How far we plan to preserve
M Krishnamurthy, C. Sajana,

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We retrieved research publications from IEEE database between years 2001 to 2015. A total of 350 records were retrieved by searching keywords: "Digital preservation". The retrieved document types included journal articles and conference proceedings. The data was analyzed using spreadsheet software to identify the research trend in the field of digital preservation. The visualizations were created using a software.

**Results and findings**

Figure 1 shows research output each year from 2001 to 2015. During this 14-year period, the overall trend has been a steady increase of yearly output, though the number of records in the year 2015 declined slightly. It is also observed that there is a sudden steep increase in years 2010 and 2014. In 2010, the Library of Congress (LOC) accumulated 170 billions tweets during 2006-2010 ranking 133.2 million and Collaboration Effort Expect NODA, LOKCIN, Haiti Think. In 2014, it became official: all of the Big Five publishers now offer their full electronic catalogue to libraries. And, certainly, there is still no wall-to-wall plan to preserve digital works, a challenge that is growing more urgent as more works are being published—and self-published—in digital-only formats. As Columbia University’s Robert Walser and PW earlier this year, digital preservation in the "digital utopia" may be for libraries. "Everyone knows that if we don’t do something soon," he says, "we’re in big trouble here." Risken also revealed that the concept of Digital Preservation was consistently the focus of researches and has developed at an increasingly rapid pace since just a few years.

**Convergent pattern**

Scientific collaboration – as measured by means of co-authorship patterns – has considerably increased during the last decades at all levels of aggregation. With the increase in communication networks, scientific progress and interdisciplinary research the collaboration trend has seen a radical change. As represented in Table 4, Collaboration density was high in these more prolific authors. Perhaps, the authorship linkages discussed relates to dual authorship. Thus, Digital Preservation research and development can be considered as a collaborative research efforts of a team.

**Country-based distribution of research output**

Analysis of the country-based research in Digital Preservation, help to recognize the scholarly research output of a country and explore the differences among them. Approximately more than 90 countries, contributed to the research output of digital preservation, indicating that the topic is an important concept that has attracted world-wide attention. From Figure 2 it can be seen that the top five countries were USA, China, China, Japan and France. Times comparatively to a technological era, perhaps, it seems that India (6th position) needs to keep pace to research in this field in order to explore the future needs of digital preservation.

**Table 4. Most prolific authors**

The most prolific authors were considered based on the count of records output. Table no. 5 shows that Craighead, Thomas M. is the top most scholar in Digital Preservation research with 63.9% share of total publication. Built Zhao, Luke, A., Silva, L., Zhongke Wu, Nguyen, Q.L are the other prolific authors in this field of research.

**Conclusions**

Digital assets have entered our daily lives and hence it is a necessity to suitably organize and preserve them for eternity. Digital Preservation strategies in India should be enhanced, since our country has a culturally rich heritage. Research in Digital Preservation should be supported by the government and funding agencies.

**Methodology**

We retrieved research publications from IEEE database between years 2001 to 2015. A total of 350 records were retrieved by searching keywords: "Digital preservation". The retrieved document types included journal articles and conference proceedings. The data was analyzed using spreadsheet software to identify the research trend in the field of digital preservation. The visualizations were created using a software.

**Human rights**

To human rights as the absolute foundation for development, and sustainable development is the basis for national security. The government has made significant progress in promoting human rights, including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and freedom of association. However, there are still some areas for improvement, such as the protection of personal information and data privacy.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, digital preservation is a crucial aspect of managing cultural heritage and ensuring access to knowledge. By preserving digital content, we can safeguard the information and knowledge that form the basis of our cultural and intellectual history. As the digital universe continues to grow, it becomes increasingly important to develop strategies and technologies that can effectively manage and preserve digital content. By recognizing the challenges and opportunities presented by digital preservation, we can ensure that our digital resources are accessible and usable for future generations.

**Table 2. Author collaboration**

The table shows the number of authors and their collaboration intensity based on the number of co-authored publications. The collaboration intensity ranges from 1 to 4, indicating the level of collaboration between authors. The table is a visual representation of the collaboration pattern, which is further discussed in the results and findings section.