ISSN No – 2347-9760

Global Journal of Computer and Digital Techniques

May – August 2025 Vol – 13 Issue – 2

ENRICHED PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD

S-9, IIndFLOOR, MLU POCKET,
MANISH ABHINAV PLAZA-II, ABOVE FEDERAL BANK,
PLOT NO-5, SECTOR-5, DWARKA, NEW DELHI, INDIA-110075,
PHONE: - + (91)-(11)-47026006

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Global Journal of Computer and Digital Techniques

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Aims and Scope

This journal covering all area of library Science, technology, information and interdisciplinary research. The library science is an interdisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives and tools of management, information technology, education and other areas to libraries. The collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information resources; and the political economy of information are also included in library science.

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Global Journal of Computer and Digital Techniques

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Dr. Sharad Kumar Sonkar
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
Lucknow-226025
sksonker@yahoo.co.in

Advisory Board

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Global Journal of Computer and Digital Techniques

(Volume - 13, Issue -2, 2025)

Content

May - August 2025 Vol – 13 Issue - 13

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Digital Rights Management and Libraries

Pankaj Mathur

Librarian

IILM Academy of Higher Learning Lucknow Campus.

Abstract:

Digital Rights Management alludes to ensuring proprietorship/copyright of electronic substance by limiting what activities an approved beneficiary may take with respect to that substance. Digital Rights Management gives advanced substance distributers the capacity to safely disperse high-esteem substance, for example, periodicals, books, photos, instructive material, video, and inquire about and to control the utilization of that substance, counteracting unapproved dissemination.

Introduction:

Digital Rights Management can be characterized as a "structure that empowers control and administration of client rights and business rationale, coordinating Digital Rights Management innovations with extra segments, for example, rights locker, membership administration, and so on over various gadgets". A rights holder can utilize computerized rights portrayal to decide how an end-client may utilize their innovative work. These rights get fixing to the report right now of dissemination, when much of the time the creator has surrendered the use rights to a distributer. In this manner the use rights are generally claimed by distributers when the extent of utilization is being characterized. The rights proprietor can in specialized terms actualize these rights at the client's PC utilizing a computerized rights administration framework. While the portrayal of the rights is basic, Digital Rights Management can be part into two gatherings, as delineated in.

The "administration" segment incorporates the entire computerized rights portrayal and the association of these rights to all parts of the record. The "authorization" area is the

dynamic piece of Digital Rights Management: the supposed DRE. Digital Rights Managements implants a ton of capacities in DRE, which effectively authorizes the usage of rights as characterized by the depiction in the administration segment.

DRM alludes to ensuring proprietorship / copyright of electronic substance by confining what activities an approved beneficiary may take as to that substance. Digital Rights Management gives computerized content distributers the capacity to safely appropriate high-esteem substance, for example, periodicals, books, photos, instructive material, video, and look into and to control the utilization of that substance, averting unapproved dissemination.

The reason for Digital Rights Management innovation is to control access to, track and point of confinement employments of advanced works. These controls are ordinarily imbedded in the work and go with it when it is dispersed to the shopper. Digital Rights Management frameworks are expected to work after a client has acquired access to the work. It is in this downstream control over shopper utilization of truly procured works that Digital Rights Management presents significant issues for libraries and clients.

digital rights management innovation is new and advancing. Diverse plans are being proposed, created in the lab, and explored different avenues regarding in the commercial center. As a rule, these advancements are expected to be adaptable and to give an extensive variety of alternatives to the substance supplier, yet not the client or licensee. Essentially, Digital Rights Management innovation can effectsly affect an extensive variety of arrangement issues, including protected innovation, protection, access to government data, and security. As a result, it will be imperative for Congress to precisely consider the effects on a wide range of supporters, including libraries.

Digital Rights Managements are utilized predominantly as a part of music, recordings, PCs, cell phones, diversions and ebooks. Regarding ebooks, this implies perusers have certain confinements in transit they can utilize the digital book that they have purchased:

- They can't duplicate/glue content from the digital book.
- They can't make a duplicate.
- They can't print it.
- They can't loan it.
- They can't move it from one gadget (tablet, tablet, cell phone, PC) to another (for instance, from a Kindle to a Nook), or can just move it to a predetermined number of gadgets.
- They can download the digital book just a specific number of times.
- They can't utilize the content to discourse programming to have it perused out loud.
- They can't purchase ebooks in or of a specific region.

Every distributer and online book shop has its own particular arrangement of Digital Rights Managements, which may authorize all or some of these previously mentioned confinements. Despite the fact that Digital Rights Managements come in a wide range of structures, they more often than not have four basic stages:

Bundling: When Digital Rights Management encryption keys are incorporated appropriate with the product, that is, the digital book document. Appropriation: When Digital Rights Management-encoded records are conveyed to the purchasers. This is more often than not through web server downloads, or by means of records messaged to the purchasers. On account of e-books, at present just web server downloads are accessible.

Permit serving: When specific servers validate honest to goodness purchasers through the web, and permit them to get to the Digital Rights Management records. They can even bolt the documents when ill-conceived clients attempt to open or duplicate them.

Permit obtaining: When authentic purchasers secure their encryption keys so they can open their records.

How do Digital Rights Managements Work?

This is the thing that Adobe, makers of Content Server Digital Rights Management programming, say: Powerful Digital Rights Management advancements work by permitting merchants of electronic substance to control seeing access to the substance – whether printed matter, music, or pictures – with some type of altered encryption. Individual "keys" for survey or listening to the substance

are given to an end client who has acquired rights, which for the most part incorporate restrictions on replicating, printing, and redistribution.

At the point when a planned proprietor of computerized rights downloads a substance record, Digital Rights Management programming checks the client's character, contacts a monetary clearinghouse to mastermind installment, unscrambles the document, and appoints a key –, for example, a secret word – for future get to. The distributer of the substance can arrange access from multiple points of view. For instance, an archive may be perceptible however not printable, or may just be utilized temporarily.

There are many sorts of Digital Rights Management frameworks yet the three noteworthy ones that are at present being utilized are: Amazon, which utilizes an adjustment of the Mobipocket encryption; Apple's Digital Rights Management, which is called FairPlay; and after that there is the Adobe Content Server. Amazon and Apple utilize their own Digital Rights Management frameworks, and most different retailers and wholesalers utilize Adobe's. Flipkart, will's identity propelling its ebooks entry soon, will likewise need a Digital Rights Management programming set up. Whether they utilize Adobe's or build up their own restrictive Digital Rights Management stays to be seen.

There are different alternatives to Digital Rights Management that are in some cases known as social Digital Rights Management, which includes watermarking each digital book at the time it is purchased with the personality of the purchaser. These ebooks can be utilized over any stage, yet in the event that they are transferred to a document sharing site, one ought to have the capacity to recognize the buyer. The thought behind this is not to confine the utilization of substance but rather to disgrace the client who puts it to unlawful utilize.

Digital Rights Managements: History

There understands all around that a maker of a work ought to get kudos for it. A few makers may covet money related pay as well. What's more, thus, there is the need to "'ensure duplicate"', which converts into computerized rights administration for substance accessible on the web. Be that as it may, where did Digital

Rights Management originate from? The possibility of Digital Rights Management is not another one. It has a genuinely long and checkered history; however there have been some key milestones in the duplicate assurance course of events that have gone far in molding the level headed discussion on Digital Rights Management today.

A large portion of the floppy plates that we utilized sometime in the distant past, for example, were duplicate secured. Notwithstanding when music and video compact discs and digital video discs came into the market, there was a cutoff on what number of duplicates one could make, and compact discs accompanied bits of data to befuddle music tearing programming.

Film studios were a portion of the principal expansive organizations to embrace Digital Rights Management. At the point when the digital video discs organization was propelled, it incorporated an encryption called Content Scrambling System that kept clients from making computerized duplicates of movies. CSS Digital Rights Management, notwithstanding, was soon broken by DeCSS, an apparatus created for that reason. Recording names likewise embraced Digital Rights Management to counteract replicating.

In 1998, in the US, a change to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act criminalized the generation and dispersion of innovation – like DeCSS – that would permit customers to defeat specialized duplicate limitation techniques. Basically, it turned into a wrongdoing to evade hostile to theft measures, and to make, offer or circulate code-breaking gadgets used to wrongfully duplicate programming.

In any case, things truly reached a critical stage in 1999, when Napster, a distributed document sharing network access, made its introduction. Individuals were all of a sudden ready to copy and impart music to a practically incalculable number of clients with the goal that they could download various tunes and collections for nothing.

At that point came the Sony root kit embarrassment in 2005, when Sony BMG Music Entertainment intentionally included malware on their music Compact discs that would report back to them if their Compact discs were played on PCs rather than compact disc players. Endeavoring to evacuate the root kit even brought on

many machines to fall flat. After much open and media feedback, Sony discharged a product instrument to evacuate the root kit and traded the contaminated Compact discs.

In the digital book world, in 2011, HarperCollins reported that the permit for new digital book titles acquired by libraries would terminate after twenty six checkouts. This implied libraries would need to buy another duplicate of the book that they've as of now purchased after it has been obtained twenty six times. Administrators weren't exceptionally upbeat about it.

I've just said a couple of turning points ever. There are obviously numerous, some more.

Do Digital Rights Managements Really Stop Copyright Infringement?

Breaking Digital Rights Managements is not that hard. As specified before, there are numerous Digital Rights Management advancements utilized with ebooks, the most widely recognized being Amazon's, Adobe's and Apple's. These have been broken. Regardless of the possibility that one doesn't utilize Digital Rights Management expulsion devices, it is similarly as simple to retype the entire book, or to utilize screenshots or sweeps to make pictures that can be changed over into content by OCR programming.

While distributers trust that Digital Rights Management is important to stop unapproved utilize, they are not persuaded themselves that this will really stop robbery. "With respect to copyright encroachment, that is as of now occurrence," says P.M. Sukumar, CEO, Harper Collins-India. "'There are individuals in Pakistan and China who examine the books and post it as a PDF on the web. It's not as though by presenting ebooks you are hastening another issue. It's an issue that as of now exists." Echoing this view, Ravi Mehar, Sales Manager, Cambridge University Press, India, says, "Regardless of the possibility that Digital Rights Managements are set up, theft will proceed."'

What Digital Rights Management can do is avert "unplanned encroachment" that is, loaning a book to a companion or a relative, or making a move down duplicate for security, or notwithstanding printing a couple pages for individual utilize. Be that as it may, would one be able to truly call this copyright encroachment? Why might any book

significant other need to purposely break copyright Law in the wake of having lawfully acquired their digital book? They know it's wrong to make many duplicates of the book and circulate it. Is it truly illicit for them to move their digital book starting with one tablet then onto the next? Is it preposterous to make a move down for protection? These are the issues that book purchasers in India will soon be asking too once they specifically keep running into the issues that Digital Rights Managements appear to carry with them.

As Gautam John brings up: "The apparatuses and innovation required to devour advanced substance are similar devices and advances and channels that permit individuals to convey and share. It's difficult to trust one will happen without the other. Furthermore, on the off chance that you will attempt and manufacture the model that relies on upon one side of the devices and innovation to get them access to that substance and deny them of the instruments and innovation to share and talk about that substance, it's bound to fizzle." Indeed, the genuine purpose for robbery is the absence of helpful access to substance that is attractive at a value that is sensible. Why, then, does the developing ebooks advertise in India trust that Digital Rights Management will be their guardian angel?

Why Digital Rights Managements Then?

Not simply distributers, but rather online retailers, as well, trust that Digital Rights Management won't stop copyright encroachment. They feel that no Digital Rights Management producer on the planet can guarantee that their Digital Rights Management programming is un-crackable, and the individuals who are never going to budge on getting advanced substance with the expectation of complimentary will do as such, regardless.

Things being what they are, if copyright encroachment as of now exists and Digital Rights Managements are not the arrangement, then why are distributers and online book shops so enthused about them?

Since it is the distributers and not the retailers who choose valuing for books, stores utilize it as an apparatus to keep clients from purchasing ebooks from other contending stores. They secure in the purchaser to their

store through their Digital Rights Management programming so that the purchaser can't go anyplace else. On the off chance that a client needs to leave Amazon and move to another retailer, they need to abandon all the e-books bought from Amazon since they won't open on any tablets that don't bolster the Amazon application. This implies the client would need to re-purchase every one of the books that they have effectively paid great cash to get. For distributers, Digital Rights Management is an approach to console writers – who are their bread and spread – that their work won't be pilfered. Numerous distributers trust that creators will be agreeable to Digital Rights Managements.

A few distributers and creators are likewise under the feeling that Digital Rights Managements will prompt to an expansion in deals by forestalling copyright encroachment. Be that as it may, there is no confirmation that demonstrates this would really happen. Truth be told, concentrates that are accessible are for the most part conflicting or from faulty sources. As said before, Digital Rights Management controls permit distributers to set a wide range of limitations on digital book purchasers, who are then compelled to re-purchase books on the off chance that they lose them when their hard drives come up short or when the quantity of downloads terminate or when they need to move starting with one digital book perusing gadget then onto the next.

The dread that writers have of their work being stolen is extremely substantial, and Digital Rights Managements are utilized as a device to relieve it. In any case, in this present reality, Digital Rights Managements don't work. Whatever they do is make it harder for book sweethearts to peruse a writer's work. They may make a writer some additional cash through the re-purchasing of books, yet it could similarly also decrease deals by disappointing purchasers. Absence of Digital Rights Managements won't expand robbery. What will expand it is when books begin to cost more in light of the evaluating models utilized by distributers and online stores due these controls.

What Digital Rights Managements will likewise do is wipe out online free book shops, who don't have the fund or framework to have Digital Rights

Management advances. Obviously, this will build the syndication of the huge players, and prompt to further control and climb in costs.

Digital Rights Managements and Copyright Law: Indian Perspective

The Copyright Act of India was the main post-freedom copyright enactments go in India. This Act is consistent with most worldwide traditions and settlements in the field of copyright, for example, the Berne Convention, the Universal Copyright Convention and the Agreement on TRIPS. The Copyright Act was corrected commonly, and one of the vital alterations, which gave assurance to advanced innovation segments. It contained the privileges of copyright holders, rentals of programming, and brief go down duplicates and endorses for encroachment, including the making or appropriation of duplicates of programming without legitimate or particular approval.

Till as of late, worldwide copyright law depended on the Berne Convention and the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property assertion. In any case, a large portion of these have been overseen by the WIPO, a United Nations Agency. Some more changes were proposed to the ICA to get India consistence with World Intellectual Property Organization Internet Treaties, which require selection of hostile to circumvention arrangements, that is, to lawfully prevent individuals from going around Digital Rights Managements. India has incorporated this arrangement in the bill yet, just to the degree considered attractive and fundamental. Digital Rights Management hostile to circumvention arrangements in the World Intellectual Property Organization web bargains are adaptable, and permit nations awesome flexibility in law making, something that India's new revisions exploit. The proposed correction says that bypassing Digital Rights Management with the expectation of encroaching copyright is illicit, however in the event that that is not the goal, then it's okay. The Bill additionally does not address gadgets and programming that make such bypassing conceivable, so those would stay lawful.

Be that as it may, hostile to Digital Rights Management campaigners in India trust that since India is not a signatory to the World Intellectual Property Organization settlements,

there is no requirement for consistence with against circumvention arrangements. They trust that any kind of Digital Rights Management will permit copyright holders to confine access to advanced media or programming under terms that would be admissible under current copyright law, such as moving down a document. Counting this arrangement implies that copyright holders will be permitted to uphold their own particular copyright terms on computerized media or programming that they create, terms that are not as per the present Indian Copyright Act.

The United States needs India to do what they did with their own particular Digital Millennium Copyright Act and make all Digital Rights Management circumvention a wrongdoing. India's hesitance to do as such may not be clear, but rather regardless of the possibility that the Bill is passed, one trusts that there is sufficient degree there for Indian book purchasers to not be punished for their silly wishes to utilize their e-books like ordinary printed books.

The Part Played by the Librarians

In future, bookkeepers will no longer oversee media, they will oversee rights. Get to and use will be allowed straightforwardly by a permit understanding whose rights will be portrayed in a machine lucid manner by a REL and they will be prohibitively controlled by a Digital Rights Managements, which could be viewed as the computerized rights implementation. These frameworks are now assuming an expanding part in the relationship amongst libraries and distributers.

Distributers give the greatest share of advanced materials in libraries and they frequently request the task of a Digital Rights Managements as a prerequisite for access to brilliant substance. With their approach they constrain the libraries to offer computerized content controlled by such a framework. Just if libraries acknowledge to utilize the DRE in type of Digital Rights Managements control they can offer media that are important and progressive. For instance, the change of German copyright law, lawful and authoritative, particularly influenced computerized report conveyance. The advanced type of archive conveyance relies on upon the sort of materials from the distributing houses. At the

point when the distributers make advanced works freely accessible, then libraries in Germany can't utilize computerized conveyance for those works. Inside this setting the conveyance administrations arrange permit assertions, whose primary condition is the utilization of Digital Rights Managements to control the use of computerized substance in a very prohibitive manner.

This reaffirms bookkeepers' reservations about Digital Rights Managements and demonstrates that DRE is not working in the current insightful setting. There are likewise Digital Rights Managements that work without DRE. Most Digital Rights Managements are built to empower advanced substance to be accessible available to be purchased and to control get to and use. The business applications could be viewed as creating loads of constraints, yet there are a few open doors which libraries ought to exploit. A substantial number of computerized archives have related rights data. This substance and their rights ought to be overseen in a computerized way, and it should be possible by an electronic asset administration framework that does not have DRE parts. ERMSs can deal with the confounded and regularly changing guidelines of permit understanding of e-diaries all the more consequently and all the more midway.

Conclusion:

Digital Rights Management must be inspected basically. There are a considerable measure of criteria, which are troublesome for the day by day work of libraries, for example, the get to and use control or the circumvention of copyright confinements like reasonable utilize. In any case advanced administration makes it less demanding to finish up substantial permit assentions between single substance clients and distributers. Since libraries are achieving content clients specifically, distributers are beginning to view libraries as contenders. They don't see that libraries are middle people who get clients that distributer never will reach with their offers.

There are additionally a few sections of Digital Rights Management that are sure for libraries. RELs make it conceivable to deal with the tremendous number of rights connected with diaries. Libraries can likewise utilize the machine-

discernable data to upgrade or to grow new offers. This utilization is essential if libraries are not to be lost in a universe of inescapable data. They should advocate for the straightforwardness of rights, which implies that libraries need to grow better approaches for showing rights to expand the straightforwardness of Digital Rights Management bolstered records and Open Access-content as an approach to guarantee legitimate sureness. Supporters will take after the law in the event that they realize what is and what is not permitted. This is in light of a legitimate concern for distributers and it can enhance get to and use rights. Specialized and legitimate issues, for example, these turn out to be more imperative in the work of curators.

A machine-meaningful type of rights is important to deal with a lot of computerized substance. In this manner measures are required and the institutionalization of Digital Rights Managements and RELs ought to be a piece of administrator's work. This institutionalization ought to be a universal participation. The improvement of a library Digital Rights Managements may be a conceivable contrasting option to a distributers' one, yet it would just conceivable in a universal setting. A library Digital Rights Managements could offer a trusted domain for distributers. It might even permit libraries to show signs of improvement get to and use conditions. Libraries ought to take a dynamic part in this improvement, in the event that they need to present to-date accumulations and to stay fascinating for their supporters.

References

1. CEN/ISSS (2003), “Digital rights management: final report”, available at: www.cen.eu/cenorm/ business domains/ business domains /isss/activity/cenisssDigital Rights Management report final 30oct ober2003.zip(accessed 30 July 2008).
2. Boehner, D. (2007), “Chancen und Risiken Digitaler Rechtebeschreibung fu¨r wissenschaftliche.
3. Rump, N. (2003), “Digital rights management: technological aspects: definition, aspects, and overview”, in Becker, E. (Ed.), Digital Rights Management. Technological, Economic, Legal and Political Aspects, Springer,

Berlin, pp. 3-4.Urheberrecht (2008), “95a Schutz technischer Maßnahmen”, available at: www.bundesrecht.juris. de/urhg/ 95a.html (accessed 30 July 2008).

4. Noakes-Fry, October 2000, quoted in “Digital Rights Management Overview” by Austin Russ, Sans Institute Reading Room, 2001.
5. http://www.india-reports.com/articles/Overview_of_eBooks_Market_in_India.aspx
6. http://www.deccanherald.com/content/55858/slowly-surely-e-books-take.html
7. Divide-and-Rule: The DIGITAL RIGHTS MANAGEMENT Effect” by Nilanjana Roy, *Business Standard*, May, 2012.
8. Coyle, K. (2006), “The automation of rights”, The Journal of Academic Librarianship, Vol. 32 No. 7,pp. 326-9.
9. XrML, The Digital Rights Language for Trusted Content and Services”, available at: www.xrml.org/ (accessed 30 July 2008).
10. http://prayatna.typepad.com /publishing/2007/10/book-title-outp.html
11. http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats3.htm#asi.

ISSN No – 2347-9760

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Role of Library in Knowledge Management: An Overview

Geetali Das

Librarian,

SBMS College, Sualkuchi, Assam

Abstract:

Library plays an important role in knowledge management. In library knowledge management covers library activities such as collecting new information and knowledge, sharing, using and managing available information and knowledge of the library. This paper mainly discusses about knowledge management, different types of knowledge and role of library in knowledge management.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Knowledge Management and Library.*

Introduction

The term Knowledge management was first started and popularised in the business sector during the last decade of 20 th century. After that it gained popularity in other field also like government agencies, research and development departments, universities, colleges and others. Libraries are also using this concept for managing their knowledge which is the prime factor of any libraries.

Before going to discuss about knowledge management we should know about the meaning of knowledge. According to Richard Rorty "Knowledge is awareness and understanding about something or about someone. Basically knowledge is facts and truth about someone or something. Knowledge is acquiring via experiences, description and skills". Bell Daniel defines knowledge as "a set of organised statements of facts or ideas, presenting a reasoned judgment or an experimental result, which is transmitted to others through some communication medium in some systematic form".

Types of Knowledge:

Tacit Knowledge: Tacit knowledge is knowledge embedded in human mind through experience.

Explicit Knowledge: In contrast explicit knowledge is knowledge codified and digitized in books, document, reports white paper, spread sheets, training courses and explicit knowledge can be retrieved and transmitted more easily than tacit knowledge. Because it is knowledge learned directly from experience, tacit knowledge is difficult to share across space and time.

Externalized Knowledge: One of the aspects of tacit knowledge is the cognitive dimension that comprises beliefs, ideals, values and mental models.

Meaning of Knowledge Management: Regarding knowledge management different persons give different definitions. Some of them are given below-

According to Y. Malhotra "Knowledge management refers to the organizational processes which are based on the combination of information technology and human creativity. Knowledge management caters to the critical issues of organizational adaptation, survival, and competence in the face of increasingly discontinuous environmental change… Essentially, it embodies organizational processes that seek synergistic combination of data and information processing capacity of information technologies, and the creative and innovative capacity of human beings". Murray is the another person that points out another important element within knowledge management, namely that human resources in an organization, regardless of hierarchical level, must work to improve their skills as a whole. "Knowledge management is a strategy that turns an organization's intellectual assets both recorded information and the talents of its members into greater productivity, new value, and increased competitiveness. It teaches corporations, from managers to employees, how to produce and optimize skills as a collective entity. Thus **Knowledge management** is the process of creating, sharing, using and managing the knowledge and information of an organization for achieving organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge.

Need of Knowledge Management:

1. To satisfy the user need.
2. To fulfil the objectives of the Organization.
3. Avoiding repetition efforts.
4. For promoting standards, methods, tools and procedure.
5. To avoid the threats and retain competencies.

Role of Library in Knowledge Management: Now libraries are undergoing drastic changed. They do not remain as mere store house of books. Today libraries are regarded as a knowledge Centre, Knowledge Hub and Information Centre. In this knowledge society all modern information technologies are applied in all types of libraries. In this information era library should become as a learning and knowledge centre which should not only serve their registered members but also the whole community where library is situated. Unlike business organization where knowledge management is maintaining mainly for profit making and always remain competitive towards other business organization for their betterment of services. But concept of knowledge management in library is totally different from other business organizations. Libraries are not profit making organizations. To implement knowledge management in library, a librarian should go for a well-defined and operational knowledge management system. Librarian should apply knowledge management concept in all area of library services. The primary aim of knowledge management in library is to provide good quality services and satisfy user's needs. In library knowledge management covers activities such as collecting new materials, developing collections on specific topics, capturing knowledge from projects, grey literature, case studies, developing expert databases, etc. To cope with the exponential growth in human knowledge, libraries should adopt all latest technology. For management of knowledge libraries should use different types of software according to their requirement. Most of libraries faced the problem of fund, space and staff. To solve these problems libraries should go for cooperative acquisition plan. This cooperative acquisition plan can solve these problems to some extent. Today most of libraries have become the

member of various consortia for cooperative acquisition and resource sharing. The best examples of these are the OCLC Online Computer Library Centre and Ohio Library and Information Network. The main objective of a library is to satisfy the user's requirement. Online Public Access catalogue play important role in this regard.

For any library to implement proper knowledge management system librarian and library staff should have technological knowledge also. Now traditional role was significantly changed and new role has emerged. In knowledge based society, the librarian not only deals with different types of users but librarian should possess some characteristics such as librarian should be cooperative, critical thinker, initiative, intelligence and individual and group learning.

Conclusion

Knowledge management is very important for libraries to satisfy its users. It manages both explicit and tacit knowledge. Knowledge management facilitate libraries to improve quality of services to capture, store, organize, share and disseminate the right information to the right person at right time.

Reference:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_management (accessed on 28/12/2016)
2. http://www.knowledge-management-tools.net/ (accessed on 31/12/2016)
3. http://www.knowledge-management-tools.net/knowledge-management-definition.html (accessed on 01/01/2017)
4. https://mitpress.mit.edu/sites/default/files/titles/content/9780262015080_sch_0001.pdf (accessed on 04/01/2017)
5. http://www.cs.unibo.it/~gaspari/www/teaching/slides_KM1a.pdf (accessed on 05/01/2017)
6. Patil, Sudhir S (2013). Knowledge Management in Libraries. International Journal of Digital Libraries and Knowledge Management. Volume 3, Number 2 (2013), pp. 71-74.
7. University News, 49(02), January 10-16, 2011.

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Knowledge Management in Education Scenario for 21st Century

Prof. Pankaj Johari
Professor
Moti Lal Rastogi School of Management, Lucknow

Ms. Roshy Pandey
Asst. Professor
Moti Lal Rastogi School of Management, Lucknow

Abstract:-

The article deal with the prevailing scenario of education to all in present digital India. It throws light in the effective digital learning system needed for the mass and broad knowledge management drive. It investigate why adult learners lack in knowledge management, and global technology. This article withholds the challenges of learning across the countries. How learners interact with the current and future world learning system. Gives a glimpse on the requirement of educators and policy makers to shift to digital and new ways of teaching embedded with contempory skills, attributes and quality of creativity, self direction and problem solving in consistent learning programme. These considerations are given and light is thronged in the Knowledge Management in Education and Teachers Management Programme.

Keywords: *Adult learners, Changing Paradigm, Bifurcation of the global system.*

Introduction:

The world in which we live work and learn has not physically become smaller and yet seems less distant as we cross borders and boundaries through technology, e-tools, social networking, blogs and podcasts. The world has become the global backyard for the human kind as we learn from one another. How learners interact with the current and future world system depend upon educators and policy makers to shift themselves to the new ways of teaching. Educational

system is cognizant they must prepare students digitalisation learning, defining what skills and qualities are necessary at many levels.

Knowledge Management in Education, Schooling and Learning:

Education is the action or process of training or providing information for a change in skills, knowledge and behaviours .Schooling is the act of going to a place ,engage in some activities at a certain time and day. Learning is to gain knowledge or understanding of a skill by instructions or experiences. The changes and knowledge management is required across is into these three phases. Knowledge management helps to know about how educators go about with the practice, governing boards, establish learning goals and assessments. The most important focuses should be the adult learners. They should understand the relationship of learning theories with practices associated with digital and higher education requirements. Learners should understand the implication of technology, rich learning environment, and moreover adult learners should facilitate enhance skills attributes that sustain life long leaning.

Knowledge Management for Adult Learners:

- Adult have different needs when it comes to learning. The programme for adults should consider the adults wants and expectations.
- Learning programmes should take special control over their behavioural learning's.
- Programme should draw upon their own experiences.
- Programme should have more choices of larning with motivation
- Learn information that applies directly to their own life.

Though adult learners have complex and multifaceted barriers in learning.

1. They have conflicting demands of other roles in their lives.
2. They lack confidence, fight negative previous educational experiences.
3. Are more diverse in terms of age, experiences, and learning style.
4. Desire a balance of autonomy and independence.
5. Are more resistance to change, in their beliefs, values and paradigms.

Conclusion:

1. Teachers and professors must provide learning experiences that move the learners from being teachers dependent to self dependent.
2. Organisational and Educational system can encourage adult's learners to learn by considering their needs.
3. In order to prepare adults for digital learning scenario educational system and planners must begin programmes of clearly articulating skills, attributes and qualities which will reach the future success.

References:

1. Kailash .BL .Srivastava and K.Masra " H R Outsourcing ,strategies and Challenges for HRM". Conferences 2001.
2. Knowledge Management Assessment ,USA, Arthur Anderson 1995
3. M Gail Derrick, University Virginea, publish 2005.
4. Reference from paulca2@regent.edu.

ISSN No – 2347-9760

ISSN No – 2347-9760

The Art and Practice of Digital Preservation

Ms. Sangeeta Kamble
Assistant Librarian
NMIMS
(Deemed to be University)
Mumbai
sangeeta.kamble@nmims.edu

Abstract:
The main intention of digital preservation is to protect long-term access to digitally stored information. This article presents the techniques used in digital preservation. This article point out preservation strategies, critical issues for digital preservation. It discusses some major challenges in this area and future directions. This paper will focus on the aspects of the technical strategies used in digital information preservation

Keywords: *Digital Preservation, Emulation, Encapsulation, Migration, Standardization, XML*

Introduction:

In today's informative world information preservation is one of the most important issue. In earlier days information was recorded in carvings on stone, ceramic, bamboo, or wood, the development of civilization find out the way for new storage media and techniques for recording information, such as writing on silk or printing on paper. Eventually, we were able to put photographic images on film and music on records. A comprehensive change arises in the information storage field with the development of electronic storage media.

Digital technologies are increasing rapidly with the occurrence of high-performance computing and high-speed networks. Digital technologies authorize to create information,

manipulated, disseminated, located, and stored with increasing ease. It is the great challenge to assure long-term access to the digitally stored information. Digital preservation is recognized as an important part of digital data management.

Digital Preservation:

In library and archival science , digital preservation is a formal endeavour to ensure that digital information of continuing value remains accessible and usable. According to the Harrods's Librarian Glossary, “digital preservation is the method of keeping digital material alive so that they remain usable as technological advances render original hardware and software specification obsolete.” Digital preservation is the management and maintenance of digital objects (the files, or groups of files, that contain information in digital form) so they can be accessed and used by future user s. The goal of digital preservation is to provide accurate & authentic information within a time. Now it's time to think about digital preservation because sometimes it is difficult to use traditional print objects for long period, print objects has shorter life it will not remain in good condition after handling by many users when it comes in bad condition some time it remains untouched, This will not happen with digital objects, we can save our time with digital objects and easy to retrieve the information. Digital preservation is important for personal data management as well as institutional repositories that manage many objects. Digital Preservation is focused on long term use, which can be quite difficult to achieve considering how fragile digital objects can be.

Benefits of Digital Preservation.

Digital preservation is very important in modern informative world. There are some benefits of digital preservation are:

- Digital preservation is demanded in space management.
- Easy to access to reference data and save the time.
- Easy for users to cross-references or cross-link data.
- Easy-to-use reference resource that includes online training

tutorials.
- Resources can upgraded easily.
- Can keep the data in standard format.
- With “searcher friendly" system quick search is possible.
- Intuitive user interface.
- Can manage all other reading material generated by students and faculty.
- Simplification of teaching and research.

Strategies of Digital Preservation.

To keep the data for long term use we need digital preservation. To develop digital preservation we need some strategies to avoid the loss of digital information.

1) Refreshing

Refreshing means to copy digital data from one long-term storage medium to another of the same type, with no change whatsoever in the bit stream (e.g. from an older CD-RW to a new CD-RW).Types of storage is same so there are no bitrates changes or alteration of data. It gives access to digital material by old media even if information is saved in new media. Old media is available till not sure to retrieve the information in new media

2) Migration

Migration means transferring of data to newer system environments. This includes conversion of resources from one format to another (e.g., conversion of Microsoft Word to PDF), from one operating system to another (e.g., Solaris to Linux) or from one programming language to another (e.g., C to Java) with migration we can keep the resource fully accessible and functional. The main purpose of migration is to preserve the virtue of digital objects and topossess the ability for clients to retrieve, display and otherwise use them in the face of constantly changing technology.

3) Replication

Replication means creating duplicate copies of data and save it on one or more systems. If we keep the data only in single copy or in one location there is risk to loss the data due to software or hardware failure. If digital data is replicated in several locations it will be safer, sometimes it will be difficult for replicated data in refreshing,

migration, versioning, and access control because the data is located in multiple places.

4) Emulation

In data migration there is risk to lose the data therefore Emulation is best strategy to save the data. Emulation simulate the performance of outdated hardware. Emulation strategy can use for retaining the functionality of old video game systems, such as with the MAME project. Creation of emulators require programs that translate code and instructions from one computing to another computing environment. With emulation data can be executed in another.

5) Compression

Compression is a programme which use formula to shrink the data. Compression concern many kinds of digital objects. Text compression can remove all unneeded and repeated characters and reduce a text file up to 50% of its original data. For restoration text we can use lossless compression, with help of this we can find our original data. It can be used for image, sound, video etc.

6) Technology Preservation

Technology preservation revolved around technical system. Technology preservation is useful in data corruption. This strategy offers the potential of coping with media obsolescence, assuming the media hasn't decayed beyond readability. It can extend the window of access for obsolete media and file formats, but is ultimately a dead end, since no obsolete technology can be kept functional indefinitely. This strategy cannot be implemented by individual institution.

7) Metadata attachment

In the development of digital libraries Metadata is an important issue which includes information on creation, access rights, restrictions, preservation history, and rights management. Metadata is used for images, videos, spreadsheets and web pages. The use of metadata on web pages is very important. Metadata can be created manually or by automated. Manual creation is more accurate and it allows user to input any information which is relevant for them to describe the file. Automated metadata is more

elementary it displays information such as file size, file extension, when the file was created and who created the file.

8) Digital Archaeology

Digital archaeology used to save data from damaged hardware and software environments. Usually readable bit streams can be recovered even from heavily damaged media (especially magnetic media), but it is not possible for the older data.

Steps for Digital Preservation.

Digital preservation is not just storing the digital information for future use. But need to retrieve the information after a long period. For this we require to go through the following steps.

1) Creation

Creation is the act of producing the information product. The producer may be a human author or originator, or a piece of equipment such as a sensing device, satellite or laboratory instrument. Creation is the initial stage to start the long term preservation.

2) Acquisition

Acquisition is important stage in digital preservation. After creating digital objects, it is important to keep the data for future use so the acquisition is main stage. The main thing in acquisition is collection policy. Here we need to select the digital materials. These material could be archived from the internet so guidelines are needed to tailor the general collection practices of the organization.

3) Identification and Cataloguing

Once we acquired the digital object, it is necessary to catalogue it to identify in future. Cataloguing allow the archiving organization to manage the digital objects over time. Cataloguing gives a unique key for finding the object and linking that object to other related objects.

4) Storage

In digital preservation storage is very important. Without storage media and formats there is risk to loss the data. The most common solution to this problem of changing storage media immigration to new storage

systems.

5) Access

Successful practices must consider changes to access mechanisms. It should give security for long term access. It enhance the quality of presentation of items from the digital archive based on advances in digitization and browser technologies.

Threats of Digital Preservation.

There are various types of threats of digital preservation. These are discussed below

1) Massive Storage Failure

Sometimes hardware/software failed to store massive data. It doesn't matter even you spend more money for housing the system.

2) Mistaken Erasure

There is risk to delete the data by mistaken or by accidental. If it is in single copy there is risk to loss the data.

3) Bit rot

We cannot assured of digital storage for long term use there may be risk to loss the data. Some times after a long period it is difficult to recover the data it shows undetected. Bit Rot is surety of any storage medium over period of time.

4) Outdated Media

Due to technological changes digital media become outdated. Technology brings innovation every time so it becomes impossible to read the old data if appropriate hardware is not available to read the data. This is a particularly difficult issue to manage where data is stored over long periods of time. Ideally, long term data storage should be technology independent.

5) Outdated formats, applications and systems

Outdated formats, applications and system is a difficult problem for long term storage. There are two common problems. The first isto preserve a copy of the appropriate software and make it available wherever that data is stored. The second is to migrate data to an acceptable format.

6) International Attacks :

There is always a risk to loss or

damaged data thorough international attacks.

Some people in the world who like to intended to damage or destroy digital assets. If the information is accessible via internet or located openly then there is risk to attack.

7) Lack of resources

Most of the institution have financial problem so they do not have much resources for preservation. This is major issue in digital preservation.

8) Organisational failure

This is the great problem in long term digital storage. Technology is so dynamic and innovative and there are a big competition among the vendors. If organization failed to select the proper vendor it would difficult to manage the data for long term. It is really hard to work this situation.

Challenges of digital Preservation

The increasing demand of digital media point out a number of challenge for preservation. There is always a risk to loss the digital material. Preserving means not only preserve the file but also need to retrieve the data after a long period. So digital preservation face some challenges.

1) Data Volumes :

In today's digital world we have many sources for data preservation but it doesn't mean to preserve all the data. First we need to select the data which we need to store or preserve for the future. We cannot store every file and every version. It is unable to handled large volumes of data and analogue whenever require. We need to complete the needs and objectives of preserving institution. It is necessary to increase computer storage power to save large number of data

2) Achievability :

One of the most important challenge in preserving is that what should be preserved. Sometimes some material are in very poor condition and not classified properly so it is difficult to preserve it. First we need to understand the originator of material and to observe the material's overall size and scope.

3) Multiplicities :

In today's world Multiplicity is big challenge in preservation. Sometimes data is saved in multiple copies or multiple version then it became impossible to update or access the exact data. It happens in institutional repositories. Research paper can written by multiple authors or saved in multiple version e.g.pre print, publisher version or post print and the changes will not save in all version so multiplicity is challenge in digital preservation.

4) Hardware & Storage:

Hardware is also an important part in preservation. We need to handle the hardware carefully otherwise it will be damaged by our neglecting, overuse and improper storage. To take care of Digital media is great challenge we need to keep ongoing conservation I storage, cleaning and protection from magnetic field.

5) Software

Developing in software applications and operating system create a challenge for digital preservation. Version of software must be designed to work on preserved files or the files may be read in given software. When we change the software its need to build backwards compatibility into new software versions. It is always difficult to secure old software, it may need to keep accessible for some years after its devaluation. Open formats frequently supported by multiple software applications. Online access to digitised work is depend on the support of hardware and software system.

6) Legalities

In digital preservation there are some legal issues that apply to analogue material. Generally, digital preservation does not require owners' copyright reproduction. Most digitised material purchased by institution may have access only for subscribed period. (E.g. external databases.)Digital materials restricted by several laws restrictions on copying, storage, access, modification of content, and its use or re-use. So legalities is major challenge in digital preservation.

7) **Privacy**

To keep privacy is also a challenge in

preservation. Digital data may contain private and confidential information.Legal action can be taken against the unauthorised use of data. Preservation can be restricted and it require legal agreements. In today's world maintaining privacy is a great challenge due to social media and online communication.

8) **Resourcing**

Most institutions have lack of resources so preservation require cost-effective and efficient strategies. All the institutions cannot bear the cost of digital preservation and they should do it in limited resources. So resourcing is also a great challenge in digital preservation.

Conclusion:

In today's world digital information became very important part in our cultural and intellectual heritage and offers expressive benefits to users. Digital access is depend upon media and technologies. This article explain that digitization of older documents make them accessible for future use. To develop and implemented digital information we need to go through the proper procidger. A well thought-out plan help researchers and scholars to preserve information in digital form for future use. Readers can find out authentic information over a long period. With adopting given strategies and accepting challenges process of digital preservation make easy.

References:

1) Copal, Krishnan: Digital Libraries: In Electronic Information ERA (2000) New Delhi, Author Press.
2) Legget, Elizabeth R: A Practical Guide for librarians (2014) New York, Rowman and Little field Publication.
3) Sreekumar, M. G.: Digital Libraries in knowledge processing (2006) New Delhi, ESS Press.
4) Chan, Leslie: Supporting and Enhancing Scholarship in the Digital Age: The Rolle of Open Access Institutional Repositories. (2004) vol 29 pg. 277-300
5) Christoph, Becker, Hannes, Kulovits, Mark Guttenbrunner, Stephan Strodl: Systematic planning for digital preservation: evaluating potential strategies and building preservation plans

(2009) International Journal on Digital Libraries, Volume 10, Issue4, pg. 133–157 http://journals.sagepub.com

6) (Retrieved on 10/12/2016) http://www.emeraldinsight.com

7) (Retrieved on 10/12/2016) http://www.ifla.org

8) (Retrieved on 5/1/2017) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih

9) (Retrieved on 5/1/2017) https://www.questia.com

10) (Retrieved on 10/1/2017)

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Knowledge Management and Organisational Development

Dr. Harendra Kumar Singh
Asst. Professor
Library, S.T.D.P.G. College Kadipur, Sultanpur.

Dr. Sanjeev Ratan Gupta
Asst. Professor
Department of Economics, S.T.D.P.G. College, Kadipur, Sultanpur.

Abstract:-
The emergence of knowledge-based economics has placed an importance on effective management of knowledge. The effective management of knowledge has been described as a critical ingredient for organisation seeking to ensure sustainable strategic competitive advantage. This paper reviews literature in the area of knowledge management to bring out the importance of knowledge management in organisation. The paper is able to demonstrate that knowledge management is a key driver of organisational performance and a critical tool for organisational survival, competitiveness to take full advantage of the value of knowledge. The paper also contributes that, in order for organisations to manage knowledge effectively, attention must be paid on three key components - people, processes and technology. In essence, to ensure organisation's success, the focus should be to connect people, processes, and technology for the purpose of leveraging knowledge.

Managers play a critical role in shaping the future of every organisation because the decisions, action and inaction taken by managers can often result in the successful execution of operations for the organisation. The most important activity that a manager is engaged with on a daily basis in most organisations is decision making. And the effectiveness and efficiency of managers' decisions and decision-making process ultimately determine the success of failures of the organisation. Moon and Desouza

opine that, critical to the success of decision making is the ability for individuals in the organisation to leverage knowledge. They state further that the more accurate the knowledge that is available to managers, the better chance they have in making decisions that will result in positive and desired results for the organisation.

The important factors that are driving the need for KM are organisational survival, competitive differentiation, globalization effects and aging workforce. Considering the management dynamics today, the onus of managing knowledge requires utmost focus as most of the work is information based. It is an undisputed fact that organisations compete on the basis of knowledge.

Another important factor that is driving the need for KM is the realization that an organisation must manage its knowledge if it is to survive in today's dynamic and competitive marketplace. Survival concerns are not limited to for-profit firms as nonprofits and even public agencies have all realized the value of KM. Desouza point out that without adequate care in how knowledge is managed, organisations will not be operating optimally and this will result in the ineffective and inefficient creation and delivery of products and services leading to unsatisfied customers, which is what ultimately leads to the demise of the organisation.

The advent of globalization has also driven the need for KM, as organisations search to find effective tools and methods for acquiring and sharing knowledge over many structural and cultural barriers. Therefore, globalization has created an urgent need for organisations to be able to manage knowledge across countries and continents. Another need for KM is aging workforce. Most organisations are facing a graying of their workforce and soon much knowledge is going to leave the organisations. This intellectual capital needs to be captured so that future generations in these work environments do not have to repeat mistakes and reinvent knowledge

References

1. Ghosh, M. Knowledge management in the digital age: Challenges and opportunities in India. In proceedings of International Conference (Asia Pacific) held at Chiang Mai University, Thailand 2003 Vol

IIp.79-89.
2. Conference held at Dehradun during 15-18 Dec 2003.p.141-148.
3. Ramesh Babu (B) and others, Ed. Knowledge Management : Today and Tomorrow. Ess Ess Publications, New Delhi, 2003.

ISSN No – 2347-9760

ISSN No – 2347-9760

Privatisation and Commercialization of Higher Education in India: Rationale, Perspectives and Challenges

Ms. Seema Sharma
Assistant Professor
Department of Education
Kasturi Ram College of Higher Education.

Abstract

"Education is not exotic in India. There has been no country where the love of learning has no early origin or has exercised so lasting and powerful influence" - F. W. Thomas

Education is regarded as a source of illumination and power which transforms and ennobles over nature by the progressive and harmonious development of our physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual power faculties. Past of Indian education was very glorious but during the British period education was founded on an individualistic base and on February 8, 1835 Macaulay presented his historical minutes in which he made a bitter attack upon Indian literature and culture and vilified it. Since then education in India has faced various downfalls. The history of education in India took a significant turn from the fateful night of August 15, 1947.Various commissions surviving educational activities in the country recommended that liberal grants should be paid to private agencies which were doing great service to the cause of education. During the period 1882 to 1902, hundreds of Indians created and satisfied public demand for more education and laid the foundation of national life in India. During the early part of this century education vastly expanded with improvement in both quality and quantity. But later on during World War II (1939-45) private enterprise had to face great difficulties. The national government gathered movement momentum and private enterprises fell from government favour. After independence the policy of grants- in aid became more vigorous. The government and private agencies have been working together in close cooperation. Private agencies have played a predominant role in fields of

education at all levels all over the country. Private agencies are registered bodies and are required to fulfil certain minimum requirements for recognition by Govt. It cannot be denied that private enterprises have shown a lot of dynamism and vitality and has proved a valuable asset in the country's educational development. The research articles focuses on the rationale, historical perspective and challenges faced by higher education in Indian context.

***Key Words**: State University, Private University, Deemed University, Global Education.*

Introduction

India is a diverse country. There is social, cultural and economic diversity. Though priority must be given to elementary and secondary education, the importance of the role contribution of higher education in national development is fully established. The proliferation of colleges and universities with little regard to the need for them or the resources required for sustaining them at acceptable standards is a matter of concern. Higher education in India today is still facing problems which are many and various. Some of these are most crucial ones and that should be dealt on priority basis. The issues are, however, inter-related and include: (i) broadening of access in higher education; (ii) ensuring equity in higher education; (iii) the financial crunch, and (iv) the move to privatise higher education as a remedial measure.

Historical Perspective

The education system of India is the third largest in the world even then we are not able to provide the skilled youth to world. The reason behind that is the quality of education provided at primary, secondary and college level is not good. Therefore the steps have been taken to privatise the higher education to promote the access and quality. This was due to the breakdown of the state system which resulted in the form of privatisation that's ideological and institutional underpinnings remain very weak. Instead of being part of a

comprehensive program of education reform, maximum of the initiatives taken by private sectors remain captive to the unrestricted actions of the state. As a result, the education system remains suspended between over-regulation by the state on the one hand, and a discretionary privatization that is unable to mobilize private capital in productive ways. The privatisation of education in India was first led by leading Universities 'BHU' (Banaras Hindu University) and the 'AMU' (Aligarh Muslim University) with the efforts of certain dedicated individuals and community provided the large amount of financial aid.

Large number of educational institutions providing professional and higher education have been established. Initiatives were taken privately by volunteers. The financial subsidy was not provided to all by government.

Structure and Scale of Indian Higher Education

A brief overview of the Indian higher education system provides an essential backdrop for the following research findings and comments. There are three main types of tertiary institution in India: 1) universities and university-level institutions, 2) colleges and 3) diploma-awarding institutions. These are categorised by funding source: central government, state government and private.

The structure of higher education in India is the affiliated colleges running under the specific university and delivering the courses, curriculum and examination regulated by the parent state university. University established or incorporated by a Provincial ACT or by State ACT is termed as State University. As per section 12(B) of the UGC ACT state universities established after 17 June 1972 shall not be eligible to receive any grant and funds from the Central Government, UGC or any other organization receiving funds from Govt. of India unless the commission satisfies itself for the prescribed norms and procedures. There are 251 State Universities and the UGC has been making budgetary plan allocation for only 123 State University. State Universities are the primary concern of State Governments. State Universities control all the activities and as well as provides the financial aid. There were no standardised norms for the amount

of funding. Variations have been reported regarding the funds or subsidy. Most of the funds are generated by the affiliation fees paid by the colleges. These fees, supplemented by state government's funding, are generally used to pay salaries and little else. Little amount is spent on the development of infrastructure and a little is provided for the research activities. As the population of India is exploding, the demands are also multiplied several times. State universities are unable to meet these demands; therefore the initiatives have been taken to establish the Private Universities. Private Universities in India are regulated under the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Private Universities are established by an ACT of local legislative assembly and listed by the UGC in the gazette upon receiving the ACT. As per the report of UGC as on 6th September 2016 there are 246 Private Universities in India. An Institution of Higher Education, other than universities, working at a very high standard in specific area of study, can be declared by the Central Government on the advice of UGC as an Institution 'Deemed-to-be-university enjoy academic status and privileges of a university. These 'Deemed-to-be-University' Institutions have expanded the base of higher education in the country and are offering education and research facilities in various disciplines. There are 118 Deemed Universities in India established under section 3 of UGC ACT, 1956.

Table 1 Universities in India

S. No.	Type of University	Number
1.	Central University	47
2.	State University	356
3.	Private University	246
4.	Deemed University	118

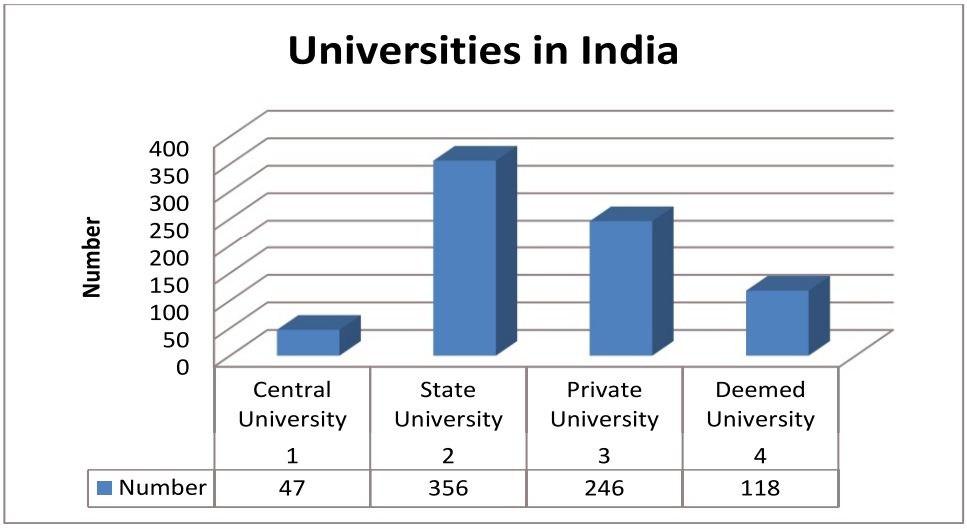

Figure: showing number of Universities in India

Challenges in Indian Higher Education System:

Despite of various efforts to increase the access of higher education in India, it is still facing many challenges which are as follows:

Access and Equity in Higher Education: Policies made and continuous efforts are being made to spread the access to higher education across the country still there is wide variation between rural and urban areas as well as in states. Multidimensional inequalities still exist on the basis of rural and urban demarcation, on the basis of economic status that is rich and poor, socially disadvantaged groups such as women, minority categories or people with different abilities. 'Inclusive growth' is must to reform the Indian education keeping the social, cultural, economic and linguistic diversity of the country.

Quality Concerns of Higher Education: In the last decade there was increase in per capita income which had brought significant change in the life style. People are spending money to attain quality education, so the Institutions providing education irrespective of the categorization of

elementary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education the quality has to be maintained. The shift in the paradigm that is from teacher centred to learner centred, national education to global education, inclination towards technical & professional education and one time education to lifelong education had posed more challenges regarding the quality higher education to provide efficient and skilled youth to the world who will be sufficient to generate knowledge rather to cram or knowledge. Presently India has 35,500 colleges enrolling 20 million students (as per the information published by UGC). Every year the demand is multiplying and this increase is just 7% of the growing demand. Data highlights that the situation is alarming and should be considered at priority basis.

Demand and Supply Gap: The growth recorded in the last decade is over 7% even then the India's GER in Higher education is very low. By some estimates, even if India succeeds in its target of 30% GER by 2020, 100 million qualified students will still not have places at university. India needs to drastically increase the number of places at universities and enrolment through distance learning programmes.

Financial Crisis: Lack of adequate funds in education is the most crucial issue. While overall investment in education as a proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP) has gone up from 1.2 per cent in 1950s to 3.7 per cent in the 1990s, it is still below the norm of 6 per cent as stated in the National Policy on Education. University education has particularly been hit hard. Most higher education institutions all over the country are facing acute financial crisis.

The primary responsibility of increasing the access lies with the Government. Private initiative does help but it has remained too confined to a handful of popular and market driven courses such as Management, Engineering and Medicine. The private service providers are also handicapped by absence of clear, transparent and consistent policy regime in the higher educational sector.

Measures to Improve the Quality of Higher Education:

Vocationalisation of secondary education will be of great help in this direction and will help the learner to choose his/her area of interest. Facilities of higher education must be expanded through correspondence courses to provide the access to the learners residing in the remote areas. The institutes must organise the extension programmes to promote linking of community with the education system. The regulatory authorities must have a check on private and self-financing institutes to provide quality education at affordable price. Universities should be encouraged to undertake fundamental and applied researches relevant to the need of national development in collaboration with national research laboratories, industry and other organisations.

Conclusion

The most important task in present scenario is to impart better and quality education. Children are the nation builder and to carve them as a good citizen, quality education is must so that they can become the pillar of the nation's development. Like every coin privatisation of higher education also has two sides, privatisation of higher education had increased the access to education and opportunities by increasing the scope of admissions and to fulfil the needs of increasing population. Due to ownership, level of quality increased in few setups to great extent however this not true for the entire private organisations. Most Private institutions are meant for financially strong strata of the society which has widened the gap between the rich and poor. Proper policies and monitoring by regulatory authorities can help a lot in overcoming this disadvantage of privatisation of higher education and objectives can be achieved

References

1. Indian Higher Education Reform: From Half-Baked Socialism to Half-Baked Capitalism DeveshKapu and PratapBhanu Mehta CID Working Paper No. 108 September 2004.
2. Kaul, Rekha.1993. Caste, Class and Education: Politics of Capitation Fee Colleges in Karnataka (New Delhi: Sage Publications).

3. Rani, Geetha, 2002.Financing Higher Education in India.NIEPA Working Paper.
4. Babu, Suresh G.S. 2005.Privatisation of Higher Education and Its Impacts on Dalits in India, M.Phil Thesis, School of Social Sciences, New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru University (unpublished).
5. https://www.britishcouncil.in/sites/default/files/understanding_india.pdf.
6. http://www.asthabharati.org/Dia_July99/cl.htm.
7. http://mhrd.gov.in/state-universities

Instructions for Authors

Essentials for Publishing in this Journal

- Submitted articles should not have been previously published or be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.
- Conference papers may only be submitted if the paper has been completely re written (taken to mean more than 50%) and the author has cleared any necessary permission with the copyright owner if it has been previously copyrighted.
- All our articles are refereed through a double-blind process.
- All authors must declare they have read and agreed to the content of the submitted article and must sign a declaration correspond to the originality of the article.

Submission Process

All articles for this journal must be submitted using our online submissions system. http://enrichedpub.com/ . Please use the Submit Your Article link in the Author Service area.

Manuscript Guidelines

The instructions to authors about the article preparation for publication in the Manuscripts are submitted online, through the e-Ur (Electronic editing) system, developed by **Enriched Publications Pvt. Ltd**. The article should contain the abstract with keywords, introduction, body, conclusion, references and the summary in English language (without heading and subheading enumeration). The article length should not exceed 16 pages of A4 paper format.

Title

The title should be informative. It is in both Journal's and author's best interest to use terms suitable. For indexing and word search. If there are no such terms in the title, the author is strongly advised to add a subtitle. The title should be given in English as well. The titles precede the abstract and the summary in an appropriate language.

Letterhead Title

The letterhead title is given at a top of each page for easier identification of article copies in an Electronic form in particular. It contains the author's surname and first name initial

.article title, journal title and collation (year, volume, and issue, first and last page). The journal and article titles can be given in a shortened form.

Author's Name

Full name(s) of author(s) should be used. It is advisable to give the middle initial. Names are given in their original form.

Contact Details

The postal address or the e-mail address of the author (usually of the first one if there are more Authors) is given in the footnote at the bottom of the first page.

Type of Articles

Classification of articles is a duty of the editorial staff and is of special importance. Referees and the members of the editorial staff, or section editors, can propose a category, but the editor-in-chief has the sole responsibility for their classification. Journal articles are classified as follows:

Scientific articles:

1. Original scientific paper (giving the previously unpublished results of the author's own research based on management methods).
2. Survey paper (giving an original, detailed and critical view of a research problem or an area to which the author has made a contribution visible through his self-citation).
3. Short or preliminary communication (original management paper of full format but of a smaller extent or of a preliminary character);
4. Scientific critique or forum (discussion on a particular scientific topic, based exclusively on management argumentation) and commentaries.

Exceptionally, in particular areas, a scientific paper in the Journal can be in a form of a monograph or a critical edition of scientific data (historical, archival, lexicographic, bibliographic, data survey, etc.) which were unknown or hardly accessible for scientific research.

Professional articles:

1. Professional paper (contribution offering experience useful for improvement of

professional practice but not necessarily based on scientific methods);
2. Informative contribution (editorial, commentary, etc.);
3. Review (of a book, software, case study, scientific event, etc.)

Language

The article should be in English. The grammar and style of the article should be of good quality. The systematized text should be without abbreviations (except standard ones). All measurements must be in SI units. The sequence of formulae is denoted in Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right-hand side.

Abstract and Summary

An abstract is a concise informative presentation of the article content for fast and accurate Evaluation of its relevance. It is both in the Editorial Office's and the author's best interest for an abstract to contain terms often used for indexing and article search. The abstract describes the purpose of the study and the methods, outlines the findings and state the conclusions. A 100- to 250- Word abstract should be placed between the title and the keywords with the body text to follow. Besides an abstract are advised to have a summary in English, at the end of the article, after the Reference list. The summary should be structured and long up to 1/10 of the article length (it is more extensive than the abstract).

Keywords

Keywords are terms or phrases showing adequately the article content for indexing and search purposes. They should be allocated heaving in mind widely accepted international sources (index, dictionary or thesaurus), such as the Web of Science keyword list for science in general. The higher their usage frequency is the better. Up to 10 keywords immediately follow the abstract and the summary, in respective languages.

Acknowledgements

The name and the number of the project or programmed within which the article was realized is given in a separate note at the bottom of the first page together with the name of the institution which financially supported the project or programmed.

Tables and Illustrations

All the captions should be in the original language as well as in English, together with the texts in illustrations if possible. Tables are typed in the same style as the text and are denoted by numerals at the top. Photographs and drawings, placed appropriately in the text, should be clear, precise and suitable for reproduction. Drawings should be created in Word or Corel.

Citation in the Text

Citation in the text must be uniform. When citing references in the text, use the reference number set in square brackets from the Reference list at the end of the article.

Footnotes

Footnotes are given at the bottom of the page with the text they refer to. They can contain less relevant details, additional explanations or used sources (e.g. scientific material, manuals). They cannot replace the cited literature.

The article should be accompanied with a cover letter with the information about the author(s): surname, middle initial, first name, and citizen personal number, rank, title, e-mail address, and affiliation address, home address including municipality, phone number in the office and at home (or a mobile phone number). The cover letter should state the type of the article and tell which illustrations are original and which are not.