to library, but library can be reach these people for knowledge sharing.
- ✓ Books Are For Use.
  - ✓ Every Reader His/her Book.
  - ✓ Every Book Its Reader.
  - ✓ Save The Time Of The Reader.
  - ✓ The Library Is A Growing Organism

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Information requirements are being collected from each disable user and converted into a machine-readable format called user profile. Every new document enters the system. A document record is created and also converted into a machine-readable format called a document profile. New records are compared with profiles by computers.

1. Creating a user profile for disable people
2. Construction of document profile for disable people
3. Updating User Profiles of disable people

#### To invite disable research scholars and interested users.

1. To meet the needs and wants of researchers.
2. To access latest and subject specific information very quickly.
3. To motivate the research mind and knowledge skills.
4. Providing quality and current awareness materials.

#### Milestone in history for communication and information services

1808 Pellegrino Turri built the typewriter for blind friends write eligibly.

1886 Herman Hollerith develop idea punch card transfer data.

Library help the knowledge placement for disable. In the worldwide many scientist are disable but due to his knowledge they give mile stone to world.

- **Thomas Edison.** lost much of his hearing by his early 20s . e developed audio devices, invented the incandescent lightbulb, and helped give birth to the motion picture industry
- **Sang-Mook Lee-** In car accident in 2006 paralysed him from the shoulders down. Lee advocates for the development of assistive technology for science and engineering education while continuing his own research
- **Stephen Hawking** - diagnosis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis – a form of motor neuron disease – at the age of 21. Stephen used a wheelchair, voice synthesisers, and other technologies to research, write, and communicate. He contributed ground breaking theories about the origins of the universe, black holes, radiation, and more.
- **Geerat Vermeij** - who has been blind since childhood. He uses touch in his work with molluscs as he investigates extinct species and their predators
- **Farida Bedwei** - Has cerebral palsy. She developed cloud software now used by over 100 finance companies in her home country Ghana and has published a children’s book to “educate people about disability from the perspective of someone living with it
- **Richard Mankin-** Richard wears braces on his legs and uses crutches to walk while conducting field research as part of his work on how insects use smell and sound.
- **Hamied Haroon** - He has the hereditary condition Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, which causes neurological deterioration. sing calipers and a wheelchair, Hamied continues to adapt to changes in his body. He studies dementia in the hopes of developing more effective treatments for the disease by using MRI technology
- **Albert Einstein** - Having a learning disability, it’s reputed that he did not learn to talk until age four and was often confronted by teachers for his inability to grasp concepts as fast as other students.
- **Edwin Krebs** - He is hearing-impaired. Nobel prize-winning biochemist Edwin Krebs made a sensational discovery in the 1950s about cellular activity in the human body.

#### Models of digital context

The terms digital information services, web-based reference services, and electronic information services are used interchangeably. There are various definitions of digital reference services.

- a) Voice technologies in libraries.
- b) Touch feel information
- c) Teach by hand indication
- d) Easy monitor for learning

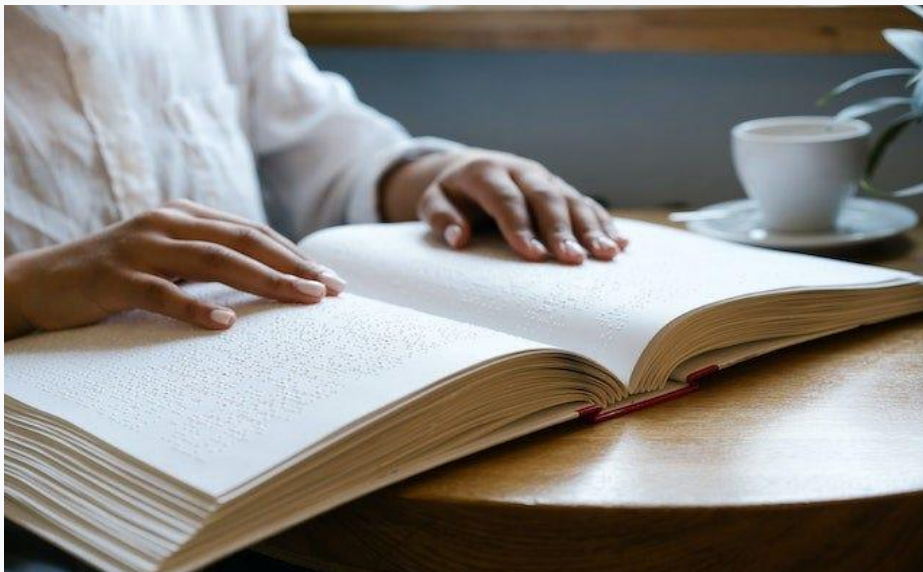
#### a) Voice Technologies in Libraries :

Now a days for disble peoples many tools are available. One of the easy tools is voice technologies. Audio-Visual/Library Science Relationships: A Conceptual Model and Implications. Library plays an important role in student’s life. It is also helpful for the research scholars. Today libraries are established in all places. Finding a book in the library is a herculean task. Some people even loose interest while searching the required book. Searching for books in computer also takes much time. In our project we use voice recognition to find books which will make the herculean task easier. Even the people without system knowledge can access this and find books in an easier way. It reduces the time in searching books and makes the library user friendly.



**b) Touch feel Technology in library science :**

In the current digital era, ensuring that everyone has access to information, regardless of their ability or disability, is a key component of library and information science. There has been an upsurge in the number of impaired students enrolling in universities in recent years. Regardless of their capacity to address the issues of inclusion and social justice, libraries are required to offer information to all visitors. Because a sizable segment of our population is attempting to integrate into society, these special users need special care. Academic libraries must be outfitted with various Assistive Technologies (AT) in order to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities and help this underserved community become self-sufficient. The adoption of assistive technologies by individuals with disabilities encourages more equity in the social, academic, and economic public spheres.



**C) Teach and books are available by hand indication in library:**

In super digital library we can available book in advance style. Though are disable by tough they can search by only hand indication on digital screen. Many new method for to teach though people by hand indication. Use adaptive technology, such as closed-captioning, screen readers, personal frequency modulation (FM) systems, teletypewriters (known as TTYs), amplified phones, closed-circuit television (CCTV), Braille, magnifiers and magnification software.

**D) :Easy Monitor for learning in Library**

Easy monitoring in the sense of not only for student but also monitoring teacher and for librarian. Day by day many new publication are added, but old one are not absolute because of they are knowledge store pumps. In Library more than 1000 are hard copy easily available as per your college learning station. So we provide easy monitor on every row or column. Disable Student are easily search by voice , by touch what every in his mind. Librarian digitally monitor and track these students.

**CONCLUSION:**

Library services and collection to all kinds of library users. In the all kinds of libraries assistance should be to aid persons with disabilities in making the best possible use of library collections, services and other facilities.

To prove the Mr. Ranganathan sir law to disable people.

New technologies is only the way to go head for disable people. Only think that and adopt that.

To make the accessibility in the library for Disability.

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