

## DIGITAL LIBRARIES AND FOOD JUSTICE: CREATING AN EFFECTIVE POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Mr.Punithnaik P<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Rajunaik S<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Librarian , LB AS & SBSC College, Sagara Shimogga, District, Karnataka

<sup>2</sup>Selection Grade Librarian , Govt. First Grade College, Holehonnur.

Bhadravathi, Taluk. Shimogga, District, Karnataka

Email- [punithnaik10@gmail.com](mailto:punithnaik10@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Rapid advances in information technology have revolutionized the role of libraries as a result Libraries face new challenges, competition, demands and expectations the library has been redesigned Services and information products that add value to services and respond to changing information User community needs. Traditional libraries still deal primarily with printed materials Expensive and bulky. Information seekers are no longer satisfied with print alone you want Supplement printed information with more dynamic electronic resources digital requirements information increases.

Farmers markets and community gardens, among other urban farming initiatives, have been accepted and successful as part of local policies on access to healthy foods. A digital library works providing E-Resources to distributes to customers who bring plant parts to the seed at harvest time. Although the digital library pairs well with these other health foods the initiatives, and the uncertain legal environment in which they operate, make digital libraries an underutilized component of the overall political solution. Seed libraries such as farmers markets and community gardens are committed to providing low-income community members with healthy foods.

**Keywords-** Digital Libraries, Food Justice, Policy Environment.

### 1. Introduction.

For centuries, libraries have been managed through document acquisition, cataloging, and management. Classify and distribute books, magazines, and other materials to users. But recent developments Combined with increased funding in the areas of information technology (IT), the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW) Research on the creation, access, and management of electronic information resources that led to it the development of a new era of electronic and digital libraries. These technological innovations Powering a new generation of information professionals who select, organize, search and transmit digital data Deliver content to target groups effectively and efficiently.

As traditional librarians are drawn to starting digital libraries for a variety of reasons, digital librarians should be aware of the broad range information to promote preservation, seed and food sovereignty, and access to healthy foods information should appreciate the possibilities. A digital library contributed to the food safety community. When asked if the seed library was targeting low-income families as patrons, one librarian said, "No, but you gave me the idea, so I will!" I was. Grow more local seeds for the benefit of local communities by "focusing on protecting culturally significant or rare or rare breeds while increasing food security and local resilience." Nevertheless, the article notes that there are opportunities and that community policy makers need to pay attention to these opportunities to ensure access to nutritious food for all members of the community is showing.

### 2. Digital Library.

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital form (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and can be accessed from a computer. Content can be stored locally or accessed remotely. The term may have been first published in a 1988 report submitted to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives. The term was first popularized in his 1994 by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative. Bush (1945) created an empirical vision ("Digital Library").

**The Digital Library Federation defines digital libraries as:** Organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret,

distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily available for use by a defined community or set of communities. (Shiri 2003)

**The DELOS Digital Library Reference Model defines a digital library as:** An organization, which might be virtual, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its user communities specialized functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified policies. ("Digital Library")

### 3. Function of Digital Library

- It gives users access to vast amounts of information whenever and wherever they need it.
- Access to primary sources information sources.
- Supports multimedia content along with text Network access on intranets and the Internet User-friendly control panel Hypertext links for navigation Client-server architecture.
- Advanced search and retrieval.
- Integration with Other Digital Libraries.

### 4. Planning for Digital Library:

A digital library board should be formed to plan their creation and maintenance of Members must be members of different library departments and consultants can be hired if necessary there is to develop a digital library, he has at least two ways method of a traditional library into a digital library direct development of digital libraries. **Planning includes:**

- IT Infrastructure
- Digitization
- Access
- Staffing Furniture, equipment, and space
- Services
- Funding

### 5. Creation of Digital Resources

1. Database of digital material that is open to all users over the campus-wide LAN.
2. High bandwidth Internet connectivity.
3. Focus selectively on acquiring digital resources.
4. Electronic journals and gradual elimination of print subscriptions.
5. Licensed databases Creation of local digital content available within the university.

### 6. Local access to healthy food policy environment.

This part examines the general policy environment related to food justice. Part V profiles communities that have successfully integrated seed libraries as Elements of policy on access to healthy foods.

The food environment is "the collective physical, economic, political, socio-cultural environment, opportunities, and conditions that influence people's food and drink choices and nutritional status." As expected, an unhealthy food environment characterized by cheap, high-energy, and low-nutrition foods promotes unhealthy eating, and a healthy food environment promotes healthy eating. Thus, policy makers are increasingly interested in developing interventions in the dietary environment, and "new approaches to reduce obesity disparities are emerging absolutely need it."

While we cannot go it alone to solve the obesity epidemic, access to affordable nutritious food is a key part of the solution. When we consider the impact of our efforts, three key factors emerge:

1. Price (considering quality)
- (2) Proximity (or available transportation) and
- (3) Cultural relevance.

The first factor affecting access to healthy foods is price. A healthy diet costs about \$1.48 per person per day, or just over \$2,000 per year for a family of four, than an unhealthy diet. In general, when prices rise, consumers buy less food, and when prices fall, consumers buy more of certain foods. For example, a study of low-income consumers in the Detroit food desert found that consumers' fruit consumption increased with higher fruit incomes or lower fruit prices.

A second factor influencing access to healthy foods is proximity: "Here, the ability to access and ultimately consume healthy foods is high." No access to food. Additionally, about 30 million Americans live in low-income neighbourhoods more than a mile from a supermarket. If healthy food is not available in your community and transportation to another community is not possible, you will be forced to eat unhealthy food.

A third factor that influences healthy access to food is culture. The influence of culture is evident both in what is considered culturally appropriate food and in why people eat what they eat. In some cultures, the diet consists almost exclusively of meat and fish, with no products allowed.

### **7. Policy Recommendations.**

In response to an assessment of "Impact of new government-subsidized supermarkets in areas of high need," a commenter on the assessment said, "Increasing access to fresh food means people have money, not to mention time." is not guaranteed," he said. But research shows that a holistic approach to food equity that includes a range of strategies can help. Farmers markets and community gardens are successful because they address price issues and are often linked to education and community-building initiatives. So it makes sense that a seed library would be a natural way to scale up that success, especially when combined with educational programs and access to garden plots.

In other words, the seed library helps remove cost barriers that may prevent customers from purchasing healthy foods at the grocery store. The location of seed libraries and associated community gardens is also important because proximity is a factor when choosing healthy food options. Also, seed libraries are acceptable because they require an investment of time and energy. If a gardener spends months convincing them to grow vegetables, that gardener is more likely to eat mature vegetables. At a Harvest Festival dinner in a semi-rural Kentucky town for a community garden nurtured by members of the Boys and Girls Club, "faculties were surprised and confused when mothers reached out to their children. I was a little appalled to hear him scold the child Ripe cherry tomato Pushing the fruit away from the child's hand, she shouted, "Don't eat it. Then the manager of the boys and girls club said the vegetables the children had grown." I planned a game to eat. This anecdote highlights that while gardeners spend their time growing produce, they can also make connections within the horticultural community and learn about nutrition and other food-related topics. Larry and community gardening initiatives can not only provide produce, but also contribute to a healthy diet in general. Additionally, seed libraries may contain culturally appropriate seeds that may not be commercially available.

### **8. Conclusion.**

Digital library activities are constantly expanding. LIS and informatics Experts face challenges that lead to improvements in the system and more libraries Departments and programs in the field of digital libraries. The digital library builds on the work being done in the field of information and data management. Digital libraries provide an effective means of dissemination learning resources for students and others. Digital Library Planning Requires Careful Analysis Understand your organization and its users, and review infrastructure and infrastructure costs and needs ongoing maintenance (Adams, Jansen and Smith 1999). Digital libraries offer opportunities and A challenge for the library and information community, and for all stakeholders.

Across the globe, seed libraries are acting as defenders against the climate Change, guardian of biodiversity, collector of stories and local knowledge, food supplier. But the wording of the state's seed laws interferes with their law Distribution within the United States. But beyond mere legalization of their activities, Policy makers need to understand the potential of seed libraries. Promote food equity Orangeburg, Toronto, Blue Island, Seed Library Can Participate in Farmers Markets and Community Gardens a component of a broader strategy to promote access to healthy foods.

### **References**

1. Adams, W.J., Jansen, B.J., & Smith, T. (1999). Planning, building, and using a distributed digital library. Third International Conference on Concepts in Library and Information Science. Dubrovnik, Croatia.
2. Available: [http://ist.psu.edu/faculty\\_pages/jjansen/academic/pubs/colis99/colis99.html](http://ist.psu.edu/faculty_pages/jjansen/academic/pubs/colis99/colis99.html)
3. Bush, V. (1945). As we may think. Atlantic Monthly (July).

4. DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology 17 (6) (November 1997) (Special Issue on Digital Libraries)
5. Digital Library (1995). Communication of the ACM. (April).
6. Jebaraj, D., & Deivasigamani, M. (2003). The electronic library: An Indian scenario. Library Philosophy and Practice 5 (2). Available: <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/jebaraj.html>
7. Heather Devine, Vermont Food Access and the “Right to Food”: Using the Human Right to Food to Address Hunger in Vermont, 41 VT. L. REV. 177, 185-86 (2016)
8. Seed Saving, GROW PORTLAND, <https://www.growportland.org/seed-saving> (last visited Sep. 8, 2022)
9. POLICYLINK, ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND WHY IT MATTERS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH (Judith Bell et al. eds., 2013), [http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media\\_items/access-tohealthy-food.original.pdf](http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media_items/access-tohealthy-food.original.pdf)
10. Svalbard Global Seed Vault, CROP TRUST, <https://www.croptrust.org/our-work/svalbardglobal-seed-vault/> (last visited Aug.4, 2022).
11. Boyd Swinburn et al., Monitoring and Benchmarking Government Policies and Actions to Improve the Healthiness of Food Environments: A Proposed Government Healthy Food Environment Policy Index, 14 OBESITY REVIEWS Aug 24, 25 (2022).