

# Digital Scholarship and Digital Humanities: Exploring Intersections, Challenges, and Opportunities

*Dr Rupesh Gaur*

*Dr. Mahipal Dutt*

## ABSTRACT-

**Dr Rupesh Gaur**  
Librarian, Indira Gandhi National College  
Ladwa, Kurukshetra, India  
*gaurrupesh@gmail.com*  
ORCID ID: 0009-0001-3830-5059

**Dr. Mahipal Dutt**  
Librarian, Khalsa College for Women,  
Ludhiana, India  
*librarianmd@gmail.com*  
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3409-9355

This paper provides an overview of digital scholarship and digital humanities, two related but distinct fields that leverage digital tools and methods to enhance and transform scholarship and engagement with the humanities. The paper explores the history and development of these fields, their key characteristics, examples of digital scholarship and digital humanities projects, and their benefits and limitations. The methodology employed in this paper involved conducting a comprehensive literature review, analyzing scholarly articles, books, and reports published between 2010 and 2023. The findings reveal the transformative potential of digital technologies in reshaping humanities research, the importance of interdisciplinary collaborations, the ethical considerations in digital scholarship and digital humanities, and the impact of these fields on academia and society. The paper also discusses the challenges and opportunities facing digital scholarship and digital humanities. Overall, this paper highlights the importance of digital scholarship and digital humanities in shaping the future of scholarship and society in the digital age, providing insights for researchers, educators, and practitioners in these fields.

**Keywords:** Academics, Challenges, Digital Age, Digital Humanities, Digital Scholarship, Digital Tools, Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Opportunities.

## INTRODUCTION

Digital scholarship and digital humanities are two fields that have gained significant attention in recent years as the use of digital technologies continues to permeate various aspects of academic research, teaching, and learning. These fields harness the power of digital tools and methods to enhance scholarship, explore human culture and society, and engage with diverse audiences in innovative ways. While digital scholarship focuses on leveraging digital technologies to advance research and scholarship, digital humanities specifically investigates humanistic topics through the lens of digital methodologies.

The rapid evolution of digital technologies has transformed the research landscape, enabling scholars to access vast amounts of information, analyze complex data sets, and collaborate across disciplines in ways that were previously unimaginable. With the proliferation of digital resources,

the boundaries of scholarly inquiry have expanded, allowing for new approaches to knowledge production and dissemination. Digital scholarship and digital humanities offer scholars and researchers exciting opportunities to explore research questions, uncover patterns and insights, and present their findings in engaging and accessible formats.

In order to gain a comprehensive understanding of digital scholarship and digital humanities, it is essential to examine their definition, evolution, characteristics, projects, and the challenges and opportunities they present. This paper aims to provide such an exploration, drawing on a selection of scholarly articles, books, and reports published between 2010 and 2021. By conducting a literature review and analyzing key works in the field, this paper seeks to shed light on the transformative potential of digital technologies, the interdisciplinary nature of these fields, the ethical considerations involved, and the impact they have on academia and society.

The methodology employed in this paper involves a systematic review of the literature, gathering relevant sources that offer insights into the definition and evolution of digital scholarship and digital humanities. By examining a diverse range of perspectives and case studies, the paper aims to present a comprehensive overview of the field, capturing its multifaceted nature and highlighting its significance in the digital age.

The findings of this paper will contribute to a deeper understanding of digital scholarship and digital humanities, providing researchers, educators, and practitioners with valuable insights into the evolving landscape of these fields. By exploring their characteristics, projects, challenges, and opportunities, this paper aims to inform current and future practices, foster interdisciplinary

collaborations, and encourage critical reflections on the implications of digital technologies for scholarship and society.

In the following sections, this paper will delve into the definition and evolution of digital scholarship and digital humanities, examine their key characteristics, present examples of notable projects, discuss the challenges and opportunities they present, and reflect on their potential impact on academia and society. Through this exploration, we aim to shed light on the dynamic and transformative nature of digital scholarship and digital humanities, highlighting their role in shaping the future of scholarship and knowledge production in the digital era.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The literature on digital scholarship and digital humanities is extensive, covering a broad range of topics related to these fields.

Some of the earliest works on digital scholarship and digital humanities date back to the 1990s, when the internet began to gain widespread adoption. For example, John Unsworth<sup>28</sup> explored the fundamental methods and tools used by scholars in the humanities, and how these could be supported and enhanced by digital technologies.

The "computational turn" in the digital humanities, as discussed by Berry (2011), marks a shift towards using computational methods and technologies for analysis and interpretation. Liu (2012) explores the intersection of digital humanities and cultural criticism, emphasizing the need to bridge the gap between digital and cultural scholarship. Rockwell and Sinclair (2012) introduce the concept of computer-assisted interpretation and thick mapping, demonstrating how digital tools enable new forms of analysis and interpretation.

Svensson (2016) examines the digital humanities as a form of digital culture, emphasizing the reciprocal relationship between digital technologies and humanities research. Presner, Shepard, and Kawano (2014) discuss hypercities and thick mapping as examples of digital tools that facilitate multi-layered analysis of cultural and historical data.

The collaborative nature of digital humanities projects is highlighted by Burdick et al. (2012), who emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary collaborations and the integration of technology with traditional humanities disciplines. Spiro (2012) explores the values and ethics within the digital humanities, emphasizing the need for critical reflection and responsible practices.

Nowviskie (2016) contextualizes the digital humanities within the Anthropocene, highlighting its potential for addressing environmental concerns and promoting sustainable research practices. Terras, Nyhan, and Vanhoutte (2013) provide a comprehensive collection of essays that offer diverse perspectives on defining digital humanities.

Since then, many academics have played a part in advancing and broadening the scope of digital scholarship and digital humanities. Specifically, the establishment of digital humanities as a separate field of study has resulted in a surge of research centered on the ways in which digital technologies and the humanities intersect. Some notable works in this area include Matthew K. Gold's **Error! Reference source not found.** edited volume "Debates in the Digital Humanities" (2012) and Tara McPherson's **Error! Reference source not found.** "Media Studies and the Digital Humanities" (2014).

In the last few years, there has been an increasing focus on the obstacles and possibilities confronting digital scholarship and

digital humanities. The report titled "Digital Scholarship in the Humanities: An Exploration of the Changing Research Ecosystem," which was released in 2019 by the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) and the Digital Library Federation (DLF)<sup>8</sup>, emphasized the importance of enhancing collaboration and providing support for digital scholarship and digital humanities projects.

Other works have focused on specific aspects of digital scholarship and digital humanities, such as data management, digital pedagogy, and the ethics of digital research. For example, Melissa Terras's **Error! Reference source not found.** "Digital Images for the Information Professional" (2008) explores the use of digital images in cultural heritage institutions, while Roopika Risam's **Error! Reference source not found.** "New Digital Worlds: Postcolonial Digital Humanities in Theory, Praxis, and Pedagogy" (2018) examines the intersection of digital technologies and postcolonial studies. Tweaktorials that are educational in nature should be taken into account as digital scholarship and provide a method for evaluation that committees responsible for promotion can utilize while appraising a tweaktorial created by an individual<sup>4</sup>.

The significant increase of publications in DH over last six years (2015-2020) is observed and USA, UK and Germany emerged as the major research contributor.

Overall, the literature on digital scholarship and digital humanities reflects the growing interest and importance of these fields, as well as the need for continued research and collaboration to address the challenges and opportunities they present.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of digital scholarship and digital humanities and their relationship with each

other. It is intended for scholars and researchers who are interested in exploring the use of digital technologies in advancing research and scholarship, as well as for educators and students who are interested in exploring new methods and techniques for studying human culture and society.

### Principles

Digital scholarship and digital humanities encompass a wide range of principles and practices that utilize digital tools and methodologies to conduct research, analyze data, and communicate knowledge in the humanities and social sciences. While the field is continuously evolving, here are some specific principles that are often associated with digital scholarship and digital humanities:

- **Interdisciplinary:** Digital scholarship and digital humanities encourage collaboration across disciplinary boundaries. Researchers from various fields, such as history, literature, sociology, and computer science, come together to explore research questions using digital methods and approaches. This interdisciplinary approach fosters new insights and perspectives.
- **Openness and Accessibility:** Digital scholarship emphasizes openness and accessibility. It encourages scholars to share their research data, methods, and findings openly, enabling others to verify, reproduce, and build upon their work. Open access publishing, open data, and open-source software are central to the ethos of digital humanities.
- **Data-Driven Research:** Digital scholarship involves the use of large-scale datasets and computational tools for analysis. Researchers utilize data mining, text analysis, network analysis,

and other computational techniques to extract patterns, uncover insights, and generate new knowledge. This data-driven approach allows for novel interpretations and discoveries.

- **Visualization and Representation:** Digital humanities employ visualizations, multimedia, and interactive technologies to enhance the presentation and communication of research findings. Visualization tools enable researchers to explore complex data visually, making patterns and relationships more comprehensible. Interactive platforms and websites engage audiences and encourage participation.
- **Collaboration and Community Engagement:** Digital scholarship thrives on collaboration and community engagement. Scholars often work together in teams, forming partnerships with libraries, museums, cultural institutions, and communities. Collaborative projects foster shared expertise, resource pooling, and collective problem-solving, amplifying the impact of research.
- **Long-Term Preservation and Sustainability:** Digital humanities emphasize the long-term preservation and sustainability of digital resources. Scholars strive to ensure that digital projects and datasets remain accessible and usable for future generations. They employ best practices for data management, metadata standards, and digital preservation strategies.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Digital scholarship raises important ethical considerations. Scholars must address issues such as privacy, consent,

representation, and power dynamics when working with digital sources, data, and communities. They should be conscious of bias, inclusivity, and the ethical implications of their methodologies and interpretations.

These principles form a foundation for the practice of digital scholarship and digital humanities, guiding researchers in their endeavors to explore and understand the human experience through the lens of digital technologies and methodologies.

### **Digital Scholarship**

Digital scholarship refers to the use of digital technologies and tools to enhance research, teaching, and learning in various academic and non-academic settings. It involves using digital resources to create, share, and analyze data and information in new and innovative ways.

Digital scholarship encompasses a wide range of activities, including digitization, data visualization, text mining, and social network analysis<sup>30</sup>. The goal of digital scholarship is to advance scholarship and research by utilizing the capabilities of digital technologies to improve efficiency, accessibility, and collaboration among scholars.

One example of digital scholarship is the digitization of historical documents and archives. By digitizing these materials, scholars can analyze and interpret them in new ways, such as using text mining to identify patterns and themes across large datasets. Another example is the use of data visualization tools to present complex data in an easily understandable format, allowing researchers to identify trends and patterns that may not be immediately apparent through traditional methods.

Digital scholarship has the potential to transform the way scholars conduct research and collaborate, ultimately advancing the field

of academia as a whole<sup>31</sup>. It can increase access to resources, facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration, and promote the creation of new knowledge through the use of digital tools and techniques.

### **History and development of digital scholarship**

The history of digital scholarship dates back to the 1940s, with the development of electronic computers, but it wasn't until the 1980s and 1990s that it started to gain momentum. Early projects included digitizing works of Thomas Aquinas and ancient Greek and Roman texts, paving the way for the use of digital technologies in the humanities and social sciences. In the early 2000s, digital scholarship expanded to include new methods and techniques, such as data mining and analysis, leading to the development of new fields of study like digital humanities. Today, digital scholarship continues to evolve with the development of new tools and technologies that enable innovative research and collaboration, transforming academia as a whole.

### **Characteristics of digital scholarship**

Digital scholarship has several characteristics that distinguish it from traditional scholarship. These characteristics include:

***Use of digital technologies:*** Digital scholarship utilizes digital technologies and tools to enhance research, teaching, and learning.

***Interdisciplinary:*** Digital scholarship often involves collaboration between scholars from different disciplines, such as computer science, information science, and humanities.

***Collaboration:*** Digital scholarship is often collaborative, with scholars working together to create, share, and analyze data and information.

***Openness:*** Digital scholarship emphasizes openness and sharing, with scholars making

their research and data available to others through open access platforms and repositories.

**Innovation:** Digital scholarship encourages innovation and the development of new tools and techniques for research, teaching, and learning.

**Data-driven:** Digital scholarship is often data-driven, with scholars using digital tools to analyze and interpret large datasets.

**Efficiency:** Digital scholarship improves the efficiency of research and teaching by enabling scholars to access and analyze large amounts of data quickly and easily.

**Accessibility:** Digital scholarship promotes accessibility by making research and data available to a wider audience, including those who may not have had access to traditional scholarly resources.

**Impact:** Digital scholarship has the potential to have a greater impact on society and culture by enabling scholars to conduct research that is more relevant and responsive to contemporary issues and challenges.

Overall, the characteristics of digital scholarship reflect the ways in which digital technologies have transformed the research, teaching, and learning landscape, enabling scholars to work collaboratively, access and analyze large amounts of data, and make their research and data available to a wider audience.

**Examples of digital scholarship projects**

Following are the examples of digital scholarship projects across various disciplines:

**Table 1: Various digital scholarship projects**

The Digital Public Library of America	An online library that allows users to access a vast collection of digital materials,
---------------------------------------	---

(DPLA)	such as photographs, maps, and documents. These digital objects are sourced from libraries, archives, and museums located throughout the United States.
The Hathi Trust Digital Library	An online storage facility that contains millions of books and various other materials gathered from libraries globally. It provides access to out-of-print and hard-to-find books that would otherwise be inaccessible to researchers.
The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy	An online encyclopedia that provides authoritative articles on a wide range of philosophical topics.
The Archaeology of the Americas Digital Library	A digital repository of archaeological data from North, Central, and South America. It provides access to primary data from archaeological excavations and surveys.
The Digital Atlas of Roman and Medieval Civilizations	An online resource that provides geographic and historical information about the Roman and medieval worlds.
The Mapping the Republic of Letters project	The Mapping the Republic of Letters project is a digital project that uses data visualization and mapping tools to analyze the correspondence networks of European intellectuals during the Enlightenment period.

<p>The Our Marathon</p>	<p>The Boston Bombing Digital Archive project: The Our Marathon project is a digital archive of stories, photographs, and videos related to the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013. The project serves as a resource for researchers and the general public to better understand the impact of the bombing on the city of Boston.</p>
-------------------------	--

These examples demonstrate the diverse range of digital scholarship projects that are currently being undertaken. They emphasize the utilization of digital tools to enable the retrieval of information and resources, to visualize and scrutinize data, and to generate innovative insights and comprehension.

Digital scholarship and digital humanities offer several merits and demerits, which are outlined below:

**Merits and Demerits**

1. **Increased Access:** Digital scholarship and digital humanities enhance access to resources and research findings. Digital platforms allow for the dissemination of scholarly work to a broader audience, breaking down traditional barriers of time, location, and cost. It promotes inclusivity and democratizes knowledge by reaching individuals who may not have access to physical libraries or resources.
2. **Collaboration and Interdisciplinarity:** Digital scholarship fosters collaboration and interdisciplinary research. It encourages scholars from various disciplines to work together, bringing

- diverse perspectives and expertise to address complex research questions. This collaboration often leads to innovative approaches and new insights.
3. **Data Analysis and Visualization:** Digital humanities enable the analysis of large datasets and complex information. Researchers can employ computational tools and methods for data mining, text analysis, visualization, and network analysis. These approaches facilitate new discoveries, patterns, and interpretations that may not be readily apparent through traditional methods.
  4. **Preservation and Conservation:** Digital scholarship facilitates the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. By digitizing and archiving materials, scholars can safeguard fragile and rare artifacts, manuscripts, and documents, ensuring their long-term accessibility and mitigating the risks of physical deterioration.
  5. **Innovative Presentation and Engagement:** Digital humanities provide innovative ways to present research findings. Multimedia elements, interactive visualizations, and immersive technologies engage audiences, enhancing comprehension and creating dynamic and interactive learning experiences. These digital tools enable scholars to communicate their work in engaging and accessible formats.

**Demerits**

1. **Digital Divide:** One of the significant demerits of digital scholarship is the digital divide. Unequal access to technology, high-speed internet, and digital resources can limit participation and hinder the potential impact of digital humanities initiatives.

Socioeconomic disparities, geographical constraints, and infrastructure limitations can exclude certain communities and individuals from fully engaging with digital scholarship.

2. **Technological Challenges:** Digital scholarship requires proficiency in digital tools, platforms, and methodologies. This can pose challenges for researchers who are less familiar with or lack access to the necessary technology and training. The learning curve associated with new technologies can also be time-consuming and may divert attention from the core research questions.
3. **Quality Control and Evaluation:** The proliferation of digital content can make quality control and evaluation challenging. With the ease of publishing and disseminating information online, the credibility and reliability of digital scholarship may vary. Ensuring rigorous peer review and maintaining scholarly standards in the digital realm can be a complex task.
4. **Sustainability and Preservation:** The rapid pace of technological advancements poses challenges for the long-term sustainability and preservation of digital scholarship. Formats and software become obsolete, requiring ongoing migration and maintenance efforts to ensure the accessibility and usability of digital resources over time. The potential loss of digital content due to technical failures, data loss, or changing platforms also presents a risk.
5. **Ethical Concerns:** Digital scholarship raises ethical concerns related to data privacy, consent, and representation. Researchers must navigate issues such as the use of personal data, protection of

participants, and the potential for algorithmic bias in data analysis. Ensuring ethical practices and addressing these concerns in digital scholarship requires careful consideration and transparency.

It is important to note that while these demerits exist, efforts are being made within the field of digital scholarship and digital humanities to address these challenges and foster inclusivity, sustainability, and ethical practices.

### **Benefits and limitations of digital scholarship**

Digital scholarship offers benefits such as access to vast amounts of information, collaboration, efficiency, innovation, interdisciplinarity, and openness. However, it also has limitations such as the requirement for access to technology, a learning curve, varying data quality, perpetuating existing inequalities and creating a digital divide, and the need for digital preservation. Awareness of these limitations can help researchers address them and continue to advance digital scholarship for meaningful research and knowledge.

### **Digital Humanities**

The phrase Digital Humanities was coined just a couple of decades back Schreibman *et al.*, 2004<sup>22</sup>. But it has gained significant attention among scholars in the humanities as well as professionals in library and information Science<sup>1,15</sup>. Digital Humanities (DH) is a field of study that uses digital tools and methods to analyze and interpret humanistic topics<sup>6,7</sup>. It is an interdisciplinary field that combines computer science, information science, and humanities disciplines such as literature, history, linguistics, and philosophy<sup>12</sup>. DH aims to apply computational methods to the study of human culture, history, and society in order to gain new insights and understanding. The Digital Humanities field is known for its robust



interdisciplinary nature and its intimate connection to computational linguistics and information science<sup>14,29</sup>. Publications in Digital Humanities are primarily interconnected by means of references to research in Computer Science, Linguistics, Psychology, and Pedagogical & Educational Research. (Gianmarco Spinaci, Giovanni Colavizza, Silvio Peroni,)<sup>10</sup>

**History and development**

DH has its roots in the field of humanities computing, which emerged in the 1940s and 1950s with the development of computers and computational tools. In the 1960s, the field began to expand with the development of text encoding standards, electronic publishing, and digital archives. The term "Digital Humanities" was coined in the 1990s to describe the use of digital tools and methods in humanities research.

**Characteristics**

Some of the key characteristics of DH include:

- Collaboration
- Digital tools and methods
- Access to data
- Interdisciplinary research
- Public engagement

**Examples of Digital Humanities Projects:**

Some examples of Digital Humanities projects include:

**Table 2:** Various Digital Humanities projects

The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA)	The DPLA allows users to access a vast collection of digital resources, such as books, photographs, and manuscripts, sourced from libraries, archives, and museums throughout the
--	---

	United States.
The Textual Communities project	The Textual Communities project is a digital archive of historical texts that enables researchers to explore the circulation of ideas and texts across different communities.
The Digital Thoreau project	The Digital Thoreau project uses digital tools to explore the writings of American author Henry David Thoreau.
The Viral Texts project	The Viral Texts project analyzes the spread of news and information in nineteenth-century American newspapers.
The Mapping the Republic of Letters project	The project uses data visualization tools to analyze the correspondence networks of European intellectuals during the Enlightenment period.

Overall, Digital Humanities offers a unique approach to the study of human culture, history, and society, and has the potential to generate new insights and understanding by applying digital tools and methods to humanities research.

**Benefits and limitations of digital humanities**

Digital humanities (DH) is an interdisciplinary field that offers benefits such as improved access to cultural artifacts and historical documents, preservation, collaboration, innovation, and engagement. However, DH also has limitations such as limited access to materials, technical expertise requirements,

biases in data, limitations of digital tools, and funding constraints. It is important for DH scholars to be aware of these limitations and challenges to ensure that DH projects have the desired impact.

### **The Intersection of Digital Scholarship and Digital Humanities**

Digital scholarship and digital humanities are two related but distinct fields that intersect in many ways. Here are some of the key intersections between digital scholarship and digital humanities:

- Digital tools and methods
- Data-driven research
- Interdisciplinary collaboration
- Open access
- Critical inquiry

Overall, the intersection of digital scholarship and digital humanities highlights the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation in using digital tools and methods to explore cultural and historical data.

### **Overview of the relationship**

Digital scholarship and digital humanities are related but distinct fields that intersect in many ways. Digital scholarship encompasses the use of digital tools and methods to enhance and transform scholarship across disciplines, while digital humanities focuses specifically on the application of digital tools and methods to explore cultural and historical data. Despite these differences, both fields rely on digital tools and methods to enhance scholarship, promote interdisciplinary collaboration, and open access to research and data. In practice, scholars in both fields often work together on projects that involve the use of digital tools and methods to explore cultural and historical data, highlighting the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration and innovation.

### **Examples of projects that combine digital scholarship and digital humanities**

The Digital Public Library of America, the Shelley-Godwin Archive, the Digital Atlas of Roman and Medieval Civilization, the Orlando Project, and the Stanford Literary Lab are examples of projects that combine digital scholarship and digital humanities. These projects involve collaboration between scholars from different disciplines and use digital tools and methods to enhance scholarship, analyze and interpret cultural and historical data, and promote open access to research and data.

### **Benefits and limitations of combining digital scholarship and digital humanities**

Combining digital scholarship and digital humanities has benefits such as interdisciplinary collaboration, innovation, accessibility, preservation, and open access. However, it also has limitations such as requiring technical expertise, funding constraints, potential biases, limitations of digital tools, and restricted access to certain materials. It is important for scholars to be aware of these limitations and work to mitigate them in order to fully realize the potential of digital scholarship and digital humanities.

### **Challenges and Opportunities in Digital Scholarship and Digital Humanities**

There are many challenges and opportunities in digital scholarship and digital humanities. Here are a few:

#### **Challenges**

Digital scholarship and digital humanities face several challenges, including the digital divide, technical expertise, sustainability, access to technology, intellectual property & copyright issues, preservation & archiving, and diversity & inclusivity. Access to digital tools and resources can create barriers to collaboration and hinder innovative projects. Technical

expertise in programming, data analysis, and digital design is often required, which limits scholars' ability to engage in these fields. Scholars need to be aware of these challenges and work towards addressing them in their projects to realize the full potential of digital scholarship and digital humanities. Moreover, digital scholarship and digital humanities projects require ongoing maintenance and funding to ensure long-term accessibility and functionality, which can be challenging to sustain over time. By promoting access, technical expertise, sustainability, intellectual property rights, preservation, and inclusivity, these fields can enhance and transform scholarship across disciplines.

### **Opportunities**

Digital scholarship and digital humanities promote interdisciplinary collaboration, open access to research and data, innovation, creativity, public engagement, data-driven research, and addressing issues of social justice and equity.. They provide opportunities for scholars to explore new research questions and approaches and engage with audiences in new and innovative ways. However, addressing challenges such as access to technology, technical expertise, and sustainability will be crucial for realizing their full potential. These opportunities can help enhance and transform scholarship across disciplines and promote greater engagement and impact for scholars and broader public audiences.

### **Potential impact of digital scholarship and digital humanities on academia and society**

Digital scholarship and digital humanities can have a significant impact on academia and society. They can enhance scholarship by providing new tools and methods for data analysis, visualization, and dissemination. They can increase access to knowledge by promoting open access and digital publishing. They can

promote public engagement with scholarship and the humanities and foster innovation and creativity. Furthermore, they can help to address social justice issues by exploring underrepresented narratives and communities, engaging in critical analysis of power dynamics and social structures, and promoting diverse and inclusive perspectives. Overall, digital scholarship and digital humanities represent an important and growing area of scholarship and inquiry with implications for a wide range of disciplines and communities.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, digital scholarship and digital humanities represent important and growing fields of inquiry with the potential to transform scholarship, increase access to knowledge, and promote public engagement with the humanities. Both fields share a common focus on the use of digital tools and methods to enhance and transform scholarship, but they also have distinct characteristics, goals, and approaches.

Digital scholarship emphasizes the use of digital tools and methods to enhance traditional scholarship across disciplines, while digital humanities focuses on the use of digital tools and methods to explore and engage with the humanities. The intersection of these fields provides exciting opportunities for collaboration, innovation, and creativity, as well as for addressing social justice issues and promoting diverse and inclusive perspectives.

Despite the many opportunities offered by digital scholarship and digital humanities, these fields also face significant challenges, such as the need for funding and support for digital projects, concerns over data privacy and security, and issues related to digital literacy and access. However, by addressing these challenges and seizing on the opportunities offered by these fields, scholars and institutions

can help to advance scholarship and promote broader public engagement with the humanities.

In the years to come, it is likely that digital scholarship and digital humanities will continue to play an increasingly important role in scholarship and society, providing new tools and methods for generating and disseminating knowledge, and promoting engagement, innovation, and social justice.

### REFERENCES

1. Basak, M., & Roy, S. B. (2023). Mapping the Literature on Digital Humanities. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 42(6), 354-363. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.42.6.18271>
2. Berry, D. M. (2011). The computational turn: Thinking about the digital humanities. *Culture Machine*, 12, 1-22.
3. Berry, D. M., & Fagerjord, A. (Eds.). (2017). *Digital Humanities: Knowledge and Critique in a Digital Age*. Polity Press.
4. Breu, A. C., & Cooper, A. Z. (2022). Tweetorials: Digital scholarship deserving of inclusion in promotion portfolios. *Medical Teacher*, 44(4), 450-452.
5. Burdick, A., Drucker, J., Lunenfeld, P., Presner, T., & Schnapp, J. (2012). *Digital Humanities*. MIT Press.
6. Chansanam, W., Ahmad, A. R., & Li, C. (2022). Contemporary and future research of digital humanities: a scientometric analysis. *Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics*, 11(2), 1143-1156.
7. Cocq, C. (2022). Revisiting the digital humanities through the lens of Indigenous studies—or how to question the cultural blindness of our technologies and practices. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 73(2), 333-344.
8. Council on Library and Information Resources, & Digital Library Federation. (2019). *Digital scholarship in the humanities: An exploration of the changing research ecosystem*. Retrieved from <https://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub180/>
9. Fiormonte, D., Chaudhuri, S., & Ricaurte, P. (Eds.). (2022). *Global debates in the digital humanities*. U of Minnesota Press.
10. Gianmarco Spinaci, Giovanni Colavizza, Silvio Peroni, A map of Digital Humanities research across bibliographic data sources, *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities*, Volume 37, Issue 4, December 2022, Pages 1254–1268, <https://doi.org/10.1093/llc/fqac016>
11. Gold, M. K. (Ed.). (2012). *Debates in the digital humanities*. University of Minnesota Press.
12. Joo, S., Hootman, J., & Katsurai, M. (2022). Exploring the digital humanities research agenda: a text mining approach. *Journal of Documentation*, 78(4), 853-870.
13. Liu, A. (2012). Where is cultural criticism in the digital humanities? In Gold, M. K. (Ed.), *Debates in the digital humanities* (pp. 490-509). University of Minnesota Press.
14. Luhmann, J., & Burghardt, M. (2022). Digital humanities—A discipline in its own right? An analysis of the role and position of digital humanities in the academic landscape. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 73(2), 148-171.
15. Ma, R., & Li, K. (2022). Digital humanities as a cross-disciplinary battleground: an examination of inscriptions in journal publications. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 73(2), 172-187.
16. McPherson, T. (2014). Media studies and the digital humanities. In J. Schreibman, R. Siemens, & J. Unsworth (Eds.), *A new companion to digital humanities* (pp. 98-112). Wiley-Blackwell

17. Nowviskie, B. (2016). Digital humanities in the anthropocene. In Berry, D. M., Fagerjord, A., & Wray, T. (Eds.), *Digital Humanities: Knowledge and Critique in a Digital Age* (pp. 60-81). Polity Press.
18. Ocran, T. K., & Afful-Arthur, P. (2022). The role of digital scholarship in academic libraries, the case of university of cape coast: opportunities and challenges. *Library Hi Tech*, 40(6), 1642-1657.
19. Presner, T., Shepard, D., & Kawano, Y. (Eds.). (2014). *Hypercities: Thick Mapping in the Digital Humanities*. Harvard University Press.
20. Risam, R. (2018). *New digital worlds: Postcolonial digital humanities in theory, praxis, and pedagogy*. Northwestern University Press.
21. Rockwell, G., & Sinclair, S. (Eds.). (2012). *Hermeneutica: Computer-Assisted Interpretation in the Humanities*. MIT Press.
22. Schreibman S., Siemens R., Unsworth J. (2004). *A Companion to Digital Humanities*. Oxford: Blackwell.
23. Spinaci, G., Colavizza, G., & Peroni, S. (2022). A map of Digital Humanities research across bibliographic data sources. *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities*, 37(4), 1254-1268.
24. Spiro, L. (2012). "This is why we fight": Defining the values of the digital humanities. In Gold, M. K. (Ed.), *Debates in the digital humanities* (pp. 16-35). University of Minnesota Press.
25. Svensson, P. (2016). The digital humanities as digital culture. In Berry, D. M., Fagerjord, A., & Wray, T. (Eds.), *Digital Humanities: Knowledge and Critique in a Digital Age* (pp. 27-45). Polity Press.
26. Terras, M. (2008). *Digital images for the information professional*. Ashgate.
27. Terras, M., Nyhan, J., & Vanhoutte, E. (Eds.). (2013). *Defining Digital Humanities: A Reader*. Ashgate Publishing.
28. Unsworth, J. (2000, May). Scholarly primitives: What methods do humanities researchers have in common, and how might our tools reflect this. In *Symposium on Humanities Computing: Formal Methods, Experimental Practice*. King's College, London (Vol. 13, pp. 5-00).
29. Van der Walt, A., Steyn, J., Trusler, A., & Van Zaanen, M. (2023). Challenges and Opportunities of Digital Humanities Training in South Africa: Moving Beyond the Silos. In *Digital Humanities Workshops* (pp. 56-66). Routledge.
30. Weller, M. (2011). *The digital scholar: How technology is transforming scholarly practice*. Bloomsbury Academic.
31. Wiggins, B., Hennesy, C., Vetruba, B., Logsdon, A., & Janisch, E. (2022). Digital Scholarship Programs in Practice. *College & Research Libraries*, 83(4), 568.

