INTRODUCTION

Libraries have a rich and illustrious tradition, and they have always played an important role in the progress of every civilization but since last few decades libraries have experienced drastic changes. Traditional libraries are converted into digital libraries or in virtual libraries. Furthermore, the challenges and opportunities posed by ICT technologies such as E-resources and Internet access in homes, along with the additional pressures posed by public service cuts, are well known. Many of these changes have raised questions about physical libraries’ position in the twenty-first century. For example, the concept of a “library without walls” (Weiss, 2004) has been proposed, wherein the patrons can use the library’s amenities regardless of their physical location (Bilandzic and Johnson, 2013). Even the libraries having history of hundreds of years are replacing their conventional resources into the digital resources. The library staff is became information officers and the libraries renamed as the information centers. Library users are now called clients and they are exceptionally visiting the libraries. Now libraries are not facing space problems as they were facing about 20 years ago, because cloud storage has solved their space problem. To cope with challenges posed by digital revolution, library professionals and experts are talking about next generation library resources.

DEFINITIONS

Digital Library

“A Digital Library (also referred to as digital library) is a special library with a focused collection of digital objects that may include text, visual material, video and audio material, stored as electronic media formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media), along with means for organizing, storing, and retrieving the files and memorabilia,” according to Wikipedia. Individuals, associations, and organizations associated with existing physical library buildings or institutions, as well as academic institutions, may all maintain digital libraries, which differ greatly in size and scope. The electronic
content can be saved locally or accessed remotely over a network. A type of information retrieval system is an electronic library.

**Digital Library Resources**

Electronic information services, according to Ekere, Omekwu, and Nwoha (2016), include the Search engines, WiFi, World Wide Web, Online indexes, VSAT-based Internet access, video CDs, Online Library catalogue, Online databases, E-journals, portals and E-books.

**Library Resources, a Quick Review**

In present days most of libraries are maintaining hybrid collection. Which contains, print material as well as the digital material. The users also use both types of material frequently. According to Kenchakkanavar (2016) most of libraries of present generation holds;

1. Conventional material
   i. Books
   ii. Printed serial material
   iii. Cartographic material
   iv. Globs, maps
   v. Reference material
2. Digital material
   i. EBooks
   ii. E journals
   iii. Consortium
   iv. E thesis
   v. E newspapers
   vi. CDs, DVDs
   vii. Databases

But printed reading material is losing its space in the library. Today the libraries are focusing on digital material and utilizing most of the part of budget on digital resources it is therefore in upcoming half century the conventional library material may become the part of history and libraries completely transform into the digital libraries.

**The Library Resources for Next Generation**

It is well-known fact that traditional look of libraries is rapidly changing. The demand of users also changed. Publishers are publishing their publications in digital form, researchers uploading their research work by using blogs and other online platforms. In this situation it is important to look ahead and think about the library resources for next generation. Digital resources available today can occupy almost all space of the library collection and traditional resources will be outdated. Ebooks and e journals may transform into another forms. Online databases, subject gateways and web-OPACs will be major tools for information retrieval. Online indexing services & tertiary sources can play key role in information searching. In upcoming time library resources can experience drastic changes.

**CONCLUSION**

Libraries and library management are experiencing huge changes in these days. Every technology used in the library becomes outdated in very short period. So the libraries policy makers need to be aware in this regard, especially at the time of choosing library resources. Librarians and other technical staff should review their collection and take decision at the time of acquiring reading material.

**REFERENCES**


