Role of Digital Library System of College Libraries Management Systems

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Abstract – Today's college and universities libraries face various challenges and new opportunities. Now all the educational institutes' college campus transfers in to information age, the mission work and role of libraries being redefined. Providing and presets all accurate, relevant, engaging, updated and comprehensive information material successfully to end-user done only by advanced technology and trained library staff . In the future users should expect timely access to quality information. Quality information and timely access means the libraries facilities provides expected information, documents or any information to the user in needing time, so library user become happy and satisfied. Teachers, students, and researchers are the real user of library services.

Key Words – Educational, Library, Teachers, School, Digital Technology, E-Resources

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INTRODUCTION

The Digital Library has various implications with specific individuals & affiliations. The Digital Library that contain a collection of digital documents, databases, video games & learning materials available to children through a laptop. Collections that can be viewed over the Internet, such as GIS and CAD details, satellite symbolism, video exhibits, This can include a digital library for a space scientist. For the owner of a company, the digital library offers a collection of information about the application, such as massive market deals, stocks and offers, expenditure statistics, and so on. It is in basic words. Digital Library is a collection of digitalized material, designed for the gathering of people or a network, this helps clients to have the strength they don't have with conventional libraries. Words are utilized for interactive library use in a number of ways, such as insinuating indirectly linked activities such as sight and hearing index, knowledge processing, knowledge collection, information extraction, online software shops, computer archive, mobile archive, picture files, digital backup, digital text, eBooks, publisher repositories, e-journals, etc.

Digital libraries were characterized to speak to two lines of considerations individual focuses on access & recovery of digital substance, in which consequence from crafted by PC researchers, engineers, investigators, and so on. The subsequent line centers around the collection, affiliation and administration parts of digital libraries that is viewed as the commitment of library & information experts rehearsing by land level.

Stanford Digital Library explore bunch characterized digital libraries "suchas planned gathering of administrations, that depend on collections of materials, such of that never be legitimately under the influence of the affiliation giving an assistance in which they assume a role.

As indicated by E.A. (Fox, 2015) the digital library might be characterized as the "better approach for completing the elements of libraries including new types of data assets, new ways to deal with characterization and listing, serious utilization of electronic frameworks and systems and sensational moves in scholarly, authoritative and electronic practices". The 1994 IEEE GALA Workshop on Intelligence Access to Online Digital Libraries gave an exhaustive meaning of a digital library that states "A digital library is an array of digital registering, stockpiling and interchanges hardware together with the substance and programming expected to replicate, imitate, and broaden the administrations gave by ordinary libraries dependent on paper and other material methods for gathering, classifying, finding, and dispersing data. A full help digital library must achieve every single fundamental assistance of customary libraries and furthermore misuse the outstanding points of interest of digital stockpiling, looking, and correspondence".

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Bergman (2014) distinguishes two unmistakable faculties that "digital library" has also been utilized. The innovative description expressing to "digital libraries are a lot of electronic assets and related specialized capacities for making, looking and utilizing data" (p. 234), is differentiated by the social view expressing that "digital libraries are developed, gathered and composed, by (and for) a network of clients, and their utilitarian abilities bolster the data needs and employments of that network" (p. 234). In 1999, Oppenheim & Smithson (Oppenheim and Smithson, 1999) characterized digital library as "a data administration wherein all the data assets are accessible in PC process capable structure and the elements of securing, stockpiling, safeguarding, recovery, access and show are brought out using digital innovations".

As per the Digital Library Federation, "Digital Libraries are associations that give the assets, including the specific staff, to choose, structure, offer scholarly access to, decipher, disseminate, protect the uprightness of, and guarantee the diligence after some time of collections of digital works with the goal that they are promptly and monetarily accessible for use by a characterized network or set of networks".

DIGITAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

Library Management Network Hub for safe listing including online group lists, distribution control, serial control, management records, interlibrary loans, etc. Initially, machines were deemed not to be powerful enough to provide services. Today, online free lists have enhanced their search facilities to include a vast number of features originally exclusively found in the information provided by bibliographic repositories. Previously, knowledge processing systems offered links to information contained in online papers and other records.

Data processing systems cover record control, web directory services, electronic database services, the Website and CD-ROM. Present recognition programs and written indexes are some forms of unique purpose information retrieval systems. In certain structures, records can be held in a microfiche or print format, where even the index is in electronic form.5 The Website, the Site of telephone networks, offers links to a variety of machines or servers. Search engines enable the extraction of this unknown and large knowledge storage. Any of the machines or servers are web search systems that have links to identified and reviewed datasets. The directory that is not accessible on the internet network can be bought on a CD-ROM. Associations and libraries, in particular, can want to network such CD-ROMS. The CD-ROM is equipped with a search or knowledge retrieval feature such that it is easy to find relevant details inside the archive.

1. Internet - The Web is the largest open network, & this couldn't have been accomplished without a set of open framework principles that are already well developed & generally embraced. It's a forum where several devices can interact with each other. It is also a cheap contact platform for many countries. Open system is an excellent avenue through which organizations can communicate with their customers.

2. Information Producers - The time is coming when the importance of information producers will be highly appreciated. Individuals, organizations and society, their competitiveness and efficiency of information processing and knowledge creation capabilities increasingly rely on. Effectively in an environment of rapidly changing data mangers to make changes to the systems that need to be able to.

3. Market Places - Technical, social & political forces in the information environment are important. These factors across national and international borders and arguably the most important is access to information. Also all these are associated social and political ramifications of the market there.

4. Information Society - An information system in society has changed. All of the electronic communication where the view of the virtual community, and processes such as where it all work, real person-toperson contact telephone education and teleconferencing or videoconferencing substitute, a man must have a significant effect on their answer to the need to interact with one another . Meeting other people, holding meetings and conferences such as the century-old system is likely to be replaced in the near future. Most of us recognize that this new era will emerge overnight will be a relief. At pr esent, data and information systems and the associated impact on our society and their communication gradually accept that we are growing.

5. Global Economy -Improved telecommunications allow people to form their own countries irrespective of geographical location. This supports the formation of groups of people with similar interests, policies or objectives. The society world over is being treated as one global village. In the process of globalization a global economy is likely to emerge. Because of telecommunication and information technology a large number of professionals in this field all the world

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over have availed a new economy so far unheard of.

6.   Employment Avenues- In the beginning of the information era, throughout the world, it was considered that automation would eliminate the clerical staff or would decrease it to the minimum. It was presumed that information technology would lead to unemployment. Of course, it has happened to some extent. There is now a change and we see a global competition. New avenues of automation have opened but the value is only for those who are skilful in their work.

7.   Copyright Issues- The text, data, or multimedia, spending time, effort and money to be made on whether the information. A manufacturer wants to recoup their investment. Actually, the security of online records of sufficient copyright is challenging to implement. With originality of copyright in the digital documents that need to be looked at in two important aspects that will. Audio and video content over time to see the Internet access in the footnotes of the present can be used by researchers to accept.

8.   Data Protection and Security-Financial transactions, and commercially sensitive information, including national security, some information needs to be kept secure. Besides, we all rightly be stored in multiple databases that may be sensitive information about us. Moreover, for personal protection, the security of individual statistics is required.

9.   The Market Standards - The standard advanced or leading firms or organizations, or is made by advanced countries and they are supposed to be followed by others. Any new technology to lay down standards for the main player, and as a result, the same network may have problems or interpersonal communication.

E-LEARNING

A digital library of all the latest books in digital form, with the latest knowledge of elearning will be available. Changes in the education technology is very fast. These days elearning and digital library, a popular and much sought after by students will be in the not distant. However, some institutions and universities have begun to work in this direction and now is leading the effort by helping others. Telecommunications and information technology education for centuries, popular with the rapid development in the traditional system, is undergoing rapid change. Computer and Internet technology has completely revolutionized the education system. The world today has an impact on all aspects of life, stressing education, are engrossed by the web revolution. India is no exception. Learning 'Learner-centric' education system 'for teacher-centric' will shift its focus from. E-learning and correspondence courses offered by open universities, distance education programs grew. Traditionally, libraries have been threatened by web technology. India, still a popular print media and other media's role as audio, video, radio, television, multimedia, etc. are still only support. Using other media to learn to learn, a place and time to match. The availability of information on the Internet has proven to be a boon for developing countries. Micro or Macro information about each topic is available on the Internet. Because of the Internet, e-education in Indian educational institutions in Third World countries, it is possible to use the Internet for teaching.7 are under great pressure. E-Learning System for Quality Education, can empower both students and teachers. Source of knowledge for the nation, and, in any module easily anywhere, anyone can share. Eeducation is a good face to face education for the students is to provide excellent education support. Such effective education, not improved, reducing the time, cost effectiveness and flexibility can be considered as e-education purposes.

LIBRARIES OF NCR

Many NCR libraries & knowledge centers have begun to utilize digital technology systems to manage their collections, housekeeping, storage preparation, & distribution of information to end users. Automation & networking of several NCR colleges, regional higher learning organizations, has been undertaken by regional knowledge & library network entities, INFLIBNET, DELNET, NICET. There are 60 percent of NCR libraries from which all four NCR Essential Science & Technology Libraries are fitted with at least completely automated / computerized ICT gadgets. Getting completely automated / computerized library housekeeping & library facilities for end-users; campus wide network, well linked to the internet through VSAT, lease line, radio frequency or broadband dial-up, or even providing links to multimedia or e-resources such as e-journal, on-line website, CD-ROM databases & electronic bibliographical services offered by the library & university.

IMPACT OF DIGITAL LIBRARY SYSTEM TRADITIONAL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The trends in the calling and its effect have been talked about by the various researchers since numerous years,. The traditional data access and the board roles played by the data callings are growing, especially in the plan and improvement of new data items and administrations and use

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apparatuses to help data chasing and choice, examination and amalgamation of data content in the interest of clients, and client guidance. The developing acknowledgment of organizations as learning associations, rehash of government offices, new bearings for training in colleges, universities, and schools, guarantee new open doors for data authorities strengthen and extend their help of correspondence and learning process in associations and networks.

Traditional period of production began with keeping up data composed and protected on stones, fabrics and metal dividers and kept up and abused data to society. The improvement of libraries is basic for the advancement of the human advancement. From the old Gurukul system where learning was given to the understudies orally by the instructors/masters was the improvement of data recording in type of data sources utilized.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Alwaramal, R. (2008) researched the use of multimedia capital by the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Kalasalingam. The study showed that the majority of engineering faculty members use online publications, full-text papers as the main source of knowledge for their teaching and analysis. The research also showed a lack of knowledge among faculty members of the e-mail warning program. These also addressed the interpretation of software file requirements such as PDF and HTML.

Isfandyari Moghadam, A. (2009) the findings of the automated repositories are viewed as deciding information centers. Libraries, particularly their administrators, are talking about how the development of digital libraries can be successfully handled. The DLs contained catalogers, indexers and hyperlink data.

Dhanavendan, S. Et al. (2009) researched the usage of multimedia capital by the Faculty of Engineering. The research concluded that the staff utilizes multimedia means to gain general information and that students utilize it for correspondence purposes. Respondents shared the adequacy of digital content knowledge with 50 per cent of the technical services they were pleased with.

Dhiman, A. (2010) delineated the changing role and professional responsibility of librarians and in the modern libraries. He stressed that multiple accesses which were the advantages over print versions of Electronic resources. This to important in professional training in the management of digital and electronic resources. As in Electronic environment, the accessibility to materials is simple where the library and Library professional have to be empowered with information technology skills. The issues related to license agreements, mode of payment, utilization of statistics, managerial skills and issues related to consortia, information technology skills, Preservation aspects like technological, and staff training etc., were analyzed. The importance activities of various consortia and their advantages. Open access resources are also discussed.

Das, S. (2010) carried out a detailed study on the availability of electronic resources in the degree college libraries of Purulia of West Bengal. They analyzed for acquisition and promoting electronic resources attributes like reliability, portability, availability, and security with respect to electronic resources management. Three-step strategy for acquisition of electronic resources suggested is a subscription to free electronic resources that are available free electronic books, journals and free databases. Association with an existing library consortium and the role and objectives of UGC-INFONET digital library, selection of electronic resources such as relevance quality, format, duplication, cost effectiveness and training for staff and users were discussed.

Detlor, B, guy. (2010) studied knowledge control, questions regarding how knowledge was collected, produced, processed, structured and transmitted, and also studied secure and productive access to, and distribution of information used by individuals and organisations.

Behera, J. Singh, S. (2011) identified in depth the challenges of expanding the selection of Indian libraries in the digital era. The creation of institutional libraries at the institutional and national level has been examined. The need for library and human resource growth to handle such institutional collections has been addressed. The definition of digital libraries and their roles have been well developed.

Rosary Vasanth Kumar, P.J. (2012) based on the study of data related to the modern era. He dissected the role of libraries and online services in a public environment. With the emergence of modern digital formats and dissemination of data, traditional libraries are becoming redundant. Electromagnetic & RFID technologies are seen in the computerization process and library management.

Thanuskodi,S (2012) discussed the structure of library consortiums and their effect on the Electronic Library Consortium. It has been observed that 94.40 per cent of the research personnel know about the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, while just 86.99 per cent of the sociology workers know about the usability of the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium. The analysis also showed that 75.35 per cent of the dominant respondents used UGC-INFONET tools to ask about their job.

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Dhanavandan, S. & M Tamizhchelvan, M. (2012) The Analysis of E-Resources in the Academic Libraries of Tamil Nadu was observed. He found out that e-services are tools through which knowledge is processed electronically and can be accessed by electronic structures and the network environment. E-resources have handled a number of various file formats. Immediate exposure is available within a fraction of a second in e-resources. This research paper discusses the quality and mode of access to the Eresources facility at the engineering institutions in Tamilnadu.

Das, P & Mohapatr, R. K. (2012) defined E-Resources and Services Collection Management. This was also addressed that Digital Resources had introduced significant improvements in the libraries. The four essential requirements for the procurement of electronic services were consistency, importance, technological aspects and expense. It is often stressed that the implementation of emerging technologies for the preservation of electronic information is a problem for potential libraries. This research discusses the creation and management of e-collections in engineering college libraries in and around Bhubaneswar Town.

With Mittal, P. & Bala, M. (2013) established the concepts for the collection of e-resources in digital libraries. He says Online services are accessible on the Web, and is like a storehouse of data and knowledge on numerous subjects and topics. Compared to them, these tools were the only choice open to students and academic scholars. Choosing e-resources that might be the strongest according to our criteria. The collection of e-resources may be challenging but also useful for students and academic scholars.

Bala, M & Mittal, P. (2013, March) reflects on the various forms of e-resources used by research scholars. The study paper illustrates the various categories of e-Resources accessible including a short overview of the several kinds of e-Resources available on the internet that are really helpful for academic scholars. The main objective of this paper is to educate students, particularly research scholars, of the available e-Resources. In order to be able to utilize these e-Resources for data collection in their analysis work.

Chauhan, K. (2013) published the Free Access E-Journals of Knowledge Research. He found out that E-Journals are vital developments everywhere and have played a major role in the Public Library. Lots of free access e-newspapers are published on their own websites. Which is important for the study of the effectiveness of such E-Journals. The present research was conducted to determine the existing status of the open access e-journals in knowledge science. This research analyzes the services and characteristics of the Free Access Publications of Knowledge Science online.

Vijay Kumar, V.& Rama Mohan Rao, P. (2014) spoke about the creation of digital libraries and modern experiments, the software used in digitalisation. We also concentrated on building digital libraries in a number of areas, such as research, well-being, education, development of society, government, etc. The software sets of the Virtual Library are available to the public at this period. The creation and sharing of information through the digital library collections. They integrate digitization into the plans and policies of any institution to maximize its effectiveness.

Tochukwu, C. et al. (2015) Their work based on a web-based automated library management program. He illustrated the problems relating to the development of the digital library, in particular its challenge in processing, handling a vast number of documents and accessing them by consumers. The Automated Library Management System (DLMS) was a web-based program that supports the quantity of automated material and allows it accessible to the world in parallel.

Neelam Sharma, N. (2012) highlighted the latest modernization and digitization programs in university libraries & complexities of efficient knowledge distribution. He addressed the translation of in-house library resources into an online format that contributed to the development of a digital library. The report focused mostly on the modernization of libraries, the development and application of digitization strategies, the institutionalization of automated library resources, the personnel preparation system and the introduction of consumer education / automated literacy programmes.

Ruchi Srivastava, R. (2014) revealed the Virtual Library of Open Source Software, He emphasized the Open Source Software (OSS) is a source code program that is approved for use or alteration by consumers or other developers. Typically, this project operates as a group partnership and is publicly accessible.

Das, A.K. (2015, July) based on Open Sources for Electronic Library Applications. He found out that Open Source Software and Accessibility can be quickly changed to be user-friendly. Open source open library software does not entail significant investment and allows it possible for libraries to have more influence of their operating climate. This paper addresses the assessment, accessibility and usefulness of open source public library applications such as Greenstone, DSpace and EPrint.

CONCLUSION

Digital technologies and the usage of the Internet also transformed the nature of digital and correspondence. The library is a wonderful location that has done a lot of purpose that dream, because

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the libraries pull together both human beings and registered information. Human beings and all these aspects have also been an essential and indispensable part of the libraries since the bibliotheques of the ages used established techniques and devices for human usage only. Libraries and their registered expertise are really important to us. In these modern days, users are interested in managing various and very necessary complex e-formats containing details. New electronics and emerging technologies draws more people and therefore allows them more reliant on technologies, but for pace and accuracy everybody wants the technology.

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