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"ICT Based Library Services In COVID – 19 Pandemic"

"ICT Based Library Services In COVID – 19 Pandemic"

In memory of Late Librarian Vaijanath Dadge
[Ex-Librarian, Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalay (Autonomus), Latur]

● Editor ●

Mr. Gopal D. Sagar | Dr. Govind S. Ghogare | Dr. Vishnu M. Pawar

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EDITORIALS

We are happy to publish the E-book to honouring in memory of Late Librarian Vaijanath Dadge [Ex-librarian, Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur]. His whole life was devoted for development of library and information science profession. We are always remembering his contribution towards library profession.

A few days before, the library users depending upon library for fulfilling their hunger of any types of information. Now a day due to the impact of ICT (Information Communication technology) libraries are in hands of users through internet and ICT tools.

At this situation we are facing COVID-19 pandemic and whole world is suffering from COVID-19. All the academic stakeholders have demanding E-learning resources for fulfilling their educational needs. But due pandemic situation library services are having some limitations in the provision of their services. Libraries are taking efforts to enhance ICT based services for user's satisfactions and to reduce the distance between user and information.

The main aim to publish this book is to know the various types of ICT based library services in COVID-19 pandemic and to share the knowledge about said purpose.

शुभेच्छा संदेश

प्रा. सूर्यकांत बाबुराव मस्के

आजच्या आधुनिक युगात जास्त प्रमाणात इंटरनेटचा वापर आणि त्यात गुंतलेली तरुणाई, आपल्या देशातील विद्यार्थी हा तरुण आपल्या देशाची खरी संपत्ती आहे. आजच्या काळात सगळ्यांकडे स्मार्टफोन, लॅपटॉप, संगणक इत्यादी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तू आहेत त्याचा योग्य पद्धतीने वापर करतात इंटरनेट हे जगातील सर्वात मोठे नेटवर्क आहे हे एका प्रचंड महामार्गासारखे असते. अशा काळातल्या युगात मायाजाळात गुंतलेली तरुणाई.

कोरोणा परिस्थितीत अनेक विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन गेम च्या आहारी गेल्यामुळे सैरभैर आणि चिडचिडे झाले आहेत. विद्यार्थी बराच वेळ व्हाट्सअप किंवा फेसबुक वर ऑनलाइन असतील तर त्यांना इंटरनेटचे व्यसन जास्त प्रमाणात असल्यामुळे पुरेशी झोप न होणे, चिडचिड करणे, सारखे सारखे मोबाईल चेक करणे, बंद खोलीत एकटे बसणे, मित्र—मैत्रिणी पासून दूर राहणे, अभ्यासात मागे पडणे, संवाद कमी होणे इत्यादी.

किल्ले धारूर येथील कला वाणिज्य विज्ञान महाविद्यालयाचे ग्रंथपाल प्राध्यापक गोपाळ सागर आणि त्यांची टीम यांनी आय.सी.टी आधारित ग्रंथालय सेवा ग्रंथ स्वरुपात प्रकाशित करत असल्याचे समजले सदरील ग्रंथात covid —१९ परिस्थितीमध्ये शैक्षणिक संस्था पुढील आव्हाने आणि त्याचे उपयोजन तसेच सदरील कालावधीत माहितीची देवाण—घेवाण करण्यासाठी योजलेले उपायोजन या विषयावर मोठ्याप्रमाणावर लेख आलेले आहेत वाचक सदरील लेखांचे स्वागत करतील यात शंका नाही सदरील सर्व लेखात कालानुरूप व गरजेनुरूप माहिती दिलेली दिसून येते सदरील प्रकाशनास माझ्या शुभेच्छा.

प्राध्यापक,
प्रा. एस बी मस्के
ग्रंथपाल
राजर्षी शाहू महाविद्यालय लातूर

e-Book on "ICT BASED LIBRARY SERVICES IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC"

A Review by

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The E-book is important to all the academic stakeholders for knowing ICT based library services in COVID-19 pandemic. The article covered in the E-book enlightening all the aspects of ICT based library services. In this E-books, researcher showing ICT based library services have become very essential for teachers as well as students. The situation has proved the effective use of library services. The LIS professionals have taken this impact of covid-19 positively by rendering a huge amount of online services to users and also keep updating their professional skills and competencies' to cope with such types of disaster or pandemic. In the ICT era, computer technology flourished and so, with use of this technology the librarian and information professionals save their time, money and energy and give quality services to users. Some research papers helps to the library professionals to improve their skill set as per the condition and serve the information like a responsible citizen of the country. In the context of E-book research papers emphasized the various roles of library Services during the pandemic situation like COVID 19. Also it's essential for knowing library services during lockdown and mode of dissemination of service during pandemic.

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01

E- LEARNING THROUGH ICT BASED LIBRARY SERVICES IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC (With reference to the PG students of the Mangalore University)

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Abstract

Today, the Library is not only in the physical form but it covers every nook and corner by its virtual form. Library has become very essential for students, academicians, researchers, businessmen etc. The resources and services the libraries offer create opportunities for learning, support

literacy and education, and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society. A library is a place where many books are kept. Most libraries are public and let people take the books to use in their home. Most libraries let people borrow books for several weeks. Some belong to institutions, for example, companies, churches, schools, and universities. The Internet is not a substitute for the library, but a search tool to be used in addition to traditional sources in the library. Everything is not on the Internet & the Internet consists of a small percentage of what's published. Search engines such as Google, AltaVista, FireFox and Yahoo access are limited. Libraries provide free access to scholarly books, journals, newspapers, encyclopaedias, and other print reference sources. A lot of information on the Internet is FREE, except scholarly materials. People still use libraries to find out information. Unlike the internet, a library is a free source of knowledge. Essentially, the library provides equitable access to anyone in search of information. In this way, they are still relevant. Library is the store-house of knowledge for posterior use. Human knowledge can be recorded and preserved in different media. Some years back, documents written or printed in paper were considered as the best medium. Since the beginning of civilization human beings have been putting emphasis on storing information in different ways. However it must be admitted that libraries in ancient times were not like those of the present days. Libraries are dynamic and grow along with human civilization. The urge of social, economic, intellectual and cultural improvement necessitates the development of different kinds of libraries. E-books are examples of a free online library. In outer look we can assume that the COVID- 19 Pandemic has highly influenced the usage of ICT based Library among students of various colleges. It is necessary to know the extent of usage of ICT based libraries among students during this pandemic.

This paper concentrates on to understand the role of libraries in ICT based libraries for students E-learning. It analyzes how the ICT in the Library helps the students for e-learning during COVID-19 Pandemic. It also explains the satisfaction level of the students in the ICT based Library services. The study is conducted by contacting PG students of various Colleges of Mangalore University through online mode. The paper is based on both primary and secondary data. The study is with reference to the post graduate students of various colleges. This present study focuses on how the E-libraries focused on students E- Learning and its contribution to the education system during pandemic.

Keywords: ICT, COVId-19. Library

Conceptual framework

Library in India

Library is the collection of books used for reading or study, or the building or room in which such a collection is kept. The word derives from the Latin liber, "book," whereas the Latinized Greek word, bibliotheca, is the origin of the word for library in German, Russian,and the Romance languages. As gateways to knowledge and culture, libraries play a fundamental role in society.Library grows in terms of reading material, equipment, space, staff, readers etc. The library and the information technology is changing day by day. There is a drastic shift from Print media to web media, from ownership of documents to access to information, intermediary to end user model services and from location of specific libraries to digital/ virtual/ hybrid libraries (vijayakumar, 2011). Ranganathan, in full ShiyaliRamamritaRanganathan, (born August 9, 1892, Shiyali, Madras, India—died September 27, 1972, Bangalore, Mysore), Indian librarian and educator who was considered the father of library science in India and whose contributions had worldwide influence. The National Library of India Kolkata is the biggest library in India and the library

of official public records has over 2.2 million books in its collection. The National Library of India is a library located in Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Kolkata, India. It is India's largest library by volume and public record. National Library Day is celebrated in India on 12th of August Every year in memory of Birthday of Mr. S.R. Ranganathan, the man who gave a lot in the Library and Information Science field. The Trivandrum Public Library is the very first public library in India. Established in the year 1829, this library houses various collections of literature, especially in Malayalam language.Chemmaruthy is the first panchayat in the state to have a digital library. Uttar Pradesh government has started a digital library to help the students in higher education to get the education content in digital format. Bhubaneshwar Manmohan Digital Library, the first digital library in the state with over 1.3 lakh digitized pages of Odia literature. Digital libraries have no physical restrictions. It has multiple access. It is easy-to-use it helps for conservation and preservation. It has no limitation of space. Digital library is a scope of improvement. It is more than a library. It is not time-bound. There are no boundaries of knowledge. There is no language bar.

With the development of science and technology today electronic multimedia have been widely used for preservation of knowledge in the libraries of any kind whether it may be public, academic, national or special library.

1. Academic Library:

Academic library is the library which is attached to academic institutions like schools, colleges and universities. An academic library serves more specifically the students, research scholars, teachers and staff of the academic institution. Main objective of an academic library is to give maximum learning materials to its clientele so that they may be fully educated in their respective level. Academic libraries are categorized into school libraries, college libraries and

university libraries.

A. School Library:

A school library is a learning laboratory, providing a variety of instructional media, essential for optimum support of the education programme. The purpose of the school library is to attain the objectives of the educational programme. It concerns the development of effective methods of thinking, inculcation of social attitudes, acquisition of important information and promoting growth and development among the children. The function of the school library is to help the students in the process of their self-discovery, to adopt high ideals in life, improve scholastic efficiency through self-study and to develop the capacity for critical thinking.

B. College Library:

College performs an important function in educational process. A college without a library is like a tree with no roots. The status of every college is measured through the position of the library that it maintains. Hence every college library should become a teaching instrument in itself. A college library is expected to support the objectives of the college. Thus, the basic function of a college library is to assist its parent body to carry out its programmes.

C. University Library:

A library is more important in a University, because a library can do without a University where as a university cannot function without a library. A university library is an integral part of the institution. It is primarily maintained for the benefit of students, officers, faculty members and for those who are engaged in research work. It plays a very important role in the national life of the community by acquiring material for educational use for the benefit of students and teaching departments.

2. Special Library:

Special libraries have become popular since the

beginning of the 20th century. A special library is one which serves a particular group of people, such as the employees of a firm of a government department, or the staff and members of a professional or research organization. Such a library deals essentially in information (Krishan Kumar; 1987; 72)

3. Public Library:

A public library (also called circulating library) is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from public sources (such as tax money) and may be operated by the civil servants. Taxing bodies for public libraries may be at any level from local to national central government level. The public library is an excellent model of government at its best. A locally controlled public good, it serves every individual freely, in as much or as little depth as he or she wants. (Wikipedia)

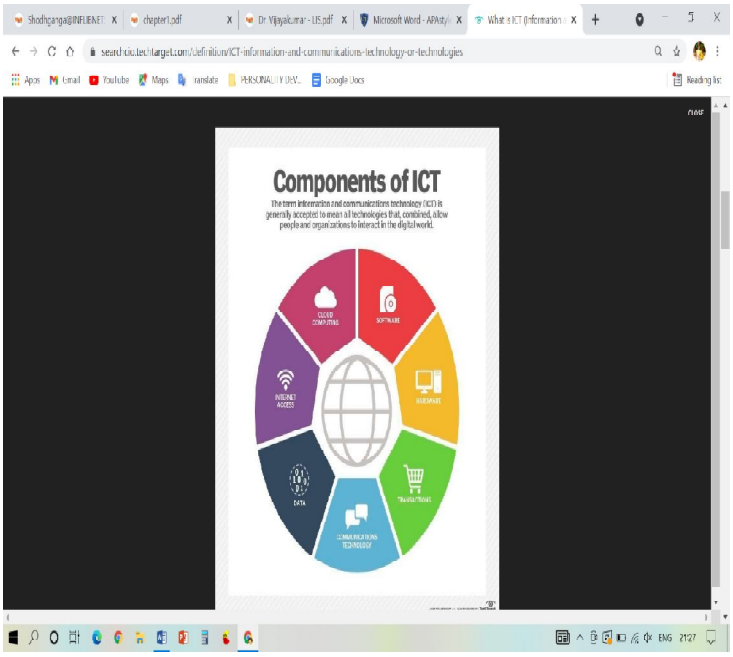
4. National Library:

A national library is a library specifically established by the government of a country to serve as the preeminent repository of information for that country. Unlike public libraries, these rarely allow citizens to borrow books. Often, they include numerous rare, valuable, or significant works. A National Library is that library which has the duty of collecting and preserving the literature of the nation within and outside the country, Thus, National Library are those libraries whose community is the nation at large.

ICT (Information and Communications Technology) and Covid 19 pandemic

ICT, or information and communications technology (or technologies), is the infrastructure and components that enable modern computing. ICT is sometimes used synonymously with IT (for information technology); however, ICT is generally used to represent a broader, more comprehensive list of all components related to computer and digital technologies than IT. The list of ICT components is

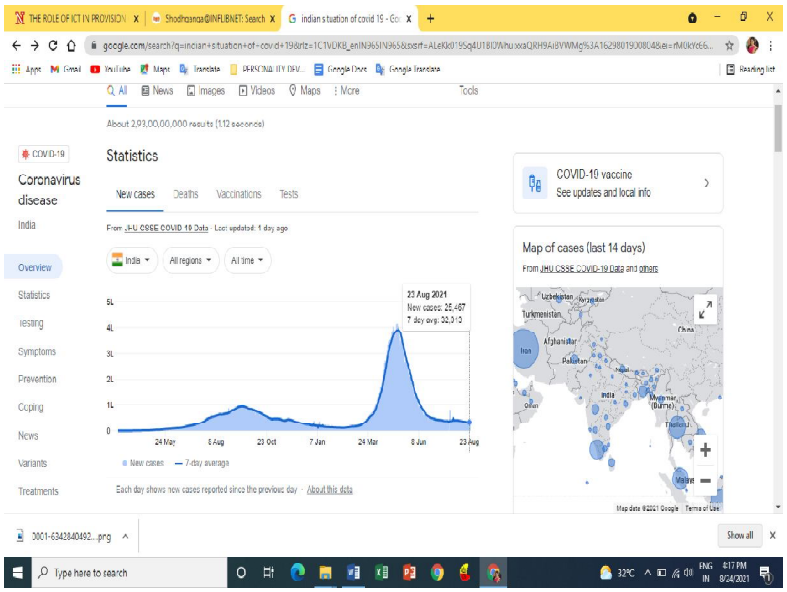
exhaustive, and it continues to grow. Some components, such as computers and telephones, have existed for decades. Others, such as smartphones, digital TVs and robots, are more recent entries.



About COVID-19

COVID-19 is the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that emerged in December 2019. COVID-19 can be severe, and has caused millions of deaths around the world as well as lasting health problems in some who have survived the illness. The coronavirus can be spread from person to person. It is diagnosed with a laboratory test. COVID-19 vaccines have been authorized for emergency use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and vaccination programs are in progress across the U.S. and in many parts of the world. Prevention involves physical distancing, mask-wearing, hand hygiene and staying away from others if you feel sick.

Indian situation of Covid- 19



Covid 19 or Corona Virus has made everyone's life difficult. People are unable to go out due to strict regulations by the government. Due to this people lost interest in the things which they desired to do. After the unlock of lockdown hotels, transportation, malls etc. opened. But it highly impacted the educational institution and still had the dilemma of opening them. But the educational system did not stop. The technological advancements made learning easier. Students were engaged in education through online modes of learning. For this learning the supportive partner is ICT based libraries. For every student it played its role in different angles. This present study focuses on how the E-libraries focused on students E- Learning and its contribution to the education system during pandemic.

Objectives of the study

1. To understand the role of libraries in ICT based libraries for students E-learning.

2. To analyse use of ICT based Library by the students during COVID-19 Pandemic.

3. To know the satisfaction level of the students with the usage of ICT based Library.

Methodology

The perceptions of 50 PG students under Mangalore University have been taken for this study. The respondents are from private, aided and government colleges. The paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data is collected through structured online questionnaires, interview methods and it is based on a convenient sampling method.

Limitations of the study

1. The study is limited only to the colleges under Mangalore University.

2. Time is also a limiting factor, as the study is conducted in a very short span of time.

3. The respondents of this study are only the students pursuing post-graduation under Mangalore University.

Analysis

The Main reason for using ICT based libraries during Covid 19 by the students.

The opinion regarding the main reason for using ICT based libraries during Covid 19 was collected with the help of an open ended question. It is analysed that the reason for using technology depends upon the situations. Students are having so much confusion regarding which aspect to give priority. Out of 50 respondents 45 student's main reason for technology usage is Google class, projects, to write assignments, to prepare notes. As students were sitting at home due to the pandemic, it restricted them to go to the college and libraries. But because of ICT usage in libraries it is easy for the students to access the books, materials at home only.

Usage of ICT based Libraries

The usage of ICT in Libraries has increased in COVID pandemic situation. Most of the students were unaware about E books, Nlist etc. The lecturers instructed the students to prepare the notes or study materials using the ICT facility which is given by their institution. The lecturers also guided the students who were having issues with the access. Even the librarians supported the students as they were doing when students physically visited the library. Colleges/ institutions provide separate login ID and Password to the students. Many students are now familiar with the ICT based library system and this helped them a lot during this pandemic. The study also focused on the aspect that many institutions give prizes to the students who have highest access to the library and access to ICT. This encouraged many students to visit libraries physically and virtually.

Satisfaction level of the students by the usage of ICT based Libraries

The Postgraduate students of various colleges are satisfied with the E- Library facility. The main reason for this is the students who cannot afford new books can get the books free of cost. The students feel that the library fee which they paid is properly utilised by the institution. Students are satisfied by the initiative taken by the colleges. The students are highly satisfied because it's easy for them to browse the materials for notes, assignments and quizzes. Students can search the availability of E- books, E-Journals etc. by providing the title of the book/ journal or author name etc. and this makes their work easier.

Findings

1. ICT based libraries play an important role in the student's education.

2. Most of the students were unaware about the ICT based Libraries in their college.

3. Colleges/ institutions provide separate login ID and Password to the students.

4. Students can search the availability of E- books, E-Journals etc by providing the title of the book/ journal or author name etc.

5. Most of the students faced difficulty in accessing E-Libraries.

6. More students were guided by the faculties and librarians during Pandemic.

7. The students feel that the fees which they paid were properly utilized during this pandemic as they had access to the library virtually.

8. The students were encouraged to access the ICT based Libraries by giving the prizes to the students whose access to the E-Library is more.

9. Students can get the material in google, but students prefer E-Library for E-Books, E-Journals etc.

10. The access or usage of ICT in the libraries have increased.

Suggestions

1. Some students are unaware about the usage of E-Resources. Such students can be identified by the faculties and proper guidance should be given.

2. Librarians and the library staff should take initiative to give an orientation program to the students regarding ICT based Library services.

3. The list of highly used sites, journals should be provided to the students of each stream for easy access

4. The login ID and password security should be maintained and the students have to be instructed properly about the access.

5. The login details should be sent to their respective mail ID's

6. The librarians should help the students if they face any technical issues.

Conclusion

E- Libraries help in saving money, paper and time. The students can access the E-libraries in Libraries or anywhere they go. Libraries are not restricted to one place like olden days now the library is carried everywhere wherever we go. The Covid-19 pandemic didn't take away the link between students and College Library. The technological advancements helped many students during the pandemic. It is clear from this study that ICT based library services have become very essential for teachers as well as students. So ICT based library services will benefit them more in the upcoming days.

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02

ICT BASED LIBRARY SERVICES DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract :

The whole world was fighting the covid -19 pandemic.As a measure of prevention breaking the chain was the only solution.The entire country was in lockdown.Work from home was the solution. Libraries was also closed down. In some libraries remote access of library software was provided to carry out work.Libray service was the essential component for the users.This study has been conducted with

the aim to investigate the status of academic libraries in providing library services during lockdown.It is found that whatsApp is the most used social media for delivering library services during lockdown.It is also observed that access to open access resources was one of the common service rendered by libraries. Online platforms like google classrooms were also used as a means of communication. Webinars were organized to explain the use of innovative library services.

Introduction :

World health organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 pandemic. Covid -19 or coronavirus disease is being caused by a newly discovered coronavirus variant.Senior citizens underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, respiratory disease were more likely to suffer the consequences.Due to this situation, Government of India initially called a nationwide lockdown for 21 days.Since than India has gone through 4 phases of lockdown.Libraries around the world have been facing lockdown challenges in providing access to its collection and services.Libraries have promoted digital services during the pandemic period. More focus was on providing the e resources like the e books, e journals etc. Digital services were carried out by organizing virtual exhibitions, updating website and organizing webinars.

Keywords : Covid -19, library services, information communication technology

Objectives :

1 To identify the social media used by the libraries for delivering library service during lockdown

2 To find out mode of dissemination of service during pandemic

3 To know the adhoc services introduced

Preventive measures taken by libraries during Covid -19 Pandemic :

1) Maintain social distance

2) Use of sanitizer

3) Taking care while issue/return of books

4) Maintaining social distance in the reading room

5) Using hand gloves while reading newspapers, magazine etc

6) Keeping surface, computers clean and frequently sanitized

7) Use of mask

8) Promote paperless work culture in libraries

9) Use online platform or social media for knowledge sharing.

10) Limit the no of users in the library at one time

Role of UGC during covid -19 :

UGC have provided support for academic activity in the pandemic.The initiatives include SWAYAM, MOOCs etc

These resources in the digital form can be accessed by students, teachers and researchers. The list is as follows :

1**) SWAYAM online courses :**

https://storage.googleapis.com/unique courses/ online.html provides access to best teaching learning resources. These courses are free of cost.

2) UG/PG MOOCs :

http ://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/ugcmoocs/ moocs_courses.php hosts learning material of the SWAYAM UG and PG (Non –technology) archived courses.

3) e-PG Pathshala :

http : // epgp.inflibnet.ac.in contains curriculum based, interactive e-content containing 23000 modules (e-text and videos) in 70 post graduate disciplines of social science, arts, fine arts and humanities, natural and mathematical sciences.

4) e-Content courseware in UG subjects :

e-content in 87 undergraduate courses with about 24110 e-content modules is available on the CEC website at http://cec.nic.in/

5) SWAYAMPRABHA :

https://www.swayamprabha.gov.in is a group of 32 DTH channels providing high quality educational curriculum based course contents covering diverse disciplines such as arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects,engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture etc to all teachers, students and citizens for lifelong learning.

6) CEC-UGC You Tube channel :

http://www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat provides access to unlimited educational curriculum based lectures free.

7) National digital library :

NDLI is a digital repository of academic content in different formats and provides interface support for leading Indian languages for all academic levels including researchers and learners of all disciplines,all form of access devices and differently abled learners. Students of Science, Engineering and Social Science can visit https://www.ndli.gov.in or https://ndli.iitkgp.ac.in and click corona outbreak study from home button on the top to access free videos lectures, web courses, notes, questions, solutions etc on various subject areas .

8) **Shodhganga :**

https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in is a digital repository platform of 260000 Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations for research students to deposit their Ph.D theses and make it available to all research scholars in open access.

9) e-Shodh Sindhu :

https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in provides current as well as archival access to more than 15000 cores peer reviewed journals and number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from large number of publishers and aggregators to its mentor institutions including centrally funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12 (B) and 2(f) sections of the UGC Act.

Remote Access to E-resources :

Most of the libraries have provision of remote to subscribed e – resources.Also open access e resources were made available for use on the library website.

Resources related to COVID-19 :

Commercial publishers and vendors have taken initiative and have provided open access to materials related to COVID-19. National Digital Library (NDLI), and IIT Kharagpur provides services to all special COVID-19 related literature and information ranging from research writings, projects, funding, start ups, datasets multimedia contents under a single section COVID-19 research repository.

Adhoc library services during COVID -19 :

It was a challenge for librarians to provide online library services.Librarians have upgraded technology for the same. Also they have updated their professional skills by attending and oraganizing webinars.Some of the measures adapted were as follows :-

1) Scanning chapters from journals, books and sending them on WhatsApp group

2) Providing links to open access resources through library website

3) Virtual reference service through email alerts, twitter etc

4) Assistance in searching information : Attempts were made to facilitate inter library loan service on virtual basis on demand by the users

Organisation of Virtual events/Webinars:

Libraries have taken initiatives in arranging webinars on information literacy, use of open access resources, literature search tools, reference management tools etc.These webinars were carried out by using the platforms like Google meet, zoom, go to meeting, cisco webex, Microsoft team etc.

Social media used by libraries for providing library services during lockdown :

It was observed that facebook, twitter, Blog, WhatsApp, Youtube, Flicker, Myspace etc were used for knowledge sharing.

Challenges in providing library services through social media during lockdown :

Lack of guidelines, inadequate resources, acceptance rate was low, low internet speed.

Conclusion :

The outbreak of COVID -19 pandemic have necessitated sudden and radical changes in delivery of library services.As strict social distancing and lockdown measures were in the early phase of lockdown.Libraries on the web have become more competent and confident in terms of resource management and digitalization.The concept and practice of providing remote access of e-resources to libraries is not new but the user friendly way adapted by libraries and the number of resources made available during the pandemic is unique.This article highlights the postitive side of social media in knowledge sharing. The article also emphasizes on the need to learn recent technological advancements in order to maximize the use of library resources and services in worldwide lockdown and pandemic situation prevailing in the country.

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03

Bibliometrics Analysis of articles published in 2020-2021 on Library Services and Covid– 19

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1. Abstract:

This article attempts to explore the use of Scopus. It is a well-designed & developed database. The researcher used 67 various articles published in different journals during 2020-21 especially during this troubling situation. This article is purely based on a bibliometric study. It throws light on the dispersion of authors, their geographical location, most cited

articles, journals, and keywords mentioned in the articles. The author fetched the information from Scopus. it is one of the largest, most reputable abstract and citation databases for academic literature. This article seems to be useful for the librarians who have provided e-content during this pandemic.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, covid -19, authorship pattern,

2. Introduction:

Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Bibliometrics methods are most often used in the field of library and information science. In fact, the bibliometrics method is used to explore the impact in the research and helps the user in readers perspective. Bibliometrics also uses in quantitative research assessment. During the pandemic situation as libraries is providing virtual online services. Covid -19 forced the librarians to get aware and maintain the good health of readers so that they will be free from such a troubled state. Therefore, it becomes necessary to provide good articles for positively handling this situation. In this regard, the researcher searched for the keywords "Library Services" AND "Covid 19" OR "Pandemic". Furthermore, the search was confined to articles published in English language under the subject Social Sciences. For the AND, OR logical search Scopus extracted the data of 67 articles published to date in various journals. The researcher analyzed the data by using bibliometric analysis.

3. Objectives

- To find out articles published on Library Services during Pandemic.
- To explore author wise dispersion of articles.
- To identify journal wise articles.
- To search keywords frequency.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data were arranged in tabular form and analyzed with Microsoft excel. The researcher found the following useful

results.

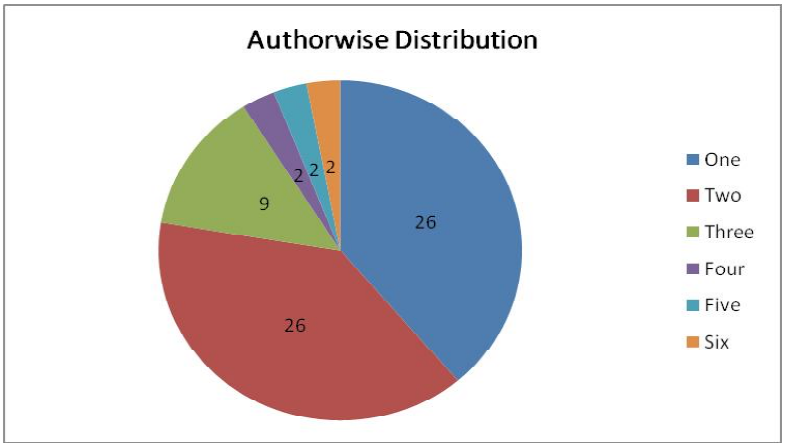
4.1. Authorship pattern

Authorship is the important bibliometric measures reflecting contemporary communication patterns, productivity and collaboration among the researchers.

Table -1

Author	Count
One	26
Two	26
Three	9
Four	2
Five	2
Six	2

Figure -1



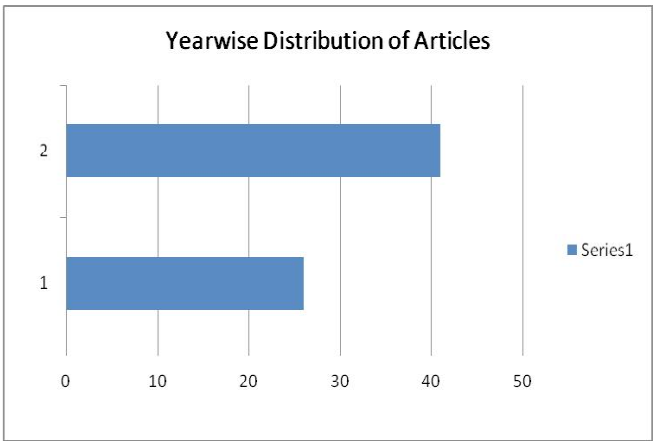
The citations are categorized as single, two, three, four, five and six. The analysis of data shows that the maximum number of authors contributed tends to work as alone as well as in collaboration with others because among 67 articles 26 articles contributed by single as well as two authors. Articles contributed by three authors are 9 and the rest of the articles were contributed by four, five and six authors.

4.2. Year wise distribution of articles

Table -2

Year	No. of Articles
2020	26
2021	41

Figure - 2



Total 67 articles were published during the pandemic period. It is shown from the above table highest number of articles published during the year 2021.

4.3. Journal wise distribution of articles

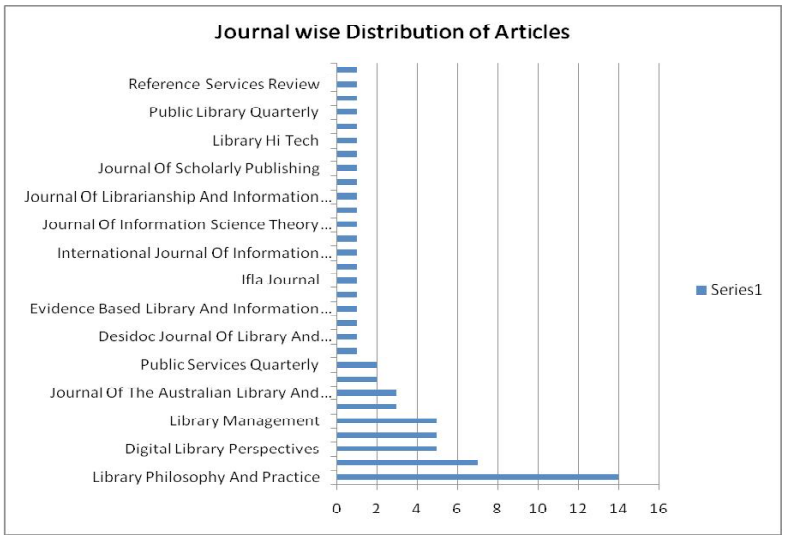
Afteranalyzing the data researcher found that a total of 30 various journals publishedarticles during two years pandemic period.

Table - 3

Journal title	No. of articles
Library Philosophy And Practice	14
Medical Reference Services Quarterly	7
Digital Library Perspectives	5

Journal Of Academic Librarianship	5
Library Management	5
International Information And Library Review	3
Journal Of The Australian Library And Information Association	3
Journal Of Library Administration	2
Public Services Quarterly	2
College And Research Libraries News	1
Desidoc Journal Of Library And Information Technology	1
Electronic Library	1
Evidence Based Library And Information Practice	1
Global Knowledge Memory And Communication	1
Ifla Journal	1
Information Discovery And Delivery	1
International Journal Of Information Science And Management	1
Journal Of Hospital Librarianship	1
Journal Of Information Science Theory And Practice	1
Journal Of Interlibrary Loan Document Delivery And Electronic Reserve	1
Journal Of Librarianship And Information Science	1
Journal Of Library And Information Services In Distance Learning	1
Journal Of Scholarly Publishing	1
Journal Of The Medical Library Association	1
Library Hi Tech	1
Library Hi Tech News	1
Public Library Quarterly	1
Quality And Quantity	1
Reference Services Review	1
Serials Librarian	1

Figure - 3



Total 67 articles were published in various journals mentioned below. It is found that 14 articles were published in Library Philosophy And Practice followed by 7 in Medical Reference Services Quarterly journal. Digital Library Perspectives, Journal Of Academic Librarianship and Library Management published 5 articles each. Two journals published respectively 3& 2 articles each. It is also found that 21 journals published only one article.

4.4. Most cited articles

Table - 4

Authors	Title	Cited by
Rafiq M., Batool S.H., Ali A.F., Ullah M.	University libraries response to COVID-19 pandemic: A developing country perspective	19
Ifijeh G., Yusuf F.	Covid â€“ 19 pandemic and the future of Nigeria's university system: The quest for libraries' relevance	10
Mehta D., Wang X.	COVID-19 and digital library services â€“ a case study of a university library	9
Kosciejew M.	The coronavirus pandemic, libraries and information: a thematic analysis of initial international responses to COVID-19	8
Guo Y., Yang Z., Yang Z., Liu Y.Q., Bielefield A., Tharp G.	The provision of patron services in Chinese academic libraries responding to the COVID-19 pandemic	6
Walsh B., Rana H.	Continuity of academic library services during the pandemic: The university of toronto libraries' response	5
Alajmi B.M., Albudaiwi D.	Response to COVID-19 Pandemic: Where Do Public Libraries Stand?	5

Anderson R., Fisher K., Walker J.	Library consultations and a global pandemic: An analysis of consultation difficulty during COVID-19 across multiple factors	4
Adams A.L.	Online Teaching Resources	4
Howes L., Ferrell L., Pettys G., Roloff A.	Adapting to Remote Library Services during COVID-19	3
Koos J.A., Scheinfeld L., Larson C.	Pandemic-Proofing Your Library: Disaster Response and Lessons Learned from COVID-19	3
Ameen K.	COVID-19 pandemic and role of libraries	3
PokornÃ¡ L., IndrÃ¡k M., Grman M., Stepanovsky F., SmetÃ¡nkovÃ¡ M.	Silver lining of the COVID-19 crisis for digital libraries in terms of remote access	3
Jones S.	Optimizing Public Library Resources in a Post COVID-19 World	3
Weeks A., Houk K.M., Nugent R.L., Corn M., Lackey M.	UNLV Health Sciences Libraryâ€™s Initial Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: How a Versatile Environment, Online Technologies, and Liaison Expertise Prepared Library Faculty in Supporting Its User Communities	3
Dadhe P.P., Dubey M.N.	Library Services Provided During COVID-19 Pandemic: Content Analysis of Websites of Premier Technological Institutions of India	3
Smith J.	Information in Crisis: Analysing the Future Roles of Public Libraries during and post-COVID-19	3
Tsekea S., Chigwada J.P.	COVID-19: strategies for positioning the university library in support of e-learning	2
Chisita C.T., Chizoma U.S.	Rethinking academic library space amidst the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa: preparing for the future	2
Cox A., Brewster L.	Library support for student mental health and well-being in the UK: Before and during the COVID-19 pandemic	2
Tranfield M.W., Worsham D., Mody N.	When you only have a week: Rapid-response, grassroots public services for access, wellness, and student success	2
Ma L.F.H.	Academic Library Services during COVID-19: The Experience of CUHK Library	2
Articles cited only once		10
Articles not received any citation		35

As compared to the above table researcher found that the highly cited article (19) during the pandemic period is "University libraries response to COVID-19 pandemic: A developing country perspective" by Rafiq M., Batool S.H., Ali A.F., Ullah M. followed by "Covid â€" 19 pandemic and the future of Nigeria's university system: The quest for libraries' relevance" by Ifijeh G., Yusuf F. It is revealed from the table that 10 articles have been cited a single time whereas 35 articles have not received any citation.

4.5. Keyword Analysis

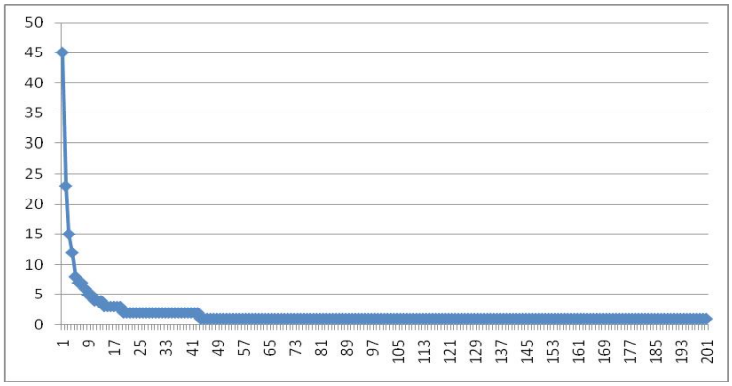
The keyword is a significant or notable word or term in the title, abstract or text of a document or other item being indexed which is used as the index entry. It is the main word that is closely linked to or describes or defines a particular subject. Writing or mentioning the keyword in the article is the most useful part for the readers to understand the content

included in the article. The use of keywords by the articles is stated in the following Table.

Table - 5

Keywords	Frequency
COVID-19	45
Library service	23
Academic libraries	15
Pandemic	12
public libraries	8
Remote access	7
University libraries	7
Coronavirus	6
Digital libraries	5
Virtual reference	5
Content analysis	4
Library website	4
Social Media	4
Higher Education	3
Libraries	3
LIS professionals	3
Lockdown	3
Patron services	3
Social Networking Sites	3
case study	2
disaster planning	2
health sciences libraries	2
Information literacy	2
library advocacy	2
library circulation	2
Library management	2
library products	2
Library Professionals	2
Library usage	2
marketing	2
Mental health	2
Nigeria	2
online instruction	2
Online Library Services	2
Pakistan	2
reference services	2
resources and services	2
Technologies	2
Twitter	2
user community	2
Virtual learning	2
Virtual libraries	2

Figure – 4



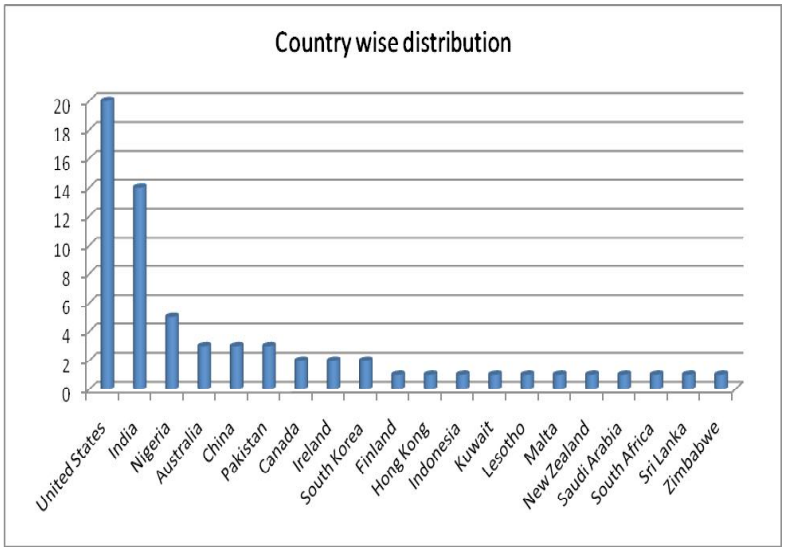
It can be observed from the above Table that, the high-frequency keywords are Covid 19 (45) followed by Library Services (23) whereas single keyword count goes to 158.

4.6. Country wise distribution of articles

Country-wise distribution of research, output means the article published from different countries.

Country Name	Frequency
United States	20
India	14
Nigeria	5
Australia	3
China	3
Pakistan	3
Canada	2
Ireland	2
South Korea	2
Finland	1
Hong Kong	1
Indonesia	1
Kuwait	1
Lesotho	1
Malta	1
New Zealand	1
Saudi Arabia	1
South Africa	1
Sri Lanka	1
Zimbabwe	1
Country not mentioned	2

Figure – 5



The above table and the figure shows that the highest number (20) of the authors having affiliation from the United States published articles. The second highest (14) country revealed fromthe table in India. Two authors don't mention their country whilepublishing their articles.

5. Conclusion:

For the last two years, thewhole world is facing a troubling situation because of Covid 19. During this periodeveryone was suffering and going through a lockdown state. This situation hasproved the effective use of library services. The most demandable andcomfortable service provided by the library is through online mode. As the libraries and library staff wasfacing challenges about how to provide library services to their users, thearticles published in SCOPUS core journals was shown to be a pathfinder.

The bibliometricanalysis of the aforementioned articles in various dimensions will give aninsight and definitely will help and save the time of the reader.

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04

FACING CONTEMPERORY CHALLENGES UNDER PANDEMIC CONDITIONS WORLD WIDE FOR LIBRARIANSHIP USING ICT APPLICATIONS

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Abstract :-

Education is cited as the catalyst for development, poverty ,Reduction, Nutrition Improvement, Health Gains, Gender Equality and Empowerment ,Water and Energy Sustainability, Economic Growth, Inequality Reduction, Environmental Protection and Resilience and Promotion of peaceful just inclusive societies by UNESCO. Thus, the academic institutions provide education and that education

is embedded in Library. As we all know library is the heart of every academic Institution, like that, the Library is playing role of heart as a purifier, giving pure blood to body, library strains good, original, essential information to readers. In ICT era, the computer technology flourished and so, with use of this technology the librarian and information professionals save their time, money and energy and give quality services to users. Today, the librarian's role in changing day by day, it changes library structures, services their challenges too. Librarians always maintain a balance between traditional library as well as modern virtual library. There are so many challenges but the librarians have to overcome them and prove their efficiency in this pandemic situation also.

Keywords: Impact of ICT, evaluation in library professionals in pandemic situation.

Introduction-

In United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization report (UNESCO). Education is cited as the catalyst for Development, Poverty Reduction, Nutrition Improvement, Health Gains, Gender Equality and Empowerment, Water and Energy Sustainability, Economic growth, Inequality Reduction, Environmental protection and Resilience and Promotion of peaceful just inclusive societies. The UNESCO report, education is for improvements of all kinds of human beings, that education is imbedded in academic institution and the libraries are therefore helping hands for that institution. Libraries are catering to serve like the needs of the students, faculties, scientists as well as other clienteles of particular institution. The instruction always relies on the libraries for providing various services, technologies and tools.

Librarians play a vital role and work as a bridge between the students and libraries and strive to give full satisfaction to users. With the advent of Information

Communication Technology, the role of library and information professionals are changing day by day. ICT stress on the new ways of learning, Web based e-learning, digitization of resources enables dissemination of services. In the information explosion, digitization of resources enables dissemination of services. The information explosion, librarian's crucial role as a leader who comes up with the information flood and provide good and essential information for the user's satisfaction.

Impact of ICT:

In 21st century, Information Communication Technology flourished, so it is possible to reduce the time, energy money of libraries as well as users. Computers are using for large quantities of data manipulation. It is a possible solution to the problem of retrieving a small number of relevant documents from among the thousands availability on the subject of interest to the users.

Information Communication Technologies are more oriented towards individual use at home and work. We the librarians and information professionals and the institutions are offering services and giving opportunity to read a book at same time through computers and internet.

Traditional libraries are having the stock of books, Journals, Projects, Thesis, Dissertation, Serial, Periodicals, Reference books, Maps, Manuscripts but now the scenario has charged and they collect print as well as non-print material. They have consortia of books as well as E-print , E-journals, E-books, CD's, Floppies and many more Due to the growth of internet the vision of gathering all human knowledge together in one place and the library without walls or virtual library exists..The assumption is that, everybody will obtain instant access to all recorded information in the world through the nearest library.

Computers are used in the education and research in

all fields and the students through their e-mail addresses and websites adopt in the regular use of technology and the opportunities it provides. Traditionally the librarians bought books and print material made them available through library facilities but now libraries and information professionals acquire and secure ownership of digital content, stores on local services and make it accessible to a largest community. Librarians attempt as protocols permit to ensure long term access to the digital collection through license conditions and through practices to create back up and redundancy and to migrate the content over time. The library may also preserve and archive content that is not accessible to users. Libraries usually bring expertise in information dissemination and use. Organizing and providing access to information is the classic role of libraries but on the impact of ICT it changes.

Changing role of Librarians and challenges:

In the era of ICT and influence of the computers ,the users are growing with their different needs. They are not always acquainted with various tools for seeking right information in information flood. So, the duties of staff and librarian are to demolish the chaos of users and give them clear information. Sometimes it is not possible so, they may suggest or give referral services. In the privatization of academic institution and non grant condition, librarians have done their jobs in fewer grants. They are not allowing using costly sources and handle various open sources software's for getting the information and knowledge.

Many users do not know what their library has and the particular source, who satisfy their needs within the little time span, so, the librarians duty is to orient or introduce the library to new students and make them aware of what the library have, Where the particular subjects are arranged and how many copies of any particular book.

The concept of virtual Libraries is on a rise in the 21st

century. It challenges traditional library because the new sources are available to organize and collect the information and with the help of internet, students gate huge amount of data within seconds. When the library is connected to another libraries than it is very facilitate to students. An advent of computer, the libraries having full access to all kinds of materials. It is available to students within less cost. Librarians must check the availability of proper services is provided through their staff.

In 21st century, there is evaluation in the technology. For attracting students, various librarians are using new techniques and tools. Use of Wi-Fi, Android phone, Tablet Pc's, new version of mobile phones is used to attract students. The librarians are sending SMS for the Book Alerts, New Articles clippings, New Arrivals of books to teachers as well as users of libraries,. Libraries are not always fulfilling the needs of students who are the member of library but also try to satisfy the outside. Under the developments of electronic library generating the barriers for outsiders in the case of university library. There are restrictions of access in licensing agreements for external students on electronic information source.

The new challenge for libraries and librarians is to sustain the capabilities developed through standard based bibliography processed with taking advantage of new access strategies; the library make balance between traditional library as well as modern virtual library. Therefore, the key role of librarians is to act as public access to the internet and have skilled staff to guide people in the use of new technologies and to deliver education and learning anywhere in this pandemic situation.

Public libraries are not behind academic libraries. There are not always aware of automation of libraries and computerized service but they are progressive in the matter of local people, children education. They are one stop ahead

regarding awareness making in the people and other mobs for taking education and raise the literacy.

They develop mobile libraries for particular area, fix the day and dates and giving them books, various documents to deprived children and also physically abnormal. Governments make and push some rules and regulations for the visually handicapped people. So the libraries of all kinds give the chance to educate them. Language is the challenge in front of librarians because the academic libraries only having many material in English and subjects wise but mainly in English therefore it needs to take regional language books in libraries, but its fully closed in this pandemic situation.

For attracting the students and to overcome with the problem of non-usability of libraries, librarians must take serious role or action for involving students to be in the education which imparting in the college, so the librarians make a plans for that and arrange book Execution, Make a plans for that and arrange Book Exhibition, Monthly Book Review talks, Book Donation Scheme, Book Bank Scheme , Celebrating 'International Book Day', inform the students for giving book on their Birthday occasion are the traditional ways.

Now, use of ICT era, Librarians give and provide more and more services to students. Using internet now we can update ourselves and then make aware to the students through providing Blogs, Wikipedia's, Cloud computing services, uses Web 2.0, Bibliotheca are helping tools for us. Face the new challenges and overcome to them, it's a responsibility of Librarian and alive the library services in this pandemic situation using ITC and pandemic rules.

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05

Impact of Pandemic -Covid-19 on LIS professionals in lockdown period: An online survey.

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Abstract:

The present paper investigates the impact of Global pandemic -Covid 19 on LIS professionals in Pune District. This research is carried out in the lockdown period i. e. from 1st March 2020 to 30thSept 2020.This study is very useful to find out how library professionals can plan for the possible futures that may changes their status. Covid - 19 gives us

WFH opportunity first time ever in history and taught us to think again to live and survive differently. The job was not easy to us due to the nature of our profession. This paper highlights how the Library professionals utilizes and given their best in this lockdown period by rendering or delivering the online service to users, upgrading and reloading skills and knowledge, participation in social activities and also how they overcome the barriers- problem & difficulties due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

Keywords: COVID-19, Library professional, Impact of corona.

I. Introduction:

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first identified in December 2019. And World Health Organization (WHO) on 11th March 2020 has characterized COVID-19 as pandemic.

Pandemic is a disease that spreads over a whole country or the whole world. According to Dictionary.com Pandemic definition, (of a disease) prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or the whole world; epidemic over a large area.

Actually it is seen in history that Libraries are crucial to disaster recovery, but in the case of corona virus is keeping them closed. Academic Libraries are always very creative when designing activities for their users. But this time the LIS professionals and serving users that are mostly confined at their homes. Hence the librarians and LIS professionals must work from home, trying to keep serving their users. And their creativity begins to appear in the form of new services and activities.

II. Objectives of the Study:

The major objectives of this study are

1. To identify the impact on library professional due to virus Covid-19.

2. To identify e-Resource services provided by library professional to user.

3. To find out the various kind of professional courses/ trainings taken to upgrade skills

4. To find out the online learning platforms and tools used for upgrading knowledge and skills

5. To identify Research Work or publication on in this period.

6. To identify participation /contributed social activity in Covid-19 by LIS professionals

7. To find out the activities assigned to perform work from home in this period by parent's institutions.

8. To identify the problems or difficulties faced to perform work from home assigned.

9. To find out the rate of Professionals that affected with virus Covid-19.

III. Methodology:

The study is based on the primary data collected from the LIS professionals in Pune. A Simple online questionnaire was designed in Google form and distributed to all 115 respective LIS professionals (librarians)for collecting data.

IV. Scope and Limitations of the Study: The study covers the impact of Global pandemic -Covid 19 on LIS professionals in Pune District. It identifies all possible services and activities of LIS Professionals. The study is limited to LIS professionals of Savitribai Phule Pune University Affiliated colleges in Pune District.

VI. Data Analysis

This study was carried out to know the impact of Global pandemic -Covid 19 onLIS professionals in lockdown period of Pune District. In this study is devided into Five components such as Services and activities for library users, Self and profession Development activities,kind of WFH for institute ,Difficulties or technological problems arises and participation or contribution of LIS professionals in social

activity. These components are explained in details.

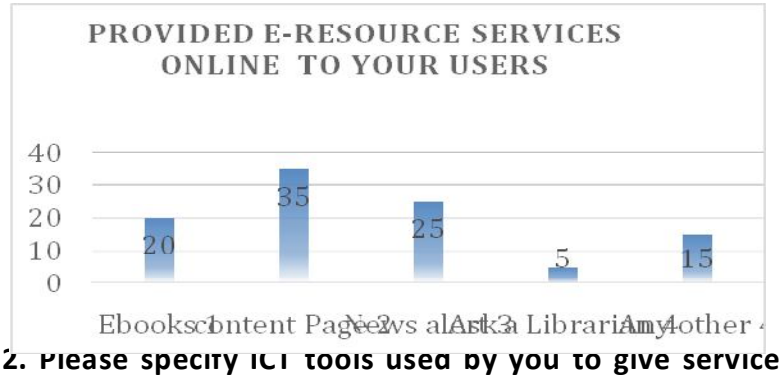
A. Services and activities for users.

1. Have you provided e-Resource services online to your users?

Table.1

Name of e-Resource services given online	% of LIS professionals
Ebooks	20
content Page	35
News alert	25
Ask a Librarian	5
Any other	15

Fig.1



2. Please specify ICT tools used by you to give service to user.

Fig.2

Table 2

ICT tools	% of LIS professionals
Developed e Content like PPT, Notes etc	30
Video on Youtube Channel	10
Web Portal	40
Information Literacy Modules	5
Blog	9
Not applicable	1
PODCAST/Audio Recording	5

B. Self and Profession Developement: here are activities which is used to upgrades self and Profession like FDP, RC, SC, conference, workshop etc.

1. Please specify Research Work or publication you worked on in this period,

specify Research Work or publication	% of LIS professionals
Book	3
Research Papers in conf/journals	40
Chapter	15
Articles for Newspapers	7
Minor/Major research Project	5
Not at all	10
Other	20

Table 3

2. Please specify the kind of professional course/ trainings attended by you, if any?

kind of professional course/trainings	% of LIS professionals
Webinar	35
Conference	15
Workshop	10
Shorts term course /FDP/RC/OC	15
Covid-19 WHO training	5
ICT training /Open source software Installations	15
other	5

Table 5

3.Which online learning platforms you uses.

online learning platforms	% of LIS professionals
Google Meet	15
Zoom	55
Microsoft Teams	15
Webex Cisco	5
Skype	5
Jio Meet	3
other	2

Table 6

3. Rate the usefulness of professional course/trainings for upgrading the knowledge/skill?

usefulness of professional course/trainings	% of LIS professionals
Very Useful	69
Difficulties	19
Not Useful	12

Table 7

4.Which of the following tools you have used for upgrading knowledge and skills?

Tools you have used for upgrading knowledge and skills	% of LIS professionals
Research Gate	9
Academia.edu	8
You tube	45
Google Scholar	15
Open access e-resources	15
Not used any tools	5
Other:	3

Table 8

5. Please specify the platform you used to train or share your knowledge as a resource person

platform you used to train or share your knowledge as a resource person	% of LIS professionals
Facebook Live	25
Zoom App	35
You tube	25
Parth live	10
Other:	5

Table 9

C.WFH did for Parents Institute

1.What are activities assigned to you to perform work from home in this period?

activities assigned to you to perform WFH	% of LIS professionals
Develop Video Lectures	15
Search Online curriculum related literature	30
NAAC-Accreditation Work	20
Library Reports	10
Search Notes	15
Ebooks	5
Other:	5

Table 10

2. Are the required facilities provided by college or Institute for Work from Home?

facilities provided by college	Yes	No
Laptop & other equipment	40	60
Internet charges	10	90
Other		

Table .11

D. Difficulties to use Technologies

1. Please specify the difficulties to implement or use technologies

difficulties to implement or use technologies	% of LIS professionals
Lack of ICT facilities	45
Internet Connection	25
Family disturbance	15
Other	5
Not at all	10

Table 12

E. Contributed or Participation in social activity:

1. Have you participated or contributed any social activity in Covid-19?

Name of the social activity	% of LIS professionals
Distributed Mask/Sanitizers	15
Made a Quiz to create awareness	35
Worked as a Volunteer	20
Helped needy people	5
Distributed Food Packets	15
Other	2
Not contributed or participation	8

2.In the Lockdown Period, you felt

Table 13

Lockdown Period filling	% of LIS professionals
Relaxed	45
Stressed/panic	55

3. Are you affected with virus Covid-19.

Table 15

Affected with virus Covid-19	% of LIS professionals
-Ve no symptoms found	78
+ Ve was suffering and isolated or quarantined	12

Findings:

1) 35% of LIS professionals provided e content page e-Resource services online to their users in lockdown period and 40 % website portal -ICT tool is used by them to give service to user.

2) 40% of LIS professionals did their Research Work or publication in Journals /conference proceeding in this period. And 35% of professional course/trainings attended webinar mostly for upgrading knowledge and skills and used 55% zoom as a platform for attending webinar.

3) In WFH 30% Search Online curriculum related literature of work / activities assigned to perform from home in this period

4) 40% of LIs professionals felt Lack of ICT facilities for difficulties and 25% Internet Connection to implement or use technologies.

5) 35% of LIs professionals have participated or contributed in Made a Quiz to create awareness followed by 20%Worked as a Volunteer and 15% Distributed Mask/ Sanitizers social activity in Covid-19 Lockdown Period.

6) 55% of LIs professionals felt Stressed/panic due to Covid-19 in Lockdown Period.

7) Out of total surveyed 12 % of LIS professionals affected +ve with virus Covid-19.

Conclusion

In many disaster library often functions as a community center — a free and shared space But a crisis like COVID-19 keeps libraries closed for five months and counting because of health and safety concerns of user and staffs.

The concept of work from home was new to us (Library Professionals), we never work before COVID -19 in this work culture. But we find out the solutions with multiple options to overcome these barriers. The COVID-19 teach us how to deal with difficult situations, How to live, and how to

deliver whatever the situation arise. The present research may conclude that LIS professionals have taken this impact of covid-19 positively by rendering hues amount of online services to users and also keep updating their professional skills and competencies' to cope with such types of disaster or pandemic.

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06

"Modern Trend of ICT and ICT Based Services in college library"

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Abstract :

Since this is the age of information technology and information communication technology, every work seems to be done with the help of technology. Technology is being used extensively in every field today. So be it public sector or private sector. Today technology is being used extensively in the fields of agriculture, railways, aviation, education, mining, industry.

Then how could libraries be an exception to that! Due to the advancement in information technology, the use of this technique in the traditional work of the library brings harmony and speed to the work. This led to the use of electronic technology in the form of information technology using new technology instead of printed text books, which reduced the time, money and effort required to provide services to the maximum number of readers.

Key Word : Definition, Communication Technology, Remote Control Technology, Social Media, Library Security, Quick Response (QR) Code Technology, Digital Library, Resource Sharing, Use of Library Automation Software, ICT and Library Services.

Introduction :

The second half of the twentieth century saw the explosion of knowledge. From this an information-oriented society emerged. Libraries began to make extensive use of information technology to store the information that was needed and widely available to the community. The library has computers, Xerox machines, microfilm, readers, television sets, faxes, internet etc. The tools began to be used. The information age started with the rise of digital. Digitization seems to have an impact on daily life. Digitization in research, industry, entertainment, education is done in one form or another. **1**

Definition :

ICTs "refer to technologies people use to share, distribute, gather information and to communicate, through computers and computer networks".**13**

"ICTs are a complex and varied set of goods, applications and services used for producing, distributing, processing, transforming information – [including] telecoms, TV and radio broadcasting, hardware and software, computer services and electronic media".**14**

Use of ICT Tools :

The emergence of the information revolution as championed by information and communication technology (ICT) has enabled libraries to devise viable strategies for improved service delivery.**2** Library uses various technologies to provide information to its users. Followings are the some of the ICT tools which are basically used for different communication purposes:

Communication Technology :

Email is the most effective way of formal communication; it is the best system to exchange the messages and information in electronic format. Revolutionary changes have been seen in communication, because different types of information such as personal message, letter, article, computer programming files, pictures, sound, etc.

Voice mail is the new and innovative emergence of mail technology. We can also say it as an alternative to email technology. It helps to send the mail immediately through the voice.

Telephone is used for personal contact of the users. Generally, users ask their queries regarding the resources and availability of the reading room. Even, they use the telephone for advance booking of carrels for reading and research purpose.

Fax (short for facsimile and sometimes called telecopying) "the telephonic transmission of scanned-in printed material (text or images), usually to a telephone number associated with a printer or other output device.**3**

Videoconferencing (or video conference) is explained as a "means to conduct a conference between two or more participants at different sites by using computer networks to transmit audio and video data.**4**

Internet: This is the most important component of ICT. It is basically a network of networks that performs the connectivity among the computers. Internet provides the medium for communication using different online tools.

Remote Control Technology:

Remote control provides a platform to work with a remotely located computer system. It is a great development in the field of technology. By using this technology, one can easily implement any kind of services sitting far away from the destination. This ICT is generally used for remote control, online meeting, desktop sharing, web conference and file transfer from one computer to others. One example of remote control software is TeamViewer.**5**

Social Media:

Social media like Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, etc. have become the central focus for quickest information dissemination. Most of the libraries are using these social media for the promotion or marketing of their e-resources. Basically, Blogs are used to disseminate short communication of library, whereas Facebook has become most useful ICT tool for every kind of information dissemination. Now, Facebook live plays a very significant role for telecast the current ongoing programme.

Library Security:

The technology has a great contribution in the security of library through computer after having been civilized various technological processes. It can provide great security for the reading material of the library. This security arrangement is provided by applying RFID technique.

RFID Tehnology:

New technology has changed the way of library transaction (check-in and check-out). Libraries are providing ICT-based library services to increase the possible ways of fast and user-friendly services. One of the best invention of technology for library is the 'Radio Frequency Identification' (RFID). Nowadays, libraries are adopting RFID technology to provide enriched and efficient library services. This technology achieves the fourth law of library science, (i.e. 'save the time

of the users') by providing quick and effective services.**6**

Quick Response (QR) Code Technology:

Walsh (2009) has discussed as "QR codes can be used to encode various sorts of data when used for mobiles, most typically text; uniform resource locators (URLs); phone numbers (prompting your phone to call the number); text message and number (prompting your phone to text the number); and contact details (vcard). The QR readers most reliably work with the text and URL options, particularly as some of the providers of the software also provide hosting services. In hosted solutions, QR codes generated through their software link to a re-direction link on their site, providing data on traffic from a particular code to their customers". **7**

Digital Library:

The base of digital library is computer and computer network because the reading material cannot be processed in the digital material without the computer and even no published books can be modified to digital form. In digital libraries the entire reading material like PDF, HTML, Audio, video, and services etc. also depend on computer and network. Digital Repository software goals to provide a managed environment to store and retrieve digital objects, such as documents, images, audio/video clippings and their metadata. Repository software usually includes tools to allow curators and users to exploit the stored objects and their metadata. Variety kind of digital repositories are being created today to serve the different communities information needs. To create a digital repository one needs digital repository software.**8**

Resource Sharing:

ICT can be used for resource sharing among libraries and information centres. It provides a great prospect for sharing both the human and material resources of a library with others library. The role of technology is very much significant for cooperative acquisition, cooperative processing

(cataloguing and classification), exchange of information materials (e-resources), joint publication, networking, joint training of personnel, interchange of staff for seminars, and workshops.**9**

Use of Library Automation Software:

Library automation is the excellent way of reducing the human involvement for library services. The aims of the current automation technology is to provide maximum services in minimum time and lowest cost. Library automation is the application of ICTs to library operations and services. Many library automation softwares are available for library operation such as Libsys, Koha, SLIM21, etc. The functions of the software are to automate the library systems which covers acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serials management, stock verification, etc. ICT is used in various library housekeeping operations as well as for different library activities and services.**10**

ICT and Library Services:

The following library services can be rendered using information and communication technology (ICT):

On-Line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC):

ICT has revolutionized the practice of cataloguing in the library. Using OPAC users can see the holdings of the library collections. It reduces the cost of maintaining a library catalogue. It also eliminates pen and paperwork, along with it helps in the preparation of union-catalogue. OPAC is the easiest way to get the information of collection, weekly new arrivals and other recent addition to the libraries.

Reference/ ILL Service:

By using computer and internet technology, the reference service has become very simple. Various types of information resources like the encyclopedia, directories, dictionaries, databases, online library catalogues, maps, biographies, patents and online information resources are

available on the internet which can be used to provide required information to the users.

Reprographic Service:

Reprographic technology is used for the reproduction of the documents. Using technology, the photocopy and the reproduction of the documents has become very easy and accessible. In this technology, printed documents are converted into digital form, then photocopy is prepared. For the same, computer scanner and software is required. This service is provided to library users for photocopy of some pages of books, journal articles or other materials.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Services:

Hensley (1963) stated "SDI involves the use of the computer to select from a flow of new documents, those of interest to each of a number of users. This process may be thought of as the inverse of information retrieval. In information retrieval, a user precipitates a search of a file of documents.**11**

Document Delivery Service:

It is difficult for the library to procure every type of resources published across the globe because of financial constraints. So, the exchange of library resources such as books, journals, etc. among the libraries are very much essential. To overcome these problems computer and the internet have got a great contribution in DDS. Through this medium first document are converted into digital form after that these can be received at any place by users through electronic mail. Besides, the storage reading material like electronic periodicals, documents etc. can be disseminated to users on demand.

Bibliographic Service:

Through the computer, bibliographic services have become convenient. Nowadays, libraries and publishers are providing bibliographic service to the library users.

Bibliographic software such as EndNote, RefWorks, Zotero and Mendely are very much helpful to compile the list of references for the research work.

Translation Service:

Mechanical translation is carried out with the help of ICT. For this purpose, various online tools like Bablefish translator and Google translator can be used to make translation from foreign languages to English and vice-versa.

Database Search Guide:

At present, databases have become the central focus for exploration of varieties of the research problem. Researchers are using databases hugely for their research work. Searching and retrieving the online resources or data from the database has become very easy in the ICT environment. Generally, libraries provide the database searching guidance through the library website. The search guidance helps to researchers and faculties for their research and learning.

Conclusion :

Given the impact of information technology in today's age, everyone is trying to work through technology. Every work in the library sector today is being done through technology. In library services, scheduling, reporting, classification, management, protection, reservation, communication, etc., maximum work is being done using technology in an accurate manner. This has enabled the libraries to provide maximum service. Libraries have saved a great deal of time, money, and labor by adopting technology.

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07

ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN COVID 19 SITUATION

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Abstract

Present paper emphasizes the various roles of library professionals during the covid-19 situation the novel coronavirus disease presented unique challenges to all the stakeholders of education system unexpected outbreak of the virus forced library professionals to certain ways of working in a rapid timeframe like shifting to digital platform wherever possible and to provide adequate remote services to the users

given the extrinsic challenges in providing services during Public Health emergency the purpose of this paper is to find out how Technology become a severe for the premier technological Institutions of India during the covid-19 situation present paper helps the library professionals to improve their skill set as per the condition and serve the information like a responsible citizen of the country.

Keywords: Open Access Resources, Webinar ,Covid-19, Pandemic , NDLI.

Introduction

it is observed that in India along with other corporate and government office Educational Institutes ware remain closed to avoid increasing affection of coronavirus in the lockdown libraries and reading rooms where also close that's why no physical access to the print collection and circulation was observed in this situation work from home is the best way to manage the home time into use of quality time in this situation many academic Institutions organized various online programs like webinars fdp STP workshops etc. in this pandemic situation of covid-19 the role of library professionals is the most important to serve the whole community through a digital platform.

Role of library professionals in covid-19

To provide the information regarding the available various digital platforms for the users

1. During the lockdown period all the people where enable to move from one place to another the physical interface of libraries already shutdown to follow the lockdown condition but many libraries Around The World offers its digital collection for the whole community for easy access library users who have library cards or not can easily access and take advantages of available e resources like eBooks journals offered by the different universities various libraries like NDLI.

2. Library professionals can provide various online

digital platforms where users can easily access their information.

3. Library professionals can create a new app with freely available e content to access different resources on a Single platform.

Some of the various online digital platform

1. National digital library of India (NDLI) :

it is the biggest digital library of India it is developed as a project under the MHRD India the library was initially started as a pilot project from in May 2016 it was officially started by HRD Minister Prakashjavadekar to serve the nation on June 19 2018 ndl has48,582,080 Plus items in its repository there are available in more than 400 languages more than hundred types of e-Learning resources are available are available monograph reports books manuscript articles data set question papers law judgement and annual reports etc types of learning resources are available and social media like Facebook Twitter Instagrametc also available.

2. ePGPathshala:

It is a gateway to all postgraduate courses it is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development MHRD under its national Mission on education through ICT NM ICT which is executed by the University Grant Commission UGC a Gateway which focus on high quality educational systems curriculum based teaching more than 70 Plus subjects across all disciplines of various subjects like Social Sciences it's fine arts and Humanities natural and mathematical science etc as of June 2020 it provides 22000 plus models 20000 + text 19000 + video 30000 + Vijay and 723 plus paper also epathshala is a joint portal which was initiated by the MHRD andNCERT in November 2015

3. Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM):

SWAYAMis the India first massive open online course

platform which is initiated by the Indian Government and specially designed to achieve the basic objectives of Indian education policy the main objective of this platform is to provide the best teaching learning platform and learning resources to students from class nine to post graduation Swayam courses available in 24 parts which is printed material video lectures test and quizzes and online discussion forum.

4. Open Access Resources

Beyond this there are are many scholarly freely available resources notable show the Ganga repository of electronic thesis and dissertation directory of open access journals d o a directory of open access book d o a b Khan Academy on academy and many more.

Conclusion

finally in this pandemic situation library professionals have to do all the things like digital library is in more demand in this kind of covid-19 situation library professionals can acts as stress busters in this situation social distancing is the only way to control the transmission of this virus covid-19 from one person to another

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08

ADVANCED LIBRARIES AS KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES

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Abstract:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been widely used to increase awareness and public interest in specialized library facilities. Via internet browsing, researchers can easily obtain data of interest. Advanced libraries aim to provide alternate reading resources for future readership. They also retain the history, the traditions that future generations might learn. Educational and community

components require the use of advanced libraries as information tools. The purpose of this paper was to study and examine the effect on prospective readership of an advanced library system in education.

Keywords: Advanced library, Decision and selection procedures, coding process, Impact on education, Impact on community, etc.

1. Introduction:

Illiteracy is one of the vices of society which should be eradicated. Societies can be changed by the growth and promotion of advanced libraries from a community of not reading. Quality human capital could be created for the benefit of the community, sector and industry at large by fostering the culture of research. To the readership, modern libraries can appeal. Excellent libraries grow the interest and preferences of readers in reading. As knowledge banks or reading resource centers, libraries have an important role to play in developing reading interests and habits. Many libraries are operated by institutions of information and are typically conveniently placed for the public or communities to learn. ICT's iniquitousness makes specialized libraries freely available to future readers. [1]

Advanced libraries are expensive mains that ensure that the future readership can readily access and retrieve useful knowledge. In terms of usability, well-designed, advanced libraries have incremental benefits for readers. Excellent advanced libraries are available and it is possible to ubiquitously retrieve data. [2]

Advanced libraries have been attracting a lot of attention all over the world lately. There are many studies that have focused on advanced libraries, such as the Cultural Heritage Africa Inscription Library, that provide awareness of cultural heritage inscription collections. Due to the lack of strategic support, coherent policies and clear funding for the

construction of advanced libraries, the lack of advanced libraries has constrained distance education in Ghana. To ensure that readers are happy and remain loyal, Chinese university libraries have received recommendations to enhance the quality of advanced library services on the basis of both objective and subjective criteria. As a learning resource, this article addresses how important an advanced library is. The goal of the study was to examine and assess the value of advanced libraries as knowledge resource banks, as well as to express how educators and researchers can use this information effectively to recognize the issues or questions in the literature that have not been addressed. It is possible to shape potential research directions out of attempted questions or problems. The following will be the subject of this article; advanced library history, processes, outcomes and discussion and conclusions. [3]

2. What is an advanced library?

The advanced library is an information technology that is built or can be referred to as an advanced knowledge resource, a medium that stores data on a large scale and collaborates with an information management device capable of displaying the user's necessary data or information. It is possible to generally describe advanced libraries as information storage and retrieval systems that manipulate advanced media data (text, images, and sound, static or dynamic) on the internet. Via a dedicated staff that runs the application, specialized libraries provide tools to expand the selection of books accessible for the benefit of knowledge institutions and readership in general. It is very important for advanced libraries focused on information technology to make reading materials readily accessible to the readership. [4]

2.1. Aim of advanced library:

The advanced library is different from the standard library, which is a collection of printed books, and the material

in the advanced library is stored on a data server that can be installed at a remote location, but can be accessed by users using a computer network from a distance. As knowledge banks or reading resource centers, advanced libraries are required to improve reading preferences and habits. Advanced libraries should be operated by learning institutions when they assess their milestones in the education world. [5]

Advantages	Deficiency
• More efficient, accurate and guaranteed authenticity • Control of plagiarism can be easier. • Lecturers can also prepare learning materials without sifting on piles of shelved books. • Students can easily retrieve and construct knowledge out of digitally stored reading materials. • Authors will be proud if their articles are highly cited. • Can be accessed from anywhere making it easier for users	• Lack of clarity on Copyright rights. Currently there is on-going debate on Copyright law. There is lack of clarity on digital transfer readable materials via computer networks. • Electronic document, articles, or books management process goes through several stages. • Cannot be accessed in case of technical problems, such as tissue damage and the lights off.

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of advanced library.

There are many deficiencies in the physical management of libraries, including limited opening hours, poor book care, messy book shelving, insufficient stock books, outdated reading materials, to name a few, and lack of book storage harmonization and the supporting computer storage system. [6]

3. Process:

3.1. Decision and selection procedures:

Literature relating to the use of the Advanced Library as an information resource bank was reviewed and studied in this research. Articles of research published between 2003 and 2018 were considered. The key word for the search and retrieval of the papers was Advanced Library. The following electronic databases have been scanned and retrieved for research articles; IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics

Engineers), Science Direct, SAGE and Taylor & Francis. Related advanced library papers have been reviewed in this systematic review paper. It was followed by the following steps: Searching and uploading related papers into a single file, mostly from the electronic databases of IEEE, Science Direct, SAGE and Taylor & Francis. Subsequently, this was accompanied by a manual review of the records in a log book. Checked papers were then entered into spreadsheets in which the coding and review of articles was carried out. The actual writing of this systematic review article was the ultimate step. [7]

3.2. Evaluation and coding process:

Based on the title of the paper, study (author, publication year, place of study, publisher), research method used (research design, methods of data collection and methods of data evaluation) and research findings, the Advanced Library was reviewed. A list of some of the research examined is shown in Table 2. [8]

Topic research	Study	Research methods	Basic finding
Acceptance of advanced libraries among female students and the impact on their success in research work of restricted access to advanced libraries: the case of the International Islamic University	Muhammad Arif (2009) Taylor & Francis	Survey	For students, access to the advanced library is necessary so that their academic work can be completed. Students are unable to satisfy the need for their knowledge from the Internet and other university libraries with restricted access to an advanced library.
Public Authority for Applied Education and Training Forecasting the Use of an Integrated Library System: (PAAET)	Mohammad A. Alajmi (2014) Taylor & Francis	structured questionnaire	The rate of adoption was insignificantly affected by perceived compatibility and perceived picture. There is a summary of the consequences of the results and future study directions.

Proposal for the Karamanlidika Advanced Library: Recreate the History of a Particular Diaspora	Selenay Aytac (2016) Taylor & Francis	questionnaire	Advanced records Representing the culture of Karamanlides Objects spread throughout the WWW, especially in social media resources such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. There is not enough descriptive data for this resource. Such assessment lets us understand the essence of the objects and the user produces them with metadata that can be obtained from the resources of social media.

Table 2.Overview of literature reviews a spreadsheet model.

4. Outcomes:

The main research decisions were grouped as;

- The impact of Advanced Library on Education and
- The impact of Advanced Library on Community.

A breakdown of the research themes and the sub-topics listed is shown in Table 3.

Theme	Sub-topics
Impact of Digital Library, on Education.	As learning resource for successful learning.
Impact of Digital Library on Society.	Utilization of Digital Library as a medium of information for the public and researchers.

Table 3. List of identified themes and sub topic.

4.1. Impact of advanced library on education:

The Advanced Library in Education application will help to quickly and dynamically obtain knowledge. The advanced library can also encourage instructors to upload information materials for the convenience of students and interested readers, alternative educational pedagogy can also be uploaded to advanced libraries for the benefit of the knowledge institution, and advanced libraries can also be of great use to students of the International Islamic University. [10]The

development of the whole structure in the advanced media library that meets the needs of the three missions of Auburn University: teaching, study and outreach, being a full-service educational resource for scholars and students conducting research in the field of religious studies, Creating an Advanced Library Support for Distance Knowledge, Colima University has established an advanced information library The advanced library is intended to encourage learners to explore the field of environmental issues. [11]

4.2. Impact on community:

It is also very beneficial for the citizens of Advanced libraries, they can also maintain important in addition to the knowledge community: an Advanced Library, Archives and Museum on Indigenous Karuk Tribes, develop the Karamanlides model and surrounding communities using advanced library technology, advanced library used for a cultural heritage repository and for Collection Museum, The advanced library OSTMED.DR helps to encourage and facilitate study and scientific activities in the osteopathic field by offering ready access to existing osteopathic literature, including historical records, difficult to locate materials, The value of cultural policies for the growth of institutions. [12]

9. Conclusion:

The purpose of this paper was to present the studies reviewed, concentrating on the effect of using the Advanced Library as a platform for information. Studies on assessment with more focus on:

- Impact of Advanced Library on education, and
- Impact on Community Advanced Library.

Overall, the assessment decisions on the subjects and sub-topics examined showed that the introduction of the Advanced Library is a very helpful education: students can learn and build an advanced library easily and dynamically, assist in the learning process, and the university can assist in

acquiring catalogues, references and research knowledge, While the decisions of the assessment of the subject and sub-topic on the implementation of the Public Library on show that: the implementation of the Advanced Library significantly allows the public to access knowledge quicker, to conserve the cultural and historical relics that can be seen and studied in the future by others, the company can build a library and provide information on its product

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09

THE CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARY SERVICES: IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Indian Peoples has faced no many obstacles in the first wave of the COVID pandemic. I have tried to put light on in this paper emphasizes the various roles of library Services during the pandemic situation like COVID 19. It also identifies the advocacy role that Library Services have taken up. It traces the number of digital platforms available around the world. It

also promotes the use of social media /networks. Library Services can support the entire community in their scholarly endeavors. The role of the Library Services is to trace down information as per the user requirement, act as an information disseminator, and organizer of knowledge through the varied information pools. Library Services can show their expertise with the assistance of experience in addition to the varied skills they need. Library Services can provide E-contents, information links, their commitment to customer service. As a result the role of Library Services defines the whole community a new way of doing work and gets the information remotely in the period of a lockdown/pandemic situation. This study helps the Library Services to improve their skill set as per the tough conditions & serve the information like a responsible citizen of the country.

Keywords: E-Resources, Swayam, NDL, COVID 19, E-Books, Digital Library

Introduction:

The digital era has expanded the responsibilities of Librarians to provide a wide range of resources to users and services that extend beyond the physical walls of the Library. The roles of librarians in the global information environment is unique, Igun (2010), and are critical to information availability and distribution both in the physical and virtual fields. Modern Technology and discoveries such as smart phones, mobile Internet facilities and social media platforms have created new challenges for librarians to meet these digital era users information needs and expectation. Iwhiwhu, Ruteyan and Eghwubare (2010) stress that the challenge of librarians is how to attract users to the library and keep them. Therefore, Librarians must re- address the means of servicing their users to conform to the modern technological approach. Using social media platforms to administer, distribute and disseminate information can greatly attract users and promote

library usage in this information jet moving age.

Library services can now be available to users on the go, anytime and anywhere, which have totally redefined Library services from the walls of the Library to the boundless spaces of the World Wide Web. Librarians can deliver various library services such as providing resources to support learning, cultural development and making available list of materials using social media platforms like blog, whatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Youtube and Linkedln. These platforms through their unique features like blogging, commenting and affiliate marketing, more participation, private messaging, discussion forums, media and multimedia uploading, interactive and collaborative learning increases active Library users, promotes Library activities and in turn generate unsolicited revenue for Librarians who actively manage these platforms.

1. Social Media Platforms and Library Services

The social media platforms form the independent variables while the Library services Librarian provides to their users are the dependent variable. The dependent variables are divided into library materials and librarian functions which are Books, Journals, Newspapers, Maps, Internet based, resources, CD/VCD and Lending services, Referral services, Reference services, Indexing, Abstracting, User education respectively. The independent variables are blog, Facebook, Twitter and whatsApp.

- **Social Media Platforms Librarians can use to Promote Library Services**

WhatsApp

WhatsApp is a social media platform with instant free messaging and voice over telephoning services. Instant text messaging, voice calls, video calls, documents and media sending serves are all available on this platform (Tech Crunch, 2015) Librarians can send instant messages to users and get

instant responses. Urgent information that requires Library users attentions can be communicated to users, even documents and materials can be send to users at anytime and even outside the Library working hours.

Blog

A blog also known as Weblog is an online journal style or informational website which displays information in the reverse sequential order, with latest posts or subject appearing fiirst or at the topmost. Blog pages are social media web platforms where a writer or group of writers and readers or viewers shares their views on a subject or topic even news as it may apply, Ogi Djuraskovic and FirstSiteGuide (2018). Blogging can be used to promote library services like library outreaching, dissemination of information, building library image, communicate both to internal and external users, and highlight new material arrival and promoting available materials in the library collection. Also Librarians can promote library services like opening hours, special library events, online discussion and community services like festivities in their local communities, ceremonies, sports, (Ekoja, 2011). Trending news about issues of general interest can be posted and allows users to comment instantly and add their contribution and opinions.

Twitter

Twitter is a online real time news and social networking platform where users post and interact with messages. The ease of posting, interacting and sharing of information on this platform have made it a very vital platform for librarians to reach and interact with library users (Waddell and Barnes, 2012). Information on the go with users responses can be tweeted at everybody convenience.

Facebook

Facebook is a social media platform that facilitates social interactions between users. Facebook allows users to

create group with unique identity where members can interact and share messages, pictures and even materials when they signed in.Librarians can use Facebook to promote Library service like hosting library homepage (Fakas, 2007), advertise opening and closing hours, locations, website information, newly acquired materials and classmate interaction and discussion on special subjects. Research has revealed that millions of users visit the Facebook platform every hour and about 2.2 billion active users were recorded in January 2018 (www.facebook.com/Info, 2018) and most of them are young people. Facebook page can serve as a connect centre to Library users and librarians can also remind user through posting of up-to-date messages and pictures of the resources available in the library.

The above mentioned Social media platform can be used through the following ways:

Library Professionals can create a Social Media group on any of the following social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, telegram, etc. Groups can be categories as per the need of the Institution. In this group Faculty members or Library Professionals of the institutions can share the study material & various information with the students and also can give different tasks. The faculty member can record his/ her course video lectures or do a voiceover on the ppt slides and upload on any LMS or even instructors can use social media Facebook or WhatsApp or YouTube. Concept is slightly the same as reading books but in this type of competition we are talking about the E-Books which is easily accessible through mobile, laptop, Computer system & many users have also used kindle & this device act as a real book.

Libraries are the most trusted place for valuable information. Many libraries are updating their websites and meet the user requirement through social media platforms that will attract more users. It is easy practice to provide

various information like health advisories, health services, health centres, public service information and, COVID-19 resources. Library services need to be personal, caring, kind, and respectful.

Information of Digital Library Services are as given below:-

A) National Digital Library of India (NDLI) (https:// ndl.iitkgp.ac.in):

It is the biggest digital library of India .It is developed as a project under the MHRD, India. The Library was initially started as a pilot project form in May 2016. It was officially started by HRD minister Mr. Prakash Javadekar to serve the nation on June 19, 2018. As of June 2020, NDLI has 48,582,080+ items in its repository. Items are available in more than 400 languages. 48 million items have been authored by 9 million authors. More than 100 types of eLearning resources are available.

Learning Resource types:

- **Books:** 64+ lakhs books by 15+ lakhs authors in 250 languages.
- **Thesis:** 6+ lakhs thesis by researchers from different institutes.
- **Audio lectures:** More than 4116 lectures in English and Tamil.
- **Manuscript:** Manuscriptsfrom Satyajit ray society, vidya prasarak Mandal, JAINpedia, and others..

It is a single platform search engine to access digital contents available in India and any other country with some limitations. In this Pandemic situation of COVID 19, NDLI works as a powerhouse of information for Indian Students/ researchers/professors and others. For helping the student community in this pandemic situation where schools ,libraries and colleges are closed and physical access in these institutions have been suspended because of COVID-19

lockdown, NDLI has come up with a user oriented interface which is specially designed for digital collections of e-resources like ebooks, ejournals etc. for specific groups of students & continuously enhancing its services. The Researchers, Professors, School & college students can visit the website of NDLI to access these e resources free of cost & easily through the mobiles, laptops or computer systems. It hosts different types of study materials including books, questions papers, Journals, video lectures, model answers self- assessment, and solutions of various educational boards and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). NDLI also hosts preparation materials for competitive examinations like Joint Entrance Examination or JEE, NEET, etc. NDLI is constantly updating & upgrading these collections and services in this lockdown period. Updating & upgrading information of its services is periodically informed through its social networking platforms like Facebook, Twitter, etc. Stay tuned to NDLI & aware of the community.

B) Bharat Padhe Online:

Recently Government of India Launched 'Bharat Padhe Online'. It invited all the finest brains in India to share new thoughts, newideas, suggestions, and solutions directly to the government. To eliminate the constraints of online education while promoting through digital education platforms. Professors/ teachers and Students are the main target audience under this program. Recently IGNOU started new online courses under this initiative.

C) YUKTI Portal:

Government of India launched another portal "YUKTI" (Young India Combating COVID with Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation). It is developed to record and watch the efforts and initiatives of MHRD. It will cover a wide range of initiatives and efforts of the academics, research institutions which are especially associated with Covid-19 situations. Social

responsibilities and initiatives by the various institutions are the measures taken for the betterment of the whole community of the students/young brigade. It will facilitate various institutions to share their way of working and their strategies for various challenges they are facing due to the unprecedented pandemic situation of Covid-19 coronavirus and other future goals and their initiatives.

D) ePG Pathshala: A gateway to all Postgraduate Courses :

It is an initiative of the Ministry of Human resource development (MHRD) under its National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT) which is executed by the University Grant Commission (UGC). Library Professionals can suggest the ePG Pathshala platform for postgraduate students, faculty members as well as researchers which can easily be accessed through mobile, laptop, or desktop systems.

E) ePathshala :

It is a joint portal which was initiated by the MHRD and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in November 2015. The students of school level can get easy access to all educational material, including textbooks, periodicals, audio, video etc. Also print and non-print materials related to study are available through ePathshala. The useful study materials can be easily downloaded by the different types of user for offline use with no restriction on downloads. Mobile app-based ePathshalaeLibrary is also launched by MHRD and NCERT which can be downloaded through iOS, android, and windows system and can see the video, text, curriculum, and periodicals and also listen to audio of study material from class 1 to 12.

F) National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) (http://nptel.ac.in/):

Itis a joint initiative of the prestigious institution of India IITs and IISc. Under this initiative, various online courses

of different fields are available on a single platform and certification in various topics starting from engineering to humanities.

G) SWAYAM:

It is the India's first Massive open online course platform which is a initiated by the Indian Government and specially designed to achieve the basic objectives of Indian Education Policy. The main objective of this platform is to provide the best teaching-learning platform and learning resources to students from class 9 to post graduation. This platform can be easily accessible anytime from anywhere. It gives a strong platform for knowledge society & also provides a digital revolution in the field of teaching. In this Covid19 situation this type of platform is a very essential commodity for national knowledge growth and provides a backbone support for young learners.

H) Khan Academy :

It is a private portal which is governed by a private organization that offers a well-defined curriculum based learning platform and material with practice sets, practical based video lectures that impact learners to easily and grasp knowledge related to subjects and understand with their own pace. It deals with many school related subjects like computer science, mathematics, social science, computer programming, history, art, science, economics, and more subjects. It also partnered with many prestigious institutions like MIT, NASAand many more to offer digital content. Recently in this lockdown period Delhi Government collaborated with this academy for teaching government school students

I) Shodhganga:

It is a platform which is designed by Information and library network (INFLIBNET) for young researchers to deposit their theses. The theses available in open access to serve the whole scholarly community. The repository has some

unique features to index, store, disseminate of information, and preserve the electronic Theses and Dissertation (ETDs) submitted by the Indian researchers

Conclusion

In thisCovid19 pandemic situation, Library Professionals have to do all the things. Easy access to information is an essential prerequisite. It is necessary for the enormous needs of all its potential users. Digital platforms for education is the futuristic demand of the user. Digital Library is in more demand in this kind of pandemic situation. Library professionals can act as stress busters in this situation.

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10

LIBRARY AUTOMATION: OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

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Introduction :-

The popularity of open source software has captured the imagination of developers, library information professional and computing enthusiasts across the globe. Open source

software are available free of cost and the users have freedom to use, contribute the software without any restriction. The Linux operating system, Apache web server, My SQL database management system and PHP scripting language are leading examples of freely available software that have transformed information technology used by libraries, in library sector there are more than dozen active Oss projects that are engaged in development of library management system around the world.

Why Open Source Software :-

Open Source software is freely distributed with the right to modify the code and on the condition that redistribution is not restricted. The emphasis on a collaborative and open effort is the key and more important than the fact that the software itself may be free. Severe budget cuts, increased demand for services, lack of adequate staffing are the day to day problems and challenges in every library systems. On the other hand it is no doubt adoption of software may lessen the time and manpower employed in library operation, so the alternative is open source software. Open source has been a buzzword in the library community for several years now. We have heard that open-source software is free, more reliable, more secure, boasts faster development cycles, and is just plain cooler than proprietary software. Here are just a few of the reasons why open source is an especially attractive solution for libraries.

The future is 'open'

Open source in libraries has its challenges as well. Till now, library software vendors have built their businesses around a proprietary software development model, and, as a result, libraries have been slow to adopt open source. Many libraries simply do not have the in-house expertise to support open-source software development, and also don't have the ability to train staff on the use of the new technologies. They

rely on software vendors to provide them with solutions. This is where LibLime comes in. We're informing libraries about the superiority of the open-source development model so they can provide their patrons with better technology services, faster and cheaper. And we make it possible for vendor-reliant libraries to use open-source software by providing them with outstanding support and training options.

Open Source Software : Concept

The free software definition was published in 1986by Richard Stallman, the then president and presently of the free Software Foundation (FSF). The definition codifies four essential freedoms that computer software user should be entitled to :

· The freedom to run the program for any purpose.

· The freedom to study how the program was and adapt it to your needs.

· The freedom to redistribute copies, so your can help your neighbor.

· The freedom to improve the program and review your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits.

The Open Source Initiative in 1998 gave the definition of Open Source Software, describing the following 10 criteria to be considered as open source Free redistribution- The license must allow end users to redistribute the software, even as part of larger software package and may not charge royalties for this right.

Open Source Software and Customized Software :

A Customized Software refers to any software, but in some instances it may be software. Commercial software programs typically come in a physical box, which is what you see displayed in retail stores. While it's true that the software boxes are not as big as they used to be, they still contain the software CD or DVD and usually a "getting started " manual

along with a registration key used for registering the product. Most commercial software programs ask that the user register the program so the company can keep track of its authorized users. Some commercial software programs, such as newer versions of Microsoft and Adobe programs require the user to register the programs in order to continue using them after 30 days. While most commercial software programs are sold in the physical box, many software titles are now available as downloads.

Higher Installation costs

It is a total misconception that you save money by switching over to open source software. More than 99% of PCs and laptops come with Windows operation system preinstalled and very few open source software application adjust well with Windows. I don't mean to say that once we are stuck with Windows we shouldn't try another operating system; the incompatibilities are there just because nobody cares for the quality of the software. After the installation – if at all you can install it without destroying your digital resource – you have to put lots of effort into integrating the applications and make them give some decent output.

No Support Exists:

Once you decided to use open source software you try your own to install and run it. You may get lots of help available on the internet and there are many self-motivated forums that can help you. But there is no physical qualified support support available for you. You have to figure our on your own how to install and use applications without sabotaging your data and hardware. There is doubt you may loose the years of data trying to make the shift from Window to Linux. Also no help documents and manuals are made available since the software is being changed every second week.

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11

ICT based library services in COVID-19 Pandemic: Dr. Vishwanath KaradMIT World Peace University Knowledge Resource Centre

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Abstract

In COVlD -19 libraries were not aware how to reach

the users due to unexpected situation. Pandemic taught us how to deal with the situation and make use of the technology to provide all types of services. Because of COVlD-19 we the library professionals get the opportunity to work from home for the first time in history. It was a challenge to our profession. We never expect this kind of situation would occur, and we need to work out of the box.

This paper is an overview of how the MIT-WPU Knowledge Resource Centre staff has to deliver the services to overcome the barriers due to the COVlD-19.

Keywords: COVID, Library services, E-KRC, M-KRC.

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, H ubei, China, and has resulted in an ongoing pandemic. On S Octo ber, the WH 0 said that one in ten people around the world (around 800 million) may have been infected with C0VlD—19. As of 12 October 2020, 37.5 million cases have been reported across 188 countries and territories with more than1.07 a million deaths; more than 26 million people have recovered.

Covid-19 led us to provide services remotely where all the students and staff can get access to library services. Our library (KRC) has recently been formed under the umbrella of MITWPU. Earlier there were independent institutes having independent libraries. But with the decision of management central library (KRC) comes into existence.

Due to COVlD -19 we need to deliver the services remotely. To cope up with the massive and challenging situation we act positively and try to serve our users by trying every possible way. The services which we had delivered to our user are elaborated in this article.

Social distancing strategies aim to reduce contact of

infected persons with large groups by closing schools and workplaces, restricting travel, and cancelling large public gatherings. The distance guidelines also include that people stay at least 2 meters.

Lockdown Activities carried out during the period:

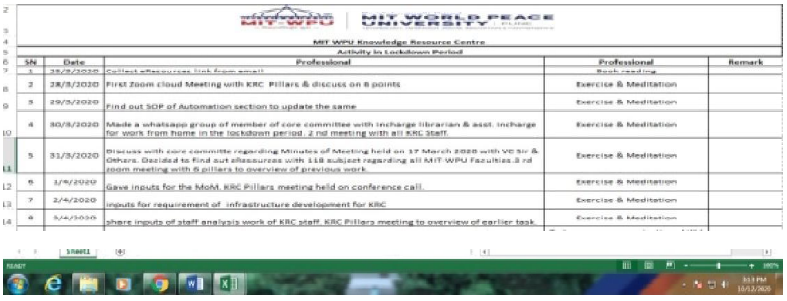
To keep our services intact and keep KRC staff active, involved and get to learn new things –

· We conducted Professional Development Programs and Staff Development Programs for library professionals.

· We arranged more than 90 webinars for the library professionals throughout India.

· We also carried out various tasks including Free E-Books searching task as per syllabus of MIT WPU Schools and Faculties.

· Conducted online/virtual meetings on ZOOM, WEBEX,Google Meet etc. in order to improve KRC services and to communicate with the faculties, staff and the management.



MIT WPU Knowledge Resource Centre

Activity in Lockdown Period

SN	Date	Professional	Professional	Remark
1	28/3/2020	Collect eResources link from email	Book reading	
2	28/3/2020	First Zoom cloud Meeting with KRC Pillars & discuss on 6 points	Exercise & Meditation	
3	29/3/2020	Find out SOP of Automation section to update the same	Exercise & Meditation	
4	30/3/2020	Made a whatsapp group of member of core committee with incharge librarian & asst. incharge for work from home in the lockdown period. 2 nd meeting with all KRC Staff.	Exercise & Meditation	
5	31/3/2020	Discuss with core committe regarding Minutes of Meeting held on 17 March 2020 with VC Sir & Others. Decided to Find out eResources with 118 subject regarding all MIT WPU Faculties.3 rd zoom meeting with 6 pillars to overview of previous work	Exercise & Meditation	
6	1/4/2020	Gave inputs for the MoM. KRC Pillars meeting held on conference call.	Exercise & Meditation	
7	2/4/2020	inputs for requirement of infrastructure development for KRC	Exercise & Meditation	
8	3/4/2020	share inputs of staff analysis work of KRC staff. KRC Pillars meeting to overview of earlier task.	Exercise & Meditation	

Image 1: KRC Activity in Lockdown Period

Library Website:

Since the inception of MITWPU Knowledge Resource Centre we need to develop our own website. As earlier there were separate libraries of old institutes and that to have a separate website. During pandemic we coordinated with the IT team of MITWPU and all the staff taking into consideration their inputs through online meetings on a priority basis and

our website comes into existence. All KRC data has been compiled and put on the library website.

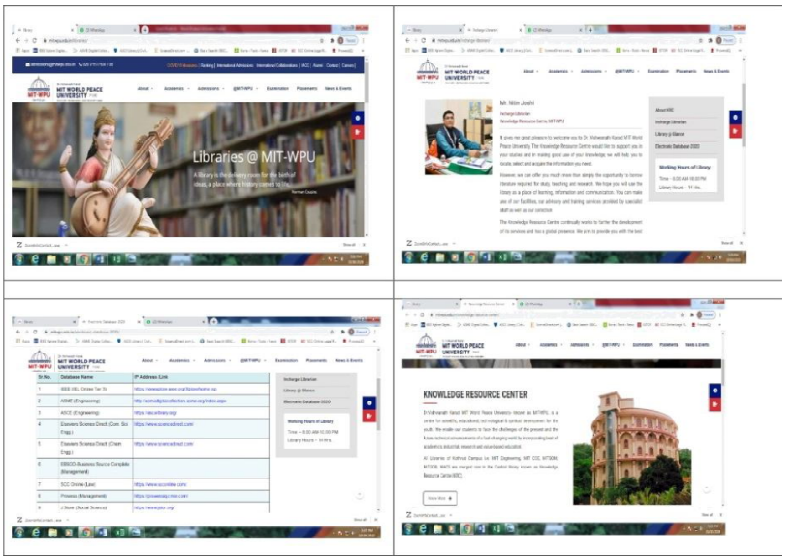


Image2:Librarywebsite:KnowledgeResourceCentre https://mitwpu.edu.in/knowledge-resource-center

E KRC & M-KRC:

To provide online and remote access to the subscribed E-Resources and free open-source materialat one accesspoint we recognized that need to have a strong federated search portal. We have done research and at the end, decided to go with Refread Portal to initiate the services with E-KRC & M – KRC to access through all devices i.e. Laptops, Pc's, and Mobiles etc.

Following are the key points of Refried.

- Browse and search all subscribed publications
- Access more than 500K full-text learning resources, video lectures etc.
- Search for research articles from all subscribed publishers
- Read from custom-curated "topic collections

• Have 24x7 full-text access to all resources from anywhere and on any device

Image 3: Refried E KRC & M-KRC

E-Books Free link

Along withRefread Portal (E KRC & M -KRC) which has a very huge collection of open source content we have found an alternative way to provide online services in the form of open source eBooks links and e-documentsto our users.

That was the biggest challenge for all of us. After discussion with all the KRC staff taking into consideration copyright issues it was decided to provide links to eBooks links from various open-source portals. And we have taken the support of MIT WPU syllabus make the project successful.

Syllabus Titles:

While providing free e-books links, we need to consider the copyright act as well as these books links which were supposed to provide has to be syllabus recommended. The library staff has been assigned with the respective schools to collect the free e-books links and make excel entry as per prescribed format.

Alternate Titles

While providing free eBook links, we observe that we are not getting the exact book which is prescribed in the syllabus. We tried to find out books with similar titles and contents with different authors and publications after consultation with the respective faculties.

E – Resources

MIT WPU subscribed to 14 online E-Resources which

were on IP base access. Due to the pandemic, students and faculty members are not able to access the E Resources from home. To overcome this barrier, we request all E-Resource vendors to provide user passwords so that students and faculty members for remote access.

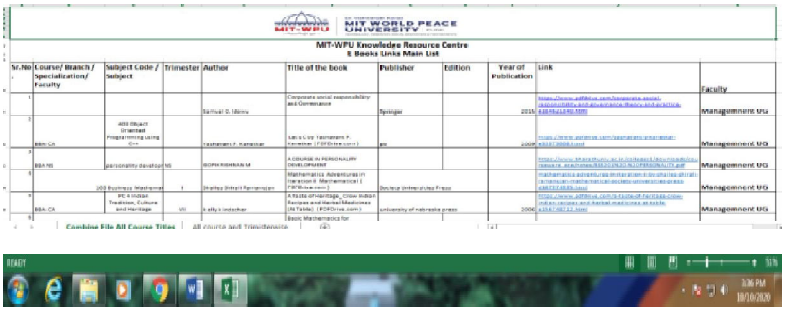


Image 4: E Book - Free Link

E-Books Proposals:

E-Books offer many potential benefits, to access when and where you want to read. It is a great way to demonstrate knowledge in a creative way and is much more visually appealing than a white paper. The e-book has become the current standard form to have the research work available to the users.

After observing the limitation of the Refread, E-Book links search by KRC staff it is recommended.We put a proposal to have subscription of E-Books from various publishers with various subscription options like Yearly, Perpetual etc.

We are working on the best suitable subscription option and very soon the MIT WPU knowledge Resource Centre will have subscribed E-Books for all MIT WPU users.

Conclusion

The concept of working from home during pandemic was new to us (Library professionals). We never worked before C0VlD -19 in this work culture. Even though the concept was new, we found out solutions with multiple options to

overcome the barrier. The COVID-19 teaches us how to deal with difficult situations, how to live, and how to deliver whatever the situation arises.

Users' expectation is very high in the pandemic and all types of users are more dependent on KRC. By providing various services using different tools and techniques, we finally get appreciation from all stakeholders. These appreciations always motivate us to keep providing library services and facilities to our clients whatever may be the situation.

Library staff uses every communication media to connect with the clients. They use what's up, e-mail, telephonic conference calls, and video chat, Zoom meetings to communicate with each other.

As the physical library was closed due to a pandemic there was a big challenge to establish transformation between physical collections to digital one. Even though library staff finds out the various solution to overcome it and soon we will come to NEW NORMAL.

Reference

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❑❑❑

12

कोविड १९ के दौरान महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालयीन की सुचना प्रौघोगिक आधारित सेवाये : एक विश्लेषण

डॉ. विकास श. बोरकर
के. झेड. एस. विज्ञान महाविद्यालय
ब्राम्हणी कळमेश्वर

प्रा. मोहन रतकंटीवार
यादवराव पोशट्टीवार कला महाविद्यालय
तळोधी बाळापुर जि. चंद्रपुर

सार :—

कोविड १९ महामारी मे हमारे महाविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय

द्वारा दी गयी सेवाओ पर प्रकाश डालने के उदेश्य से ग्रंथालयीन सेवाओ को इस लेख के अंर्तगत उजागर करने का प्रयास किया गया है इस दौरान हमने ने पुस्तकालय की सेवाओ को डिजिटल platform का जामा पहनाने की भरकस कोशिश की है सोशल मिडिया तथा नेटवर्क के माध्यम से सुचनाओ का सम्प्रेशण किया गया। उपयोगकर्ताओ की मांग के अनुसार उनकी आवष्यकताओ की पुर्ति की गयी। जिनमे E-content, information सपदा भेजी गयी लॉकडाऊन मे E-Newspaper आडियो विडियो का मजा लिया गया है जो ग्रंथालय की परपरागंत सेवाओ से परे है। छात्र कुंछ हद तक अपनी आवष्यकताओ की पुर्ति कर पाये है।

प्रस्तावना :—

कोरोना की महामारी ने अचानक दस्तक देकर संपूर्ण विश्व को भयावह स्थिती मे पहुँचा दिया ऐसे मे भारत सरकार को सारे देश मे लॉकडाऊन लगाना पडा। ज्यो—ज्यो कोरोना की महामारी का प्रकोप बढता चला गया त्यो—त्यो जनमानस की आवश्यक सेवाओ पर प्रतिबंध लगता चला गया जिसके फलस्वरूप संपूर्ण शिक्षा प्रणाली पर अच्छा खासा प्रभाव पडा सारे शैक्षणिक संस्थान स्कुल, कॉलेजो पर ताला जड दिया गया ऐसे मे **महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालयीन परंपरागत सेवाओ पर इसका** प्रभाव पडना लाजमी था इस महामारी द्वारा निर्मित सामाजिक दुरी के नियमो के कारणवंश ग्रंथालय की भौतिक सेवाये ठप्प पड गयी है ऐसे मे छात्र, शोधकर्ता, अन्वेषक, पुस्तकालय की सेवाओ से वंचित हो गये, पुस्तकालयीन व्यवसायिको ने इसका समाधान ढुढ निकाला **सुचना प्रौघोगिकी की सहायता से ग्रंथालयीन सेवाओ को देने की कोशिशे शुरू कर दी** सोशल मिडिया तथा नेटवर्क के माध्यम से सुचनाओ का सम्प्रेषण किया गया। छात्रो की मांग के अनुसार उनकी आवश्यकताओ की पुर्ति की गयी। डिजिटल **प्लेटफार्म पर ऑनलाइन ई—अखबार, e-content सपदो नि:शुल्क ई—बुक,** शैक्षणिक आडियो, विडियो, को विभिन्न whatups ग्रुप पर भेजे है जिसकी चर्चा हम आगे लेख मे करेगे।

उदेश्य

१. पुस्तकालय के कर्मचारीयो के समक्ष एक ऐसी चुनौती है कि इस महामारी मे किस प्रकार ग्रंथालयीन सेवाये प्रदान की जाये।

२. कोविड १९ महामारी मे निरतंर बढ रही लॉकडाऊन कालवधी मे कौनसी सेवाये दी जाये।

३. डॉ. एस आर रंगनाथन के पंचसुत्रो के मंदे नजर प्रत्येक सुचना पाठक तक पहुचना चाहिये अत: digital plate form का उपयोग करना होगा।

४. वर्तमान मे प्रचलित ई—लर्निग के उपलब्ध संसाधनो को उपयोगकर्ताओ के विभिन्न समुहो को जैसे छात्र, अनुसंधानकर्ता, अन्वेशको को प्रदान करना।

५. विभिन्न भाषा के ई—समाचारपत्रो की सपदो या PDF भेजना।

६. नि:शुल्क wifi तथा hotspot स्थापित करने हेतु सरकारी स्तर प्रयास करना।

७. पाठको द्वारा पहले हस्तगत की गयी पुस्तको की अवधी को बढाना।

८. पुस्तकालय के सहकर्मीयो के लिये कौशल प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन करना ताकी मइ.इंम सेवाये उपयोगकर्ताओ तक पहुचाना मे उनकी मदद मिल सके।

९. उपलब्ध सुचनाओ के संसाधनो की निरतंरता बनाये रखना।

१०. कोविड १९ महामारी जैसी परिस्थिती मे ग्रंथालयीन कार्यप्रणाली पर मंथन करना।

महाविद्यालय के समकक्ष चुनौती :—

जब सारा विश्व कोविड—१९ महामारी से जुझ रहा था तब हमारे महाविद्यालय के सामने भी कई चुनौतीया थी ग्रामिण विभाग मे कॉलेज होने के कारणवंष किस प्रकार पुस्तकालयीन सेवाओ को अपने छात्रो तक पहुँचायी जाये सर्वत्र लॉकडाऊन लगा हुआ था कोई भी कही भी आ जा नही सकता था परतु जैसे ही कुछ शिथिलता

मिली हमने डिजिटल संसाधनो पर आधारित सेवाओ को प्रदान करने की योजना बनायी तथा हमने हमारे महाविद्यालय द्वारा इस प्रकार सेवाये देने का प्रयास किया जो निम्नलिखित है।

➢ **whatsup ग्रुप** :— सर्वप्रथम महाविद्यालय के छात्रो की संख्या को निर्धारित कर अलग अलग ग्रुप बनाये गये जिसमे प्रथम वर्ष, द्वित्तीय वर्ष, एवमं तृत्तीय वर्ष, छात्रो को विभाजित कर उनके विषयानुसार उन्हे समय समय पर वाचन सामाग्री whatsup ग्रुप पर भेजी गयी

➢ **ई—मेल सेवा** :— इस सेवा के माध्यम से शिक्षको के द्वारा तैयार किये गये नोटस की स्कैन की गयी कॉपीयो को विद्यार्थीयो तक पहुचायी गयी समय समय पर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा जारी की गयी कोविड १९ की गाइडलाइन भेजी विद्यार्थीयो को आनेवाली समस्या तथा शंकाओ का समाधान किया गया

➢ **E-news paper** :— कोविड—१९ महामारी के दौरान दैनिक अखबारो पर रोक लग गयी थी तब समाचार पत्रो ने अपने दैनिक अखबारो की pdf फॉइल भेजनी शुरू कर दी कुछ एक समाचार पत्र online link देने लगे, हमने हमारे महाविद्यालय के छात्रो को whatsup ग्रुप पर उपरोक्त सेवाये देने लगे जिसका लाभ विद्यार्थीयो तथा षिक्षको ने उठाया।

➢ **E- Content सपदा** :— वर्तमान काल मे e-content development को अधिकाधिक महत्व दिया जा रहा है जिसके अंर्तगत आडियो विडियो के रूप मे शैक्षणिक सामाग्री को youtube या website पर upload किया जाता है जिसकी भरमार कोविड—१९ महामारी के दौरान प्रत्येक whatsup ग्रुप आने लगे थे जिसमे चुनिंदा विषयो पर जैसे गणित, रसायनशास्त्र, भौतिकशास्त्र, आदी की आडियो विडियो को हम लोगो ने अपने विद्यार्थीयो को देने की कोशिश की।

➢ **E-books** :— बडे बडे प्रकाशनो ने महामारी के दौरान अपनी चुनिंदा ई—पुस्तको को नि:शुल्क अपनी website पर देने लगे जिसकी सपदा समय समय पर छात्रो को भेजी गयी इसके अलावा

कुछ एक किताबो की १० प्रतिषत छायाकिंत प्रतिलिपीयो को whatsup ग्रुप तथा ई—मेल सेवा के रूप मे भेजा गया।

➢ **ऑनलाइन स्पर्धाओ का आयोजन** :— छात्रो को ग्रंथालय से जोडे रखने के लिये समय समय पर ऑनलाइन सामान्य ज्ञान स्पर्धा, ऑनलाइन चित्रकला स्पर्धा, ऑनलाइन पुस्तक समिक्षा स्पर्धा का आयोजन किया गया जिसमे हमारे महाविद्यालय द्वारा ऐ पी अब्दुल कलाम साहब की पुस्तको कौ समिक्षा स्पर्धा उल्लेखनिय है।

➢ **knowledge Library** :— प. बंगाल के एक स्कुल ग्रंथपाल श्री. कौशिक चक्रवती ने कोविड १९ महामारी मे देश के समस्त छात्रो के लिये एक knowledge Library pack का निर्माण कर यह सेवा वे अभी भी दे रहे है, इस चंबा के अंर्तगत इन्होने सामान्य ज्ञान, समसामायिक घटना, अग्रेजी के समानार्थी तथा विरूधार्थी शब्द, हर दिन का इतिहास, दिन विशेष, आदि का ज्ञान वे दैनिक के रूप मे facebook, telegram, whatsup ग्रुप पर दे रहे है जिसे हम हमारे महाविद्यालय के छात्रो को नित दिन प्रदान कर रहे है।

➢ **वेबिनार** :— विविध विशयो पर वेबिनार का आयोजन किया गया जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थीयो की जिज्ञासा को बनाये रखने मे हम कारगर साबित हुये कुंछ वेबिनार की छात्रो द्वारा सराहना की गयी।

विष्लेशण :— हमने यह निर्धारण किया कि हमारे द्वारा कोविड १९ महामारी मे दी जाने वाली सेवाओ का उपयोग छात्रो द्वारा किस प्रकार किया गया, क्यो ना इसका विष्लेशण किया जाय? ताकी इस पर एक संशोधनात्मक लेख तैयार हो सके इस हेतु २० छात्रो का रैडम प्रश्नावली नमुना लिया गया जिसमे बोधपूर्वक प्रयासो से तथ्यो का संकलन कर उसका अवलोकन, विश्लेषण करके नये तथ्यो का प्रतिपादन किया जा सके प्रश्नावली अनुसंधान करने का एक साधन है, जिसमे सुचना एकत्रित करने हेतु व्यक्तीयो से प्रश्न पुछे जाते है, यह प्राथमिक सुचना संकलित करने की एक अप्रत्यक्ष विधी है प्रश्नावली अध्ययन किये जाने वाले विषय से सबंधित प्रश्नो की एक सुची होती है जिसे डाक या स्थानिय स्तर वितरित भी किया जाता है

इसमे हमने प्रष्नावली को गुगल फार्म के रूप मे उपयोग किया जिसमे छात्रो ने हमारे प्रष्नो के उत्तर दिये जिसका तथ्यात्मक अवलोकन व विष्लेशण निम्नलिखित तालिकाओ के माध्यम से किया है।

तालिका क्रमाक १

अनु.क्र	विवरण विद्यार्थी	संख्या
१	ऑनलाइन सामान्य ज्ञान स्पर्धा परीक्षा	१७९
२	ऑनलाइन चित्रकला स्पर्धा	२५
३	ऑनलाइन पुस्तक समिक्षा स्पर्धा	२०
४	विविध विषयो के वेबिनार	१२७

उपरोक्त तालिका क्रमाक १ मे १७९ छात्रो ने ऑनलाइन सामान्य ज्ञान स्पर्धा परीक्षा मे भाग लिया तथा १२७ विद्यार्थीयो ने विविध विशयो के वेबिनार मे हिस्सा लिया जबकी ऑनलाइन चित्रकला स्पर्धा, ऑनलाइन पुस्तक समिक्षा स्पर्धा मे उतनी रूची नही दिखाई।

तालिका क्रमाक २

अनु.क्र	सेवा	विद्यार्थी संख्या	प्रतिशत
1	E-news paper	14	70%
2	E- Content link	15	75%
3	knowledge Library pack	12	60%
4	Educational video	13	65%
5	webinar	10	50%

उपरोक्त तालिका क्रमाक २ मे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन मे E- Content link को ७५: विद्यार्थीयो ने पढा, ऑनलाइन समाचारपत्रो को ७०: छात्रो ने पढा, शैक्षणिक विडियो को **६५:** छात्रो ने देखा, knowledge Library pack को **६०:** विद्यार्थीयो ने पढा, तथा webinar को **५०:** छात्रो ने देखा।

उपरोक्त सेवाओ का अवलोकन करते समय कुंछ मुद्दे उजागर हुये जिसमे छात्रो को जितना लाभ पहुचा उतना नुकसान की गुजाइश देखी गयी जो निमनलिखित है।

लाभ

१. डिजिटल plate form हेतु पाठक विश्व के किसी भी कोने से इंटरनेट के माध्यम से सुचना सामाग्री प्राप्त कर सकता है।

२. यह सेवा २४ घंटे एवम वर्ष भर एक्सेस की जा सकती है।

३. किसी एक रिसोर्स का उपयोग एक समय मे असंख्य वाचक कर सकते हैं।

४. एक विशेष रिसोर्स को किसी भी अन्य रिसोर्स से आसानी से लिंक किया जा सकता है।

५. उपयोगकर्ता संपुर्ण संग्रह के शब्द या वाक्यांश के लिये किसी भी खोज शब्द का प्रयोग करने सक्षम है।

हानी

१. डिजिटल संसाधनो को साझा करते समय कॉपीराइट कानुन का उल्लंघन हो सकता है।

२. जब किसी एक विशेष रिसोर्स पर असंख्य उपयोगकर्ता जुड जाते है तो पहुच की गति कम हो जाती है।

३. जितना GB आपका डाटा होगा उतना ही आप एक्सेस कर सकते है।

४. डिजिटल सामाग्री की मात्रा मे भरमार होने के कारणवंश एक विशिष्ट सही सामाग्री को ढुढने मे कठिनाई होती है।

५. डिजिटल सामाग्री पारंपारिक पुस्तकालय जैसा वातावरण नही दे सकती, बहुत सारे वाचक मोबाइल या कंप्युटर की स्क्रीन पर पडने के बजाय मुद्रित सामाग्री को पढने मे आसानी व्यक्त करते है।

कोरोना काल मे ग्रंथालय के डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म की भुमिका अत्यत महत्वपुर्ण हो गयी है, घर बैठे इंटरनेट के माध्यम से पुस्तके तथा अन्य दस्तावेज एक क्लिक पर उपलब्ध होते है। ई—साहित्य दुलर्भ ई—ग्रंथ, ई—जर्नल, ई—डेटाबेस, ई—रेर्फन्स संस्थागत रिपॉजिटरी, नॅशनल रिपॉजिटरी, ई—जर्नल डेटाबेस, ई—प्रिट संग्रह, पेटेट और मानक, subject getway विश्वविद्यालय निर्देशिका, ओपन एक्सेस डाटा, ई—ग्रंथ सुची, आदि। इस तरह सभी साहित्य ऑनलाईन

पुस्तकालय के रूप मे उपलब्ध है। जो निम्नलिखित Tables मे देखा जा सकता है।

List of Open Access e-Resources Courseware and Learning Resources

S.No	Name of **Courseware and Learning Resources**	Website
1	SWAYAM: Massive Open Online Courses	https://swayam.gov.in/
2	SWAYAMPRABHA: View Digital Courses on TV	https://www.swayamprabha.gov.in/
3	e-Acharya (INFLIBNET Gandhinagar)	http://content.inflibnet.ac.in/
4	e-Gyankosh	http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/
5	e-PG Pathshala (INFLIBNET Gandhinagar)	http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in.
6	e-ShodhSindhu (e-SS)	https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/
7	e-Yantra: Engineering for better Tomorrow	https://www.e-yantra.org/
8	Virtual Labs: Web-enabled experiements designed for remote operation	https://www.vlab.co.in/
9	National Digital Library of India (NDLI)	https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/
10	Video Lecture	http://videolectures.net/

List of e-books

S.No	Name of	Website
1	Directory of open access books	https://doabooks.org/
2	Open library	https://www.oapen.org/home
3	Project Gutenberg	http://www.gutenberg.org/
4	Rare book rooms	http://www.rarebookroom.org/

List of e-Journal Databases

S.No		Website
1	CSIR-NISCAIR Journals	https://www.niscair.res.in
2	Indian Society for Education and Environment	https://www.iseeadyar.org
3	Khagol (Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics)	http://ojs.iucaa.ernet.in/
4	NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository	http://nopr.niscair.res.in/
5	chemspider	http://www.chemspider.com/
6	Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)	https://www.doaj.org/
7	impactjournals	http://www.impactjournals.us/index.php
8	PubMed Central	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/
9	Science Alert	https://scialert.net/
10	Springer Open Access	https://www.springeropen.com/journals

List of e-Print Archive

S.No		Website
1	ArXiv.org	https://arxiv.org/
2	CERN Document Server	http://cds.cern.ch/
3	Chemical Sciences Repository	https://www.rsc.org/chemical-sciences-repository/articles/
4	cogprints	http://cogprints.org/
5	orgprints	https://orgprints.org/

List of Virtual Libraries/Subject Gateways

S.No		Website
1	INFOMINE	http://infomine.ucr.edu/
2	Internet Public Library	https://www.ipl.org/
3	The Virtual Library of Mathematics (VifaMath)	https://fidmath.
4	WorldWideScience.org	https://worldwidescience.org/
5	WWW Virtual Library	http://vlib.org/

निष्कर्ष:— वर्तमानकाल सुचना प्रौघौगिकी के युग के रूप मे जाना जाता है, इस तकनीकी युग मे गतिशिलता अपनी चरम सीमा पर है, आज डिजिटल इंडिया के अंतर्गत ऑनलाइन कटेंट का प्रभाव बढता दिखाई दे रहा है छात्रो को नई तकनीक ई—लर्निग, ई—कटेंट, विभिन्न ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल ग्रंथालय के उपयोग मे वृध्दी कर नविनतम सुचानाये और सुविधाये उपलब्ध करानी होगी। वर्तमान मे रिमोट एक्सेस को बढावा देना होगा जिससे पुस्तको मे रूची रखने वाले पाठको को किताबो का लाभ मिल सके।

संदर्भ

1- http:// paragreads.in/bachon-ki-online-library

२. देश मे पुस्तकालय साधन संपन्न और समृध्द हो डॉ. प्रितम गेडाम

3- http://shashwatsrijan.com /pustkalay-samridha-ho

4- http://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in

5. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in

6. http://epathshala.nic.in/

7. http://sakshat .ac.in

8. http://unacademy.ac.in

9 .http://www.ifla.org/covid-19 and- libraries

10. http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/

११. वी. एस बोरकर, कोविड १९ महामारी मे पुस्तकालय की भुमिका अजंता औरंगाबाद २०२०

13

एमआयटी डब्ल्यूपीयु ई — केआरसी च्या माध्यमातून (कोविड —१९) लॉकडाउन काळामध्ये ऑनलाईन डिजीटल माध्यमातुन सेवा पुरविणे.

श्री नितीन शांताराम जोशी
(प्रमुख ग्रंथपाल, MIT-WPU-KRC, Pune)

श्री आमोल किशोर साळुंखे
(MIT-WPU-KRC, Pune)

श्री विद्याधर कृष्णा पाटील
(MIT-WPU-KRC, Pune)

सारांश —

आजच्या या कोविड १९ परिस्थिती मध्ये सर्व शैक्षणिक

संस्थांपुढे एक अतिशय गंभीर स्वरूपाचा प्रश्न येऊ घातला आहे. त्यामुळे आजची पारंपारीक शैक्षणिक घडी मोडकळीस आली आहे. अशा वेळेला संपूर्ण जगातील संस्थान पुढे खूप मोठा प्रश्न उभा राहिला आहे. त्याच दरम्यान सर्व जग थांबले असताना आता डिजिटल माध्यमातून सेवा देणे हे एक संजीवनी ठरणार आहे आणि त्यासाठीच आम्ही e-KRC च्या माध्यमातून शैक्षणिक साधनांची माहिती जतन करून ती वापरकर्त्यांसाठी उपलब्ध करून देत आहोत.

प्रस्तावना —

३१ डिसेंबर २०१९ ला चीन मधल्या वुहान शहारा मध्ये कोविड १९ म्हणजे करोना ह्या नावाचा विषाणु सर्वप्रथम सापडला, आणि संपुर्ण जागात याचा प्रादुर्भाव झाला. ३ मार्च रोजी त्याचा पहिला रुग्णं केरळमध्ये सापडला व ९ मार्च रोजी महाराष्ट्रातील पुणे या शहारात दुबईवरून आलेल्या दांपत्य मध्ये ह्या विषाणूंचा प्रादुर्भाव झाला. तसेच संपुर्ण महाराष्ट्रामध्ये पुणे—मुंबईला सर्वात जास्त रुग्णं आढळून आले. त्याचबरोबर संपुर्ण भारत देशात या रुग्णांचा प्रादुर्भाव झपाट्याने पसरू लागल्यानंतर भारताचे पंतप्रधान श्री नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी संपूर्ण देशामध्ये २२ मार्च २०२० पासुन लॉकडाउन जाहीर केला.

सर्व शैक्षणिक संस्था बंद झाल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा हा परीक्षेचा काळ होता त्यामुळे प्रत्यक्षात वर्गात जाऊन ज्ञान अर्जित करणे बंद झाले. येथे ग्रंथालयाचे कार्य भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण आणि निर्णायक आहे जरी विद्यार्थी वर्गात जाऊन ज्ञान आत्मसात करत असतो त्यांना अनोपचारिक ज्ञान देण्याचे कार्य ग्रंथालय वर्षनो वर्ष करीत आली आहे. ग्रंथालय आपल्या साधन संपत्तीतून ज्ञान पुरवण्याचे कार्य करते त्यामुळे आता एक मोठा प्रश्न येऊ घातला तो म्हणजे विद्यार्थ्यांना ऑनलाईन सर्विसेस आणि रिसोर्सेस उपलब्ध करून देण्याचा अशा वेळेला एमआयटी डब्ल्यूपियू नॉलेज रिसर्च सेंटरचे प्रमुख ग्रंथपाल श्री नितीन जोशी यांनी पुढाकार घेऊन ऑनलाईन रिसर्च सेंटर सर्विस चालू करण्याचे ठरवले व नॉलेज रिसर्च सेंटरच्या टीम सोबत चर्चा, नियोजन करून तसेच अनेक वेबिनार च्या माध्यमातून माहिती घेऊन एक

परिपूर्ण ई—नॉलेज रिसर्च सेंटरची उभारणी करण्याचे ठरवले. भविष्यात आपल्याला ह्याचा उपयोग कसा होईल यानुसार रूपरेषा ठरविण्यात आली. आपली ही संकल्पना KRC टीमला सांगितले व e-KRC चे काम व नियोजन करून विद्यार्थी शिक्षकांना घरबसल्या ज्ञानाचे भंडार पोहचवण्यासाठी हालचाल सुरू झाली.

उददेश —

१ ऑनलाईन डिजीटल माध्यमातुन सेवा पुरविणे.

२ डिजीटल माध्यमात शैक्षणिक साधने जतन करणे.

३ e- KRC च्या माध्यमातुन ग्रंथालयीन वापर करत्याना निरंतर सेवा पुरविणे.

संशोधन —

खालील स्टेप द्वारे KRC ने कार्यवाही सुरु केली.

१. KRC च्या व्हाट्सअप ग्रुप वर आपल्या युनिव्हर्सिटीचे कोर्स ची यादी विषया सोबत टाकून कोणत्या स्टॉफने कोणते कोर्सची माहिती ऑनलाइन नेटवरून शोधायचे याचे नियोजन केले. इंजिनियरींग, मॅनेजमेंट, आर्ट्स कॉमर्स सायन्स, असे विभाग करून त्यानुसार विभाग प्रमुख ठरवले गेले व या विभाग प्रमुखांना टीम स्टॉफ कडून आलेली माहिती संकलित करण्याचे कार्य दिले गेले.

२. विषयाची सखोल माहिती पुरवून वेळोवेळी ऑनलाईन जुम मिटिंग द्वारे KRC टीम सोबत संपर्क साधून वेळोवेळी उणीव, तुटी अडथळे यावर चर्चा करून योग्य विषयाची बांधणी करुन एक्सेल शीट फॉर्मेट मध्ये KRC Whatsaap ग्रुपवर पुरवण्यात आले तसेच त्यामध्ये आवश्यकते नुसार फॉर्मेट मध्ये सुधारणा घडवून निश्चित आराखडा तयार करून सर्व ज्ञत्ब टीमला पुरवण्यात आली.

३. आता KRC टिमने प्रत्यक्षात कार्याला सुरुवात केली. यामध्ये ऑनलाइन साधने कोणती आहेत जसे PDF Book, eBook, Online book, PDF Journal, ejournal, Article, Free Database, Lecture Video ही साधने पडताळून त्याची Link/URL कॉपी करून ठरलेल्या फॉरमॅट (Excel sheet) मध्ये विषया पुढे जमा करून रोज

नेमून दिलेल्या स्टॉफ कडे सायंकाळी सहा वाजेपर्यंत KRC टीमने आपण जमा केलेली माहिती पाठविणे चालू झाले. प्रत्येक जण आपण नवीन काहीतरी वेगळे करीत आहोत या उत्साहाने कार्यात गुंतले होते हे काम नवीन आणि उत्साह वाढवणारे होते आपण किती महत्वाचे कार्य करतो याची जाणीव त्यांना होती. मोबाईल वरून या संसाधनांचा शोध घेताना अनेक आडचणी येत होत्या जसे सर्च न होणे लींक कॉपी योग्यरीत्या होत नसे कधीकधी इंटरनेट रेंज हा मोठा प्रश्न होता पण या सर्वांवर मात करून सर्व सदस्यांनी जोमाने कार्य केले.

४. KRC ने ऑनलाइन रिसोर्स व डेटाबेस सबस्क्राईब केले होते. ते कॅम्पस पुरतीच मर्यादित होते ही रिसोर्स विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकांना आपल्या घरातून वापर करण्यासाठी कॉलेजचा युजर आयडी व पासवर्ड तयार करून ते विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकां पर्यंत पोहचवुन ई—रिसोर्सेस डाटाबेस वापर करण्याची संधी प्राप्त करून दिली.

५. जमा झालेली लिंक्स रिसोर्सेस टेक्निकल स्टॉफ व शिक्षकांच्या साह्याने एकत्रित करून मज्ञल्ब चे डिझाईन करून तिथे उपलब्ध करून दिली गेली.

लॉकडाउनच्या काळात या KRC लायब्ररीचा विद्यार्थ्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात फायदा होत आहे या डिजिटल लायब्ररी द्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शैक्षणिक अनुभवात कोणताही आडथला येणार नाही. लायब्ररीच्या माध्यमातून सहा लाखाहून अधिक ई—रिसोर्सेस रिसर जर्नल्स आणि अभ्यासकंसाठी असलेल्या कागदपत्रांच्या दस्तऐवजासह प्रदान केले आहेत. डिजिटल लायब्ररी संकलनाला अधिक विस्तृत करण्यासाठी दोनशे ग्लोबल प्लॅटफॉर्म आणि युनिव्हर्सिटी कडून एक लाखाहून अधिक व्हिडीओ लेक्चर आणि २० हाजारहून अधिक ई—बुक तयार केली आहेत.

मर्यादा —

१. इंटरनेट रेंज हा मोठा प्रश्न होता.

२. अदयावत संसाधनाचा मर्यादीतता.

निरीक्षण —

करोना लॉकडाउन काळामध्ये शैक्षणिक संस्थान पुढे सेवासुविधा देण्याकरता उभा असलेल्या प्रश्नानां पुढे e-KRC एक अति महत्त्वाची सेवा देणारी आशेचे किरण ठरली आहे.

निष्कर्ष —

युनिव्हर्सिटीचे संस्थापक अध्यक्ष डॉ.विश्वनाथ कराड आणि कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष राहुल कराड यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली युनिव्हर्सिटीचे कुलगुरू डॉ.एन.टी.राव व ग्रंथपाल नितीन जोशी यांच्या मार्गदर्शनात एमआयटी डब्ल्यूपीयु डिजिटल लायब्ररी (https://mitwpu-refread-com/#/home) सुरू करण्यासाठी लायब्ररी टीमने रीफ्रेंड सोलुशन सहकार्य केले आहे. व त्यामुळे ग्रंथालय वापरकर्त्यांना ह्या लॉकडाउन काळामध्ये अतिमहत्त्वाच्या सेवा व सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यामध्ये e-KRC च्या माध्यमातून यश आले आहे.

तसेच एक महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाच्या माध यमातून माहिती जमा करणे, जतन करणे व वापरकर्त्यांसाठी ती उपलब्ध करून देणे. आताच्या घडामोडींमुळे डिजिटल ग्रंथालय आणि ऑनलाईन ग्रंथालयीन सेवा देणे हे महत्त्वाचे कार्य आहे. ग्रंथालयांनी आजचे स्वरूप बदलून ऑनलाईन डिजिटल सेवा देणे काळाची गरज आहे.

14

"कोरोना काळातील माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानावार आधारित ग्रंथालयीन माहिती सेवा"

प्रा. आनंद मुकुंद नाईक
ग्रंथपाल,
टिकाराम जगन्नथ महाविद्यालय, खडकी, पुणे

सार —

ग्रंथालयाचा ग्रंथसंग्रह व त्याचा वापर हा भारतामध्ये सर्वच ग्रंथालयात मार्च २०१९ पर्यंत आपल्या पारंपारिक पध्दतीने केला जात असल्याने मार्च २०१९ नंतरची येणारी परिस्थिती ग्रंथालयासाठी खूपच कठीन होती व आहे, अजूनही बरेचसे ग्रंथालय हे बंद आहेत. परंतू काही सार्वजनिक, महाविद्यालयीन व इतर ग्रंथालयांनी

या आपात्कालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये वेगवेगळया प्रकारे उपाय योजून ग्रंथालयीन सेवा दिल्या गेल्या त्याचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

➢ **ऑनलाईन मार्गदर्शन / सल्ला –**

सध्याच्या महामारीमध्ये सर्वच वाचकांना घराबाहेर पडणेसुध्दा अवघड झालेले आहे, या काळात विविध क्षेत्रांत सध्या ऑनलाईन सेवा दिल्या जात आहेत, याचप्रमाणे एक निशुल्क सेवा म्हणून ग्रंथालय हे दर रविवारी/आठवडयातून २ वेळेसे विविध **ßमानसतज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन केंद्रÞ** वाचकांसाठी विना–शुल्क उपलब्ध करून दिले जावू शकते.

सध्याच्या काळात ब–याच प्रमाणात नैराश्याचे विचार येत आहेत ते या मार्गदर्शनाने ब–याच प्रमाणात कमी होवू शकते.

➢ **महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांना परिक्षेसंबधी माहिती –**

कारोना काळाच्या महामारीमध्ये सर्वच विद्यार्थी वर्गांस घराबाहेर पडणे हे धोक्याचे असल्याने तसेच विद्यार्थी हे परिक्षेसंबंधी माहिती विविध विद्यापीठांच्या संकेतस्थळावर जावून पाहत नाही, तसेच ब–याचश्या विद्यार्थ्यांना कसे व कुठे पहावे हे सुध्दा कळत नाही, जर विद्यार्थ्यांकडे संकेतस्थळ उपलब्ध असेल तरी याचा लाभ फक्त १५–२०: घेतात, अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये ग्रंथालयामार्फत विद्यार्थ्यांना परिक्षेसंबंधी विविधी माहिती वाट्सअप, फेसबुक, ई–मेल, मेसेज इ. मार्फत खालील माहिती दिली जावू शकते.

१. विविध वर्गांचे परीक्षा वेळापत्रक

२. विषया संबंधी विविध तज्ञांचे नोट्स

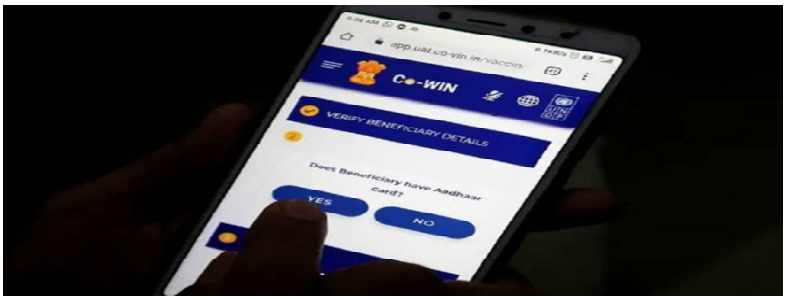
३. मॉक टेस्ट मध्ये येणा—या अडचणी सोडवण्याचे टिप्स

➢ **कोरोना वॅक्सीन बुकींग सेवा —**

कारोना काळात जागतीक आरोग्य संघटनेने दिलेल्या सल्ल्यानूसार सर्वच देशांना कोरोना पासून वाचण्यासाठी वॅक्सीन घेणे हाच एकमेव पर्याय असल्याचे सांगितले आहे. यानूसार जगातील काही देशांनी लस उत्पादन केले आहे, यामध्ये आपला देश भारत देश सुध्दा मागे नाही.

भारताने सुरवातीला **ßसिरम एन्स्टीटयूटÞ** च्या माध्यमाने **ßकोविशिल्डÞ** ही वॅक्सीन ला मान्यता मिळाली त्यापाठोपाठ **ßभारत बायोटेकÞ** कंपनीची **ßकोवॅक्सीनÞ** या लसला मान्यता मिळाली आहे. तसेच गेल्या महिन्यातच **ßरशिया कंपनीची स्पूटनिकÞ** या लसीला सुध्दा भारतामध्ये नागरीकांवर वापरण्यास परवानगी मिळालेली आहे. त्यामूळे भारतात सर्वच ठिकाणी ऑफलाईन व ऑनलाईन बुकींग करून दररोज लस दिली जात आहे. यामध्ये काही प्रमाणात मोफत व ब—याच ठिकाणी खासगी हॉस्पीटलमध्ये अनुक्रमे कोविशिल्ड रू.७८०/—, कोवॅक्सिन रू. १४१०/— व स्पूटनिक लस रू.१५१०/— भरून दिली जात आहे.

सदर ब—याच वाचकांना ऑफलाईन जावून लस घेणे धोक्याचे वाटते, तसेच ऑनलाईन बुकींग बाबत जास्त प्रमाणात माहिती नसल्याने ग्रंथालय विभागातर्फे सर्वच वाचकांना वॅक्सीन बाबत या सेवेची माहिती देवून ज्या वाचकांना या सेवेचा लाभ घ्यावयाचा आहे अशा वाचकांचा मोबाईल क्रमांक घेवून सोबत आधारकार्ड/इतर फोटो ओळखपत्र घेवून त्यांना रोज त्यांच्या घराच्या इथे जवळ मोफत असणा—या लसीच्या केंद्रावर बुकींग करून देणे व त्याची अपॉईंटमेंट स्लिप पाठवणे.



➢ **वर्तमान पत्र सेवा —**

कारोना काळात जागातील सर्वच क्षेत्र हे बाधीत झालेले आहे, यामध्ये सुरवातीस वर्तमान सेवा सुध्दा बाधीत झाली होती, परंतू नंतर आरोग्य संघटनेने दिलेल्या सल्ल्यानूसार वर्तमान पत्र यांच्या देवाण—घेवाणीतून कोरोना पसरत नसल्याचे सांगितल्याने हळू हळू ही सेवा पूर्वपदावर येवू लागली, परंतू महाविद्यालय पर्यायाने महविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालय बंद असल्याने व विद्यार्थ्यांना महाविद्यालयात वाचनासाठी प्रवेश निशिध्द असल्याने वर्तमान पत्र सेवा देता येत नाहीये यावर पर्याय म्हणून ग्रंथालय वर्गाने ऑनलाईन वर्तमान पत्राची माहिती पाठविणे सुरवात केली आहे. तसेच वाचकांच्या मागणीनूसार त्यांना विविध लेख पाठविणे, खेळांची माहिती पाठविणे, नोकरीसंदर्भात जाहीराती पाठविणे, तसेच वर्तमान पत्रात येणा—या विविध अत्यावश्यक माहिती त्वरीत वाचकांना विविध पर्यायांचा वापर करून पाठविणे, हि सेवा ग्रंथपाल मोबाईल,

लॅपटॉप, संगणक इ. अत्याधुनिक साधनांचा वापर करून व घरी बसून दररोज पाठवू शकतो, जेणे करून सर्व विद्यार्थी जगाशी अवगत राहतील.

दै. सकाळ

ग्रंथपाल भरतीसाठी पुण्यात धरणे आंदोलन

माजगाव, ता. १५ : दहा वर्षांपासून राज्यातील अनुदानित वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील पदभरती प्रक्रिया वेगवेगळ्या कारणाने रेंगाळली आहे. त्यातील ग्रंथपाल पदांची भरती प्रक्रिया सुरू केली नाही, तर २८ जूनपासून पुणे येथील उच्च शिक्षण संचालक कार्यालयासमोर बेमुदत धरणे आंदोलनाचा इशारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य ग्रंथपाल महासंघाने दिला आहे.

अनुदानित वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथपाल पदांची भरती सुरू करणे व ४ मे २०२० रोजी पद भरतीवर निर्बंध लादण्यापूर्वी ज्या महाविद्यालयांना भरतीची परवानगी मिळाली आहे, त्यांना पदाच्या मुलाखतीसाठी तातडीने परवानगी द्यावी, या मुख्य मागण्यांसाठी आंदोलन केले जाणार आहे. महाविद्यालयातील प्राचार्य पद हे एकाकी पद असून, शैक्षणिक कामकाजाच्या दृष्टीने तसेच नॅक मूल्यांकन करण्याकरिता नियमित प्राचार्य कार्यरत असणे आवश्यक आहे. हा निष्कर्ष लावत महाविद्यालयात प्राचार्य पदाच्या भरतीस परवानगी दिली. ग्रंथपाल पद हे प्राचार्य पदाप्रमाणे एकाकी पद असून, महत्त्वाचे आहे, तरीही या भरतीवरील निर्बंध उठवले नाहीत. महासंघाचे सदस्य डॉ. मदन झाडे, वैशाली पानसरे, आनंद नाईक, चित्रांगिनी टाक, शांतिलाल अहिरे, अमोल केरकळ यांनी उच्च शिक्षण संचालक डॉ. धनराज माने यांना निवेदन दिले.

"अनेक वर्षांपासून भरती प्रक्रिया बंद असल्याने पात्रताधारकांच्या आयुष्यात नैराश्य आले आहे. तरी शासनाने प्राचार्यप्रमाणे ग्रंथपाल पदांची भरती प्रक्रिया सुरू करावी.
-डॉ. रवींद्र भताने, अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र राज्य ग्रंथपाल महासंघ.

- **मोफत असलेले ऑनलाईन संदर्भ ग्रंथ सेवा –**

कोरोना काळात वाचन हे फक्त ऐकण्यापुरते राहिलेले दिसत आहे, कारण या कोरोना काळात बहुतेकांच्या घरात जास्त प्रमाणात ग्रंथ नसल्याने व आपणांस ग्रंथालय/वाचनालयात जावून ग्रंथ वाचण्याची सवय असल्याने या महामारीच्या काळात अश्या वाचकांची खुपच अडचण झालेली आहे. यावर उपाय म्हणून विविध ग्रंथालयांनी इंटरनेट वर उपलब्ध असलेल्या विविध मोफत संदर्भ ग्रंथांची वेबसाईट वाचकांना पाठवून त्यांना वाचनाची पुन्हा सवय लावलेली आहे.

एक मात्र खरे की जी मजा हि ग्रंथ/पुस्तक हातात घेवून वाचण्याची आहे ती संगणक/मोबाईल/लॅपटॉप वर ई—ग्रंथ वाचण्यात येत नाही. परंतू फुल नाही तर फुलाची पाकळी म्हणतात ना त्यातले हे असे गृहित धरून वाचकांनी सुध्दा याचा ब—याच प्रमाणात स्विकार केलेला आहे. सदर मोफत उपलब्ध असलेल्या वेबसाईट पैकी काही प्रमाणात खालील माहितीसाठी यादी देत आहे.

1- Indian Institute of Technology, Madras – www.cenlib.iitm.ac.in

2- Free Book Spot – www.freebookspot.es

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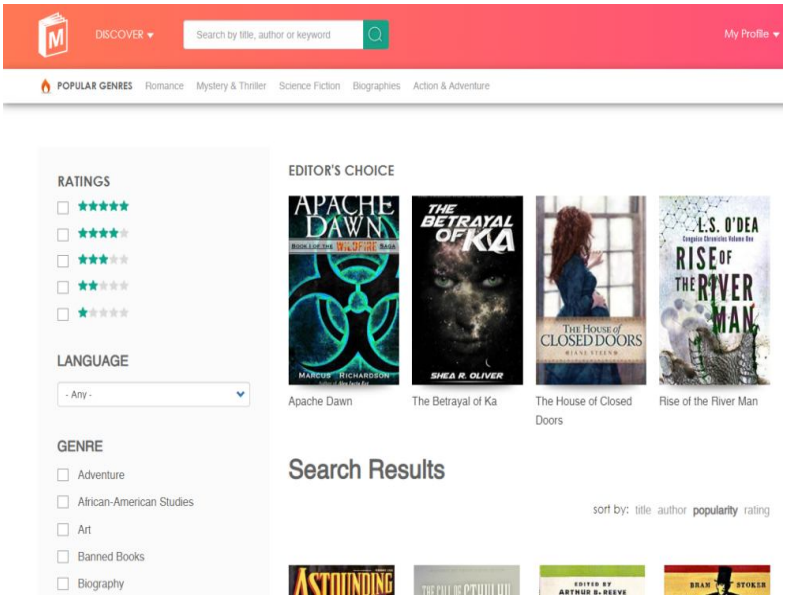

➢ **वाचकांना केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या योजनेची माहिती**

महाविद्यालयातील वाचकांना तसेच त्यांच्या परिवारास उपयुक्त सरकारच्या सर्वच योजनांची माहिती वेळोवेळी ग्रंथालय विभागातुर्फे दिली जावू शकते यामध्ये सरकारने घोषित केलेल्या नागरिकांसाठी योजना / सेवा, त्याची पात्रता या सर्वांची माहिती व त्याचे फायदे विस्तृत स्वरूपात पाठविणे. खालील प्रकारच्या सेवेंची माहिती वाचकांना दिली जावू शकते.

१. माजी कन्या भाग्यश्री योजना
२. चंदन कन्या योजना
३. अपंग पेन्शन योजना
४. शासकीय कर्ज योजना

➢ **ऑनलाईन महापुरूषांची जयंती / पुण्यतिथी –**

कोरोना काळात संपूर्ण जग हे लॉकडाउनच्या विळख्यात अडकलेले आहे, तसेच संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात आजही सर्व महाविद्यालय, शाळा हे बंद अवस्थेत असल्याने ग्रंथालय सुध्दा बंद ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे, त्यामूळे दरवर्षी महाविद्यालयात पारंपारिक पध्दतीने साजरी होणारी विविध महापुरूषांची जयंती/पुण्यतिथी ही सध्या ऑनलाईन यामध्ये Zoom, Cisco WebEx, Google meet etc व्दारे वाचक, कर्मचारी यांच्या सोबत घरी बसून जयंती/पुण्यतिथी साजरी केली जाते. यामध्ये प्रकर्षाने छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, अण्णा भाउ साठे, सावित्रीबाई फुले इ. जयंती व पुण्यतिथी.

➢ **रोजगार संबंधी माहिती —**

मागील दिड ते दोन वर्षांत या कोरोनाच्या महामारीने संपूर्ण जगात काही कोटी नागरीकांचा रोजगार गेला ब—याच प्रमाणात उद्योग हे डबघाईला आल्याने व्यापारी चिंतेत आहेत. त्यामूळे सध्या रोजगार हा प्रकर्षाने भेडसावनारा प्रश्न आहे. म्हणूनच ग्रंथालय विभागातर्फे वाचकांना आपण विविध सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून आपण सरकारी व खाजगी रोजगाराची माहिती हि तात्काळ देवू शकतो, तसेच जर कोणी वाचकांना सदर फॉर्म भरण्यास अडचण येत असल्यास ग्रंथालय विभागातर्फे ऑनलाईन सपोर्ट देवून त्यांचा फॉर्म भरून दिला जावू शकतो.

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संदर्भ —

१. गुगल — इंटरनेट
२. वर्तमान पत्रातील माहिती.

(प्रा.आनंद मुकुंद नाईक)

15

महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्र, ग्रंथालय, नवी दिल्ली :परिचय व ई—माहिती सेवा

श्री रामेश्वर बरडे,
ग्रंथपाल
महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्र, महाराष्ट्र शासन,
नवी दिल्ली.

प्रस्तावना—:

राज्याच्या नागरीकांच्या हिताचा विचार करून दूरदृष्टी ठेऊन एखादे कार्यालय राज्याबाहेर देशाच्या राजधानीत दिल्लीत सुरू करणे हा विचार राज्याचे प्रथम मुख्यमंत्री स्व.यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांना रूचणे आणि तात्काळ त्याची अंमलबजावणी होणे, हा राज्याचा गौरव होय!

हे दिल्लीतील कार्यालय म्हणजे 'महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्र'.

या वास्तूने, या ग्रंथालयाने नेहमी दिल्लीतील मराठी जनतेला, अधिकारी आणि नेत्यांना महाराष्ट्राला नवी ओळख, नवा दृष्टीकोन दिला. दिल्लीत महाराष्ट्र अस्मिता निर्माण करणाऱ्या अनेक निर्णयांपैकी महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्र कार्यालयाची स्थापना दिल्लीत व्हावी हा निर्णयही मैलाचा दगड ठरला. महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्राची स्थापना व्हावी म्हणून विविध तज्ञांची मिळून 'महाराष्ट्र समिती' १९६० ला नेमण्यात आली होती. नंतर या समितीच्या शिफारशी स्वीकारून महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्राची स्थापना करण्यात आली.

राज्याच्या पहिल्या वर्धापन दिनापासून दरवर्षी दिल्लीतही महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्राच्या वतीने 'महाराष्ट्र दिन' साजरा केला जातो. मुळात महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्राची अधिकृतरीत्या स्थापनाच १ मे १९६१ रोजी झाली. माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालयाच्या अधिनिस्त हे कार्यालय कार्यरत आहे. दिल्लीतील सर्व राज्यातील माहिती विभाग तसेच एम्पोरीयम एकाच ठिकाणी बाबा खड़क सिंग मार्ग याठिकाणी १९६९ साली स्थलांतर झाले. याच कार्यालयात एक सुसज्ज आणि आधुनिक ग्रंथालय आहे. १९६९ च्या दशकामध्ये दिल्लीतील एकमेव ग्रंथालय असे नावाजलेले या ग्रंथालयामार्फत विद्यादानाचे काम अविरत करणारी संस्था बनते आहे.

प्रसिद्धीच्या कामाव्यतीरिक्त कार्यालयाकडे अनेक जबाबदा—या पूर्वीपासूनच असायच्या. १९६४ पासून 'रंगभूमी दिन' महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्राने साजरा करायला सुरवात केली. त्यानंतर वाचकांचा विचार आणि अभिरुची लक्षात घेत १९६० पासूनच ब—याच पुस्तकांचे प्रकाशनही या कार्यालयाने हाती घेतले. दत्तो वामन पोतदार लिखीत 'इनसाइड महाराष्ट्र' (१९६५—६६), श्री. रा. टिकेकर लिखीत 'महाराष्ट्र इट्स लॅन्ड, इट्स कलचर एण्ड इट्स पीपल्स' (१९६७—६८), इसाक मुजावर लिखीत 'महाराष्ट्र द बर्थ प्लेस ऑफ इंडियन सिनेमा' नंतरच्या काळात संत तुकाराम, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, यांच्यासह अनेक संत यांवर पुस्तके प्रकाशित करण्यात आली आहेत. आणि महाराष्ट्र राज्याची

साहित्य आणि सांस्कृतिक परंपरा दिल्लीत ही मांडण्यात आली. राज्याचा रजत महोत्सवानिमित्त १९८५ साली विविध विषयांवर मिळून अशी १० पुस्तके प्रकाशीत करण्यात आली होती. यात राज्यातील संगीत, नाटक, किल्ले, मंदिरे, क्रीडा अशा विषयांचा समावेश होता. सर्व स्तरातील लोकांना पुस्तके, मासिके, दिवाळी अंक यांची फार उपयुक्तता वाटते व त्याची सतत मागणी होत असते. कालानुरूप बदल स्विकारत परिचय केंद्रा बरोबर ग्रंथालय ही नवीन तंत्रज्ञान आत्मसात करत गेले सोबत आधुनिक कार्यशैली ग्रंथालयाने स्वीकारली आहे. महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्राच्या सावलीत मराठी साहित्याच्या पुस्तकांच्या आणि ग्रंथांच्या पाऊल खुणा आजही दिल्लीतील मराठी परिचय केंद्र ग्रंथालय जपत आहे. त्यासाठी ग्रंथपाल श्री रामेश्वर बरडे अथक परिश्रम करत आहेत आणि ग्रंथालयीन कामकाज आणि वाचक वर्ग मदतीसाठी तत्पर आहेत.

ग्रंथालयातील वाचन साहित्य:

ग्रंथालयांची एकूण ग्रंथसंपदा २२,५१८ आहे. सोबतच १५ मासिके नियतकालिके आणि दिल्ली आणि मुंबई आवृत्तीचे मराठी हिंदी, इंग्रजी अशी ३२ वर्तमानपत्रे ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध आहेत. १९६६, १९६७ या वर्षातील हस्तलिखित दिवाळी अंक ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध आहेत हे खास आकर्षण आहे. ग्रंथालयाव्दारे दिल्लीतील मराठी भाषकांना सभासदत्व देण्यात येते. रू ५००ध्– नाममात्र सुरक्षा अनामत रक्कम स्वीकारून नवीन सभासद होता येते. सभासदांना १५ दिवसाकरिता २ पुस्तके आणि एक दिवाळी अंक घरी वाचण्यासाठी देण्यात येतात. सध्या ग्रंथालयाचे ६१५ सभासद आहेत. ग्रंथालयाद्वारे दरवर्षी दिवाळी अंक प्रदर्शनी भरविण्यात येते. दिल्लीतील मराठी भाषक वाचक दिवाळी अंक वाचण्यासाठी जास्त मागणी असते. तसेच शासकीय थोरध्याष्ट्र पुरुषांची जयंती कार्यक्राचे औचित्य साधून ग्रंथालयात त्याच्या विषयाशी सबंधीत पुस्तक प्रदर्शनी भरविली जाते. दिल्लीतील कस्तूबा गांधी मार्ग स्थित महाराष्ट्र सदन येथे पण ग्रंथालय आहे. या ग्रंथालयात १ हजार ग्रंथ आहेत. तेथील ग्रंथालय महाराष्ट्र

परिचय केंद्राच्या ग्रंथालयाद्वारे चालविले जाते. या ग्रंथालयाचा लाभ महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे दिल्लीत येणारे मा. मंत्री महोदय, वरष्ठि अधिकारी वर्ग, तसेच सदनात येणारे अभ्यंगत या ग्रंथालयाचा लाभ घेतात.

ई—ग्रंथालय—

परिचय केंद्राचे ग्रंथालय पूर्णत: ई— ग्रंथालय होण्याच्या मार्गावर असून ग्रंथालयामध्ये ई— ग्रंथालया (e&Granthalaya)सॉफ्टवेअर वापरत आहेत. ई—ग्रंथालयाद्वारे ग्रंथालयातील सर्व साहित्य वाचकांना घ्पद्वारे त्यांच्या मोबाईलवर उपलब्द करून देण्यात येते. तसेच ग्रंथालय सभासद ई— ग्रंथालया मोबाईल घ्पद्वारे ग्रंथालयातील पाहिजे ते पुस्तके राखीव करून नंतर त्यांना पुस्तके ईश्यू करण्याची सुविधा या कोरोना काळात पुरविण्यात आली. या ई— ग्रंथालया मार्फत दिल्लीतील मराठी वाचकांना घरी बसल्या सर्व वाचन साहित्य पाहता येते. सभासदांना पुस्तके देवाण—घेवाण ई— ग्रंथालया मार्फत करण्यात येते. पुस्तकांना बारकोड लावण्याचे काम सुरु आहे.

महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्र, हे कार्यालय आपल्या ग्रंथालयातील सुमारे २२ हजार ग्रंथसंपदेच्या अधारे भारताच्या राजधानीत असणाऱ्या आणि महाराष्ट्राचा राज्यभाषेतीत ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक असा बहुमोल ऐवज मराठी भाषकांना उपलब्ध करुन देण्याचे काम करते. किंबहुना या संदर्भ सेवेद्वारे मराठीचे व महाराष्ट्राच्या संस्कृतिचे दर्शन घडविण्याचे काम या कार्यालयाच्या ग्रंथालयाद्वारे केले जाते.

ग्रंथालयात मराठी, हिंदी, इंग्रजी भाषेचे साहित्य उपलब्ध असून त्यामध्ये कथा— कादंबरी , नाटक, काव्य, चरित्र— आत्मचरित्र, लेखसंग्रह, राजकीय, इतिहास, तसेच संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मराठी विश्वकोश, महाराष्ट्र ज्ञानकोश, भारतीय संस्कृति कोश, जिल्हा गॅझेटीअर्स, विविध भाषांचे शब्दकोश, जुने हस्तलिखीत दिवाळी अंक, मराठी भाषेतील प्रमुख वृत्तपत्रे, साप्ताहिके, मासिके, राज्यशासनाने प्रकाशित केलेले विविध माहिती पत्रके, दिल्लीतील प्रमुख वर्तमानपत्रात महाराष्ट्र राज्यासंबंधी उमटलेल्या बातम्यांचा कात्रण संग्रह, महाराष्ट्र शासनाची विविध प्रकाशने उपलब्ध आहेत. हे सर्व साहित्य जतन संवर्धन आणि

डिजिटल पद्धतीने उपलब्ध करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय काम करत आहे.

ग्रंथालयात सुमारे २२,००० हजार ग्रंथ संग्रह असून या ग्रंथालयाचा लाभ केंद्रीय मंत्री महोदय, खासदार, वरिष्ठ अधिकार, पत्रकार, स्पर्धा परिक्षांचा अभ्यास करणारे विद्यार्थी, दिल्लीतील मराठी व हिंदी भाषक या ग्रंथालयाचा लाभ घेत असतात. राष्ट्रीय राजधानीत असणारे हे एक एकमेव शासकीय ग्रंथालय आहे, ज्या ग्रंथालयाद्वारे देशाच्या माजी राष्ट्रपती प्रतिभा पाटील यांनी सुद्धा पुस्तके वाचनासाठी नेली आणि राष्ट्रपती भवनात पुस्तकाचा सुवास दरवळला, केंद्रीय मंत्री, खासदार, यासोबतच दिल्लीतील जेष्ठ नेते शरद पवार, संजय राऊत, बाबासाहेब पुरंदरे, प्रकाश आमटे, सिने कलाकार मनोज जोशी अश्या बराच मान्यवर व्यक्तींनी ग्रंथालयास भेटी दिल्या आहेत.

सारांश

अशा वैविध्यपूर्ण जबाबदा—या सांभाळत असलेल्या महाराष्ट्र परिचय केंद्रानेही आता राज्यासह ६० वर्ष गाठली आहेत. याकार्यालयाद्वारे नुकतेच महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे हीरक महोत्सवी वर्षानिमित्त हीरक महोत्सव ऑनलाईन व्याख्यानमालाचे आयोजन केले होते. या कार्यक्रमात एकूण ६० मान्यवरांचे व्याखान झाले आहेत. कार्यालय आजही राज्याचे दूत कार्यालय म्हणून कार्यरत आहे. एक साठशी गाठलेले हे कार्यालय आणि ग्रंथालय प्रगल्भतेकडे, उत्तमत्तेडेही वाटचाल करित आहे हे सांगण्यासाठी हा शब्दप्रपंच !

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ग्रंथालयाची कोरोना काळात तांत्रिक पध्दतीने माहिती सेवा.

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ग्रंथपाल
वसुंधरा महाविद्यालय, घाटनांदूर, ता. अंबाजोगाई जि.बीड

प्रा.मोरे जयंत हंसराज
ग्रंथपाल
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प्रस्तावधा :

ग्रंथालयाचा मुख्य उद्देश विद्यार्थी, वाचक, संशोधक व गरजूना आवश्यक ती माहिती अल्प कालावधीत उपलब्ध करुन देणे आहे. या उद्देशाच्या पुर्तते करीता आधुनिक

काळात ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुप हे संगणकीकृत होत आहे. तसेच वाचकांना कमीत कमी वेळेत आवश्यक ते वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करुन देण्यासाठी आणि ज्ञानाचा आवाका वाढवण्याकरिता ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन संगणकीकृत होत आहे. हस्तलिखित, मुद्रित वाचन साहित्य जेवढया गतीने विकसीत होत आहे. त्याही पेक्षा अधिक गतीने ग्रंथालय आय.सी.टी.द्वारे विद्यार्थी शिक्षक, अध्यापक, वाचक, संशोधक यांना माहिती देत आहे.

आधुनिक काळात ग्रंथालयशास्त्रीय पध्दतीने कामकाजाचे व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन करण्याकरिता आय.सी.टी.चा उपयोग करीत आहेत. आय.सी.टी.च्या वापरामुळे ग्रंथालयीन कामकाजातील वेळ व श्रम यांची बचत होत आहे. त्याच बरोबर तांत्रीक उपकरणाच्या वापरामुळे ग्रंथालयात सखोल माहिती संकलीत करुन ठेवणे शक्य झाले आहे. संकलीत करुन ठेवलेली माहिती अल्प वेळेत वाचक संशोधक यांना उपलब्ध करुन देता येते. तसेच आय.सी.टी.च्या वापरामुळे कामाकाजातील वेळ व श्रम यांची बचत होत आहे. त्याच बरोबर तांत्रीक उपकरणाच्या वापरामुळे ग्रंथालयात सखोल व विशाल स्वरुपाची माहिती संकलीत करुन ठेवणे शक्य झाले आहे. संकलीत करुन ठेवलेली माहिती विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक, अध्यापक, संशोाक, वाचक यांना कमीत कमी वेळेत उपलब्ध करुन देता येते. तसेच आय.सी.टी.च्या माध्यमातून वाचकांना आवश्यक असणाऱ्या आधुनिक तांत्रिक सुविधा आणि ऑनलाईन ग्रंथ व वाचन साहित्याची सेवा उपलब्ध करुन दिली जात आहे.

भारतामध्ये मार्च २०२० मध्ये कोरोना व्हारसचा प्रादुर्भाव सुरु झाला. कोरोना व्हारसचा फैलाव होवू नये. कोरोना व्हारसची साखही तुटून तो संपूष्टात यावा या करिता देशात जनता संचार बंदी (Lock down) करण्यात आले. जनता संचार बंदीमुळे, शाळा, महाविद्यालय, विद्यापीठ बंद झाले. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थी शिक्षक, अध्यापक, संशोधक, वाचक इत्यादीच्या क्रमीक पुस्तके, संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादी वाचन साहित्याची गैरसोय झाली तेंव्हा ग्रंथालयाने विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक अध्यापक, संशोधक, वाचक यांना अध्ययन पुस्तिका व वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा ऑनलाईन निर्माण करुन देण्याकरीता आय.सी.टी.चा आवलंब केला. कोरोना काळात ग्रंथालयाने माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे कशा पध्दतीने माहिती सेवा पुरविली आहे. या अध्ययनाकरीता पुढीलप्रमाणे संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे मांडण्यात आली आहेत.

उद्दिष्टये :

१) कोरोना व्हारसचे स्वरुप आणि वाचक वर्गाच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

२) माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा अर्थ व स्वरुप जाणून घेणे.

३) माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे घटक अभ्यासने.

४) ग्रंथालयाने माहिती प्रसारीत करण्याकरिता वापरलेल्या विविध तांत्रिक घटकाचा अभ्यास करणे.

सदरील उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेकरीता खालीलप्रमाणे गृहितकृत्यांची मांडणी करण्यात आली.

गृहितकृत्य :

१) कोरोना व्हारसमुळे वाचक वर्गाला वाचन साहित्याच्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्या.

२) आय.सी.टी.माहिती प्रसारीत करण्याचे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे.

३) ग्रंथालयाने वाचकांच्या वाचन साहित्याचे निर्मुलन आय.सी.टी. च्या माध्यमातून केले.

४) ग्रंथालयाने आय.सी.टी.चा वापर केल्यामुळे वाचन प्रणालीचे सातत्य टिकून राहिले.

प्रस्तुत गृहितकृत्यांच्या पडताळणी करीता पुढील प्रमाणे संशोधन पध्दतीचा आवलंब करण्यात आला.

संशोधन पध्दती :

सदरील शोधनिबंधाच्या तथ्य संकलनाकरीता प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम स्त्रोताचा आवलंब करण्यात आला. या मध्ये प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित साहित्याचा वापर करण्यात आला. प्रकाशित साहित्यात विविध, संदर्भग्रंथ, क्रमिक पुस्तके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, विविध संस्थाचे अहवाल इत्यादी होय. तर अप्रकाशित साहित्यामध्ये एम.फील. पीएच.डी.प्रबंध इंटरनेट, इत्यादी होय.

संशोधन आराखडा :

सदरील शोधनिबंधा करिता वस्तूनिष्ठ तथ्य संकलन करण्याकरिता व संकलीत तथ्यांची गुणवत्ता सिध्द करण्याकरिता प्रामुख्याने वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडयाचा आवलंब करण्यात आला आहे.

विषय विवेचन :

कोरोना व्हारस हा मानवी आरोग्यावर विघातक परिणाम करणारा आहे. कोरोना व्हारसमुळे अनेक व्यक्तींचा बळी गेला आहे. तर अनेक व्यक्तींना अपंगत्व आले आहे. या कोरोना व्हारसचे निर्मुलन करण्याकरिता केंद्र व महाराष्ट्र शासनाने (Lock down)

जनता संचार बंदी केली. या संचार बंदीमुळे शाळा, महाविद्यालय, विद्यापीठ, आणि बाजार पेठा बंद झाल्या. त्यामुळे वाचक वर्गाच्या विविध समस्या निर्माण झाल्या या समस्यांचे निर्मुलन करण्याकरिता आय.सी.टी. हे माध्यम प्रभावी ठरले.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे माहितीशास्त्र, संगणकशास्त्र दुरसंचार तंत्रज्ञान आणि व्यवस्थापनशास्त्र यांचे एकत्रीकरण म्हणजे आय.सी.टी.होय. अशा विविध घटकांचा एकत्रीत समावेश होवून माहिती तंत्रज्ञान अस्तित्वात आले. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हा उच्च तंत्र उद्योगाचा मेंदू असून दुरसंचार हे ह्दय आहे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे विसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीला मानवी बुध्दीची या जगाला मिळालेली सर्वोच देण आहे. असे म्हटले तर ते अतिशयोक्तो ठरु नये.

मानवाने संगणकाच्या मदतीने २१ व्या शतकात प्रवेश केला. यानंतर संपूर्ण जगच त्याला लहान वाटु लागले. संपूर्ण जग मानवाने यानंतर माहितीच्या जाळयात ओढले. या माहितीला तंत्रज्ञानाचे पंख लावून जणू काही त्याने संपूर्ण विश्वावरच मात करुन टाकली. यापूर्वी मानवाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून कोणत्याही शतकातील प्रवेश हा २१ व्या शतकातील प्रवेशा इतका रोमांचकारी व आश्चर्यकारक निश्चितच राहिलेला नसेल. झपाटल्याप्रमाणे मानव नवनवीन शोध लावीत आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे आज कोणते ही क्षेत्र ठेवलेले नाही. ज्या क्षेत्रात संगणकाचा वापर केला जात नाही. एक नवीन क्रांती या निमिताने देशादेशातून निर्माण झाली.

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचा उद्देश वाचकांना कमीत कमी वेळेत जास्तीत जास्त वाचन साहित्याची सेवा निर्माण करुन देणे आहे. त्याचबरोबर वाचकामध्ये वाचनाची प्रेरणा निर्माण करुन वाचन संस्कृतीचा विकास घडवून आणणे आहे. हा उद्देश साध्य करण्याकरिता २१ व्या शतकात ग्रंथालय संगणकीकृत होत आहेत. संगणकाच्या वापरामुळे ग्रंथालयाचे कामाकज गतीने व अचूक स्वरुपात होत आहे. संगणकाच्या वापरामुळे ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचारी, वाचक आणि संशोधक यांच्या श्रमात व वेळेत बचत झाली आहे. संगणकीकृत ग्रंथालय वाचकांना आवश्यकते वाचन साहित्य व तत्कालीन माहिती कमीत कमी वेळेत उपलब्ध करुन देत आहेत. आधुनिक ग्रंथालय वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची सेवा जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात कशाप्रकारे देता येईल. या दृष्टीकोनातून नवनवीन उपक्रम राबवित आहेत. राबविल्या जात असलेल्या उपक्रमातील आय.सी.टी.हा एक महत्वपूर्ण उपक्रम होय.

संगणकीकृत ग्रंथालय आय.सी.टी.च्या माध्यमातून ग्रंथालय कार्यशाळा, सेमीनार, कॉन्फरन्स ग्रंथ प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम, ग्रंथ व वाचन साहित्याची खरेदी-विक्री, ग्रंथालय अंतर्गत

देव घेव एन.डी.एल. ऑनलाईन ग्रंथालय, ग्रंथ व माहितीची सांकेतीक स्थळे इत्यादी कार्यक्रम संगणकाच्या माध्यातून राबविले जात आहेत. या सर्व कार्यक्रमाचा मुख्य उद्देश वाचकांना ऑनलाईन वाचन सेवा उपलब्ध करुन देणे आहे. या ऑनलाईन वाचन सेवे मध्ये ग्रंथालय, एन.डी.एल. व्हॉटसप ॲप, ऑनलाईन, ग्रंथालय इत्यादी घटकांचा आवलंब केला जात आहे. ग्रंथालयाने विविध माहिती तंत्रज्ञान माध्यमांचा आवलंब प्रामुख्याने कोरोना जनसंचार बंदी या कालावधी मध्ये केलेले दिसून येतो. ग्रंथालयाने कोरोना संचार बंदी या कालावधी मध्ये केलेले दिसून येतो. ग्रंथालयाने कोरोना संचारबंदीच्या काळात तांत्रिक पध्दतीने दिलेल्या माहिती सेवांचे स्वरुप पुढील प्रमाणे नमुद करता येते.

ग्रंथालयीन तांत्रिक पध्दतीच्या माहिती सेवाचे स्वरुप :

१) ग्रंथालय वेबसाईड : ग्रंथालयाने कोरोना जनसंचार बंदी व ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पध्दती कालावधी मध्ये विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक, अध्यापक, वाचक व गरजू व्यक्तीकरिता ग्रंथालयाची स्वतंत्र वेबसाईड सुरु करुन वाचक वर्गाला वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा निर्माण करुन दिली. ग्रंथलयाने आपल्या वेबसाईडवर क्रमीक पुस्तके, संदर्भग्रंथ, वाचन साहित्य इत्यादीची सुविधा निर्माण करुन दिली. त्यामुळे वाचक वर्गानी आपल्या सुविधा व गरजानुसार ग्रंथालय वेबसाईडचा आवलंब करुन वाचन साहित्याची गरज पूर्ण करुन घेतली.

२) ईमेल : ग्रंथालयाने वाचक वर्गाचे ई-मेल घेतलेले असतात. हे ई-मेल संगणकामध्ये सेव्ह करुन ठेवले जातात. ग्रंथालयाने वाचकांच्या ई-मेलचा उपयोग कोरोना जनसंचार बंदीच्या कालावधी मध्ये वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची सेवा देण्याकरिता केला आहे. संगणकाद्वारे वाचकाच्या ई-मेलवर संदर्भग्रंथ, कथा कादंबज्या यांच्या वेबसाईड, वर्तमानपत्रे, वर्तमान पत्रातील महत्वपूर्ण वार्ता तसेच वाचन साहित्य व अध्यावत माहिती वाचकांच्या ई-मेल वर पाठवली. ई-मेलद्वारे प्राप्त झालेल्या वाचन साहित्याचा व अध्यावत माहितीचा वाचकवर्गांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात लाभ घेतला आहे.

३) मोबाईल : कोरोना कालावधीमध्ये ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाज्यांनी वाचकांच्या मोबाईल नंबरवर वाचन साहित्याच्या वेबसाईड व सांकेतीक स्थळांचे मेसेज पाठवून वाचकांना वाचन साहित्या संबंधीची माहिती उपलब्ध करुन दिली. ग्रंथालय कर्मचाज्यांनी मोबाईलद्वारे वाचकांना वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करुन घेण्याची सेवा केली. त्याचबरोबर वाचन साहित्याच्या व्हिडिओ फिती ही पाठवण्याचे कार्य केले. मोबाईलद्वारे मिळालेल्या सांकेतीक स्थळांचा आणि व्हिडिओ फितीचा वाचकांनी मोठया प्रमाणात उपयोग करुन घेतला आहे.

४) फेसबुक : ग्रंथालयानी कोरोना जनसंचार बंदी कालावाीत वाचकाकरिता फेसबुकवर संदर्भग्रंथ, कादंबऱ्या, मासिके, वर्तमान पत्रे इत्यादी वाचन साहित्य अपलोड केले. त्याच बरोबर वाचकाकरिता फेसबुकवर वाचन साहित्याचे व्हिडिओ अपलोड केले. तसेच महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथाच्या वेबसाईड आणि ग्रंथ याद्या अपलोड केल्या. अशाप्रकारे विविध स्वरुपातील माहिती फेसबुकवर टाकल्यामुळे वाचकांना या माहितीचा लाभ सहज घेता आला. ग्रंथालयाने फेसबुकवर टाकलेल्या वाचन साहित्या मुळे दैनंदिन सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, वैद्यकीय माहिती नागरीकांना सहज प्राप्त करुन घेता आली.

५) व्हॉटसप : व्हॉटसप हे आधुनिक काळात माहिती प्रसारीत करण्याचे गतीशिल ॲप आहे. ह्या ॲपद्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणात माहिती प्रसारीत करता येते. ह्या माध्यमाचा सरळ व साध्या पध्दतीने वापर करता येतो. हे माध्यम वापरण्याकरिता व्हॉटसप ॲपवर खाते उघडून त्या खात्यामध्ये अनेक व्यक्तीच्या मोबाईल नंबरचा गट तयार करावा लागतो. व्हॉटसप गटावर माहिती अपलोड करुन ती तात्काळ प्रसारीत करता येते. त्याच बरोबर आवश्यक असणारे फोटो, चित्रफिती ही पाठवता येतात.

ग्रंथालयाने व्हॉटसप वर विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक, अध्यापक, संशोधक आणि वाचक यांचे ग्रूप तयार केले आहेत. कोरोना जनसंचार बंदी काळात वाचकांची गैरसोय होवू नये या करिता ग्रंथालयाने व्हॉटसपचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केला आहे. व्हॉटसप ग्रूपवर संदर्भग्रंथाची यादी, वाचन साहित्याची सांकेतीक स्थळे, वर्तमानपत्रे एम.फिल, पीएच.डी. चे प्रबंध थोर नेत्यांनी आत्मचारित्रे प्रसारीत केली आहेत. या माहिती प्रसारामुळे कोरोना जन संचार बंदीच्या काळात वाचक व अभ्यासक यांची गैरसोय झाली नाही. त्यांना वाचन सुविधा वेळेवर उपलब्ध करुन देण्याचे कार्य ग्रंथालयाने व्हॉटसपद्वारे केले.

६) टयुटर : टयूटर हे आधुनिक काळात माहिती प्रसारित करण्याकरिता विकसीत झालेले प्रभावी ॲप आहे. टयुटर हे इंटरनेटवर वैयक्तीक आकांट असून त्यावर आकांट धारक आवश्यक असणारी माहिती ॲपलोड करुन ती इतरांना वाचण्याकरिता प्रसारीत करतो. टयुटर वर प्रसारीत केलेली माहिती अनेक व्यक्तींना पाहता येते. त्यावर आपल्या प्रतिक्रिया ही टाकता येतात. याच टयूटर ॲपचा ग्रंथालयाने कोरोना जनसंचार बंदीच्या काळात माहिती प्रसारीत करण्याकरिता मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला. ग्रंथालयाने टयूटरद्वारे वाचकांना कथा संग्रह, कादंबऱ्या, ग्रंथ आणि वाचन साहित्य इत्यादीच्या वेबसाईड व ग्रंथाच्या याद्या देवून वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा निर्माण करुन दिली. त्याचबरोबर

दैनंदिन परिस्थितीची नागरीकांना माहिती मिळावी या करिता टयूटर वर महत्वाच्या बातम्या व फोटो प्रसारीत केले. त्यामुळे वाचक वर्गाला कोरोना कालावधीत वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा निर्माण झाली.

७) इस्टग्राम : इस्टग्राम माहिती तंत्रज्ञान प्रक्रियातील माहिती प्रसारीत करण्याचे आधुनिक प्रभावी ॲप आहे. इस्टग्राम वर खाते उघडून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आवश्यक असणारी माहिती प्रसारीत करता येते. ग्रंथालयाने इस्टेग्रामचा वापर करुन कोरोना कालावधी मध्ये वाचक वर्गाकरिता वाचन साहित्य प्रसारीत केले. इस्टग्राम घेतलेल्या सामाजिक, राजकीय, मनोरंजन, शैक्षणिक, आरोग्य कृषी इत्यादी क्षेत्रातील व्यक्तींना वाचन साहित्य सहज उपलब्ध झाले. त्याच बरोबर वाचक वर्गानेही त्यांचेकडे असणारी माहिती इस्टग्राम वर टाकली. त्यामुळे माहिती प्रसारीत होण्यास गती मिळावी.

ग्रंथालयाने कोरोना काळात वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा करण्याकरिता इस्टग्राम ॲपचा उपयोग मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला. ग्रंथालयाने इस्टग्रामवर दैनंदिन बातम्या फोटो विविध विचारवंताच्या मुलाखाती शासनाचे परिपत्रक आणि वाचन साहित्य प्रसारित केले. त्यामुळे वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची उपलब्धता मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाली.

८) युटयूब : माहिती तंत्रज्ञान प्रक्रियातील माहिती प्रसारीत करण्याच्या प्रक्रियातील युटयूब हे एक प्रभावी ॲप आहे. युटयूबवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर माहिती प्रसारीत करता येते. त्याच बरोबर ज्या व्यक्तींना जी माहिती आवश्यक असते ती माहिती सहज उपलब्ध करुन घेता येते. त्या करीता आपल्या मोबाईल मध्ये युटयूब ॲप डाउनलोड करुन घ्यावे लागते. या युटयूबचा वापर ग्रंथालयांनी कोरोना कालावधी मध्ये वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा पुरवण्याकरिता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केला. ग्रंथालयाने युटयूबवर ग्रंथ कादंबज्या वृतपत्रातील महत्वपूर्ण बातम्या आणि वाचन साहित्य प्रकाशीत केले. त्याच बरोबर महत्वपूर्ण फोटो, विचारवंताची मते प्रसारीत केले. त्यामुळे वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची मोठ्याप्रमाणात सुविधा निर्माण झाली.

ग्रंथालय माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सेवाचे महत्व :

ग्रंथालय वाचकांना स्वगृही व हव्यात्यावेळी वाचन साहित्याच सुविधा मिळावी या करीता माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विविध घटकांचा आवलंब करीत आहे. या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या घटकामुळे वाचकांना वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा सहज मोठ्या प्रमाणत उपलब्ध होत आहे. ग्रंथालयाने माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या घटकांचा वापर करुन प्रसारीत केलेल्या माहितीचा उपयोग विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक, अध्यापक, संशोधक, वाचक यांना होत आहे. तसेच ज्या वाचकांना

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विविध माध्यमातून माहिती मिळेल. त्याच बरोबर ग्रंथालयात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची उपकरणे आणि नियोजन यांचे महत्व शैक्षणिक संस्था, सामाजिक संस्था, आणि सेवाभावी संस्थांना पटेल. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालय माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विविध माध्यमांचा विकास घडून येईल.

२१ व्या शतकात ही अनेक शाळा, महाविद्यालय, पारंपरिक पध्दतीनेच ग्रंथालय चालवित आहेत. त्याच बरोबर ग्रामीण भागातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयात संगणक, इंटरनेट ची सुविधा निर्माण झालेली नाही. अशा अविकसनशिल ग्रंथालयाला संगणक, इंटरनेट आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची विविध माध्यमे यांची जाणीव होईल. त्याचबरोबर ग्रामीण भागातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाना संगणक, इंटरनेट चे महत्व पटेल ते माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे वाचन साहित्याची वाचकांना सेवा देतील. त्यामुळे अविकसित ग्रंथालयांना विकासाची दिशा मिळेल.

सारांश :

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची विविध माध्यमे विपूल प्रमाणात माहिती प्रसारीत करीत आहेत. ग्रंथालयांनी कोरोना काळामध्ये माहिती व वाचन साहित्याची सुविधा वाचकांना देण्याकरिता माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विविध माध्यमाद्वारे विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक, अध्यापक, संशोधक, वाचक यांना अध्ययन पुस्तीका, संदर्भग्रंथ, कथा, कादंबऱ्या वाचन साहित्य इत्यादीची सुविधा निर्माण करुन दिली. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन सेवा प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्व अधिक प्रभावीपणे विकसीत झालेले दिसून येते.

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आय.सी.टी. आणि ग्रंथालय सेवा

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पारंपारिक ग्रंथालये व आधुनिक ग्रंथालये यामध्ये आपणास मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला दिसुन येतो. पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयातील वाचन साहित्य हे लिखित , मुद्रित स्वरुपाचे असत ग्रंथ, वाचक आणि ग्रंथपाल या घटकांची मिळून होते. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुप हे पूर्ण डिजिटल स्वरुपात दिसून येते. संगणकीकृत ग्रंथालये, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ग्रंथालये, आभासी ग्रंथालये आणि डिजीटल ग्रंथालये झाली आहेत. या ग्रंथालयामध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरुपातील वाचन साहित्य इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून उपलब्ध होत आहे. त्यामुळे वाचकांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवेतही बदल झालेला दिसून येतो.

आजतागायत ग्रंथालयातील कार्य हे पारंपारिक पध्दतीने चालत असे सध्यपरिस्थितीत सध्याचे युग हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग असल्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुपातही बदल झालेला दिसुन येतो. संगणकाचा उपयोग करुन ग्रंथालयीन सेवा ज्ञानाच्या विस्फोटामुळे ग्रंथ व ग्रंथेत्तर साहित्याचा संग्रह यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. वाचनसाहित्य व वाचकांच्या वाढल्या गरजा या लक्षात घेवून यामध्ये बदल झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे वाचकांना इंटरनेच्या माध्यमातून या सेवा जास्तीत जास्त दिल्या जात आहेत वाढत्या वाचनसाहित्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाच्या स्वरुपातही बदल झाल्यामुळे आंतरग्रंथालयीन देवघेव मोठ्या प्रमाणात होवू लागली.

डिजिटल ग्रंथालयामुळे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापर करुन वाचकांत अधिकाधिक माहिती देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाचे असे म्हटले जाते. पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयात दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवा सुविधा ह्या डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाच्या संगणकाच्या इंटरनेच्या माध्यमातून ह्यासेवा दिल्या जातात. वाचकांच्याही गरजांमध्येही सातत्याने बदल होत असल्यामुळे मुद्रित वाचन साहित्य हे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरुपात बदल झालेला दिसुन येतो. यालाच आपण ई जर्नल्स, ई- बुक, ई-डेटाबेस असे म्हटले जाते. यामध्ये प्रचंड माहिती निर्माण होत असल्यामुळे वाचकांना हवी ती माहिती नेमकी आणि त्वरीत वेळेत मिळत आहे. हवी तेव्हा हवी तेथे, ही माहिती उपलब्ध होत आहे. त्यामुळे वाचकाला हवी ती माहिती कमीत कमी वेळेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे सोपे झाले आहे.

पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयातील क्रमिक पुष्के, संदर्भ ग्रंथ नकाशे, नियतकालिके इ. संग्रहाच्या उपयोग हा वाचकांना ग्रंथालयात जावूनच करावा लागत असे ग्रंथाची निवड देवघेव, वर्गीकरण तालिकीरण ही सर्व सेवा छप्पील स्वरुपात दिली जात असे ग्रंथालयाचा उपयोग हा ठरावीक ठिकाणी विशिष्ट वेळेतच केला जात असे वाचकांना हवी असलेली माहिती ग्रंथ नियतकालिके हे स्वत: ग्रंथालयात जावूनच शोध लावून मिळत असे त्यामुळे बराच वेळ श्रम खर्च होतो. एखाद्या ग्रंथाची एकच प्रत तो ग्रंथ एकच वाचक वाचु शकतो अशाप्रकारे पारंपारिक मानवी श्रम हे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची घेतल्यामुळे त्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला दिसुन येतो.

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुप

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपयोग करुन ग्रंथाची निवड, ग्रंथ देवघेव, तालिकीकरण, वर्गीकरण इ. सेवा ह्या संगणकाच्या, इंटरनेटमाध्यमातून देता येतात. त्यामुळे वाचकांचा व ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचारी यांचा वेळ व श्रम वाचु लागले.

यासाठी ग्रंथालये संगणीकृत करणे म्हणजेच ई. स्वरुपात वाचन साहित्य तयार करणे आवश्यक झाले. ई- बुक ई- जर्नल्स व ई- डेयबेस इ. स्वरुपातील वाचन साहित्य आज्ञावली वापरुन संगणीकृत केले जाते.

ग्रंथालयात दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवा देवघेव, वर्गीकरण तालिकीकरण इ. सेवा या संगणाकाच्या साह्याने इंटरनेट माध्यमातून दिल्या जातात.

१) डिजिटल ग्रंथालये :-

डिजिटल ग्रंथालये व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ग्रंथालय या संकल्पना समान अर्थाने लक्षात घेतल्या जातात.डिजिटल ग्रंथालयात वाचन साहित्य हे डिजिटल स्वरुपात साठवून, अथवा जमा करुन ठेवला जातो व इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून तो वाचकापर्यंत वापरता येतो.

२) आभासी किंवा व्हर्च्युल ग्रंथालये

आभासी किंवा व्हर्च्युल ग्रंथालयात वाचन साहित्य ग्रंथ व ग्रंथेतर साहित्य हे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरुपात साठवून किंवा संग्रहीत करुन ठेवले जाते. त्यांना ई-डेटाबेस असे म्हटले जाते. यातील वाचन साहित्य हे भौमिक स्वरुपात उपलब्ध नसते. यातील वाचनसाहित्य हे भौमिक स्वरुपात उपलब्ध नसते. यातील दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवा ह्या या मानव विरहित असतात. इंटरनेटद्वारे वाचकांना माहिती पुरवली जाते. किंवा ॲक्सेस करता येते.

३) हायब्रीड ग्रंथालये:-

आधुनिक ग्रंथालय पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयातील वाचन साहित्य व सेवा ह्या संमिश्र सेवा दिल्या जातात. म्हणून त्यांना हायब्रीड ग्रंथालये म्हटले जातात. यामध्ये हस्तलिखित व मुद्रित स्वरुपाचे वाचन साहित्य आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरुपातील वाचन साहित्य हे वाचकांच्या मागणी प्रमाणे त्यांना हवी ती माहिती पुरवली जाते.

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयात मिळणाज्या सेवा सुविधा:-

१) ओपॅक- (ऑनलाईन पब्लिक ॲक्सेस कॅटलॉग) सेवा

सॉप्टवेअरच्या माध्यामातून विविध ग्रंथालये व माहिती केंद्राद्वारे डिजिटल ग्रंथालयातील साहित्य संग्रहाची यादी एकावेळी अनेकांना एवी तेव्हा पाहता येते. त्या ग्रंथालयात असलेल्या वाचन साहित्याची शोध घेता येतो.

२) संघतालिका

विविध ग्रंथालयातील नियतकालिकांची व ग्रंथाची ग्रंथेत्तर साहित्याची संघतालिका तयार केला जाते त्यामुळे विविध ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथ संग्रहाची लिष्ट ऑनलाईन स्वरुपात पाहयला मिळते.

३) आंतर ग्रंथालयीन देवाण- घेवाण सेवा :-

वाचकांना हवी ते वाचन साहित्य ई बुक्स, ई- जर्नल्स ई- डेथेबेस इंटरनेच्या माध्यमातून विविधि ग्रंथालयातील ई- साहित्याची देवाण- घेवाण करता येते.

४) प्रचलित जागरुकता सेवा

ग्रंथालयामध्ये नविन आलेले ग्रंथ नियतकालिके, शोध प्रबंध इ. माहिती ऑनलाईन पाहता येते.

५) ई- मेल सेवा- वाचकांना हवी असलेली संदर्भ सेवा पाठवली जाते. ई- मेल द्वारे दिली जाते.

आधुनिक डिजिटल ग्रंथालयातील सुविधा

१. बारकोड रिडर

२. संगणक- इंटरनेट सुविधा

३. बारकोड - प्रिंटर

४. स्कॅनर सुविधा

५. सी.डी. रोम सुविधा

६. इनव्हर्टर सुविधा

अशा प्रकारे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान युगात पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुप हे डिजिटल स्वरुपात कशा पध्दतीने झाले हे लक्षात आले. ग्रंथालयाचे आधुनिक पध्दतीने संगणकीकरण व इंटरटनेच्या माध्यमातून वाचकांना योग्य वेळी योग्य वाचन साहित्य हवे तेव्हा मिळते आहे. ग्रंथालयामध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व हायब्रीड ग्रंथालयातील सेवा दिल्या जात आहेत.

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