EXAMPLE LITERATURE REVIEW RESEARCH PROPOSAL

DIGITALIZATION OF PAPERWORK

That one day all printed books will be reformatted into electronic texts is the great vision of techno-freaks. The clear-eyed hold more modest views.

B. Fabian, 1997

The paperwork has already been transmitted over a decade to another media. Namely, in the years after the Second World War, the libraries started microfilming their funds, primarily because of the enabling of the use of a citizen whose reason for this was limited access (Schwartz, 1996). The aspect is the aspect protection was secondary. It is updated only when the libraries faced the decay of paper grain - natural but also accelerated, caused by poor quality acid paper. With the problems of this kind, Croatian librarians in the 1990s also faced the need for protection from war destruction. Where possible, microfilming, especially inventory books and catalogs, wanted to keep at least information about the fund. On the one hand, today, on the one hand, it is estimated that the black and white microfilm will last without losing the recorded information about 300 years, on the other hand, highlighting the questionable durability of the digital media, we are witnessing the rapid transfer of textual and visual buildings in electronic form. This phenomenon can also be explained by the fact that the digital recording enables the production of perfect copies of digitized artifacts, their publication on various media, easy distribution and expansion on the web, and locating, searching and finding their content (Rothenberg, 1999).
Bearing in mind the undeniable advantages of the digital/digitized form, this paper will be discussed as to what should be considered before the digitization of old citizens, which is the goal and purpose of digitization, criteria for the selection of citizens, the way of processing digitized property, digitalization techniques, financial resources and, ultimately, the manner of use. Since electronic media storage is questionable, mostly due to technological obsolescence, the digitization goal should not be a mechanical transfer to another medium for long-term protection (Weber, & Doerr, 1997). Digitization should be creative protection in the function of securing and improving access to knowledge recorded on the traditional medium, or the present use. Therefore, digitization as a form of protection should be viewed in the access function. When determining the purpose, it is necessary to keep a record of the actual and possible use of the digital/digitized product. Knowing the past needs and anticipating the future needs of the users of old citizens and respecting the characteristics and advantages of the electronic media, digitization would, in the first place, need to be improved by scientific research work, and then, in a creative, meaningful and new way, present collections of old citizens and a wider circle of users through interpretational and representative projects. In digitization, one should bear in mind the definition of a book as the dichotomy of the content of that content. This dichotomy comes to light especially with an old book where its contents are inseparable from the material carrier, so there is almost no ideal reproductive technique that could faithfully convey this very often harmonious and indivisible whole. In addition, researchers of old books can be of great importance for the specificity of a particular copy. For example, those who research the history of books, libraries, reading, etc. access to data relevant to their research should be ensured (signatures, records, excuses, illustrations, illumination, printing signs, etc.).
Accordingly, depending on the type of research, it is necessary to provide access to: - collections, - a complete digitized text, or - to some digitized parts of the text / book. Access to the collection can relate to existing, actual collections of old citizens, but virtual collections can also be created using the specificity of the electronic media. The choice of complete digitized texts will depend on the accepted criteria for selecting the digitization population. Some digitized parts of text / books (e.g., headlines or other pages with exlibitions and different records, illustrated pages, boards) should be included in the bibliographic record. Digitized images represent added value a bibliographic record, and the scientists are urging for their research.

Well prepared conditions for scientific research work can be returned to libraries in the form of cooperation with scientific and cultural workers in designing various digital projects that through interpretation of different topics and reconstruction of certain periods, maximally use all the advantages of the electronic media, and make the old citizens attractive to a wider circle of users. Such interpretive projects serve in the first place for educational purposes. They can also arise as a result of cooperation between the natural and educational institutions, or become part of faculty curricula. For representational purposes, it is possible to work, for example, exhibitions. However, you should be careful not to fall into the trap of the surface (and boredom) of traditional exhibits of books or manuscripts, which, open on one page, are presented in a well-closed display case. Since the book / manuscript is not only an artifact as it wishes to present itself on traditional exhibits, it can be more appropriately represented as virtual exhibits placed in the electronic environment. Digitized buildings can still be used for overpriced rarities or endangered libraries, for the production of monographs, studies and other publications on the library, as well as for museums, in marketing purposes (e.g., postcards, posters, calendars, etc.).
Bearing in mind the motto above this text, setting criteria for selecting old citizens for digitization should be carefully considered. It is, in fact, a complex process involving judgments and important strategic decisions in the operation of the library, and it concerns primarily the material and material/formal nature of the citizen who will digitize, the choice depends on the format and nature of the digital product, its description, availability and archiving (Hazen, Horrell & Merrill-Oldham, 1998; Ostrow, 1998). When choosing an old digitization digit, the basic criterion is its value that can be understood as a material value and a formal value. As for the content values of the old town, it was common to emphasize scientific works. However, the neglected areas of art and literature are indispensable and fundamental in the research and reconstruction of the cultural and intellectual history of a certain period, and hence the need to balance the choice of citizens so that they are equally represented both scientifically and artistic and literary areas. Contrary to the study of the so-called "High" cultures, new scientific fields are also being opened that explore the social, cultural and political circumstances and phenomena, and even the living everyday life of a community. Of the formal criteria, the rarity and/or uniqueness of the unit is certainly the most important. Uniqueness as a criterion can be problematic with manuscripts because each handwriting is considered unique. However, it is not possible, and it is not necessary to digitize all the manuscripts. Priority should therefore be given to old manuscripts, rare copies of books (these are not always incunabulum!), works that are not published in repeated editions, and so on. The most prevalent specimens also have priority. Of course, this category includes old newspapers that are almost decaying due to acid paper.

Accordingly, it turns out that the building was from the second half of the 19th century and more vulnerable than a book printed five hundred years ago (Porck, 2000; Porck, 1996).
In such cases, the substitute is the only way of accessing such a property. In addition to this justifiable reason, for the digital publishing industry, digitization is also important because of the possible reconstruction, which is, supplementing the defect in the periodicity, and the like. This also applies to damaged, incomplete copies of books for which an ideal example can be reconstructed by adding missing pages. For easy use, the digitized form is also extremely suitable for smaller sections of text such as posters, leaflets, publications on one sheet, picture books, etc. But not just for that. These buildings, with a vacuum called ephemeral, can be quite interesting for the above mentioned studies of various social and cultural phenomena such as literacy, education, mass behavior, habits and rituals of different groups within a community, etc. (Fabian, 1998). When it comes to manuscripts, one should keep in mind the following: only transferring to another medium will not significantly facilitate access. If it is really about democratization of access, then it should be calculated that the digitized original manuscript will not be used only as a proposal for scientific-expert paleographic and similar research, but it must be accessible to the public, and a wide circle of users. Therefore, the digitized handwriting, especially the older ones, should be equipped with a transliterated / transcribed version and other tools that will facilitate its use. All activities that precede the digitization of old citizens must be kept in mind as to whether the text being consulted or the text to be read digitized. Namely, it depends on the decision whether to digitize entire texts, parts of the text or the collection of the collection.
References