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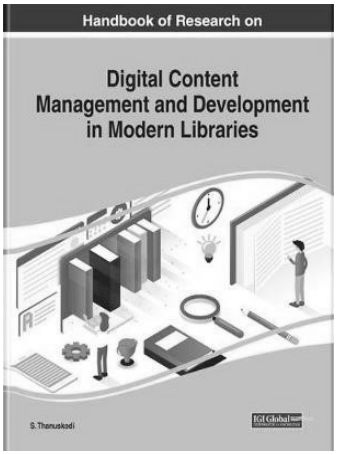
Book Review



Thanuskodi , S.Handbook of Research on Digital Content Management and Development in Modern Libraries. India: Alagappa University, 2019, 296 pages, ISBN: 9781799822011

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Abstract
Libraries have long been involved in content management due to their mission and task, but with the advent of the digital age, this content has changed from print to digital. Digital content management is related to storing, organizing, indexing and monitoring digital content used by an organization. Digital content can take many forms, including text files, documents, graphics, images, animations, and audio and video files. This book is a handbook consisting of 15 chapters in the field of research on digital content management and development in libraries, elaborating on various areas such as: Consortia, Digital Libraries, Digital Resource Management, E-Resources, Information Retrieval, Knowledge Management, Open Access,

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Repositories, RFID Technology. Even so, in this book, the research topics mentioned have not been studied in depth. In my opinion, considering the thematic importance of the book, it would be better to address newer research topics such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, digital twins, virtual reality, research data management, etc. It is suggested that a new collection consisting of the chapters of the proposed areas be compiled.

Keywords Digital Content Management, Development, libraries, research.

Preface

The advent of the digital age has brought about amazing changes in libraries and information centers. Following these developments, new methods of evaluating new sources of information, which are mainly digital, have also changed.

Electronic resources create new challenges and opportunities for collection evaluation, which require the collection to be measured, analyzed and ranked according to specific criteria related to size, quality of use and other indicators.

In the age of digital services, libraries are embracing new technologies and applications to adapt to the new demands of users. In the field of education and research, especially when information is readily available information seekers encounter less difficulty. In such an atmosphere, information is available to the user without any obstacles in space, format and time.

Libraries and information centers play a very important role in this regard. Providing the required information resources and educating users requires careful planning to ultimately perform our service well.

About the editor

Dr. S. Thanuskodi is working as Associate Professor and Head i/c of the Department of Library and Information Science, Alagappa University. He has around 17 years of professional experience in the field of Library and Information Science. He started his career as a Librarian in the Central Law College, Salem. After that he worked as an Assistant Professor, Annamalai University. He also served around three years as Tutor for Commonwealth Youth Programme. He holds B.Sc. M.A., B.Ed., M.L.I.S., M.Phil., Ph.D., and M.L. (International Law and Constitutional Law) Degrees. His areas of interest include information and communication technology (ICT), user studies, bibliometrics, webometrics, research methodology and digital libraries. He is life member of professional bodies such as IIPA, ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, MALA and SALIS. He has written fifteen chapters in the textbooks of Library and Information Science and published more than 60 research articles in the national and international journals. He has presented around 30 research papers in national and international conferences/seminars. He has guided ten M.Phil. students for theses research work. He is a Reviewer and

Editorial Board Member for several national and international peer reviewed journals.

About The Context of the Book

The **Handbook of Research on Digital Content Management and Development in Modern Libraries** is an important scientific resource for examining the management and quality of collections in intelligence services. This book covers a wide range of topics such as electronic resources, knowledge management and consortia, for professionals, academics, academic librarians, researchers and students in the fields of librarianship and information science, education, computer science, information. In addition, this book provides a new insight for managers and those involved in the field of digital content. Topics covered in this book are:

- Consortia
- Digital Libraries
- Digital Resource Management
- E-Resources
- Information Retrieval
- Knowledge Management
- Open Access
- Repositories
- RFID Technology

This book consists of chapters which will be introduced in the following order:

Chapter 1:Awareness and Perception of Copyright Among Library and Information Science Professionals in Tamil Nadu, India,ByS. Thanuskodi

The first chapter highlights copyright and remains the cardinal bridge between creation and access to knowledge and knowledge-based materials. However, the issue of copyright awareness has now become a global concern. Since tertiary education revolves around the use of other people's copyrighted works, this study seeks to investigate the level of copyright awareness among Library and Information Science Professionals in Tamil Nadu.

Chapter 2:Awareness and Use of Open Education Resources (OER) Among PG Students: A Study of Alagappa University,ByK. R. Arunkumar, P. Kannan

The second chapter is a brief overview of awareness and use of open education resources in PG students in Alagappa University and analyzez the areas for open education resources. This paper presents the definition, challenges of open educational resource, advantages of open educational resource, awareness and use of open education resources.

Chapter 3:Role of Libraries in Career Development Among the Students ,ByK. Sakkaravarthi, S. Thanuskodi

The third chapter shows the the role of libraries and librarians in Management College student's empowerment of career guidance, career counseling, and overall career development in Trichy and Pudukkottai districts. This study assists libraries to study and provide better infrastructure and programs pertaining to students needs.

Chapter 4:Use and Access of E-Resources in College Libraries: A Case Study of Selected First Grade Colleges in Bengaluru in India,ByKishore Kumar S.

The fourth chapter investigates the inspirational factors and uses e-Resources among the understudies and employees of college libraries in Karnataka, India. The target of this investigation is to discover the reason for utilizing the e-Resources among the understudies and employees of the college libraries in Karnataka, India and to discover spurring factors among the understudies and employees of the college libraries in Karnataka, India. Information was gathered; however an organized survey to understudies and workforce from 75 NAAC accredited college libraries in Karnataka, India.

Chapter 5:Usage of Electronic Resources, Internet, and Choices of Resources in College Libraries of India: A Study,ByKishor Kumar S., Lokesha Naik

The fifth chapter attempts that the author investigates the user choices of e-Resources among users of College libraries in Karnataka, India. The Further scholar identifies purpose of using Internet by staff and students as well as assessing their information. Findings show that majority of users are using internet for their career development 99.60%, followed by 99.42% of respondents are using internet for communication purposes. Majority of staff are not choices of e-Books

and e-Reports. Students are not choices of e-theses and dissertations. Regarding journals Majority of students' choices are print versions.

Chapter 6 :Online Database Use by Science Research Scholars of Alagappa University, Karaikudi: A Study (pages 86-102),ByP. Nathiya, A. Alagu

The sixth chapter highlights the awareness among the researchers about online Database resources and promotes effective access to electronic products. This research work will bring out tremendous changes in the working style of the libraries. University library is a way of making educational and research data and information available to faculty, researchers, students, and others at the institutions and worldwide. A well-structured questionnaire was employed to test the variables using statistical tools

Chapter 7:User Awareness and Use of OPAC by Female Students of Faculty of Arts, Alagappa University: A Critical Analysis,ByP. Nathiya, A. Alagu

The seventh chapter identifies the frequency of using the respondents in Online Public Access Catalogue used in the female students of Faculty of Arts in Alagappa University fact that, Department of Tamil in 27(10.63%), Centre for Tamil culture 28(11.02%), Dept .of Fine Arts 29(11.42%), Department of English and Foreign Language 27(10.63%), Dept. of women studies 28, Department of Social work 29(11.42%), Department of Economics and Rural development 29(11.42%), Department of History 28(11.02%), Dept of Library and Information Science 29(11.42%). The advanced facilities provided by these universities are also discussed.

Chapter 8:Impact of Social Networking Sites Among College Students With Special Reference to Rural Areas in India (pages 124-147),ByT. Balamurugan, M. Aravinthan

The eighth chapter reveals that Social networking sites, over the years have changed from few user-based sites into a phenomenon that has become a platform for a huge number of users. The study shows the distribution of respondents according to their influence on SNS. It shows both section–wise distribution and their composite scores. Also, the table shows the respective mean scores and standard deviation.

Chapter 9:Usage of Social Networking Sites Among Post Graduate Students,ByS. Thanuskodi

The ninth chapter focuses on Social networking sites which, over the years have changed from few user-based sites into a phenomenon that has become a platform for a huge number of users. However, the growth and development of social networking sites have brought great concerns to parents and educational authorities concerning potential risks that are facing university students as they use online social networking frequently for gathering information. The risk associated with social networking sites when used for oral communication rather than face-to-face communication results in damaging interpersonal communication among the users. The results obtained from this study have shown that a reasonable number of university students use social networking sites. Therefore, the popularity of social networking usage by university students of Tamil Nadu and the benefits it has on the student –users have been confirmed from the findings of this study. There are also various purposes for which the students use the social networking sites to achieve and that have been investigated.

Chapter 10:Media Literacy Among College Students: A Study of Sivagangai District, India,ByP. Punniyadeepa, S. Muthuvennila

The tenth chapter shows that the present study is to understand the practices on media literacy in college students in the Sivagangai district. This shows the respondents' frequency of using the social media sites among the college students, in fact, that out of the 112 respondents, 66(58.93) respondents were female and 46(41.07) respondents male. Age-wise distribution of respondents the table indicates 51.79% majority of respondents using social media of 17-20 category, 34.82% of respondents using social media of 21-25, 11.61% of the respondents in 26-30, 1.79% of respondents in above 31. Effects of using social media, location-wise distribution of the majority of respondents among 33 respondents 35% village, 27.12% town and 23.08% taluk are effects of Waste of time. Among 32 respondents 25% village, 32.20% town, and 23.08% taluk are effects of Affecting academic performance.

Chapter 11:Use of N-List Resources Among the Faculty Members of Affiliated Colleges of Bharathiar University, India: A Study,ByM. Suresh, P. Kannan

The eleventh chapter shows that the concept with co-operation was possible for sharing of union catalog, document delivery services, storage facilities, collection development, and human resources at the local, national, and regional level. It is the single solution of these

concepts consortium gives the freedom for a library having less collection as they can access any product at the nominal price.

Chapter 12:Implementing Information Literacy Skills and Soft Skills for Better Use of Library Resources and Services,By M. Suresh, P. Kannan

The twelfth chapter reveals that Information Literacy (IL) is a set of skills that allows us to locate, evaluate and use effectively the information that we need.IL skills are essential tools that help us successfully plan for the present and future scenario of information. Soft skills are a set of abilities that influence how we interact with each other. Soft skills and IL skills affect every person in every possible situation work, education, entertainment, etc. This paper highlights the importance of soft skills in the library profession, different types of soft skills, why soft skills are important, the relevance of Information Literacy in the ICT era, concepts of information literacy, IL and school libraries, and various types of IL models and standards. Both soft skills and IL skills are essential for library professionals as well as the users, particularly while using the 21st-century resources, so that the users will be energized in using the library resources effectively and efficiently.

Chapter 13:Research Output on Maize (Zea Mays): A Scientometric Study,ByM. Suresh, P. Kannan

The thirteenth chapter identifies that the growth and trend of Maize (Zeamays) Cereal Crop research in terms of publication output as reflected in the Web of Science database. During the period 2008-2017, a total of 16217 papers were published by the scientists respectively on Maize Crop. The study reveals that the growth of literature follows the exponential growth pattern. The USA is the top country in Maize research with its contribution of 4797 papers which is (29.6%) of the global research output of Maize research followed by Peoples Republic China with 2912 papers (18%), India was the 5th Position in the Maize research with 1560 Papers (5.3) and has linear growth pattern. The most preferred journals were the Agronomy journal with 658 papers (4.06%) followed by the Crop Science with 427 papers (2.63). The authorship pattern reveals that co-authored papers accounted for 97% of the total output.

Chapter 14:Gender Differences of ICT Skills Among LIS Professionals in Universities of Tamil Nadu: An Analytical Study,By R. Jeyshankar

The fourteenth chapter highlights that the purpose of the study is to investigate the gender differences of ICT skills of LIS professionals working in the Universities of Tamil Nadu. The study covered 47 universities in this paper like 19 state universities, 2 central universities, and 26 deemed universities are included. In the present study, the data was collected from the respondents through a structured questionnaire using a survey method and adopted simple random sampling. The questionnaire contains attitudes of communication skills, use of ICT and related gadgets, Level of awareness/skill in the computer applications/Services, Attitude towards ICT implications, problems of implications of ICT, and Areas of ICT Skills where Training is required among male and female respondents. Totally 441 respondents are selected from these 47 universities. 325 male and 116 female respondents. The further present study also provided a platform for LIS professionals to find out the area of focus to learn and update their ICT skills in the digital environment and electronic resources by LIS professionals for efficient delivery of library services for the betterment of the library as a whole.

Chapter 15:ShodhGangotri: The Pulse of Indian Research (pages 263-275) by Naseehath S.

The fifteenth chapter points out that the Shodh Gangotri is an open access repository of Indian research in progress which is a new initiative that complements Shodh Ganga – The reservoir of Indian theses. Shodh Gangotri hosts an electronic version of approved synopses and research proposals submitted to the universities in India by research scholars for registering themselves for the Ph.D. program and reveals the trends and directions of ongoing research in India and helps to avoid duplication of research. The paper concludes with a suggestion that all universities and research institutions should make it mandatory to submit approved synopses and research proposals at the time of their Ph.D. registration to make it experience the pulse of ongoing Indian research.

Review

The last conclusion in this book emphasizes that libraries need to be smart enough to be able to provide new services to their users. The role of libraries in the age of digitalization of services in various fields such as learning, research and consulting should be more prominent. The library is growing day by day due to changing times, technological advances, innovations in data collection methods and information storage patterns, and user retrieval modes, and librarians need to move in line with that. The ICT explosion has changed the way we think about the role of libraries and information centers beyond their usual services. The tasks and responsibilities of libraries have also changed in the digital age, bringing new roles to them. Digital libraries, virtual libraries and electronic libraries are the result of extensive research and development in the field of ICT and its applications in libraries and information centers to increase their services. Electronic resource management, open access repositories, content creation and management, web technologies and applications, web archiving, big data, cloud computing, mobile information services, artificial intelligence and decision support systems, blockchain technology, The Internet of Things, augmented reality, etc are some of the technological advances in the digital age. Nevertheless, in this book, which has been compiled in the form of 15 chapters, the new topics mentioned have not been studied in depth. In my opinion, considering the thematic importance of the book, it would be better to address newer topics such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, digital twins, virtual reality, research data management, etc. in the form of topics. The author can discuss the following topics in the form of a new collection of chapters.

- Digital Content Management Standards
- Challenges of digital content management
- Protection and security of digital content
- Ethical issue
- Unstructured content management
- Digital content security
- Blockchain applications in detecting tampered content
- Applications Artificial intelligence In digital content management
- Data and meta data management

Important points

- Undoubtedly, compiling a new book with the methods of different countries can be a good guide for experts in this field to improve their professional and scientific skills.
- It is suggested that due to the arrival of new technologies in libraries, the author of the book should add modern and up to date chapters to this book and enrich its scientific load.
- Digital content has wide boundaries and is not limited to libraries. It is essential that the author of this book pay close attention to interdisciplinary topics in digital content management in the editorial version.
- We did not see up-to-date chapters in this book. For example Un-structured content should be considered as part of the digital content management in libraries. While in this book it was neglected. This is an important discussion and can be included in the next version

Summary

This book focuses on Digital Content Management and Development in Modern Libraries. This book is published by IGI Global publisher in 324 pages. The topics discussed in this book are : Consortia, Digital Libraries, Digital Resource Management, E-Resources, Information Retrieval, Knowledge Management, Open Access, Repositories, RFID Technology, User Interface. Reading this book is recommended to specialists in the field of librarianship, knowledge management, information management, managers of digital collections, etc. to be aware of new achievements in the field of digital content management.