



E-Information Resources & Its Utility by the Students of Homoeopathic Medical College Libraries with Special Reference to Dr. B.D. Jatti College Dharwad: A Survey

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**E-Information resources & its utility by the students
of Homoeopathic Medical College Libraries with
special reference to Dr.B.D. jatti colleg Dharwad: A
Survey.**

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Abstract:

The paper aims to determine the utility of e-resources by the students of Dr. B.D.Jatti Homoeopathic Medical College Library, Dharwad, Karnataka, India. The study further aims to investigate the level of satisfaction and various challenges faced by them in accessing the information through the available resources in their system of medicine. The survey was conducted with the help of a structured questionnaire and personal interview. Questionnaires were distributed to a random sample of 100 students from different classes available at the time of study. Several talks and discussions with teachers and the students were conducted to understand the nature of students and the information recorded and presented in the present survey. Since the researcher has worked in the same library as a librarian, he was able to establish a good rapport and frequent on the spot observation of the students has been done. The responses received from the student's available data is analyzed. The findings reveal that access and utility of e-information is an important component of education for the students of homoeopathic medicine. And because of which it was found during the study that a group of zealous students with the help of a teacher were able to digitize some of the vital books like the Materia Medica which they consider as their tools. Also, qualitative and quantitative developed e-collections like the AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy)



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of HELINET consortium subscribed to the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru, overcomes conventional resources with the characteristic of fast accessibility.

Key words: e-information, resources, homoeopathy

Introduction:

Dramatic changes in information technology and society are having a considerable impact on educational institutions and their libraries. Information is a vital and indispensable product of the modern society. Availability of right information accurately, precisely and timely is of critical importance. IT is the synthesis of computers and communication. Rapid advances in computer and communication technology enable storing, processing and transmission of huge amount of information easily, quickly and inexpensively. Developments in science and technology have brought about reduction in size and cost of IT and tremendous increase in its capabilities. The use of IT enables provision of specialized, user-oriented library and information products and services effectively and efficiently. The traditional methods of doing these results in slow, laborious, and repetitive manual routines. With the advent of modern technologies and their applications, manual routines have transformed into machine-oriented ones. The application of modern technology has allowed access to and storage of information quickly. The availability of computers has gradually changed the library scene. The convergence of computers with new developments in telecommunication techniques and equipment is considered as new information technology, the new information technology had a wide range of services, which libraries can avail themselves of an offer to supplement the existing ones to users.

Information Technology -Meaning:

The application of modern technology has allowed access to and storage of information quickly. The new information technology has a wide range of services, which libraries can avail themselves off and offer to supplement the existing ones to users. Some of the areas to which the modern technology could be applied in day-to-day activities of the libraries are acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, indexing and abstracting of articles etc.

Definition:

An "electronic resource" is defined as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. It includes electronic data available by (1) remote access and (2) direct



access (fixed media). In other words: Remote access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR2, 2002 edition; glossary).

Objective of study:

The specific objectives of the present study are:

1. To know the frequency of visits to the library by the students.
2. To find out the information needs of the homoeopathy students.
3. To identify the types of electronic information resources required by the students.
4. To trace the health information on the Internet.
5. To study the impact of E-resources in the education of homoeopathic system.

Methodology of the Study:

A total of **100** structured questionnaires were developed for the purpose of data collection and distributed personally among the respondents of selected students, among them 65 duly filled useable questionnaires were collected back. The data so collected was tabulated and analyzed. Several talks and discussions with teachers and the students were conducted to understand the nature of students and the information recorded and presented in the present survey.

Need for the study:

Twentieth century has been the century of explosions. It has witnessed the population explosion, socio-cultural explosion, and nuclear explosion. The information explosion is due to the fact that information generation is a continuous process.

Limitations of the Study:

The present study is limited to the student's attitudes towards the usage of electronic information resources in the Dr. B. D. Jatti Homoeopathic Medical College Library, Dharwad, Karnataka State. The sample included the students of the above said library.

Review of Literature:

The anchor article is by Christine Borgman, "why are online catalogues hard to use? Lessons learned from information-retrieval studies." Her research focuses on the issues of the nature and sources of problems users encounter. She studies the complex task of information retrieval in an automated environment. She determines that the user must apply two types of knowledge: knowledge of the mechanical aspects of searching (syntax and semantics of entering search terms, structuring a search



and negotiating through the system) and knowledge of the conceptual aspects (the “how and why”) of searching – when to use which access point, ways to narrow and broaden search results, alternative search paths, distinguishing between no matches due to a search error and no matches because them is in the database)

HOMOEOPATHY: AN OVERVIEW

Homoeopathy or homoeopathic medicine is a holistic system of treatment that originated in the late 18th century. The name homoeopathy is derived from two Greek words that mean “like cures like”. The system is based on the idea that substances that produce symptoms of sickness in healthy people will have a curative effect when given in very dilute quantities to sick people who exhibit those same symptoms.

ORIGINS

Homoeopathy was founded by German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), who was much disturbed by the medical system of his time believing that its cures were crude and some of its strong drugs and treatments did more harm than good to patients. Hahnemann performed experiments on himself using Peruvian bark, which contains quinine, a Malaria remedy. He concluded that in a healthy person, quinine creates the same symptoms as malaria, including fevers and chills, which is the reason why it is effective as a remedy

HOMOEOPATHY IN INDIA

Homoeopathic came to India as early as 1810 When some German physicians and missionaries came to Bengal and started distributing homoeopathic remedies. Dr. John Martin Honigberger was the first person who is recognized to have brought homoeopathy and the name Hahnemann to India. Dr. honigberger arrived at Lahore in 1829-30. The then ruler of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh was impressed by him when he treated his favorite horse of its bad leg ulcers. In 1835 he travelled to Paris and met Doctor Hahnemann.

Dr. B. D. JATTI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH CENTRE.

Dr. B.D.Jatti Homoeopathic Medical college was started during (1997-98) with an initial intake of 25 students. With sincere efforts of the Sabha and the College the intake of the College has been increased to 100 from the year 2003-04. The College is housed in an impressive building in heart of the city in five acres of land in the vicinity of the Central Bus Stand & Railway Station. (Just 1k. m.)



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INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE COLLEGE:

The College is housed in the newly constructed building, which has Spacious Lecture Halls with well-equipped Laboratories. For the benefit of the students Library facility is available which is having more than 5000 books with 3 spacious reading halls and a Digital library section with 12 Computer systems with Internet facility, which facilitates high-level education in the subject. Adequate furniture's are available for users and a full-fledged Audiovisual equipped Auditorium is established in the main building. An Herbarium Garden with 200 Medicinal Plants is the prime attraction for the visitors. Separate Hostels facility for Boys & Girls is available.

STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE COLLEGE:

The College attracts students from various states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nādu, and Uttar Pradesh apart from Karnataka.

M. D. (Homoeo.) POST - GRADUATE DEGREE COURSE

Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi has formulated uniform regulation all over India for M. D. (in Homoeopathy) & is governed by amended regulations 2001, C.C. VI, New Delhi.

THE DR. B.D.J.H.M.C LIBRARY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

To begin with, this library was housed in two rooms of approximate 600Sq.ft. Where the present college office is situated. The intake was less & ratio of books had equilibrium. The library uses to function from 11.00 am to 06.00pm. In the year 2000, the library was shifted to the basement of the building's left wing, where its area increased to 1700Sq. ft. including librarian's chamber comprising of one reference room The timing was from 11.00 am to 07.00 pm. In the year 2001, two big halls were included where one room was used as reference room.



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THE PRESENT SCENARIO:

The present Dr. B.D. Jatti Homoeopathic Medical College library, has a layout of 3500 Sq.ft. Which is divided into I reference section, 2 reading rooms & a Digital library section. Including librarians chamber, A server-cum technical room & an official record maintaining cum old newspaper keeping room. And presently Mr. A G. Jamadar M.L.I.Sc is the Librarian and Mr. B S.Hotdmath M.L.I.Sc is Assistant Librarian.

BOOKS & OTHER READING MATERIALS

1 Total no of books	5023
2 Video cassettes	22X400
3 Audio cassettes	55X60
4 Karnataka political Map	IX225
5 Compaq computer systems	11X
6 HP laser printer	1X
Total area of Library	3500 sq. ft.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LIBRARY:

The library provides a number of services like:

a) **current Awareness Service:** This is done by photocopying the contents page of various journals and magazines subscribed by the library and displayed on the library notice board and a copy of the same is circulated to the various departments of the college.

b) **Support Research:** The library supports the research work by actively helping the M.D(Homoeo) students in their dissertation work and the faculty members who are keen in writing & publishing research articles.

c) **Digital Library Service:** The library has a total no. of 12 computer systems with Internet connection. The library subscribes to the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health science's HELINET consortium, which gives access to 706 e-journals & a no. of e-books of medicine. The library has a decent collection of CD-ROM's pertaining to Homoeopathic literature,



d) **Reference Service:** For the purpose of easy retrieval of information to its users, the BDJHMC library staff is engaged in helping users who are unaware of various information sources in the library.

e) **Referral Service:** The library is providing referral service as it is having a relationship with various institutional libraries such as KIMS library & the city central library and making the user to get his desired information because of this service the patrons are not deprived of their required information.

f) **Photocopying Service:** The library also provides photocopying service to its users with only nominal charges for its users.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA A model questionnaire was designed specially for this purpose. These questionnaires were distributed among 100 students. They were asked to go through each set of questions and the students were expected to answer each and every question along with their opinions towards the same, in the selected lot of 100 students, 65 of them responded and returned duly completed questionnaires.

Efforts were made to gather the respondents with various questions like.

1. Languages known to read and write.
2. Utility of library collection
3. Stimulators of initiation for library use.
4. Adequacy of library materials.
5. Difficulty in finding documents.
6. Choice of reading materials.

Frequency of use of Reference Sources:

These are the chief source of nascent information. In this context, students were asked about the utility of the reference sources in the library. The following table shows the awareness and usage of reference books respectively.



TABLE-1 Frequency of use of Reference Sources:

Resources	Regular		Occasionally	
	No	Yes%	No	Yes%
a. Encyclopedias	16	24.61	21	32.30
b. Dictionaries	49	75.38	14	21.53
c. Directories	9	13.84	33.3	50.76
d. Bibliographies	6	9.23	13	20.00
e. Yearbooks/Almanacs	11	16.92	28	43.07
f. Geographical sources	3	4.61	14	21.53
g. E-resources	7	10.76	19	29.23

As the above table 1 reveals that almost all the students are aware of the existence of various reference books. 75.38% of the students use the dictionaries regularly. 43.07% of the students use Yearbooks/Almanacs occasionally 32.30% of the students use encyclopedia, Directories, Bibliographies, Yearbooks/Almanacs, Geographical Sources for their study purpose whereas it is **shocking to note that E-resources etc. are less used by the students.**

It is the duty of the librarian to suggest the students to make best use of all the E-resources existing in the library for their benefits.

Means of Gathering required information:

Collecting the required information from any mode and means is an essential feature of a student. It is found that out of 65 respondents, 49.23% take the help of their friends, 29% get the information from newspapers, and 16.92% said they consult the review articles, 7.69% get the information from periodicals and 6.15% of them collect the information from other sources.

TABLE -2 Awareness of various Library Services:

Services	Total	Percentage
a. Inter Library Loan Service	5	7.69
b. Current Awareness Service	13	20.00
c. Selective Dissemination of Information service	2	3.07



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The table 2 reveals that Inter library loan service is known only to 7.69% students. Since the library provide Current awareness service the percentage is 20.00% & Selective dissemination of information service to the students are about 3.07%. Only 2 students know about the SDI service.

Dependence on the library by the students:

56.92% of them entirely depend on library as they get notes given by their teachers. Merely 18.46% students said that they moderately depend on library and only 13.84% of them scarcely depend on library

Preference in consulting reading materials:

The mode of consulting the reading materials will differ from one student to other. Generally, many of them are dependent on textbooks. In order to know their information seeking behavior a question was asked and tabulated.

TABLE- 3 Preference in consulting reading materials:

Reading Materials	Total	Percentage
a. Textbooks	41	63.30%
b. Periodicals	4	6.15%
c. Reference books	26	40.00%
d. E-resources	3	4.61%

The above table 3 reveals that 63.30% of the students are consulting only textbooks for their information needs. 6.15% will also consult periodicals. 40.00% consult reference books and only 4.61% consult E-resources.

Awareness of OPAC:

Open Access Cataloguing System saves the time and energy of the users by displaying the required information on the computer screen within no time. When the awareness of OPAC system in the library was asked to the respondents, 64 students said they know about this kind of service. It becomes very essential in this Information Technology era that the students have to be aware of these things.



TABLE-4 Use of Internet:

purpose	Total	Percentage
1) e-mail	48	73.84%
2) getting information for study	22	33.84%
3) Entertainment	21	32.30%
4) chatting	36	55.38%
5) discussion forums	7	10.76%
6) for other purpose	2	3.07%

The analysis revealed the positive result that is, out of 65 students 59 (90.76%) of them know about Internet and e-mail facilities given by the library. Only 6 (9.23%) said that they did not know about these things.

Use of Audio-Visual Materials:

The 21st century libraries are offering audiovisual materials to the users to make available the wanted information quickly with picture and sound. Though the library has a good collection of audio-visual materials, only 3 (4.61%) are making use of them. Most of them have answered no for the use of audio- visual materials.

SUGGESTIONS:

- a. It is advisable that there should be regular programs for use of current e-information resources. With the suggested method followed of user education including Lectures, Book talks, Book exhibitions and C.D-ROM services etc.
- b. The internet is most preferred medium of access; there is a need to provide high bandwidth to overcome poor network connectivity.
- c. Also, there is a constructive suggestion for developing an automated library system and increased electronic resources with improved library services
- d. Many students are not aware of sources like patents, standards, indexes etc. the library should make know to the users the importance of various sources so that readers can make the best use of these materials for their course study.



e. To conclude, the total outcome of the survey, It is advisable that there should be regular programs for use on education including Lectures, Book talks, Book exhibitions and C.D-ROM services etc. in promoting the e-information utility of the library by the students.

CONCLUSION:

The main function of any Library is to collect, store and disseminate the information pin pointedly and exhaustively to the clientele. Huge amount is invested not only for building and salary of staff but the much is spent on the procurement of documents. In order to maximize the use of resources of the library and its services it is inevitable on the part of the librarian to know thoroughly about the users of the library. It demands that the librarian must have the knowledge of such users and their multifaceted requirements. This will certainly provide a strong clue to the librarian to organize a library to suit the requirements of the users.

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Importance of Library in a School for the development of Young Minds: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract:

School is the primary center for to develop good citizenship. Libraries are the foundation stone for university education and specialized learning. Every child with an average intelligence and ability starts taking keen interest in knowing things with curiosity and right through the schooling period he/she is on the way to acquire knowledge and enrich his or her faculties. It is therefore, essential to familiarize with the library, which would provide him quality reading materials. The school library plays a major role in this situation. It provides dynamic information and ideas that are fundamental for the functioning successfully in our increasingly information and knowledge based society. Studies on the use of libraries conducted in recent past have revealed that majority of the users are unaware of the different types of resources, their uses and the variety of services offered by the modern libraries. This accounts for undertaking this unit so that the learners may duly appreciate various uses of school library. The school library equips students with life-long learning skills and develops the imagination enabling them to live as responsible citizens". It plays this role by selecting, acquiring and providing access to appropriate sources of information. The school library offers books and other resources ranging from print to electronic media for completion of various school projects and assignments, for acquisition of knowledge about a topic taught in class, for finding information about a hobby or current events and news, etc.

Key Words: *Knowledge, rational, books, information, access*

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I. Introduction

Libraries are significant to schools and the people therein in ways more than one or the other way. Libraries help in filling the gulf between education and understanding which nothing else can, not even the modern advanced computers. Books and Journals will help the reader get a different view of the world without taking him/her away from the present world. A person who reads is usually shrewder and has a deeper sense of thoughtful in comparison to those who don't and thus, if there are libraries in school, the school children will learn much more by learning the art of reading at an early age. Dr. Ranganathan stated that the "school libraries should act as laboratories for students and the librarians should function as guides to help the students in learning and using the books for improvement of knowledge and scholarship". The school in the past was entirely dependent upon the textbook. At present, however method of teaching in school has changed. Consequently, a teacher must employ dynamic method of teaching by which learning is accelerated and broadened by the use of various devices and materials. The education structure in India is based on the British system of education. The Government of India emphasis on education for all. In the Constitution of India, the directive principle of state policy contained in article 45 states that the state has to provide free and compulsory education for all until the age of 14 years. According to 2011 census, 64% Indians are literate and almost every child has an access to school with around 95% of our rural education having a primary school within one kilometer of their residing place.

Concept of School Libraries in India

School library is capable of undertaking this important responsibility. It serves to arouse curiosity for learning and supplements the instructional program for a creative life. An excellent educational program cannot



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be developed without the provision and support of a well-planned school library. The good books that a child reads, in addition to his textbooks, shape his character and determine his ideal for the future. In the past one found that the term school library applied to anything from a collection of assorted books dumped in a store to classroom corner or array of books securely locked up in a cupboard located in the headmaster's office. Today, one can say that a school library ranges from a collection of books in a small or medium classroom located in the school premises. In a wider perspective, school library can be defined as collection of not only books but also pamphlets, journals, newspapers, audio-visual materials and other forms of printed and non-printed materials.

Literal Meaning of the term Library:

The word library has been derived from the French word *Librairie*, and means books in Latin and its origins go back to 2600 BC. As we all know, a library is an organized collection of physical and virtual information resources made accessible for reference as a source of education and recreation for the general public with no refinement whatsoever.

Aims of School Libraries

School library being a part of an educational set-up, it plays a key role for the development of young minds. Aims of School Library is as follows:

1. It provides documents for pupils and teachers.
2. It develops and promote reading.
3. It encourages research and study from many information sources.
4. It provides recreational and leisure time reading.
5. It emphasizes the pedagogical principles of self-education for furthering individual.

Relation between Librarian and School Children:

For young minds, a special period can be set aside for storytelling. This can be organized. Story telling can be done by the librarian or teacher to attract the children towards the world of books. Book talks, book debates, essay competition or quiz can be organized to attract the students to the library. These may be done during assembly time of the school. The responsibility can be handed over to the librarian or teachers. Library is a growing organism. Therefore, it will grow in terms of users and documents. The size and variety of the collection can easily bewilder a freshman (a new number of a library). In addition, the tools of the library have an element of artificiality about them. It is not easy to understand their use. There are many peculiarities about the arrangement of documents, layout of sections and kinds of services provided to freshmen by the librarian.

Role of School Libraries

School is a gateway to knowledge and plays an important role in building up a love for reading. The school library is integral to this educational process. Encouraged at the right age, the children are sure to develop a love for books. "Catch 'them Young'" is therefore the motto of the school libraries. According to United Nations Economic Socio Cultural Organizations UNESCO School Library Manifesto, "the school library provides information and ideas that are fundamental to functioning successfully in today's information and knowledge-based society. The school librarian helps the students in finding the books/information on the topics of their interest. The librarians along with the teachers work together to achieve higher levels of literacy. While highlighting the role of the school library as the heart of school.

Objectives of the Study:

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. Understand the concept of school library.
2. Appreciate the services provided by school library;
3. Familiarize yourself with modes of document selection, classification and retrieval of the materials for use.
4. Critically estimate the role of school library in storing and disseminating information to learners for promoting self-learning.
5. Realize the vital role of school library in the overall schooling process as well as self-learning.

Methodology of the Study:

This paper is based on the information collected through Primary and Secondary data. As part of the study 20 schools around the Uttar Kannada District Bhatkal, Honnavar and Kumta were visited and information were collected from the Librarians and from the students. The study is conducted in the month of July 2022, Random Sampling Method and Interview Schedule method is used and collected information from the students. Benefits of the libraries were discussed with the students.



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Standards for School Libraries

The school library is inseparable element for literacy, education and information provision as well as for economic, social and cultural development of a nation. Hence, the school libraries must have adequate and sustained funding for trained staff, materials, technologies and facilities. As the responsibility of local, regional and national authorities, it must be supported by specific standards. Library standards are used to measure and evaluate the condition of the libraries as well as the degree of their development.

School Libraries in the Present Scenario

The school library is an essential partner in the local, regional and national library and information network. The school librarian has to be professionally qualified because he is responsible for planning and managing the library. Supported by the teachers, he not only inculcates love for reading amongst the future citizens of the country but also helps in information literacy. The role of school librarian as a teacher is to analyze the information needs of his clients for which he seeks help from the teachers. He must have good interpersonal skills and should be able to take on the decisional roles. The school librarian need to know what teachers like to work with and what information they need for teaching. Finally, the school librarian needs to know what is expected of the student and how and what are they being taught. In fact, the school librarians have to move away from the role of keeper of books to that of the information providers and support students in learning and using information regardless of its form and format.

Why Libraries Need for the Children?

The library, of course it has the most stories. Jokes apart, libraries are a national treasure, an unbreakable tie which binds history and culture with the present. It's undeniable that a child's reading skills are important to their success in school, work, and life in general and they can be introduced to the beautiful world of reading at an early age by taking them to a library which will intrigue and interest their inquisitive minds and forge a lifelong friendship with books. Parents agree it is a great idea to show them libraries around the city, however it's not feasible everyday with jobs and other responsibilities. The brilliant solution to this issue is investing in a Student Centric homes where they have dedicated space for libraries or wonderland for books in the premises itself furnished with books catering to each age group..

Benefits of School Libraries for Parents and Children

The following are the uppermost benefits of spending quality time in libraries for both parents and children:

1. **To Easy access to the libraries:** Libraries are an amazing repository of unlimited books and information which can be accessed in physical or digital form as per our convenience. They are also easy on the pocket as one can get a membership card for a nominal fee and gain access to various books of any genre. The quiet and calm ambience of libraries encourages reading and studying and really gets the intellectual juices flowing. Nowadays we also have human libraries where you "borrow" a human instead of books and learn about their unique life experiences.
2. **To Increased attentiveness and discipline:** Introducing reading time, especially in a library into your child's schedule has the immense benefit of increased discipline and concentration. Kids today get exposed to the ill-effects of smartphones and radiation even before they're born and later on too much screen time makes them prone to stunted mental growth and discipline issues. According to Ranganathan father of Library Science, reading in an appropriate and quiet environment leads to a stronger self-discipline, longer attention span, and better memory retention, all of which will serve the child well in their academics when they enter school.
3. **To develop Strong reasoning development:** Reading to young children via story time or story-telling in libraries is proven to improve the process of cognitive development which is the ability to think and understand including remembering, problem solving, and decision-making. It refers to how a person perceives and thinks about the world through areas such as information processing, intelligence, reasoning, language development, and memory. Therefore, the more teachers and caretakers read aloud to children, the larger their vocabulary will grow and fire up their imagination and creativity.
4. **Enhance language skills:** Libraries are furnished with reading material in every language which may not always be available online. It is good for children to be able to read and write in their mother tongues beyond English and Hindi. This will make them multilingual which is an asset in every sphere of life, improves social skills and makes their cognitive skills sharper.
5. **Enable Success in academics:** Research indicates that kids who are exposed to reading before preschool are more likely to do better in their formal education. They are already ahead of their peers in reading skills and this advancement helps them later on in academics when the curriculum becomes more technical and tough. Libraries have age appropriate books on traditionally tough subjects like maths and science which if the child is exposed to in his/her early years, will ignite interest and love for these subjects instead of fear and confusion.



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6. Increase Quality Time among the students: Reading together in the library is a great bonding session for your child and you. They will emulate you and thus will cultivate a lifelong love for reading. Everyone aware of the fact that if you love reading you'll never be lonely because you'll always have your book friends by your side. Even if on just weekends, it will be a shared event where you can look forward to spending time together, and your child will trust and expect that you will be there for them and the importance of trust to small children cannot be overstated.

Suggestions to improve the Reading Habits among the School Kids:

- A. Art activity linked to books and painting other imaginary sketches.
- B. Collecting traditional stories by interacting with elder generation.
- C. Writing small stories with help of read books and pictures.
- D. Role play and debate/ discussion on specific stories or characters.
- E. Preparing information charts (collecting thematic information from newspaper and discussion)
- F. Children are motivated to involve in free writing activities

II. Conclusion:

Reading with them exposes them to all types of subjects and concepts, building children's understanding of humanity and the world around them. Reading is the key for lifelong learning, and if you can instill a love of reading at an early age, then a commitment to lifelong learning is sure to follow. Libraries present books as sources of pleasant, valuable, and exciting experiences. Children who value books are motivated to read on their own, and encourage others to do the same too. The entire experience of researching will have more value and importance for children if they do so in a library instead of on their phones or smartphones where everything maybe available with the click of a button but wouldn't have a lasting impact on a child's holistic development. As parents, we want to expose them to the best of experiences and libraries are the perfect place for them to open up to learning mixed with the old world charm of reading a book. Para 11.4 of NPE 1986 states that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the national income as early as possible. In spite of the resource constraints, the budgetary allocation on education has increased over the years. As part of the mid-term Strategic Plan and the Millennium Development Goals priorities, UNICEF India is also committed to ensuring quality education for all children. Though education is in the concurrent list of the constitution, the state governments play a major role in the development of education particularly in the primary and secondary education.

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Digital Libraries: Creating New Revolution in the History of Indian Higher Education System

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Digital Libraries creating new revolution in the history of Indian Higher Education System

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Abstract - During the past recent years, there has been tremendous development regarding the concept of digital libraries, the biggest online platform of knowledge that can be stored and retrieved through online networks. Digital libraries are considered as the most complex form of data systems that associate with the digital document preservation, distributed database management, hypertext, filtering, information retrieval, and selective dissemination of information. Digital Libraries has really overcome geographical barrier offering a wide range of academic, research and cultural resources with multimedia effects which can be accessed around the world over the distributed networks. The study also highlighted the information on the digital library projects undertaken in countries. This article provides information to the audience on the subject matter in terms of what has been already discovered and explored on the importance of Digital Library and what all can be further explored. The literature pertaining to the studies relating to how digital libraries emerged discussed in this article. The idea is to brief the readers about the concept of library resources shifted into digital libraries with the help of technology and its growth sourced from already existing literature. The modern-day trends reflecting the current state of the library and how it has progressed over time also discussed here.

Index Terms - Digital documents, Electronics, Storage, Communication.

INTRODUCTION

The digital library does not mean a solo entity. Digital library composing do not stand restricted to document replacements such as bibliographic records but they also contain real digital entities such as pictures, transcripts and many more. The difference between a digital library and the traditional one can be sensed in various ways. Digital age has fetched remarkable transformation in the methods to store the information and its accessibility. This transformation has brought

variation in the conceptual set-up of the library, the collecting and the related services. Novel words such as digital libraries, libraries without walls, virtual libraries emerged to define the libraries of the present era. Concept of digital libraries has existed from the 20th century. It is yet to follow many years of the 21st Century in building these digital libraries as strong and complete collections of records that have been visualized regarding them from a long time in the past (Okerson, 2009). They have now the potential of managing communication as well as collaboration between diverse, universally spread user groups and communities (Tramboo et al. 2012). The services of digital libraries are very much the same as that of traditional libraries. The only fundamental distinction is the digital format followed by digital libraries for maintaining the collection, these services are technologically oriented, requiring less space for storage with easy accessibility to users. The resources of digital libraries are accessible from any location across the world with core needs of electricity and network availability for the Internet. Computers have become the mode of delivering digital services to its consumers in comparison to conventional physical libraries in which human intervention is mandatory for normal operations (Shem, 2015). The online learning environment gives a distinctive stage in delivering and accessing the academic information compiled for educational teaching to everyone, all time, and any location. Due to the advancement of the Internet and the emerging capability for online communications, institutes of higher education are witnessing an increasing thrust in the progress from traditional in person education to online and distance education (Sasso, 2016). The present generation of users who are in need of data for studying and seeking knowledge always demand that traditional libraries need to be created and well-equipped with interconnectivity as



digital libraries. Accessibility to services provided by academic libraries in distance education within traditional educational background are insufficient and not favorable to address the information requirements of distance learners. This study is pursued to add value to the body of educational research within the background of distance learning environments by explicitly focusing on the way academic libraries and librarians are providing distance learning library services to the students and teachers.

MEANING OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

National Research Initiatives. This word was primarily made famous by the NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994. Bush (1945) created a vision based on experience.

A digital library is observed as the electronic adaptation of a library that has the storage digitally with provision of direct communication.

Digital libraries sustain conservation in addition to information recovery and deliverance for further comfort (Kanjilal, 2017).

What is PDF format?

PDF format is generally utilized for storing content on the Web, when the size of the file is comparatively undersized and is effortlessly available for download and transfer.

DEFINITION OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

According to Lesk, Fox and McGill 1993, "The futuristic library imagined will be on the basis of the electronic data include text as well as graphics and be broadly accessible by means of electronic networks. It is expected to be distributed".

Borgman 1993, defines, "Digital Libraries a service, an architecture, an array of informational sources, databases of content, figures, graphics, sound, video, and much more.; an array of tools and abilities with users as well as providers."

FEATURES OF THE DIGITAL LIBRARY

Librarian Vasupongayya et al. (2011) explains the features of digital library as:

1. A collection of digital computation, storage space and communications machines collectively

through the information and software required to replicate, follow and expand the services offered by traditional libraries

2. It comprises a browser interface along with a virtual room and society
3. It needs a smaller amount space and the information could be made accessible by means of communication networks to everyone at every location, at the same time as making simple searches with pace.
4. It is not a solo unit and is usually connected with multiple resources of various further groups.
5. A digital library which supply a definite group of people or set of groups of people.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON DIGITAL LIBRARIES

1. Indiramma & Sugunavathi (2019) mentioned that the society is advancing ahead to a phase where digital information can be replaced with a huge amount of information which is available on the basis of printed and published resources.
2. Rane (2015) explains that digitization of the documents consumes a great amount of time, efforts and funds.

OBJECTIVE OR THE GOALS OF THE STUDY

1. The purpose of the present study is to explain the role played by a digital library in the life of student's education.
2. The study will explain the concept of digital library, generations, background, definitions, need, objectives and functions of digital library.

Background, Evolution and Progress of the Digital Libraries

The conceptual thought of a digital library was stated in 1737 by Wells. Wells (1737) encouraged the proposal of 'world brain'. It was observed by him that presently gathering and sharing of the knowledge within the globe is very futile. With the same idea of digital library, Bush (1945) insisted the researchers to think of a futuristic set-up within which has the individual compilation of his entire collection of books, records and communication and that is automatic for consulting with beyond speed and flexibility.



Importance of Digital Library in Education

Ideas of the working of Digital Libraries have transferred from static storage and recovery of data to enabling communication, association, and further types dynamic interfaces and the competencies of Digital Libraries are developed from managing frequently centrally positioned text to synchronizing distributed multimedia record compilations, sensor information, mobile information, and pervasive computing functionalities.

WHY WE NEED DIGITAL LIBRARY

It is being observed that the libraries and the information hubs are transforming from buildings, which have the storage of lots of books and further printed materials to an electronic access to an increasing universal compilation of digital information.

There is a constant need for accessing huge amounts of information to the learners irrespective of location and time

1. For archiving those materials which are properly sorted, are authentic and systematically arranged for easy access and with proper specifications and rights to use. For accessing latest and current information.
2. To have a credible information to refer.
3. For reliable information for further evaluation for research work.
4. For access to hypertext links for navigation to correct sources for easy access.
5. For connecting with extended experts of social network.
6. For promoting their research work produced and to exchange the knowledge.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES IN INDIA

As mentioned by Patra & Nahak (2014), the major functions of digital libraries are:

1. Digital Libraries provide accessibility to huge quantities of content to its users independent of location and as per convenience.
2. At the same time, it provides accessibility to main information resources. Digital Libraries 1

supports the multimedia information besides the text.

3. Digital libraries offer access to network over Intranet as well as Internet. Digital Libraries affords user-friendly interface.
4. Digital Libraries offers hypertext links for better navigation to sources is the special function of the digital libraries.
5. Digital libraries store resources for giving an competent right to use relevant data.
6. In Digital libraries high-quality optimistic images are shown thereby helping the research students to perform in a better way.
7. Finally, digital libraries protect the user information in a systematic manner, thus it make the library operations better.

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES

- a. Data Size - Much of the media stored that has been applauded by the people across the globe can be not as valuable once they are unreadable. Hence, the material or records that are converted to digital format and storage is done.
- b. Documents Type - In this present era where information is being exploded everywhere and creating a crowd, librarians are confused regarding the kind of records that need to be in digital form and those documents that should not be in digital form. Hence digitalization of documents is very much necessary.
- c. Multilingual Text Support - It is expected that the digital library system will provide support to multilingual information within the diverse functions of the library. This is required to assist the activities such as acquisition, storage, organization, and access to the digital collection.
- d. Technology Obsolescence - The technological advancements that are facilitating the digitization have undergone radical variations constantly. The computer-system hardware, software, storage media and data formats are constantly undergoing huge revolution.

TYPES OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

Kumar Mishra (2016) explained that the digital library is classified on the basis of the digital collection it



possesses, the related technology used for the library, and the specific work or services it provides to its users. There are majorly three types of digital libraries that exist namely:

1. Stand-alone Digital Library: Standalone is a regular library that has self-contained resources and is localized on a local area network with single or diverse collections.
1. Federated Digital Library: Federated library has various autonomous libraries having heterogeneous repositories and forming a virtual library with transparent user interface.
2. Harvested Digital Library: Harvested Digital Library is one that harvests digital entities into metadata and is not a complete digital library but has regular digital library features.

BENEFITS OF THE DIGITAL LIBRARIES

The benefits of digital library as per Chore & Salwe (2010) are as:

- a. Preservation of the precious records, exceptional and extraordinary compilations of libraries, archives and museums.
- b. Guarded informational sources
- c. Provision of downloading as well as printing
- d. Provision of fast accessibility to the assets of libraries which are universally located by means of automated enhanced catalogues
- e. Helping in locating physical as well as digitized accounts of scholarly articles and books by means of solo interface.

ENCOUNTERS FOR DIGITAL LIBRARIES

Harilal (2018) highlighted that the problems faced by the digital library are:

1. Shortage of funds
2. Incapability to take in frequent costs
3. Shortage of skilled staff
4. Shortage of technical knowledge
5. Non interest among library staff for commencing digital initiatives

CONCLUSION

The primary function of any academic library is to provide quality information service in order to satisfy their users with the right information at the right time. The achievement of digital library is really helpful in

order to fulfill the requirement of users. Digital library offers many options to the library users to do the task as quickly as possible. Use of the digital library enables the library to save space of the library and save time of the users. Although there are some challenges that users are facing while using the digital library. To meet these challenges librarians should play an important role. The library should possess to have well trained library staff who can guide the users and can teach them how to use the digital resources. Most important thing librarian should do efforts to create more awareness among users about digital resources.

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