

Recent Trends in Library Space and Content Management

Sudhakar. T. Ghorpade
Librarian, Mahatma Fule Arts, Commerce and
S. C. Science Mahavidyalaya. Warud
E-mail.: sudhakar.ghorpade@rediffmail.com

Abstract: Academic librarians are designing new spaces in their libraries, in some cases through the re-design and renovation of existing facilities, and in rarer cases, through the opportunity to design an entirely new building. What are the architectural and library programmatic directions that are guiding this project and other space design projects in academic libraries today? How much space should be devoted to print collections and services, and how much space should be devoted to digital services, information commons, and other new demands on library space? The answers are to be found through an exploration of emerging library practices of “content management” and “learning space design” that must be linked to the aesthetics and functionality of effective architecture. Academic libraries, and their parent institutions, are increasingly using Content Management Systems (CMSs) for website management. The academic library web managers from institutions to discover whether they had adopted CMSs, which tools they were using, and their satisfaction with their website management system. Other issues, such as institutional control over library website management, were raised and that institutional level.

Keywords: Content management, Academic library, Open source software, e-books , hypertext.

Definition

A content management system (CMS) is a system used to manage the content of a Web site. Typically, a CMS consists of two elements: the content management application (CMA) and the content delivery application (CDA). The CMA element allows the content manager or author, who may not know Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), to manage the creation, modification, and removal of content from a Web site without needing the expertise of a Webmaster. The CDA element uses and compiles that information to update the Web site. The features of a CMS system vary, but most include Web-based publishing, format management, revision control, and indexing, search, and retrieval.

List of Content Management Systems

This is a list of notable content management systems that are used to organize and facilitate collaborative content creation. Many of them are built on top of separate content management frameworks.



The Technology drives the bus.

Library spaces should be infused with appropriate technology. Every space in a academic library should be informed by technology. From providing more power outlets for laptop users to installing complex 3D simulators, library spaces must be planned with appropriate technological amenities in mind. These may include:

- Wireless Internet and printing access
- Readily accessible public computers with basic software and Internet connections
- Distance learning classrooms that provide videoconferencing capabilities and electronic flip charts to share information both graphically and electronically
- Practice presentation rooms equipped with projection systems and conference tables
- Advanced computing centers with the latest video, graphics, and science software
- Lockers with built-in outlets for charging personal devices such as cell phones and laptops
- 3D visualization spaces such as fake space or CAVE, which provide realistically simulated situations that allow students to interact in virtual environments

New Progress in academic Library

College and university libraries are at the center of changes to the library system. Academic libraries must serve groups of users with diverse information needs and research skills. In addition to the structural challenges facing all libraries, academic libraries must also confront a rapidly changing educational and publishing environment, in which the value and cost of a university education is being questioned. A higher demand for accountability means academic libraries must prove their value and the value of the university system. Several institutions have attempted to assess the impact of academic libraries on student success but have often struggled with patron privacy concerns. The increasing costs of access to academic journals, and the speed with which information resources are growing, suggests that academic libraries will not be able to maintain a traditional lending and accession model for much longer. Academic libraries are exploring a new model for service delivery, known as "digital

commons" and/or "scholars' commons," that focuses on access, information quality and information literacy as opposed to collecting a large number of print books and journals. Many campus libraries have remodeled their physical facilities in order to attract students, adding computers, cafes, classrooms, outlets and study areas.

Academic library collection growth is driven by patron demand and will include new resource types.

Budget reductions, user preferences for electronic access to materials, limited physical space, and the inability to financially sustain comprehensive collections have led many academic libraries to shift from a "just-in-case" to a "just-in-time" philosophy. This change has been facilitated by customized patron-driven acquisitions programs from some major library book distributors, improved print-on-demand options for monographs, patron desire for new resource types, and resource sharing systems, such as Rapid ILL, offering 24-hour turnaround time for article requests. Still to be determined are the long-term effects of this change on the ability of academic libraries to meet their clientele's information needs. Libraries also recognize the need to collect, preserve, and provide access to digital datasets.

Explosive growth of mobile devices and applications will drive new services.

Smart phones, e-book readers, iPads, and other handheld devices will drive user demands and expectations. The 2009 ECAR study of undergraduate students and information technology found that 51 percent of respondents owned an Internet-capable handheld device. This percentage is likely to grow quickly, as vendors offer mobile interfaces to electronic resources, mobile applications for OPACs increase, and more libraries offer reference services via text messaging and mobile interfaces to their own digital collections.

Increased collaboration will expand the role of the library

Within the institution and beyond. Collaboration efforts will continue to diversify: collaborating with faculty to integrate library resources into the curriculum and to seek out information literacy instruction, and as an embedded librarian; working with scholars to provide access to their data sets, project notes, papers, etc. in virtual research environments and digital repositories; collaborating with information technology experts to develop online tutorials and user-friendly interfaces to local digital collections; collaborating with student support services to provide integrated services to students; and collaborating with librarians at other institutions to improve open source software, share resources, purchase materials, and preserve collections.

Technology will continue to change services and required skills.

Cloud computing, augmented and virtual reality, discovery tools, open content, open source software, and new social networking tools are some of the most important technological changes affecting academic libraries. As with mobile applications, these developments will affect nearly all library operations. Two exciting developments are OCLC's new cooperative Web-scale library management services and discovery tools, which provide a single interface to multiple resources using a centralized consolidated index that promises faster and better search results than federated searching.

Content Creation

Web for Information Work : Internet acts as a global highway for a plethora of distributed information resources. Out of the different way by which these resources can be hosted and accessed. World Wide Web (WWW) has emerged as the dominant player .WWW can be thought of as a web of hypertext Information sources on Web servers easily identified by identifiers called Universal Resources locators (URLs) and accessed by chips/free browser software like Netscape Explorer.

The Basic Step in hosting a functional web site are.

- Setting up web Server- A PC or server of decent configuration connected to internet with the help of standard software.
- Identifying contents: What is to be spread to the outside world through Web
- Building Web pages: How to contents to be represented in web amenable means ,done with an HTML editor.
- Uploading of web pages : hosting the pages on the server

Open source software of Library

- 1.Green Stone
- 2.KOHA
- 3.D-Space
- 4.LINUX
- 5 E Print Archives
- 6.My SQL
- 7.SOUL
- 8.Jawa
- 8.1 Jawa packages /bundle
- 2.Microsoft ASP.NET
- 3.Pperl
- 4.PHP
- 5.Python
- 6.Ruby on Rails
- 7.Cold fusion Markup Language (CFML)
- 8.Software as services (SAAS)
- 9.Proprietary Software

This section lists proprietary software to be installed and managed on a user's own server. This section includes freeware proprietary software.

New Trends

Based on the initiatives brought to us by the companies whose products are listed below .we may draw some conclusions about the e-content trends likely to dominate 2014:

1. Self-publishing continues to soar
2. Kids' reading of e books is growing
3. Lines are blurring as vendor roles are expanding
4. Public libraries are showing more interest in publishing as well as owning content

5. Integration of multi-media components is the next frontier
6. Trade publishers are coming around
7. Academic publishers are recognizing the value of e-learning tools
8. Content still wants to be free (to the user)

Integration of multi-media components is the next frontier:

This is a no-brainer. Many studies, surveys, and articles have pointed to the fact that digital reading is, at its best, interactive reading. This explains why a number of vendors is developing digitally-born interactive content inviting students and researchers to engage in a new kind of learning: watching and listening while reading. There is also a growing interest in all things digital audio books. Baker & Taylor has made great strides on this front, enabling library patrons to borrow and download digital audio books directly to their Apple and Android mobile devices.

Content still wants to be free (to the user) :

Well, clearly it does. Because we keep getting more free access to it all the time, from both expected sources like Open Access initiatives Un Glue. It and Knowledge Unlatched and the newly launched Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) and the less likely sources like for-profit academic publishers. The biggest confirmation of the value of free access in the 21st century came just last month when the long-running Google Books lawsuit (which accused Google of copying millions of books without permission) was dismissed. “In my view,” said U.S. Circuit Judge Denny Chin, “Google Books provides significant public benefits...Indeed, all society benefits.”

Contents Creation in Indian Scenario:

- Digital Library of In a (DLI)
- Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
- Indira Gandhi National center for Arts
- Vidyanidhi : Digital Library and E-Scholarship Portal
- National Library of India
- Parliament of India
- TIFR Digital Library
- Information and Library Network
- Digital South Asia Library
- DEL Net
- EAR NET

Implementation of Open Source Software (R&D)

Open source software are computer programming which the source code is made available to public for use of modification from its original design free of charge i.e. open. there no. of open source software available in the world.

- CCF To MARC21 Conversion Utility

- Excel to MARCXML Conversion Utility
- Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 @ INFLIBNET
- Blogs
- Wiki Application Programming Interface (API)
- Subject Gateway management System (SGMS)
- Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) search
- Search Cloud Computing
- Info Portal: A Subject Gateway (INFOPORTAL -2014)
- Shodhganga : Shodhganga (2014)
- Pathshala (MHRD-2014)
- UGC Info net Digital library Consortium
- Institutional Repositories (evolving).

UGC Package of E-Learning Content

The consortium for educational communication (CEC) is an autonomous body under UGC to facilitate the design and distribution of educational programme through information and Communication Technology (ICT).CEC is rich source of educational content for every university, college educator and learner in India which is freely available through multiple platforms like websites and television. All these programmes are free of cost. Such educational content high utility.

The Programme	Details and Disciplines	Way to Access it free of cost
Vyas Higher Education Channel (24 × 7)	Video Lecture for Undergraduate students in all subjects. More than 600 programmes are broadcasted per month The Channel also airs enrichment material in the form of documentaries relevant for student of higher education.	Through DD direct plus and leading private DTH operators. Webcasting the through www.webcast.gov.in/vyslive Schedule of programmes are available at www.cec-ugc.nic.in and also the newsletter of CEC.
Complete package of E-learning Content	For Undergraduate Students in history History, Botany, Anthropology English, Hindi Photography, environment science and Mathematics. The content includes video, audio, downloadable text. Assignments, references and FAQs.	Websites: www.cec-ugc.nic.in www.webcast.gov.in www.sakshat.ac.in

Video Programmes for Undergraduate Courses	A Total of 12000 hours of content in 24,000 Educational video programmes	www.youtube.com/cec-ugc www.youtube.com/user/cec-edusat
Edu Sat Network	CEC Edu Sat Network is an education channel with live transmission of video lectures for four hours daily deliver by the subject experts.	The five lectures are telecast on Vyas Channel Same can also be viewed from You Tube www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat .
Short Learning Objectives	More than 1000 answers for many commonly asked education related questions, known as Short learning Objects, are available in CEC portal. Each of these materials includes a short video and written material foe easy comprehension. It cover a wide range of disciplines .	www.cec-ugc.nic.in

Conclusion

In this paper conclude the emerging technologies content management make it possible for everyone to do everything, the A-Z listing of the companies, brands, and institutions that transformed and revamped e-content in purposefully incorporates the familiar with the lesser-known, the big with the small, the for-profit with the non-profit, the traditional with the alternative, and the established with the emerging. This egalitarian approach to presenting e-content would not have made as much sense a few years ago, but it seems appropriate today. More to the point: it seems necessary. The most powerful aspect of technology is the way in which it can make a single person's effort produce as much impact as that of an entire organization. The goal here is to highlight that possibility as much as possible.

References:

1. Jeevan V.K.J. *Digital libraries*, Ess Ess Publication, New Delhi, 2003, 236-42.
1. <http://www.libraries.wright.edu/noshelfrequired/2013/12/10/e-content-in-libraries-2013>;
2. <http://sustainablecollections.com/library-space-planning>. (5 Aug 2014)
3. http://searchsoa.techtarget.com/definition/content_management_system (31 July 2014)

- 4.[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of/ content management/ system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_content_management_system) (5 Aug 2014)
- 5.<http://crln.acrl.org/content/71/6/286.short> (6 August 2014)
- 6.S.K.Pandey,Management of preserving resource in digital library in Indian scenario, *University News*,48(07)February 15-21, 2010, 4-13 .
7. Jagdish Arora & P. Prakash, New Initiatives of INFLIBNET for higher education community *University News*,49(45)November 07-13,2011, 1-7.
- 8.Shahaji S. Waghmode, Role INFLIBNET in Growth and Development of higher education, *University News*,52 (06)February 10-16,2014 11-13.
- 9.<http://www.bdcnetwork.com/12-major-trends-library>.(5Aug.2014)
- 10.<http://www.design0.http://site.ebrary.com/lib/inflibnet/docDetail.action>. (6 August 2014)
11. Dr. Jaspal S. Sandhu , Secretary , *University Grants Commission* ; Ministry of Human resource Development . (28 July 2014)
