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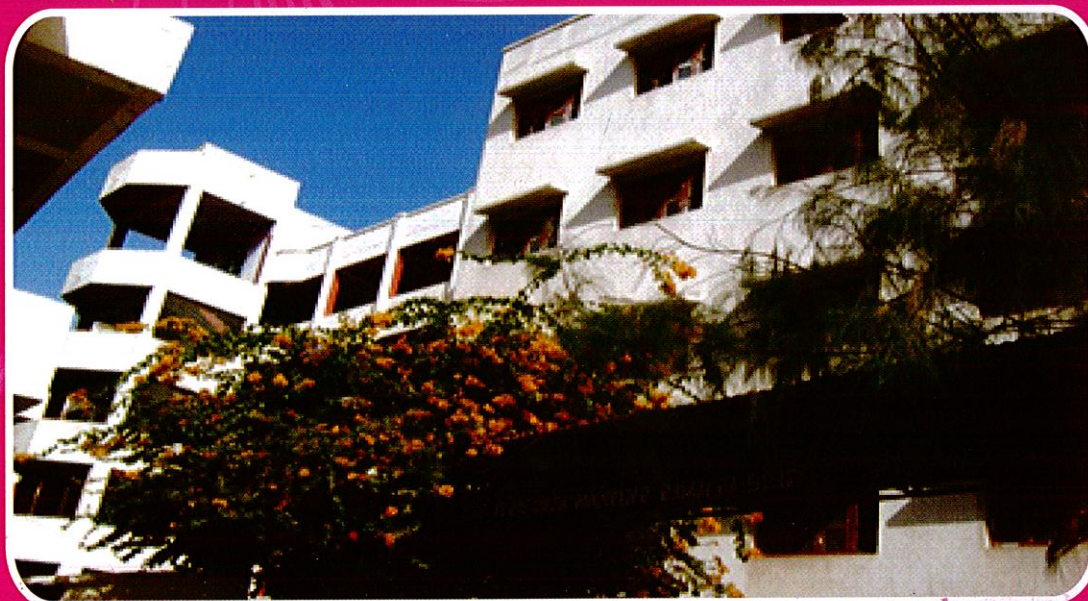
ज्ञान-विज्ञानं विमुक्तये

A STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON

"E-RESOURCES : ACCESS, CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE"

(AN INITIATIVE TO ORIENT LIBRARIES OF ACADEMIA)

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SECTION – 6

MANAGING E-RESOURCES USING CMS (CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

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Abstract :

Library is a place where knowledge is not only stored in various manners but also disseminated to the users. Now-a-days digital / electronic libraries words are becoming very normal and in generic manner most of the libraries are now subscribing e-resources i.e. e-journals, databases, e-books, website etc. Managing these electronic resources is becoming normal practice in libraries but how to properly manage them is a big question. So, here researcher has explained the web based content management system to manage the e-resources in library.

Keywords : CMS, E-Resources, Authority control

Introduction :

The Internet has grown exponentially since the 1990s and now provides access to a larger collection of information than has ever previously existed in recorded human history. Libraries continue to play a crucial role in identifying, organizing, classifying, and delivering access to useful information at the point of users need.

The user visits the library and stops at the circulation desk and asks the staff who sitting on desk, "Do you have this journal?" Everyday this type of scene is played in most of the libraries, yet the answer is no longer a straight forward like YES or NO. Most of the time answer should be like this, the catalogue? or A Web-based list of journals? or Both? The user again asks "How do I get this article?" again create the same scene.

One of the toughest challenges in libraries is how to manage the extensive selection of electronic resources from a variety of vendors. Many libraries build ever-larger collections of electronic resources but finding ways to manage them efficiently becomes a major challenge. The varied number of electronic journals, databases, and other electronic format like PDFs, .epub documents etc, held by most of the libraries and it has been grown rapidly. Managing these electronic resources involves providing the library's user with convenient ways to find and access them and providing library staff with the tools to keep track of them.

Recent Development :

Recent developments in web management offer digital libraries/electronic libraries, the opportunity to better expose valuable e-resources using a suite of interoperable standards and technologies. Such tools like CMS hold the potential for innovative approaches to the navigation and retrieval of resources within heterogeneous and distributed e-resource environments.

Content Management System (CMS) :

A Content Management System (CMS) is not really a product or a technology. It is a catch all term that covers a wide set of processes that will underpin the Next Generation Large scale website. Most of the Institutions are struggling to maintain their E-Resources on websites due to out of date materials, poor control over design and navigation and a lack of authority control. In reality a CMS is a concept rather than a product. It is a concept that embraces a set of processes. The pervasive nature of the Web means that it has become the preferred vehicle for content delivery. CMS should therefore be read as Web Content Management System. Institutions have no shortage of content. When the creation and publication of content is well managed then the organisation functions more cost-effectively; it is also likely to lead to better decision making. The key goal of a CMS is the increased integration and automation of the processes that support efficient and effective Internet delivery.

The CMS is divided into four major categories i.e Authoring, Workflow, Storage and Publishing.
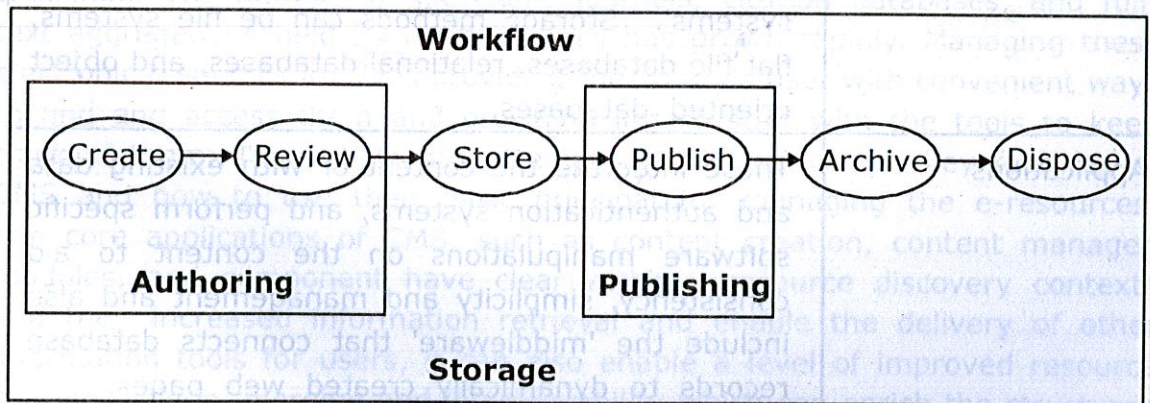

Figure 1: CMS – Major Categories

(1) Authoring is the process by which many users can create Web content within a managed and authorised environment, whether it be a simple line of text.

(2) Workflow is the management of steps taken by the content between authoring and publishing.

(3) Storage is the placing of authored content into a repository. Beyond this it is also the versioning of the content, so that access conflicts between multiple authors cannot arise and so that previous versions can be found and restored if required.

(4) Publishing is the process by which stored content is delivered.

Core Features Of CMS : (1) Versioning, so that groups of individuals can work safely on a document. (2) Workflow, so that content goes through an assessment, review or quality assurance process. And (3) Integration, so that content can be stored in a manageable way, separate from website design.

Managing E-Resources Through CMS :

Table 1 : CMS feature with categories and description

Category	Description
User Management	Assigning a role to a user, providing access rights and perhaps the level of interaction with the system. This can often use existing authentication schemes.
User Interface	Preferably a browser-based application for content provision and CMS
Data Sources	These include the managed storage of created content, plus external data in so-called 'legacy systems'. Storage methods can be file systems, flat file databases, relational databases, and object oriented databases.
Applications	These integrate the content or with existing data and authentication systems, and perform specific software manipulations on the content to aid consistency, simplicity and management and also include the 'middleware' that connects database records to dynamically created web pages.
Deployment	Publishing or Managing the E-Resources on website to the live web server(s). Some CMSs running the website itself from the same software as the development system, creating pages dynamically on demand.

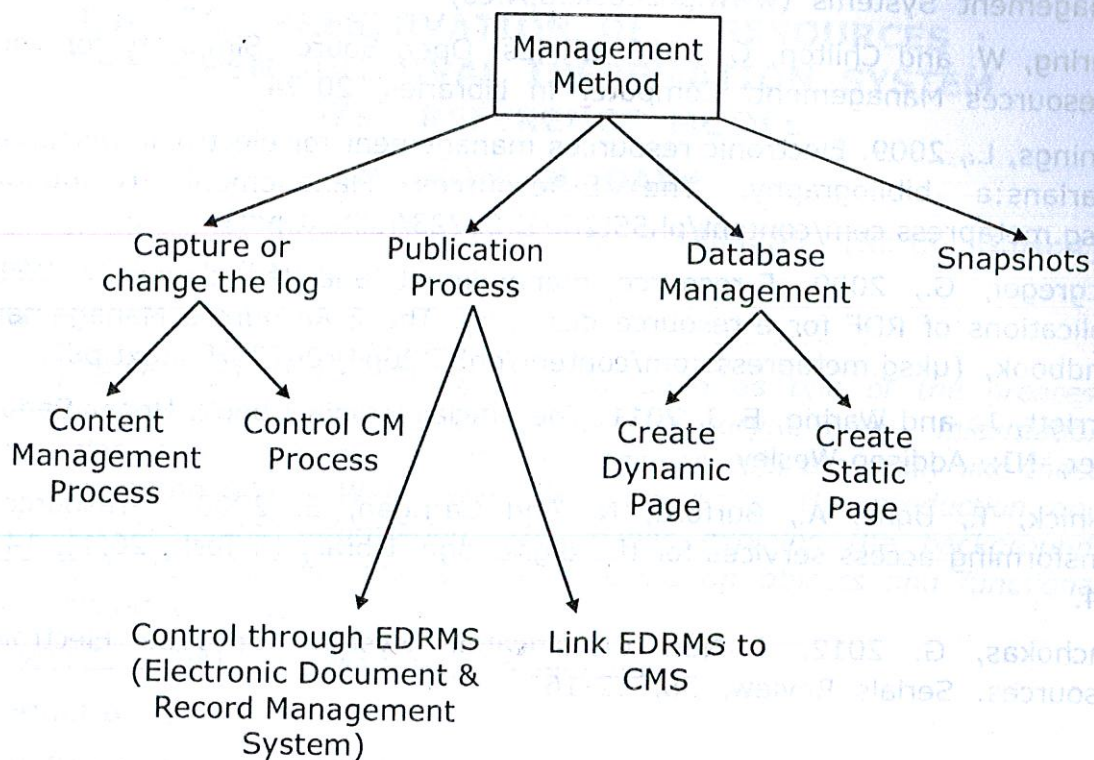# E-Resource Management System - Schemetic Diagram
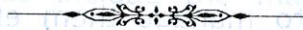

Figure 2: ERMS - CMS

Conclusion :

Many academic/special libraries build ever-larger collections of electronic resources but finding ways to manage them efficiently becomes a major challenge. The number of electronic journals, citation databases, and full-text aggregations held by most libraries has grown rapidly. Managing these electronic resources involves providing the library's user with convenient ways to find and access them and providing library staff with the tools to keep track of them. This article has attempted to introduce the key features of CMS and how to use their basic principal for managing the e-resources. The core applications of CMS, such as content creation, content manager, modules, and component have clear within e-resource discovery contexts and their increased information retrieval and enable the delivery of other information tools for users, it can also enable a level of improved resource sharing, linking, merging and interoperability which can enrich the structured data already managed by libraries, thus contributing to the web of linked data and better exposing invaluable e-resources.

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