

Archives Bridging the Digital Divide

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Abstract: Digital divide is one of the major problems that human beings must face and solve in the process of globalization and information development. Nowadays, the digital divide has attracted extensive attention all over the world. Many scholars from economics, politics, sociology, ethics, pedagogy and other disciplines have conducted corresponding research on the digital divide, and tried to explore and reveal the problem by using the research methods and ideas of this discipline. Digital divide is a major challenge in the process of archives informatization in China. This paper briefly expounds the connotation of digital divide, analyzes the main manifestations and specific impact of digital divide in the construction of archives informatization in China, summarizes its causes from five aspects: ideology, economy, policy, technology and information literacy, and puts forward corresponding solutions.

Keywords: Digital Divide; Archives; Administration

Introduction

At present, the research on the digital divide in domestic information resource management academic circles is not systematic and in-depth, and the research results based on the characteristics of information resource management are rare. On the basis of systematically combing the research status at home and abroad on the source of the word digital divide, the definition and essence of digital divide and the development trend of digital divide, the paper puts forward that digital divide is the problem of information wealth differentiation caused by the gap between different subjects in using information and communication technology to obtain and utilize information resources, that is to say, the essence of digital divide is the inequality in the acquisition and utilization of information resources. Therefore, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to examine and respond to it under the background of information resource management.

1. Overview of the digital divide

The digital divide means that in the process of global digitization, the "information gap" and "knowledge separation" caused by the different application degree of information "network technology development" and the difference of innovation ability among the "people" in the industry "in different countries and regions. Its existence has formed the fourth largest inequality in human society after the "worker peasant "brain in urban and rural areas, that is, information inequality^[1]. In the report on defining the digital divide, the national telecommunication and information administration of the United States divides its content performance into a " B "C" D four aspects: A (access) refers to the "differences in the conditions of software and hardware equipment" of people's infrastructure in Internet contact and use; B (basic skills) refers to the differences in the basic knowledge and skills of using the Internet to process information; C (content) refers to the characteristics of Internet content "the service object of information" the orientation of discourse system, etc. which groups are more suitable for use and benefit; D (desire) refers to the motivation of "willingness to surf the Internet" "There are differences in purpose and information seeking mode, and the specific performance of digital divide in archives information construction is multifaceted.

2. The expression of digital divide in the construction of archives informatization in China

Compared with foreign developed countries, China's informatization construction started late and the informatization level is low. The 2015 global information technology report released by the world economic forum on April 15 evaluates the development conditions and application effectiveness of information and communication technology in 143 economies around the world through the network readiness index. At present, China's NRI ranks 62nd, with a significant gap with developed countries in Europe and the United States. Specifically, in the field of archives, in terms of information opening and utilization, European and American countries adhere to the principle of "opening up", with no opening as the exception, the utilization rate of archives exceeds 60% according to the proposal of the CPPCC Jiangsu Provincial Committee on the free opening of archives, the utilization rate of archives in China is less than 5%.

In terms of archives informatization, in recent years, the United States, Australia, Canada and other countries have begun to plan and implement comprehensive digital information and document management^[2]. Therefore, they have formulated the digital transformation goal of document management and issued a series of supporting measures. At present, China's electronic document management still basically implements the "double set" system, and the digital transformation is still in the exploratory period in the construction of archives websites, compared with Nara in the United States, China has not yet formed a truly unified national archives retrieval platform in addition, the government departments in developed countries have a strong sense of service, and the online services of websites are more humanized. In China, archives websites are mostly management oriented, paying more attention to administrative functions.

3. Digital divide between archives institutions and other institutions

Unlike the financial "production" administrative office department, the archives department, as an auxiliary Department of units at all levels, is not directly engaged in material production. Coupled with the concealment and lag of the impact of archives work, the archives department often does not get due attention in practical work. The slow informatization process has led to the formation of a "digital gap" between the archives department and other departments. This gap is specifically reflected in the lack of capital investment, insufficient talent reserve, backward technology and equipment and low enthusiasm of staff.

Archives at all levels have different information resources, different sources of funds, different staff sizes and professional qualities, and pay different attention to archives informatization construction. Therefore, there is an information gap between archives institutions. For public archives institutions, the higher the level, the greater the resource advantage and the higher the level of informatization construction. Through the above provincial website score difference, it can be seen that there is also an obvious digital gap between institutions at the same level. Secondly, different types of enterprises have different understanding of archives informatization. Compared with most private enterprises and small enterprises, state-owned enterprises and some large enterprises pay more attention to archives and archives departments, invest more in informatization and achieve remarkable results. Finally, the intensity of archival work varies in different industries.

4. Solutions to the digital divide in the construction of Archives Informatization

All archives institutions should fully understand the importance and necessity of archives information construction, correct ideological misunderstandings and actively participate in it; Look at the overall situation, establish a sense of cooperation and promote the co construction and sharing of archival information resources; Keep pace with the times, strengthen education and training, and guide employees to establish a correct professional outlook; People oriented, enhance service awareness and innovate service forms. The archives administration departments at all levels can guide the archives work of their subordinate units and conduct irregular inspections by holding special meetings to commend and publicize the advanced, carrying out online training and "organizing experience exchange" in addition, all institutions should strengthen the publicity and innovate the publicity form, making full use of the website" periodicals and magazines newspapers and

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The state archives administration shall formulate a set of special national archives informatization construction and development plan with clear objectives and "operability" for easy evaluation, and deploy the work step by step "with key points" and pertinence. At present, the focus of China's archives information construction should be placed on the central and western regions, combined with local characteristics, the east leads the west, and the city leads the township, so as to better realize the strategic benefits. At the same time, we should strengthen information poverty alleviation; Strengthen exchanges and contacts between poor areas and the outside world. Each unit shall also formulate its own special development plan according to the actual situation to guide the development of information construction.

At present, China's archives institutions have become an information island due to the lack of contact with each other. Therefore, it is necessary to vigorously promote the construction of digital archives, establish a unified national open archives information resource sharing platform, integrate the collection resources opened by various archives institutions, and realize the cross library service of remote file inspection, so as to make full and efficient use of archives resources. It is also an effective strategy to avoid repeated construction by strengthening exchanges and cooperation and sharing construction achievements. Resource sharing puts forward higher requirements for the standardization of archives work. Only by unifying standards can barrier free sharing be realized.

In the network era, the role of information technology is becoming more and more prominent. From cloud computing, Internet of things to mobile Internet and now big data, information technology is changing with each passing day. Developers should make rational use of new technologies, the promotion of application software, and develop information products suitable for poor areas. In this process, we should pay attention to the exchange and cooperation between archivists and software system developers in order to use the archives system.

References

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