Issues and Challenges of Updated Library Facilities in Digital Era

Dr. Sarangapani
H.O.D, Library Information & Science, Bharatiar
Unimaversity Coimbotore, Tamilnadu,
India

Dr. Dharmasa
Program Leader, Electrical Engineering & IEEEM-
U.S.A- IEEE Awardee- Professor, Caledonian College
of Engineering, MUSCAT

Abstract: Libraries will need to enhance and upgrade nowadays since the world steps into the Digital systems. The major issue is that of the technical architecture that underlies any library which encompass both electronic and paper materials. In fact, Digital Libraries are also the digital face of traditional libraries that include both digital collections and traditional fixed media collections. It will also include digital materials that exist outside the physical and administrative bounds of anyone. It includes all the process and services that are taken to the backbone and nervous systems of Libraries. This paper identifies various additional jobs of professional librarians those are well versed with science and technology applications. The government policy based challenge and need Library facilities in Digital Era are presented. The copyright issue plays an important role as well as the challenges are the complying with the copyright and intellectual property of right issues. Also the executive summary of impact of on Library Information Centre role on country population enrolled under digitization process through aadhar card.

Key words: High speed Network, Digital resources, numerical data sets, Electronic Journal, Digital Achieves. Copyrights.

I. INTRODUCTION

The upcoming technologies challenge the traditional process of teaching-learning and industry academy interaction, government are policies are embedded in the system. These technologies have brought about electronic learning (e-learning), which leads to green energy. Digital or e-learning is the term used to describe teaching and learning resources such as an engineering software tool box of MATLAB[1] an advanced form of distance education. Open and Distance Learning Trends, Policy and Strategy are considered for non-formal education like health campaigns and literacy campaigns by the UNESCO [2]. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and its use have enabled the learners, students, research educators acquire and deliver information and knowledge. Library as a information processing, storage services trends for on-line journal, proceeding, and database including full text electronic resources through connection to both local and global networks. Like an interactive e-learning example can be seen for children in [3].

The emerging concepts, technology and strategies are to enhance the library information service delivery to numerous users, e-learners and widely distance patrons all over the world (David, 2008). The advent of ICTs has completely transformed libraries and information centres. They have emerged as early adopters of new technologies and act as service points for access to digital libraries. Digital libraries are considered as organized collection of knowledge, stored in digital or electronic interface technologies. This shows clearly that in an era of global information and knowledge sharing, the technology to create, manage and use information is of strategic importance to teaching and learning, most especially the library. The library as an information provider should be equipped with the state of the art technologies and provide such opportunity where users can log in and access library materials anywhere in the world without being converged within the four walls of the library. The growth in e-learning in which education is delivered and supported through computer networks such as the internet, has posed new challenges for library service. E-learners and traditional learners now have access to a universe of digital information. New information and communication technologies, as well as new educational models, require librarians to re-evaluate the way they develop, managed and deliver resources and services. However, no matter the efforts made by libraries and librarians in enhancing e-learning, there are always challenges. Typically, libraries are left out of the decision making and implementation process of learning. This means that libraries have the challenges of developing their services in new learning environment using a technology outside their control. This paper therefore, examines the challenges that digital libraries face in delivering core services to e-learners. The focus of this paper is Federal Colleges of Education in Nigeria.
Out of the largest issues are in creating libraries to the digital collections. The following are the details:

1. Digitisation: Converting paper and other media in existing collections to digital form.
2. Acquisition of original digital works created by publishers and scholars. Examples items would be electronic books, journals and datasets.
3. Access to external materials nothing in house by providing pointers to websites. Other Library collections or publishers, servers. If the third method may not exactly constitute part of a local collections, it is still a method of increasing the materials available to local users.

Challenges part can to specify the materials to be processed by a given institution be identified?

Who collects and / digitizes selected portions of it and adding new digital works to it. A library must have a technical architecture up to the task of support a digital collection skill of staff. Institution whose staff don’t have the necessary skills can’t play a major role on a national scheme. Library in the process of collection must ensure it is preserved and available in perpetuity.

Challenges:(Eg) If the only copies of digital works reside on a particular publisher’s server then, what happens if the publisher goes bankrupt, or if the market value of a particular work approaches Zero? Like that plenty challenges are there. In this article, analysis will be taken care of that.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

It aims to discover perception of University Librarians regarding the needed competence for the collection managers in the emerging digital paradigm. The mixed method approach was followed using questionnaire and interviews to collect data. The interpretation and comments of the interviewees have also been reported to strengthen the arguments. It emphasizes the large no of libraries keep some sort of electronic publications, mainly formal publications on CD-ROMS and online, the users quite different from one Library to another. This paper makes an inquiry into the current status of formal electronic publications, including e-books, e-journals. At the two major library groups, public and university libraries gaps are found between literature analysis and interviews.

III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To review the problems faced by the librarians in new digital era is the main issue.
To identify the major challenges for librarians to work smoothly in cyber environment.
To furnish recommendation to overcome the problems and tackle the challenges.
To alert the global alert of digitization in e-commerce

IV. METHODOLOGY TOWARDS PROGRESS OF DIGITIZATION

This study is based on the interviews which are conducted in the international conferences with librarians and scholars from developing countries like India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Malaysia, Nepal and Pakistan. Specifically large populated country entered into digital based taxation. This knowledge need to students has update. For that, specila resource and knowledge centre required in the library. With the purpose to explore their perception opinions and observation regarding the problems and challenges confirmed by the librarians due to changing information landscape available material on the internet was also to explore.

In Bangladesh, many institutions either have no library or inadequate collection of text books. Professionals skill status was also found very low, low pay scale and limited opportunity for promotion.

In Sri Lanka, Developments are quite good. In Nepal, there is lack of awareness and inadequate librarians.

In Malaysia, no traditional skills, need to change the syllabus of medical Library.

In India, Various challenges are noted: Librarians should be ready to participate in the process of generating and distributing information and knowledge. lack of library facilities, role in promoting LIS education by creating more opportunities and removing disparity in payscales among library professionals, lack of admission policy and main thing is inadequate funds.

Results: Studies conducted to investigate the problems/challenges.

New tools of Information Technology have absolutely changed the role of responsibility of Librarians shortage of computers, lack of computer skills among the professionals. More funds to be needed Librarians must follow the intellectual freedom principle and they have a moral responsibility to the patrons.

The challenges are the factors militating against the colleges from rendering effectively the expected roles of digital libraries for e-learning. These solutions if applied in the digital libraries will enhance servicedelivery for e-learning and they include the following:

1. Libraries should be actively involved in implementation process of e-learning possible collaboration respective
related and relevant institutions.

2. Academic librarians should embark on the creation of computer based information system connected to internet convert to mobile based education system.

3. Librarians should apply their skills on big-data creation developing and targeting learning objects.

4. Alternative permission need be sought for to enhance effective access to global information resources.

5. A major part of the library intervention sent to libraries by Tertiary Education Trust Fund must be utilized in building up resources for the digital libraries.

6. Academic libraries set of colleges or universities should include library digitization into their policies and plans for effective sharing of both global and local resources and this enhances e-learning.

7. There must be re-orientation and creative of new library jobs such: a) Technical Data Provider for graduate students support b) College resource supporter i.e. link between two more professors, students, non-teaching staff c) Online library app-update and IT supporter[ Such thing will be more effective in rural sector] d] Recycle expert on hard copies such as book

V. DIGITAL INFORMATIONS DISCUSSIONS

The trends and issues in preparing new Digital Era in Library and Information Science professionals. It is essential for this field. Libraries a vision towards information and knowledge such society globalisation of information, integrated and widespread of I.C.T applications, growth of Electronic and internet resources. In this New Era, Libraries will become a guardian of digital information and digital library with newly acquired skills play a meaningful and leading role in the network information society of the millennium. It is necessary to find out the way to make digital to keep up the information in a big level.

VI. DIRECT DIGITAL INFORMATION APPLICATIONS: GENERAL AND LIBRARY

India Union budget on march 2017, was declared by Government of India, both goods and service taxes (GST), Demonization (near to paper less economy) and internationally (Brexit, US elections, Proposed changes, etc). Some of these global developments have direct on technology and e-commerce sector in India as for the information available in India was not on digital. Policy announcements such as: BHIM app, and Aadhaar Pay app are aimed at digital information empowerment. Hence, the role of library can join hand in the activities. Like student CV app, students achievement app, student techno-project video app, student bank etc.

![Aadhaar Enrollments, 2015](image)

Figure 1: Aadhaar card enrollment progress in India

Figure 1 shows the aadhaar card rapid progress towards digitization. Such information on the number of Indians receiving identities from the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), or Aadhaar (foundation) need to provide by the Library Information Centre [LIC]. This enrolment progress will reach a billion in 2016. More than 940 million Aadhars were generated as on November 30 2015. By June 2015, the UIDAI had spent Rs 6,427 crore (Rs 64.27 billion). This aadhaar card digital information will have direct impact on economy of the country.
VII. CONCLUSION

Library should be well versed in makeup languages, cataloguing, metadata, multimedia indexing and data base technology, user interface design, programming and web technology. Information Communication Technology should be used because E-learning would be the future of Education. There is a big challenge in Copyright issues on original work. Studies indicate that, the users have to understand the correct method of following the suggestion in constructible ways to achieve the goal of creating and operating an archive to ensure longterm preservation of works in the digital form of the society and institution for students. In face this is a challenge to develop of the library facility such as computer based as well as mobile based technology. By bringing up the adequate funds based on government based and creation new job role for library professionals can solve to review the problems in the Future to develop the libraries in the digital form. The need of e-commerce resource at library also discussed in the executive summary form and this information & updates can also be benefited by the students though the Library Information Centre.

REFERENCES

[1] https://in.mathworks.com
Ms: Gary Cleveland – UDI core programme in the role of Libraries in Digital Era.
SubtraDebal, Sathishkumar – Central Library-Bangalore: “Electronic Library Issues and Challenges’
Rabina Bhatt & Shakeel Bhkalpu; Library Philosophy and Practice;
Dr. Benruitt: A review of problems and challenges of Library in Digital Era.
The name of the Author: Mrs. C. Jayalakshmi, Research Scholar, Bharathiyar University, Coimbutore, Tamil Nadu.