

Impact Factor – 6.625

E-ISSN – 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

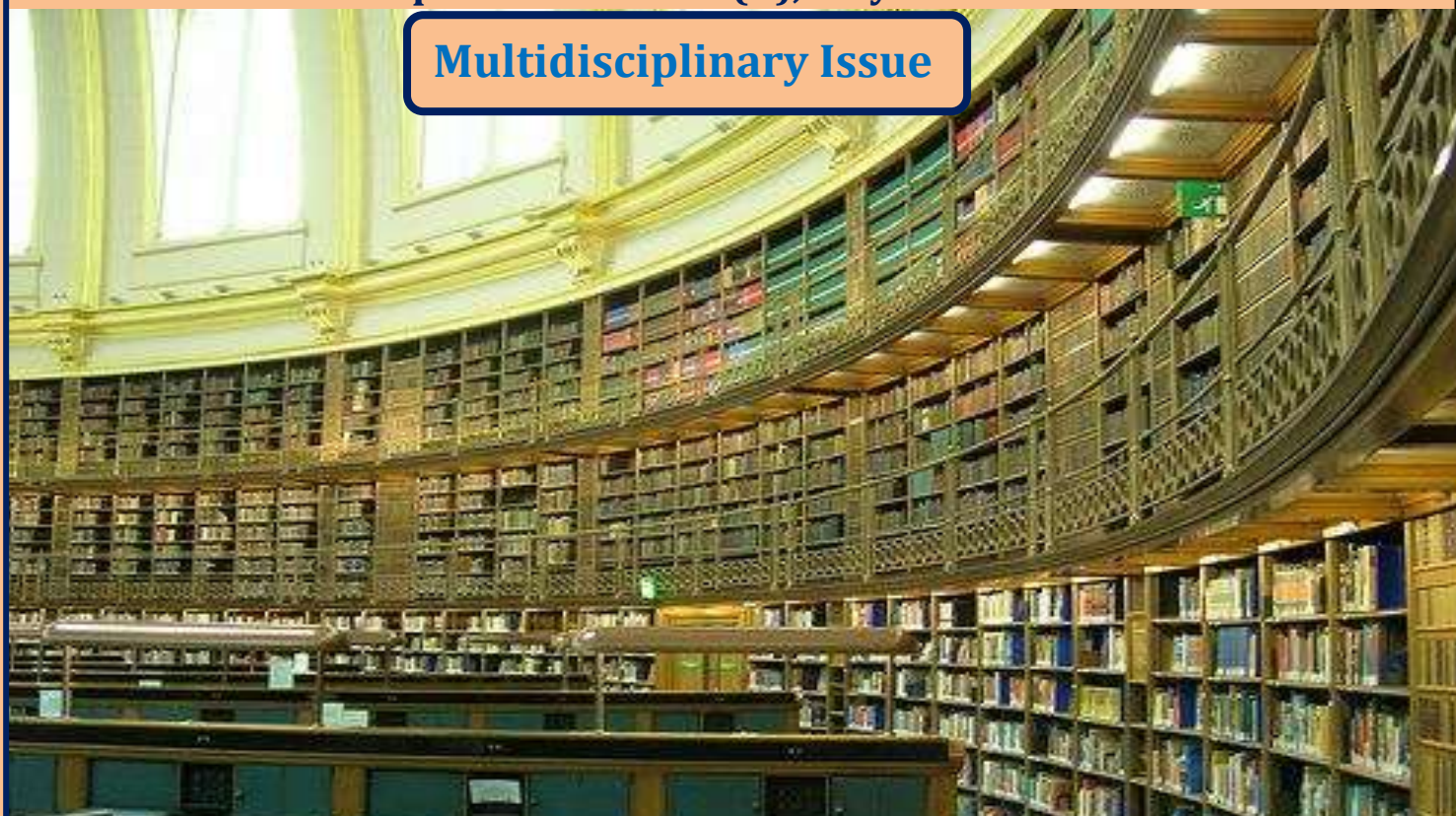
RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFEREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

Special Issue 266 (G), May 2021

Multidisciplinary Issue



Guest Editor -

Dr. C. S. Kakade

Principal,

Anandibai Raorane Arts, Commerce

& Science College, Vaibhavwadi,

Dist. Sindhudurg [M.S.] India

Executive Editor :

Asst. Prof. Kishor Waghmare

Librarian

Anandibai Raorane Arts, Commerce

& Science College, Vaibhavwadi,

Dist. Sindhudurg [M.S.] India

Chief Editor : **Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar** (Yeola)



This Journal is indexed in :

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To : www.researchjourney.net

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - **6.625 (2019)**,

Special Issue - 266(G) : Multidisciplinary Issue

Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :

2348-7143

May- 2021

Impact Factor – 6.625

E-ISSN – 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFEREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

May-2021

Special Issue 266 (G)

Guest Editor -

Dr. C. S. Kakade

Principal,

Anandibai Raorane Arts, Commerce

& Science College, Vaibhavwadi,

Dist. Sindhudurg [M.S.] India

Executive Editor :

Asst. Prof. Kishor Waghmare

Librarian

Anandibai Raorane Arts, Commerce

& Science College, Vaibhavwadi,

Dist. Sindhudurg [M.S.] India

Chief Editor : Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)



Papers published in this issue have been reviewed by executive editor of the issue with experts' committee, and they have checked the papers on their level best to stop furtive literature. Except it, the respective authors of the papers are responsible for originality of the papers and intensive thoughts in the papers. Nobody can republish these papers without pre-permission (in written form) of the publisher as per Copyright Policy.

- Chief & Executive Editor

SWATIDHAN INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

For Details Visit To : **www.researchjourney.net**

***Cover Photo (Source) : Internet – British Library**

© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher

Price : Rs. 1000/-

Editorial Board

Chief Editor -

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar,

Assist. Prof. (Marathi)

MGV's Arts & Commerce College,

Yeola, Dist - Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Executive Editors :

Dr. Tejesh Beldar, Nashikroad (English)

Dr. Gajanan Wankhede, Kinwat (Hindi)

Mrs. Bharati Sonawane, Bhusawal (Marathi)

Dr. Rajay Pawar, Goa (Konkani)

Co-Editors -

- ❖ **Prof. Mohan S.** - Dean faculty of Arts, Delhi University, **Delhi, India**
- ❖ **Prof. Milena Brotaeva** - Head, Classical East Department, Sofia University, **Sofia, Balgeria**
- ❖ **Dr. R. S. Sarraju** - Center for Translation Studies, University of Hyderabad, **Hydrabad, India**
- ❖ **Mr. Tufail Ahmed Shaikh** - King Abdul Aziz City for Science & Technology, Riyadh, **Saudi Arabia.**
- ❖ **Dr. Anil Dongre** - Head, Deptt. of Management, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Shailendra Lende** - R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Dilip Pawar** - BoS Member (SPPU), Dept. of Marathi, KTHM College, Nashik. **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. R. R. Kazi** - North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Prof. Vinay Madgaonkar** - Dept. of Marathi, Goa University, **Goa, India**
- ❖ **Prof. Sushant Naik** - Dept. of Konkani, Govt. College, Kepe, **Goa, India**
- ❖ **Dr. G. Hareesh** - Associate Professor, CSIBER, Kolhapur **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Munaf Shaikh** - N. M. University, Jalgaon & Visiting Faculty M. J. C. Jalgaon **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Sanjay Kamble** - BoS Member Hindi (Ch.SU, Kolhapur), T.K. Kolekar College, Nesari **[M.S.]**
- ❖ **Prof. Vijay Shirsath** - Nanasahab Y. N. Chavhan College, Chalisgaon **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. P. K. Shewale** - Vice Principal, Arts, Science, Commerce College, Harsul **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Ganesh Patil** - M.V.P.'s, SSSM, ASC College, Saikheda, Dist. Nashik **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Hitesh Brijwasi** - Librarian, K.A.K.P. Com. & Sci. College, Jalgaon **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Sandip Mali** - Sant Muktabai Arts & Commerce College, Muktainagar **[M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Prof. Dipak Patil** - S.S.V.P.S.'s Arts, Sci. and Com. College, Shindkheda **[M.S.] India**

Advisory Board -

- ❖ **Dr. Marianna Kosic** - Scientific-Cultural Institute, Mandala, **Trieste, Italy.**
- ❖ **Dr. M.S. Pagare** - Director, School of Languages Studies, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
- ❖ **Dr. R. P. Singh** - HoD, English & European Languages, University of Lucknow **[U.P.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. S. M. Tatkodkar** - Rtd. Professor & Head, Dept. of Marathi, Goa University, **Goa, India.**
- ❖ **Dr. Pruthwiraj Taur** - Chairman, BoS., Marathi, S.R.T. University, Nanded.
- ❖ **Dr. N. V. Jayaraman** - Director at SNS group of Technical Institutions, **Coimbatore**
- ❖ **Dr. Bajarang Korde** - Savitribai Phule Pune University **Pune, [M.S.] India**
- ❖ **Dr. Leena Pandhare** - Principal, NSPM's LBRD Arts & Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nashik Road
- ❖ **Dr. B. V. Game** - Principal, MGV's Arts and Commerce College, Yeola, Dist. Nashik.

Review Committee -

- ❖ **Dr. J. S. More** - BoS Member (SPPU), Dept. of Hindi, K.J. Somaiyya College, Kopergaon
- ❖ **Dr. S. B. Bhambar**, BoS Member Ch.SU, Kolhapur, T.K. Kolekar College, Nesari
- ❖ **Dr. Uttam V. Nile** - BoS Member (NMU, Jalgaon) P.S.G.V.P. Mandals ACS College, Shahada
- ❖ **Dr. K.T. Khairnar** - BoS Member (SPPU), Dept. of Commerce, L.V.H. College, Panchavati
- ❖ **Dr. Vandana Chaudhari** KCE's College of Education, Jalgaon
- ❖ **Dr. Sayyed Zakir Ali**, HoD, Urdu & Arabic Languages, H. J. Thim College, Jalgaon
- ❖ **Dr. Sanjay Dhondare** - Dept. of Hindi, Abhay Womens College, Dhule
- ❖ **Dr. Amol Kategaonkar** - M.V.P.S.'s G.M.D. Arts, B.W. Commerce & Science College, Sinnar.

Published by -

© **Mrs. Swati Dhanraj Sonawane**, Director, Swatidhan International Publication, Yeola, Nashik

Email : swatidhanrajs@gmail.com Website : www.researchjourney.net Mobile : 9665398258

INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
1	Analysis of QR Code Technology : A Study	Mrs. Pritam Maral & Dr. S. B. Telke	05
2	TRIPS Agreement, Doha Declaration and Testing Covid 19 Times : An Indian Perspective	Dr. Eramala Dayal	13
3	Open Source Software (OSS) in Libraries	Dr. Sanjay Fulzele	20
4	A Study of Importance of Hypothesis in Research Methodology	Dr. Dnyaneshwar Maske	24
5	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Self-Reliant India	Dr. Kritika & Pooja Singh	27
6	A Comparative Study of Sports Anxiety among Hockey and Football Players	Rasoolsab & Praveen Waghmare	33
7	A Study on Importance of NAAC Assessment with Reference to the Entire Stake Holder in Higher Education	Prof. Lata Poojari	37
8	Collection Development and Access Management in College Library : A case Study of D. A. V. College, Hoshiarpur	Dr. Jatinder Kumar & Satinderjit Kaur	42
10	Stress Managements for Library Professionals	Anil Jewalikar	53
11	A Study of Attrition in Life Insurance Industry with Special Reference to Sales Personnels	Akanksha Taunk	58
12	Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Impact in Implementing Online Learning in Mizoram : A Comparative Analysis of Male and Female Students	Dr. Jacob MS Dawngliana & Dr. Lalzuiliana	68
13	Critical Analysis of New Education Policy 2020	Prof Chitra Ashtekar	74
14	Use of Social Networking Application (SPA): Content Analysis of Library Sci. Professional WhatsApp Group Communication	Dr. Jacob MS Dawngliana & Dr. Lalzuiliana	80
15	Management of E-Resources	Mr. Amit Gurav	87
16	Traditional Research Methodology with New Trends	Ms. Suvarna Mangulikar	92
17	Reengineering of College Libraries: Challenges and Scope	Dr. Ganesh Sanap	98
18	Role of Academic Libraries in Covid-19 Pandemic: Scope, Challenges, and Opportunities	Mr. Aamer Saleem Akhtar Saleem, Mr. Shaikh Naeem Hamid	103
19	Use of Technology in Library Security	Mr. Mohan Nikumbh, Mr. Ashwin Amrutkar & Mr. Yogesh Chandratre	107
20	Perception of Employees' Towards Corporate Social Responsibility of Banks in Virudhunagar District – An Analysis	Mrs. M. Umamaheswari & Dr. E. L. Ramar	111
21	Users Perspective on Mobile Library Services at Academic Libraries	Mrs. Pritam Maral & Dr. S. Telke	115
22	भगवान बुद्ध	मुक्ता भंडारी व बी.एल.सेठी	122
23	मीरा कांत का नाट्य साहित्य	कु.स्वाती खळेकर	126
24	ग्रंथपालन व्यवसाय व भावीकाळातील संशोधन	प्रा. अनिल जेवळीकर	131
25	महानगरीय जीवन में युवा संघर्ष की कहानी : नादिरा बब्बर जी का नाटक 'दयाशंकर की डायरी'	कु.स्वाती खळेकर	135
26	भारतातील ग्रंथालय व महितीशास्त्रावरील कोविड-१९ साथीचा प्रभाव	शुभम मसुरकर	139



International Research Fellows Association's

Research Journey

International E-Research Journal

E-ISSN – 2348-7143

Impact Factor – 6.625 (SJIF)

Peer Refereed & Indexed Journal

May-2021

Special Issue 266 (G)

Published by :

Swatidhan International Publications

For Details Visit To : Www.Researchjourney.Net

© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher

***Cover Photo (Source) : Internet – British Library**

Price : Rs. 1000/-



Analysis of QR Code Technology : A Study

Mrs. Pritam Vikas Maral

Research Scholar – SRTMUN and
(Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, pune)

Dr. S. B. Telke

Librarian (ACS College,
Shankarnagar, Nanded.)
and Ph.D Guide- SRTMUN

Abstract:

Quick Response codes (QR code) have come a long way since their inception. But as technology grow, they may use for Transportation ticketing, entertainment, commodity marketing etc. likewise QR codes are commonly used to direct people to a website for searching, bookmarking a page, initiating phone calls, sending short messages, sending emails, creating links to web URLs and so on. QR codes have been used for over two decades, but they have yet to catch on with the general public. That will change in 2020. QR Codes were thrown into the forefront when the pandemic emerged in 2020. This paper discusses the nature of QR codes, how they are generated, and their historical context, as well as a list of QR code generators, library applications for QR codes, and examples.

Keywords: QR code, QR code generators, types of QR code, Library applications of QR code

Introduction:

Quick Response codes (QR codes) have been used for over two decades, but they have never catch on with the common people. That changed in 2020. As the pandemic occurred in 2020, QR Codes were thrust into the spotlight. QR Codes is used as a contactless application tool by brand owners and advertisers from using QR Codes on food labels to replacing physical menus with them, the academic industry is also focusing on QR Codes as well.

A QR code is a machine-readable optical tag that contains information about the related object or component. A QR Code is a two-dimensional data storage code that is intended to be interpreted by smartphones. The acronym QR Code stands for Rapid Response Code, and it states that the contents of the code can be decoded easily and at a high speed. In 1994, Denso Wave, a Toyota subsidiary, created QR codes to track vehicle components during the manufacturing process. QR codes are two-dimensional matrix barcodes that can hold information in the form of 4,296 alphanumeric characters, 7,089 numeric characters, and 1,817 kanji characters. QR codes are produced in black and white and are square in shape.

However, QR Codes are now being printed in multi-colours as well. QR codes can be used to encrypt the URL of every webpage, SMS, V-Card, and so on. QR-Codes can be quickly obtained and used for extracting information after they have been produced and printed on paper or in an electronic environment. The greatest part about QR Codes is that they can be read from any angle, even 360 degrees. At one time, (Bajpai, M. K. 2015).

Historical Background:

In 1994, QR codes were developed for the first time. Denso Wave, a Toyota subsidiary, created the code to aid in the production process by assisting in the monitoring of vehicles and

components. The name Quick Response code comes from the fact that it was created to allow for quick decoding speeds. The growth and performance of barcodes is responsible for QR codes' creation.

Due to the speed at which QR code could be scanned, the accuracy they offered, and their various functionalities, QR code have been extremely common since their inception. Demand for QR codes that could contain more content, had more variety, and took up a smaller printing area grew steadily as this code gained in popularity and proper awareness of the simplicity associated with them.

Purpose of QR code:

QR codes have come a long way since their inception, when they were created to aid in the tracking of parts during the vehicle manufacturing process. But as technology grow they may use for Transportation ticketing, entertainment, commercial monitoring, and commodity marketing etc. likewise QR codes are commonly used to direct people to a website for searching, bookmarking a page, initiating phone calls, sending short messages, sending emails, creating links to web URLs, initiating chats with blackberry users, connecting to WI-FI networks, accessing content, getting discounts, viewing videos, purchasing goods, processing orders, advertising products, and so on.

What is the process for creating QR codes?

The method of creating a single QR code is straightforward. There are several free QR code generators available; Many people use Kaywa QR code generator on a regularly The QR code generator supports four different content formats, including URLs, email, phone numbers, and SMS, as well as four different sizes—small, medium, big, and extra-large.

How can you make a QR code on the internet.

- Choose a QR Code generator
- Choose the kind of QR Code you want to use.
- Customize to fit the look and feel of the business.
- Create a QR code and test it.
- Download in the format of your choice. (jpeg/png/svg/eps)

Google Chrome QR code extension is also one of the simple way to generate a QR code when visiting any URL with only one key. A QR code is created in real time and appears in the corner of the browser's address bar, with the option to save it to disc or post it on Facebook.

Types of QR code:

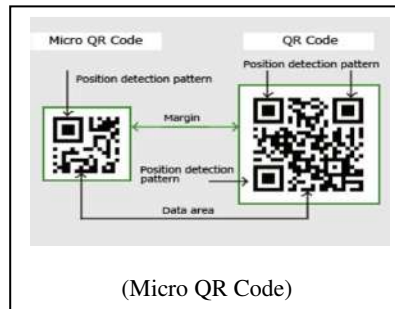
QR Code Model 1 and 2:

This is the QR Code that we use every day. There are over ten different forms of QR Codes that can be made for commercial or personal use. Some of these QR Codes are well tailored to a specific QR Code use case, while others will assist you in your QR Code marketing efforts. QR Codes come in a variety of shapes and sizes. for e.g. QR Code for URL, QR Code (PDF), QR Code for image gallery, QR Code for vCard, QR Code for Google Maps etc. The largest Model 1 variant has 14 (73x73 modules) and can store 1,167 numerals. The largest version of the Model 2 is 40 (177x177 modules), which can store 7089 numerals.

Micro QR Code:

Typically, this QR Code can be seen on food packages. It only has one orientation, which makes printing on smaller surfaces smoother. This code can be created with just two modules, while a QR Code needs at least four. M4 (17x17 modules) is the largest variant of this QR Code

and can store 35 modules. Micro QR Code differs from standard QR Code in that it only has one position detection pattern, whereas regular QR Code needs a certain amount of space because position detection patterns are found at the three corners of a symbol. Furthermore, QR Code needs a four-module wide margin across a symbol, whereas Micro QR Code only requires a two-module wide margin. Micro QR Code in this configuration can be printed in places that are much smaller than QR Code.



iQR Code: This can be printed as a rectangular or square QR Code. It may be printed as a dot pattern code, an inversion code, or a code that has been flipped over. The full edition has 61 (422x422 modules) and can hold approximately 40,000 numbers. High rate of information packing, Reduced size, Use of rectangular modules, High data capacity, High restoration capability are some of the features of this type of QR code.

SQRC Code: This is a limited QR Code that is used to store classified information. It appears like a standard QR Code. This is a single code can carry both public and private data. Only a specialised reader with the cryptographic key will read the private data, which ensures data security. SQRC can avoid forgery and tampering because it looks exactly like a standard QR Code.



What is the difference between a SQRC and a QR Code?

Traditional QR Code is compact and has a wide storage room. It is not safe, though, since any computer can read the same information, even private and confidential information, whereas in SQRC code It is possible to keep the information private by encrypting it with a cryptographic key and limiting the types of computers that can read it, so that only those people have access to it. There is no need for a separate encryption or decryption feature.

Frame QR:

This kind of QR Code has a frame area in which letters and photographs can be placed and is used for advertising purposes. This QR Code offers both design versatility and stability. This code includes a frame that can be used to hold a file. The coding can be used in a lot of

ways and the form and colour of the frame can be modified on the fly. this code is useful for those people who would like to have a QR Code as well as an example, and for those who want to draw attention to their QR Code so that more users can search it.

HCC2D Code:

Researchers have suggested the High Capacity Coloured 2-Dimensional (HCC2D) Code to maintain QR reliability to inconsistencies. It is still in the initial design. Specific Colour Pattern is an additional area used among HCC2D codes to enhance image density and cope with chromatic distortions.

Which QR code style is best for you?

It can be confusing to choose the right QR Code for your particular instance from the many different types of QR Codes available. You will find a variety types of QR Codes mentioned below, as well as the QR Code examples that go along with each type. You should still use a mix of different types of QR Codes and watch their performance to see which ones are more effective for your campaign. You may also use a QR Code Generator API to construct static, dynamic, or bulk QR Codes - either in black and white or colourfully customised QR Codes - and incorporate them into your app or website.

Webpage QR code :

You want to use offline traffic to move online traffic, but you don't know where to go. QR codes on web pages will assist you in achieving your objective. For any website URL, you can create a QR code. Maybe - A promotional code can be found on the campaign's website. Detailed information on a commodity, a monument, or a for-sale home, to create confidence and grab leads, the company should have a website. convincing video, trailer, or product demo on YouTube ,Podcasts or audio material.

Location QR code :

Consumers would also find it convenient and more comfortable to drive to your business place if you share your Google maps location. To make a Google Maps QR Code, copy the path to your Google Maps location and paste it into the generator. Visitors will search the QR Code and use Google Maps navigation to get to the company site.

Social media QR code :

Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Google+, LinkedIn, and Instagram are all prominent social media platforms for enterprises. You can allow your clients to select how they want to contact with you by displaying all of your social media outlets in one location. QR codes for social media can be used to endorse the services. For e.g., Business cards are used to promote a company, Banners and flyers etc.

PDF QR code:

Delivering PDFs as tools has a numerous benefit. they have a low initial cost, the data is dynamic, and they can serve as an exceptional guideline. Delivering meaningful documentation to customers will help them



make better decisions. Case studies, step-by-step guides, informative product brochures, magazines, and catalogues are some of the examples.

QR code Text :

A simple Text QR Code can be used in a lot of formats. Simple Text QR Codes can be found everywhere, from educational institutions to supermarkets. educational institutions using them to interact with the students, supermarkets using them to provide more specifics information about the product's origin. students can use this type of QR code for their resume also.

Vedio QR code:

video QR codes could be used to interact with the customers. Video QR Codes will help you to enhance the in-store consumer experience, it includes interesting tutorials, product ads and so on. You will integrate videos from YouTube, IGTV, Vimeo, and almost every other video-hosting site.

In addition to the forms listed above, there are a several other types of QR codes depending on the services provided by them like Feedback QR code, event QR code, whatsapp QR code, App download QR code image gallery QR code, WIFI QR code, call QR code, payment QR code, Vcard QR code and so on.



Static QR code v/s Dynamic QR code:

A static QR Code is one that cannot be overwritten once it has been created. It has the ability to store non-editable data. Static QR Codes are useful in situations where the information does not need to be changed or for a one-time campaign. Static QR Codes can be made in various of instances. SMS QR code, text QR code, website QR code, email QR code, visiting card QR code and Wi-Fi QR code are some of the example of static QR code

A dynamic QR Code is one that can be changed in instantaneously. You can use it to update specific facts, the entire URL, and also prevent annoying 404 errors. You don't have to reprint the QR Code for dynamic QR Codes. You can monitor things including the number of scans, positions, and operating systems by using a dynamic QR code.

Dyanamic QR code Constructing a connection between offline and online marketing channels. it boosts the customer service. You can watch people's interests on your promotional campaign at any time by using dynamic QR Codes. If you're running a campaign with a lot of different content, a dynamic QR code gives you a lot of options. You won't have to reprint this code which would save you money. You should modify the URL to use the same QR Code for different promotions. You can monitor the number of scans, as well as their location, date, unit, and time. This comprehensive data will assist you in determining the effectiveness of your campaigns so that you can make any corrective actions while they are still running.

Sr. No.	Basis	Static QR code	Dynamic QR Code
1	On the basis of Formation	Once formed, it can't be reversed.	It is possible to make changes even after it has been printed
2	Scan	Scanning takes time	Scan fast and conveniently
3	Track	Not able to track it	We keep the track of it
4	Online retargeting	It is not feasible to use it for online retargeting.	It is feasible to use it for online retargeting
5	Campaigns	Different campaigns are unable to be performed.	Delivers multiple campaigns according to a predetermined plan.

Bulk QR Code :

Bulk QR Code generation, also known as batch QR Code generation, is the process of creating a large number of QR Codes. A multiple QR Code generator saves time and resources that would otherwise be wasted if each code was generated independently and manually.

QR Code generator:

Choosing the correct QR Code generator will have a big effect on the campaign's progress. Here are some QR Code solutions to aid you in your decision-making of choosing QR code generator.

1. Beaconstac's QR Code solution: On its website, Beaconstac provides a free alternative for creating a unique QR Code. The website also has helpful information to get you started. If you're evaluating it for a project or campaign rather than a one-time use, you might signing up for a free trial to see what it can do.
2. QR-Code-Generator.com (is a website that generates QR codes.):the website of this QR code generator is simple to browse and use. It addresses almost all of the questions that a first-time QR Code user may have. It, as the previous approach, provides website customization options. A logo can be included, and a static QR code can be downloaded. The enhanced functionality, on the other hand, are available for a free preview. You can generate dynamic QR Codes and save them to directories using the dashboard. The platform also shows QR Code scans and breaks down data into cities and smartphones.
3. QR Code Monkey: QR Code Monkey is completely free to use. The website allows you to quickly build and import the requested QR Code. You can generate complex QR Codes, add them to directories, and simulate their output on the dashboard, much like qr-code-generator.com. QR Code Monkey also offers a QR Code API, which is hosted on Rapid API. With QR Co, you can pretty much pick a custom interface for your QR Codes.
4. Scanova: The first term that comes to mind while visiting the Scanova website is "exhaustive." It is a guide for anyone because of its ease of use and navigation. However, in order to download and use the code, you must first build a Scanova account. Scanova, on the other hand, does not allow for the development of a suitable smartphone landing page. Apart from that, it performs admirably. the-qr-code-generator, GoQR, Shopify, Stuff QR code ,Kaywa, QR Code Zebra,QR explore,QRD, uQR are some others on the list should be thought of as notables; they all earned points on one or more parameters. Choose the right QR Code generator for your needs. However, if you are unsure about which QR Code generator to use, select one of the top three.

Library Applications of QR code:

Librarians and staff at major academic colleges, small liberal arts schools, public libraries, and museums are playing with QR codes in both their physical and virtual libraries. (Ashford, R. 2010)

The Seeley G. Mudd Library at Lawrence University has developed a QR code awareness page to assist their patrons in understanding QR codes. QR codes are used to guide patrons for interactive tour, electronic music services, mobile web site, and the inter library loan office etc. The Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University uses QR codes for its audio tour, on-the-spot Group Study Room reservations and to download poster information of event.

QR codes are being added to catalogue records at Bath University Library to provide patrons with specific information about an object (including location and call number).

The Albertsons Library at Boise State University uses QR codes in its blog and main Twitter page to connect to its smartphone website. There's also a helpful study guide on QR codes, including what they are, how they're used in Albertsons Library, how to create effective codes, and the QR code readers/scanners to use.

The Sacramento Public Library provides patrons with a QR code that can download information about the library's text message reference programme on their phone. The code can be found on the library's Text for Answers page as well as on the library's blog.

QR codes are being used by the Tompkins County Public Library to promote its free eBook programme, themed booklists, and social networking pages. The UC Irvine Libraries are testing QR codes in the stacks. The Arts section links QR code users to the Library of Congress's arts classification scheme, which makes browsing the physical book collections easier. QR codes found in the stacks in the Math section guide users to Springer's mathematics eBooks collections.

Examples of QR code Applications:

In libraries, QR codes are used in the following ways:

- Library Orientation
- Library Exhibition
- To direct users towards online electronic collections of print materials or associated topic guides.
- Catalogue Record
- Links to mobile-friendly video trailers with its video/DVD cases.
- For author interviews or book reviews, a QR code is put on audio book cases.
- Reading Room Reservation

Conclusion:

Since 1994, industries have used QR Code technologies to promote their labels and goods in order to raise awareness about their products. Why can't libraries, particularly academic libraries, use QR codes effectively if industries can? In reality, modern-day librarians will use QR Code technologies to advertise their resources and services to library users. Our college library users now use smartphones for all activities, including studying. It also gives libraries trust in their ability to introduce and provide library facilities

References:

1. Ashford, R. (2010). QR codes and academic libraries. *College and Research Libraries News*, 71(10), 526–530. <https://doi.org/10.5860/crln.71.10.8454>

2. Bajpai, M. K. (2015). Researching through QR codes in libraries. In *2015 4th International Symposium on Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services, ETTLIS 2015 - Proceedings* (pp. 291–294). Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ETTLIS.2015.7048214>
3. Jathar, C., Gurav, S., & Jamdaade, K. (2019). A Review on QR Code Analysis. *International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management (IJAIEEM)*, 8(7), 11–16. Retrieved from www.ijaiem.org
4. <http://www.mobile-qr-codes.org/what-are-qr-codes-used-for.html>
5. <https://medium.com/@monikaadarsh/best-qr-code-generators-in-2020-i-tried-all-15-of-them-eb206b859d9>
6. <https://www.beaconstac.com/types-of-qr-codes-examples>
7. <https://www.qrcode.com/en/codes/>



TRIPS Agreement, Doha Declaration and Testing Covid 19 Times : An Indian Perspective

Dr. Eramala Dayal,

Principal I/C,

V.T.Choksi Sarvajani Law College,

Surat, Gujarat

Introduction:

Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights is a multilateral trade agreement of World Trade Organisation - a specialised agency of United Nations Organization. Main objectives of TRIPS agreement are to protect and enforce intellectual property rights in a manner which is conducive to sustainable development.¹ This agreement provides minimum standards to be incorporated in intellectual property rights domestic legal regime by member States. It also provides for flexibilities which can be availed by nations in case of public health. These flexibilities have been highlighted in Doha Declaration also. Through this paper researcher has made humble attempt to trace efficacy of TRIPS agreement during this pandemic. In these challenging times flexibilities stated in TRIPS regarding public health can be availed by developing countries like India. The researcher has modestly attempted to evaluate efficacy of comprehensive multilateral agreement on IP - TRIPS Agreement in these extraordinary times. Intellectual property rights are basically monopolistic rights. But such agreements provide for balancing of rights of inventors and creators on one hand vis a vis rights of society at large. This can be gathered by analysing provisions for compulsory licensing as provided for in Article 31 of TRIPS and corresponding legislative provisions in Section 84 of Patents Act, 1970 and Section 31 of Copyright Act, 1957. Also patent rights are not absolute but are granted only for twenty years after which patented invention is open to general public and any one can commercially exploit it without infringing rights of first inventor as per Article 33 of TRIPS and Article 53 of Patents Act, 1970.

Research Methodology:

Doctrinal research methodology will be adopted by the researcher.

Objectives:

1. To trace to what extent India has benefited in these testing Covid 19 times from TRIPS flexibilities as provided for in paragraph 4 of Declaration on the TRIPS agreement and Public Health which was adopted on 14 November 2001 at Doha.
2. To trace our compliance with Article 67 of TRIPS Agreement with reference to technical and financial cooperation during this pandemic.
3. Status of India at WTO with reference to transparency and the availability of up-to-date information which is essential in such testing times for providing clarity to all stake holders.
4. Voluntary licensing agreements between India and foreign pharmaceutical giants can also regulate to an extent and curb this pandemic.
5. To evaluate initiative of Gujarat Government - (SOIC) towards sustainable solutions to enable our communities to adequately respond to the most pressing health, social and economic challenges of the pandemic and thereby honouring our TRIPS commitment and obligations.

¹ Article 7 Trips Agreement

1. Flexibilities in TRIPS Agreement and Doha Declaration:

Article 4 and 5 of Doha Declaration state that TRIPS Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' right to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all and this can be done by taking advantage of flexibilities provided for in TRIPS Agreement.

Now the author shall try to evaluate approach of India during this pandemic with reference to above.

Government of India approach on WHO Reforms¹:

Access to therapeutics, vaccines and diagnostics:

Developing countries like India have found it difficult to benefit from flexibilities incorporated in TRIPS during this pandemic and hence along with South Africa we moved a proposal at WTO for a COVID 19 specific waiver of some of the provisions of TRIPS Agreement. The author has reproduced verbatim few sentences from the request made by India and South Africa²:

"In these exceptional circumstances, we request that the Council for TRIPS recommends, as early as possible, to the General Council a waiver from the implementation, application and enforcement of Sections 1, 4, 5, and 7 of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement in relation to prevention, containment or treatment of COVID-19."

Part II of TRIPS Agreement relates to standards concerning the availability, scope and use of IPRs -

1. Copyright and Related Rights
4. Industrial Designs
5. Patents
7. Protection of Undisclosed Information

The researcher gathers that purpose behind requesting this waiver is to do away with the obstructions to the much required life saving medicines and other medical products including vaccines. The TRIPS waiver proposal was initially submitted by South Africa and India and has since been co-sponsored by Kenya, Eswatini, Mozambique, Pakistan, Bolivia, Venezuela, Mongolia, Zimbabwe, Egypt, the African Group, the Least Developed Countries Group, Maldives, Fiji and Namibia — a total of 60 WTO members. Even USA has supported us in this waiver proposal³. But World Trade Organization (WTO) Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala has argued in favour of expanding Covid-19 vaccine production and ending export restrictions, saying that getting a patent waiver would not be enough:

"Getting the Intellectual Property (IP) rights waiver for vaccines will not be enough,"⁴

Instead she has suggested following alternatives

¹<https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/India%27s%20Approach%20on%20WHO%20Reforms.pdf>, visited on 10.5.21

²https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/covid_details_by_country_e.htm?country=IND, visited on 10.5.21

³ https://mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/33848/Statement_on_the_US_support_for_TRIPS_Waiver, visited on 22.5.21

⁴ <https://mediaeyenews.com/news/business/patent-waiver-not-enough-for-vax-rollout-wto-chief/66926.html> visited on 21.5.21

- reducing export restrictions and reinforcing supply chains for vaccines,
- working with manufacturers to expand production, and
- transferring the necessary technology and expertise to produce the complicated vaccines

Still further developments are expected to take place at WTO for waiver proposal of India and South Africa in near future. The researcher has also invoked letter written by HIV/AIDS Director Dr. Jim Yong Kim of the WHO, dated December 17, 2004, to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India which was alluded to in Novartis Case¹ paragraph 76: “——As India is the leader in the global supply of affordable antiretroviral drugs and other essential medicines, we hope that the Indian government will take the necessary steps to continue to account for the needs of the poorest nations that urgently need access to antiretrovirals, without adopting unnecessary restrictions that are not required under the TRIPS Agreement and that would impede access to medicines.——”

After referring to another letter invoked in the same judgment in paragraph 77² the author advocates extensive use of TRIPS flexibilities. A portion of second letter dated February 23, 2005, from the Director of Advocacy, Communication and Leadership for UNAIDS, to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has been reproduced under:

“UNAIDS strongly supports the rights of governments to avail themselves of the flexibilities in TRIPS in promoting the widest possible access to affordable medicines and technologies. Therefore, we would respectfully urge you to consider all appropriate legal means to protect and scale up access to essential affordable medicines. The Doha Declaration, in which India played an important role, makes clear that the interests of public health and equitable access to medicines for all should be primary concerns in the application of the TRIPS Agreement and related trade and intellectual property rules.”

2. Compliance with Article 67 of TRIPS Agreement with reference to technical and financial cooperation during this pandemic:

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and the Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)³ which establishes a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for cooperation in the field of intellectual property and information technology services related to this field. The MoU, which was signed on 26 September 2020, lays the foundation for a technical cooperation between India and Denmark with the aim of strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights for the benefit of innovation and sustainable economic growth. After referring following features of the said MOU, the researcher gathers that India has indeed complied with provisions of Article 67 holistically:

¹ CIVIL APPEAL Nos. 2706-2716 OF 2013 (ARISING OUT OF SLP(C) Nos. 20539-20549 OF 2009)

² <https://main.sci.gov.in/jonew/judis/40212.pdf>, visited on 10.5.21, visited on 10.5.21

³ <https://indien.um.dk/en/news/newsdisplaypage/?newsID=79A0CCDB-3B53-46B3-9A43-57F50B4C7D53>, visited on 10.5.21

- Exchange of best practices, experiences and knowledge on IP awareness among the public, authorities, businesses and research and educational institutions of both countries;
- Collaboration on training programs, exchange of experts, technical exchanges and outreach activities as specified in the Work Plan agreed upon between the Parties;

The researcher has also considered here MOU between DPIIT and USPTO for Cooperation in the field of intellectual property on 2nd December 2020 and has reproduced following remarks by Director Iancu¹ at the India Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signing ceremony:

“We meet today during a challenging period in human history. Yet we are witnessing incredible advances made in science, technology, innovation, and manufacturing that will soon deliver a vaccine to billions of people in record time. The IP protections we provide have created the foundation of the industries needed to develop solutions to all of our global challenges, including, and especially, the pandemic. All of which highlights the importance of our MOU.”

With reference to above efforts by India, Denmark and America the author gathers that collaboration between governments can be positively supported by the national IP systems by inking pacts like memorandum of associations.

3. Measures affecting trade in intellectual property with reference to transparency:

The author has referred report by WTO Secretariat² which is indicative of the fact that India has transparently and with all accountability shared with world at large its holistic efforts with reference to trade in intellectual property in context to covid 19 crisis. Measures adopted by India during this pandemic with reference to its IP legal regime have been summarised by the author as under:

- Post lockdown, IP offices in India at all locations are partially open with the reduced strength of officers and staff with effect from 20th April, 2020, as per government directions.
- Also deadlines for applicants and owners of IP rights falling in the lockdown period have been extended till further orders to minimise the hardship to litigant-public by Order dated 27.04.2021 by Supreme Court of India³.

From the above WTO Report the author gathers that suo moto initiatives taken by our patent office to expedite or simplify their administration of the IP system, especially concerning patents and trademarks as an urgent response to curb Covid 19 dilemma is indicative of our compliance with TRIPS Agreement.

4. Voluntary licensing agreements between India and foreign pharmaceutical giants:

US drug maker Gilead Sciences¹ has signed non-exclusive voluntary licensing agreements on anti-viral drug Remdesivir, with Indian companies Cipla Ltd, Hetero Labs Ltd,

¹ <https://www.uspto.gov/about-us/news-updates/remarks-director-iancu-india-memorandum-understanding-mou-signing-ceremony>, visited on 10.5.21

² https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/covid_details_by_country_e.htm?country=IN D, visited on 22.5.21

³ https://ipindia.gov.in/writereaddata/Portal/News/725_1_21.5.2021_Public_Notice-Final.pdf, visited on 21.5.21

Jubilant Life Sciences and Mylan for combatting Covid 19. Gilead has provided technology transfers to facilitate this production. The licenses are royalty-free until the World Health Organization declares the end of the Public Health Emergency of International Concern regarding COVID-19, or until a pharmaceutical product other than remdesivir or a vaccine is approved to treat or prevent COVID-19, whichever is earlier, according to the Gilead statement.

During a virtual interaction with the eminent members of the Indian-American community from the Mid-Western parts of the US, India's Ambassador to the US, Taranjit Singh Sandhu said², "During the pandemic, India and the United States have been collaborating closely. Our network of scientific institutions, in India and the United States, are in touch with each other, on a real-time basis. Closer cooperation in health, life sciences, technology, will be the way forward."

5. Student Open Innovation Challenge (SOIC) :

For holistic development of intellectual property rights regime, unwavering support for innovation is required even in these extraordinary times. The researcher has underneath considered laudable efforts by Government of Gujarat in launching SOIC. Student Open Innovation Challenge (SOIC) is a flagship initiative of the Student Startup and Innovation Policy, developed under the aegis of the Education Department, Government of Gujarat, to create a unique environment across academia in the state. This initiative has been taken with the purpose to engage students and start ups from Gujarat to ideate, conceptualise and implement sustainable solutions to enable for curbing this pandemic. Through this initiative seed grant upto two lakhs is provided per project. Till date Rs. 20, 86, 500 have been granted to 36 teams as per data available from official website of Government of Gujarat³.

Conclusion:

The researcher had undertaken this research with above stated five objectives. Chronologically the researcher lists her conclusions below:

1. TRIPS flexibilities and India during challenging Covid 19 times:

With reference to first objective of this research, the author concludes that India has definitely attempted to take advantage of TRIPS flexibilities by proposing waiver specific provisions of Part II of TRIPS agreement. India has revived support of many countries including USA in its initiative to make life saving medicines and vaccines easily available worldwide.

2. Compliance with Article 67 of TRIPS Agreement with reference to technical and financial cooperation during this pandemic:

The researcher has referred to two memorandum of understandings signed by India - one with Denmark in September 2020 and other with America in December 2020. After analysing the key features of these MoUs, the author concludes that India has truly complied with its

¹ <https://www.cnbctv18.com/healthcare/jubilant-life-sciences-enters-into-licensing-agreement-with-gilead-for-remdesivir-5905101.htm>, visited on 21.5.21

² <https://www.cnbctv18.com/politics/india-us-collaborating-closely-during-covid-19-pandemic-ambassador-sandhu-6357511.htm>, visited on 21.5.21

³ <http://www.ssipgujarat.in/soic/index.php>, visited on 22.5.21

TRIPS commitment in matters of technical and financial cooperation even in these challenging times.

3. Status of India at WTO with reference to transparency and the availability of up-to-date information which is essential in such testing times for providing clarity to all stakeholders:

With reference to the third objective also the author concludes that there has been a holistic approach by Indian Patent Office and our Apex Court in simplifying administrative process and extending time lines especially concerning patents and trademarks.

4. Voluntary licensing agreements between India and foreign pharmaceutical giants can also regulate to an extent curb this pandemic:

The researcher agrees with India's Ambassador Mr. Sandhu that closer cooperation in health, life sciences, technology between countries like India and America is the way forward during pandemic. The author is in tune with above mentioned observation after analysing voluntary licensing agreement between US drug maker Gilead Sciences on anti-viral drug Remdesivir, with Indian companies Cipla Ltd, Hetero Labs Ltd, Jubilant Life Sciences and Mylan for combatting Covid 19.

5. Initiative of Gujarat Government - Student Open Innovation Challenge (SOIC) towards sustainable solutions:

the author has traced appreciable efforts by Government of Gujarat for holistic development of intellectual property rights regime in these extraordinary times.

Recommendations:

India's proposal for waiver from the implementation, application and enforcement of Sections 1, 4, 5, and 7 of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement in relation to prevention, containment or treatment of COVID-19 should be sincerely considered by World Trade Organization (WTO) Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala.

Limitations of the research:

Even after substantive efforts the researcher could not trace the biennial work plan to implement the MoU which was publicised by Press Information Bureau of Government of India on 3rd December 2020¹ or further implementation of MoU with Denmark.

The author ends on a positive note by quoting General Statement by India under Agenda Item 5 delivered by Ambassador Indra Mani Pandey² at the 61st Series of the Meetings of the General Assembly of WIPO on 21st September 2020 at WIPO Headquarter, Geneva:

"Intellectual Property lies at the very root of innovation that enables countries to meet their development challenges. India has taken significant steps towards promotion of innovation and creation of a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property system with particular focus on encouraging startups. We have also been actively involved in global effort to produce an effective and safe vaccine against Covid-19 as part of our contribution to this important global public good."

¹ <https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/pressRelease-MoU-IP-03December2020.pdf>, visited on 10.5.21

² https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/govbody/en/a_61/a_61_stmt_india.pdf, visited on 10.5.21



Bibliography:

- 1) Intellectual Property Law, Avatar Singh
- 2) Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights, V.K. Ahuja
- 3) Principles of Intellectual Property, N.S. Gopal Krishnan and T.G. Agitha
- 4) Intellectual Property Law, Lionel Bently, Brad Sherman



Open Source Software (OSS) in Libraries

Dr. Sanjay D. Fulzele

Librarian

Mahatma Jyotiba Fule College, Ashti.

Tal. Chamorshi. Dist- Gadchiroli. (M.S)

Gondwana University, Gadchiroli.

Mail.ID.sanjayfulzele02@gmail.com

Abstract:

The open source software is nothing but the software that users have the ability to run, study, copy, distribute, change, improve, and share for any purpose. All library professionals must be aware about the advantages of this software and use it in their library for the sake of users on a large scale. Each and every library professional must have least basic knowledge of maintenance, selection and installation. Some library professional are not aware and serious about the benefits of open source software for automation and you will find that they are not inserted to use it for their library.

These papers highlight OSS concept, area of application of OSS in libraries.

Key Words: Open Source Software, Automation, Digital Library, Koha, Greenstone, DSpace.

Introduction:

Open source software are computer programme where the sources code is made available to the general public for use or modification forms its original design to change. Which allow users to improve the software? This technique helps to provide excellent quality software flexibility reliability and lowest cost. The source code and right are free to users to study improve and change. A feature of the software world over the past years has been the rise of Open Source Software (OSS) including using and developing OSS-names like Google, eBay and Face book. Now, such software is increasing being used in the library environment. Today's libraries are faced with the challenges of integrating traditional and emerging formats, balancing resource allocation between traditional and upcoming technologies and building new information management processes and procedures

There are number of oss software with in the field of library and information science that are available free of cost. However the reason of chose on oss application I the freedom of confers to change the source code for individual requirements. In this paper show that to give on overview of application of various open source software in carrying out library operations.

What is Open Source Software?

Open Source Software is software for which the underling programme code is available to the users.

They may read it, make change and build new version of the software incorporating their changes.

Open Source Software:

“Open source promotes software reliability and quality by supporting in dependent peer review and rapid evaluation of source code. To be certified open source, the license of programme must guarantee the right to read, redistribute, modify and use it freely. ”

Open source software is software that provide access to the source code, meaning that users are free to see how the product is made. Additionally users have the right to modify the product to their liking, experiment with different versions and give away or reseal the new product with the guarantee that they must also provide their source code so on.

Character of OSS:

OSS has many characteristics the important ones are:

- 1) IT is generally required freely.
- 2) Manufacture or developer has no right to claim royalties on the distributions or use.
- 3) Source code is accessible to the user and distributed with the software.
- 4) It has provision of modification and derivation under the programme original name.
- 5) Right of facilities attached to the programme must not depend on the programme being part of particular software distribution.
- 6) License software cannot place restriction on other software that is distributed with it.
- 7) Material can be accessed by anybody from anywhere without any discriminations.

Open Source Software's Used in Library:

Open Source Software are helping libraries improve their services in many ways. Library professionals around world are making use this open source software's to develop digital libraries and also to offer many more services to its users.

Area of Application of OSS in Libraries:

Library Automation:-

Library Automation is the application of ICTs to library operation and services. The functions that may be automated are any or all of the following: acquisition, cataloguing, indexing and abstracting, circulation, serials management, and reference.

Library automation refers to the use of computer to automate the typical procedures of libraries such as cataloging and circulation.

Digital Library Development:-

The US Association of Research Libraries (ARL) identified five elements common to all definitions of the digital libraries, in October 23, 1995. Digital library collections are not restricted to document surrogates but include digital artifacts that have no printed equivalent. In a broader sense we can define digital libraries as organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collection of digital works so that, they are readily and economically available for use of a defined community or set of communities. Digital libraries offer such benefits as equitable access, reduced barriers of distance, timeliness, shared resources and content delivery.

Open Source Software's Used in Library:

Open Source Software are helping libraries improve their services in many ways. Library professionals around world are making use this open source software's to develop digital libraries and also to offer many more services to its users.

Major OSS application used in Indian Libraries.-

Koha:-

Koha is a promising full featured open source integrated library system (ILS) created in 1999 by Katipo communication for the Horowhenua library trust in Newzealand, and currently used by many libraries in all over world. In included module for circulation , cataloguing, acquisitions, serials ,reserves, patron management , branch relationship and more. It required supporting software Apache as web server, MySQL as backend RDBMS and PERL as scripting language, these software's are also free available. Koha has web base interfaces. Koha is built using library ILS standards and use the OPAC interface. In addition , Koha has no vendor lock in, so libraries can receive technical support from any part from they want. It is distributed under the free open source general public license.

NewGenLib:-

It is integrated library management system development by versus solutions Pvt.Ltd. Domain expertise is provided by Kesavan Institute of information and knowledge management in Hyderabad, India. NewGenLib version 1.0 was released in March 2005. On 9th January 2008. NewGenLib was declared open sourced software under GNU GPL. Libraries in India still do not generally used international metadata and interoperability standards (e.g., MARC – 21 , Dublin core, OAI – PMH) and it is believed that this puts them at a great disadvantage when it comes to sharing metadata and building union catalogues and networking. The fact that libraries are not network and hence are handicap in sharing costly bibliography and full text sources among themselves, the importance f providing a software that would allow both library management and the creation of institutional of open access repositories increases.

DSpace:-

DSpace is open source software package that provides the tool for management of digital assets, and it is commonly used as the basis of institutional repositories. DSpace reserves and unable easy and open access to all type of digital content including text, images, moving images, and data sets. DSpace accepts all manner of digital formats, such articles, reprints, working papers, technical reports, conference papers, books, thesis, computer programs visualization, stimulation, and other models multimedia publication, administrative record, published books and journals etc.

Greenstone:-

Greenstone is a suite of software tools for building and distributing digital library collection. It provides a new way of organizing information and publishing it on the internet or on CD ROME. It is open source, multilingual software, issued under the terms of the GMU. Green Stone is product by the New Zealand digital library project at the University of Waikato, and has been develop and distributed in cooperation with the UNESCO and the human info NGO in Belgium.

The developers of Greenstone received the international federation for information processing 2004 Namur Award for “Contribution the awareness of social implications of information technology, and the need for and holistic approach in the use of information technology that takes account social implications.”

EPrints:-

EPrints is an open source software package for building open access repositories that are complaint with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. It shares many of

the features commonly seen in Document Management systems, but is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals. EPrints has been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science and released under a GPL license.

Fedora:-

Fedora open source software gives organization a flexible-service oriented architecture for managing and delivering their digital content. As its core is a powerful digital object model that supports multiple views of each digital object and the relationships among digital objects. All function of Fedora, both at the object and repository level, are exposed as web services. These functions can be protected with fine-grained access control policies.

Other OSS Application:

Libra office: - It is a powerful office suite- its clean interface and future-rich tools help you unleash your creativity and in hence your productivity

Conclusion:

Libraries with small budget always consider automation of housekeeping operation is financial burden due to the high cost of commercial software. However, development of open source software is an effective way to automate library operations without undertaking substantial financial investment. Libraries are taking up open source software as way to reduce the cost of expensive commercial product and as available alternative to the often expensive proprietary library automation system. Open software has much potential for libraries and it also incorporates an interface that makes it easy for people to create their I library collection. The open source software are progressed past the point where its visibility can seriously be questioned. There is no denying the fact that open source software enable bridging the digital divide in more ways than one.

References:

- 1) <https://open-source.com/resources/what-open-source>
- 2) <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- 3) Balas,J.L. (2004).Considering Open Source Software. Computer in Libraries. 24(8), 36-39.
- 4) Kumar,V.(2007). Selection and Management of open source software in Libraries Inkumar,K.Ed. proceeding CALIBER 2007: 5th International Convention on Automation of Libraries.
- 5) Kaushik,Sharma and Rajput.(2011). Popular open source software for digital libraries, University News,vol.49No.44 Oct-Nov.p.12-16.
- 6) Lihitkar, Shalini. R. and Lihitkar, Ramdas,(2012). Open source software as tools for Libraries: An overview ,DESIDOC Journals of Library & Information Technology, vol'32,No.5,Sep. pp.381-387
- 7) Mende, Priti. Future librarianship: Innovation Embedded Sustainable and Emerging Trends. International Symposium on Knowledge and communication conference. June,10-11,2016.pp.44-47.
- 8) Shashikant, Gudodagi. (2016): Application of Open Source Software in Libraries, Conference proceeding and Advancement and Changes for libraries in era, 30th Jan.

A Study of Importance of Hypothesis in Research Methodology

Dr. Dnyaneshwar B. Maske

Librarian,

Shri Panditguru Pardikar Mahavidyalaya,

Sirsala, Dist. Beed.

Abstract :

In social research, hypothesis starts, with, what we are looking for in the words of Goode and Hatt, It is a proposition which can be put to a test to determine its validity. It may seem contrary to, or in accordance with Commonsense. George A. Lundberg has said that, the hypothesis is a tentative justification, the validity of which remains to be tested. In any scientific investigation, the role of hypothesis is indispensable as it always guides and gives direction to scientific research. Research remains unfocused without a hypothesis. Without it, the scientist is not in position to decide as to what to observe and how to observe. It helps to assume the probability of research failure and progress. It helps to provide link to the underlying theory and specific research question. Without hypothesis, a research is unfocussed research and remains like a random empirical wandering. Hypothesis serves as necessary link between theory and the investigation. A well thought out set of hypothesis places clear and specific goals before the research worker and provides him with a basis for selecting sample and research procedure to meet these goals. It helps in data analysis and measure the validity and reliability of the research.

Keywords: Tools in Research methodology, importance of Hypothesis

Introduction:

In social research, hypothesis starts, with, what we are looking for in the words of Goode and Hatt , It is a proposition which can be put to a test to determine its validity. It may seem contrary to, or in accordance with Commonsense. George A. Lundberg has said that, the hypothesis is a tentative justification, the validity of which remains to be tested. In any scientific investigation, the role of hypothesis is indispensable as it always guides and gives direction to scientific research. Research remains unfocused without a hypothesis. Without it, the scientist is not in position to decide as to what to observe and how to observe. He may at best beat around the bush. In the words of Northrop, "The function of hypothesis is to direct our search for order among facts, the suggestions formulated in any hypothesis may be solution to the problem, whether they are, is the task of the enquiry".

Formulation of Hypothesis :

The word hypothesis consists of two words – Hypo + Thesis. 'Hypo' means tentative or subject to the verification. 'Thesis' means statement about solution of the problem. Thus the literal meaning of the term hypothesis is a tentative statement about the solution of the problem. Hypothesis offers a solution of the problem that is to be verified empirically and based on some rationale. Again, 'hypo' means the composition of two or more variables which are to be verified and 'thesis' means position of these variables in the specific frame of reference.

Definitions of Hypothesis:

Lundberg -"It is a shrewd guess or inference that is formulated and provisionally adopted to explain observed facts or conditions and to guide in further investigation."

John W. Best-"A hypothesis is a statement temporarily accepted as true in the light of what is, at the time, known about a phenomenon, and it is employed as a basis for action in the search for

new, truth, when the hypothesis is fully established, it may take the form of facts, principles and theories."

Importance of a Hypothesis:

- a) It helps to assume the probability of research failure and progress.
- b) It helps to provide link to the underlying theory and specific research question.
- c) Focuses research: Without hypothesis, a research is unfocussed research and remains like a random empirical wandering. Hypothesis serves as necessary link between theory and the investigation.
- d) Clear and specific goals: A well thought out set of hypothesis places clear and specific goals before the research worker and provides him with a basis for selecting sample and research procedure to meet these goals.
- e) It helps in data analysis and measure the validity and reliability of the research.
- f) It provides a basis or evidence to prove the validity of the research.
- g) Prevents blind research: In the words of P.V. Young, "The use of hypothesis prevents a blind search and indiscriminate gathering of masses of data which may later prove irrelevant to the problem under study."
- h) Guiding Light: "A hypothesis serves as powerful beacon those lights the way for the research work."
- i) It provides direction to research and prevent the review of irrelevant literature and the collection of useful or excess data.
- j) It sensitizes the investigator certain aspects of situation which are irrelevant from the standpoint of problem at hand.
- k) It enables the investigator to understand with greater clarity his problem and its ramification.
- l) It provides a frame work for drawing conclusion.
- m) It ensures the entire research methodologies are scientific and valid.
- n) It helps to describe research study in concrete terms rather than theoretical terms
- o) It stimulates the investigator for further research.

Difficulties in the Formulation of Useful Hypothesis:

1. Absence of knowledge of a clear theoretical framework.
2. Lack of ability to make use of the theoretical framework logically.
3. Lack of acquaintance with available research technique resulting in failure to be able to phrase the hypothesis properly.

Conclusion:

It is an operating tool of theory. It can be deduced from other hypotheses and theories. If it is correctly drawn and scientifically formulated, it enables the researcher to proceed on correct line of study. Hypothesis is a necessary link between theory and investigation which leads to discovery and addition to knowledge. It helps to provide link to the underlying theory and specific research question. Without hypothesis, a research is unfocussed research and remains like a random empirical wandering. Hypothesis serves as necessary link between theory and the investigation. A well thought out set of hypothesis places clear and specific goals before the research worker and provides him with a basis for selecting sample and research procedure to

meet these goals. It helps in data analysis and measure the validity and reliability of the research. The general laws of any science function as hypothesis, which guide the inquiry in all its phases". Thus, there is little doubt that the importance of hypothesis in the field of scientific research is tremendous. At least five reasons may be advanced for justifying hypothesis as a significant device for scientific research.

Reference books :

1. Dr.pradeep Aglave - Research methodology and techniques.
2. B.M.Jain - Research methodology.
3. Dr.Ravindranath Mukharji - Research methodology and statistics.
4. Ghosh, B.N-Scientific Methods and Social Research, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.1992.
5. Phillips, Bernard S-Social Research, Strategy and Tactics, The Macmillan Company, New York.1971.
6. Sadhu, A.N. & Amarjit-Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Himalayan Publishing House: Bombay.1990.
7. Sharma, B .A,-Research Methods in Social Sciences, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.1998.
8. Siegel, S- Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioural Sciences, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co: New York.1970.
9. Tondon, B.C-Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Chaitanya Publishing House: Allahabad. 1989.
10. Burgess, Earnest-Research Methods in Sociology, New York Philosophical Library: New York.1960.
11. Cochran, W.G-Sampling Techniques, John Wiley & Sons: New York.1963.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Self-Reliant India

Dr. Kritika

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,

Ch. Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani

kritikasanjay2@gmail.com

Pooja B. Singh

(Corresponding Author)

Abstract:

Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission is great initiative of Government of India to boost manufacturing in country and make self-reliant. MSMEs which represent the true entrepreneurship spirit of India will be key to attain this goal. MSMEs are the largest manufactures of India and government is right with making it the main pillar for its Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission. MSMEs are the largest employment generators of the country after agriculture. MSMEs contribute 30% in GDP of India. Over 7500 products are produced by MSMEs and exported to 192 countries. With looming import bill it absolutely important for Government to focus on manufacturing in India. Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission is right beginning in this direction.

Keywords : MSME, GDP, Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan,

Conceptual Framework :

MSMEs contribute in socio-economic development of the country by large production, enhance export and providing employment opportunities for the people of India after agriculture. After the pandemic Prime minister of India take a step forward to make self-reliant India with the support of MSMEs. Ministry of Small-Scale Industry and the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries both merged and comes under MSME Act. In Medium enterprises firstly it categorized into three tiers namely Micro, Small and Medium enterprise.

Definition of MSMEs:

After the onset of covid-19 making India a self-reliant nation. The Government of India changed the definition of MSME as a part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan from investment based to turnover based. MSME classified into two main categories:

- Business enterprise engaged in the manufacturing and production of goods in any industry.
- Business enterprise engaged in supply or rendering services.

The Manufacturing sector have been defined in terms of investment in plant and machinery and in service sector have been defined in terms of investment in equipment.

Current- Linked to Investment		
Manufacturing	Services	
Micro	Up to 25lac	Up to 10lac
Small	Over 25lac to 5crore	Over 10lac to 2crore
Medium	Over 5crore to 10crore	Over 2crore to 5crore
Proposed- Linked to Turnover		
Micro	Small	Medium
Up to 5cr	Over 5cr to 75cr	Over 75cr to 250cr

Objective of the Study:

- Contribution of MSMEs in making Self-Reliant India
- Government Initiative for boosting MSMEs after analysing lockdown effect

Research Methodology:

Our study is based on information and secondary data sourced from Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (Annual report 2020-21), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Press Information Bureau (Government of India). Quantitative and Qualitative data is also considered for analysing of the study.

Main Statutory Bodies of MSMEs Contribute in making India Self-Reliant :

- **KVIC** (Khadi and Village Industries Commission): KVIC functions under KVIC Act 1956 and rules made their under. KVIC promotes Khadi and Village Industries and help in providing employment in rural areas by providing training to the desires persons. KVIC promotes and sells products and handicraft made in Khadi and Village Industries and also help in establishing links with marketing agencies. KVIC provides technological support for increasing productivity and to enhance their competitive capacity.

YEAR	PRODUCTION	SALES
2016-17	1520.83	2146.60
2017-18	1626.66	2510.21
2018-19	1963.30	3215.13
2019-20	2324.24	4211.26
2020-21(up to 31-12-20)	1344.69	1877.19
2020-21(projected up to 31-3-21)	2104.01	3856.50

Source: Annual report of Ministry of MSME

Over 2737 Khadi Institutions form the mass network are bring into operation of KVIC in India. Around 4.97 lakh people are engaged in this Industry. 80% women artisans are working in it. From the above data we see that there is an increasing trend of production and sales year to year. But due to corona pandemic the growth of production and sales in 2019-21 shows decreasing trend due to complete lockdown or disruption in demand and supply chain and so on.

Recent Strategies Initiative by KVIC to promote Khadi and Village Industries after lockdown:

- Started Online registration of new institutions through Khadi Institutions Registration and Certification Seva (KIRICS) for promoting khadi activities by the new entities.
- Provide a platform for retailing Khadi and Khadi products through Digital marketing, e-marketing, e-commerce etc.
- A new software application Central Silver Plants (CSP) is designed to record the supply of raw material to the Khadi Institution.
- Through online platform recruitment system was facilitated to receive application of vacancies release by KVIC. Candidates are short listed through online.
- On 22nd February 2020 a new portal has been designed and developed for Rojgar Yukta Gaon (RYG).

Coir Board:

Coir board works under the Coir Industry Act, 1953 to promote the export and growth of coir industries and help to improve the living conditions of workers employed in conventional industry. In this 80% of coir workers are engaged in fibre extraction and women are working in spinning sector. Coir is a plump fibre extracted from husk, the fibrous outer shell of coconut. In this sector households, co-operatives, NGOs, manufacturers and exporters are involved in it.

Coir Importing countries from India during 2020-21

Country	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percentage (%)	Value (Rs.in lakh)	Percentage (%)
USA	125482.57	17.37	68315.78	30.30
China	269752.82	37.34	50923.26	22.58
Netherland	61276.17	8.48	17904.51	7.94
South Korea	49079.33	6.79	11950.18	5.30
UK	18738.59	2.59	9087.70	4.03

Source: Annual report of ministry of MSME 2020-21

India is the biggest coir producer in the world. In this figure top 5 countries which import coir and coir products from India. There is a huge demand of coir products in other countries and it also enhance export. 80 units have been registered as coir exporters and also issued Registration-cum-Membership Certificate and contribute in making India self-reliant.

NSIC (The National Small Industries Corporation): It is an Government of India Organization under MSME certified by ISO. NSIC help in promoting and boosting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise by providing services like Marketing, Finance, Technology and other Services.

Functions of NSIC:

- NSIC play a very important role in growth of MSME by fulfilling the requirement of raw material on time and in affordable prices,
- NSIC provide credit support for raw material proceeding by making the payment to supplier on time. It also helps in web linkage between NSIC portal and banks portal for the loan proposal.
- Under single point registration scheme NSIC help the MSEs for participating in government tenders and contribute in Government Public Procurement processes.
- NSIC also facilitates digital services through MSME Global Mart Web Portal. It provides an online platform for MSME to enhance their business across the country. Revenue generated in 2020 through B2B portal is Rs.5.97 crore.
- **NI-MSME**(National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise)It is established under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in 1960 New Delhi. Today's changing scenario, the need of organisation is also changed with the technological development and changing market scenario. NI-MSME broadened its scope of activities in the field of research, consultancy and expertise and it give training to trainers from experts to match their ability with changing scenario and meet the expectations of organization.

Year	Programme	Trainees	Wage employed (%)	Wage Employed (numbers)	Self Employed (%)	Self employed (number)	Overall (%)
2017-18	87	2610	12.56	328	19.08	498	31.64
2018-19	25	750	7.00	54	7.00	53	14.00
2019-20	89	2290	3.00	67	3.84	88	6.84

Source: Annual report of ministry of MSME 2020-21

There are 103 programmes in 2020-21 under Assistance to Training Institutes sponsored by MSME which provide training to 7436 trainees and enhance their skills so that they efficiently work according to the new technological development and increase production of MSMEs.

MGIRI (Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation): It focuses on innovation, training and R&D in rural areas using local resources. It encourages main stream rural industrialization to co-exist with KVI sector for sustainable village economy.

Main focus areas of MGIRI are:

- Chemical industries division
- Khadi and Textile division
- Bio-processing and herbal division
- Rural energy and Infrastructural division
- Management and systems division
- Rural crafts and Engineering division

MGIRI has tremendous potential to make India self-reliant. It can boost next generation entrepreneurship by using new technologies with local resources. Skill Development and Training of the Professionals along with providing financial help will be key for any big breakthrough.

Effects of lockdown on MSMEs:

- **Shut down impact:** Government took measures to control the pandemic which led to shutting down of economic activities. Some of the sectors were completely closed such as tourism, travel, hospitality and entertainment. From the effect of complete lockdown MSMEs are also shut down and it directly impact the GDP of India because it contributes 30% in Indian economy.
- **Supply Chain:** During the period of lockdown disruption in supply chain of good and services and it directly effected the import and export of the country and closing of production units.
- **Demand Depression:** Due to restriction-imposed sales to consumers and businesses to reduced spending of household are also reduced. In medium to long term in the lockdown period.
- **Recovery:** Recovery of the business depend upon health situation of the country. As the lockdown was eased, economic activities started to rebound sharply as people go back to buying products from their favourite small businesses.

Government Initiative for boosting MSME after Lockdown:

Government of India announced series of measures for MSMEs are-

- Collateral free loans of Rs.3 lakh crore
- Equity Infusion of Rs.50,000 crore
- Global tender to be disallowed up to Rs.200 crore
- 45 days payment guarantee from government and PSUs to MSMEs
- New definition of MSMEs is introduced
- Government with its MSME Development Institute provided close support to MSMEs with Industry Association for bank loans, Udyam registration, e-passes and GST.
- MSME-DI coordinated with state government to provide necessary support to MSME.

- Till 16 May 2021 30 lakh MSMEs registered on Government's new Udyam portal in 10 months. Over 1 crore MSMEs are registered in India.

Success story of MSMEs during lockdown

Miss Ridhi Gupta (CEO) started Immuno life pvt ltd. under MSME Micro Enterprise on 22 May 2020 during lockdown period with the investment of Rs.5 lakh in Ambala city with the help of MSME-DI Karnal. The objective was to help people during COVID pandemic by Manufacturing PPE Kits, 3-layer mask and marketing of Ayurvedic products like Patented product Tulsi Nasya Inhaler, Tulsi Drops etc. Animal feed supplements, Food supplements.

Udyam Registration No. AAFC16434C

Smt. Meena Rani who started Meena Enterprise under MSME Micro Enterprise on August 2020 with initial investment of Rs.10 lakh and applied loan under PMEGP scheme. They started their business of Bee Keeping and Honey Production and Beeswax during lockdown period to earn for their survival. The loan was sanctioned under PMEGP scheme and they run their own business in village Kalsana Distt. Kurukshetra.

Udyam Registration No.UDYAM-HR-11-0000336

Source: MSME-Development Institute, Karnal GOI

International Partnership of MSMEs:

In these adverse times, exports are of real importance to get back on growth path. It's imperative of the Atmanirbhar Bharat mission to focus on exports. This will have a positive impact on the economy. With unemployment rate rising to 6.9% exports are also needed to generate employment. MSMEs are vital for growth of exports and country. Earnings of MSMEs are distributed fast in local economy which results in creating local cycle of **demand** that is the stated pillar of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Which is why it is important to encourage MSMEs to expand beyond our borders and increase their competitiveness to position India as leader in global marketplace.

It is a great time for small exporters of merchandise. With ecommerce gaining prominence, more and more custom-made goods are purchased from all over the world. According to a NASSCOM report ecommerce is slated to reach US \$125 Billion by 2030. Government must extend support to artisans of tribal products, handicrafts or small exporters of gems and jewellery to benefit from the worldwide business to customer demand. This will give rise to employment in manufacturing sector.

Services are main exports of India. The pandemic has affected travel, which gave way for remote work, online education and entertainment. Small scale digital services like education, software, wellness, market research etc have a great potential for growth at high double digits annually. These services could be encouraged by faster GST Returns and incentives for services up to Rs 5 crore.

Digitalisation of MSMEs is of absolute importance but due to limited funds with MSMEs it is a challenging task. It is difficult to get skilled and affordable talent to manage digital business function processed. Attracting and retaining such talent is difficult for MSMEs. Country

has a large base of freelancer professionals, creating a portal for them to be employed in MSMEs by pay-per-use method is needed. It is a win-win situation for both MSMEs and freelancers. MSMEs can reduce costs and freelancers can get sustained business opportunities.

Conclusion of the Study :

For Atamnirbhar Bharat mission MSMEs can become the backbone by high growth businesses making significant impact on indigenisation or self-reliance. It is necessary that MSMEs develop across all sectors i.e. agriculture, services and manufacturing for contributing maximum in achieving self-reliance. All these sectors need to grow simultaneously to attain balanced economy and benefit local economy. Measures taken by government for MSMEs will solve many problems for them like operational liabilities, procuring raw materials and resolving NPAs.

References:

- <http://www.mgiri.org>
- <http://dcmsme.gov.in>
- <https://msme.gov.in>
- <https://www.a2ztaxcorp.com/pib-issued-statistics-on-export-of-msme-products>
- <https://www.intracen.org>
- International Trade centre (2020), SME Competitiveness Outlook 2020: COVID-19: 'The Great Lockdown and its Impact on Small Business', ITC, Geneva
- <https://www.google.com/search>
- <http://www.msmedikarnal.gov.in/covid>

A Comparative Study of Sports Anxiety among Hockey and Football Players

Rasoolsab & Praveen Kumar Waghmore

Research Scholar,

Manglore University, Manglore

Abstract:

The objective of the study was to compare anxiety among hockey and football players. for this study 100 subject in which 50 hockey players and 50 football players. the age group of samples ranged from 18 - 25 years. all the samples selected on random basis. the selected samples from karnataka state olympic men's hockey and foot ball players held at dharwad. one of the most widely utilized test in sports psychology is the sports competition anxiety test (scat) developed by martens (1977). this inventory is high reliable and valid to measure the anxiety of selected samples. to compare using differential analysis including unpaired t-test for comparison and chi-square test for association between levels of sports anxiety among hockey and football players using spss 21.0 statistical software and the results obtained there by have been interpreted.

keywords: anxiety, hockey and football player etc

Introduction:

Today there is no sport without sports psychology. It is well know that psychology grew out of philosophy and within a few decades of the modern era of science and education, it shaped into a huge banyan tree with hundreds of branches and offshoots making it a recent phenomenon a distinct addition to that ever expanding family of psychology. Known as hybrid science, a fusion of sport, science and psychology-sports psychology is all about sports behavior especially with muscle-mind interaction, there influences and their outcomes in the context of sports, which is basically a form of active reaction, but which has turned intensely competitive on account of growing Olympics well over a century.

The physical and sports are important factors of common education. Here the education is important but not the only the physical activities, that is the psychological factors should be given as much as important as of physical activities.

Methodology:

the subject for the study 50 hockey players and 50 football players, selected from karnataka state olympic men's hockey and football players held at dharwad. the age group of sample ranged from 18-25 years. to measure anxiety level, anxiety test (scat) developed by martens (1977) was used. this inventory is highly reliable and valid to measure the anxiety, of selected samples, and to compare both the unpaired t-test for comparison and chi-square test was used.

Result:

However valid, reliable and adequate the data may be, it does not serve any useful purpose unless it is carefully processed, systematically classified and tabulated, scientifically analyzed, intelligently interpreted and rationally concluded.

After the data had been collected, it was processed and tabulated using Microsoft Excel - 2010 Software. The data collected on anxiety scores from Hockey and Football players. The main purpose of the study is “a comparative study of sports anxiety among hockey and football ball players” Then, the data were analyzed with reference to the objectives and hypotheses by using differential analysis including unpaired t-test for comparison and chi-square test for association between levels of sports anxiety among Hockey and Football players using SPSS 21.0 statistical software and the results obtained there by have been interpreted.

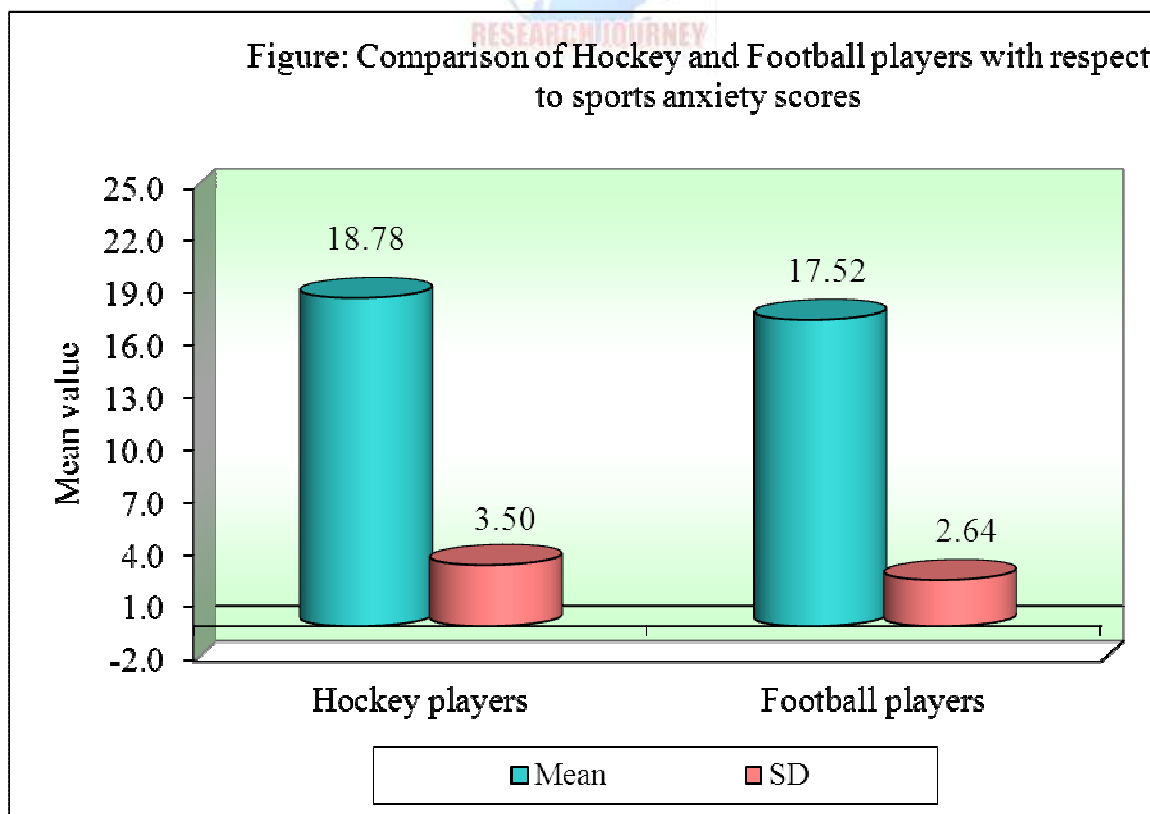
Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between Hockey and Football players with respect to their sports anxiety scores

To achieve this hypothesis, the unpaired t test was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of t test between Hockey and Football players with respect to sports anxiety scores

Players	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Hockey players	18.78	3.50	0.49	2.0330	0.0448	S
Football players	17.52	2.64	0.37			

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that, a significant difference was observed between Hockey and Football players with respect to sports anxiety scores ($t=2.0330$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. It means that, the Hockey players have significant higher sports anxiety scores as compared to Football players. The mean and SD of sports anxiety scores of Hockey and Football players is also presented in the following figure.

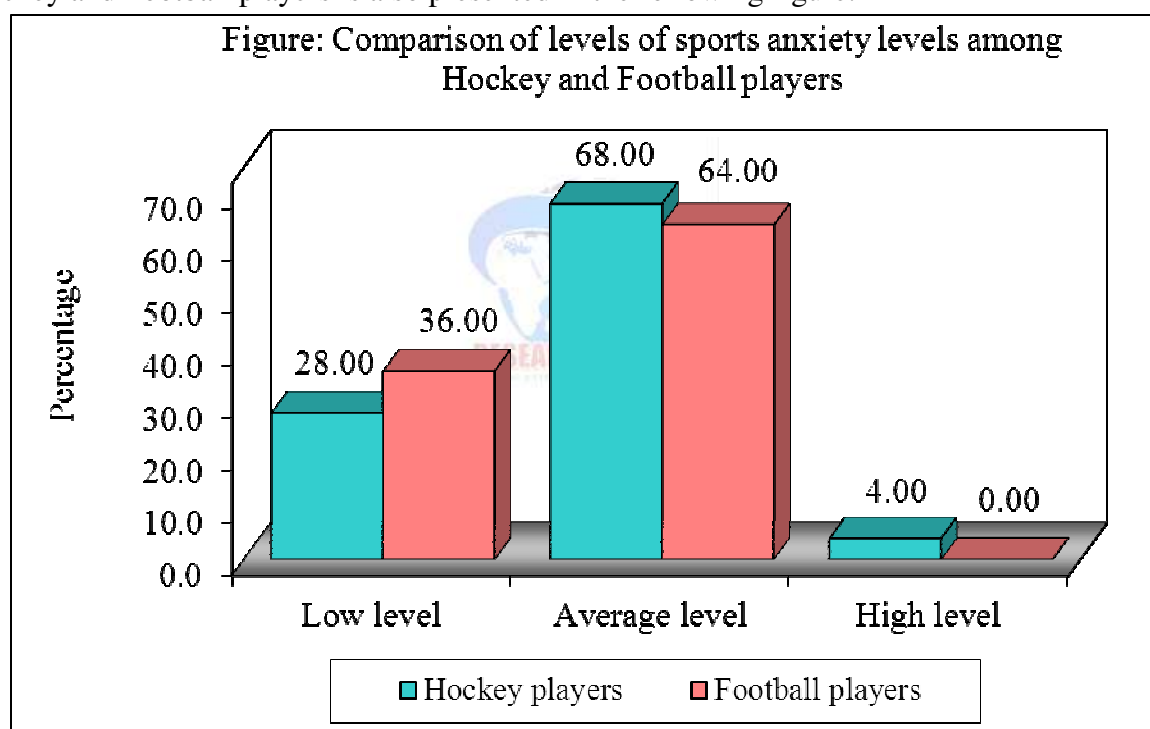


Hypothesis: There is no significant association between levels of sports anxiety and types of players (Hockey and Football)

To achieve this hypothesis, the chi-square test for association was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table: Results of chi-square test for association between levels of sports anxiety and types of players (Hockey and Football)

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that, out of 100 players including Hockey and Football players, in which 66.00% of have average level of sports anxiety followed by 22.00% have low level of sports anxiety and only 2.00% have high level of sports anxiety. Further, out of 50 Hockey players 68.00% of have average levels of sports anxiety followed by 28.00% have low level of sports anxiety and 4.00% have high level of sports anxiety as compared to 50 Football players 64.00% of have average levels of sports anxiety followed by 36.00% have low level of sports anxiety and no one have high level of sports anxiety. The association is found to be statistically not significant (Chi-square= 2.5612, $p=0.2779$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected. The levels of sports anxiety of Hockey and Football players is also presented in the following figure.



Summary:

the present study attempts to investigate the varying level of competition anxiety of a team which progresses through a tournament. the secondary purpose of the present investigate is to enquiry into differing level of anxiety between hockey and football players.

the sports competition anxiety test (scat) questionnaires where administrated as to measures for sports competition anxiety of the subject respectively. the data collected was statistically treated using main standard division and "t" and chi square .there is no significant association between levels of sports anxiety and types of players.

Conclusions:

analyses of data reveals that

- ❖ it means that, the hockey players have significant higher sports anxiety scores as compared to football players

References:

1. Bara filho, m. G., scipião ribeiro, l. C., & guillén garcía, f. (2005). Comparison of personality characteristics between high-level brazilian athletes and non-athletes. *Revista brasileira de medicina do esporte*, 11(2), 115–120. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s1517-86922005000200004>
2. Kumar, n., & kumar, s. (2014). Comparison of aggressive behaviour (category wise) among sports person and non-sports person mean mean mean dif f erence moderate age sd1 s . P. 1(6), 59–61.
3. Mostafai, a. (2012). The comparison between athlete women and non athlete women regarding to mental health and happiness. *Scholars research library annals of biological research*, 3(5),
4. Patel, d. S., pandey, u., & saxena, s. (2011). Comparative study of mental toughness among kabaddi players of different level. *Indian journal of applied research*, 1(3), 201–202. <https://doi.org/10.15373/2249555x/dec2011/69>
5. R kour dr.surjit singh. (2014). Socio-economic status of cricket and hockey players of jammu & kashmir. *International journal of behavioral social and movement sciences*, 03(02), 120–125



A Study on Importance of NAAC Assessment with Reference to the Entire Stake Holder in Higher Education

Prof. Lata Poojari

Assistant Professor,

Thakur Institute of Management Studies and Research,
Mumbai, Maharashtra

Abstract:

Education plays a vital role in the development of any nation. Therefore, the higher education is to be the best on both quantity and quality. There has been a great increase in the number of Universities and Colleges in India. To check and assess the quality of these institutions, an autonomous and independent organization called The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India in 1994. NAAC is a body established by the University Grants Commission of India to assess and accredit institutions of higher education in the country. The role of NAAC in ensuring the quality in defining the element of Higher Education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives. In this context we have focused on how NAAC insists for the quality and excellence in its vision of every higher education institution and advocates the best practices, benchmarking approach for quality enhancement in Higher Education.

Keywords: NAAC, Assessment, Accreditation, Quality, Assurance, Higher Education.

Introduction :

Education plays a vital role in the development of any nation. Therefore, the higher education is to be the best on both quantity and quality. There has been a great increase in the number of Universities and Colleges in India. To check and assess the quality of these institutions, an autonomous and independent organization called The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India in 1994. The prime agenda of NAAC is to assess and accredit institutions of higher learning with all objective of helping them to work continuously to improve the quality of education. NAAC is a member of the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education comprising of over 120 different national agencies engaged in Assessment, Accreditation and Academic Audit.

Its Job is to assess and accredit the institutions of higher education in India. It came into existence as a result of the recommendations by the National policy on Education (1986) and the Programme of Action (POA-1992) that had stressed on enhancing and improving the quality of higher education in the country. In spite of the built-in regulatory mechanisms that aim to ensure satisfactory levels of quality in the functioning of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), there had been no specific modalities to assess and ensure the quality of education imparted by them. To address this issue, the NAAC has been instilling a momentum of quality consciousness amongst Higher Educational Institutions, through a process of assessing their strengths and weaknesses and motivating them for continuous quality improvement. The NAAC after considering the Institutional Assessment and Accreditation application of the intent institution declares the Institutional Eligibility for Quality Assessment (IEQA) status for the institution.

India has one of the largest and diverse education systems in the world. Privatization, widespread expansion, increased autonomy and introduction of Programmes in new and emerging areas have improved access to higher education. At the same time, it has also led to widespread concern on the quality and relevance of the higher education. To address these concerns, the National Policy on Education (NPE, 1986) and the Programme of Action (1992) spelt out strategic plans for the policies, advocated the establishment of an independent National accreditation agency. Consequently, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) were established in 1994 as an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC) with its Head Quarter in Bengaluru. The mandate of NAAC as reflected in its vision statement is in making quality assurance an integral part of the functioning of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

The NAAC functions through its General Council (GC) and Executive Committee (EC) comprising educational administrators, policy makers and senior academicians from a cross-section of Indian higher education system. The Chairperson of the UGC is the President of the GC of the NAAC, the Chairperson of the EC is an eminent academician nominated by the President of GC (NAAC). The Director is the academic and administrative head of NAAC and is the member-secretary of both the GC and the EC. In addition to the statutory bodies that steer its policies and core staff to support its activities NAAC is advised by the advisory and consultative committees constituted from time to time.

Need for accreditation in higher education :

Accreditation is one of the key factors that a student must consider before choosing a degree course in higher learning institutes across India. A degree from an accredited institute meets specific educational standards that have been set up by the respective accreditation agency. Higher education accreditation bodies in India play a dominant role in recognising the higher learning institutes in India. In other words, the worthiness of a degree awarded by an institute depends on its accreditation.

A higher education accreditation is regarded as a quality assurance process through which services and operations of higher learning institutes are evaluated by an external agency. These agencies also evaluate the degree courses offered by higher learning institutes. The evaluation will determine whether the institute has met with the standards specified by the accreditation agency.

In India, accreditation is mandatory for universities except for those created through the Act of Parliament. Without accreditation, no higher learning institute in India has the right to award degrees and call themselves as a university. In India, there is a bunch of higher education accreditation bodies such as UGC, NAAC, NBA, AICTE etc.

NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) is an important higher education accreditation body, which determines the performance of higher learning institutes based on their performance in various parameters. Institutes, which applied for NAAC accreditation, will be assessed by a team comprising of VCs of various universities, experts in higher education domain etc. Based on the report submitted by the committee, NAAC will grant a grade to the institute. All the institutes are assessed on different parameters and a cumulative score will be awarded to institutes. Institutes with a cumulative score of 3 or above out of 4 will get top grades from NAAC.

In all, NAAC accreditation determines the question/ standard of education in higher learning institutes. NAAC grade is mandatory for the higher learning institutes to be eligible for various grants of central or state government.

Advantages of accreditation :

Institutions have to go through a standard process to reach the end-goal of getting accredited. Usually, the course accreditation process comprises of the following steps:

- *Peer Review*
- *Visit and Examination*
- *Final Decision*

For the peer review process, institutions need to compile institutional data of past few years & prepare and submit error-free compliance reports. Satisfactory reports lead to the next step where the institution gets qualified for accreditation committee visit. The committee checks whether the parameters mentioned in the reports are met by verifying the necessary proofs and documents & then a decision to provide accreditation or not is made. So, the accreditation process empowers higher educational institutions by helping them to analyze their loopholes, improve their academic structure, work on it, and gain trust amongst individuals. It provides institutions an opportunity to design their education and head in the direction of continuous improvement. Therefore, accreditation is extremely important.

Benefits of Institutional Accreditation:

Accreditation can prominently help in achieving the following key parameters.

- *Determining whether an institution is meeting standards of education*
- *Improving enrolment rate by winning trust of students & parents*
- *Helping employers to determine the programs credibility & knowledge level of students*
- *Enables graduates to appear for further certification examinations*
- *Accelerates the chances of placements in institutions*
- *Creates goals for self-improvement of educational institutions*

Benefits of NAAC accreditation to the students :

- Increases the credibility of the students over other universities students.
- Provides a sense of recognition and credibility to institutes and their alumni which ultimately improves the admission prospects for higher education.
- International companies show high preference during placements.
- Better academics, exposure to different workshops, labs, opportunities, projects, etc.
- Acts as a catalyst in exchange programs with tie-ups from reputed universities across the globe.
- New opportunities for higher studies.

Benefits of NAAC accreditation to the Institutes :

- Eases chances for availing funds
- Allotment of the project to the professors becomes easy.
- Research funding agencies become confident and allocate projects to professors.
- Increases brand value.
- offers a positive impression on the institutions with its increase in admissions, experienced faculty hirings and brings more professional employers for placements.
- earns recognition by UGC.

- provides credibility to the research aspect.
- It provides a direction and identity to the educational institute.
- enhances its areas of planning and resource allocations.

Benefits of NAAC accreditation to the Faculty

- Faculty Orientation and Induction programmes.
- Incentive for project and commendable research.
- Financial assistance for Paper Presentations & Publications.
- Motivates faculty to participate actively in academic, research and related Institutional / departmental activities.
- Due to NAAC accreditation there is generation of qualified human resources.

Benefits of NAAC accreditation to the parents and stakeholders

- NAAC's status and accreditation reflects the commitment of the course/ programme of institution and ensures quality and improvement.
- Institution provides important and reliable information on better and quality education of the programmes which they run.
- Have benefits to Industry and all stakeholders as institution has quality education.
- Reflects identity of quality education having potential, skills and knowledge.
- Parents will know that their ward pursues excellent teaching and learning environment helpful for his/her bright future.
- Transparency also has increased. Everything has to be uploaded on the website, hence manipulations are less.

Role of NAAC in India's development

The core mission of higher education is to provide opportunities of Higher Education to socially-deprived communities and remove disparities by promoting the inclusion of women, minorities and differently-abled persons. Further it also aims to remove regional imbalances in access to Higher Education by setting up of institutions in unnerved and underserved areas.

The Higher Education in India is the Second largest system in the world. New Education Policy 2020 aims at promoting India as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs. An International Students Office at each institution hosting foreign students will be set up. In order to compete with the global economy, India require a good quality high education system.

The NAAC has established the capacity to handle a large number of institutions. In partnership with stakeholders, the NAAC has been encouraging institutions to be proactive in promoting quality cultures. By way of example, many states have established State Quality Assurance Cells to promote assessment. The NAAC has published nine statewide Analysis of Accreditation reports providing policy inputs to state governments, universities and other key policymakers. Thus moving beyond accreditation, the NAAC has expanded its scope by strengthening its advisory role. There is now sufficient evidence to show that higher education generated large positive externalities for growth and that the level of development of our country and the stock of highly educated manpower is related. A NAAC's accreditation helps in gaining confidence of stakeholders and in giving a strong message that as a country, our

technical manpower is of international standards. This Contributes to social and economic development of the country by producing high quality technical human resource.

Conclusion:

NAAC plays important role in improving the quality of the institutions, phenomenal efforts have been taken in accreditation process which helps the institution to know its strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities through an informed review. Ultimately, it is necessary for every accredited institution to rely more on internal quality assurance mechanisms than external quality assessment and evaluation mechanisms. In order to ensure enhancement in the culture of quality assurance within the institution Higher Education Institutions both those which are accredited would realize the significance of internalizing and institutionalizing the quality assurance mechanisms and respond positively so that quality runs in the very arteries of the Institutions as a Quality Culture. If our higher education institutions and regulatory bodies failed to maintain quality aspects in delivering the quality education service; those Institutions definitely will disappear from the education map of India. Sustaining quality is possible only through continuous monitoring with the support of Internal Quality Assurance Cell of every Higher Education institution, Therefore, NAAC acts as a stimulator for the institutions planning to acquire International Accreditation NAAC has done a reasonably good job in the field of Assessment & Accreditation with greater credibility.

References:

1. Sawant, D.G. —Role of IQAC in maintaining quality standard in teaching, learning and evaluation.|| Pacific Science Review B: Humanities and Social Sciences 2 (2016) 66-69.
2. Arimoto Akira Structure and Functions of Financing Higher Education in Higher Education in the World 2006, GUNI (2006) series on the social commitment of universities. Palgrave, New York.(2006) .
3. Chauhan, C.P.S. Modern Indian Education Policies, Progress and Problems, Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi (2007).
4. www.ugc.ac.in and NAAC's Newsletter, Vol. XVI (2),July 2019.
5. Dr. B. Ilango, 2013 —Accreditation of educational institutions and programmes in India||, IEEE India Info Vol.8 No.4, April 2013
5. www.hindustantimes.com/education/new-education-policy-2020-live-updates-important-takeaways/story-
6. www.educational-system.blogspot.com/2012/08/role-of-naac-in-promoting-quality-in.html
7. www.yourarticlelibrary.com/education/role-of-national-assessment-and-accreditation-council-naac-and-its-benefits/
8. www.iitms.co.in/blog/importance-and-benefits-of-institutional-accreditation.html

Collection Development and Access Management in College Library : A Case Study of D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur

Dr. Jatinder Kumar

¹ Librarian,

Lovely Professional University Phagwara, 9872842292,

E-mail: jatinder.24171@lpu.co.in

Satinder Jit Kaur

Research Scholar,

Lovely Professional University Phagwara, and

Librarian, Dasmesh Girls College Chak Alla Baksh Mukerian 7308991313,

E-mail: lubanasatinder05@gmail.com

Abstract:

The library is the lifeline of an educational institution. Keeping the concept in mind, the college management has duly invented in the library. The library provides an opportunity to the students to increase their knowledge. The main purpose of the present study is to examine the status, problems, and prospects of the college library and also investigates the collection development and access management in the college library of DAV College Hoshiarpur. The total population for this study was 51 respondents comprising of Librarian, other faculty members of the college, under graduate and post graduate students of the college. The major tool for data collection was questionnaire. Two types of questionnaire were designed one for librarian and other for library users. Librarian questionnaire and 50 copies of questionnaire were disseminated to the respondents, all the copies of questionnaire were returned, representing 100 %age. The data was analyzed using tables, graphs, and simple percentages.

Keyword: Collectiondevelopment, Access management, Library, College Library

Introduction:

In this digital age, libraries are acquiring more and more electronic resources because of their perceived benefits, such as easy access to information and its comprehensiveness. The library has become a living and growing organism. It is the heart of an academic institution. It is a social institution with its major function to disseminate knowledge to all and sundry irrespective of any caste, creed, and religion. It performs the most sacred and pious work of illuminating the minds of the users through books and information on various streams. It is a place where books are stored for reading purposes. It plays an important role in the world by providing access to worldclass information resources and services, and it stimulates research in the country.

The word 'Library' has been derived from the Latin word "Liber" which means book(Dutta,1975). The word, used in many other countries to signify a collection of books publicly or privately, which is derived from Latinized Greek word 'Bibliotheca'. Hence we have bibliotheque in French, biblioteca in Italian and Spanish, bibliotek in German, biblioteka in Russian, and Toshosentsu in Japanese(Khanna,1987). Thus we see that the word 'library' stands for a place where books are collected and placed on the shelves for reading. According to SR

Ranganathan "library is a public institution or an establishment charged with the care of a collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them" (Ranganathan, 1940). A good library must provide proper information to the users so that anyone, who so ever, should come and make its use by borrowing books or getting material Zerox, etc. Thus we see that a good library requires a well-planned building and shelves where books are stored which remain helpful to all and a sender whosoever visits it.

And for maintaining a good library, dexterous / management is of utmost importance without which an efficient library cannot be established. Generally speaking, management is an art for the proper organization of the library, maintaining its information resources, and dealing with the users, intelligently and sympathetically. Every good organization requires active management for its best results. As we knowfully well the library is a living entity where books seem to talk to users. Its function requires managerial acumen and techniques.

In addition, the principles of Access Management, if meticulously followed, can help the library to grow. In the absence of such management, the librarian fails to cater in new ways in which people quite reasonably want to use the library. Access management becomes important if it is composed of people who are intimate and involved in the development of the internet and the latest technology pertaining to the library. People, with parallel thinking and discussions, help to evolve new ideas for making the library fruitful and productive.

The Library collection is the heart of the library, and collection development is a vital process in creating and building a workable library. It is a public or special or academic library that increases the reading-materials for the satisfaction of the users who approach it. Collection development has come to compass a broad range of activities related to the policies and procedures of selection, acquisition, and evaluation of library collection.

A collection development process is that which permits the library to develop a collection of materials responding to the information needs and service requirements of the users. It has been defined as a process that allows for the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the materials collection of a library in terms of the needs of the users and the resources of the community. It is a universal process, the library world in which the library professional assembles a variety of materials in order to satisfy the demands of the users (Evans, 2004).

Collection Development is the planned acquisition of materials in various formats to cater to the needs of the different user communities. It is a well-planned activity for which a well-defined policy is essential. In the present age, there has been a shift from print documents to electronic documents such as e-book, e-journal, compact disks, DVDs, online databases, etc. with the advent of the internet and other IT Tools.

Library Collection is the total accumulation of books and other reading materials owned by a library. It is catalogued and arranged for the ease of access, often consisting of several small collections. It means the purchase of materials like Books, Periodicals, and Serials, Govt. Publications, Academic Thesis and Dissertations, Research Reports, Annual Reviews, Conferencing Proceedings, Pamphlets, Standards & Specification, Patents, Trade Literature, Maps, Atlases, and Globes, Photographs, Illustrations, Painting, Microfilms, Microfiches, Rare Books, Manuscripts, Slides, Audio Cassettes, etc. are maintained in the college libraries.

Collection Development is the most important process of a library. It is by which that we increase the reading material for the satisfaction of the reader's approach. The fifth law of library science is the library is a growing institution/organism. It tells about the vital and lasting

characteristics of the library as an institution and enjoins the need for a constant adjustment of our outlook in dealing with it. Libraries grow and change, and will always do so. Collections increase and change; technology and budget too changetime to time. Change comes along with growth and in order to be healthy, that change and growth require, *flexibility in the management of the collections, in the use of space, in the recruitment, retention, and development of staff, and the nature of our programs.*

Library Collection development is the process of meeting the information needs of the people(a service population) timely and in economical manner using information resources locally held, as well as from other organizations.

Statement of the Problems:

Collection development and Access Management is very important for all types of libraries including college libraries. Collection must be qualitative rather than quantitative. In order to study collection development and access management, practice is direly needed. To explore the problems and challenges of the college library of D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur, the study entitled “Collection Development and Access Management in a College Library: a case study of D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.

Objectives:

- To find out the collection status of information resources college library of the D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.
- To know the Collection Development policies adopted in the library of D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.
- To ascertain the impact of ICT in collection development activities.
- To find out methods adopted for proper access management of resources in the college library.

Scope of Study:

The scope of the study is to examine the collection development and access management in the library of D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur, which is an aided college with NAAC accreditation and affiliated with Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Methodology:

In this article, the survey method is used to examine the Collection Development and Access Management in College Library of D.A.V.College, Hoshiarpur. Forcollecting data, a structured questionnaire has been designed for the librarian and users and other data of study has been collected from books, Journals, annual reports of colleges, prospectus, databases etc. Analysis and interpretation of data is doing with the help of tables and graphs.

Review of Literature:

LalbiaksangaHnamte (2012) has scanned the study of college libraries in the context of changing information scenario is also a part and partial of Academic Library system and services, and as such, it is quite essential to comprise the study of college library system and services to have authentic acquaintance of this research work. There is tremendous growth in its infrastructure and its services to serve the people from village to cities by giving knowledge and information to various communities, such as race, tribe, religion, sex or gender in

studentcommunity. **Khayal (2013)** has examined the comparative study of Supreme Court Judges Library, the High Court Judge Library and the Parliament Library with Academic Law Libraries under Indian Law Institute Library, Law Library University of Delhi and Law libraries JamiaMilliaIslamia Judicial Libraries conditions are good on the behalf of collections, budget as well as library staff comparative to Academic Law Libraries. As the academicians are the pillars of the nation, therefore, the government should improve the standard of Academic Law Libraries. In this regard the increment of budget and the qualification of staff as per requirements during recruitment should be taken care of and also give responsible factors and their solution. **Swain, Satpathy&Rautaray (2013)** has discussed in chapter *Open Access Strategies: New Paradigms for Scholarly communications about the access management* written by Rupak Chakravarty. There are two types of Access Management where the users did not have direct access to the documents means where the documents were kept in the lock and access was through mediator is called Closed Access and where the books or documents were unlocked means where users were free to use the documents or books in the open stack area is called Open Access, and also discussed about the benefits of Open-Access, its strategies and other avenues for open access like Google Knol etc. Open access institutional repositories are very important for publishing the papers. **Rath&Rath, (2014)** the authors discussed about in the paper entitled Collection development in libraries: Challenges and solutions for library professionals is that academic libraries have a varied collection to fulfill the needs of the users. The collection includes books, periodicals, printed and non-printed reading materials, graphic, audio-video materials, archival materials, manuscripts, microfilms, microfiches and CD-ROM databases, and e-resources including local history collection. Purpose of the collection development is to fulfill the library's obligations to its community, avail the right document to the right reader at the right time. Collection development is influenced in a number of ways by factors both within and outside the library, and also discussed about the different views and elements of the collection development policy, its techniques and procedures, library committee, library budget, vendors of the library for purchasing library collection, selection tools, non-book materials, problems in collection development etc. **Walia (2016)** has discussed about the collection management in select college libraries in Delhi. Objectives of the study is to find out the collection development policies, to know about material selection methods, and collection development and management practice, to find out the problems and challenges faced by the librarian, and to find out about electronic collection in college libraries in Delhi. To fulfill the objectives researcher covered 23 colleges from both the North Campus as well as South Campus college libraries of University of Delhi. The study is helpful in framing collection management policies and practice for college libraries of University of Delhi. And also discuss about the staff, building of library, role of college library, planning, weeding, equipment of library building, financial, administration etc.

D.A.V.College, Hoshiarpur:

In the early period, education was imparted through Gurudwaras and Mandirs and this education was entirely religious. The teaching however included some general knowledge, grammar, mathematics, and mythology. This system of education was more or less followed during Mughal period. D.A.V. College is one of the oldest academic institution of the Hoshiarpur.

Over the decades, this institution has carved a niche for itself in the fields of Academics, sports, and extra- curricular activities. Established in 1926, a grant-in-aid institution, it is affiliated with Panjab University, Chandigarh. It is accredited with Grade 'A' with 3.02 CGPA by NAAC in January 2014. It is situated on Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh road in Hoshiarpur. The college was established by the trust, whose aim was to promote and spread education in the rural heart land of Punjab in pre-partition days. The institution was recognised by the University Grants commission under section 2(f) in April 1956. It offers a wide range of courses and programs in Under-Graduate(UG) and Post-Graduate(PG) classes. It offers seven UG programs in B.A., B.Com, B.Com with e-Commerce, B.Sc. (N/M), B.Sc.(Med.), B.Sc.(Computer Science) and B.C.A. Besides three PG. Programmes in M.A.(History, Political Science, Punjabi), M.Com. and M.Sc. in Information Technology. The college also offers vocational courses in computer science and Applications at the UG level. The college functions under the guidance of the D.A.V.College Managing Committee, Hoshiarpur. D.A.V. College Hoshiarpur has been ranked among the top 100 colleges of the country in a National Level Survey conducted by India Today Groups. The vision of the college is visualised as a society that guarantees peaceful and harmonious environments for the overall development of all strata of society and Mission of the college is providing equal opportunity to all individuals irrespective of their caste, religion or socio-economic status.

About Library of the college:

At present, the library is housed in a specially designed separate building which is located in the most suitable place on the campus with two floors named Dr. Ram Swarup Gupta library. It is functional and it meets most of the requirements of the users. It is headed by a well-qualified librarian. It has a membership of 1600 including 100 plus teachers. The Annual budget is 1 to 3 lac rupees. This amount is reserved for books, periodicals, and other items. It has got a covered area of approximately 5000 sq. feet. The library remains open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on all working days. It has an adequate sitting capacity of 150 users including 20 teachers at one time. Like other libraries, here too, students are issued identity-cum-library cards. Those who visit the library are supposed to observe all the rules carefully. Here silence is totally observed. The college has purchased approximately 300 books which cater to the need of students and teachers respectively every year. It has the latest periodicals, newspapers and books on different streams including the reference books. Books are classified by DDC. It is fully computerized. All the books are shelved and arranged in 150 almirahs. It has adopted an open access-system. The mode of acquisition of books is a purchase or by gifts. The librarian adopted a printed format and verbal communication for a recommendation of books. The collection development policy is approved by the library committee and the Principal. Different types of services are provided by the library, such as circulation, cataloguing, reference, reprographic, documentation, OPAC, online database search services, user awareness, ICT infrastructure, etc.

Data Analysis:

In the study two types of data analysis is present. First regarding librarian views and second one users views.

Collection Development Policy:

Table 1 Collection Development Policy

Sr.No.	ThePolicy of collection development	Yes	No
1.	Collection Development Policy	√	
2.	Staff Manual	√	
3.	Rules and Regulations	√	

For the smooth functioning of the library, the staff manual, rules and regulations and policy should be maintained .These written documents play a vital role in the collection development and management D.A.V College library has adopted all the rules and regulations and policy.

Method of Collection Development

Table 2 Method of adopting for collection development

Sr.No.	Authorities of collection development in college library	Yes	No
1.	Library Committee	√	
2.	Book Select		√
3.	HOD	√	
4.	Faculty Members		√
5.	Librarian	√	
6.	Principal	√	

From the analysis it is observed that no single authority determines the collection of development in a college. It is done through a team work. D.A.V College has, the selection of books, periodicals, reference books, general books, and other documents are purchased by the library committee, principal, Librarian, Head of the departments.

Acquisition:

The acquisition is one of the most important functions of a library as the worth of a library can well be judged by the material it acquires. Table 3 helps to understand the method adopted for acquisition in the college.

Table 3 the methods of acquisition followed in the college library

Sr.No.	Acquisition Methods	Yes	No
1.	Through purchase	√	
2.	Through Exchange		√
3.	Through Gift	√	

According to table 3 shows that most of the collection of books in DAV College Hoshiarpur has been purchased and gifted both.

Internet facility: A computer is a king and Internet service is very common these days. D.A.V.College provides internet service to the users in time. Library is fully computerized. Students search e-books and e-journals from the computer.

Weeding: Weeding out is a very important part of the library. With the permission of the library committee and the principal of the college, outdated material will be weed out from the library. It is sorted out the problem of space in the library.DAV College Hoshiarpur weeded out their outdated library material annually through stock-taking.

Growth of Collection:

Collection of Books: The collected data was collected from DAV College library, it was found that the Collection Development process permits the library to develop a collection of materials responding to information need and service requirements of the users.

Table 4 Growth of Collection of Books

Years	Total Collection of Books
2014-2015	385
2015-2016	390
2016-2017	385
2017-2018	340
2018-2019	300

As table 4 shown that more books collection of books in 2015-16 but it is decreasing in every year as shown in the table only 300 books are exist in the year 2018-19.

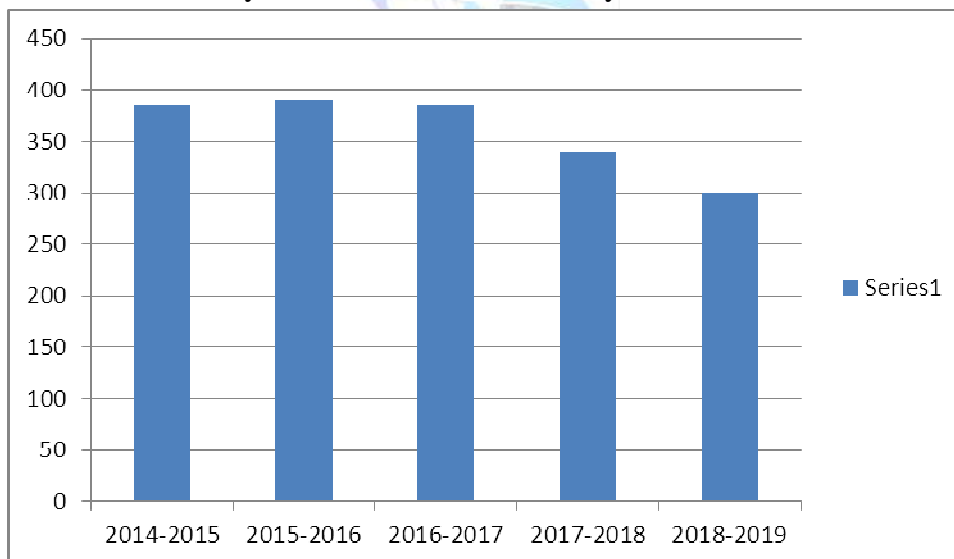


Fig.1 Graph of collection of Books

Figure .1 it is analyzed that though DAV College Hoshiarpur library had not shown a large increase of books in the collection of the library from the year 2014-2019. In 2015-16, the collection of books is 390 but it is decreasing in every year as shown in fig. 1 only 300 books are exist in the year 2018-19.

In above data the perspective of librarian has been shown but it is an important to see the vision how users will pursue the same things on their own perspective. So that the user perspective is given here below:

Distribution of respondent on basis of age

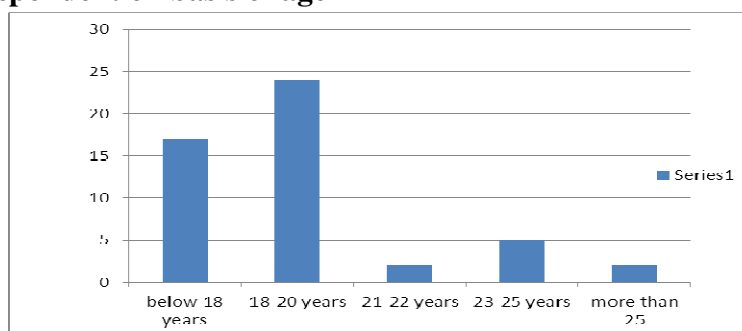


Fig. 2 Graph of users age

It is seen that the age of out of 50 respondents below 18 years is 17 (34%), 18-20 years is 24 (48%), 21-22 years is 2(4%), 23-25 years is 5(10%) and more than 25 is 2(4%). So this figure depicts that majority of the respondents exist in the age 18-20 years.

Distribution of respondents on the basis of Gender

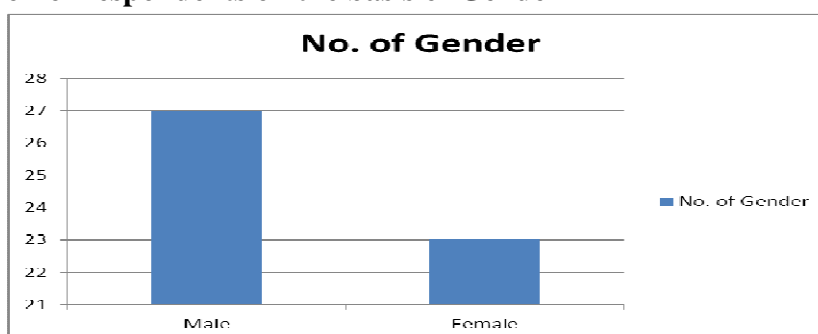


Fig. 3Graph of Users Gender

It is explored from the above graph that the highest 27(54%) numbers of respondents are male while 23(46%) numbers of respondents are female.

Purpose of visit library:

Why do you visit library

50 responses

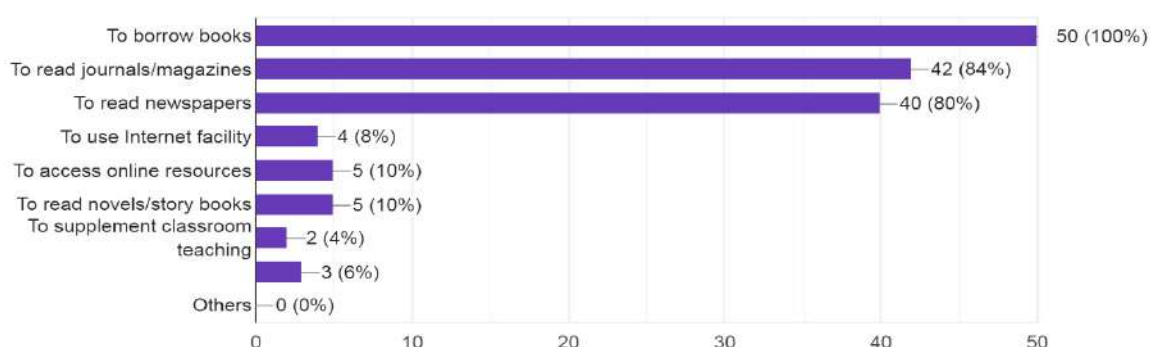


Fig. 4 Graph of visit library

This is the graph that shows that why users visit the library. According to this graph, 50 respondents visit the library to borrow books, 42(84%) read journals/magazines, 40 (80%) interested to read newspapers, 4(8%) users use internet facility, 5 (10%) respondents to access online resources, 5 (10%) read novels and story books, 2 (4%) interested to supplement

classroom teaching, 3(6%) are interested in to study in the peaceful academic environment. In nutshell we can say that library of this college providing all facilities to the users. So that they can enhance their knowledge and collect the information.

Types of resources you use most

What type of resources you use most

50 responses

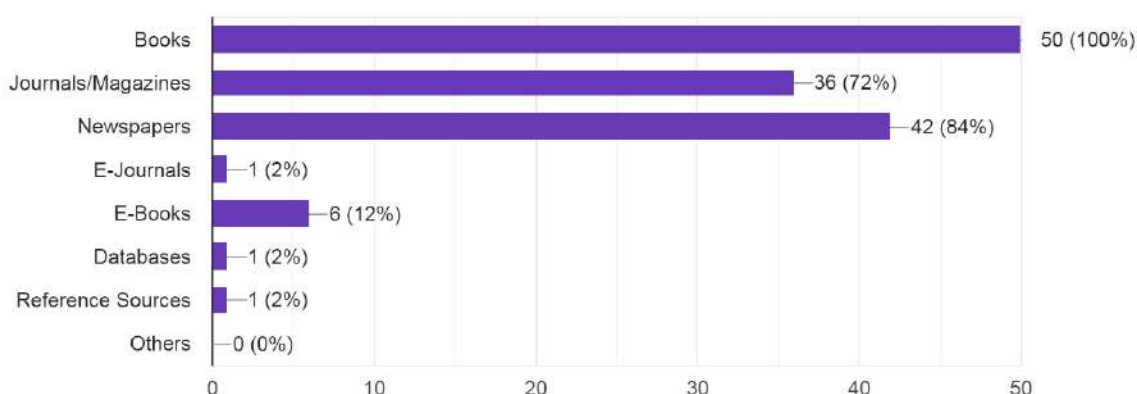


Fig. 5 Graph of types of resources you most use

According to the above graph 50 (100%) students come to the library for books, 36(72%) respondents are using library for journals/Magazines, 42(84%) respondents are interested in reading newspapers, 1(2%) respondents are using e-journals, databases, reference sources and 6(12%) respondents are used e-books.

Satisfied with infrastructural facilities of the library

Table 5 Satisfaction with Infrastructural Facilities

Infrastructural facilities	Satisfied with %	Somewhat Satisfied with %	Not Satisfied with %	Total with %
Location	46(92%)	3(6%)	1(2%)	50(100%)
Arrangement of Books	34(68%)	16(32%)	--	50(100%)
Furniture & Equipments	34(68%)	15(30%)	1(2%)	50(100%)
Lighting	39(78%)	10(20%)	1(2%)	50(100%)
Cleanliness	28(56%)	21(42%)	1(2%)	50(100%)
Guide map/ Instructions	9(18%)	41(82%)	--	50(100%)
Interior/Exteriors	4(8%)	46(92%)	--	50(100%)
Washroom	--	--	50(100%)	50(100%)
Drinking	--	--	50(100%)	50(100%)
Reading Room	27(54%)	23(46%)	--	50(100%)

According to above table 5 D A V College Hoshiarpur users are satisfied, somewhat satisfied and not satisfied with infrastructural facilities are given by the college library. Users are highly satisfied with the library location, arrangement of books, furniture & equipments lighting and but not satisfied with the washroom and drinking facility of the college library.

Satisfied with Literary Resources

Table 6 Satisfaction with Literary Resources

Literary Resources	Satisfied with %	Somewhat Satisfied with %	Not Satisfied with %	Total with %
Books	32(64%)	18(36%)	--	50(100%)
Journals	43(86%)	5(10%)	2(4%)	50(100%)
Magazines	43(86%)	5(10%)	2(4%)	50(100%)
Newspaper	40(80%)	9 (18%)	1(2%)	50(100%)
E-Resources	--	34(68%)	16(32%)	50(100%)
Data Bases	1(2%)	34(68%)	15(30%)	50(100%)

The userssatisfaction is necessary for library collection. According to table 6 DAV College Hoshiarpur users are satisfied with books 32(64%), journals and magazines 43(86%), and newspaper 40(80%) and somewhat satisfied with e-resources and databases.

Satisfaction with Library Services

Table 7 Satisfaction with Access Management

Access Management	Satisfied with %	Somewhat Satisfied with %	Not Satisfied with %	Total with %
Circulation Services	36(72%)	12(24%)	2(4%)	50(100%)
Cataloguing Services	31(62%)	13(26%)	6(12%)	50(100%)
Reference Services	9(18%)	41(82%)	--	50(100%)
Photostat Services	5(10%)	43(86%)	2(4%)	50(100%)
Internet Services	26(52%)	14(28%)	10(20%)	50(100%)
CAS	2(4%)	44(88%)	4(8%)	50(100%)
SDI	2(4%)	44(88%)	4(8%)	50(100%)
Library Network Programme	7(14%)	24(48%)	19(38%)	50(100%)
Binding	40(80%)	8(16%)	2(4%)	50(100%)

Users are satisfied with circulation services 36(72%), Cataloguing services 31(62%), Internet Services 26(52%) but with reference services, Photostat services, Current awareness services and selective dissemination Information DAV College Hoshiarpur student's are somewhat satisfied.

Finding, Conclusions and Suggestions:

DAV College Hoshiarpur is the oldest college of the Hoshiarpur district. It follows rules and regulations of the library but collection development policy is not adopted by the college in written form. Subsequently, it is recommended that the libraries should have a written collection development policy that will embrace acquisition, selection, weeding, and gifts. This will facilitate a consistent and balanced growth of the library resources.Collection development policy is very important for the selection of the library material.

Library committee, faculty, librarian, and principal are participating in the selection of books but not the single student take part in the selection of books. It is suggested that minimum two students should be included when books purchased.

DAV College library have good collection of books or print material and electronic materials also. Database system helps to make any procedure for selecting, acquiring and processing easier, more effective and fast.

DAV College Hoshiarpur library users use the library mostly for borrowing books which are 50 (100%), 42(84%) interested in reading magazines and journals, and 40(80%) interested in newspapers. It showed that the highest information materials in the library are books. It means books are very important and necessary for college library.

A less number of users /students know about the internet facility in college library. 46(92%) users are satisfied with college library location with good lighting. College should arranged separate reading room in the library. More over drinking and washroom facility should be there in the library of this college. Due to lack of internet facility the students are not using databases and e-resources which is available in the college library so this is the duty of the librarian to give the knowledge to the students with the promotion of seminars and extension lectures.

Findings from the study have shown that information resources in college library such as books, reference materials, journals, computer resources and periodicals are adequate hence there should be an increased number of materials. All over DAV College Hoshiarpur library's users are satisfied with the service of the college library.

References:

1. Dutta, D.N.(1975) Libraries and their users. World Press, Calcutta.p-1
2. Khanna,J.K.(1987)Library and Society. Research Publications, Kurukshetra.p1-2.
3. Ranganathan,S.R.(1940)Reference service and bibliography. V-1.Madras Library Association, Madras.p-25.
4. Evans, G.Edward.(2004).Developing Library and Information Centre Collections, 4th ed., Libraries Unlimited Greenwood Pub. Colorado. P-16-17
5. Lalbiaksanga, H.(2012) An assessment of the services of college library in the context of changing information scenario with special reference to Mizoram, thesis of Mizoram University.<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/120459>
6. Khayal, R. (2013). Collection Development and Services in Law Libraries in Delhi a comparative Study. Thesis of Aligarh Muslim University, Development of Library and Information Science. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/138842>
7. Swain, C., Satpathy, S..K., &Rautaray, B.(2013). Strategic issues in Library Management. Avon Publications, New Delhi. P-224-236
8. Rath, M.S. &Rath, P(2014).Collection development in Libraries: Challenges and Solutions for library professionals. *Pearl A Journal of Library and Information Science*. vol8(1) 53 DOI: 10.5958/j.0975-6922.8.1.009
9. Walia, R.(2016). Collection Management in select College libraries in Delhi: a study. Thesis of Panjab University Patiala.

Stress Managements for Library Professionals

Anil Ananadrao Jewalikar

Librarian

Shriman Bhausahab Zadbuke Mahavidyalaya,

Barshi

Abstract :

In today information age, the increasing scope of work, constantly flow of information, upsurge information needs of readers and other social and economical responsibilities have increased the stress in a library professional. Therefore it is necessary to manage stress to overcome it. In the end for healthy opmatspire in library ,the library professionals have to learn the technique to minimize stress while performing the job .Present paper focus on various types of stress, exactly stress means and how to using technique of stress management.

Key Words : Stress ,types of stress ,responsible elements of stress, technique of stress management library professionals

Exactly what is stress:

A difficulty for the study of stress is that the term stress has a different meaning for researchers in various disciplines. In the biological literature, it is used in single organisms ,populations of organisms , and ecosystems . Biologists refer to such as heat, cold and inadequate food supply as being sources of stress. Stress is defined as a response to a demand that is placed upon you. stress is emotional and physical strain caused by our response to pressure from the outside world. In oxford dictionary the stress is define as a state of affair involving demand on physical or mental energy. According to English Language Learners define stress as a state of mental tension and worry caused problems in life ,work etc. Stress in a normal reaction when your brain recognise a threat. When the threat is the perceived, your body release that active your fight or flight response is not limited to perceiving a threat but in less server cases is triggered when we encounter unexpected events .ACS library best described stress as a condition or feeling that a person experience when they receive that the demand exceed the personal and social resources the individual is able to mobilize for most people stress is negative experience. Stress is a such situation in we can't stay for long time, we need to relief from it.

Facts about stress :

1. A part of our daily lives
2. Everyone handle different some stress.
3. It is simulate us, to act, think, or react.
4. It is very simple or extreme
5. Helpful for order to force us to accomplish certain tasks
6. Very important is without stress our bodies wouldn't react at all even in times of extreme danger
7. Help us to solve challenges and problems.
8. How to handle stress depends on us

What are the signs of stress?

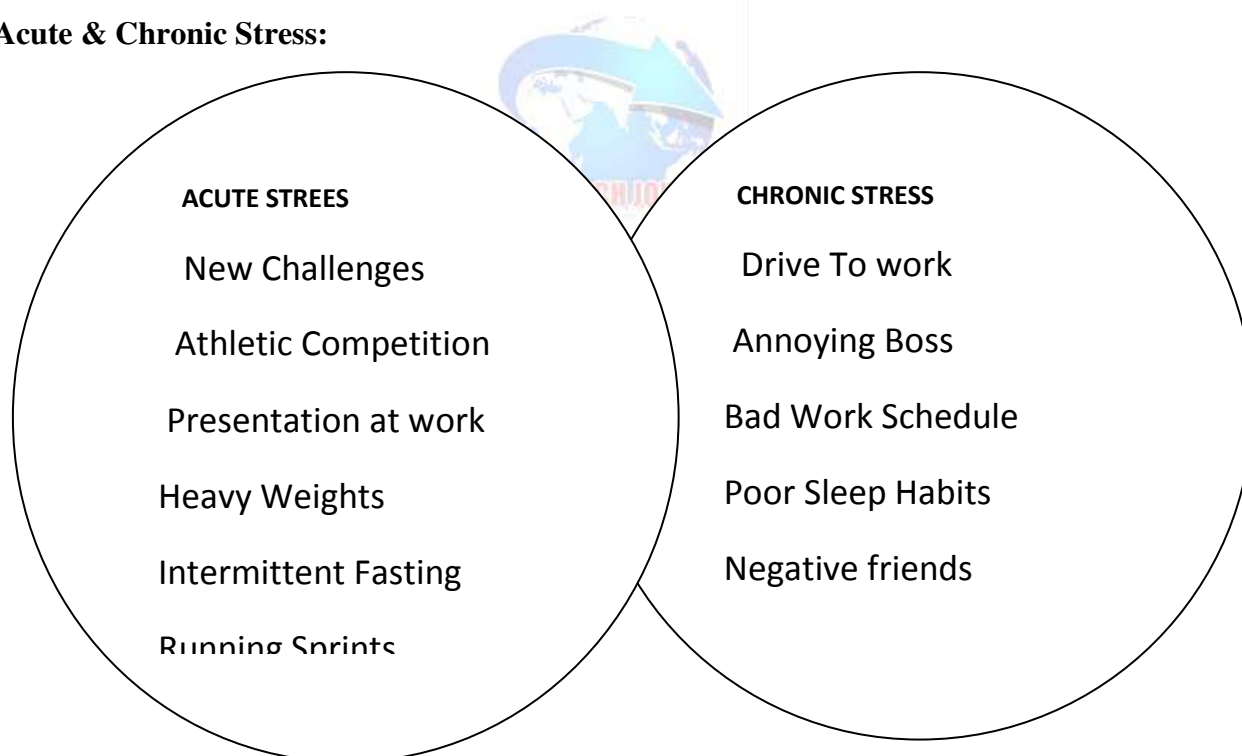
Signs of stress in tension irritability, blood pressure rise, heart rate rise, inability to concentrate feeling excessively tired trouble sleeping ,difficulty breathing and stomach upset sweating Palms tight muscles that may cause pain trembling.

Types of stress:

In the present changing environment the various kinds of stress found among the LIS professionals these are divided in the following types.

1. Job security stress: the changing platform of information communication Technologies has compelled the LIS professionals to acquire new skill, knowledge along with traditional library function and service. In our country there is limited scope for them to undergo in service training programs, workshop, higher studies, refresher course and practice based courses etc, which has increased a considerable amount of stress among professionals further, with increasing intrusion and recruitment of IT professionals or computer science people into the LIS profession have created fear among LIS professionals about their job security in future
2. Physical stress: environment of digital library has changed the physical structure of the job environment due to this sitting in front of computers for long hour working in air-conditioned environment etc have resulted in the physical stress and illness. In this situation every professional fight with such a stress.
3. Techno stress: the reasons of major stress is the fast progress development and application of information, communication technologies in libraries. Continuous to rapid change in computer technology, , obsolescence of existing hardware & software is a common phenomenon in almost all library this leads to Techno stress for LIS professionals

Acute & Chronic Stress:



The Stress felt in libraries:

There are many reasons for creation of stress among LIS professionals. Stress can be derived from three such as physical mental and situational physical stress can be brought on by overwork lack of rest and poor diet mental stress can be tracked to a person mental state of mind

which novels Expectations fears regrets etc situational stress is derived from the interaction with the outer world interaction with modern technologies role as a library manager etc

Now a days the digital Revolution and internet hit the library like a meteor during the past few years library like meaning other institutions have been experiencing change at accelerating rate the digital library environment has exhibited a drastic change in the function and service of libraries application of ICT in library tremendous changes in library environment now a day the Technologies such as we blogs, social bookmarking ,Wikis, podcasts, RSS feeds, social software, ,various databases and online web service found useful to provide more efficient and pinpointed Library services to the users

Though the implementation of about techniques in the library is a good sign but to cope up with that changing information requirements of users lead to stress among library employees

Elements responsible for stress In Library

.A General Problems

1. Role ambiguity
2. Difference in working hours work load and responsibility
3. The ratio of changing the technology.
4. SET/NET Qualifying problems.
- 5 Pay scales problems
- 6 . Balancing API Score
7. Expansion the quantitative or qualitative nature of library work
- 8 . Information needs of Readers
9. Various problems of Library Staff
10. The lack of standardization.
- 11 . Enthusiastic about new technology.
12. The lack of training to individuals of the equipments.
13. Reliability of the technology.
14. The changing roles of librarian.
15. Lack of library staff, funds

Personal problems

1. Losing of confidence in doing job ,sometime policies of instauration
2. Lack of time for self development, personality development
3. Balancing job and home
4. Lack of time given himself.
- 5 Vacation and leaves problems.

There is various problems are responsible for stress .Another broad category of research in the library work place is interpersonal relationship with library are an obvious source of stress for public services staff members on the one hand there can be great intensity in a relationship between librarian and people day tried to help sometimes leading to feeling of frustration and help cannot be fully responsive to the patron's need.

Library staff members are also distressed at a lack of respect and recognition in their inter personal relationships lack of effective positive feedback from supervisor co-worker became causes what stress inter departmental conflict tension between professionals and non

professionals competition for status and resources irritability and negative co-workers and gossips are also the cause of stress in their

Evaluation from supervisors is often seen and infrequent not timely based on inadequate data disk Milton as a cause for stress in the library A final category of search stress in library to be maintained might be called career stage or career concurrence entry mid career and approaching retirement are career stage that have particular trainers and potential burnout associated with them strategies

Coping strategies:

Library and have the responsibility for staying abreast of new technological developments apart from that they are also responsible to eliminate some of the stress factors among the library professionals librarians must effectively motivate their employees.

1. Librarian and his team should gain the knowledge about how to operate the stress and coping strategies
2. Library administration should take care to give full clear timely instructions to the Employees about job activities there should be no place to uncertainty, ambiguity.
3. In workplace the workload should be judicious
4. Library staff member should be encouraged to take vacations
5. Interpersonal relations among libraries staff, and users should strengthen encourage
6. No. of complains should reduce.
7. Job evaluation of IT job in the library should be done through appropriate channels timely feedback off work is essential
8. Maximum feasible autonomy of work should be given to the library employees
9. Focus should also given on orientation programs training library with it to her and other techniques
10. Motivational techniques such awards reorganization and job enrichment should be utilised.

Apart from the above strategies few other tips are also beneficial to reduce the stress of LIS professional

1. Relaxing the mind and body
2. Awareness of emotion and physical reaction
3. Healthy relationship
4. Develop interest in work
5. Planning and time management

Better way to manage the stress

1. Exercise, meditation and Yoga
2. Avoid alcohol and other addiction
3. Handle sleeping hours
4. Healthy food in diet
5. learn to no

Conclusion:

In a current situation library professionals are really stressed. In this information age there are various change in technique, knowledge, resources and technology .In short more development are in library environment .More development mean more work and more work

bring lot of stress, but it is not possible to avoid these all sources of stress. There is no any method to manage the stress but library professionals have to learn the art of reducing stress and technique of stress management.

Reference:

1. Bunge, Charles, stress in library workplaces. Library Trends vol 38.no1
2. Dutt,p.k ,stress management.mumbqi ,Himqlqyqs Publishing House
3. Lemu A.A. ,Stress management by library and information science professionals in Nigerian University libraries vol 7 No2
4. RoutrayBijalaxmi and SatpathySunil Kumar, space management of library and information science professionals in digital environment retrieved from <http://eprint.Rclis.Org/8152/stress management. Pdf>
5. Sahu Ashok Kumar (2008) information management in new Millennium New Delhi ESS ESS Publication



A Study of Attrition in Life Insurance Industry with Special Reference to Sales Personnels

Akanksha Taunk

Ph.d Research Scholar in Department of Management,
Shri Jagadish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Rajasthan, India

Registration no. – 24618092

Email : akanksha.mis@gmail.com

Abstract:

Previous studies and research work depicts that Indian insurance industry will be in Top three by 202. The tremendous growth and opportunities of employment can be seen in Insurance sector. Amidst all opportunities and good news in this sector, the top most challenge which these companies are facing is employee attrition or high turnover, specifically in sales employees. My study basically focuses on the basic challenges and difficulties faced by the HR department. Insurance industry is a service industry, insurance is a thing which people do not buy it is sold to the. The selling tactics and the way is far different. It is not at all enjoyable thing which sales people have to sell in an enjoyable manner, and which demands skillful and talented workforce and thus controlling the problem of employee turnover is the biggest challenge faced by the HR. Consequently this study is tackled to understand the attrition in life insurance industry, causes of attrition and suggesting possible steps to control the serious issue.

Keywords: Attrition, Sales, Personnel , turnover, Employment, Insurance.

Introduction -

An employee is a real resource of any organization and long-term retention of quality workforce is the most important factor not only for achieving high level of performance and greater profitability but also for survival in a competitive and fast changing business environment. Where on one hand the sector is growing in leaps and bounds, on the other the employee attrition has been alarmingly high, thus costing a lot to the company. The middle level and low level employees are victims of dearth of motivation and employee satisfaction also seems to be going down. The study is an attempt to assess the patterns of attrition in Sales force in the life insurance companies by analyzing various aspects of employee motivation, job satisfaction and their relationships with attrition. In this context the present study has relevance for life insurance companies in particular and for other organizations in general where employee attrition rate is quite high.

In general it is viewed that in any organization, attrition of employees in a limited measure is desirable for influx of new ideas and also to maintain their agility in a fast changing business environment. It also brings in new blood, opens up new vistas for change, helps organizations to develop and improve, shows avenues to expand operations and add to the creative lines of the organizations. However, if attrition increases beyond a certain limit, it may have painful implications for the organizations as high attrition rates significantly increase the investment made on employees (significant investment in time and money need to be made for acquiring employees in any organization) and such investments can never be translated into profit when attrition is high and frequent. High attrition rate in organizations is a serious concern as companies spend lots of money for training and development of the employees and in the

process if employees leave the organization, they experience deviation in their plan as a result of which they may not reach at their desired objectives.

The findings of the research work may be useful for the life insurance companies to understand various facets of attrition problem in the Pune region and the Human Resource strategies and practices those need to be devised and implemented to arrest it at a desirable level. Thus, not only the study is significant for academicians but also for professionals who can exploit it to control the employee turnover for the benefit of the organization.

Review of Related Studies:

Nicole Roder (2019) expressed that a common definition of employee Turnover is the loss of talent in the work force after sometime. This incorporates any employee departure, including layoffs, resignations, retirements, terminations, Location transfers, or even deaths. Gemma Reeves (2017) had expressed the 7 different ways to reduce the Employee attrition. Employee attrition is the decrease of staff by voluntary or involuntary reasons. These can be through natural methods like retirement, or it can be through resignation, end of contract, or when a company chooses to make a position redundant.

(Suman Pathak and Vibhuti Tripathi, 2010) titled "Sales force retention: An exploratory study of the Indian Insurance sector" emphasized on recruitment, retention and turnover of sales force in insurance companies. The authors (Abbasi and Hollman, 2010) sought to determine the impact of employee turnover on an organization and found that excessive employee turnover often engenders far reaching consequences and at the extreme may jeopardize efforts to attain the organizational objectives. The authors (Zheng and Lamond, 2009) found out that training, size, length of operation and the nature of the industry are significantly related to attrition.

Objectives of the Research:

1. To know the issue of attrition in Insurance industry.
2. To understand the factors responsible for the change in mind set of employee to switch their jobs.
3. To recognize the employee retention strategies used by the various companies to check sales force turnover in insurance sector.
4. To extend suggestions to the companies to solve the problem of attrition of sales force in insurance industry.

Research Methodology:

The term research is made up of two words "re" & "search" which mean to search again. Research is "creative, innovative and systematic work undertaken to increase the bank of knowledge". It is done in systematic manner following a sequence i.e. Collection, organization, and analysis of data collected to increase the knowledge of a topic or issue. A research project may be an extension, expansion or exaggeration on past work in the field.

Research methodology is one of the important parts of research, which helps the researcher to do the work in a systematic way. Research is the systematic approach of solving the problem. Research is an original contribution to the existing bank of knowledge. Research is the pursuit of truth, new facts with the help of study, interpretation, comparison, experimentation and presenting results.

I have conducted this research using questionnaire survey method, The data I have collected from the work force of 6 companies from the insurance industry. The primary data

comprises of around 150 employees from the sales department of the companies and the sampling i have used is Judgemental Sampling and Convenience Sampling.

Sources of Data:

Sample method is used for data collection. The types of data collected were-

- Primary Data
- Secondary Data

Primary Data:

It is the kind of data which is collected for our own research purpose. The primary data was collected through predesigned questionnaire & informal discussion followed by its interpretation. The questions were designed so as to achieve maximum firsthand information from employees, which were then analyzed in order to reach at proper conclusion.

1. **Questionnaires :** Questionnaires was distributed covering Sales personnels of various insurance companies.
2. **Informal Discussions:** Informal discussions were done with the various sales employees of the companies, helped me to get additional information, not only related to my research but also other functions and activities.

Secondary Data: Secondary data was collected from previous records and the manuals of the company, company books, internet etc. It is the data already collected and deposited, and made available for reference purposes to the researchers. In my study the secondary sources used are, different files and records maintained by organization, company's HR manual.

Collection Of Data:

I have collected both primary and secondary data for the purpose of my study. Primary data stands more useful in analyzing, finding out the drawbacks of HR policies & disciplinary action setup in the organization.

Secondary data was useful to gather information about the history, hierarchy, structure & growth of the company, the IR & disciplinary action system used in the former years in the organization & the updated system that is being followed now, financial status in recent years etc.

Sample Size: I have selected 150 Sales employees for filling up the questionnaire.

Data Analysis: I have used is Judgemental Sampling, Convenience Sampling and Descriptive research for my research work.

Analysed data is represented by Pie Chart.

Data Instrument -

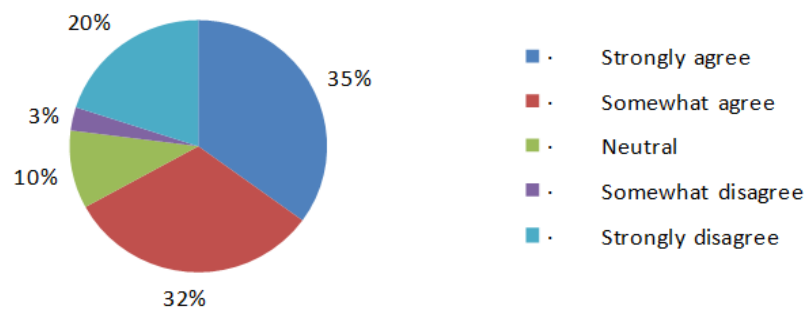
Questionnaire: Data collected from executives who were working in sales/marketing departments by filling structured questionnaire from employees, also I interacted informally with them for better understanding.

Data Analysis And Interpretation –

1. Reply to Question no. 1

Do you feel you are a valuable asset for your organization?

Response to Question 1

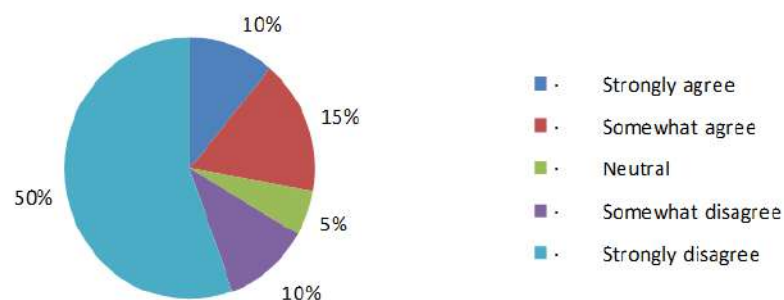


Response to this question was 35% of the work force believe that they are valuable assets to their organization, 20% of them feel that day don't have much value, to avoid this feeling of unacceptance company should try to have a different and better communication procedure.

2. Reply to Question no. 2

Do you have an effective communication between the employees and Upper Management?

Response to Question 2

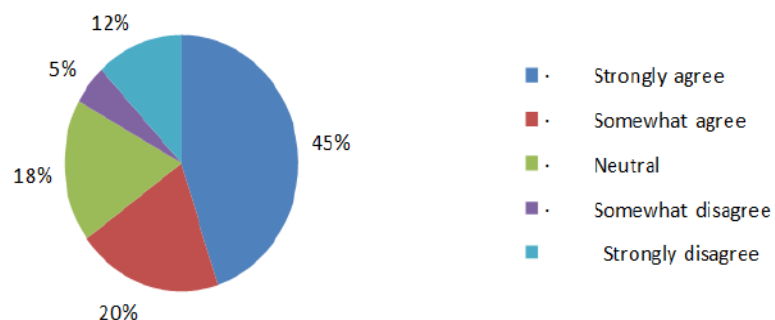


The pie chart depicts that there is no proper communication channel in place between employees and upper management, companies can have regular meetings to bridge the gap and design a room for all employees, lower, middle and upper cadre to have communication and discussion.

3. Reply to Question no. 3

Do you have a clear career graph of yours in this organization?

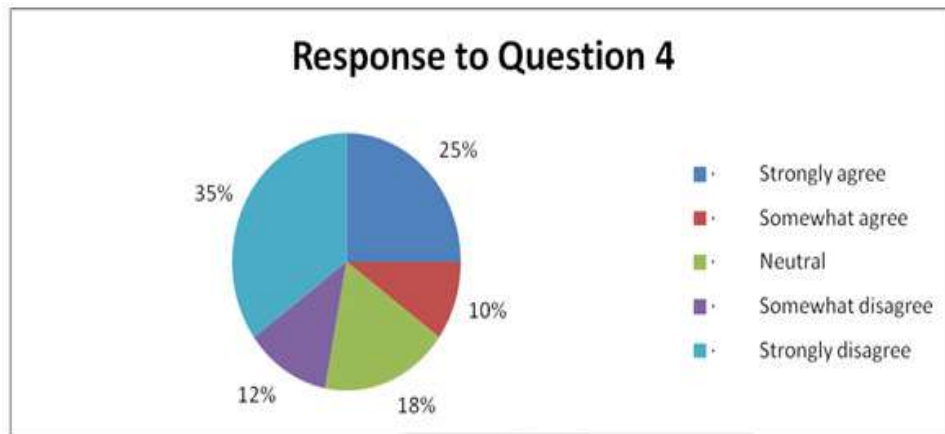
Response to Question 3



Around 65% of the employees have role clarity and sense of their career graph in the organisation, transparency is expected in presenting their future growth opportunities.

4. Reply to Question no. 4

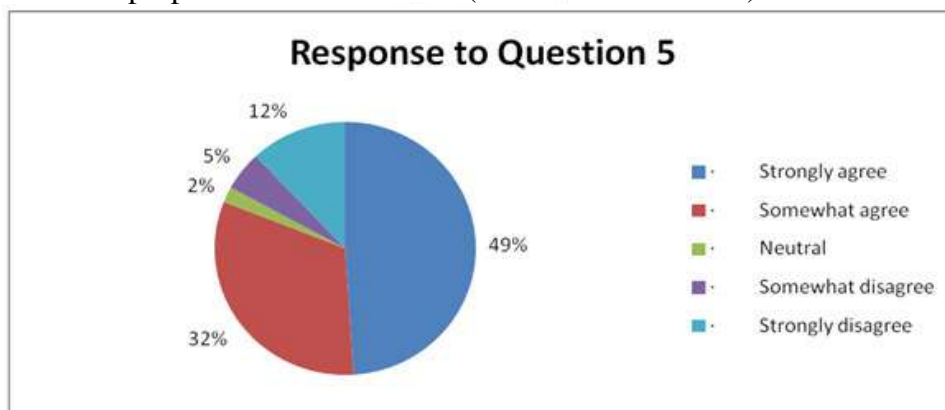
Do you feel you have considerable deliverables and work with respect to the deadline for completion?



35% of these employees feel that there is no appropriate and reasonable time given with respect to deliverables/ work and deadline to complete it, so review of the work need to be done periodically.

5. Reply to Question no. 5

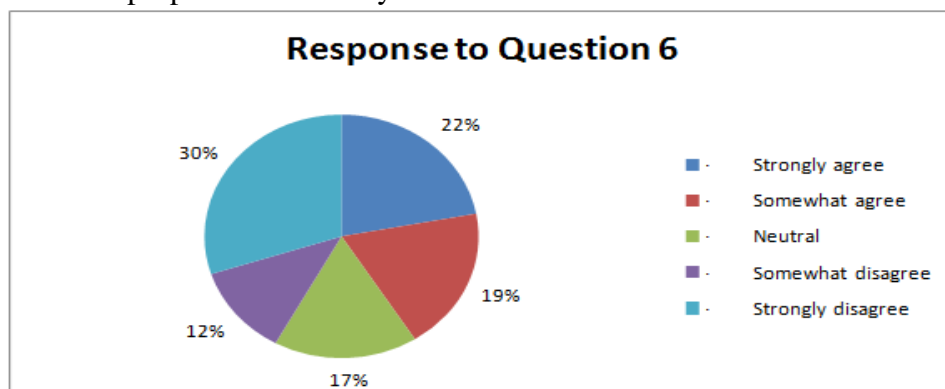
Do you feel that there is proper division of Labour (Distribution of Work)?



Response shows that major chunk of employees feel that they have proper division of labour, team members share workload; 12% of employees express that supervisors don't distribute the work properly.

6. Reply to Question no. 6

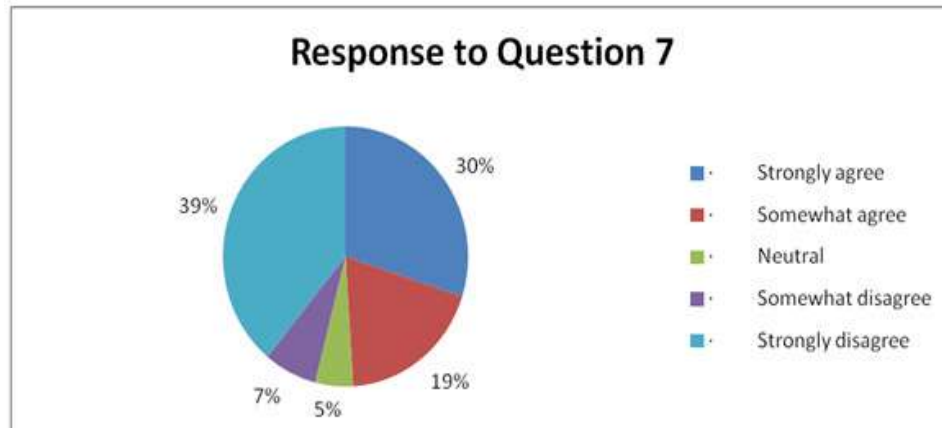
Do you feel you receive proper feedback of your work done?



30% of the employees say that they don't get genuine feedback about their work from seniors; feedback always helps in improving oneself and their performance, to keep true feedback mechanism in place periodical meetings as well as accepted performance management system need to be inculcated.

7. Reply to Question no. 7

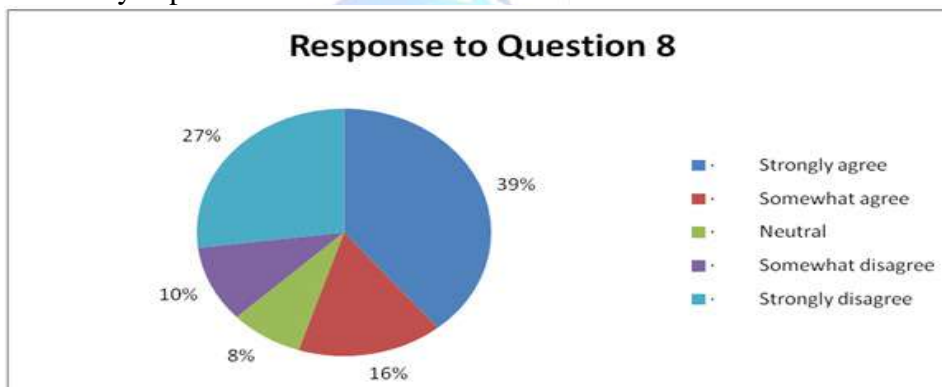
Do you feel that your compensation Structure is satisfactory?



About the compensation structure of the employees, 39% of them feel that the salary offered to them is not fair enough and they are not satisfied, money is very important factor to retain talent and to check attrition.

8. Reply to Question no. 8

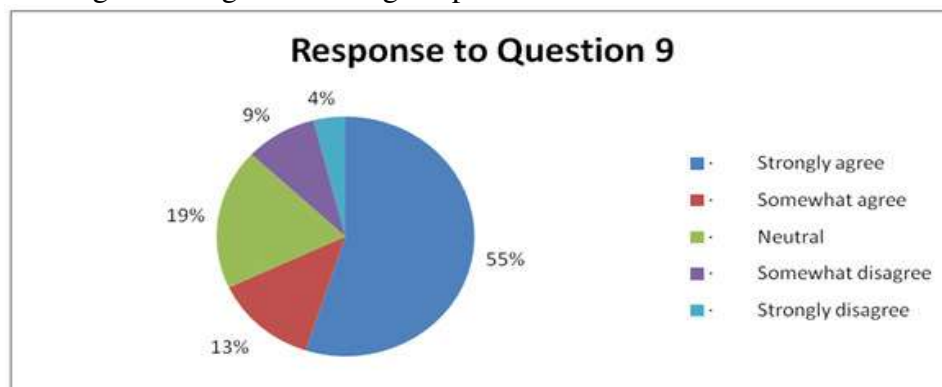
Do you have trustworthy superiors /seniors?



39% of the employees in insurance industry have trust issues with their seniors, 27% of them feel that their seniors can't be trusted, looking at the problem there should be regular senior-junior interactions and meetings need to be organised.

9. Reply to Question no. 9

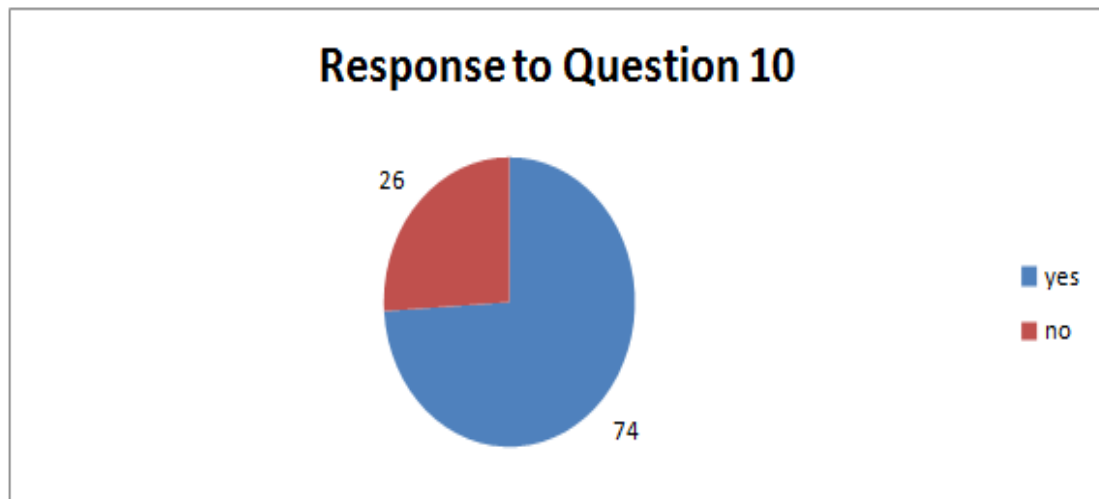
Your office organizes regular meetings to plan & Schedule work?



Majority of the employees around 55% give reply that their office organises regular meetings to plan and schedule their work to discuss the plan of action discuss targets but in those meetings feedback of the employees is major missing.

10. Reply to Question no. 10

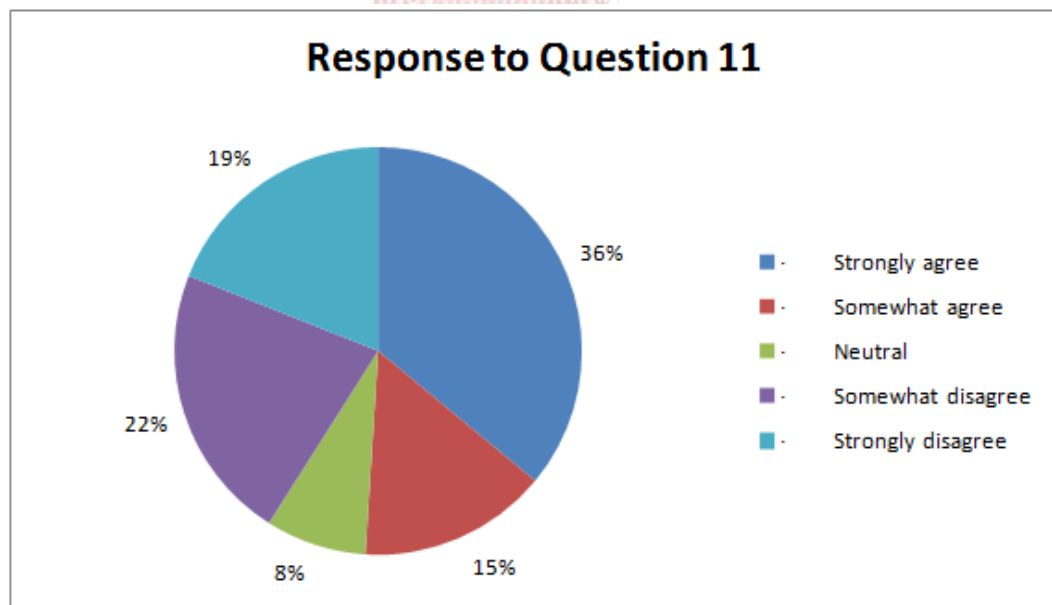
Do you think of switching job very often?



14% of the sales employees from insurance industry wants to switch their job very frequently as they are not happy with the culture prevailing in the organisation or because of various other reasons, the main reason which is identified are the targets which are not at all easy to achieve.

11. Reply to Question no. 11

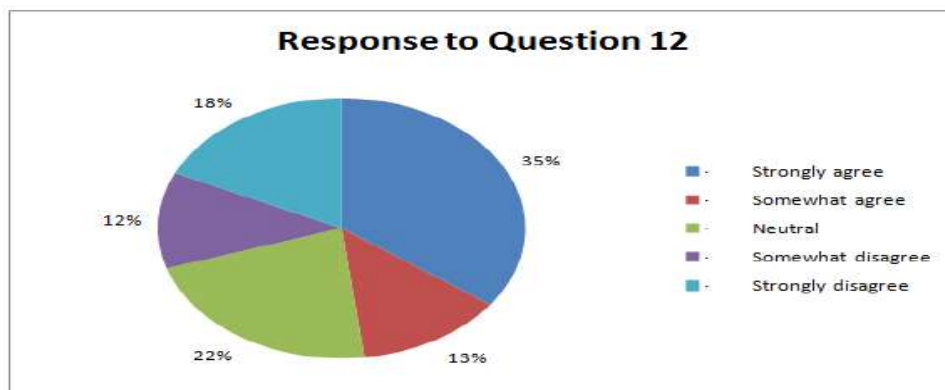
Are you in good terms with your seniors?



19 % of the respondents say that their terms with their seniors are not so good, seniors do not reply and respond them properly, good relationship and bond between superior and subordinates does not exist they can improve this by working on communication and feedback pattern by answering queries of the employees and helping them to grow and seeing their hidden potential.

12. Reply to Question no. 12

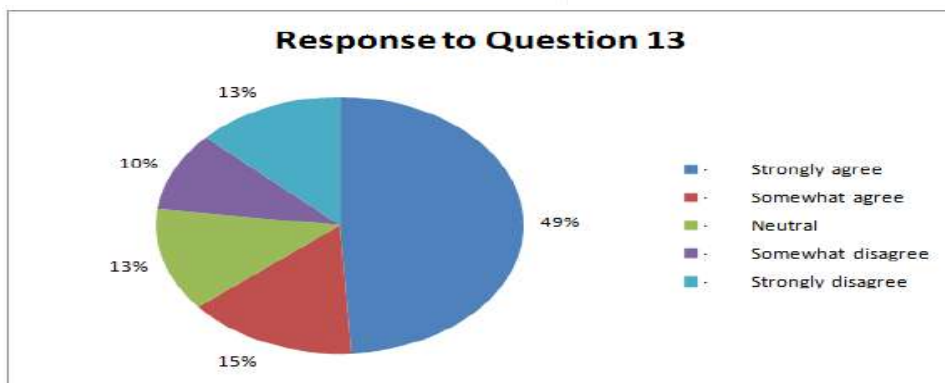
Do you like your job?



Pie chart depicts that 22% of the respondents wish to be neutral for the job they have feeling that their job demands too much work and the job profile with respect to salary provided is very less 18% of the employees feel that their job profile does not give them work life balance the job is totally target oriented and very difficult to make them enjoy their work and make it more enjoyable company should review their deliverables and targets and increase the incentives perks and benefits to keep them motivated and promote liking for their job.

13. Reply to Question no. 13

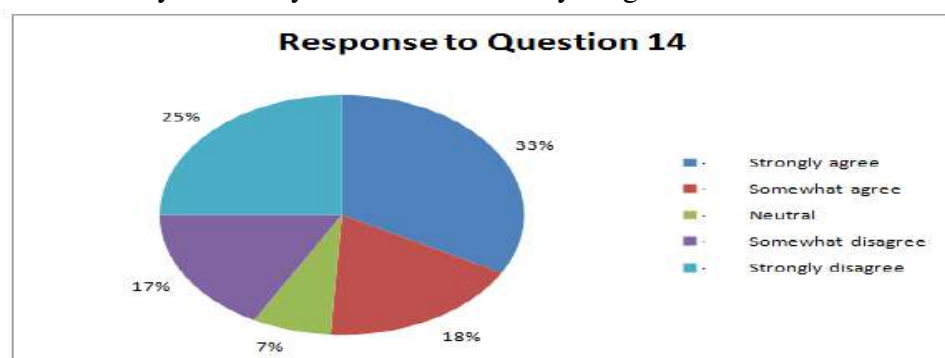
Does your office give priority to respect and equality in employees?



Almost all the employees feel that companies treat them fairly 13% of the respondents feel that the treatment is unfair as compared to the other employees in same position, a solution to remove this feeling of discrimination, regularly meetings get together birthday celebrations of employees to be done to make them feel part of and accepted by the organisation.

14. Reply to Question no. 14

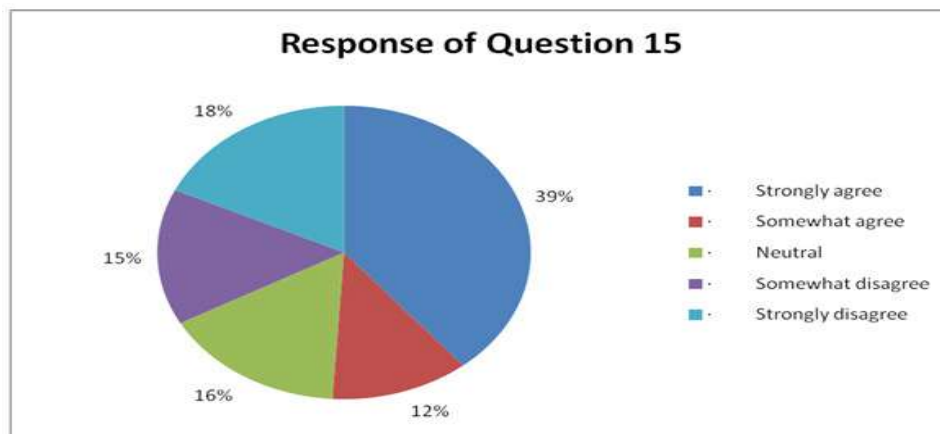
Do you feel peers listen to you when you communicate anything?



33% of the respondents have the opinion that company people hear them, others feel that sometimes they are heard in the office and sometimes not heard, their queries remain unanswered, unsolved, 25% reply that this is the reason their organisation faces high attrition and employee turnover, to avoid such circumstances, team building exercises, workshops, parties, picnics etc to be organised to promote respect between peers and create healthy atmosphere.

15. Reply to Question no. 15

Do you have an effective conflict management in place?



There are two views on grievance handling, 39% employees feel that their complaints are solved with the help of the top management, 18% have the opinion that the Complaints are not solved effectively in office, they are facing favoritism or partial behaviour in office due to several reasons, organisation needs to have a proper grievance redressal cell to solve conflicts and issues of employees working at various levels.

Results and Interpretation -

- 1) A major chunk of the respondents are unhappy with their salary package.
- 2) Most of the respondents have satisfaction and they are aware of their benefits which they are going to get by insurance companies in future.
- 3) Most of the respondents are not satisfied with the compensation given to them with respect to the level of their job.
- 4) Most of the respondents feel stressed as they have to do overtime to complete their targets.
- 5) Many of the respondents expressed that they have clean working space and environment and Organization provides required infrastructure.
- 6) So many respondents proudly feel that their job inflates their social reputes.

Suggestions -

1. Actual and genuine communication is required within the organization.
2. Money is important, paying good salary packages and attractive incentives to be paid to their loyal employees and capable workforce.
3. To offer remarkable career and growth opportunities in the organization.
4. Pleasant relationship of employees with the employer.
5. There is need to build up, refine the HR department in strengthen it.
6. Focus on employee job satisfaction is needed to provide excellent working culture in the organization.

7. Stress relievers and busters to be in place to implement the work life balance, celebrations get-togethers, meditation, personal counselling etc.
8. Reward and recognition to star performers needs focus of HR.
9. Keeping the need of growth of the company consistently, recruitment of right employee for the right profile.

Conclusion -

Attrition is very common problem organizations are facing specifically insurance companies, people do not have exact idea about insurance, as majority of people think and consider it as expense and not investment which in result creates problem to the sales employees in survival within the organization, the necessary action required is that stakeholders should work for employee welfare, give them desirable work environment for career growth so that there will be increase in reach of insurance companies to rural and niche areas resulting in increase of economic growth of the country.

Bibliography :

- 1) Abbasi, S., and K. Hollman. 2000. Turnover: The real bottom-line. Public Personnel Management 29 (3): 333 – 42.
- 2) Human resource and personal management (2010), Tata McGraw-Hill.
- 3) Hackman J & Oldham G (1974) The Job Diagnostic Survey. New Haven: Yale University.
- 4) Abdul Rahman, S. M., M. Raza Naqvi, and M. Ismail Ramay. 2008. Measuring turnover intention: A study of it professionals in Pakistan. International Review of Business Research Papers 4 (3): 45–55.
- 5) Lyon, H. L., J. M. Ivancevich, and J. H. Donnelly. 1970. A motivational profile of management scientists. Operations Research 19 (6): 1282– 99.
- 6) McGregor, D. 1960. The human side of enterprise. New York: McGraw- Hill.
- 7) Srivastava, D.C. and Shashank Srivastava, Indian Insurance Industry, New Century Publications, Delhi. Pp. 256-275, 2006.
- 8) Ashok Thampy and Sitharama, S., “Life Insurance Potential in India-An Economic Approach”, Vision: The Journal of Business Perspective, July –Dec 2002, P.11-18.

Webiliography:

- 9) <http://www.ibef.org/industry/insurance-sector-india.aspx>
- 10) (<http://www.ey.com/IN/en/Industries/Financial-Services/Insurance/Indias-insurance-industry-issues-and-challenges>)
- 11) <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/india-incs-attrition-rate-at-14-more-than-global-average/article4778440.ece>)
- 12) <http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-1215/ijsrp-p4839.pdf>
- 13) (<http://www.mydigitalfc.com/personal-finance/irda-charts-out-career-option-agents-new-distribution-model-389>)
- 14) http://www.indianmba.com/Faculty_Column/FC608/fc608.htm

Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Impact in Implementing Online Learning in Mizoram : A Comparative Analysis of Male and Female Students

Dr. Jacob MS Dawngliana,

Librarian

Centre for Disability Studies (CDS),

Aizawl, Mizoram

Email: Jacob_msa@yahoo.com

Dr. Lalzuiliana,

Associate Professor

Department of Economics,

Govt. J. Thankima College, Aizawl, Mizoram

Email: drzuia@yahoo.com

1. Introduction

Mizoram is located in the northeastern part of India. It shares borders with other northeast states of Manipur, Tripura and Assam as well as with neighbouring countries of Myanmar and Bangladesh. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in Mizoram, whereas, it is among the most tangled economy among the states in India. However, literacy rate is 91.33% and holding the second position in the country. Male literacy rate is 93.35% and female literacy rate is 89.27% (2011 census). According to 2011 census there are 5,55,339 male and 5,41,867 female and the actual population of Mizoram is 1,0,97,206. There are 35,898 employed in the state of Mizoram as per the Statistical Handbook of Mizoram 2018, whereas, 20,709 were male and 15,189 were female. (Handbook)

Though, Mizoram is a small state in an area and population, it is one of the most fast-growing advancement in the field of education. The state has one Central University called Mizoram University which was established in the year 2001. Although it is a fledgling institution as compared to the year of establishment, it can be among most flourished university in India. Under Mizoram University there are 36 affiliated colleges and academic institution (MZU website).

The Mizo society is basically patriarchal in nature where male supremacy is prevalent. However, in the 21st century things have drastically changed where feminine empowerment undergoes revolution that uplifts the attitude to be more persuasive. Moreover, the government of Mizoram is also concerned for about the improvement of female in the society. Correspondingly, in recent time the female in the society endeavors for the advancement in livelihood and thus, with regard to employment and in the field of education the quality of female became more improved.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic most of the academic institutions were unable to function in full swing. The virus outbreak that put the world in crisis also came affected the small state of Mizoram from mid of March 2020. From there on the government of Mizoram have imposed various restrictions to fight against the deadly virus. Academic institutions are among the groups which were affected severely that about a year already physical class was unable to pursue. Now, almost all the academic related to gathering were conducted online and the Govt. of Mizoram has also issued an order to conduct online class during this pandemic to continue teaching and learning for the current academic sessions. This is why the research study was initiated to perceive the learning behaviour in an online environment of both male and female students.

1. Review of literature

The study of effect of e-learning on academic performance of distance e-learning by Aboderin (2017) indicated that age, employment, gender, previous qualification, learner-content interaction, learner-instructor interaction, learner-learner interaction, learning style, work experience, family income, home background and parent education do not influence academic performance of distance e-learners. It is also observed that based on the gender study, the study result revealed that learner-content interaction and learner-instructor interaction only influence

academic performance of female distance e-learner. However, Al-Fadhli (2008) in his study that regarding the impact of computer skill on students' attitudes toward e-learning, the researcher observed that no correlation between the two variables. He specified that there is no basis to claim that computer literacy plays a vital role in affecting the students' attitudes toward e-learning.

Raheem (2015) investigated parents' Socio-economic status as predictor of Secondary School Students' Academic Performance and found that there was a tie between parents' socio-economic status and academic performance of secondary school students. The study also recommended that parents without or low income may make an arrangement to send their children to home lesson apart from class room teaching.

Aitokhuehi & Ojogho (2014) investigate the impact of computer literacy on students' academic performance in senior secondary school and found that computer literate students perform superior than non-computer literate students. The researchers also revealed that computer literate female students perform better than male students who are also computer literate. The study recommended that all the students must be taught how to handle the basic computer facilities to access valid information related to their academic activities. The study of factor influencing the adoption of e-learning by Al-Ammari & Hamad (2008) revealed that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have a great positive effect on the students' behavioral intention to use e-learning system. It is also indicated that content quality and computer self-efficacy have a positive indirect effect on the behavioral purpose to use e-learning system through perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use.

2. Scope of the study

The study covers undergraduate students from different colleges within the state of Mizoram, India.

3. Objectives of the study

- 1) To analyzed the impact of online learning between male and female students
- 2) To study the level of satisfaction of male and female students in practicing online learning
- 3) To find out the best measures to be taken for adopting online learning
- 4) To determine the status of male and female students in pursuing online learning

4. Data collection method and procedure

Survey method of research was adopted in the present research study using online questionnaire as major data collection tool. A structured questionnaire was composed to collect data from students of various colleges in Mizoram. Simple random sampling technique was endorsed to choose sample for the study. Online questionnaires generated from google platform were disseminated to the students from different districts within the state of Mizoram randomly. A total of 218 questionnaires were received back from the respondents. The data were tabulated and analyzed to obtain an interesting result. The outcomes of the results were represented in the tabular and figure format. Percentage technique has been adopted to write the results and findings.

5. Data analysis and interpretation

(a) Gender wise distribution of respondent

Table 1 display the total number of respondents of male and female students of the study. The data highlighted that 116 (53.21%) female students responded the questionnaire while 99

(45.41%) male students reacted to the questionnaire. Besides, 3 respondents do not specify their gender identity.

Table 1: Gender wise distribution of respondent

Gender wise distribution of respondent		
Female	116	53.21
Male	99	45.41
Invalid	3	1.38
Total	218	100

(a) Main source of income/occupation of the family

The data in Figure 1 display the main source of income of the family. The figure shows that most of the students were from the family of farming of 84.48% students which is followed by Government employee, which is 48.28% students. The study shows no enormous gap between male and female students in each criterion. The furthestmost different we found was from the government employee where 21.21% students are male while 30.17% female students are from the family of government employee. 15.15% male and 14.66% female were from business background and 10.10% male were from the background of private firm while 9.48% were female. Whereas total 8 students, 5 male and 3 females did not attempt the current question.

(b) Satisfaction level of online learning

Student's level of satisfaction as shown in the table 2 specify that female students feel more average/normal in practicing online learning as shown from the collected data. The data show that 17.17% male students were satisfied whereas 16.38% female students were satisfied. From the measures of not satisfy, female students were higher than male students. 23.28% female students were not satisfied with online learning, while only 19.19% male students were not satisfied.

Table 2: Satisfaction level of online learning

	Male	Female
Average	53 (53.54%)	69 (59.48%)
Not satisfy	19 (19.19%)	27 (23.28%)
Satisfy	17 (17.17%)	19 (16.38%)
Invalid answer	3 (3.03%)	0
Not mention	7 (7.07%)	1 (0.86%)
Total	99	116

(c) Device prefer for pursuing online learning

Table 3 show students' choice of devices for practicing online learning. Mobile phone is the most preferred device by students. However, the data shows that female students favor more (87.93%) than male students (79.80%) for practicing online learning. 10.10% male students prefer to used laptop while no female students do not prefer to used laptop. Desktop computer was more preferred by female students 8.62% than male students 7.07%.

Table 3: Device prefer for pursuing online learning

	Male	Female
Desktop computer	7 (7.07%)	10 (8.62%)
Laptop	10 (10.10%)	0
Mobile phone	79 (79.80%)	102 (87.93%)

Mobile phone & Desktop Computer	1 (1.01%)	0
Mobile phone & Laptop	1 (1.01%)	2 (1.72%)
Mobile phone, Laptop & Desktop Computer	1 (1.01%)	1 (0.86%)
Not mention	0	1 (0.86%)
Total	99	116

(d) Related problem to adopt online learning

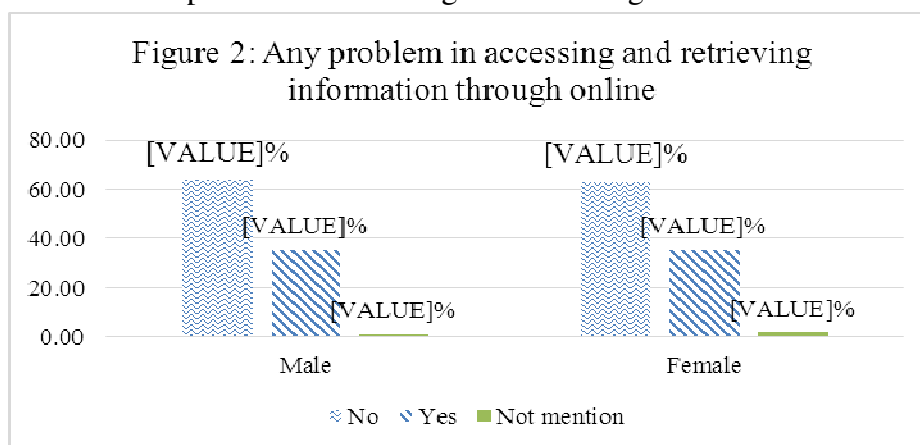
The data from Table 4 shows the cause of problem in pursuing online learning. The data shows that most of the students were facing poor internet connectivity problem which is followed by no problem at all. Whereas, from the category of problem related to poor internet connectivity, both male and female students were more likely the same, 51.52% male and 51.72% female. However, male students 37.37% did not face problem at all while 29.31% female students did not face problem. 5.05 male students were not comfortable in handling online gadget while 12.93% female students were not comfortable with online gadgets. Only 5.05% and 4.31% male and female students are not affording online learning devices for adopting online learning.

Table 4: Related problem to adopt online learning

	Male	Female
No problem at all	37 (37.37%)	34 (29.31%)
Not afford online learning devices	5 (5.05%)	5 (4.31%)
Not comfortable with online gadget	5 (5.05%)	15 (12.93%)
Poor internet connectivity	51 (51.52%)	60 (51.72%)
Not mention	1 (1.01%)	2 (1.72%)
Total	99	116

(e) Problems in accessing and retrieving information through online

Figure 2 highlight the data of students regarding any problem face while accessing and retrieving materials through online. The figure shows that both male and female students 63.64% and 62.93% do not have a problem in accessing and retrieving information.



6. Findings of the study

Following are the findings derived from the present study:

- Total 218 students responded the questionnaire. Out of which 99 were male and 116 female students, while 3 respondents did not specify their gender identity.

- b) Most of the students were from the families of farming as the major occupation and source of income which is followed by government employee. No huge gap was found in each category between male and female students in respect of the main source of income of the family. Meanwhile, 48.48% and 43.10% of male and female students were from family of farmer. 15.15% and 14.66% of male and female students were from the family having Business as the main source of income. It has also observed that
- c) 10.10% male and 9.48% female students were from the family of Private firm and 5.05% male and 2.59% female did not mention the family main source of income. From the category of main source of income, the criteria Government employee has the hugest gap among others between male and female, 21.21% were male students while 30.17 were female students.
- d) Female students feel more normal than male students in practicing online learning showing that 59.48% of students feel average while 53.54% of male students feel normal in pursuing online learning. Again, no huge gap was found from the category of level of satisfaction between male and female students. However, the most gap between male and female was found from the criteria of not satisfy. 23.28 female respondent were not satisfied while only 19.18% male respondent were not satisfied in practicing online learning.
- e) With respect to device preferred by students in pursuing online learning, majority of respondents chosen Mobile phone for attaining online learning. However, female students (87.93%) preferred more than male students (79.80%). Only 7.91% of students prefer to used desktop computers, whereas only male (10.10%) of students preferred to used laptop while none of the female respondent prefer to use laptop.
- f) With reference to the related problems in adopting online learning, majority of respondent (51.68%) stated that they are having problem because of poor internet connectivity. Whereas, no gap as comparing to male and female, 51.52% and 51.72% of students was found between the two in respect of poor internet connectivity. It was also found that 33.02% of students stated that they do not have problem in pursuing online learning. Nonetheless, the research study found that 37.37% of male students are not having problem while only 29.31% of female students were not have a problem in assuming online learning.
- g) The finding from the study of related problem in adopting online learning, female students (12.93%) were not comfortable with online devices while only 5.05% of male students were not comfortable with the devices.
- h) From the study of problem in accessing and retrieving information through online, majority of respondents, 63.64% of male and 62.93% of female were not facing any problem. While 35.35% of male and 35.34% of female students stated that they have a problem in accessing and retrieving information through online.
- i) From the overall finding of the study, no huge gap was found in each category between male and female students.

7. Conclusion

As a result of COVID-19 pandemic the factor of normal classroom teaching has drastically change with the distinctive rise of online learning, whereby teaching is undertaken

remotely and on digital platform. The COVID-19 has resulted in shutting down the entire academic institution all across the world. Thus, a research study was consumed to determine the characteristic between male and female students in pursuing online learning. The study perceived that both male and female students have nearly the same ability to pursue online learning. The gender identity is not the problem where both male and female students have almost the same skills in handling gadgets in practicing online learning. However, most of the students have an issue with poor internet connectivity which shows that the concern authority must be aware with the issue to solve the problem for quality e-learning technique.

Nowadays, in every society mobile phone is commonly used and almost every adult has their own device. Accordingly, the instructor must be able to arrange an appropriate way for the students where the learner have the ability to easily catchup with others while pursuing online learning. It may be necessary that female students do need slight attention while adopting online classes to communicate virtually and to level up among male students.

Reference

1. Abdu-Raheem, B.O. (2015). Parents' Socio-Economic Status as Predictor of Secondary School Students' Academic Performance in Ekiti State, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6(1), pp. 123-128.
2. Aboderin, Olukayode Solomon (2017). *A Critical Analysis of The Effect Of E-Leaning on Academic Performance of Distance E-Learners in A Nigerian University*. (Doctoral dissertation, University of KwaZulu-Natal). Accessed on 22nd April, 2021 from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/304374662.pdf>
3. Alammery, Jaflah. (2008). Factors Influencing the Adoption Of E-Learning at Uob (Paper presentation). International Arab Conference on Information Technology, ACIT'2008.
4. Al-Fadhli, Salah (2008). Students' Perceptions of E-learning in Arab Society: Kuwait University as a case study. *E-Learning*, 5(4), pp. 418-428. Accessed on 22nd April, 2021 from <https://doi.org/10.2304/elea.2008.5.4.418>
5. Census (2011), Primary Census Abstracts, Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Available at: <http://www.censusindia.gov>
6. Mizoram University (2021). Affiliated Institutes. Accessed on 28th April, 2021 from <https://mzu.edu.in/affiliated-institutes/>
7. Oseghale, Aitokhuehi, Johnson & John, Ojogho (2014). The Impact of Computer Literacy on Students' Academic Performance in Senior Secondary Schools in Esan West Local Government Area, Edo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Human Development*, 3(3), pp. 265-270.
7. Statistical Handbook Mizoram (2018). Directorate of Economics and Statistics Government of Mizoram. Available at <https://des.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments/ff72755ccfa6cb42f9a1a9d9afae758a/pages-134-statistical-handbook-2018.pdf>.

Critical Analysis of New Education Policy 2020

Asst. Prof Chitra Suraj Ashtekar

Shri P.L. Shroff College of Arts & Commerce, Chinchani

Email id- chitra2012.ashtekar@gmail.com

Abstract-

The union Cabinet, approved the National Education Policy 2020 on July 29, 2020. This step towards a New Education Policy is built upon the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability.

Everything is changing very fast, so for facing the challenges of the changes, competent manpower is the need of country. The literacy rate of our country is increasing but the quality of education is just as important as the growing percentage of literacy, and the responsibility for this lies entirely with the Education Policy.

India has great heritage of the Nalanda, the Takshashila, the Vikramshila, the Valabhi, the Somapura, the Jagadala such world class universities of ancient Bharat. But nowadays there is not even a single university located in Bharat which falls into top 100 universities of world. In this situation it is the responsibility of New Education Policy to deal with the challenges & accordingly the proposed action plan is the real challenge before the policy.

Key words:- New Education Policy, proposed action plan of policy, world class universities of ancient Bharat.

Introduction:-

New Education Policy 2020 (Third NEP) was launched on Wednesday, July 29. Union Ministers for Information and Broadcasting (I&B) Prakash Javadekar and Human Resource Development (HRD) and Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, made the announcement on the NEP-2020. Earlier on May 1, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had reviewed the NEP- 2020, for which draft was prepared by a panel of experts led by former Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chief K Kasturirangan. The NEP 2020 aims at making “India a global knowledge superpower”.

Objectives Of Study:-

- 1) To make study of Evolution of Education Policy of India.
- 2) To make study of New Education Policy 2020

Research Methodology:-

This research study is based on Descriptive type of research. Data is collected by using secondary sources of data collection.

Evolution of Education Policy in India:-

After Independence Indian Government started new policy of education for all round development of the country.

•University Education Commission (1948-49)

It was the first education commission of independent India, also known as Radhakrishnan Commission. It was appointed in November 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan studied the problems of university education in India & needed to submit his

reports on the same. The following recommendations were made by Dr. Radhakrishna Commission.

The Indian universities should create knowledge and train minds which would bring together the two: material resources and human energies. According to our raised standard of living, radical change of spirit is essential. This commission insisted that higher education must be based on history and philosophy. This commission made many suggestions regarding the training of the teachers, use of new teaching methods, improvement in examination system etc.. Every student is expected to know three languages, viz.. (a) mother-tongue, (b) federal language and (c) English. To raise the standard of education suggestions about the age limit of entrance, qualifications of teachers were also made.

•Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)

In 1952 Union Government of India appointed Dr. A Laxman Swamy Mudaliar as a chairman of secondary education commission, also known as Mudaliar Commission. The major aim behind this was to examine the existing system of secondary education in the country and to suggest measures to improve it. The commission emphasized moral and religious instructions for building the character and discipline of the students. The diversification of courses was realistic approach to life's problems. The recommendations with regard to the opening of the multipurpose schools was quite in tune with the need of the time. Another good feature is the suggestion for putting rural schools especially in a country like India which is a land of farmers. The commission had rightly advocated for the improvement of the teacher's status, and working conditions because they form the backbone of the entire educational structure. The recommendations with regard to examinations and evaluations are really sound. The educational guidance and counseling as stressed by the commission will enable the students to chalk out their career properly.

•Education Commission (1964-66) Under Dr. D. S. Kothari

It was popularly known as Kothari Commission, was an ad hoc commission set up by the Government of India to examine all aspects of the educational sector in India, to evolve a general pattern of education and to advise guidelines and policies for the development of the same. Nation is not being built in four walls of the classroom' was the great educational attitude of Dr.Kothari. He has given us the following national objectives of education: (1) Productivity, (2) National Integration, (3) Social change, (4) Abolishment of economic and social inequality, (5) Scientific and technical vocationalization, (6) Education faithful to democracy and secular tendency. Today the education pattern which is being followed, is given by Kothari Commission. It is known as 10+2+3 pattern. Kothari Commission has suggested post-graduation research, job-oriented education, and theoretical base of it.

It was also suggested that (a) lower secondary education be made tuition-free in all government, local authority and aided schools, (b) attempt be made to extend tuition-free education to all needy and deserving students during the next ten years, (c) to give liberal scholarships.

•National Policy on Education, 1968- Passed By Parliament (First NEP)

This policy called for fulfilling compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, as stipulated by the Constitution of India and focused on specialized training and qualification of

teachers. It was also called for education spending to increase to six percent of the national income. The said Commission had suggested that work-experiences should be based on socially useful productive work. From 1977 onwards the work experience is being called SUPW (socially useful productive work). According to this syllabus related to work experiences in the school have been changed and the same is being followed at secondary level. This SUPW is also included in Secondary teachers' training colleges. This pattern is being followed throughout India. The implementation of the same thought was done by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, which called for a "radical restructuring"

•**42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976- Education In Concurrent List**

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List and education was one of them.

•**National Policy on Education, 1986 (Second Nep)**

This new policy by Rajiv Gandhi Government was called for "special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity," especially for Indian women, Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. Concessions and facilities were provided to the students of minor communities and handicapped students. Stress was laid on Adult Education. It aims general curriculum compulsory for all at national level and contain the subjects of national and international importance.

•**NPE 1986 modified in 1992 (Programme of Action, 1992)**

The National Policy on Education of 1986 was modified in 1992. It is a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in India. The principles included in the NPE-1968 are also included in the new policy with some modifications.

•In May 2016, 'Committee For Evolution Of The New Education Policy' established under the Chairmanship of Late Shri T.S.R. Subramanian who submitted its report then The Ministry announced formation of a new committee.

New Education Policy 2020 (THIRD NEP)

Committee for drafting the National Education Policy (NEP) was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in June 2017 and it was headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan who submitted his reports on May 31, 2019. Consequently, the draft National Education Policy 2019 was shared by the ministry of human resource development (MHRD) for public comment and got approved by Cabinet as The National Education Policy 2020 (Third NEP).

The Key Features of The New Education Policy 2020 (Third NEP).

- The Policy envisages that the curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop among the students a deep sense of respect towards the Fundamental Duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world.
- It aims to achieve 'universal foundational literacy and numeracy' in primary schools by 2025. For this, the Ministry of Human Resource Development shall set up a National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.

- The four-part National Education Policy covers school education (Part I); higher education (Part II); 'Other Key Areas of Focus' (Part III) such as adult education, promoting Indian languages and online education; and 'Making it Happen' (Part IV), which discusses the policy's implementation.
- The policy seeks to restructure school curricula and pedagogy in a new '5+3+3+4' design, so that school education can be made relevant to the needs and interests of learners at different developmental stages – a 'Foundational Stage' (five years), a 'Preparatory Stage' (three years), a 'Middle Stage' (three years) and the 'High Stage' (four years, covering grades nine, 10, 11 and 12).
- Public and private schools – except the schools that are managed, aided or controlled, by the central government – will be assessed and accredited on the same criteria, benchmarks, and processes.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio from preschool to secondary education should be 100 per cent by 2030. (GER is defined as the ratio of the total enrolment in education – regardless of age – to the official population in a given school year, expressed as percentage.) The policy states that universal participation in schools shall be achieved by tracking students and their learning levels to ensure they are enrolled and attending school, and have suitable opportunities to re-join or catch up at school in case they have dropped out or fallen behind.
- The medium of expression until at least grade five – but preferably till grade eight or beyond – shall be the student's mother tongue, or the local or regional language. The 'three-language formula' will continue to be implemented in schools, where two of the three languages shall be native to India.
- The policy seeks to standardize the school curriculum for Indian Sign Language across the country.
- The policy says that all 'higher education institutions' (HEIs) shall aim to be multidisciplinary by 2040. By 2030, there shall be at least one multidisciplinary HEI in or near every district.
- M.Phil. programs shall be discontinued.
- The policy says that 'high performing' Indian universities shall be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries. Similarly, selected universities – such as those from among the top 100 universities in the world – shall be encouraged to operate in India.
- A National Research Foundation shall be established to facilitate "merit-based but equitable" peer-reviewed research funding.
- The NEP would like to make institutions and staff autonomous so that it generates a sense of responsibility, innovation and regulation in their work.
- The government of India shall constitute a 'Gender-Inclusion Fund' to provide equitable and quality education to all girls and transgender students. States shall use this fund to implement the central government's policies for assisting female and transgender students, such as provisions for toilets and sanitation, conditional cash transfers and bicycles. The fund will enable states to support 'community-based' interventions.
- The policy suggests establishing 'school complexes' consisting of a secondary school and other schools offering lower grades of education – including *anganwadi* centres – in a radius of 5 to 10 kilometers. Such a complex will have "greater resource efficiency and more effective functioning, coordination, leadership, governance, and management of schools in a cluster."

- All education institutions shall be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not-for-profit' entity, says this policy. If the institution generates a surplus, it shall be reinvested in the educational sector.
- A goal of the NEP is to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education, including vocational education to 50 part percent by 2035 from 26.3 percent as of 2018.
- NEP will replace the fragmented nature of India's existing higher education system and instead bring together higher education institutions (HEIs) into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters/knowledge hubs. The policy states that over time, single-stream HEIs will be phased out over time.
- NEP states that a system of granting graded autonomy based on accreditation will be adopted for colleges, eventually, the aim is to transform them into an autonomous degree-granting college, or a constituent college of a university.
- NEP-2020 has brought the idea of a common entrance test for universities.
- NEP-2020 is opening the doors for foreign universities to have campuses in India with the aim to stop the brain drain.
- The NEP-2020 talks about the high standard of universities that can compete with the universities of global reputation.
- New and existing HEIs will evolve into three distinct categories:
 - Research Universities (RUs)
 - Teaching Universities (TUs)
 - Autonomous Degree Granting Colleges
- The policy says that the Centre and states shall work together to increase public investment in education to 6 per cent of the gross domestic product, from the current 4.43 per cent.

Finding and suggestions:-

- 1) NEP 2020 is focusing on privatization of education by making education institutions more autonomous. But due to the privatization of the education it will not reach up to every citizen of the country. Private education institutions charge exorbitant fees and as a result, rural and poor students in India cannot afford education.
- 2) If the goal of the New Education Policy is to make every citizen of the country highly educated and thoughtful, then why does the policymaker have so much faith in privatization?
- 3) This policy gives priority to teaching in mother tongue. But going forward, it becomes difficult for students to learn English. Sanskrit language should be only optional language.
- 4) The condition of government schools is dire. These schools need to be revived to provide quality education to children in rural areas. These schools are the wealth of the country, it is the responsibility of the new education policy to pay attention to this.
- 5) Primary education is the foundation of education as well as human life. There should be more focus on the quality of primary education.
- 6) Primary teachers should be given various types of training without engaging in non-academic tasks.
- 7) The RTE needs to give real justice to needy by researching whether it is a document only or giving

- 8) Emphasis needs to be placed on the fact that students will find the truth through research without giving scope to religious education in the field of education.
- 9) NEP-2020 is opening the doors for foreign universities to have campuses in India with the aim to stop the brain drain. But what about our universities, we don't have any existing universities equipped to compete with the universities of the global world.
- 10) The government's draft New Education Policy released in May 2019 suggests increasing spending on education from 10% of total government expenditure to 20% by 2030. However, there is no funding available for such an increase in India's current education budget.

Conclusion:-

India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. India has great heritage of the Nalanda, the Takshashila, the Vikramshila, the Valabhi, the Somapura, the Jagadala such world class universities of ancient Bharat. But nowadays there is not even a single university located in Bharat which falls into top 100 universities of world. In this situation it is the responsibility of New Education Policy to deal with the challenges & accordingly focus on the proposed action plan

References:-

1. New Education Policy 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, English version.
2. NEP 2020: National Research Foundation paves a way for self-reliant India (Nov 02, 2020, 7:00 PM), <https://www.academics4nation.org/post/nep-2020-national-research-foundation-paves-a-way-for-self-reliant-india>
3. National Education Policy 2020: An Analysis ,December 5, 20206 min read Indian Legal Solution, A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 Author: Khushi Paliwal, University College of Law, Mohanlal Sukhadia University
4. A Critical Analysis and a Glimpse of New Education Policy -2020, Deep Kumar Assistant Professor Research Scholar, Aryabhatta Knowledge University, Patna ,International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research Volume 11, Issue 10, October-2020

Use of Social Networking Application (SPA): Content Analysis of Library Sci. Professional WhatsApp Group Communication

Dr. Jacob MS Dawngliana,

Librarian

Centre for Disability Studies, Aizawl, Mizoram

Email: Jacob_msa@yahoo.com

Dr. Lalzuiliana,

Associate Professor

Govt. J. Thankima College, Aizawl, Mizoram

Email: drzuia@yahoo.com

Abstract:

The research study deals with analysis of professional communication over social networking application using content analysis technique. The study cover 670 communication posted in the Library Sci. Professional WhatsApp group during five months period. The study analyzed the content of communication over Library Sci. Professional WhatsApp group. By adopting Shukla & Dawnglina's 8 Categories of Scholarly Communication the content of communication during the study period have been organized into 8 categories. The study found that Non-professional content category was more communicated than Professional content category over SPA by LIS professionals. The study also suggested that it is important that the group administrator must regulate the flow of professional communicate in executing the group to attain its goals and objectives

Keywords: Social Networking Application, Content Analysis, LIS Professional, Online Communication, WhatsApp Group

Introduction:

Today in a contemporary world almost every person owns a mobile phone whether a professional or not. The world is moving fast in the field of technology and many new hi-tech appliances was designed and developed. Thus, new technology drastically change the social behavior and it can have either a positive impact which can bring about affluence for human activity or negative impact to the individual or as a society. Each of the new technology have its own versatility and thus, each and every individual have the responsibility to figure out the competency of the new tools. User's perception in handling the new technology is important whether the new equipment meets the needs of the individual or the society.

WhatsApp Messenger or simply WhatsApp in an American freeware launched in 2009 which is one of the most popular text and voice messaging application (WhatsApp website). In 2014 the application was acquired by Mark Zuckerberg's Facebook and has become one of the most popular messaging application by 2015 (Dove & Beaton, 2021).

WhatsApp application can run from smart phone of any operating system or from desktop computer using WhatsApp Web. Today, more than 2 billion people in over 180 countries use WhatsApp and it have features to share user's location in real time over message. Also the best feature of WhatsApp is that it allows users to keep in touch with people living abroad, without incurring the international charges associated with text messages (Webwise).

WhatsApp application have a feature that allow to create group to connect and share information with group members. Everyone can chat within the group and it is an immense place to arrange events and to have a discussion with colleague (What is WhatsApp Group, 2021). A group of professional can share the same thoughts, ideas and related information in common that are informative and efficacious for the participants. In the meantime, WhatsApp group conversation can be worthless as a result of the behavior and attitude of the group member's contribution within the group. Different professionals group was created to share and communicate among the identical members their views, ideas and related news. Hence, it is important to study an online conversation of professional group, how the group were handle, the advantages and disadvantages of professional group and the content of information shared within the group. Therefore, the researcher assume to study LIS professional online discussion WhatsApp group "Library Sci. Professional" to better understand and define the needs and expectation of LIS professionals to enable users an appropriate kind and convenient platform to communicate and interact over social networking application.

Library Sci. Professional WhatsApp group was created by Dr. Manok Kumar Verma, Associate Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Mizoram University on 8th September, 2018. It is a national level discussion group where only LIS professional were licensed to join the group.

Review of Literature:

Shahid (2018) study the effectiveness of WhatsApp conversation and observed that both students and professionals use WhatsApp to achieve their academic and business goal. It is also found that most of the users utilized WhatsApp to build their interpersonal relationships. The study of effective use of WhatsApp messenger among LIS professionals by Stephen (2019) suggested that WhatsApp application must be assumed to interact with users but LIS professionals should be concerned about the privacy, copyright, authority and indicated that fair use of WhatsApp always help professionals in delivering better services.

The study of WhatsApp as a means of sharing information among LIS Professionals by Purkayastha & Chanda (2018) also suggested that LIS group on WhatsApp should allow only professional discussion within the group and group administrator must be very strict on it. Uplaonkar & Badiger (2018) study Awareness on Social Media among the LIS Professionals in University of Agricultural Science and observed that Facebook was the most used LIS professional and WhatsApp was the second most used Social Media Site (SNS).

The study of Challenges of LIS professionals in Social Networking by Shrivastava indicate that Social Networking provide an opportunity for the users to go online and share particular interests, even if an interest is confusing.

The study of use of Social Networking Sites (SNS) by LIS Professionals in Higher Education Institutions in India by Bhardwaj (2013) indicated that information professionals use SNS to socialize, keep themselves up-to-date, find jobs and acquire information about conference and seminars in their respective fields.

Scope of the Study:

The study cover LIS professional communications (670 messages) posted by group members of Library Sci. Professional during five months period from 1st December, 2020 to 30th April, 2021.

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study is to analyze the WhatsApp group communication by LIS professionals. Further, the specific objectives of the study are:

1. To determine the extent of communication over social networking application
2. To consider the content quality of professional interaction through social networking application
3. To study the capability of online discussion platform in attaining the purposes of professional group.

Data Collection Methods and Procedures

Online survey and observation method have been applied to conduct the study. The primary data were collected from WhatsApp group Library Sci. Professional using the chat export feature provided by WhatsApp application itself. The communication executed during the period of 1st December 2020 to 30th April 2021 have been compiled from the exported data. All the data were tabulated and categorized accordingly using the categories of scholarly communication prescribed by Shukla & Dawngliana (2018) from their previous study. The study associated with a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods for the summary of analysis and result. MS-Excel software was adopted for data compilation, coding, analysis and its interpretation during the study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

(1) Extend of professional communication

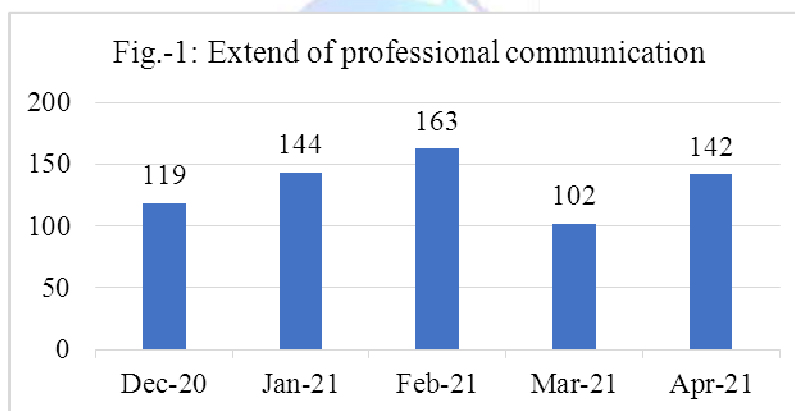


Figure-1 display the number of LIS professional's communication over social networking application. During the study period there are 670 total number of communication during three months period. From the figure it was found that 163 is the highest number of communication which is in the month of February, 2021 followed by 144 on January 2021, 142 on April 2021 and 119 on December 2020. The least number of communication was found in the month of November 2021 which is 102 number of post. From the total professional communication on average 134 communication took place per month. The study also found that there are 120 members contributing communication during the study period.

(2) Top 5 contributors

Table-1: Top 5 communication contributors

Sl. No.	Name of Contributor	Number of communication
1.	Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma	215

2.	Sur Chandra Singha	111
3.	Dr. K.G. Sudhier	12
4.	Ch Ibohal Singh	12
5.	Dr. Lata Suresh	10

The data on Table-1 show the top 5 most prolific contributors within the study period. The table shows that Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma is the highest contributor having 215 numbers of communication which is 32.09% from the total number of communication during the study period. Sur Chandra Singha is the second highest having 111 which is 16.57% and Dr. K.G. Sudhier and Ch Ibohal Singh with only 12 (2%) each contributions. Dr. Lata Suresh contribute 10 which is 1.49% only.

(3) Category wise extent of professional communications

Table-2: Category wise extent of professional communications

Months	Extent of professional communications	Categories of professional communications							
		CON	FDM	JOB	GIC	LSC	GRC	OTH	OBI
December	119	7	5	20	20	16	19	31	1
January	144	10	4	29	10	6	1	8	76
February	163	6	2	24	58	28	29	14	2
March	102	13	6	12	26	20	12	11	2
April	142	6	1	18	46	13	6	12	40
Total	670	42	18	103	160	83	67	76	121
CON=Conference related communication FDM=Faculty development programme JOB=Job advertisement GIC=General Information LSC=Library Science related information GRC=Greetings communication OTH=Others communication OBI=Obituary related communication									

Table-2 display the category wise as well as monthly wise extend of professional communication. From the data it has been observed that GIC (160) have the highest communication which is 23.88% from the total communication during the study period followed by OBI having 121 communication, 18.05% and JOB with 103 communication which is 15.37%. 83 number of communication is related to LSC which is 12.38% followed by OTH having 76 numbers of communication, 11.34% and GRC, 67 numbers of communication with 10%. 42 numbers of communication is related to conference related communication obtaining 6.26%. The lowest communication is FDM having only 18 communication which is 2.68%.

(4) Top 5 contributors in category wise

Table-3: Top 5 contributors in category wise

Name	Categories of professional communications								Total
	CON	FDM	JOB	GIC	LSC	GRC	OTH	OBI	
Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma	10	1	8	120	45	5	20	6	215
Sur Chandra Singha	5	5	88	1	7	2	1	2	111
Dr. K.G. Sudhier	NIL	NIL	NIL	6	1	3	1	1	12

Ch Ibohal Singh	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	4	1	5	1	12
Dr. Lata Suresh	1	NIL	NIL	4	NIL	2	2	1	10
Total	17	6	96	131	57	13	29	11	360

Table-3 display the top 5 contributors in a category wise. The study observed that only Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma and Sur Chandra Singha posted communication on all category. GIC category (131) is the highest communicated among the top 5 contributors within the group during the five months study period followed by JOB post (96) and LSC (57). 29 communication is from the category of OTH followed by CON (17) and GRC (13). The least communication in the group is from the category of FDM which is only 6.

Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma, the top most prolific contributor have the highest contribution in the category of GIC (120), LSC (45) and OTH (20). He have contributed 10 CON communication and 8 on JOB category. Only one communication on FDM category was found during the study period. Sur Chandra Singha contributed 88 on the category of JOB and is the highest among his contribution. Dr. K.G. Sudhier contribute 6 GIC and is the highest communication among his communication. Ch Ibohal Singh made a communication with 4 LSC category and Dr. Lata Suresh also have 4 GIC communication which is the highest among their contribution.

Findings of the study:

Following are the findings derived from the present study.

- There are 670 professional communications took place in a five months study. The study observed that February 2021 have the highest communication having 163 contribution followed by 144 contribution January 2021. The least communication was found in the month of March 2021 having only 102 contributions.
- The core content categories (Professional content) CON, FDM, JOB and LSC and non-core content categories (Non-Professional content) GIC, GRC, OTH and OBI which is identified in the previous study (Shukla & Dawngliana, 2018) that has considered for the present study and found that Non-core content communication (416) 62.08% is more higher than Core content (254) 37.91%.
- JOB (103) contribution is the highest communication from core content category (professional content) assumed by LIS Professional while GIC (160) contribution is the highest communication from Non-core content category (Non-professional content).
- Comprehensively GIC (160) 23.88% is the highest category communicated over social networking application by LIS professionals within a group during the study period and the second highest is the category of JOB (103) 15.37% followed by LSC (83) which is 12.38%.
- From all communication during the study period 36.50% contribution was made during AM while 63.50% contribution was done at PM.
- The present study observed the top 5 most contributors, Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma having 215 communication which is 32.08% from the total of study period followed by Sur Chandra Singha with 111 (16.56%) contribution, Dr. K.G. Sudhier and Ch Ibohal Singh contributed 12 (1.79%) each communication. While Dr. Lata Suresh contribute only 10 (1.49%) communication.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Nowadays, WhatsApp application is one of the most use among the social networking application. Apart from traditional, online mode of communication and interaction became far-reaching means of communication. Development of ICT drastically change the way we communicate and thus, professionals as well as non-professionals take the advantage of it, thus, WhatsApp application became popular in modern society. However, how an individual or society handle the social networking application is important. There can be many advantages in serving the needs of an individual or a group of community, whereas, the disadvantages of communication and interacting through online can lead to a big failure.

Various groups of professional are practicing Social Networking application to communicate and share information. LIS Professional are among the professionals utilizing online communication using social networking application platform. To make the online communication platform more effective, each participants have duty to perform that to communicate and contribute among the fellow professional only which is related to the purposes of the community. WhatsApp Group play a crucial role in assembling professionals to communicate through online in common platform. Thus, the participants must understand the role of online community and he or she must aware how and what to communicate among his fellow professional effectively.

Library Sci. Professional, a national level WhatsApp group which is created in the year 2018 is one of the remarkable online platform to communicate among the LIS professionals. To become more fruitful and practical for LIS community it is important to be more concentrate in contributing LIS related information. Library Sci. Professional WhatsApp group setting allow all the members to freely contribute and communicate, so, it is important to be more active to make the group more lively. However, it is important that the group administrator must regulate the flow of professional communicate in executing the group to attain its goals and objectives.

References:

1. Dove, Jackie & Beaton Paula (2019). What is WhatsApp? Digital trends, accessed on 1st May, 2021 from <https://www.digitaltrends.com/mobile/what-is-whatsapp/>
2. Purkayastha, Nilanjana & Chanda, Anupam (2018). Whatsapp as a Means of Sharing Information Among LIS Professionals of North-East India: A Study. International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences, 6(9), pp. 69-82.
3. Raj Kumar Bhardwaj (2014) Use of Social Networking Sites by LIS Professionals in Higher Education Institutions in India: A Study. The Reference Librarian, 55(1), pp. 74-88, Accessed on 6th May, 2021 from DOI: 10.1080/02763877.2014.855604
4. Respond.io (2021) What Is a WhatsApp Group. Accessed on 2nd May, 2021 from <https://respond.io/blog/whatsapp-group/>
5. Shahid, Sana (2018). Content Analysis of Whatsapp Conversations: An Analytical Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Whatsapp Application in Karachi. International Journal of Media, Journalism and Mass Communications (IJMJC), 4(1), pp. 14-26. Accessed on 2nd May, 2021 from <http://dx.doi.org/10.20431/2454-9479.0401002>
6. Shukla, Akhandanand & Dawngliana, Jacob (2018). Do Online Professional Forums Promote Professional Contents Effectively? An Analytical Study of New Millennium LIS

Professionals (NMLIS), *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 8(1), pp. 61-70.

7. Stephen, G. (2019). The Effective Use of WhatsApp Messenger Among Library and Information Science Professionals In North East Region, India: A Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal). Accessed on 5th May, 2021 from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>
8. Uplaonkar, Shilpa & G. Badiger, Kalikadevi (2018). Awareness on Social Media among the LIS Professionals in the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka: A Study. *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services*, 8(3), pp. 62-66.
9. Webwise. Explainer: What is WhatsApp? Accessed on 3rd May, 2021 from <https://www.webwise.ie/parents/explainer-whatsapp/>
10. WhatsApp website. Accessed on 2nd May, 2021 from <https://www.whatsapp.com/about/>



Management of E-Resources

Mr. Amit Arvind Gurav

Librarian

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya's

Adv. Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav Library

At. Peth Vadgaon, Tal. Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur

Abstract :

The advent of Internet has dramatically changed the way people and institutions function. It has led to tremendous change in the way libraries function and offer services to their users. At present, the libraries actively procure, organize, display and issue e-forms of books, journals, newspapers, theses and dissertations. This is also due to change in information seeking behavior of users. The new generation of users prefer online resources as they want all information at the click of mouse. The e- resources have certain inherent characteristic features which offer convenience to the users. This lesson discusses the concept and importance of e-resources. E resources are also known as online information resources covering bibliographic databases, electronic reference books, search engines for full text books, and digital collections of data. They include both "born digital" material which has been produced directly online. For example e-journals, databases, and print resources which have been scanned and digitized. The e-resources, e-journals, online databases are not "owned" by the libraries as they own the print material. Ownership of electronic resources lies with the providers of these resources. Access to the e-resources may be free via Internet or may be available against a fee or subscription.

Keywords : E resources, e books, consortia, internet, research, pdf, online, app, organization, UGC, INDEST, AICTE, J STOR

Introduction :

During the last couple of years, the world has seen a drastic shift in the way researchers search and collect the information required by them. In view of the growing users' preference, migration from print to electronic resources has become a priority for librarians and information professionals. In the current scenario, number of E-Journals, eBooks, bibliographic/citation databases and full-text aggregated E-Resources are subscribed by most of the libraries which are growing rapidly. Most of these contents are licensed or lease by the libraries. Libraries are facing lot of challenges to manage E-Resources subscribe by them. Librarians are finding ways to manage and build the E-Resource Collection more efficiently. Due to the increasing prices of E-Resources, publishers and vendor dominated market, change in demand of the users, availability of various access/pricing models and monopoly of the publishers, it is not possible to fulfil all the demands of the users.

E-Resources :

E-resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic device that delivers a collection of data. Currently, libraries are shifting towards new media, namely E-resources for their collection development so that the demands of users are better fulfilled. E-Resources mainly refers to e-journals, e-books, or all types databases, e-images, audio-visual content etc.

The explosion of information and inadequate library urged the libraries to adopt new philosophies and technologies for collection development and reduce the costs information. The electronic environment, as manifested by the World Wide Web, provides an opportunity to improve the measurement of the use of these resources. In the electronic arena we can more accurately determine which information is being accessed and used.

N-LIST :

Website : <https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/>

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", was jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi provides for i) cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and e-ShodhSindhu resources for technical institutions; and ii) access to selected e-resources to colleges. The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. The authorized users from colleges can now access e-resources and download articles required by them directly from the publisher's website once they are duly authenticated as authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre.

ARCHIVE :

Website : <https://archive.org/>

The Internet Archive, a 501(c)(3) non-profit, is building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, they provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, the print disabled, and the general public. Their mission is to provide Universal Access to All Knowledge.

They began in 1996 by archiving the Internet itself, a medium that was just beginning to grow in use. Like newspapers, the content published on the web was ephemeral - but unlike newspapers, no one was saving it. Today they have 20+ years of web history accessible through the Wayback Machine and they work with 625+ library and other partners through their Archive-It program to identify important web pages.

Anyone with a free account can upload media to the Internet Archive. They work with thousands of partners globally to save copies of their work into special collections.

Goodreads :

Link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.goodreads&e=->

EnableAppDetailsPageRedesign

Goodreads is a free service. The world's largest site for readers and book recommendations. More than 75 million members have added more than 2.2 billion books to their shelves.

ACADEMIA :

Website : <https://www.academia.edu/>

Academia.edu is a platform for academics to share research papers. The company's mission is to accelerate the world's research.

Academics use Academia.edu to share their research, monitor deep analytics around the impact of their research, and track the research of academics they follow. Over 108 million

academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 24 million papers. Academia.edu attracts over 78 million unique visitors a month.

Freefullpdf :

Website : <http://www.freefullpdf.com/#gsc.tab=0>

The aim of FreeFullPDF.com is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific journals, theses, posters and patents. All scientific subjects are covered and all content are freely available in PDF format. FreeFullPDF.com was developed by KnowMade. KnowMade is a Technology Intelligence company specialized in the research and analysis of scientific and technical information. They provide customized watching services and on demand studies with high added value to businesses and research laboratories.

Google Play Books :

Link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.google.android.apps.books&e=-EnableAppDetailsPageRedesign>

Google Play Books is the one app that you need for enjoying audio books and ebooks purchased from Google Play.

Choose from millions of best selling ebooks, comics, textbooks and audio books. Download your book to read or listen. When you've finished, find your next favourite from recommendations personalized just for you. Audiobooks and ebooks as you go – with no subscription required

Google Books :

Website : <https://books.google.co.in/bkshp?hl=en&tab=rp>

Google Books (previously known as Google Book Search and Google Print and by its codename Project Ocean) is a service from Google Inc. that searches the full text of books and magazines that Google has scanned, converted to text using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and stored in its digital database. Books are provided either by publishers and authors through the Google Books Partner Program or by Google's library partners through the Library Project. Additionally Google has partnered with a number of magazine publishers to digitize their archives.

Jstor :

Website : <https://www.jstor.org/>

JSTOR provides access to more than 12 million academic journal articles, books, and primary sources in 75 disciplines.

It helps to explore a wide range of scholarly content through a powerful research and teaching platform. JSTOR collaborate with the academic community to help libraries connect students and faculty to vital content while lowering costs and increasing shelf space, provide independent researchers with free and low-cost access to scholarship and help publishers reach new audiences and preserve their content for future generations.

JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Artstor, Ithaka S+R, and Portico.

E-Shodhsindhu :

Website : <http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/members.php>

Based on the recommendation of an Expert Committee, the MHRD has formed e-ShodhSindhu merging three consortia initiatives, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu will continue to provide current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

Shodhganga :

Website : <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in>

Shodhganga is an Open Access Repository of full-text theses submitted to universities in India. Membership is not required to browse, view, search and download theses available in Shodhganga. However, INFLIBNET signs MoUs with universities so as to facilitate submission of electronic version of theses into Shodhganga and synopses/approved research proposals into Shodhganga. The eligible universities that sign MoUs with INFLIBNET Centre on Shodhganga are provided access to anti-plagiarism software. Colleges are not eligible for this benefit.

“Shodhganga” is the name coined to denote digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre. The word “Shodh” originates from Sanskrit and stands for research and discovery. The “Ganga” is the holiest, largest and longest of all rivers in Indian subcontinent. The Ganga is the symbol of India’s age-long culture and civilization, everchanging, ever-flowing, ever-loved and revered by its people and has held India’s heart captive and drawn uncounted millions to her banks since the dawn of history. Shodhganga stands for the reservoir of Indian intellectual output stored in a repository hosted and maintained by the INFLIBNET Centre.

Conclusion :

With decreasing library budget, the judicious use of money to satisfy the need of maximum users is the need for the time. With availability of ICT and internet technology, library consortia are one of the ways to tackle this problem. It benefits the libraries to procure more electronic resources in the library with limited budget and increasing demands of the library users. Collective and logical negotiation with the publishers to get the maximum resources at the minimum price is a way by which librarians can optimise the use of resources. There are various issues involved with consortia, but these issues can be tackled by adopting right approach and following the right procedures with the coordinated approach of the members of the consortia. In a developing country like India, a major portion of education and research are funded by the Government, national consortium is the practical solution, making one payment and adjustments while allocating their individual budgets may be the worthwhile solution. It may be a cost-effective mechanism, if worked out.

Acknowledgment :

The author is thankful to various contributors, whose research work; articles are freely used and cited. Since this paper is based on various sources/languages, any error in scientific names or spelling is regretted. Suggestions for corrections are welcome.

References :

1. A.S. Chandel and Mukesh Saikia, "Challenges and opportunities of e-resources", *Annals of Library and Information Studies* 59(2012):148-154.
2. Albitz, Becky (2014). *Successfully negotiating an agreement*, in *Licensing and Managing Electronic Resources*. Oxford, England: Chandos Pub., pp. 83-119
3. Brown, Abbie (2014). *Negotiation of e-resources licensing and pricing terms*, in *ALCTS Webinar Association for Library Collection and Technical Services ALA* <http://www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/050714>
4. Carrell, M. R., & Heavrin, C. (2008). *Negotiating essentials: theory, skills, and practices*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall.
5. CDL Model License Agreement (2011). *Standard license agreement: publisher and the regents of the University of California*. California Digital Library available at www.cdlib.org/gateways/vendors/docs/Model_License_LATEST_Revised_10-09.docx
6. Fisher, R., Ertel, D., & Fisher, R. (1995). *Getting ready to negotiate: the Getting to yes workbook*. New York: Penguin Books.
7. Jagdish Arora and Kruti Trivedi, "INDEST-AICTE Consortium: present services and future endeavours", *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology* 30, no. 2(2010):79-91.
8. Kruti Trivedi et.al., *Economics of UGC-INFONET digital library consortium*. In *Library and Information Science in Digital Age: Essays in honour of Prof M.P. Satija*, Vol.1 (2009), 356-69.
9. S.J.D. Varaprasad and S. Madhusudhan, "E-journal Consortium: Is it a Success Story Always?" (2014). Accessed May 20, 2021, www.publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/download/10/545.
10. Dr. Neeraj Chaurasia, "E-Resources and Consortia Management" (2021). Accessed May 20, 2021, https://onlinecourses.swayam2.ac.in/arp20_ap28/unit?unit=20&lesson=24

Traditional Research Methodology with New Trends

Ms. Suvarna Suresh Mangulikar

Librarian

Shardchandra Pawar College of Pharmacy, Otur

Mob: 9075791179

Email: ssmangulikar@gmail.com

Abstract:

In 1990 era the mostly the research methods and techniques based on the documentation and on the record. The mostly traditional methods were followed by the researcher's. Now in 20th century the research methods remain same but the data collection and data analysis tools and techniques are changed. The computerization and the availability of the online data it wider search area.

Key words: Research method, Internet, Online research tools, internet based Library research

Introduction:

The term research is mostly use in the scientific as well as the academic field. Research which take long time to obtain the certain goal. Yearly there are different methods and techniques are discovered but the basic theoretical concepts are rarely changes. Research this is one of the process which involves different theories.

The term 'Research' consists of two words: Research = Re + Searcher' means again and again and 'Search' means to find out something, the following is the process: Therefore, research means to observe the phenomena again and again from different dimensions: "Research is the manipulation of things concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in the practice of an art."– *Encyclopedia of Social Science*. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method offending solution to a problem is research.

Types of the research Method;

1. Descriptive Method: descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present
2. Analytical Research: The researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material.
3. Applied Research: Research is applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organization.
4. Fundamental Research: —Gathering knowledge for knowledge's sake is termed -pure'or _basic 'research.||
5. Quantitative Research: Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is expressed in terms of quantity.
6. Qualitative Research: It is concerned with qualitative phenomenon. It involving quality or kind.
7. Conceptual Research: Conceptual research is that related to some abstract idea(s) or theory.

8. Empirical Research: empirical research relies on experience or observation alone, often without due regard for system and theory.

There are other types of Research:

1. One-Time research or longitudinal research: The Research is confined to a single
2. Historical Research: Historical is that which utilizes historical sources like documents, remains etc.
3. Field-setting research/ Laboratory research/Simulation Research: it is depending upon the environment in which it is carried out. This type of research also known as clinical research and diagnostic research.
4. Decision-oriented research is always for the need of a decision maker and the researcher in this case is not free to embark upon research according to his own inclination.

Difference Between research Methods and Research Techniques:

Research Methods or techniques refer to the methods the researchers use in performing research operations.

Research techniques refers to the behavior and instruments we use in performing research operation such as making observations, recording data, techniques of processing data.

Research Methods refer to the behavior and instruments used in selecting and constructing research techniques.

type	Methods	Techniques
1. Library Research	(i) Analysis of historical records (ii) Analysis of documents	Recording of notes, Content analysis, Tape and Film listening and analysis. Statistical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides, contents analysis.
2. Field Research	i) Non-Participant direct observation (ii) Participant Observation (iii) Mass observation (iv) Mail questionnaire (v) Opinionnaire (vi) Personal interview (vii) Focused interview (viii) Group interview (ix) Telephone survey (x) Case study and life history	Observational behavioural scales, use of score cards, etc. Interactional recording, possible use of tape recorders, photo graphic techniques. Recording mass behaviour, interview using independent observers in public places. Identification of social and economic background of respondents. Use of attitude scales, projective techniques, use of sociometric scales. Interviewer uses a detailed schedule with open and closed questions. Interviewer focuses attention upon a given experience and its effects. Small groups of respondents are interviewed simultaneously.

		Used as a survey technique for information and for discerning opinion; may also be used as a follow up of questionnaire. Cross sectional collection of data for intensive analysis, longitudinal collection of data of intensive character.
Laboratory Research	small group study of random behavior, play and role analysis	use of audio-visual recording devices, use of observers, etc.

Research Process in flow Chart:

Define research problem
Review previous research findings
Review concepts and theories
Formulate Hypothesis
Design research (including sample design)
Collect data (Execution)
Analysis data (Test hypothesis if any)
Interpret and report
Data Collection
For the literature review

Researching online data collection techniques:

The period from the 1960s until 1990 was a time of slow and steady growth with the internet increasingly taking on an international and heavily academic sector.

There is different Internet technologies (tools for reading and accessing the web) developed and its effect on research. Such as

Mosaic

Netscape

Search Tools Archie

WebCrawler and Alta Vista

Internet Explorer

Google

In the 20th century the creation of MySpace(2003) and Facebook(2004) which involved different more communicative and more social ways of using the web. The development of social tools such as weblogs, wikis, social networking sites, microblogs and social bookmarking sites created new ways of using the internet to communicate and new ways of communicating. Social media typically enshrined open and many-many approaches to communication that allowed the creation

of new social and cultural forms. Further more new social tools such as social tools Wikipedia, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn and Twitter now days use in social research

Online collection method:

Online research methods (ORMs) are ways in which researchers can collect data via the internet. They are also referred to as Internet research, Internet science or iScience, or Web-based methods. Many of these online research methods are related to existing research methodologies but re-invent and re-imagine them in the light of new technologies and conditions associated with the internet.

Some specific types of method include:

- Cyber-ethnography
- Online content analysis
- Online focus groups
- Online interviews
- Online qualitative research
- Online questionnaires
- Social network analysis
- Web-based experiments
- Online clinical trials

Advantages and disadvantages of online Research

The online research techniques mostly used for the data collection.

Online Research Advantages:

- Faster speed.
- Lower cost.
- Greater external validity.
- The ability to experiment around the clock.
- High degree of automation of the experiment leading to low maintenance costs and limited experimenter effects.
- Wider samples.

Disadvantages

- **Survey Fraud::**If survey is long and/or confusing you might be get fake answers
- **Limited Sampling and Respondent Availability:** Drawing samples is harder based on email addresses or website visitations.
- **Possible Cooperation Problems:** Online surveys could be deleted and ignored.
- **No Interviewer:** The lack of a trained interviewer to clarify and probe can lead to less reliable data.

There are different types of the e-resources available on the internet which is mostly used for the literature review:

1. **Digital libraries:** The libraries are organized collections of information resources can be accessed electronically. (Original texts, Creative works, Movies, Paintings, Music albums etc.)
2. **Online Archives:** online archive may function just like a digital library and the difference may be just in name.

3. Full text databases: full-text database is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of a database in which the complete text of each referenced document is available for online viewing, printing, or downloading. In addition to text documents, images are often included, such as graphs, maps, photos, and diagrams JSTOR (www.jstor.org), ARTstor (www.artstor.org), Project muse (<http://muse.jhu.edu>), EBSCOHost (www.ebscohost.com)
4. Independent scholarly sites: The publishing technology of the web has facilitated the rise of many e-zines and e-journals. Many of them has transferred from the print to the web edition. Even it has become a practice for many established newspapers, magazines and journals to being out web editions.
5. Format specific repositories: Because of the worldwide demand for certain types of resources, many format specific large sites have come up with special services; for example, Flickr and Picassa (photo sharing sites), YouTube (video sharing sites).
6. Social networking sites: In the early days of social networking certain sites like Myspace, Orkut, Facebook were avoided by scholars because of unscholarly nature of the contents generated there. But now some of the materials can be used for scholarly purposes;for instance, the post of a famous writer or a communicated message.
7. Personal sites: Many authors and critics now maintain personal sites or blogs for Communication with readers or for advertising. A researcher can make use of those resources.
8. General websites: Depending upon the kind of research information available on general websites can be used for the purpose of research.
9. Online Research Methodology: Using the Internet and the Web for Research and Publication
10. Wiki Sites: There are many sites like Wikipedia which run on the Wiki software for Collaborative publishing. Researchers may consult those sites but should avoid citing them as source of research because the wikis are frequently updated by writers of dubious identity and intentions without proper control of an editorial authority. Of course it records the history of edits, but still they cannot be used for citations because of the lack authority.

Internet based library and information science research:

In the 20th century research is mostly focused on the internet based research. Traditionally, the library services accessible for limited users. It is time consuming and the library mostly open for the specific period. But in web era, library services are open to all easy to access and it is available free of cost. Now a day the users can access the library at anytime from anywhere. Digital Library, Virtual library library on line database are easy to accessible . With the advent of information technology and web based services, contents are now available to users on their desktop. Digital Library Services, Internet Library Services, Electronic Library Services are the terms used interchangeably for Web Based Library Services:

Library research purpose data mostly collected form

1. World Wide Web: World Wide Web is one of the services of the internet
2. Online library services
- 3.

- Library web page
- Library OPAC
- 4. Online questionnaires'
- 5. Email
- 6. Web forms

All above e-resources provide the lot of useful information to the researchers.

Conclusion:

Now a day's different techniques and tools used along with the basic research which help to obtain the goal of the research. Internet based research is cost effective, and time/moneysaving and it is continent to researcher's to collect quality and reliability of response.

Social Research method :

- 1) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxQk5yOWpXdUIGbWM/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 2) Research Methodology
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxNXBvU2dGVlJhSTg/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 3) Nicholas Walliman. NResearch Methods The Basics -Nicholas Walliman
- 4) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxWGcwOE41X3F6emM/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 5) Research Methods in PsychologyIndex
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxTGJ4V3hQWFRxdTQ/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 6) Research Methods MB.pdf
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxEE3Wnd6VjBySUE/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 7) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxZTlXblZsb2cyRXc/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 8) Kothari C.R.Research Methodology
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxMkxxLVNPeU0wNWM/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 9) Ranjit Kumar Research Methodology
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxbVhpRIJlbmt2dms/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 10) Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxRTRVRkk3dVYzUTA/view?usp=drivesdk>
- 11) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Eng)
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwk5FIIsI0ctxTkVsaGxJU1hrT00/view?usp=drivesdk>
Online research Method https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_research_methods
- 12) Nisha Kumari (2016).Web-Based Services in Library and Information Science,IJNGLT, February 2016.

Reengineering of College Libraries : Challenges and Scope

Dr. Ganesh R. Sanap,

Librarian,

MTES's Doshi Vakil Arts College and

G.C.U.B. Sci. & Com. College,

Goregaon- Raigad, Maharashtra.

Email ID: digilibtrend@gmail.com

Abstract:

Emerging technological revolution is a wheel of library's transformation from traditional to virtual libraries. Tremendous changes have taken place in the libraries due to the advancement of Information Communication Technologies. In this transformational phase, the concept of reengineering has applied to the academic libraries to change its face drastically to cope up with the modern expectations of the library users. Hence the concept and its detailed applications have been discussed in the present article. In the article, author have revealed the various challenges and the scope for reengineering in academic libraries in detail.

Keywords: Reengineering Libraries, Libraries Transformation, ICT tools, Library services, etc.

Introduction:

Everyone is witnessed to the development in all the sectors and the way of doing things. Just two decades ago, teachers were using usual tools and methods to teach but now a days the tools for the same are advanced and more convenient than earlier. We are using online resources for research where earlier it was depending upon printed resources available in nearby libraries. Library and information professionals have to keep futuristic approach to avoid such problems due to the lack of knowledge and adoption of recent technologies. Higher Education System more focussed on adoption of new technology in teaching learning and related processes. Library is an integrated part of the Higher Education System. Hence, it is compulsory to adopt new technology to change the old way to increase the quality of library and information service. In such a fast changing environment, drastic changes are required.

Chris D. Ferguson, (1997) calls for reengineering libraries "in ways that bring librarians and technologists together within a common service environment" to meet users' needs in a more effective manner. Reengineering is the term which used for such drastic change and dramatic improvement in cost, quality, service and speed. Reengineering has its own theory and practice. Undeveloped academic libraries have needed such techniques like reengineering to be a good library and resource centre. Now the current era is depended upon the web therefore they expect and prefer most of the services on web. Hence this is the prominent time to use web platform for library and information services. Shastri (2013) have stated about the web platform as "Bridge the digital divide and access to digital resources will definitely help to provide effective and valuable information services to library patrons in order to satisfy their information needs and for that librarians should perform the role of webmaster".

Hence, considering the significance of reengineering of academic libraries, it needs to rethink on present problems perspective which may unable to fulfil multidimensional needs of the user.

A. Challenges in reengineering of academic libraries

Reengineering of library is not an easy job for librarians. It requires systematic planned efforts to apply new tools and techniques to the library. In challenges perspective, LIS professionals may face following major challenges while going for reengineering process:

1. Prove the need and approval from higher authorities

While librarian think on the reengineering their library, they need to prepare its need and benefits to present in front of higher authorities. If they approve and support for the further process, librarians may do better.

2. IT infrastructure

Basically Reengineering of library is a transformation of library services, its collection, and other housekeeping tasks. If, traditional ways of doing things are not beneficial for today, it needs to replace with new ways and means which definitely application of newer technological tools. Hence it is necessity of libraries that develop IT infrastructure for delivering library and information services with preferable and efficient way.

3. Digital information management

In the changing scenario, digital information management became important role of librarian. He / she have to handle Issues of information ownership, rights management, data curation, preservation, communication, dissemination of digital information, etc.

4. Budget

Most of the libraries are always facing financial crunch if they try to acquire all the information in all the forms and formats. Hence, budget is the crucial aspect for any library. Though, the library has financial issue, its need to go through open education resources to cater users need such as DOAJ , DOAB, Nation Digital Library (NDL), Shodhganga, Vidyanidhi, E-Prints, NPTEL, e-PG Pathshala and so many. Likewise there are many good open source software also available for the low budget libraries to automate and digitise the library.

5. Training to library staff

Frances C. Wilkinson and Linda K. Lewis (2006) have discussed in their article about the importance of training to the library staff. According to them 'Education is a core mission of all libraries. Libraries should make the same commitment to educating their personnel that they have made to educating their users. Training is pivotal in the development of library employees. It enables them to provide better service, to become more skilled employees, and to enhance their personal development' If staff is trained, they would serve better. In large libraries, without skilled professionals the libraries will remain warehouses.

6. Detailed plan of action

While implementing reengineering techniques to library, it needs to follow steps of reengineering. Librarians have to think from the basic to advance in order to transform the library into new process which are helpful to save the cost, and increase the quality and speed in the library and information services. Hence, the flow chart should be made for changes step by step.

7. Support system:

To reengineering the library, LIS professionals required support in terms of finance, trained manpower, instrument, forming new policies, etc. without support it is difficult to

maintain all the tasks in the reengineering process. This support required from the higher authorities and also the team of library staff.

8. Policy and procedure for new form of library:

New policy and procedure is required for the new form of library housekeeping tasks and information services. For smooth functioning of new system, need to describe its policies, rules, regulations for the staff and users also. These are the scholarly tasks which need to perform to LIS professionals.

B. Scope for reengineering of academic libraries:

Mornati, (2000) Says that 'Seeking quality in every aspect of library organisation has to become a permanent goal in order to keep a main role as information providers for our users. One the other hand, pressure for new services is forcing us to keep the rapid pace of change in the information world. Libraries have to join resources and to cooperate to be able to face the challenge of digital information and globalisation'. The main approach is to find the scope where libraries have opportunities to change or adopt innovative services and facilities in the libraries.

1. Library web page:

Web page is a new way of providing library and information services. Most of the library and information services may be provided through library web page such as new book display, web OPAC facility, Online book reservation, checking borrowing books online, recommendations, list of e-journal with archives, list of subscribed databases / e- journals / e-books with link, link to institutional repository, Ask librarian, etc. beside this, a library website hosts various types of useful information to the user such as library timing, various policies, rules and regulations, library resources details and many more regarding library.

2. Database searching tools:

Today, database subscription is not enough for library; it should have web scale discovery services, federated search tools for quick retrieving required information. Search and retrieval mechanism is more important than subscription of information resources.

3. Self-service system:

A self-service system is required for big libraries where user can self-check in and check out items, renewals and payment of over dues. RFID technology is able to provide such platform for the user. This system needs one time investment but after all, it is beneficial for the library as well as user.

4. User instructions / notifications:

Most of the Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) provides notifications to the user through email / message. Such ILMS can be used to provide alert service, check-in , check-out notification, overdue instructions to the user time to time.

5. Reference service:

Reference service is the personal assistance to the library user for finding their required information. The reference librarian also called the navigator of information superhighway. Earlier, the reference librarian was offering reference service at the desk of library. ICT has had a big effect on reference service. Recently the service has been reengineered and offering online platform, quick service, online search service, FAQs, and many more. Likewise, the nature of

reference service has been totally changed in comparison to traditional reference service. Few examples of reference services in today's era are Librarians' Internet Index, Digital Librarian, Infomine, CyberStacks, Refdesk.com, Virtual Refence Desk, etc. these are providing modern reference services to the user on through online platform.

6. Collection development:

As we know about 5th law of library science that 'library is growing organism'. If the balance would be maintained in the collection development i.e. print and non-print resources, the space will be managed and the remote access also possible. Hence, such policies need to develop in order to maintain quality collection in the both forms which needed.

7. IT infrastructure:

To provide information services in e-form, library needs to have proper IT infrastructure. Unless and until required ICT infrastructure establish, library can't offer information services and facilities such as Web OPAC, CAS, SDI, Photocopy, Indexing, Internet, CD/DVDs access, access to e-resources, federated search, self-issue, return, renewal service, etc. These are the expected services and facilities of today's user.

8. Collaboration:

The libraries also have an opportunity to collaborate with other institutions, university libraries, publishing industry, etc. the collaboration will help librarians to share their expertise and resources to achieve good results.

9. Consultancy for IPR:

In this regard, Handa and Bhatt (2015) have written that "The librarians in the digital environment have the same responsibility to collect information and help the readers by giving it even electronic format. The role of librarian is to be protected and enhanced. The copyright protection should be encouraging the use of information for creativity and not for creating hurdles in the use of information. The Librarians should continue to work as catalyst for the free flow of information between the owners of copyright and the users of the information". Now days, users are using and sharing information without any knowledge of IPR, sometimes in those situation librarians have to guide them when user asks. Hence, consultancy is one of the roles of librarian under the fare use term.

Conclusion:

The transformation of libraries is the need of today's digital era. In this technological advanced society, libraries have to keep such reliable, authentic, qualitative and expected information and the recent tools of ICT. Hence, reengineering of libraries is a right approach towards the development of libraries. LIS professionals need to consider the scope which discussed above for the development of libraries. Obviously there are many challenges in the path of reengineering but librarians have to keep such positive approach in this area. May be there is more scope for reengineering of libraries, it depends on available finance, support from higher authority, their users needs, etc. The essence of reengineering of library is to provide better access of information resources to the user by applying five laws of library science given by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Academic libraries will always precious for the teachers, researchers and students if libraries accept the dynamic progress.

References:

- 1) Chris D. Ferguson, C. A. B. (1997). The Shape of Services to Come: Values-Based Reference Service for the Largely Digital Library. *College and Research Libraries*, 58(3), 252–265. <https://doi.org/10.5860/CRL.58.3.252>
- 2) Frances C. Wilkinson and Linda K. Lewis. (2006). Training programs in academic libraries. *Research Gate*, 356–365. file:///C:/Users/Ganesh/Downloads/Training_programs_in_academic_libraries.pdf
- 3) Handa, S., & Bhatt, K. (2015). Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Digital Environment: an Overview in Indian Digital Environment. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 5(2), 117–123. http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vol-5_issue-2.117-123.pdf
- 4) Mornati, S. (2000). *Re-engineering user services in physics libraries: a transition phase between old expectations and new opportunities*. High Energy Physics Libraries Webzine. <http://webzine.web.cern.ch/webzine/1/papers/4/>
- 5) Shastri, D. and P. C. (2013). Reengineering library services with emerging technologies. *9th International CALIBER - 2013, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, March 21-23, 2013*, 1–11.



Role of Academic Libraries in Covid-19 Pandemic: Scope, Challenges, and Opportunities

Mr. Aamer Saleem Akhtar Saleem¹, Mr. Shaikh Naeem Hamid^{2*}

Librarian, Milliyya Arts, Science and Management Science College, Beed (MS),

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science,

Milliyya Arts, Science and Management Science College, Beed

Abstract:

Academic libraries are considered as a backbone of academic institutions, which must support teaching, learning, research, and other academic activities. In the present scenario, Covid-19 virus has caused awful damage and unprecedented changes to the functioning of industries, educational institutes, and especially to human life. The sudden and unexpected outbreak of the Covid-19 virus forced educational institutes and especially library professionals to change their working policies. During this panic phase of the Covid-19 pandemic, the libraries act as gateways of relevant information and knowledge for researchers to conduct research in the respective fields. This article highlights the challenges and opportunities in delivering the library services during this pandemic and also provides details of the current trends and future technologies to be used effectively.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Library Services, Covid-19, Digital Technology.

Introduction:

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has made a terrible impact on the entire world throughout the economy, business, education, health, jobs, and so on. Apart from the severe economic and social consequences, these lockdowns have also presented unique challenges in the educational sector. It has enforced students, policymakers, and service providers including the librarians to adopt and adapt technology as a feasible and valued option to ensure fulfillment of the educational needs of the stakeholders and overcome the hurdles in this pandemic time [1].

The Academic libraries established in colleges and universities are the core source of information for students, researchers, and teaching faculties. The information seekers belonging to any discipline of education and research rely on libraries to attain the most appropriate and most reliable source of information. The current pandemic has also affected the functioning of the academic libraries; not only in terms of physical space but also in the collection of services it offers [2].

The Covid-19 pandemic has enforced educational institutes around the globe to reshape the information delivery policies and other services. With the campuses are closed for more than a year, and libraries are also inaccessible to the faculties and students, providing remote access to library resources and services has been critical [3]. Libraries which already have e-resources and virtual delivery platforms have enough opportunities to serve their users even in this panic phase of complete lockdown. Many libraries across the globe have arranged several events like online book exhibition, Webinar on online library services and let's read together campaigns, to spread the awareness of technology and effective use of virtual delivery platforms. This paper highlights the impact of pandemic on the functioning of libraries, and addresses the challenges and opportunities for libraries to work in this panic phase.

Scope of the libraries in pandemic:

In present scenario, libraries are not only about lending books but they are creative spaces not only for individuals but also for collaborative teams. With the advent of technology, the scenario of libraries has changed. The rapid change in technology has become the major cause of revolution in the field of library and information services [4].

The unique function of libraries is to acquire, organize, offer for use and preserve publicly available material irrespective of the form in which it is packed (print, cassette, CD-ROM, network etc.) in such a way that, when it is needed, it can be found and put to use.

In recent past the academic libraries has shifted their paradigm from traditional information delivery system to ICT based delivery services like e-resources, online database, and online information storage and retrieval. Development in Digital Technology has influenced the Academic libraries of India for its overall betterment. Academic libraries use Digital Technology to manage user's services, communication facilities, housekeeping operations, standardization and development of library activities. Nowadays, librarians use technologies to keep record, catalogue, preserve, diffuse, and provide reference services and so on [5].

Current Trends in Academic Libraries:

With the advent of ICT & Web 2.0 technologies, the libraries will have to play a new, more dynamic role in the knowledge society. The libraries began to utilize the ICT tools and online services in order to create new working environment for library stakeholders [6]. The Corona-19 pandemic encouraged academic libraries to use these technologies to avoid the spread of corona virus by following all the preventive measure to stop the spread of corona virus. Current trends in online library services include:

- Integrated Library System (ILS) or LMS: it includes various functional modules like Acquisition module, serial module, cataloging module, circulation module, OPAC etc.
- Mobile based Online Public Access Catalog Service (M-OPAC).
- Web 2.0
- Digitization of Books or Book chapters for remote access.
- Social Media and Mobile Applications
- QR or Barcode based positioning and searching
- Digitization and institutional Repository System.
- Cloud based library management and support.
- AI technology.

Role of Academic libraries during Covid-19: Challenges and Opportunities

Ever since the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic, government authorities adopted public safety measures to lower the spread of the coronavirus in their respective countries. The Covid-19 pandemic has fundamentally changed today's world, and everyone has had to learn new skills and approaches in adopting the problem that the virus poses for us in both our personal & professional lives [7].

Challenges:

- **Redefining the library policies:** Due to the corona pandemic, most of the academic libraries are lending their services online. So, there is a need to redefine the uses policies for different stakeholders.

- **Change of mindset among Library staff & Library Users:** All the stakeholders of the library need to understand that the libraries are not piles of books anymore. library automation provides a lot more facilities than the traditional library services for which the knowledge of ICT is of utmost importance.
- **Digitization of learning material:** Libraries are not only collection of textbooks but it also has lots of reference books, journals, encyclopedias, etc. Digitization of such a huge amount of data is a very difficult task and needs extra effort as well as extra budget.
- **Promoting online services and resources:** Not all users are familiar with the latest technologies and tools, so institutions need to take extra efforts to familiarize the users of the libraries with the changing library services and technological tools.
- **Trained Library Staff:** In this panic phase when offline services are almost shut down, going online and using technology is the “new normal”. Library staff plays a very important role in the overall functioning of the library as a whole. Library staff should train themselves to work in such changing environment.
- **Subject-matter Expert:** as more and more information is pouring into the libraries, academic institutions need to make advanced efforts in the management of libraries. For developing the skills and expertise, already some great efforts have been taken at the national level like the National Digital Library of India.
- **Digital licensing:** Digital Licensing agreements are essential to sustain in the changing technological environment and to avoid the misuse of information and security of the data presented online.
- Rapid technological innovations.
- The explosive growth and use of web resources.
- Accelerated Learning Scenario.
- The exponential growth of open access scholarly resources on the web.
- Interactive virtual learning environment.

Opportunities:

The corona pandemic has changed today's world, where everyone has to learn and adapt the new skills and approaches in handling the virus, both in personal and professional life.

Even though there is huge risk of infection from contaminated objects, the use of library resources is equally important for researchers to carry out research on the ongoing projects and to handle the current pandemic. So, the librarians have to follow the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) or the Government Guidelines to extend the library services on safer mode.

Most academic libraries across the countries have adopted the “think digital, no physical” policies to continue their regular services. New technological innovations have presented numerous opportunities to render the services.

- Paradigm shift from physical to digital.
- Increase use of internet and use of digital library material/services.
- Developing/Improving the Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- Promoting online services and resources.
- Developing system for overall library service & resource management.
- Developing system for remote access of E-books, E-journals, etc.
- Development of Institutional Repositories.

- Arrange online webinars, workshops, quizzes, meeting for improving the librarian skills.
- Promote access to Digital Libraries and open Access Resources.
- Development of Online Cataloging & Accessing system for effective utilization of library resources and services.
- Teaching Information literacy skills to all the stakeholders of the academic libraries.

Conclusion:

New technological innovations have tremendously increased the accessibility of global information. These technological developments has greater impact on the functioning of the academic libraries, also pose greater challenges for librarians to adapt to the rapid and constant technological change in academic libraries. The librarians has to continually adapt new technologies in order to respond to growing complex information needs of the library users. Even in this panic phase of Covid-19 pandemic, the academic libraries can play central role in providing important information and resources for researchers to carry out their research work in the respective fields. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced the educational institutes to redesign their policies to render its services to the students and information seekers. This article highlighted the challenges posed by the covid-19 pandemic and also the opportunities to disseminate the information using latest technologies and also the change in the mindset of the librarians in using digital technologies to avoid the possible consequences that may arise due to corona virus.

References:

- 1) Dadhe, Pooja P. and Dubey, Manju N., "Library Services Provided During COVID-19 Pandemic: Content Analysis of Websites of Premier Technological Institutions of India" (2020). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 4445.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4445>
- 2) Deol, Navneet Kaur and Brar, Khushpreet Singh, "The pandemic of COVID 19 and Role of Academic Libraries" (2021). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 5099.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5099>
- 3) Emily Singley, Naomi Visser, "Maintaining access to library resources in a COVID-19 world", September 15, 2020
- 4) Hafijull Mondal , "The library: Changing role and services in 21st century's information societies", Conference on ICT and Library in Higher Education : An Indian Perspective organized by Chandidas Mahavidyalaya, Birbhum
- 5) P. Anuradha, "The impact of digital technologies on academic libraries: challenges and opportunities", IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology, July-December, 2017; 2(2):46-50.
- 6) Bradley, Gunilla, "The Convergence Theory on ICT, Society and Human Beings-towards the Good ICT society". Triple C, 8(2), pp.182-192, 2010.
- 7) Browne, N.J.W. "The IHS Library and Its Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic", In *Handbook of Research on Library Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic* (pp. 298–320), 2021
- 8) Mohammad Asif, K. K. Singh, "Trends, opportunities and scope of libraries during Covid-19 pandemic", IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology January-June, 2020;5(1):24-27

Use of Technology in Library Security

¹**Author: Mr. Mohan Nikumbh**

Librarian, Ashoka Center for Business & Computer Studies, Nashik, Maharashtra,
India-422013

Email Id: mohnik.nikumbh@gmail.com, Cell No. 09096376934

²**Author: Mr. Ashwin S. Amrutkar**

Librarian, Ashoka Business School, Nashik, Maharashtra, India-422009

Email Id: asamrut@gmail.com, Cell No. 09890969979

³**Author: Mr. Yogesh G. Chandratre**

Library Incharge, Symbiosis Institute of Operation Management, Nashik,
Maharashtra, India-422009

Email Id: yogesh.chandratre999@gmail.com, Cell No. 09822443976

Abstract:

Library, as we know that what is the library? Do we also know what the value of the library is? In today's era library is not only the collections of book but is the storage of valuable information. As per the fifth laws of library science, each book is important and every book has its reader, so the library plays a very important role in society. In the library there are collections of numbers of printed resources like books; journals etc, when we talk about books which may be rare, out of print are the most useful source of the library as well as the reader. In this paper, we are discussing library security, tools, and techniques of library security.

Keywords: Library Security, Library Preservation, Library structure, RFID.

Introduction:

Traditionally the main role of the librarian is the storage and dissemination of information, the information in the forms of books, periodicals, etc. In the 21st century the role of the librarians is also changed, as we know that now librarians are accepted technology and they do their work with the help of technology. As per the fifth law of Library science, the Library is a growing organization. Every minute of information is generated and this generated information is stored in the printed and electronic form. In the society, library which may be Public, educational or special play as an important role. When we talk about library security, the protection of the books i.e. book lost, library preservation is the major challenge of the Librarians. Protection of Printed material like books, journals, electronic resources like CD-ROM, DVD, audio-video, etc, library equipment, library staff, library users are the areas where security is necessary. Some new technological systems are accepted by libraries for controlling library security, most of which may be implemented for security purposes. Some technology used in libraries like RFID technology, CCTV cameras, Barcode technology which helps librarians to maintain and secure library property.

What is Library Security?

The precaution and safety of library assets. Each property of the Library includes printed materials like books, Journals, electronic materials like CD-ROM, DVD, etc, library equipment like Computers, printers, scanners, and dead stock like chairs, tables, and Library buildings, etc.

Areas to be observed under Library security:

As we know what is the role of the library in society. We think each object, material, and document is observed under security. In short, library documents like records, books; physical assets like tables, chairs, and furniture, electronics assets, library structure like stack room, counters, etc, most important like reading materials, computer software, etc.

Tools and techniques for Library Security:

When we think about the safety and precaution of library reading materials, there are some technologies helpful for security; one of the challenging task of the Librarians are that losing of books, so most libraries adapted the following technology for security.

1. RFID Technology:

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is a form of automatic identification and data capture technology. It has combination of radio frequency and microchip technology. RFID technology is also used in the library. For data collection that involves automatically identifies books through radio waves. Data is sent and received with a system consisting of RFID Tag, Antenna, reader and a transceiver.

RFID is the technology which is used in Libraries for book identification, traceable Stock-taking purpose, and self-checkout and theft detection. RFID technology helps to save the time of library staff and users. Library staff saves time for their users. Now, most libraries use this technology. This technology helps librarians to reduce their timing of library staff on book circulation, stocktaking, etc. RFID technology is a combination of radiofrequency and microchip technology. It stores and retrieves data from computer chips using radio frequency transmission. Components of RFID: RFID Tag, Antenna, Reader, Detection Door, server.

How RFID Works:

RFID Tag is a microchip, in this chip the information of the book is stored and this tag will be pasted inside the book cover. When any patron wants to issue a book, the patron comes to the circulation counter, and with the help of RFID application software library staff issue the book to that patron and the patron exit the library by detection door system. When any patrons exit from the detection door without a proper check-out process, library staff receives a signal or alarm. So, RFID technology is used in the library for easy circulation and easy stock verification.

2. 3M security system

It is one of the Electromagnetic Technology is the most used library security worldwide, protecting library books and other materials also. This Electromagnetic system is based on technology and does not harm magnetic media. The magnetic strip is difficult to find and remove. This magnetic strip is pasted inside the book, on the DVD. While issuing books it's deactivated by library staff and while returning it is again active by library staff. It also gives an alarm while any patron exits from the library without a proper checkout process.

Components of 3M Security System:

3M tattle tape (Security Magnetic Strip), 3M Staff Workstation (For Easily Check-in/Checkout), 3M Detection Systems (Detection Door)

How 3M Security System Works:

3M tattle tape/strip with an adhesive layer is attached inside the book. When any patron wants to issue a book, the patron comes to the circulation counter, and with the help of a scanner library staff issued the book to that patron, and the patron exit the library by detection door system. When any patrons exit from the detection door without a proper check-out process, library staff receives a signal or alarm. This technology is used in the library for easy circulation.

3. Barcode technology:

Barcode technology is also used for easily book circulation and easily stock verification purposes. This technology help to libraries staff for time-saving, finding book location. Barcode is an optical machine-readable, visual form that represents data of the book or any object. Barcode having widths and spacing of parallel lines which having data about particular book or object. Barcode labels are read by a barcode scanner. Barcode technology is useful for easy check-in and check-out. There are many types of barcodes like one dimensional, Matrix (two dimensional –QR code).

4. CCTV Camera:

A closed-circuit television camera is useful for Video surveillance. The main purpose of this camera to capture video, images. In the library or any place this technology helps to monitor the situation, identify visitors, monitor staff work areas, control theft, and ensure the security of the premises. CCTV camera is a CCD (Charge Coupled Device) sensor. This CCD converts lights into an electrical signal and then signal processing converts this electrical signal into a video signal that can be recorded or displayed on the screen.

5. Physical security system

When we talk about the safety of library, we also think about the security of the physical system of the Library like emergency exits, pipelines of building, fire extinguishers, anti earthquake building, fire alarm, regular paste control, regular cleaning of cupboard shelves, etc.

6. Electronic Resource Security

Security of Electronic Resource of the library includes Timely backup of Library data, updating software, installation of antivirus software for securing data. Regular cleaning of hardware etc.

Conclusion:

In society technology is helpful to every sector. In the library also above security technology is useful. CCTV is always helping to monitor the situation, RFID & 3M Security systems are useful for easy and time-saving technology. Physical securities are also important while designing library buildings. In the 21st century librarians change their role; they implement new technologies.

Reference:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333402553_Library_security_tools_and_techniques_an_overview (Mamta and Kumar, Vinit (2019) "Library security tools and techniques: an overview" In Singh, M.P. and Sonkar, S.K., Relevance of

- Ranganathan's philosophy in the 21st century, New Delhi: The Bookline, ISBN: 978-93-82524-82-3.) (Accessed on 24.05.2021)
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263464530_Technologies_for_Library_Security (Accessed on 24.05.2021)
 3. <https://www.slideshare.net/verzosaf/library-security-and-safety> (Accessed on 24.05.2021)
 4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio-frequency_identification (Accessed on 24.05.2021)
 5. <https://www.celect.in/Solutions/Tattle-Tape-Library-Security.aspx> (Accessed on 24.05.2021)
 6. <https://www.ijlis.org/articles/security-systems-in-libraries-an-overview.pdf> (Accessed on 24.05.2021)
 7. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcode> (Accessed on 24.05.2021).
 8. <http://eprints.rclis.org/15253/3/RFID.pdf> (Pandey, Prabhat and Mahajan, K.D., Application of RFID Technology in Libraries and Role of Librarian) (Accessed on 25.05.2021).
 9. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1069&context=libphilprac> (Use of RFID Technology in Libraries," Syed Md. Shahid. Library Philosophy and Practice, Vol. 8, no. 1 (Fall 2005) 1Library Philosophy and Practice Vol. 8, No. 1 (Fall 2005) (libr.unl.edu:2000/LPP/lppv8n1.htm) ISSN 1522-0222) (Accessed on 25.05.2021).
 10. <https://lowrysolutions.com/blog/how-rfid-and-rfid-readers-actually-work/> (Accessed on 25.05.2021).
 11. Deodhar, Vijay RFID Technology; Dnyangangotri, YCMOU, Vol. 9, (2008-09) page no. 15 to 26.

Perception of Employees' Towards Corporate Social Responsibility of Banks in Virudhunagar District – An Analysis

Mrs. M. Umamaheswari, (Reg.No: P5315)

Research Scholar in Commerce (PartTime),

Rajapalayam Rajus' College,

Rajapalayam.

E.Mail: m.umamaheswari0071990@rrc.ac.in

Dr.E.L.Ramar,

Head & Assistant Professor in Commerce,

Rajapalayam Rajus' College,

Rajapalayam.

E.Mail: elramar@rrc.ac.in

Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is becoming a part of strategy for many organizations specially banks as the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility is increasingly receiving attention in India and globally as well. It has been observed that many studies were carried out globally in respect of corporate social responsibility of banks whereas in case of Indian banking industry studies on CSR are few and far. The planning and implementation of CSR initiatives are generally done at top management level. However in the case of all banks the regional offices and regional branches are the ones responsible for disbursing the amount in most of the cases. Hence awareness of employees of the bank regarding the proposal and also about CSR in general is of great advantage to the endeavor.

Key words: Corporate social responsibility, Employee, Service quality, Local Community, Banks, Awareness, Branches, etc.,

Introduction:

Employees' responsiveness is the key element on which the effective delivery of CSR initiatives depends. The employees must be aware of the CSR initiatives of the banks, its challenges and the goals that are supposed to be attained from those initiatives. Then only the employees can meet the CSR requirements properly. There are many stakeholders of CSR initiatives viz. shareholders, local community, government, local authorities, employees, customers, etc. Employees are considered one of the key stakeholders since they are the one who delivers and ultimately runs the operations of an organization. An employee may perceive the social initiatives of the bank in terms of a safe workplace, protection of their rights, protection from discrimination and gender bias. CSR activities may have an impact on the employee's commitment towards the employer and attractiveness about the employer in the minds of prospective employees. It may help to foster a healthy environment within the organization thereby reducing the employee turnover.

Statement of the Problem:

Worldwide, the banking sectors have conceded through a paradigm shift, the banks are stepping into electronic provisioning of offerings within the self provider mode through the various digital channels. It is due to tough competition and mounting consumer expectancies which have forced all banks, irrespective of the sectors, to adopt the availability of banking services such as ATMs, Internet Banking, Tele Banking and Mobile Banking. Sometimes customers face many problems in e-banking services through unauthorized access within the

network, inaccurate processing, invalid transactions, data privacy, confidentiality and hidden amount.

Scope of The Study

The present study is an attempt to evaluate the perception of employees towards corporate social responsibility of banks in Virudhunagar District. Further the study also aims to comprehend the awareness and perception of employees regarding CSR activities and the policies of banks. The study will cover various banks in both public sector and private sector banks in Virudhunagar District.

Objectives of Study

This research has been undertaken with the following objectives

- To understand the profile of the employees in the study area.
- To analyze the factors inducing the priority issues of banks need attention in Virudhunagar District.

Research Methodology

The examination depends on both essential and optional information. The primary data have been collected from the employees of banks in Virudhunagar District with the help of pre-tested interview schedule and questionnaire respectively. The secondary data have been collected from the records of banks, published and unpublished books, journals, reports, and circulars and through bank web sites.

Testing of Hypothesis

This research has been undertaken with the one sample t-test.

H0: There is no significant difference in the factors inducing the priority issues of banks need attention

H1: There is a significant difference in the factors inducing the priority issues of banks need attention

Sampling Design

In Virudhunagar District, there are 191 branches of 28 both public sector and private sector banks. It is not feasible to collect the data from employees of all the 192 branches. Therefore it is decided to using sampling technique. Out of these 192 branches, 21 branches (11%) have been selected through proportionate random sampling method. Six employees from each branches amounting to 126 (21*6) customers have been selected through judgment sampling method.

Socio-Economic Profile and Analysis: (Bank Employees)

Frequency and Mean Score Distribution of Respondent Demographic Profile

Variables	No. of Respondents	Percentage to total
Gender: Male	81	64.3
Female	45	35.7
Age: 18-25	25	19.8
26-35	81	64.3
35-45	14	11.1
Above 46	6	4.8
Education: Bachelor degree	69	54.8

Master degree	38	30.2
Professional degree	10	7.9
Any other	9	7.1
Monthly Income: Less than Rs.50,000	4	3.2
Rs.50,001–1,00,000	7	5.6
Rs.1,00,001–1,50,000	24	19.0
Rs.1,50,001–2,00,000	12	9.5
Rs.2,00,001–2,50,000	32	25.4
Rs.2,50,001–3,00,000	10	7.9
Above Rs.3,00,000	37	29.4

Source: Primary Data

The table shows that out of 126 employees the majority of 81 (64.3%) are male and the remaining 45 (35.7%) are female. Age that 25 (19.8%) of employees were 18-25, then 81 (64.3%) of employees were 26-35, then 14 (11.1%) of employees were 35-45, and finally, 6 (4.8%) of respondents were Above 46. The table reveals that exactly 69 (54.8%) of respondents are of Bachelor degree, 38 (30.2%) of them are Master degree, 10 (7.9%) of them are having professional degree, 9 (7.1%) of them are having other educational qualification. Hence the majority of the respondents qualified in Bachelor degree. In addition, the table signifies that 4 (3.2%) are earning less than Rs.50,000 per month, 7 (5.6%) of them earn Rs.50,001 to 1,00,000, 24 (19.0%) of them earn between 1,00,001 to 1,50,000 per month, 12 (9.5%) of them earn between 1,50,001 to 2,00,000 per month, 32 (25.4%) of them earn between 2,00,001 to 2,50,000 per month, 10 (7.9%) of them earn between 2,50,001 to 3,00,000 per month, and finally, 37 (29.4%) of them earn above Rs.3,00,000 per month. An analysis of the income of the respondents has revealed that a majority of the respondents are having monthly income of above Rs.3, 00, 000 per month.

The Factors Inducing The Priority Issues Of Banks Need Attention

S.No	Factors of Priority Issues	Test Value=3						
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	t- Value	Degrees of freedom	Level of significant
1.	Upliftment of Community	126	3.44	1.092	0.437	4.488	125	0.000
2.	Promotion of Education	126	3.51	1.026	0.508	5.559	125	0.000
3.	Environmental Conservation	126	3.33	0.954	0.325	3.830	125	0.000
4.	Compacting Diseases	126	3.21	0.924	0.206	2.508	125	0.013
5.	Child welfare/Women Empowerment	126	3.52	0.944	0.516	6.132	125	0.000
6.	Human Rights	126	3.52	1.056	0.524	5.567	125	0.000
7.	Employment of Differently abled	126	3.61	1.193	0.611	5.749	125	0.000
8.	Enhancement of Vocational Skills of Youth in rural areas	126	3.46	1.093	0.460	4.728	125	0.000

Source: Primary Data

The p value of variables namely upliftment of community (3.44), Promotion of education (3.51), Environment conservation (3.33), Compacting diseases (3.21), Child welfare/Women empowerment and Human rights (3.52), Employment of differently abled (3.61), and Enhancement of vocational skills of youth in rural areas (3.46). Hence, null hypothesis is rejected. It is conclude that there is a significance difference in the factors inducing priority issues of banks need attention.

Limitations of The Study:

1. This study does not cover the employees' perception towards CSR of small and tiny banks, Urban and rural co-operative banks in Virudhunagar District.
2. This study restricts the selected scheduled banks and situated in Virudhunagar District only. It does not include the complete scheduled commercial and scheduled co-operative banks operating in India.
3. Most of the primary data collected from the CSR Employees of the selected banks does not include other officers, managers and CSR committee members.
4. Perception of the CSR Employees of selected banks may not be well informed about the CSR involvement of their banks.
5. A few of the selected banks have not disclosed the secondary data information to the researcher.
6. This study does not cover all the employees' perception towards CSR banks only.

Reference

- **Achua, J.K (2008)**, "Corporate Social Responsibility in Nigerian Banking System", Society and Business Review, 3(1), 57-71.
- **Adeboye, R.O., & Olawale, S.R (2012)**, "Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Ethics: Effective Tools for Business Performance in Nigerian Banks", Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, 4(5), 274-279.
- **Akanbi, P.A., & Ofoegbu, O.E (2012)**, "Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Banking Performance in Nigeria", Journal of US-China Public Administration 9 (4),374-83.
- **Arun Kumar Kaushik (2012)**, "E-Banking System in SBI", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vol.2, ISSN 2231 -5780.
- **Di Bella, V., & Al-Fayoumi, N., (2016)**, "Perception of Stakeholders on Corporate Social Responsibility of Islamic Banks in Jordan", EuroMed Journal of Business, 11 (1), 30-56.
- **Gupta, R., & Agrawal, G. (2015)**, "Corporate Social Responsibility: A Check on Indian Banks for Responsible Investment", In AIMS International Conference of Management (pp. 127-132), Kozhikode.

Websites

1. https://www.allahabadbank.in/english/Investor_Relation.aspx
2. <https://www.bankofbaroda.com/annual-report.htm>
3. http://www.bankofindia.co.in/english/annual_report.aspx
4. www.bankofmaharashtra.in/Annual-Reports.asp

Users Perspective on Mobile Library Services at Academic Libraries

Mrs. Pritam Vikas Maral

Research Scholar – SRTMUN and
(Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, pune)

Dr. S. B. Telke

Librarian (ACS College, Shankarnagar, Nanded.)
and Ph.D Guide- SRTMUN

Abstract:

The day by day the mobile technology is increasing. the mobile phones and the mobile technology having a huge impact on the young generation. as we know this technology is growing day by day and reaching towards everyone's hands. It means it's a time for librarians to become a mobile friendly and start using innovative technology in their library profession to avoid footfalls in library.

Keywords: mobile technology, Academic Libraries, Engineering College Libraries, Mobile Library Services, QR Code

Background of the research :

The purpose of this study to know the user's perspective towards the mobile library services at engineering colleges. The day by day the mobile technology is increasing. the mobile phones and the mobile technology having a huge impact on the young generation. as we know this young generation is mobile technology addicted and try to meet there every demand of information with the use of this technology.

as we know our users are techno-savy and using this mobile technology in there every activity of life. With the keeping in mind libraries also needs to explore some a new technology service, which cater the mobile devices. due to their growing importance in everyone's life and therefore to know the user's perception survey has been taken to the hand. as we know this technology is growing day by day and reaching towards everyone's hands. It means it's a time for librarians to become a mobile friendly and start using innovative technology in their library profession to avoid footfalls in library.

Introduction:

As we are in the Digital age our libraries are also changing from traditional library-hybrid library-digital library and now it's the time of virtual library. The day-by-day Technology has been changed. Which also affect the needs and information seeking behaviour of the library users. we have to take into consideration this situation and try to change our information providing methodologies according to seeking behaviour of the users.

as we know our users are multitasking want a quick information on their problems. they didn't have much time to go at library and find information from books. if they get their required information on their mobile devices at their finger then and then only the young generation is going to use library services and hence today's librarian needs to design their library services with keeping in mind young generation searching strategy.

our many traditional library services we can transfer /mould in such a way, through which definitely we can serve our young generation users. our each and every traditional library service we can transfer in digital library service as well as in mobile library service. Our today's librarian facing problem of Limited library staff and budget so in this case, technology definitely help us to reach our every user with our limited staff and budget.

research problem :

The need for more mobile library facilities prompted the research question for this initiative. To do so, it was determined that it was necessary to learn about the different types of mobile devices that students had at the time. researcher wanted to see if they were using them and whether they were interested in using their smart devices for library resources. The results of this feedback will help the librarian of the engineering colleges to make decisions on probable areas of libraries where mobile library services may adopt.

Objective:

the aim of this research is to investigate whether there is a demand for mobile library services at engineering colleges. and what type of mobile library services should be considered to Cater our user.

- To know which type of mobile devices owned by the engineering students
- To know students of engineering colleges, use their mobile devices for which purpose
- To understand student's opinion about use of their mobile devices for library services
- To investigate the potential areas in which mobile library services should be given

Scope of the research:

The study was conducted on the UG students of the Engineering Colleges. overall, 73 students were participated in this study and give their opinion about the use of mobile devices for gaining the library services. the finding of this study was used to introduce the variety of library services in mobile friendly environment.

Research methodology :

researcher was using a survey method for this research. the purpose of this study is to investigate/know whether there is a demand for mobile library services among the engineering college students of Pune. a short survey was taken to solve the research problem. the questionnaire was used for the data collection, with the help of Google forms. the data were analysed with the help of Microsoft Excel. different question formats were used for this study.

Literature Review:

Users are more likely to conduct fast, context-based searches and are not bound to a specific location (Walsh, 2012, p. 24). QR codes are used in the library at the University of Huddersfield to connect services and information relating to their location (Walsh, 2010a). According to L. Thomas (2012), mobile technologies empower students by allowing them to be self-sufficient and providing easy access to librarians. Patrons would be less likely to visit the physical reference desk if mobile systems are well-designed, and this will fuel demand for "patron self-service technology and sensitive contact." (p. 27, 2012)

Mobile Technology:

Mobile devices are precisely as its name implies: handheld technology. It refers to any gadget that you can take around with you and use to perform a wide range of "tasks." It is technology that allows certain activities to be completed using a mobile phone, a PDA, a car, a laptop, and other devices. Mobile IT devices contain -Laptop, netbook computers, Wireless debit/credit card payment terminals, Global positioning system (GPS) devices, personal digital assistants, Mobile Phones and "Smart Phones" Ms. (Dhara Sharma, Dipti Ranjan Sahoo, 2014). Mobile technology brings computing and the Internet to the wireless medium, allowing for increased connectivity, coordination, and knowledge sharing versatility. Encrypted connectivity to a private network is provided by virtual private networks. In the other hand, this technology offers one-of-a-kind learning experiences as well as portability and versatility. Mobile technologies could be used in service advancements, m-learning, mobile user teaching, web tutorials, reference systems, and catalogue searches by academic, general, and special libraries. (Sudhir Ramdas Nagarkar)

Mobile Library Services-

Libraries may provide a variety of mobile services to interested patrons, including: SMS - Libraries can offer "text-a-librarian" service to its patrons. Which is ideal for simple questions that can be answered with a brief response.

Instant messaging - Instant messaging, also known as talk, allows libraries and their patrons to communicate in real time over the internet. Instant messaging as a service can be implemented using a variety of technology solutions.

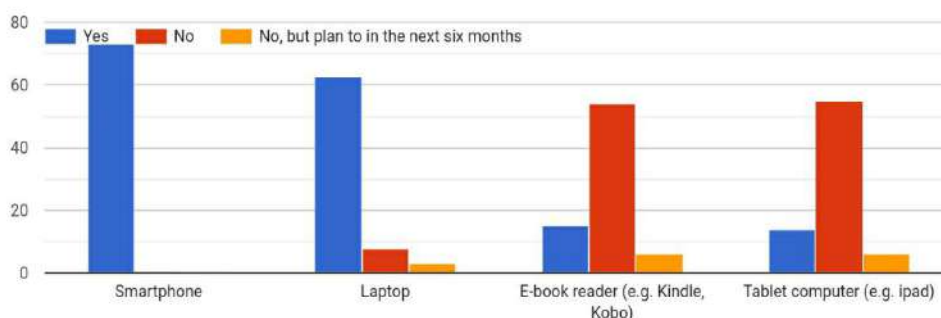
Mobile Web Sites - many businesses, Institution and organisations create mobile versions of their websites that are more suited for browsing on mobile devices in addition to or instead of mobile apps. e.g., Encyclopedia Britannica Mobile, MedlinePlus Mobile, World Cat Mobile etc. mobile Apps -mobile Apps are built for a single application, unlike mobile websites, which are programmed to run through many platforms. Since they're just for one audience, the focus should be on making the content as appealing as possible. They often need more experience to build than mobile websites, and therefore have the ability to be more costly.

QR code- QR stands for Quick response. it is a form of two-dimensional (2-D) matrix barcode that can be scanned using smart and web-enabled cell phones with cameras. QR code allows to browse website URL, email address, catalogue information, phone numbers, and so on. (Shettar, 2013). To put it another way, a QR code can store data in either horizontal or vertical direction which includes numbers, messages, hyperlinks, contact information, e-mail addresses, phone numbers, maps, and so on. (Saleeq Ahmad Dar and Margam Madhusudhan, 2016)

Data analysis:

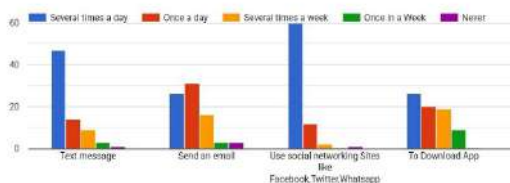
Researcher create questioner nearabout 19 Questions. Researcher got total 73 responses for this survey. Collected data were analysed with the help of Microsoft Excel. When researcher ask about which type of mobile devices respondent have, researcher found that 100% of the respondent use the smartphone where as 86% respondent used laptop and 20% use eBooks and 19% use tablet computer. 63% of the respondent having Limited internet plan and only 35% respondent having unlimited internet plan.

1. Do you own the following devices?

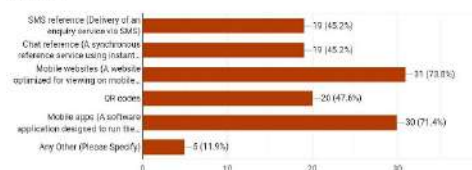


The next question is asking about the use of smartphone for doing various activities. In this response, the researcher found that 65% of the respondents use their smartphone for sending text messages several times a day, then 19% of students use their smartphone to send text messages once a day, 12% several times a week and 4% once in a week. Likewise, the researcher asked other activities also to the respondent and got the information that 36% of students use their smartphone for sending emails several times a day, 82% of students use their smartphone for navigating Social Networking Sites like Facebook and Twitter and 36% use their smartphone for downloading apps, 43% use their smartphone for downloading coursework material and 44% use their smartphone for downloading eBooks and online journals. Respondent of this survey mentions here that their use of laptop in the daily activities to download a course work material several times a day. 33% of the students use laptop to download Course work material. Whereas 36% of students use laptop to send emails. 10% of the students use tablet computer for sending text messages and downloading videos and apps. There are 11% of the students who use tablet for sending e-mails and using social networking sites.

3. How often do you use your smartphone to do the following? Please tick all that apply.



7. If Yes, from the following which mobile library Services do you know?
42 responses

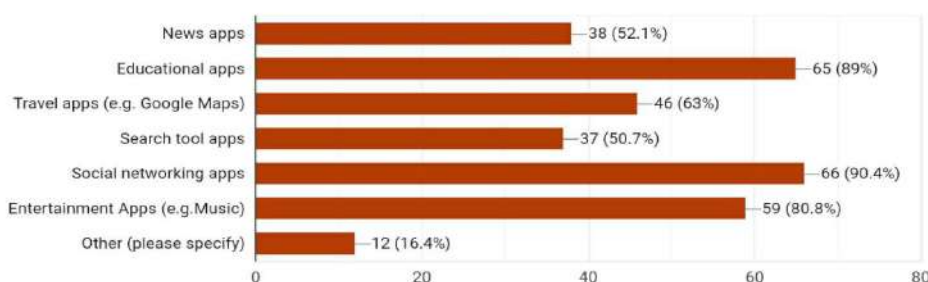


When the researcher asks about familiarisation of mobile library concept, in this response, the researcher found that 53% of the students know the concept of mobile library. In this regard, the researcher got 42 responses out of 73 students, out of which 73% of the students know the mobile website, 71% of the students know the concept of mobile app and 43% of the students know the concept of QR code Technology.

The responses for the question- what type of mobile apps students were used? The researcher found 90.4% of students use social networking apps, 89% of the students use educational apps and 80% of the students choose entertainment Mobile apps.

8..what type of mobile apps do you use?

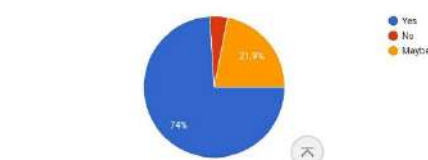
73 responses



The question about whether there is college library is providing mobile library services or not? in this regard researcher found 56% students does not know about whether their college library is providing mobile library services or not, 28% student's college library is not providing mobile library services and 15% student's college library is providing mobile library services. to continue the above question of mobile library services, researcher ask the respondent if your library plan to provide mobile friendly website how likely would you do the variety of activities with the help of them? in this regard surprisingly students say that 64% of the students happy if they get the information through mobile library services on their phone about the new arrivals, 59% of this are happy if they get the information about library catalogue, 55% of the students happy if they get information about reservation of book and online journals whereas, 42% of the students interested in to check the library loans and 48% interested in getting library information. When Researcher ask to the respondent about the various mobile based library services and respondent respond that 51% of the students interested to get Ask the librarian service via text and chats, 66% of the students are like to get the overdue information and 59% of the students wanted to reserve the book and updates from library. moving further the aim of the research is to get the information about willingness of respondent in downloading eBooks through mobile app or mobile devices. in this regard respondent express their views. 74% users are ready to download the eBooks through their own mobile devices and very surprisingly 21% students unable to decide about downloading eBooks option.

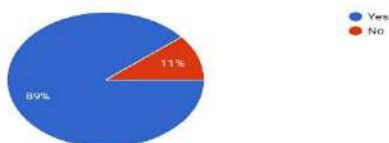
12.would you like to view or downloaded one of the your library books on your mobile device?

73 responses



74% of the people get connected to college Wi-Fi network with their mobile device and reasons are, to access IP address, to search the queries that arises for while doing Course work, to get extra knowledge for download purpose, for educational purpose, when their personal internet plan is fully utilised and sometimes for entertainment. Researcher found 93.2% of the respondent know the concept of QR code whereas 89% students wanted to see this QR Code at library services.

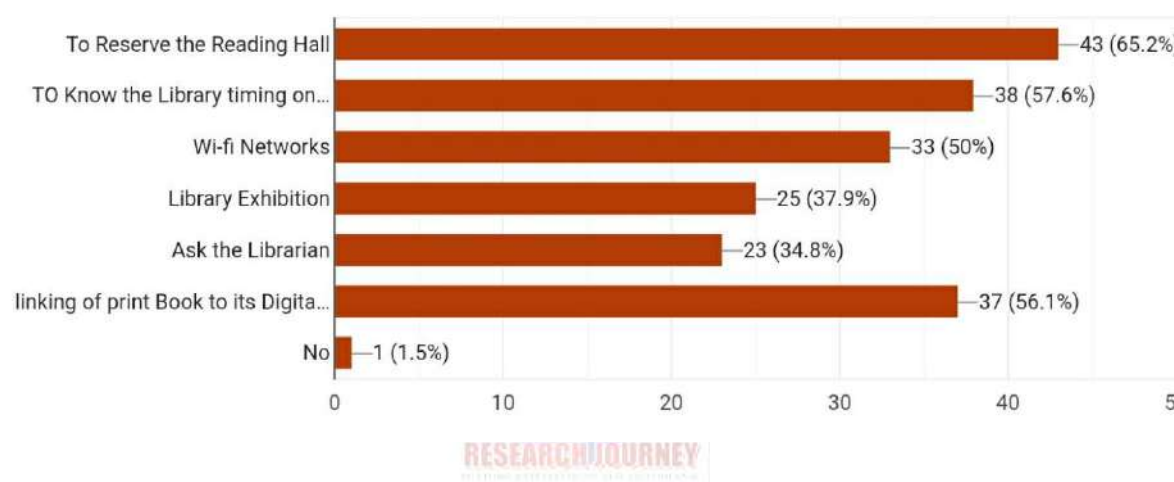
17. If yes, would you like to see this QR code at your Library ?
73 responses



When the researcher asks about the user's willingness to use the QR-code at libraries and get the information, 65% of the respondent want to reserve their seat in reading hall with the help of QR code, 57% wanted to know the library timing with the help of QR code and 56% wanted linking of print collection to its e- version.

18. for which library services you might like to use QR codes at library?

66 responses



Conclusion:

Mobile library services are very helpful in the today's techno-savvy age. the users of Engineering College libraries are very techno savvy, they owned their personal mobile devices with them and also the carry their mobile devices with them every day. 100% of the library users of the engineering colleges having their own Smartphone and the use of laptop is also very positive in numbers. engineering colleges students Express their willingness about using the mobile library services. They also know the QR code Technology. they use that technology in their daily life and also ready to use this technology in their library services. they are feeling happy if their library is providing such type of library services. overall, the student's willingness and responses are very positive towards the mobile library services. they also suggest some recommendations about the library regarding the user orientation programme about how to use mobile library and also looking forward if they get the books and journals in e version rather than print format.

References:

- 1) Connor, E. O. (2014). An investigation in to demand for mobile library services at Shipley College.
- 2) Dar, S. A., & Madhusudhan, M. (2016). Quick Response Codes in University Libraries: User Expectations for Fast Retrieval of Information at the University of Delhi. *Journal of*

Knowledge & Communication Management, 6(2), 114. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2277-7946.2016.00010.3>

- 3) Dhara Sharma, M., Dipti, M., & Sahoo, R. (2014). *Application of Mobile Technology in Library Services: An Overview*. *International Journal of Information Technology and Library Science* (Vol. 3, pp. 17–24). Retrieved from <http://www.ripublication.com>
- 4) Nagarkar, Sudhir Ramdas. Use of Mobile Technology in Library services. *Indian Streams Research Journal*. 2011 (Dec); 3(11): 1-4 ISSN No : 2230- 7850
- 5) Shettar I, 2013. QR codes in libraries: New delivery tool for library marketing and information dissemination. *Journal of Library Management*, Vol. 2, No. 3–4, pp. 61–69.
- 6) Thomas, L. C. (2012). Mobile libraries 2012. *Library Journal*, 137(2), 26–28.
- 7) Walsh, A. (2010b). Supplementing inductions with text messages, an SMS 'tips and tricks' service. *ALISS Quarterly*, 5(3), 23–25.
- 8) Walsh, A. (2012). *Using Mobile Technology to Deliver Library Services: A Handbook*. London: Facet Publishing.



भगवान बुद्ध**Mukta Bhandari** (Bangalore)

Phd Research Scholar In Hindi

(Reg No: 26720061)

Cell No:+919343574100

Muktabhandari65@Gmail.Com

Shri Jagadishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University

(Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan)

Phd Guide:- Professor **B.L.Sethi** (Phd, D'lit.)

Regn No: J.J.T/2k9/S.S.H/0464 Cell No: 94147-43340

E-Mail: Sethi1951.Jaipur@Gmail.Com

भारत एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है। यहां के प्राचीनतम धर्मों में एक बौद्ध धर्म भी है। बौद्ध धर्म भारत की श्रमण परंपरा से निकला ज्ञान धर्म और दर्शन है। हिंदू धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म दोनों ही भारत भूमि से उपजे हैं। हिंदू धर्म के वैष्णव संप्रदाय में गौतम बुद्ध को दसवां अवतार माना गया है हालांकि बौद्ध धर्म इसे स्वीकार नहीं करता। इसकी उत्पत्ति का कारण हिंदू धर्म और समाज की शोषक, जटिल तथा अप्रिय होती जा रही धार्मिक कर्मकांडों एवं जाति भेदभाव की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में हुई थी। इसलिए हिंदू रीति-रिवाजों से त्रस्त शूद्र और गरीब व्यक्ति इन के अनुयायी बनें। अन्य धर्मों के लोगों ने भी बौद्ध धर्म की सरलता को देखकर उत्साह से उसे स्वीकार किया है।

महात्मा बुद्ध का जीवन चरित्र:-

महात्मा बुद्ध का जन्म लगभग 563 ईशा पूर्व में कपिलवस्तु के समीप लुंबिनी वन में हुआ था। उनके बचपन का नाम सिद्धार्थ तथा गौतम था। उनके पिता का नाम शुद्धोधन था जो कपिलवस्तु के शाक्य गण के प्रधान थे। इनकी माता का नाम मायादेवी था। जन्म के सातवें दिन इनकी माता का देहांत हो गया था और इनकी मौसी महा प्रजापति गौतमी ने इनका लालन पालन किया था।

16 वर्ष की अवस्था में राजकुमार सिद्धार्थ ने क्षत्रिय कुल के अनुरूप शस्त्र शास्त्र की शिक्षा में निपुणता की परीक्षा देकर यशोधरा नामक पत्नी का स्वयंवर में वरण किया। कुछ वर्षों तक राज पाट कर सुख का भोग किया। उनके राहुल नाम का पुत्र रत्न भी हुआ। पर उनका मन इन सब भोग विलास में नहीं रमा।

जन्म से ही गौतम शांत स्वभाव और विरक्त भाव से रहा करते थे। उन्हें राजकीय सुख रोग लगता था। एक बार वे सोने के रथ पर सवार होकर नगर में घूमने निकले। तब उनकी दृष्टि क्रम से एक वृद्ध, एक रोगी और मृतक शव पर पड़ी-जिसे देख उन्होंने विचार किया कि "हम जीते हैं मरने के लिए, जवान हैं बूढ़ा होने के लिए, स्वस्थ हैं रोगी होने के लिए।" कृत्रिम संसार का वास्तविक रूप यही है। संसार का बाह्य क्षणिक सुख तो दुख की नींव पर टिका है। अतः उन्होंने गृह त्याग करने का निश्चय किया।

महाभिनिष्क्रमणः

29 वर्ष की अवस्था में वे गृह त्याग कर सत्य की खोज में, जन्म मरण का निदान ढूंढने को निकल पड़े। इस गृह त्याग का नाम महाभिनिष्क्रमण है। सब त्याग कर वे शाक्यमुनि बन गए। 'आलार कलाम' तथा 'उद्दक राम पुत्र' जैसे प्रसिद्ध गुरुओं से ध्यान योग की दीक्षा ली। अपने धर्म गुरुओं से धर्म और दर्शन का अध्ययन करने पर भी उन्हें संतोषजनक समाधान नहीं मिला तब उन्होंने कठिन तपस्या का मार्ग अपनाया जिससे उनका शरीर

अत्यंत जर्जर हो गया-उन्हें कायाक्लेश की निस्सारता भान हुआ।कालांतर इस मार्ग को भी छोड़ कर उन्होंने जीवन के दो अंतो-(१)विलासिता का जीवन और (२)कठिन तपस्या का जीवन को छोड़ दिया तथा मध्यम मार्ग को अपनाया जिसकी पद्धति पहले की अपेक्षा सरल थी। इस पर उनका अपने साथियों से मतभेद हो गया और उनके 5 साथी उनका साथ छोड़ कर सारनाथ चले गए।

6 वर्षों की साधना के पश्चात 35 वर्ष की आयु में वैशाख पूर्णिमा की रात को एक पीपल के वृक्ष के नीचे उन्हें 'ज्ञान' प्राप्त हुआ।उनको दुख तथा उसके कारणों का ज्ञान हो गया - तभी से वह 'बुद्ध' नाम से विख्यात हुए।

गौतम बुद्ध का उपदेश और शिक्षा:-

ज्ञान प्राप्ति के पश्चात गौतम बुद्ध ने अपने मत के प्रचार का निश्चय किया।उरुवेला से वे सर्वप्रथम सारनाथ आए- यहां उन्होंने अपने पांच ब्राह्मण सन्यासियों को पहला उपदेश आषाढ पूर्णिमा के दिन दिया। यह प्रथम उपदेश "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तन सूत्र (धम्मचक्कापवत्तन)" के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। यह उपदेश दुख, दुख के कारणों तथा उनके समाधान से संबंधित था इसे "चार आर्य सत्य "(चत्तारिआरिय सच्चानि) कहा जाता है। यह चार सत्य इस प्रकार हैं (१) दुख (२) दुख समुदय (३)दुख निरोध(४) दुख निरोध गामिनी प्रतिपदा। गौतम बुद्ध के मत में अष्टांगिक मार्ग ही वह मध्यम मार्ग है जिससे दुख का निदान होता है। अष्टांगिक मार्ग क्योंकि ज्ञान, संकल्प, वचन ,कर्मांत, आजीव ,व्यायाम ,स्मृति और समाधि के संदर्भ में सम्यक्ता से साक्षात्कार कराता है अतः मध्यम मार्ग है। यह मार्ग ज्ञान देने वाला है, शांति देने वाला है, निर्वाण देने वाला है- अतः कल्याणकारी है और जो कल्याणकारी है वही श्रेयस्कर है।

बौद्ध धर्म की प्रभावना:-

बुद्ध के उपदेशों से पंच वर्गीय भिक्षुओं ने अर्हत लाभ लिया-और इसके 60 अर्हत बने इस प्रकार बुद्ध के विचारों का प्रचार होने लगा। कौशल, मगध एवं पड़ोसी गण राज्यों के राजाओं ने भी दीक्षा ली। शिष्यों की संख्या बढ़ने लगी। बौद्ध भिक्षुओं के लिए विहारों का निर्माण होने लगा- अनेक राजा और आम नागरिक बुद्ध के अनुयायी बन गए जो बौद्ध कहलाए। बौद्ध धर्म को अशोक, कनिष्क तथा हर्ष जैसे राजाओं का आश्रय प्राप्त हुआ। इन राजाओं ने बौद्ध धर्म को श्रीलंका बर्मा, सुमात्रा, जावा ,चीन ,जापान ,तिब्बत आदि देशों में फैलाया। बुद्ध की भाषा सरल सीधी और मीठी थी। अतः पूरे भारत में "बुद्धं शरणं गच्छामि""संघं शरणं गच्छामि"" धम्मं शरणं गच्छामि" का नारा गूंजने लगा। ऊंच और नीच वर्ग के सभी व्यक्तियों तथा स्त्री पुरुषों ने भेदभाव रहित होकर इस धर्म की शरण ली। 40 वर्षों के प्रचार प्रसार के बाद अंत में कुशीनगर में पावापुरी नामक स्थान में वैशाख पूर्णिमा को 80 वर्ष की आयु में ई पू 483 में उनका निर्वाण हो गया। उनका अंतिम उपदेश यही था कि -"भिक्षु" मैं तुम्हें कहता हूं कि सभी संस्कार नाशवान है प्रमाद रहित अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को पूरा करो।"

बौद्ध धर्म का साहित्य:-

हिंदू धर्म में वेदों का जो स्थान है बौद्ध धर्म में वही स्थान " पिटको" का है। भगवान बुद्ध ने अपने हाथ से कुछ नहीं लिखा। उनके उपदेश उनके शिष्य कंठस्थ करते थे फिर लिखकर पेटियों में रखते थे इसीसे इसका नाम"पिटक" पड़ा। "त्रिपिटक" बौद्ध धर्म का मूल प्रामाणिक ग्रंथ है। जिसे सभी बौद्ध संप्रदाय (महायान, थेरवाद, वज्रयान ,मूल सर्वास्तिवाद) आदि मानते हैं। यह ग्रंथ पाली भाषा में लिखा गया है और विभिन्न भाषाओं में

अनुवादित है। 'त्रिपिटक' शब्द दो शब्दों 'त्रि' और 'पिटक' के संयोजन से बना है। 'त्रि' का अर्थ तीन तथा 'पिटक' का अर्थ पिटारी होता है। वास्तव में त्रिपिटक बुद्ध की शिक्षाओं की तीन पिटारियां हैं।

(1)-सुत्तपिटक:-

इसमें धर्म संबंधी बातें हैं। इसमें बौद्ध धर्म के सभी मुख्य सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करके समझाए गए हैं। सुत्तपिटक 5 निकायों में बंटा है:- (१) दीघ निकाय (२) मज्झिम निकाय (३) संयुत्त निकाय (४) अंगुत्तर निकाय (५) खुद्दक निकाय। खुद्दक निकाय सबसे छोटा है - इसके 15 अंग हैं इसी का एक अंग है "धम्मपद"। बौद्ध धर्म को समझने के लिए अकेला धम्मपद ही काफी है इसी का एक और अंग है - सुत्त निपात्त।

(2)अभिधम्म पिटक:-

इसमें दार्शनिक विचारों का संकलन है। बुद्ध के मनोविज्ञान संबंधी विचार भी इसी में संग्रहित हैं। इसमें धर्म और उसके क्रियाकलापों की व्याख्या पंडितताऊ ढंग से की गई है। वेदों में जिस तरह ब्राह्मण ग्रंथ है उसी तरह पिटको में अभिधम्म पिटक है।

(3) विनय पिटक:-

इसमें नीति संबंधी बातों की व्याख्या हुई है। इसमें भिक्षुओं की जीवन चर्या का भी संकेत किया गया है। त्रिपिटक की रचना ईसा से तीसरी शताब्दी पूर्व मानी गई है।

त्रिपिटक के अतिरिक्त 'मिलिंद पन्हो' भी बौद्ध धर्म की प्राचीन पुस्तकों में से एक प्रमाणिक पुस्तक है। जिसमें बौद्ध शिक्षक नागसेन तथा यूनानी राजा मिलिंद के संवादों का वर्णन है।

बौद्ध धर्म का स्वरूप और शिक्षा:-

बौद्ध धर्म कर्म प्रधान धर्म है। यही कर्म मनुष्य के सुख-दुख के जनक हैं जो महत्व अन्य आस्तिक धर्मों में ईश्वर का है वही महत्व बौद्ध धर्म में कर्म का है। बौद्ध धर्म के अनुसार मानव का वर्तमान जीवन उसके अतीत जीवन के कर्मों का फल है तथा उसका भविष्य जीवन वर्तमान जीवन के कर्मों का फल होगा।

बौद्ध धर्म तीन मूल शिक्षाओं पर आधारित है जो इस प्रकार है (१) प्रत्येक वस्तु अनित्य है (२) आत्मा की सत्ता नहीं है (३) निर्वाण एकमात्र लक्ष्य है।

गौतम बुद्ध ने उन्हीं विषयों पर उपदेश दिया जो मनुष्य के परम कल्याण के लिए आवश्यक थी।

गौतम बुद्ध ने ईश्वर को सृष्टि कर्ता के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि ऐसा करने पर उन्हें ईश्वर को दुख की सृष्टि करने वाला भी मानना पड़ता। बौद्ध धर्म परम तत्व के अस्तित्व की ओर परोक्ष रूप से संकेत करता है इसलिए उसे अनीश्वरवादी नहीं कहा जा सकता।

गौतम बुद्ध आत्मा में विश्वास नहीं रखते थे इसी कारण उनका मत अनात्मवाद कहलाता है। बुद्ध के अनुसार प्राणी का शरीर पृथ्वी जल अग्नि वायु नामक चार महा भूतों का परिणाम है और अलग होना ही मृत्यु है इसको ही उन्होंने विज्ञान कहा है उनके अनुसार विज्ञान स्कंध से ही जन्म मरण होता है जिसमें आत्मा को कुछ भी करने का नहीं है आत्मा तो एक बेहदगी है।

जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक का जीवन ही सत्य है और मृत्यु इस जीवन रूपी सत्य का अंत है न जीवन के पहले कुछ था और न मृत्यु के बाद ही कुछ होगा जो कुछ होगा वह परिवर्तन होगा- वह पुनर्जन्म नहीं होगा। उनके अनुसार वर्तमान जीवन ही सत्य है। वही अपने सुख दुख का कर्ता है, वही धर्ता है, उससे दूर कुछ नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि "अपने दीपक स्वयं बनो जो कुछ आपको मिलेगा जो कुछ आप खाएंगे उस सबकी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, इसमें ईश्वर का कोई हाथ नहीं है क्योंकि वह है ही नहीं।"

गौतम बुद्ध ने ऐसे तथ्यों की खोज की- जिसमें न परमात्मा है, न ही देवी है, न देवता, न ही स्वर्ग और नरक, न ही पुनर्जन्म का कर्म फल है और न ही वर्ण जाति की व्यवस्था। उन्होंने ऐसे सिद्धांतों को प्रतिपादित किया- जो मनुष्य के हैं मनुष्य द्वारा हैं मनुष्य के लिए हैं और जो देश और काल के अनुसार परिवर्तनीय हैं।

बौद्ध धर्म के धार्मिक संप्रदाय:-इसके मूलतः दो संप्रदाय हैं (१)हीनयान (२) महायान

१-हीनयान बौद्ध धर्म का प्राचीनतम रूप है।

इसमें बुद्ध की शिक्षाएं लिखित हैं। यह धर्म लंका, श्याम, वर्मा आदि देशों में प्रचलित है। इसमें सभी वस्तुओं को क्षण भंगुर माना गया है। ईश्वर की सत्ता को नहीं मानते। ईश्वर का स्थान कम्म और धम्म को दिया गया है। प्रत्येक अनुयायी को बुद्ध, संघ और धम्म की शरण का व्रत लेना परम आवश्यक है। जीवन का उद्देश्य निर्वाण प्राप्त करना है प्रत्येक मनुष्य को स्वालंबन से ही निर्वाण प्राप्त करने पर बल दिया गया है।

२-महायान-

हीनयान की संकीर्णता तथा अव्यवहारिकता से ही महायान का जन्म हुआ है। उनका अनीश्वरवादी, स्वालंबन से निर्वाण की प्राप्ति ने लोगों को उसे अप्राप्य बना दिया था-अतः उसके विपरीत एक नए संप्रदाय का जन्म हुआ जिसका नाम महायान रखा गया इसमें अपनी मुक्ति की अपेक्षा संसार के समस्त जीवों की मुक्ति पर जोर दिया गया। महायान धर्म कोरिया, जापान, चीन आदि देशों में प्रचलित है। महायानियों का यह आदर्श "बोधिसत्व" कहलाता है। महायान को बड़ा यान तथा प्रशस्तयान भी कहा जाता है। हीनयान को छोटा यान कहा जाता है।

सारांशतः-

महात्मा बुद्ध के उपदेश सीधे-सादे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि संसार दुखों से भरा हुआ है दुख का कारण इच्छा या तृष्णा है। इच्छाओं का त्याग कर देने से मनुष्य दुखों से छूट जाता है। उन्होंने बताया कि सम्यक दृष्टि, सम्यक भाव, सम्यक भाषण, सम्यक व्यवहार, सम्यक निर्वाह, सत्य पालन, सत्य विचार और सत्य ध्यान से मनुष्य की तृष्णा मिट जाती है और वह सुखी रहता है भगवान बुद्ध के उपदेश आज के समय में भी बहुत प्रासंगिक हैं और अनुकरणीय हैं जो प्रत्येक मनुष्य को अपने जीवन में लाने से आनंद और सुख के प्रदाता हैं-आज भी उनके उपदेश सम्यक जीवन जीने की कला सिखाते हैं और व्यवहारिक ज्ञान से ओतप्रोत हैं।

-----*****-----

मीरा कांत का नाट्य साहित्य

कु. स्वाती सुरेश खळेकर

शोधछात्र (पीएच.डी.)

हिंदी विभाग, सावित्रीबाई फुले

पुणे विश्वविद्यालय, पुणे-४११००७

मो.नं.-८९९९८१४७७०, ८००७०७९४२५

ईमेल-khalekar.s2@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना :-

साहित्यकार अपनी सूक्ष्म दृष्टि से समाज अनेक पहलुओं को अपने साहित्य के द्वारा प्रस्तुत करता है। हिंदी नाट्य साहित्य लेखन में महिला नाटककार “मीरा कांत” जी ने मानवी जीवन के यथार्थ को अपने साहित्य का विषय बनाकर उसी से वास्तविक जीवन से जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है। नाम भी उल्लेखनिय है। २१ वीं सदी के हिंदी नाट्य साहित्य में “मीराकांत” जी का भी योगदान रहा है। हिंदी महिला नाटककार “मीराकांत” जी के नाट्य साहित्य का संक्षिप्त परिचय निम्नलिखित रूप में -

आधुनिक हिंदी महिला नाटककार मीरा कांत जी का जन्म जुलाई १९५८ इ.स. को श्रीनगर में हुआ है। मीरा जी ने बी.ए (कला) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के इंदरप्रस्थ कॉलेज से पूर्ण किया है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से हिंदी में एम.ए. की उपाधि के बाद पत्रकारिता में डिप्लोमा भारतीय विद्या भवन दिल्ली से अर्जित किया। जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया से उन्होंने ने ‘अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दशक और हिंदी पत्रकारिता’ विषय पर पी-एच. डी की उपाधि प्राप्त की है। मीरा कांत जी राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एन. सी. ई. आर. टी) दिल्ली में संपादक पद पर २५ वर्ष कार्यरत रही। जहाँ से स्वयंमः सेवानिवृत्ति लेकर साहित्य से जुड़ गया है। उनके लेख ‘पहल’, ‘परिकथा’, ‘नवभारत टाइम्स’, ‘पश्चयंती’, ‘साप्ताहिक हिंदुस्थान’, में प्रकाशित होते रहे हैं।

सम्मान एवं पुरस्कार :

मीरा कांत जी को उनके साहित्यक रचनाओं के लिए कई सारे सम्मान एवं पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया गया है।

१. फिल्म “ऐसा हो तो कैसा हो” के लेखन के लिए इ.स. १९९२ में स्वाथ व परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की ओर से प्रथम पुरस्कार मिला है।
२. नाटक “नेपथ्य राग” को इ.स. २००३ में मोहन राकेश पुरस्कार साहित्य कला परिषद से प्रथम पुरस्कार मिला है।
३. नाटक “ईहामृग” के लिए सेठ गोविंददास सम्मान इ.स २००३ में प्राप्त रहा है।
४. “भुवनेश्वर-दर भुवनेश्वर” नाटक के लिए निष्ठा सांस्कृतिक मंच गुडगाँव से छठे आखिल भारतीय नाट्य महोत्सव में पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ है।
५. सर्वश्रेष्ठ कथानक पुरस्कार इ.स. २००६ में प्राप्त हुआ है।
६. साहित्यकार सम्मान इ.स. २००५-०६ में हिंदी अकादमी दिल्ली से प्राप्त हुआ है।
७. “भुवनेश्वर-दर भुवनेश्वर” नाटक के लिए इ.स. २००८ में डॉ. गोकुलचंद्र गांगुली पुरस्कार मिला है।
८. “उत्तर प्रश्न” नाटक के लिए इ.स. २००८ में मोहन राकेश सम्मान (प्रथम पुरस्कार) मिला है।
९. “अंत हाजिर हो” नाटक के लिए इ.स. २०१५ में सर्वश्रेष्ठ लेखन सम्मान अभिव्यक्ति नाटक मंच शहाजहाँपुर उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त हुआ है।

१०. “नटसम्राट सम्मान” थियेटर ग्रुप दिल्ली से इ.स. २०१५ में सर्वश्रेष्ठ लेखक सम्मान मिला है।

यह पुरस्कार और सम्मान मीराकांत जी के साहित्यिक मौलिकता को दर्शाते हैं।

मीरा कांत जी का कृतित्व :-

साहित्य लेखन की शुरुवात उन्होंने ने कहानी लेखन से की है। उन्होंने ने पी-एच.डी. शोधकार्य करते समय १९८८-१९८९ के आसपास पहली बार कहानी लिखी थी। “डर का पौधे और” और “बाबूजी की थाली” नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुई है। इस प्रकार लेखन की शुरुवात कहानी लेखन से होकर उपन्यास और बाद में नाट्य साहित्य लेखन की शुरुवात हुई है। उन्होंने के नाटकों का संक्षिप्त परिचय निम्न है।

नाटक

१. ईहामृग : २००३
२. नेपथ्य राग : २००४
३. कंधे पर बैठा था शाप : २००६
४. भुवनेश्वर-दर-भुवनेश्वर : २०६६
५. हुमा को उड़ जाने दो : २००८
६. पुनरपि दिव्या : (दिव्या उपन्यास नाट्यान्तर) २००८
७. अंत हाजिर हो : २०१२
८. तीन अकेले साथ-साथ : २०१२
९. उत्तर प्रश्न : २०१६
१०. बाबूजी की थाली

इसके अतिरिक्त टेलीविजन, रेडिओ में प्रसारित विविध विषयों पर पटकथा लेखन, लघुकथाएँ, परिचर्चा, लेख और साहित्यिक अनुवाद कार्य भी किया है।

नाटक : मीरा कांत जी के हिंदी नाट्य साहित्य का संक्षिप्त परिचय निम्नलिखित है।

ईहामृग :-

मीरा कांत का ‘ईहामृग’ यह नाटक इ.स. २००३ में प्रकाशित पहला नाटक है। जिस में मानवी प्रवृत्ति तथा मानव स्वभाव संबंध की गहराई को प्रस्तुत किया है। जिसका पृष्ठाधार को इतिहास के सहारे बुनने का प्रयास किया है। जो दसवीं शताब्दी के पूर्वाध्व को लेकर आधुनिक काल तक का समयवधि को सामने आता है। “सामाजिक एवं नैतिक दबावों से उठे स्त्री-जीवन के उन प्रश्नों में रही है, जो अंतर्जगत् को आंदोलित कर रहें हैं। अपनी अधूरी कामनाओं के कारण मानसिक ग्रंथियों में उलझी नारी पत्रों के मर्म को समझने और प्रस्तुत”^१ करने की कोशिश नाटककार ने की है।

नेपथ्य राग :

“नेपथ्य राग” नाटक इ.स. २००४ में प्रकाशित हुआ है। युग-युगान्तर से समाजरूपी रंगमंच के केंद्र में आने के लिए संघर्षरत नारी ‘खना’ की कहानी, जिसमें प्राचीन और आधुनिक स्त्री ‘मेधा’ के दर्द की कहानी है। स्त्री को अपने ‘स्व’ और ‘स्वत्व’ खोज में न जाने कितने वर्ष, युग बीत गया है। नेपथ्य के मंच पर पहुँचने कितने युग और जायेंगे। मेधा कहती है-“मंच तक पहुँचने में युग बीत जायेंगेहजारों साल पहले भी औरत को औरत की किमंत चुकानी पड़ी थी.... वह युग क्या कभी आएगा....जब आषाढ़ और श्रावण के मेघ बरसोंगे...जब नेपथ्य...नेपथ्य नहीं रहेगा।”^२ इस प्रकार प्राचीन ‘खना’ की कहानी ही आज के ‘मेधा’ का समस्त स्त्रियों की कहानी है। स्त्री का मेधावी होना पुरुष नहीं सहता। “यह दृष्टिकोण पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी पारम्परिक रूप से शताब्दियों से बहता चला आया है और इसने

जनमानस में अपनी ज़मीन तलाश ली है। इसी ज़मीन पर समय-समय पर कहीं-कहीं फूटते हैं पौधे दर्द के, चुभन के - इस एहसास के कि 'खना' शताब्दियों पहले भी नेपथ्य में थी और आज भी सही मायने में नेपथ्य में ही है।"³

कंधे पर बैठा था शाप :

"कंधे पर बैठा था शाप" यह मीरा कांत की नाट्यत्रयी है। जो इ.स. २००६ में प्रकाशित है। जिसका पहला नाटक 'कंधे पर बैठा था' हैं जो कालिदास के अंतिम दिनों, अंतिम शब्द, अंतिम पद्य रचना उनके मित्र कुमारदास एवं गाणिका कामिनी के प्रेमप्रसंग के द्वार स्त्री विर्मश का नया वातायन प्रस्तुत करता है। साथ में विद्योत्तमा जां कालिदास की पत्नी थी जीवन सत्यता को बयान करता है। जिसे विदुषी होने का दंड दो बार प्राप्त हुआ था।

'मेघ प्रश्न' इस नाट्यत्रयी का दूसरा नाटक है। जिसमें कालिदास द्वारा सृजित 'मेघदूतम' के कथा तत्व को यक्ष-यक्षिनी की कहानी बनकर बाद में मेघ एवं विद्युलता के विरह कहानी - "यक्ष की पीड़ा को तुमने सन्देश काव्य की उँचाई दी...उसमें कहीं तुम्हारी प्रच्छन्न पीड़ा भी निहित थी...यक्ष के उद्गार मुझे उद्देलित कर रहे थे परंतु मैं निस्तब्ध सुनता रहा...सुनता रहा किसी के संयोग-वियोग की गाथा...मेरे मौन...उस महामौन को तुमने समझा या नहीं? कुछ तो कहो...महाकवि...कहाँ हो तुम? कहाँ हो?"⁴ जो मेघरूपी दूत की रही है। कालिदास जी ने मानवी संबंध के वियोग से ही संयोग की सुखद स्थिति को चित्रित कर, सुख, दुख से भरा जीवन ही परिपूर्ण जीवन माना है।

'काली बर्फ' इस नाट्यत्रयी का तीसरा नाटक है। जो विस्थापन और डायस्पोरा के दर्द से बुने कश्मीर के समसामयिक यथार्थ को स्वर देता है - "कश्मीर के अवाम का दर्द है, उनकी छोटी-छोटी खुशियाँ हैं, तो उनके आँसू भी हैं। उनके अतीत की स्मृतियों, आज की वीरान जिन्दगी है तो उनकी आँखों में चमकता भविष्य का सपना भी है। नाटक में कश्मीर के हालात को मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण से देखने समझने का प्रयास किया गया है।"⁵

भुवनेश्वर-दर भुवनेश्वर :

मीरा कांत जी का यह नाटक इ.स २००६ में प्रकाशित है। जिसमें आधुनिक हिंदी एकांकी के जनक स्वर्गीय भुवनेश्वर प्रसाद के जीवन और कृतित्व के यहाँ-वहाँ बिखरे धागों के ताने-बाने से बुना नाटक है। जो भुवनेश्वर के जीवन का इतिवृत्त है जो घटनाक्रम न होकर एक नया प्रतिभावन भुवनेश्वर प्रसाद है, जो बाद में पगली भुवनेश्वरी परंपरा बनता है। जिसे साहित्यिक, पारिवारिक सोतेलेपन का शिकार बनना पड़ा था जो दुनिया के हाशिये का भी हाशिया, अछूत बनकर दुनिया से विदा लेता है। इसमें अभिनेता के द्वारा भुवनेश्वरी परंपरा को अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। "भुवनेश्वर होना एक ऐसी त्रासदी बन गया है, जो समय की धार के साथ बहती चली आ रही है। इसीलिए १९३०-४० के ज़माने को आज की परिस्थितियों के साथ पिरोया गया है। अतीत और वर्तमान के अलग-अलग खाने नहीं बनाए हैं। गुज़रे वक्त और आज के लम्हों की आपसी आवाजाही के माध्यम से काल व प्रवृत्तियों की निरंतरता को दिखाया गया है जो भुवनेश्वर के गुज़रे हुए कल को नाटक के एक पात्र 'अभिनेता' के आज और असंख्य अदृश्य भुवनेश्वरों के आनेवाले कल से जोड़ता है।"⁶

हुमा को उड़ जाने दो :

मीरा कांत का यह नाटक इ.स २००८ में प्रकाशित रहा है। इस नाटक में 'हुमा' का शाब्दिक अर्थ 'भाग्य' बताया गया है और मुगल सम्राट हुमायूँ का नामकरण भी इसी आधार पर हुआ। नाटककार के अनुसार 'वह शख्स जिसके सिर पर हुमायूँ अर्थात भाग्य लाने वाले एक ख्याली परिंदे की छाया पड़ी हो यानी भाग्यवान।"⁷ हुमा को उड़ जाने दो - जिसमें मुगल प्रशासक बादशाह हुमायूँ के जीवन को प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जिनका जीवनक्रम उन्हें एक बदकिस्मत बादशाह करार देता है। जिसकी मौत भी बदकिस्मत साबित होती है। जो मृत्यु के

पश्चात भी बादशाह होते हुए भी मयत के लिए सत्तरह दिन लंबा इंतजार करते तड़पता है। हुमायूँ के मौत की जिंदगी की शकल देने के सियासी खेल के दर्द की अभिव्यक्ति नाटक है। जो खेल सदियों से हुकुमतों में खेला जाता रहा है।

पुनरपि दिव्या : (दिव्या यशपाल के उपन्यास नाट्यान्तर) :-

पुनरपि दिव्या नाटक इ.स २००८ में प्रकाशित है। “बहुचर्चित तथा अनेक भाषाओं में अनूदित कृत ‘दिव्या’ हिंदी उपन्यास की एक अविस्मरणीय घटना रही है। हमारी दृष्टि में ‘विचारधारा के अंत’ के माहौल में भी दिव्या अपने अनेकानेक आयामों के कारण एक कालातीत रचना है, जिसमें हर युग अपने प्रश्नों के उत्तर पा सकता है। नायिका प्रधान इस कृति में स्त्री विमर्श के वे संदर्भ आद्यंत फैले हुए हैं जो आज हमारे समाज की असली सच्चाई हैं।” “

अंत हाजिर हो :

यह नाटक इ.स २०१२ में प्रकाशित है। जिसमें पारिवारिक हिंसा की शिकार बनी छोटी लड़कियों की कहानी है। जो सीलबंद रिश्तों की बखिया उधेड़ता है। पिता द्वारा बलात्कार की कथा न होकर रिश्तों में लगी धुन या गैर इमानदार की कथा है। इस नाटक की कथा केवल घरेलु हिंसा और बलात्कार से कहीं आगे जाकर मानवता की टूटती साँसों का नाटक बना है।

तीन अकेले साथ-साथ :

मीरा कांत जी का ‘तीन अकेले साथ-साथ’ एकल नाट्यत्रयी है जिसका प्रकाशन इ.स २०१३ में हुआ है। जिसका पहला एकल नाटक ‘गली दुल्हनवाली’ है। जिसमें मुस्लिम समाज की अशिक्षित विवाहित दुल्हन (नगीना) की आप बीती है। जो गौरी की माँ से प्रेरित होकर अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाती है। धीर-धीर पती अन्याय का विरोध करना सीखती है।

“धामपुर” इस नाटक का संग्रह का दूसरा नाटक है। जो शिक्षित मध्यमवर्गीय युवती प्रभा की दर्द भरी कहानी है। जिसे मानसिक असंतुलन घर की देहरी पार करने के लिए विवश करता है। प्रभा पुरुषी मानसिकता की शिकारी बनती है। अंतिमतः वह दुनिया की भीड़ का हिस्सा बनकर अपनों से दूर चली जाती है।

“कागजी बुर्ज” जो इस नाटक संग्रह का तीसरा नाटक है जिसमें उच्चशिक्षित गोपा युवती की प्रेम असफलता जिसे जीवन से दूर ले जाती है। जब कुछ जानते हुए भी गोपा अपने स्थितियों से बाहर न आ पाने की छटपटाहट कसक है। जो आधुनिक हर युवती की समस्या है। अंतिमतः प्रेम एक ‘कागजी बुर्ज’ की उपमा में नाटक द्वारा प्रस्तुत होता है।

उत्तर प्रश्न :-

यह मीरा कांत का नाटक इ.स २०१६ में प्रकाशित रहा है। जो कल्हण की राजतरंगिणी के लघु प्रसंग के इर्द-गिर्द बुना गया यह नाटक कश्मीर की पहली महिला प्रशासक रानी यशोवती की कहानी है। ‘उत्तर प्रश्न’ एक जागरूक बुद्धिमती स्त्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रबुद्ध प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न है, उस समाज के समक्ष जो नारी को ममता वात्सल्य, त्याग, समर्पण, श्रद्धा आदि से गरिमामंडित कर युग-युग से उसका शोषण करता चला आ रहा है। यह किसी सत्ता लोलुप स्त्री की क्षुद्र लिप्सा नहीं बल्कि जायज़ अधिकारों के लिए किये गये उसके संघर्ष की गाथा है। अपनी निरुपाय स्थितियों से प्रायः समझौता करने वाली नारी ने ‘उत्तर प्रश्न’ में समाज में उपलब्ध सभी उत्तरों को एक प्रश्नसूचक दृष्टि से देखा है। मेरा यह दसवाँ नाटक रचना-क्रम में दूसरे नाटक ‘नेपथ्य राग’ के स्त्री-संघर्ष सही अर्थों में तभी सफल होगा जब पुरुष मानसिकता में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन आएगा। आने वाले कल की बेहतरी के लिए, असमानता पर टिकी मौजूदा व्यवस्था के उन्मूलन के लिए यह एक नयी पुरुष पीढ़ी तैयार करने का सपना देता है। इस अर्थ में यह अपज के स्त्री-प्रश्न का विस्तार भी है। देश-काल से परे ‘उत्तर प्रश्न’ उत्तरोत्तर आधुनिक युग का प्रासंगिक प्रश्न है।” ९

उपसंहार :-

मीरा कांत जी के 'ईहामृग' नाटक में अधुरी इच्छाओं को पाने का प्रयास दिखाया है, जो कितना भी प्रयास करने पर भी हमारे हाथों से छुट जाती है। 'नेपथ्य राग' नाटक में स्त्री युग-युग से अपने आप के सिद्धा करने का प्रयास दिखाया है। जो यह समाज स्विकार नहीं करता है। 'कंधे पर बैठा था शापा' नाटक में एक स्त्री पत्नी होते हुए भी पति सुख से वंचित रही और दूसरी स्त्री प्रेमी सुख पाकर भी पत्नी न बन सकी। ऐसे स्त्री जीवन के काहनी है। 'मेघप्रश्न' में स्त्री-पुरुष वियोग और संयोग के पीड़ा को दिखाया है जो मेघ द्वारा संदेश पहुँचाया जाता है। 'काली बर्फ' नाटक में मीरा जी ने नयी उम्मीद और आशा भरे जीवन के साथ जीने की सलाह देती है। मीरा जी को मुख्य धारा से कटे हुए लोगों जैसे की 'भुवनेश्वर-दर-भुवनेश्वर' नाटक में मानसिक रूप से असंतुलित लोग जैसे साहित्यकार के भुवनेश्वर के दर्द का चित्रण किया है। 'हुमा को उड़ जाने दो' नाटक में हुमा जो 'भाग्य' होता है लेकिन यही बात यह पर उलटी साबित की है। पुनरपि दिव्या : (दिव्या यशपाल के उपन्यास नाट्यान्तर) नाटक में स्त्री विमर्श तथा दलित विमर्श की प्रतिध्वनि की एक विन्नम नाट्य प्रस्तुति है। 'अंत हाजिर हो' नाटक में यौन संबंधों और शोषणों के विरुद्ध लिखा गया है। स्त्री अपने ही घर परिवार में आज सुरक्षित नहीं है। मगर क्यों सुरक्षित नहीं है? यहा सवला उठाया गया है। 'तीन अकेले साथ-साथ' नाटक में त्रयीनाटक संकलित है जिस में अशिक्षित, शिक्षित और उच्चशिक्षित स्त्री के घुटन का चित्रण किया है। 'उत्तर प्रश्न' को वे स्त्री को संघर्ष अगले आयाम तक ले गया है, वे एक ऐसे पुरुष मानसिकता की कल्पना करती जो लिंग भेद रहित समतामुलक समाज के बारे में सोचता है। जहाँ पर भेद-विभेद ना हो वे स्त्री-पुरुष भेद ना ऐसे समाज के बारे में लेखन किया।

संदर्भ सूची :-

1. डॉ. सत्येन्द्रकुमार तनेजा, वार्षिक २००३, केंद्रीय हिंदी निदेशालय, हिंदी नाटक और रंगमंच, पृ. २००
2. मीरा कांत, नेपथ्य राग, पृ. ६२
3. मीरा कांत, नेपथ्य राग, भूमिका से
4. मीरा कांत, कंधे पर बैठा था शाप, मेघ-प्रश्न, पृ ८७
5. मीरा कांत, कंधे पर बैठा था शाप, काली बर्फ, भूमिका से, पृ ९१
6. मीरा कांत, भुवनेश्वर दर भुवनेश्वर, आवरण पर कलाकृति
7. मीराकांत, वाणी प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, प्रथम संस्करण - २००८, पृ. ७
8. मीरा कांत, पुनरपि दिव्या, यशपाल के उपन्यास का नाट्य रूपांतरण, आवरण पर कलाकृति : मीरा गुप्ता
9. मीरा कांत उत्तर प्रश्न पृष्ठ नं. १२

ग्रंथपालन व्यवसाय व भावीकाळातील संशोधन

प्रा. अनिल आनंदराव जेवळीकर

श्रीमान भाऊसाहेब झाडबुके

महाविद्यालय, बार्शी

Abstract :

माहिती युगात वाचकांच्या माहितीच्या गरजा यामध्ये विविधता आली आहे तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपयायोजना मुळे ग्रंथालय आधुनिक रूप धारण करू लागली आहे बदलत असलेल्या परिस्थितीत यांचा सर्वांगीण विचार करून भविष्यकालीन परिस्थितीचा अंदाज बांधणे गरजेचे आहे त्यामुळे ग्रंथपालन व्यवसायावर फार मोठी जबाबदारी येऊन पडली आहे सदरील शोधनिबंधात ग्रंथपालन व्यवसायावर भावी काळातील बदलास सामोरे जाण्यासाठी भावी काळातील संशोधन याचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

शोधसंज्ञा : फ्युचर्स रिसर्च, सिनेरिओरायटिंग, डेलफी टेक्निक, ट्रेण्डएक्स्ट्रपोलेशन

प्रस्तावना :

माहितीच्या परिस पोढाला यशस्वीपणे तोंड देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत असतात त्यासाठी पारंपारिक ग्रंथालये ही आधुनिक स्वरूप घेऊ लागली आहे ग्रंथालय नवीन तंत्राचा वापर दैनंदिन व्यवहारात करू लागली आहे त्यांच्या ज्ञानाच्या उपाययोजना आणि ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरूप बदलू लागली आहे कालांतरानी स्वरूप कसे असेल वाचकांचा ग्रंथालयाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन कसा असेल वाचकांच्या भविष्यकाळातील गरजा काय असते सर्व भविष्यकालीन परिस्थितीचा सर्वांगीण विचार करण्याची वेळ आली आहे इतर सामाजिक शास्त्रांमध्ये सुद्धा अशा प्रकारचे संशोधन सुरू आहे सतत बदलत असलेल्या परिस्थितीचा काही काळानंतर च्या स्वरूपात अत्यंत शास्त्रशुद्ध रीतीने अंदाज बांधून परिस्थितीत नियंत्रित ठेवण्याचे मार्ग हे फ्युचर्सर्विस चे भावी काळासंबंधी च्या या संशोधनात संभाव्य गोष्टी सूचित करतो काय घडू शकेल यासंबंधीचे संशोधकांनी केलेले ते भाष्य होते झालेल्या परिस्थिती च्या आधारे वस्तुनिष्ठपणे आणि तर्कशुद्ध रित्या संशोधकांनी निश्चित केलेली प्रतिमा भावी काळासंबंधी संशोधन संभाव्य गोष्टी सूचित करतो काय घडू शकेल यासंबंधीचे भाष्य असते अलिहून टॉफलर यांच्या मते संशोधन किंवा भविष्यवेते भविष्य काळाबद्दल ठाम विधाने न करता परिस्थितीत स्थिर नसून प्रवाही असल्याने उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या वेगवेगळ्या पर्याय कडे लक्ष वेधतात . ई. मरिसनयांच्या Future Research In Librarianship या लेखात असे लिहिले आहे की भावी काळात संबंधित संशोधन म्हणजेपुढे घडणाऱ्या संभाव्य गोष्टी किंवा घटना यांच्या आतापर्यंत झालेल्या परिस्थितीचा आधारे वस्तुनिष्ठपणे आणि तर्कशुद्ध रित्या संशोधकाने निश्चित केलेली प्रतिमा व त्याबद्दल त्यांनी व्यक्त केलेली त्याची मनोधारणा. भावीकाळासंबंधी किंवा संभाव्य घटना संबंधी अभ्यास करण्याचे एकूण तीन तंत्रे आहेत त्यामध्ये 1 .सिनेरिओरायटिंग 2. डेलफी 3 ट्रेण्डएक्स्ट्रपोलेशन भावीकाळातील संशोधन आणि त्यातील तंत्रे जाणीव ग्रंथालयाच्या क्षेत्रात पन्नास वर्षांपूर्वी झाली फ्रेमंट रायटर यांनी 1994 मध्ये The Scholar &The Future of Research Libraries या ग्रंथालयात सिनेरिया रायटिंग आणि फोरकास्टिंग या तंत्राचा वापर केला फोरकास्टिंग म्हणजे ट्रेण्डएक्स्ट्रपोलेशन. सिनेरिओरायटिंग आणि डेलफी तंत्राचा अवलंब करताना संशोधकाचा दृष्टिकोन तुलनात्मक असतो व फोरकास्टिंग व मध्ये संख्यात्मक असतो. ग्रंथालयाच्या व्यवस्थापन किंवा ग्रंथपालन व्यवसायाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून भावी काळातील संशोधन या विषयाला अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे ग्रंथालय ही एक वृद्धिष्णू संस्था असल्यामुळे तिच्यात होणारी सततची प्राकृतिक वाढ आणि जागा, इमारत ,फर्निचर यांची भासणारी गरज आणि त्याच बरोबर अनुदानात होत असलेली कपात यामुळे भावी काळात संशोधन याला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

सिनेरिओरायटिंग:

सिनेरिओरायटिंग म्हणजे आतापर्यंत घडत आलेल्या परिस्थितीच्या आधारे पुढे घडणाऱ्या गोष्टी कमान घटना यांचे वस्तुनिष्ठपणे आणि तर्कशुद्ध रित्या केलेले चित्रण या तंत्राची सुरुवात प्रथम फ्रेंचसाहित्य. Around the world in Eighty Days कादंबरी सन 1850 मध्ये चे लेखक लेखक इयूल व्हेर्न यांनी केली. ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र या तंत्राचा अवलंब अनेक बाबतीत केला हे सांगता येते १९६४ मध्य व्हर्नर क्लॅप यांच्या The Future o Research Libraries या ग्रंथात करण्यात आला. त्यानंतर जेसी आर. लिकलाडर यांनी लिहिलेल्या Libraries of the Future मधील डिजिटल ग्रंथालय आणि व्हर्च्युअल ग्रंथालय आता सर्वत्र दिसू लागले आहे.

डेलफीतंत्र:

डेलफीतंत्रहे पॅनल तंत्र म्हणून ओळखले जाते एखाद्या गुंतागुंतीच्या समस्येवर चर्चा करण्यासाठी एका तज्ञांचा गट एकत्र येतो आणि समस्येवर तोडगा निघू शकेल असा पर्यायी मार्ग काढतोय या गटातील तज्ञ एकमेकांसमोर चर्चा करत नाही त्यांना या पॅनलच्या एकमेकांच्या सदासत्वा विषयी कल्पना नसते एक मत होण्यासाठी या पॅनल अनेक चर्चा होत असतात बूशा आणि हर्टर यांच्या मते अत्यंत काळजीपूर्वक नियुक्त केलेल्या आणि एकमेकांची ओळख न पटलेल्या तरुणांच्या एका गटाचे एखाद्या प्रश्नाबद्दल एक मत घडवून आणण्याचा डेलफी तंत्र हा उत्तम मार्ग आहे 1953 मध्ये प्रथम अमेरिकेतील ग्रँड कॉर्पोरेशन हे तंत्र आपल्या संशोधनासाठी निवडले.

ट्रेण्डएक्स्ट्रपोलेशन:

याद्वारे संख्यात्मक विश्लेषण हा द्वारे आणि आरे की सादरीकरणाच्या सहाय्याने नजीकच्या भविष्यकाळात आतील संभाव्य गोष्टी किंवा घटना यांच्याकडे या तंत्राद्वारे लक्ष वेधले जाते या मधील आरे की सादरीकरण नेहमी रेखा लेखाच्या सहाय्याने करण्यात येते. या आलेखात अस्थिर घटक नेहमी आडवे रेषेवर दाखविण्यात येतो आलेखाची उभ्या रेषेवर आकडेवारी दिली जाते या तंत्राचा वापर ए एन रसाळ यांनी आपल्या Space management to Jaykar Library in Year 2001 या पुणे विद्यापीठाच्या m.lib शिक्षणक्रमासाठी सादर केलेल्या प्रबंधासाठी केला यामध्ये त्यांनी ग्रंथालयातील संभाव्य वाढीचा शोध घेतला ग्रंथसंग्रह विद्यार्थी संख्या पीएचडी चे विद्यार्थी अस्तित्वात असलेल्या इमारती संबंधित सर्वसामान्य परिणाम या सर्व गोष्टींच्या संदर्भात हा शोध घेण्यात आला

ग्रंथपालन व्यवसाय आणि भावी काळातील संशोधन :

डॉक्टर डी एन मार्शल यांच्या मते ग्रंथालय शास्त्र हे सर्व शास्त्राचे शास्त्र आहे या विधाना वरून माणसाला ज्ञान प्रवृत्त करण्याचा वसा घेतलेले माध्यम म्हणून ग्रंथालयांचा परिचय होतो सध्याच्या माहिती परिस्फोटातील युगात ग्रंथालय ज्ञानपिपासू बौद्धिक देवाणघेवाण मधील एक महत्वाचा घटक बनला आहे. थोडक्यात सध्याच्या काळात या व्यवसायाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

विविध ज्ञानशाखातील वाढत्या संशोधनामुळे निर्माण होणारी माहिती संकलित केलेले ग्रंथ ,नियतकालिके माहितीच्या देवाणघेवाणीचे आलेली शीघ्रता या सर्व बाबींमुळे या क्षेत्रात कमालीचे महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे विसाव्या शतकात माहिती-तंत्रज्ञान प्रचंड प्रगतीमुळे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात संगणकीकरणाच्या महत्त्व वाढले आहे ग्रंथालय क्षेत्रालाही वाचकांना त्यांच्या विषयातील जुनी व अध्यावत माहिती त्वरित उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी माहितीशास्त्र विशाखा विकसित झाली व माहिती शास्त्राच्या प्रसाराने ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन यांच्या पारंपारिक कल्पना ढासळून पडल्या आहेत.

भारतात आजही अनेक ग्रंथालयात पारंपारिक पद्धतीने ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन केले जाते आधुनिकतेचे वारे स्पर्श करायला ही ग्रंथालय घाबरतात आहेत का अशी शंका समोर येते ग्रंथालय देखील एक समाज व्यवस्था आहे असे मानून त्यांना आधुनिक ते रूप देणे आवश्यक आहे याची सर्व जबाबदारी ग्रंथपालन व्यवसायावर येऊन पडत आहे. ग्रंथालयाच्या योगदानाचा पारंपारिक पद्धतीकडे पाहून बदलत्या समाज करायचे आहे हे या युगातील ग्रंथपालांनी शिकणे गरजेचे आहे समाजव्यवस्थेच्या बदलत्या स्वरूपास अर्थातच आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान कारणीभूत आहे आणि ग्रंथालयाच्या संदर्भात माहिती तंत्र ज्ञान कारणीभूत आहे ग्रंथालयाचे योगदान माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने कसे प्रस्थापित करावयाचे आहे हे ग्रंथपालांना जाणून घेतले पाहिजे तंत्रज्ञान व विशेषतः माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे नीट पणे म्हणजे त्यामध्ये संपूर्ण करून जाणून घेऊन वापरल्यास ते एक साधन म्हणून वापरता येते अशा अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे पालन व्यवसायाला एक नवीन दृष्टी मिळेल भावी काळातील संशोधन दिशा मिळेल त्यासाठी ग्रंथपालांनी काही विशेष प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे

- त्यामध्ये प्रथम ग्रंथपालांनी स्वतः पुढाकार घेऊन माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची जास्तीत जास्त माहिती करून घेतली पाहिजे त्यासाठी संगणक तंत्रज्ञान शिकले पाहिजे व त्यात प्राविण्य मिळवले पाहिजे
- त्यामध्ये दुसरी पायरी म्हणजे ग्रंथालयाच्या संगणकीकरणासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न केले पाहिजे .अद्यावत ग्रंथालय प्रणालीचा वापर ग्रंथालयीन दैनंदिन व्यवस्थापनात करावा
- तिसरी पायरी म्हणजे ग्रंथखरेदी बरोबर अत्याधुनिक ग्रंथत्तर साहित्यसीडी डीव्हीडी यासारखे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम खरेदी करणे व त्याहाताळून त्यातील माहितीचा स्वतःचा परिचय करून घेतला पाहिजे
- त्यानंतर ची पुढची चौथी पायरी म्हणजे सदैव प्रगल्भ होत जाणारी इंटरनेटच्या संगणकीय जाळ्याचा परिचय करून घेणे त्यावर प्रभुत्व मिळवणे व त्याचा वापर ग्रंथपालन व्यवसाया साठी करणे तसेच इंटरनेटद्वारे अत्यंत मौलिक माहिती मिळवणे. वेगवेगळ्या डेटाबेसेस, ई-संसाधनेयांचा वापर वाचकांच्या माहितीच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी जास्तीत जास्त प्रयत्न केले पाहिजे.
- वाचकांच्या बदलत्या गरजा आणि त्यापूर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयांनी आधुनिकतेची कास धरली पाहिजे.
- ग्रंथालया प्रत्यक्ष येऊ न शकणाऱ्या वाचकांशी संप्रेषण करणे

अशा विविध बाबींवरून आपणास लक्षात येते की ग्रंथपालन हा केवळ ग्रंथाचे संग्रहण करणारा नसून तो माहिती व्यवस्थापक किंवा माहिती अधिकारी यासारख्या भूमिका बजावत आहे. "Present is the child of past and Father of Future याउक्ती प्रमाणे ग्रंथालयशास्त्र हे संप्रेषण अवस्थेतून जात आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रंथपालन व्यवसायावर मोठी जबाबदारी येऊन पडली आहे नवीन नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर व्यावसायिक नितीन नवीन तंत्रज्ञान आत्मसात करण्याची उर्मी यावर ग्रंथालयाचा विकास अवलंबून आहे त्यासाठी ग्रंथपालांनी विशेष तयारी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

भविष्यकाळाचा हाच आधार:

कोणत्याही देशाचा विकास हा त्या देशात होणाऱ्या संशोधन नवनवीन शोध तंत्रज्ञान यावर अवलंबून असतो ग्रंथालय शास्त्र हे शास्त्राचे शास्त्र असल्यामुळे कोणत्याही संशोधन प्रक्रियेत महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते यासाठी ग्रंथालयाचा केंद्रबिंदू म्हणून ग्रंथपाल आवर मोठी जबाबदारी असते विकासाच्या दृष्टीने कोणत्याही देशाला अद्यावत माहिती प्रणाली आवश्यक असते बदलत्या परिस्थितीत ग्रंथालयात बदल घडवून आणणे गरजेचे आहे थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रात बरेच बदल होत आहेत त्यास सामोरे जाण्यासाठी पारंपारिक ग्रंथपालन अपुरे पडणार नाही ग्रंथपालास त्यासाठी तयारी करावी लागेल. त्यामध्ये मुख्य म्हणजे स्वतःच्या बदलासाठी स्वतःची मानसिक तयारी करावी लागेल ती तयार कार्यप्रवृत्त होण्यासाठी टाकलेली पावले असेल दुसरा भाग म्हणजे स्वतः तंत्रज्ञान प्रवीण व तिसरा भाग म्हणजे आपल्या सहकार्या कार्यप्रवृत्त करणे व चौथा भाग म्हणजे आपल्या ग्रंथालयाच्या कोशातून बाहेर पडून

सर्व घटकांची संपर्क वाढवणे व शेवटचा भाग म्हणजे आपली व्यावसायिक संघटना मजबूत करणे या बाबीवर भावी काळातील विकास संशोधन अवलंबून आहे.

थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की ग्रंथपालन व्यवसायातील व्यक्तींनी आपली मानसिकता बदलून नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभ्यास व वापर करून भविष्यकालीन परिस्थितीस सामोरे जावे लागेल

संदर्भग्रंथसूची :

1. गुरव अनंत., विश्व ग्रंथालयाचे; डोंबिवली: आरती प्रकाशन, 1998. पृ .141, 151.
2. रिसवडकर, म. रा., माहितीसंकलन, विश्लेषण सादरीकरण, नाशिक:यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, पृ. 28-30.
3. दळवी, महेश, ज्ञानगंगोत्री, नाशिक. य. च. म. सु. विद्यापीठ, पृ. -42-28
4. संशोधन मार्गदर्शक मालिका 1-11, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, नाशिक
5. Busha G.H & Harter S.P.1980 Research Methods in Librarianship ,London: Academic press
6. <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/library-and-information-science-research>



महानगरीय जीवन में युवा संघर्ष की कहानी : नादिरा बब्बर जी का नाटक 'दयाशंकर की डायरी'

कु. स्वाती सुरेश खळेकर

शोधछात्र (पीएच.डी.)

हिंदी विभाग, सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विश्वविद्यालय, पुणे-411007

मो.नं.-8999814770,8007079425

ईमेल-khalekar.s2@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना :-

हिंदी महिला नाटककारों में नादिरा ज़हीर बब्बर जी का स्थान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। उनके नाट्य-साहित्य में मनुष्य जीवन के विविध आयामों को वास्तविकता को यथार्थ रूप में चित्रित किया है। उन्होंने अपने नाटकों में गाँव, शहर तथा महानगरीय जीवन की विडंबना को बड़े मौलिक ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है। प्रस्तुत शोध-प्रबंध में मैंने नादिरा बब्बर जी का नाटक 'दयाशंकर की डायरी' में महानगरीय जीवन में युवा संघर्ष को चित्रित करने का मैंने प्रयास किया है।

नादिरा बब्बर का नाट्य-साहित्य में अपना एक अलग स्थान है। बंबई जैसे महानगर की तमाम विसंगतियों, मशीनी जीवन के क्रूर अर्थगणित और भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था का चित्रण किया है। महानगर के हर युवक की अपेक्षा होती है कि अपने सुख-दुख किसी एक खास व्यक्ति के साथ बाँट सके। नादिरा बब्बर जी ने महानगर में रहनेवाले मनुष्य के अकेलापन की मानसिक त्रासदी का चित्रण बड़ी खूबी से किया है।

नादिरा बब्बर जी ने 'दयाशंकर की डायरी' इस नाटक में दया के रूप में गाँव के परिवेश में रहनेवाले युवक जब नगर-महानगरों में रोजगार के लिए आते हैं, तो उनके जीवन के संघर्ष को दिखाने का प्रयास नाटक में किया है। अपनी जीवन कुछ पाने की लालसा और कुछ कर दिखाने की जुनून। जब वे समाज के अपेक्षाओं पर खरे नहीं उतर पाते तब उनका जो मोहभंग होता उसका चित्रण नाटक में किया है। ऐसे कई युवक हैं जो महानगरों में आते हैं फिर भी उनके सपने पूरे नहीं हो पाते के जिसके कारण उनका जीवन न घर का न घाटक रहता है। नाटक पात्र "दया" केवल नाटक पात्र नहीं है हमारे आज के समाज में ऐसे कई सारे "दया" हमें दिखाई देते हैं, जो हमें में से ही एक हो सकता है।

दयाशंकर की डायरी नाट्यलेख एक असफल युवक के जीवन पर लिखा गया नाटक है। जो युवक अपने व्यक्तित्व के दो भागों में अपने असफल जीवन को बाँटता है। एक भागों कल्पना का है तो दूसरा वास्तविकता का। दया जब दोहरी जिदंगी जीता है। जिस में वह कल्पनाएँ और वास्तविकता का अंतर भूलकर जीवन जीता है। जैसा कि फ्रायड ने कहा है कि, "इन्सान अपनी अपनी अंदरूनी दुनिया में उतना ही जीता है जितना की बाहरी दुनिया में लेकिन उस आदमी का क्या होता है जो इन दोनों में अंतर नहीं कर पाता?"¹

नाटक की शुरुवात ही एक चाल के चित्रण से हुई है। जिस से ही पता चलता है की नायक दया एक सामान्य युवक है। जो एक असफल युवक के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। जो हर काम में कुछ न कुछ गलतीया करता है। दया के बड़े बाबू कई बार कह चुके हैं कि "क्या दयाशंकर तुम बौखलाए से घूमते रहते हो? तुम अपने सभी कामों में कन्फ्यूजन कर देते हो"²

दया उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद के, एक कस्बे से हीरो बनने का सपना लेकर सोलह साल पहले बंबई में आया था। लेकिन उसका यह सपना पूरा न होने के कारण वहाँ एक ऑफिस में क्लर्क की नौकरी करने लगा। "मैं कोई फाइलों पर कलम घिसने वाला क्लर्क नहीं हूँ। मैं तो एक कलाकार हूँ। एक महान कलाकार..."³ हीरो न बनने की अभिलाषा के कारण दया के जिदंगी की कशमकश यहीं से शुरू होती हैं। हर व्यक्ति धन, सुख, शान्ति, आराम, घर, पत्नी, परिवार चाहता है। ऑफिस के एम.एल.ए. साहब की बेटी सोनिया से दया एक

तरफा प्यार करता है। दया अपने अकेलेपन को खत्म करना चाहता है। जीवन में प्यार पाना चाहता है और प्यार पाने के लिए शायरी भी करता है—

“क्यों भागते हो हमसे, आओ तो बैठो पास कभी
दूर रहते हो सदा दो नजदीकी का अहसास”⁴

दिन रात उसके सपने दिखता है। रात को तो सोनिया के घर के सामने सड़क पर लुंगी और बनियान पहने बैठाता है सोनिया की एक झलक पाने के लिए। यह बात जब एम.एल.ए. साहब को पता चलती है। दया को ऑफिस में खूब डाँट मिलती है—“तुम पैंतीस चालीस के हो गए हो अकल कब आएगी ? अपने आपको क्या समझा रहे हो ? एम.एल.ए. साहब की बेटी के चक्कर में हो ? तुम हो क्या ? सौ रूपए भी तुम्हारी जेब में नहीं होंगे ? आईने में मुँह देखा है अपना ? और सपने देख रहे हो एम.एल.ए. साहब की बेटी के ? पागल हो गए हो ?”⁵

इस बात को दया सह नहीं पाता, यहाँ पर दया की बेबसी, पीड़ा दिखाई देती है। सपने सजाने का और देखने का हक्क सभी को होता है। लेकिन घर की जिम्मेदारियों को निभाते-निभाते उम्र तीस पैंतीस के आगे चली जाती है, जिसके कारण वह अपना जीवन जीना भी भूल जाता है। सामान्य जरूरतें, अपनी इच्छाएँ दया पूर्ण नहीं कर सकता — “सौ रुपये नहीं हैं मेरे पास...तो क्या ? करता तो हूँ जो कुछ मुझसे हो सकता है। हीरो बनने आया था कि अमीर हो जाऊँगा। नहीं बन सका तो नौकरी कर ली। बेकार तो नहीं बैठा हूँ! चोरी तो नहीं की ! ऐसा तो नहीं कि सारी जिन्दगी सपने ही देखता रहता हूँ। सुबह से शाम तक काम करता हूँ, सबकी झिड़कियाँ सुनता हूँ।”⁶

पिता के मृत्यु के बाद घर की पूरी जिम्मेदारी दया पर आती है। दया के परिवार में माँ , दो बहने उर्मिला और शकुन्तला, एक छोटा भाई उमाशंकर आदि है। दया उर्मिला की शादी के बीस हजार रुपये कर्ज लिया तो वह भी कर्ज चुकाने के लिए दया को आठ साल लगे। अब फिर से शकुन्तला के शादी का खर्च मगर शादी से पहले ही उसे पीलिया होता है और वह मर जाती है। गाँव में सबको लगता है कि दया शहर में अच्छा खास कमाता है। पर कमाई का कुछ हिस्सा घर भेजना पड़ता है तो कुछ हिस्सा खुद के घर का भाड़ा, खाने के पैसे, ट्रेन का पास आदि पर खर्च हो जाते हैं। कभी-कभी जेब में एक रूपय भी नहीं रहता है। इन सारे परिस्थितियों के वजह से दया की शादी नहीं हो पाती। हर व्यक्ति की तरह दया भी सुख, शांति, परिवार, घर, पत्नी चाहता है। पर दया के सपने पूरे न होने के कारण स्वयं को बहुत ही अपमानित और बहिष्कृत महसूस करता है और अपनी विवशता को व्यक्त करता है— “मेरी जेब में सौ रूपए नहीं हैं तो क्या मैं सपने नहीं देख सकता ? सपने देखना भी क्या इन लोगों की बपौती है ? अगर मैं चाहूँ तो अपना प्रमोशन यूँ करवा सकता हूँ, यूँ। मेरी उम्र अड़तीस है तो क्या ? कितने लोगों की तो पचास साल में शादी हुई है, फिर मुझे ले चलो बेंजर में या शीतल में...कपड़े खरीदवाओ...लेटेस्ट फैशन के कपड़े हों, सेण्ट हो, टाई हो, ये सब पहनकर मैं सफेद मर्सडीज में बैकर आऊँ...”⁷

दया बंबई में रूममेंट के साथ एक छोटे कमरे में रहता है। वहा से ही अपने जीवन के सपनों को आकार देने का प्रयास करता है। लेकिन उसका हीरो बनने का सपना अधुरा ही रहा जाता है। फिर भी अपने आप को समझा ने कि कोशिश करता है कि वह हीरो न बन सका तो क्या हुआ एक अच्छा दर्शक तो बन सकता है। इसी कारण दया अक्सर नाटक और सिनेमा देखने के लिए जाता है। नाटक की हीरोइन दया को सोनिया जैसे नजर आती है। दया नाटक देखने के बाद रात भर ठीक से सो नहीं पाता है, अपने आप को बैचन महसूस पाता है। दया के जीवन के कुछ तस्वीरें उसके दिमाग में घूमती हैं कभी पुष्पा पिंगले तो कभी सोनिया की और कभी बहन की। उसका सर चकराने लगता है। दिमाग फटने लगता है। शोर-सा लगता है जैसे कोई बाढ़ आ गयी है जिसमें बाबा चले गए, माँ की कलाइयों में काले धागे आ गए यह सारी बातें उसके दिमाग में घूमती रहती है। वह अब अँधरे से डरने लगता है। वह अनुभव करता है जैसे की उसके बिस्तर में कोई उसके साथ लेटा है माँ, उसका कुत्ता गोका, बहन शकुन्तला की सेफद कफन में लिपटी लाश तो कभी

कुछ आवाजें सुनाई देने लगती हैं। जैसे – बहन शकुन्तला मरने पर रोती, चिल्लाती शोक व्यक्त करती माँ। दया को अभास होता है

“अरे कहाँ गई मोर लल्ली रे...अम्मा छोटु के तु कहाँ गई रे...
मेर लल्ली, मोर बिटिया रे...अम्मा के पास लौट आ मोरे बच्ची रे,
अरे मोर गुड़िया, मोर बिटिया रे...।”⁸

इन सारी बातों का दया पर असर पड़ता है और उसकी आँखों से आँसू टपकने लगते हैं। उसको पता ही नहीं चल पाता है कि उसके साथ क्या हो रहा है। दया जिम्मेदारियों को पूरी करने की कोशिश में अपने आप को भूल जाता है। दया के मन के अंदर घुँटन एंवम पीड़ा, उभरकर सामने आती है – बर्टोल्ट ब्रेष्ट ने कहा– “एक आदमी को कम तनखाह पर नौकरी देना उसे आजीवन कारावास की सजा देना है।”⁹ एक मामूली क्लर्क होने के कारण दया अपनी ज़िन्दगी की इस कटु सच्चाई के साथ समझौता नहीं कर पाता और आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में जकड़ जाता है।

दया सोनिया से प्यारा करता है लेकिन जब उसको पता चलता है, कि सोनिया किसी राजेश बत्रा से शादी कर रही है तो दया कहता है– “मेरा दिल टूट गया...क्या मजाक है ? सिर्फ इस वजह से कि कोई अमीर है, बहुत बड़ा इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट है। तो हर अच्छी चीज उसे मिलेगी...?” इस घटना से दया हतबल हो जाता है, और अपने दर्द व्यक्त करता है– “फिलहाल तो भगवान से ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे क्लर्क ही क्यों बनाया ? क्यों बनाया मुझे एल.डी.सी. ...।”¹⁰

सपनों को पुरा करने की चाह में वह खुद ही उसमें फँस जाता है। सपने अधूरे रहने कारण पागलों जैसे हरकते करने लगता है। उसके बोलने में विसंगती आती है। दया का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ता है। उसी समय दया अखबार में पढ़ता है कि– नेपाल का राजा नहीं रहा। यह बात दया के दिमाग बैठ जाती है। गाँधी जयंती के दिन दया मूर्ति पर फूल चढ़ाते समय उसको लगता है जैसे गाँधी उससे कहे रहे कि “तुम कोई मामूली क्लर्क नहीं। तुम नेपाल के राजा हो”¹¹

इस बात से दया अपने आप को नेपाल का राज समझने लगा। दया बिना पुरोहित के अश्वमेध यज्ञ कर के स्वयं को नेपाल का राजा कहता है। इसी कारण वह ऑफिस भी नहीं जाता है। ऑफिस का व्यक्ति पूछ-ताँछ करने घर आता है। तब जा के दया ऑफिस जाता है वहाँ साइन के लिए कागज पर दया एम.एल. ए. की जगह पर राजा कुँवर नारायण प्रताप सिंह, किंग ऑफ नेपाल के हस्ताक्षर करता है। दया पागलों जैसे हरकते देखकर सब उससे दो-दो फीट पीछे हट जाते हैं। दया का पागलपन अब और बढ़ने लगा है – “फटी हुई बैडशीट गाऊन की तरह पहनकर और कुर्सी के ऊपर खड़े होकर आज मैंने ये राजसी कपड़े खुद बनाए।”¹²

दया की हरकतों से रूममेंट मोरे रूम छोड़कर भाग जाता है। खुद को अकेल पाकर दया की मानसिक स्थिति और भी बिगड़ जाती है। दया को अभास होता जैसे वह काठमांडू में है। वहाँ के लोग उसे गंजे नजर आते हैं। जो वह उनको नीचे तबके के सिपाही मानता है। कोई व्यक्ति उसे धक्का देकर अंदर भेजता है उसे वह का मंत्री मानता है। मंत्री दया को कह देता है अगर वह अपने आप को नेपाल का राजा कहेगा तो दया के सिर पर डंडा पड़ेगा और हमेशा के लिए यह बकवास बाहर निकला जाएगी। दया अपने यथार्थ को भुलकर कल्पना के भँवर में फँस जाता है। दया लगता है कि यह उसकी परीक्षा है और वह फिर अपने को नेपाल राजा कहता है। दया के गंजे सिर पर कई सारा ठण्डा पानी डालते। दया को लगता है जैसे उसको कोई दौरा पड़ गया है। अब दया इन सारी बातों को सह नहीं पाता– “नहीं...नहीं...अब मुझमें बर्दाश्त करने की और ताकत नहीं है। बचा लो...मुझे कहीं ले जाओ... मुझे मेरे गाँव...मेरी...अम्मा...अम्मा...अपने बेटे को बचा ले...अम्मा।”¹³

उपसंहार–

ऐसे कई सारे युवक हैं, जो कुछ बनने की आकांक्षाओं को लेकर गाँव से निकल पड़ते हैं और कुछ ओर बन जाते हैं। जीवन के वास्तविक स्थितियों का सामना न करने के कारण आर्थिक सामाजिक स्थितियों से

हतबल होकार अपना जीवन नहीं जी पाते। दया की तरह समाज में कई सारे युवक हम को मिलते हैं। जो कहीं न कहीं हमसे भी जुड़े होते हैं। जो जीवन के सच्चाईओं से भागकर काल्पनिक दुनिया का जीवन जीते हैं, जब हालात से समझौता नहीं कर पाते तब वे दया की जैसे बन जाते हैं। यह नाटककार ने नाटक में समाज के समस्याओं का युवाओं के मानसिकता पर क्या असर होता है, उसका चित्रण भी बखूबी किया है।

संदर्भ सूची :-

1. नादिरा ज़हीर बब्बर, दयाशंकर की डायरी, निर्देशकीय
2. वही, पृ. 1वही, पृ. 19
3. 4.वही, पृ. 31
4. वही, पृ. 32
5. वही, पृ. 32
6. वही, पृ. 35
7. वही, पृ. 38
8. वही, निर्देशकीय
9. वही, पृ. 43
10. वही,पृ. 44
11. वही,पृ. 48
12. वही,पृ. 51-52



भारतातील ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्रावरील कोविड-१९ साथीचा प्रभाव

शुभम मसुरकर,

संशोधक विद्यार्थी,

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

सारांश :

अनेक कंपन्या, शासकीय कामकाज , शिकवण्या सगळी ऑनलाइन चालत आहे. वर्क फ्रॉम होम हा परवलीचा शब्द झाला आहे. ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्र विभागाला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांचे ग्रंथ त्यांच्यापर्यंत कसे पोहचवायचे यावर सांगितले आहे. ग्रंथालय दिन हा कार्यक्रम ऑनलाइन पद्धतीने साजरा करण्यात आला. अनेक नियतकालिक हे पी डी एफ स्वरूपात विद्यार्थी व संशोधन कर्ता यांपर्यंत ग्रंथालयाकडून माहिती पुरविल्यात आली. अशा अनेक समस्यांवर चर्चा केली आहे.

प्रस्तावना :

साथीच्या आजारामुळे दोन महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक बदलले आहेत. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालय विभागाला फार मोठ्या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण घेत असताना विद्यार्थ्यांना अवांतर वाचण्याचा छंद असतो ग्रंथालयात वेगवेगळे विभाग असतात. ग्रंथालयात अनेक विषयांवरील ग्रंथ संगतवार लावून ठेवलेले असतात ग्रंथाचा आणि मानवी जीवनाचा सहसंबंध अनेक काळापासून चालत आलेला आहे मात्र या कोरोना काळात वाचन सुद्धा थांबले होते. मग अशा वेळेस पर्यायी साधनांचा आधार घ्यावा लागला

औद्योगिक क्रांतीने मनवाचा यंत्ररूपी पाया मजबूत केला तर संगणक क्रांतीने त्याचा शिरावर यशस्वितेचा साज चढविला. इंटरनेटमुळे तर संपूर्ण जग आता लहान वाटू लागले आहे. पत्रांची जागा आता ई-मेलने घेतली आहे. काही क्षणातच माहिती एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी पाठवता येऊ लागली आहे. काळाने माहितीचे स्वरूप बदलले, माहितीचे आदानप्रदान करण्याची साधने बदलून टाकली त्याचबरोबर माहितीचे महत्त्व देखील दृ माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा समाजावर फार मोठा परिणाम होत असतो. समाजाच्या प्रत्येक गोष्टीवर तिचा परिणाम होत असतो.

पारंपरिक ग्रंथालय:

१. प्रत्यक्ष साहित्याशी ; चिलेपबंस व्हरमबजेद्ध निगडीत गोष्टीवर भर असतो.
२. ग्रंथालयतालिका आणांस प्रत्यक्ष साहित्याचा स्थानाकडे घेऊन जातात.
३. प्रत्यक्ष साहित्य शोधताना दोन गोष्टीची शक्यता आहे.
४. प्रत्यक्ष साहित्य जागेवर आहे किवा
५. त्यासाठी वाट पाहावी लागणार आहे.
६. ग्रंथालयाच्या वापराने सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिक फायदे मिळतात.
७. ग्रंथालयात बहुतेक संकरित अशी (Digital and Print) माहिती-सेवा मिळू शकते.

कोरोनाच्या काळात ग्रंथालयाला भेळसावनारी समस्या :

ग्रंथालय म्हणजे सर्वसाधारणपणे सर्व प्रकारची छापील तसेच हस्तलिखित माहिती एकत्रितपणे ठेवण्याची जागा होय. व ग्रंथालयात अनेक विभाग असतात ते १. ग्रंथोपार्जन २. ग्रंथ वर्गीकरण ३. तालिकीकरण ४. देवघेव ५. संदर्भ ६. नियतकालिके. ग्रंथालयामध्ये अनेक प्रकारचे नियतकालिक दर महिन्यात येतात. या नियतकालिकांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या विषयासंबंधीची

नवनवीन माहिती दिलेली असते. महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थी या नियतकालिकांचे वाचन करतात संशोधनकर्त्याला या नितकालिकांचा फार उपयोग होतो. यावेळी अनेक प्रकाशकांनी त्याचे मासिक, त्रैमासिक यांचे पी. डी. एफ. स्वरूपात रुपांतर करून वाचकांपर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. संदर्भग्रंथ हे ग्रंथालयातील एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग आहे. त्यामध्ये अनेक विषयांचे संदर्भग्रंथ ठेवलेले असतात. संदर्भग्रंथाचा उपयोग वाचक, अभ्यासक, संशोधक यांना पदोपदी होत असतो. मात्र कोरोनाने संदर्भ ग्रंथाचा आणि वाचकाचा संबंध तोडून टाकला होता. यातून अनेक ग्रंथालयांनी मार्ग काढला पीडीएफ स्वरूपात हे ग्रंथ उपलब्ध करून देण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली होती. संदर्भ विभागातील ग्रंथ घरी नेण्यास ग्रंथालयाकडून परवानगी नसते. यातूनच आता डिजिटल ग्रंथालय ही काळाची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. कारण येणारा काळ कसा येईल हे सांगता येत नाही. कोरोनाने आल्याला एक नवा धडा दिलेला आहे दृ आभासी जगात कसे जगावे ही शिकवण दिली आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात आपण केलेली प्रगती आज आपल्या कामात येत आहे. आता मोठ्या प्रमाणामध्ये अनेक प्रकाशकांनी आपले ग्रंथ हे डिजिटल स्वरूपात, ऑडिओ व्हिडिओ स्वरूपात उपलब्ध करून दिले आहेत. येणारा काळ हा त्या दृष्टिने अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण ठरणार आहे दिवसेंदिवस ई-लायब्ररी, डिजिटल ग्रंथ हे त्याची साठवणूक विद्यार्थ्यांना त्याचे वितरण या सगळ्या गोष्टी आता नव्याने शिकाव्या लागणार आहेत. विद्यार्थ्यांना अशा स्वरूपात ग्रंथ उपलब्ध करून देणे हे येणाऱ्या काळात ग्रंथपालासमोरच मोठे आव्हान राहणार आहे. यासाठी नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाची ओळख आणि ते आत्मसात करणे हे आव्हान ग्रंथपालासमोर राहणार आहे.

विद्यार्थ्यांना सुद्धा ऑनलाईन सर्च करणे, डिजिटल ग्रंथाची मागणी करणे. ते प्राप्त करण्यासाठी संबंधित तंत्रज्ञानाचे कौशल्य आत्मसात करणे गरजेचे राहणार आहे. येणाऱ्या काळामध्ये अशा स्वरूपाच्या ग्रंथाच्या बाबत वेगळे नियम येऊ शकतात. यात कॉपीराइट आणि अन्य बाबींचा समावेश असू शकतो. त्यामुळे येणारा काळ हा ग्रंथपालांना आणि वाचकांना नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या ओळखीसाठी व अभ्यासासाठी महत्वाचा ठरणार आहे. कोव्हिड १९ मुळे नव्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्या तरी ग्रंथपाल या समस्यांना सामोरे जाऊन त्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी सक्षम आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत वाचन साहित्य पुरविले जाण्याचा मार्ग ग्रंथपाल निश्चितच शोधून काढतील.

ज्या समाजमाध्यमांचा उपयोग केवळ मनोरंजन हे होते. ते स्थान आता बदलून हे समाजमाध्यमे दिवसेंदिवस ज्ञानदायी, ज्ञानार्जन करण्याचे साधन होताना दिसून येत आहेत.

अभ्यासक्रमाबद्दलचे ग्रंथ पीडीएफ स्वरूपात विद्यार्थ्यांना दिले तर त्यांना ग्रंथ वाचण्यात सोपे जाऊ शकते. पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना शोध प्रबंध करताना किंवा नवीन संशोधन करताना नियतकालिकांतील व संदर्भ ग्रंथांची गरज भासते अशा वेळेस ग्रंथालयाच्या संकेतस्थळावर नियतकालिक व संदर्भग्रंथ उपलब्ध करणे किंवा बारकोड लावून भ्रमणध्वनीद्वारे स्कॅन करून विद्यार्थ्यांना व संशोधनकर्त्याला त्यांची माहिती मिळू शकते. तसेच मागील काही वर्षांतील शोधप्रबंध स्कॅन करून पीडीएफ द्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांना दिले तर त्यांना वाचन करणे सोपे जाऊ शकते. लॉकडाऊनमध्ये काही विद्यार्थ्यांकडे ग्रंथालयातून काढलेले ग्रंथ होते दृ लॉकडाऊन संपल्यावर ते परत करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयांमध्ये आर एफ आयडी ऑटोमॅटिक यंत्र असल्यास ग्रंथ परत करण्यात मदत होऊ शकते. अशा प्रकारे कोव्हिड १९ च्या काळात ग्रंथालय बंद न ठेवता विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथ उपलब्ध करून देऊ शकतो. समोर काही समस्या आल्या तर ग्रंथपाल त्या समस्यांचे निराकरण करू शकतात.

कोव्हिड १९ च्या काळात ग्रंथालय दिवस व डॉ एस. आर. रंगनाथन योंची जयंती ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने साजरी केली. अशा प्रकारे ग्रंथालय व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड असल्यामुळे ग्रंथालय विभागाचे विविध कार्यक्रम यशस्वीरित्या पार पडत आहेत. विद्यार्थ्यांना या कारोना काळात त्यांचे अध्ययन हे माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारामुळे करता आले.

निष्कर्ष :

सध्याच्या परिस्थितीचा विचार करता महाविद्यालय बंद असले तरी शिक्षण सुरु राहिले पाहिजे , नविन काहितरी शिकायला मिळणार म्हणून एक जिज्ञासा , कुतूहल आणि नावीन्यपूर्ण तंत्रज्ञानयूक्त सुरवातीला खुप छान व परिस्थितीनुरूप सोयिस्करदेखील मानण्यात आली. त्यापैकी एक महत्वाचा बदल म्हणजे ऑनलाइन शिक्षण ! यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा जेवढा वापर होऊ शकतो तेवढा अन्य कशाचाही होऊ शकत नाही यावर विचार करुन सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक या दोन्ही बाजूंची चर्चा करणे आवश्यक आहे.

सकारात्मकता:

१. नवीन नवीन तंत्रज्ञान आत्मसात करुन आधुनिक काळाती टेक्नोसॅव्ही प्राध्यापक बनत आहेत.
२. लवन जनइम सह इतर यंत्रणांचा अचुकपणे वापर करता येऊ लागला आहे.
३. शहरात मिळणारे दर्जेदार प्राध्यापकांचे उत्तम शिक्षण ग्रामिन भागातील विद्यार्थाना मिळू लागले.

नकारात्मकता:

- १ सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे नेटवर्क उपलब्ध आहेच असे नाही
२. ऑनलाइन शिक्षणातील सर्वात घातक प्रकार क्रीन टाइम हा आहे.
३. व्हिडीओमुळे प्राध्यापक काटेकोरपणे केवळ विषयावरच बोलतात. त्यामुळे रटाळपणा वाढला.

संदर्भ सुची :

- <https://library.bennett.edu.in>
- <https://www.lokmat.com>
- <https://blogs.worldbank.org>
- <https://marathi.momspresso.com>





Category

INDEXED JOURNAL

SUGGEST JOURNAL

JOURNAL IF

REQUEST FOR IF

DOWNLOAD LOGO

CONTACT US

SAMPLE CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE EVALUATION SHEET

Journal Detail

Journal Name	RESEARCH JOURNEY
ISSN/EISSN	2348-7143
Country	IN
Frequency	Quarterly
Journal Discipline	General Science
Year of First Publication	2014
Web Site	www.researchjourney.net
Editor	Prof. Dhanraj Dhangar & Prof. Gajanan Wankhede
Indexed	Yes
Email	researchjourney2014@gmail.com
Phone No.	+91 7709752380
Cosmos Impact Factor	2015 : 3.452



News Updates Due to large number of application please allow us time to update your journal



Get Involved

Home

Evaluation Method

Journal List

Apply for Evaluation/Free Service

Journal Search

Recently Added Journals

Research Journey

ISSN 2348-7143

Country India

Frequency Quarterly

Year publication 2014-2015

Website researchjourney.net

Global Impact and Quality Factor

2014 0.565

2015 0.676

Research Journey

Ins

SJIF 2019:

6.625Area: Multidisciplinary

Evaluated version: online

Previous evaluation SJIF

2018: 6.428

2017: 6.261

2016: 6.087

2015: 3.986

The journal is indexed in:

SJIFactor.com

Basic information

Main title	Research Journey
Other title [English]	Research Journey
Abbreviated title	
ISSN	2348-7143 (E)
URL	http://WWW.RESEARCHJOURNEY.NET
Country	India
Journal's character	Scientific
Frequency	Quarterly
License	Free for educational use
Texts availability	Free

Contact Details

Editor-in-chief	Prof. Dhanraj Dhangar M.G.V.'S ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, YEOLA, DIST NASHIK
	India
Publisher	MRS. SWATI SONAWANE