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READING HABITS AMONG TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO RASTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR AT WARDHA DISTRICT

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Abstract:

Education system of a country plays a key role in achieving the development of society. It determines the destiny of its nationals. Colleges are the first door steps towards higher education, opening new vistas of knowledge to learners and making them responsive and responsible to the problems of society. Apart from teaching the respective subjects, these are supposed to develop and sharpen the abilities of learning among students. The effectiveness of a teaching system depends upon the teaching skills of teachers. An attempt has been made to study the reading habits of teachers at Wardha District affiliated to RTM, Nagpur University and based on the findings conclusions have been drawn and suggestions have been offered.

INTRODUCTION

Reading is the act of interpreting printed and written words; it is a basic tool of education and one of the important skills in day today life. We live in the world of print and electronic media of communication, reading helps in acquiring newer ideas, in providing the needed information, seek support for our ideas and also help in adding to personal pleasure and broaden our mental horizon. Reading helps in improving vocabulary. Librarians are expected to perform dual tasks of selecting acquiring, organizing and disseminating of reading materials and to cater to the requisites of the users. Promoting library use and reading habit are much tougher and challenging jobs. Working for inculcation of reading habit among faculty members community is more relevant in college libraries. Programs and activities for promoting reading habit and library use have to be diverse according to the faculty member intensity, college libraries plays a significant role to play in rendering effective service to the readers.

Reading is one of the four language skills: reading, listening, writing and speaking. Reading and listening are also called receptive skills because we receive a message. The word "read" is explained in dictionaries mainly as ability to look and understand written words. It involves making sense of the text, it is also a process of taking information from written text and following the writer's ideas. Although reading is sometimes called a passive skill because the reader does not produce messages, it requires being active in the process of reading.

In this age of knowledge explosion, reading as a means of communication continuous to enjoy the significance and respect it had from times immemorial. It takes its place as a way of receiving ideas, along with listening to people directly listening to the radio, watching the television and other electronic media of Communication the place occupied by books and other printed material in the advancement of knowledge and facilitation of communication is unique.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has been carried out with following aims and objectives

- To analyze the reading habits among college faculty members.
- The information sources they use to meet teaching and research needs and to study how for the libraries are able to meet their need.
- To find out Professional Contribution of faculty members.
- To study which literature is widely used for general reading.
- To study the difficulties to developing reading habits.
- To study the library Services are helpful for their reading faculty members and research needs
- To study the willingness of teachers to use and read online literature



SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has been confined to analysis of “Reading Habits among Teachers in Colleges affiliated to Rashtasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, at Wardha District.” The study has been taken up with following limitations

- The reliability of the fact depends on the honesty of the respondents.
- The socio-economic status and nature of the college teachers has not been taken into consideration, which may affect the facts.
- The geographical limitation is Wardha District

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology followed is Descriptive and Investigative. Survey method has been adopted for collection of data by distributing the questionnaires. Questionnaires were distributed personally to the faculty members of Science, Commerce and Arts college faculty of Wardha district, by taking the permission of the principals to carry out the study for this project. The Random sampling technique was used for distribution of questionnaire to the faculty members

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Out of 300 questionnaires distributed to the faculty members, 239 (80%) responded. The faculty wise response was 81 (81%) from Science faculty 36 (72%) from commerce and 122 (81%) are from Arts teachers respectively.

Personal Details of the Faculty Members

Based on the data analysis in Chapter-IV, following are the findings of the study:

- Maximum respondents were of the age group of 41-50 forming 36.8% followed by 33.1% belonging to the age group of 31-40 and 16.3% belonging to the age group of above 50 years and very low percent of 13.8 belongs to the age group of Under 30. 72.4% are males and 27.6% are females.
- 31% of the faculty members are with Master of Philosophy, and 13.4% are with Doctorate in Philosophy. 5.4% of the faculty members are having both Master of Philosophy and Doctorate in Philosophy.
- 70.7% of the faculty members are designated as Assistant Professor, followed by 24.7% designated as Associate Professor, 2.1% as Professor and 2.5% are Principal.
- In Science faculty, 44.4% have published papers in National journals and 30.9% faculties have published papers in International Journals. 34.6% have presented papers in National level Conferences, and 19.8% have presented papers in International level Conferences. Only 7.4% faculty members have book publications.
- In Commerce faculty, 27.8% have published papers in National journals and 8.3% faculties have published papers in International Journals. 47.2% have presented papers in National level Conferences, and 22.2% have presented papers in International level Conferences. Only 8.3% faculty members in commerce have book publications.
- In Arts faculty, 30.3% have published papers in National journals and 18.9% faculties have published papers in International Journals. 50.8% have presented papers in National level Conferences, and 24.6% have presented papers in International level Conferences. Only 9% faculty members in Arts have book publications.
- The percentage of Ph. D's is more in Commerce forming 41.7% followed by Science with 33.3%.
- In commerce majority of faculty members are with more than sixteen years of experience forming 66.7% followed by arts faculty with 41.8%.
- Teachers from Science faculty only have membership of International Associations. Teachers from Arts and Commerce faculties have membership of National and Local Associations.

Information Needs of Faculty Members

- Science teachers reported highly sought option for Product. Material, Equipment and Apparatus related information. The information related to Theoretical/Basic/Scientific and Technological Research, Experimental Designs, Methods, Process and Procedures, Results and Applications, Standards and

Specifications frequently required. Economic and Marketing, Social and Political related information is rarely required.

- Types of information needs of commerce faculty shows highly sought option for Economic and Marketing related information. Theoretical / Basic/ Scientific & Technological / Research; State of Arts and Reviews; Experimental Designs, Product. Material, Equipment and Apparatus; Statistical; Standards and Specifications related information they frequently use. Methods, Process and Procedures; Computer Program and Model Building related information needs are rare.
- Types of information needs of Arts faculty shows highly sought option for Social and Political related option while Theoretical /Basic/Scientific & Technological Research; State of Arts and Reviews; Results and Applications; Statistical related information is frequently required. Experimental Designs; Scientific and Technical News; Statistical related information is rarely required.

Use of Information by Faculty Members

- Analysis of use of information of science faculty shows that the maximum respondent that 65.4% highly sought and used information for the teaching purpose. The maximum of 43.2% frequently collected and used information for examination work and 32.1% frequently collected and used information for fundamental research. 34.6% frequently collected and used information for planning activities and 28.4% for guiding research. 29.6% highly collected and used information for Laboratory purpose, 33.3% frequently collected and used information for writing and publishing paper/ books/reports.
- Analysis of use of information of commerce faculty shows that maximum of 44.4% highly sought and collected used information for the teaching purpose. The maximum of 36.1% frequently collected and used information for examination and 33.3% highly sought, collected and used information for fundamental research, 33.3% occasionally collected and used information for planning activities. 30.6% frequently collected and used information for writing and publishing paper/books/reports. The majority of 38.9% frequently collected and used information for participating in conferences/ seminars etc, 41.7% frequently collected and used information for delivering lectures/ speeches/ address etc.
- Analysis of use of information of Arts faculty shows that the majority of 43.4% highly sought, collected and used information for the teaching purpose, 29.5% frequently collected and used information for examination work.

Motivation to Seek Information

- From the respondent of the science faculty regarding motivation to seek information, it is observed that the majority i.e. 33.3%are highly motivated to seek information regularly for research thirst in their own field. The majority of 40.7% are frequently motivated to seek information regularly for visibility among friends and colleagues and 37% are occasionally motivated to seek information regularly for desire to have edge over others. The majority of 34.6% are frequently motivated to seek information regularly for desire to gain recognition in their own field and 33.3% are frequently motivated to seek information regularly to qualify for promotion. 34.6% are highly motivated to seek information regularly with desire to achieve professional excellence and 40.7% are highly motivated to seek information regularly for self satisfaction and self improvement.
- From the respondent of the commerce faculty regarding motivation to seek information, it is observed that 36.1%are frequently motivated to seek information regularly for research thirst in their own field while 61.1% frequently motivated to seek information regularly for visibility among friends and colleagues. 38.9% are occasionally motivated to seek information regularly for desire to have edge over others and 50% frequently motivate to seek information regularly for desire to gain recognition in their own field. 38.9% are highly motivated to seek information regularly to qualify for promotion while 33.3% are highly motivated to seek information regularly for desire to achieve professional excellence. 41.7% are highly motivated to seek information regularly for self satisfaction and self improvement.
- From the respondent of the Arts faculty regarding motivation to seek information, it is observed that 30.3% are highly motivated to seek information regularly for Research thirst in their own field while 33.6% are



frequently motivated to seek information regularly for visibility among friends and colleagues. 30.3% are occasionally motivated to seek information regularly for desire to have edge over others while 32% are frequently motivated to seek information regularly for desire to gain recognition in their own field. 26.2% are frequently motivated to seek information regularly to qualify for promotion and 31.1% are highly motivated to seek information regularly for desire to achieve professional excellence.

Use of various Types of Sources

- The study of formal source of information used by the faculty of science shows that 66.7% books are most often used to obtain the information, while 37% opinioned that they most often use Hand books/Year books/Directories/manuals/Treaties to meet their information requirement. 34.6% often used Dictionaries/Encyclopedias to meet the information requirement, while 35.8% occasionally used learned periodicals to obtain the information. 29.6% often used Review Journals/Abstracting Journals to obtain the required information while 39.5% often used Proceedings of Conferences/Workshops to obtain required information. Theses and Dissertations are occasionally used by 30.9% to obtain required information and Patents and Trademarks are rarely used by 29.6% to obtain required information.
- The study of formal source of information used by the faculty of Commerce reveals that 50% of the respondents most often used books and 38.9% often used Hand books, Yearbooks, Directories, Manuals, and Treaties to meet their information need. 44.4% of respondents often used Dictionaries and Encyclopedias and 47.2% often used learned periodicals to meet their information need.
- The study of formal source of information used by the faculty of Arts reveals that all the respondent used books to meet their information needs, however the majority of 36.9% opinioned that they often used books followed by 23.8% using books most often. 29.5% of respondents often used Hand books/Year books/Directories/manuals/Treaties, 30.3% respondent occasionally used Dictionaries and Encyclopedias while 23.8% occasionally used learned periodicals to meet their information needs. Review and Abstracting Journals are occasionally and often used by 32.8% while 28.7% of the respondents often used proceedings of conferences and workshops to meet their information needs.

Information needed for Day to Day Activities

- The study reveals that among the science faculty the majority (46.9%) always obtained information for maintaining contact with colleagues within the institution through computer network (30.9%). They very often obtained information through personal correspondence (37%). The majority often obtained information by discussing with colleagues outside the institution (37%), through fax or email (30.9%) and through telephone (29.6%) and by attending meetings, symposia, conferences etc. (30.9%) and (33.3%) through consultant.
- Among the commerce faculty the majority (52.8%) always obtained information for maintaining contact with colleagues within the institution through discussing with colleagues outside the institution (38.9%) through telephone (30.6%) through fax or email (25%) and very often through computer network (27.8%). They rarely obtained information through personal correspondence (27.8%) and by attending meetings, Symposia, Conferences etc. (27.8%) and through consultants (27.8%). The majority of 52.8% rarely visit other organizations.
- The study reveals that among the arts faculty the majority (41%) very often obtained information for maintaining contact with colleagues within the institution through discussing with colleagues outside the institution (26.2%) through personal correspondence (28.7%). The majority of arts faculty seldom obtained information through telephone (29.5%) through fax or email (23.8%) through computer network (33.6%) and by exchange of pre-prints and monographs (27%), through consultants (24.6%) and by visits to other organizations (59%).

Use of Library and Information Centre

- The teachers of arts faculty visiting the library weekly are 68.85% followed by Commerce teachers with 66.7% and Science teachers with 55.6%. Among the daily visitors to the library, the commerce teachers dominate with around 30.5%, followed by Science with 27.2% and arts teachers with 26.23%. The science teachers opinioned that only 1.2% rarely visit the library 4.9% monthly and 11.1% fortnightly. The commerce



teacher visits daily and weekly and 2.8% visit the library rarely. The arts teachers opined that 2.46% visits the library fortnightly and the similar visit monthly.

- The study of average time spent on reading material on field of specialization by the science teachers shows that around 30.9% spend more than 6 hours per week followed by 29.6% with 1-2 hours, while 22.2% spend 2-4 hours and merely 6.2% spend less than one hour reading per week. Among the commerce teachers around 49.2% spend 1-2 hours in a week followed by 19.4% up to 2-4 hours per week. Merely 9.2% spend more than 6 hours per week. Among the arts teachers the majority of 41.8% spend 1-2 hours, per week followed by 23.8% spending around 2-4 hours per week. Around 9% of the arts teacher spends more than 6 hours per week and around 9.8% for less than one hour per week.
- The study of personal subscription to the periodicals and journals by the faculty members reveals that the majority of the respondents does not subscribe the periodicals or journals personally and depends on library or other sources.

Reading Interests of Faculty Members

- Reading interest of science faculty reveals that the majority prefers to read text books (61.7%) with top priority. The science faculty gives high priority to journals and periodicals (53.1%) followed by research reports (49.4%). The lowest priority is given to poetry (70.4%) followed by novels and humors (63%).
- Commerce faculty gives top priority to text books (41.7%) and popular magazines (41.7%). High priority is given to research reports (52.8%) followed by text books (36.1%) and Journals and periodicals (36.1%). Low priority is given to humors (69.4%) followed by poetry and dramas (61.1%) etc.
- Arts faculty gives top priority to text books (39.3%) and research reports (37.7%). High priority is given to Journals and periodicals (47.5%) followed by popular magazines (40.2%). Low priority is given to poetry (47.5%) followed by novels and travel stories (45.1%).

Opinion about Document availability in Respective Institutions

- Science teachers responded that books (65.4%) Reference books (48.1%) and current periodicals (35.8%) are adequate. News paper clippings (44.4%) are partially adequate followed by back journals, conference and seminar proceedings (38.3%). 54.3% opined that bibliographies are inadequate followed by reprints and photocopies (51.9%). 19.8% of respondents reported that technical reports, patents and standards are grossly inadequate followed by indexing, abstracting and reviewing periodicals (13.6%).
- Majority of Commerce faculty members are of opinion that current periodicals (48.6%) and reference books (41.7%) are adequate. Around 50% of the respondents think that indexing, abstracting and reviewing periodicals are partially adequate and 41.7% thinks that the back journals are partially adequate. 44.4% respondents think that Technical Reports/Patents/Standards etc. are inadequate and 30.6% thinks that dissertation and thesis are inadequate.
- Arts faculty members reveal that the majority are of opinion that books (43.4%) are adequate, 45.1% opined that reference books are partially adequate; 40.8% opined that current periodicals are partially adequate; 32.8% opined that back journals are partially adequate; 32.8% opined that Indexing/Abstracting/Reviewing periodicals are grossly inadequate; 30.3% opined that Technical Reports/Patents/Standards etc. are inadequate. Dissertation /Theses (33.6%) and Bibliographies (32%) are partially adequate.

Habit of using Library and Information Services

- Science faculty respondents show that the borrowing privileges are given low priority by 34.6% and 27.2% of the respondents are not using the services. These services are given top priority by only 12.3%. The reference services are given middle priority by 43.2%. Referral services are given middle priority by 44.4% faculty members. Latest addition lists is known to 42% and gives them middle priority. Photocopying services are known with middle priority to 42% while 18.5% respondents do not use the services. The majority of respondents (35.8%) are not using Inter Library Loan services.
- Commerce faculty respondents show that 36.1% gives top priority and 33.3% gives middle priority to borrowing privileges. The majority of respondents gives referral services (41.7%); Latest addition list (44.4%); photocopying services (36.1%) translation services (41.7%) low priority. The majority of 41.7% are



not aware of Inter library loan services. 36.1% respondent use current content services and 41.7% use selective dissemination of information services with middle priority.

- Arts faculty reveals that the interlibrary loan service (42.6%) Translation Services (39.3%) selective Dissemination of Information (28.7%) and any other services than mention (78.7%) are not been used by the respondents. Browsing privilege (36.1%) and bibliographic services (32%) are given low priority by commerce faculty. Middle priority is given to reference services (32.8%); referral services (46.7%); Latest addition lists (36.5%); selective dissemination of information (28.7%); current content services (34.4%) and photocopying services (34.4%) are given middle priority.

Internet Use

- 93.8% Science teachers use internet for education (65.4%) and email (53.1%) and very often use for literature search (30.9%) and health purpose (24.7%). They also use Internet for downloading courseware (34.6%) followed by for entertainment and news (29.6%) and social networking (28.4%).
- Use of internet by commerce faculty reveals that majority of 75% use internet. The majority i.e. 58.3% always use internet for education purpose and 27.8% use internet for entertainment purpose. The majority i.e. 33.3% have responded to use of internet for news. The majority of 27.8% did not respond to use of internet for social networking, downloading software, tutorial, courseware, literature search and international collaborations.
- Use of internet by arts faculty reveals that majority of 75.4% use internet. The study reveals that the majority (41.8%) always use internet for education purpose, while 23.8% often use internet for entertainment, 21.3% always use for knowing news, 19.7% rarely use internet for sport purpose. The majority (27.9%) always use internet for e-mail, while 27% rarely use internet for Social networking, 25.4% often use internet for downloading software, 22.1% very often use internet for literature search.
- Majority of respondents from Science are frequently motivated to search information for desire to keep up to date information (46.9%) to develop contact with the other faculty members (35.8%) on Internet and for collaborative research (33.3%). Majority of Commerce faculties are frequently motivated to search information for further communication (47.2%), for Collaborative research (36.1%) desire to keep up to date information (36.1%) and for problem solving (36.1%). Majority of Arts faculty is frequently motivated to search information for desire to keep up to date information (35.2%), for problem solving (34.4%) and to develop contact (32%).

Use of Electronic Sources

- E-resources in the form e-books are used by science faculties (66.7%) followed by e-journals by commerce faculty (61.1%). The majority of databases are used by science faculty (38.3%) followed by arts faculty (24.6%). The e-resources are mostly used as reference documents (63.9%) and technical reports (27.8%) by commerce faculty. The majority of commerce faculty (36.1%) use open access followed by arts faculties (33.6%).
- Majority of science faculties (54.3%) use online databases. The most preferred database is Science Direct used by 43.2% faculties followed by Chemical Abstract (28.4%), SCISEARCH (25.9%), BIOSIS and Physics Abstracts (22.2%). The study reveals that majority of commerce faculties (98.9%) and arts faculties (94.4%) do not use online databases.
- The study reveals that out of the respondents only 34.6% science faculties, 27.8% commerce faculties and 22.1% arts faculties use N-list databases.

Use of Search Engines

- Science faculty reveals that Google (75.3%) is the most preferred search engine followed by Yahoo (54.3%) while the least preferred search engines are Mamma, Dog pile and Excite (14.8%) followed by Hot Boat (13.6 %).
- Commerce faculty reveals that Google (75%) is most preferred search engine followed by Yahoo(58.3%) and the least preferred are Mama and Dog pile (22.2%) followed by Hotbot and Excite (27.8%).
- Arts faculty reveals that Google (61.4%) is most preferred search engine followed by Yahoo (50%) and the least preferred is Excite (13.1%) followed by Dog pile (13.9%).



- The study of Internet search techniques used by faculty reveals that majority of the respondents are not aware of search techniques and the majority of the respondents are using Boolean Operators and case sensitivity. The least preferred are phrase searching and wild card and truncation followed by proximity search (18.5%).
- Slow speed of the Internet followed by downloading problem, information overload, finding relevant information and lack of training are the problems faced by the faculty members while accessing Internet.

Reading on Internet in Leisure Time

- Reading on internet during leisure time by science faculties reveals that majority of 43.2% often reads online news followed by e-books (24.7%), sports information (18.5%). The online magazines are very often read by 19.8% respondents. The majority of respondents rarely read sales information (34.6%) followed by movie review, health information and comic strips (25.9%), horoscope and weather report (24.7%), job information (23.5%), Jokes (22.2%) and stories and novels (21%). Playing games on internet during leisure time is least preferred by the respondents
- Commerce faculties reveal that majority of 36.1% often reads online magazines. The majority of 22.2% always read e-books. The majority of respondents rarely read online news (61.1%) followed by movie review (38.9%), comic strips (33.3%) health information and job information (30.6%). Playing games on internet (16.7%) during leisure time is rarely preferred by the respondents followed by stories and novels (19.4%).
- Arts faculties reveals that majority of respondents is not reading on internet during leisure periods.

General Reading Habits

- General reading habit of science faculty reveals that the majority of 98.8% are reading news paper, followed by Magazines (84%) and general knowledge books (80.2%) only 38.3% are reading novels and 23.5% classical literature. Same trend is followed by commerce and arts faculties with the only exception that the classical literature is preferred to magazines by arts faculties.
- The study of preference of language as general reading habits of science faculty reveals that English and Marathi. Commerce and Arts faculty reveals that the majority preferred Marathi followed by English and Hindi language.
- Language preferred by the respondents who are reading newspaper reveals that all the faculties preferred to read in Marathi language followed by English and the least preferred language is Hindi.
- The study of topic/areas of reading of newspaper among the science faculties reveals that the majority never preferred editorial (28.4%) however (25.9%) percent opinioned that they preferred editorial in the newspapers. The majority of 44.4% preferred science and technology followed by national news (37%), International news (32.1%), about famous people (27.2%) and university/education news (22.2%). Commerce faculty reveals that the majority always preferred editorial (36.1%) followed by articles (33.3%) and university/education news (33.3%), business/economics news (30.6%). The majority often preferred to read Literature (33.3%) followed by religions and opinions (27.8%). Arts faculty reveals that the majority always preferred editorial (35.2%) followed by national news (32%) and International News (27%).
- The study of fiction reading habits of science faculty reveals that the majority of 33.3% respondents always read scientific fictions. The majority often read detective (34.6%). However the majority opinioned that They never read on romance (51.9%) followed by classics (46.9%), fantasy (40.7%), adventure (39.5%) and historical (29.4%). Commerce faculty reveals that very few of the commerce faculty read on romance, detective, classical, and scientific, adventure, fantasy and historical literature.
- 79% science faculty members are member of Public libraries followed by commerce with 52.8% and arts faculty with 44.3%. The study reveals that the majority of 77.8% of science faculty and commerce faculty and 65.6% arts faculty feels that the library literature is useful to develop the reading habits.

Views about Library Collection

- 42.5% science faculty opinioned that the collection is good and 37.5% opinioned that the collection is very good. Among the commerce faculties the majority i.e. 47.2% opinioned that the collection is good and 38.9% opinioned that the collection is very good. The majority of arts faculty (53.8%) opinioned that The library collection is good.



- The majority of the faculties are satisfied with the assistance provided in locating the documents by the library staff. The library staff provides assistance in locating the manual catalogue, computerized catalogues, books and documents, Current periodicals, reference books and online information.

Difficulties in developing Reading Habits

- Difficulties faced by science faculties reveals that they are facing problems in developing the reading habits in general but the majority of respondent opinioned that they have little difficulties due to Inadequate resources of parent library (49.4%) followed by locating suitable sources. and problem of understanding research reports and statistics (48.1%), Getting information quickly (46.9%), problem of Finding time to look for / to read information (45.7%), Inadequate reference services / referral services and . lack of proper guidance(43.2%), No library facilities in the nearby vicinity of the work place and no library automation (40.7%), material available in different languages and getting up to date material (39.5%)
- Difficulties faced by commerce faculties reveals that they are facing problems in developing the reading habits in general but the majority of respondent opinioned that they have little difficulties locating suitable sources (44.4%) followed by understanding research reports and statistics (36.1%). The majority of respondents faced considerable problem of finding time to look for / to read information (41.7%) followed by getting information quickly (38.9%).
- Arts faculties reveals that they are facing problems in developing the reading habits in general but the majority of respondent opinioned that they have little difficulties locating suitable sources (43.4%) followed non availability of library facilities in the nearby vicinity of the work place (42.6%), finding time to look for / to read information (39.3%), understanding research reports and statistics (37.7%) inadequate resources of parent library (36.1%), material available in different languages (34.4%), getting up to date material (32.8%) and poor organization of reading material on shelves(29.5%).
- The data was collected from 24 respondents i.e. College Librarians. All the librarians possess Master degree in Library Science and Nine (37.5%) of them have passed NET/SET and Five (20.83%) librarian possessed Doctor of Philosophy in library science. Out of 24 libraries under study only 11 libraries are having semi-professional staff ranging from one to five. The study of financial sources of library reveals that 75% of libraries obtain finances for libraries through parent institution followed by 66.7% from membership fees, 54.2% from fine collection, and 41.7% through UGC and 16.7% through contribution from State Government. The budget under each head is increasing year wise for proper maintenance of libraries.
 - The analysis of current library stock shows that 54.1% libraries under study has less than 10,000 book collection. Regarding the back volumes of the periodicals 5 (20.8%) libraries have less than 50 volumes and only GSC, Wardha has 4000 back volumes of periodicals. The study of reference books shows that 14(58.3%) libraries have less than 1000 reference books and two libraries NACSC, Wardha (4849) and ASM, Pulgaon (4035) has more reference books.
 - The analysis of preference of language for general reading habits as reported by the librarian reveals that the faculties prefer all the languages i.e. English, Marathi and Hindi.
 - The study of library resources subscribed for reading habits reveals that Magazines are most preferred source subscribed followed by Newspaper and Indian periodical. However it is observed that foreign Journals are least preferred compared to other library sources.
 - The study of availability of computers in library reveals that 62.5% libraries have computers and 37.5% do not have computer facility at the libraries.
 - Most preferred library software is LIBMAN software used by 37.5% of libraries followed by LIBSOFT used by 8.3%
 - 29.2% libraries are connected to central computer with 54.17% libraries having internet connection in the libraries. The average per week internet users varying from 15 to 200 Accessibility of N-list is available at only 33.3% college libraries.
 - Teachers need various types of information viz. theoretical, reviews, experimental designs, production materials, computer programs etc. Reviews, State of Arts, Production Material, Economic Marketing, and



Statistical data are occasionally required by the faculty. Standards and specifications are also rarely used by the teachers.

- The main purpose of collecting and using the information by faculty members is teaching purpose. Examination work was reported with occasionally required parameter, Fundamental research- rarely required. Frequently the information is used for writing and publishing papers and participating in seminars and conferences.
- Librarians opined that the indexing and abstracting services provided are satisfactory while 33.3% stated it as poor. Circulation, Content page, OPAC, Display Board, News paper clipping, SDI, CAS, reference service are in good and excellent categories. E-content promotion service is not satisfactory as stated by 45.8% Librarians.
- Librarians adopt various methods and activities to promote reading habits among faculty members and students viz. Orientation of teachers, Library Activities, Teacher Based Activities, Open access system, Book-reviews, Audio/Video sessions, etc.
- Only 5 (20.8%) Librarians stated that the collection in their library is Very Good while 16 (66.7%) said it is Good and 3 (12.5%) said, it is Fair.
- 91.7% librarians provide assistance in using manual catalogues, 58.3% in using OPAC. 95.8 % libraries provide assistance in use of books, current periodicals and reference books. 66.6% libraries also assist in using online information.
- According to the librarians maximum staff co-operate whole heartedly to the users and in few cases non cooperative. Indifferent attitude was also observed in few cases. Rarely is it discouraging.
- Librarians provide assistance to the faculty members in conducting their research at personal level in selection of research topics, research tools, in preparation of bibliography and by providing them bibliographies for research purpose. 95.8% Librarians are satisfied with the services they offer in their libraries.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusion can be drawn based on the study

- The information needs of teachers in Wardha district varies from faculty to faculty. Science teachers need Product Material, Equipment and Apparatus related information Theoretical/Basic/Scientific and Technological Research, Experimental Designs, Methods, Process and Procedures, Results and Applications, Standards and Specifications more frequently. The Commerce teachers mostly require Economic and Marketing related information and they also use Theoretical / Basic/ Scientific & Technological / Research related information. Types of information needs of Arts faculty shows highly sought option for Social and Political related option while Theoretical /Basic/Scientific & Technological Research; State of Arts and Reviews; Results and Applications; Statistical related information is frequently required. Patent related information is again occasionally required for science teachers.
- All the teachers use the information for teaching and research purpose though the percentage varies in arts, commerce and science. Science teachers use the information for laboratory works, writing research papers and for setting up and using equipments also. Commerce teachers use the information for fundamental research, Guiding & sharing information with members of the team and also for guiding research. Arts teacher make use of information for Fundamental research, planning activities, guiding research and for preparing speech.
- Research thirst in own field, Self satisfaction/self improvement and desire to achieve professional excellence are the main motivators for seeking information for science teachers. Need to qualify for promotion, Self satisfaction/self improvement and desire to achieve professional excellence are the motivators for commerce teachers. Research thirst, Desire to gain recognition, Self satisfaction/self improvement are the motivators for arts teachers. These conclusions have been drawn from the highly sought options by maximum number of teachers.
- Most frequently used sources of information by science teachers are books, Hand books/Year books/Directories/manuals/Treaties, Review Journals/Abstracting Journals, e-journals and they also attend



seminars and conferences regularly for getting latest developments in their fields. Commerce teachers use books more frequently and rarely use CD-ROM Databases and e-journals. They do discuss with colleagues and attend seminars and conferences regularly. Arts teachers use Books, Hand books /Year books/ Directories / manuals / Treaties, Dictionaries / Encyclopedias and Learned periodicals most frequently. They also discuss with colleagues and attend seminars and conferences regularly.

- Books are more frequently used by teachers because of Simple presentation of text, Format & Appearance, Easy Accessibility and wide subject coverage. Reference books for Format & Appearance and easy accessibility. Journals for Currency & up to date material, prestige & priority and higher standard of presentation. Reports for Bibliographical Reference. Patents are used for Prestige, priority and recognition and as a status symbol.
- Some teachers do not prefer books due to various reasons like Information given is obsolete, Lack of better index and narrow coverage. Reference books for obsolete information, time lag and expensive to own. Journals for narrow coverage. Reports for biased referencing and poor quality. Patents for non-availability.
- The teachers try to collect the information for day to day activities Personal contact and discussions with Colleagues, through Computer Networks and by attending meetings, Symposia, Conferences etc.
- Arts teachers visit libraries more followed by science and then commerce. The teachers mostly need to consult subjects, besides their own field specialization. However the personal subscription to journals is less.
- The teachers have given top priority for the use of Text books, Journal / Periodicals, Popular magazines and Research reports while low priority to Novels, Poetry, Humors, Short stories and Dramas.
- The teachers think that text books and reference book collection in their institute is adequate but journal, Dissertation /Theses and Indexing/Abstracting/Reviewing periodicals are partially inadequate.
- Borrowing privileges, Reference Services, Referral Services and Latest addition lists are the services rated as top priority but Photocopying Services, Inter Library Loan Services, Translation Services are rated as low priority services by the teachers.
- Teachers use Internet mostly for education, news, e-mail and literature search purposes. Often it is used for social networking downloading the courseware and software. Motivation factors are Collaborative Research and desire to keep up to date.
- Limited use of e-books, e-journals and databases is observed. N-LIST facility is also available only in few colleges. Google is the most favoured search engine. The teachers are not fully aware of search techniques but use Boolean operators and case sensitivity options. Slow speed connectivity and downloading problems are the main problems faced by teachers in accessing online information. Internet reading in leisure time is not a popular phenomenon among teachers.
- The teachers recommended proper and well planned user education programmes from their libraries in order to enhance their reading habits.
- News paper is the preferred source of information for leisure reading followed by magazines and general knowledge books. Teachers possess the membership of public libraries and are of the opinion that the public libraries also help them in improving their reading habits.
- Getting information quickly, getting up to date material, Lack of proper guidance, Poor organization of reading material are some of the difficulties reported by teachers in development of their general reading habits.
- Librarians are working hard to improve the reading culture among students and teachers by arranging various activities viz Orientation of teachers, Open access system, Project work method, Classroom library, Celebration of library week, Storytelling method, Book-banks, Quiz-competitions, Book-reviews, Animating stories, Drama, Group-discussion, Audio/Video sessions, Communication Skills Workshops, etc.

SUGGESTIONS

- The challenge for teachers today is to learn new methodologies, new content and new ways of thinking. In order to teach students to read and to maintain their reading engagement, teachers must read extensively.
- The user awareness/orientation programmes/information literacy programmes should be effective and innovative. The librarians should work hard in this direction. The teachers should be trained in locating,



evaluating and using the information from traditional resources as well as from modern sophisticated tools. Librarians should assist faculty Members in learning the use of OPAC, search engines, E-mail and CD-ROM techniques and inform them of the websites databases available through the various networks.

- Special awareness programmes should be conducted for creating awareness about and inculcating skills to retrieval of relevant information from online resources.
- The libraries should organize extension and promotion activities viz.
- Teachers should be asked to make presentations at faculty meetings and in-services based on their recent readings.
- Teachers need to be encouraged to share their experience and research in journals that researchers will read.
- The arrangement of books on the shelves should be as per the classification order so as to ensure an easy and quick way of locating required reading materials.
- There is a need for separate reading room for faculty members, and provide newspapers, magazines, national and international journals, reference books etc., to have the latest information.
- Library should arranged book exhibition frequently which can be help to create the interest among the faculty members and which will help to improve the reading habits as well as developing the knowledge.
- College management should provide infrastructural facilities to the college libraries.
- Reading habits cannot be developed in a day. It's a constant process to be pacified from time to time by motivation. Motivation includes better work culture, infrastructural and other library facilities and feedback from the higher authorities.
- Rewards be offered to the readers on the basis of the knowledge and information. He/she acquired from regular reading.
- Keeping in view of the trends in information sharing and lack of appropriate bibliographic retrieval tools, it is suggested that union catalogue of holding college libraries in Wardha District may be compiled especially for journals, reports and Thesis. This would facilitate inter-library loan among the libraries.
- Libraries should provide accessibility to N-List services.
- In the light of the growing importance of the youth in the affairs of the country, the National Book Trust took an initiative to frame a National Action Plan for the Readership Development among the Youth (NAPRDY) and entrusted the job of undertaking the first ever National Youth Readership Survey from the perspective of book reading habit to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). On the similar lines, University Grants Commission can also plan such survey and plan policy for Readership Development among Teachers.

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Impact of ICT on library Personnel Management

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Abstract :

Information has emerged as the prime in the 21st century. ICT has exerted a profound influence on traditional academic libraries. The prime objectives of the library is pooling information resources and information related infrastructure and sharing them. In this process, many library have reexamined their traditional methods and services to overcome inadequacies through automation and computerization. The use of computers for library operation avoids respectively jobs and saves considerable amount of time, resources and labor. It also speeds up technical processing and information services.

Library management involves functions such as planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. Planning is about systematically making decisions about the library goals. Organizing is about assembling and coordinating human, financial, physical, informational, and other resources needed to achieve library goals. Leading is about functions that involve efforts on the part of the librarian to stimulate high performance by employees, and controlling about monitoring various library operations and services. These four management functions are highly integrated, but libraries that excel in organizing material resources and in leading their human capital are known to give better performance keeping in view the fact that libraries in adult education set ups are, by design small budget libraries, confined to one room space, and adult education staff manages them manually on part time basis, these four management functions would occur in varying degree. In such a typical set up, the functions of organizing and controlling would receive greater attention compared to other two functions.³

Personnel management can be defined as obtaining, using and maintaining a satisfied workforce. It is a significant part of management concerned with employees at work and with their relationship within the organization.

According to Flippo, “Personnel management is the planning, organizing, compensation, integration and maintenance of people for the purpose of contributing to organizational, individual and societal goals.”

According to Brech, “Personnel Management is that part which is primarily concerned with human resource of organization.”¹

Gulik and L.Urwick have listed the following seven functions which underlie all management activities in some form or another

- Planning
- Organizing
- Staffing
- Directing
- Coordinating
- Reporting



Budgeting²

Library management has mainly has Housekeeping operations of a library include all operations such as :

- Acquisition
- Cataloguing
- Circulation
- Serials control.⁵

The rapid development in utility of hardware, software and connectivity along with the reduced costs paved the path for integrated library automation systems. Current library automation software (also known as Library Management Software (LMSs)) are integrated systems of a set of related modules responsible for the management of different operational subsystems. These LMSs are based on relational database architecture. In such systems files are interlinked so that deletion, addition and other changes in one file automatically activate changes in related files. Library management software supports two broad groups of library works – housekeeping operations and information retrieval. These are accessible through Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN) and also over Internet. Modern library automation systems are WWW compatible and accessible through Internet, Intranet and Extranet for information retrieval as well as data entry activities. The LMSs presently follow a modular approach for the housekeeping operations. Generally, the whole package is divided into modules for each operational subsystem. Modules are divided into sub-modules and each sub-module supports various facilities to carry out tasks related to the procedures.⁶

Within organizations that employ people, this is the function with policy responsibility for the -

1. Selection
2. Recruitment of staff
3. Training
4. Performance assessment
5. Career development
6. Disciplinary proceedings
7. Pre-retirement advisory work
8. Equal opportunities policies
9. Pay bargaining
10. Relations

In recent years the newer alternative term 'human resource management' has come into use. Library management is a sub-discipline of institutional management that focuses on specific issues faced by libraries and library management professionals. Library management encompasses normal management tasks as well as intellectual freedom, anti-censorship, and fundraising tasks. Issues faced in library management frequently overlap those faced in management of non-profit organizations.⁴

Electronic- Human Resource Management :



According to Chamaru De Alwis. A, (2010), states that the concept of Electronic Human Resource Management known as e-HRM meaning “the adoption of technology in delivering Human Resource [HR] practices due to the digital revolution in the world is such a tool that organizations can employ to manipulate the performance and behaviour of the people on whom they rely on to achieve business Success”. Since the dawn of the information era, organizations are increasingly incorporating Information Communication Technology [ICT] in their work processes through different tools and techniques. With the evolution of Human Resource Management [HRM] from largely a maintenance function to a source of sustainable competitive advantage, it has become a challenge for Human Resource to transform from Human Resource to electronic Human Resource.

Analysis Of E-Human Resource Management Tools And Their Application :

E- EMPLOYEE PROFILE:

The E-Employee Profile web application provides a central point of access to the employee contact information and provides a comprehensive employee database solution, simplifying Human Resource management and team building by providing an employee skills, organization chart and even pictures. E-Employee profile maintenance lies with the individual employee, the manager and the database manager.

E-Employee profile consist of the following: Certification, honor/award, membership, education, past work experience, assignment skills, competency, employee assignment rules, employee availability, employee exception hours, employee utilization, employee tools, job information, sensitive job Information, service details, calendar, calendar administration, employee locator.

E-RECRUITMENT:

Organizations first started using computers as a recruiting tool by advertising jobs on a bulletin board service from which prospective applicants would contact employers. Then some companies began to take e-applications. Today the internet has become a primary means for employers to search for job candidates and for applicants to look for job. As many as 100,000 recruiting web sites are available to employers and job candidates and which to post jobs and review resumes of various types. But the explosive growth of internet recruiting also means the Human Resource professionals can be overwhelmed by the breadth and scope of internet recruiting. E-Recruiting Methods: Job boards, Professional/Career, websites, Employer Websites.

Web-based recruiting who is considered an applicant: The individual expresses interest in an advertised position through the internet or related technology, the contractor considers the individual for employment in a specific position. The individual expressing interest specific that he or she meets the basic qualifications for the position and the selection process before receiving an offer does the individual remove his or her name from consideration or indicate that the position is no longer of interest.

E-SELECTION:

Most employers seem to be embracing Internet recruitment with enthusiasm, the penetration of on-line assessment tools such as personality assessments or ability tests, has so far been limited. A survey has shown that although more than half respondents organizations already use either psychometric or other assessment during the recruitment process, only few of these companies use on-



line assessments prior to interview. Fewer still include a core fit questionnaire in the recruitment pages of their websites.

E-Selection uses technology to help organs more efficiently manage the process of identifying the best job candidates – those who have the right knowledge, skills and abilities for each job and who may best fit the organ.

Faced with pressures to continually improve on the accuracy of selection methods and to meet legal requirements, organs view technology as a way to manage the selection process more actively and to provide more evidence of the effectiveness of the chosen selection method. The business drivers behind the adoption of e-selection technology include: reducing the time and resources required to manage the selection process, increasing flexibility in selection test administration, improving the utility of selection tests and enhancing an organs ability to provide adaptive testing of applicants.

E-LEARNING:

E-Learning refers to any programmed of learning, training or education where electronic devices, applications and processes are used for knowledge creation, management and transfer. E-Learning is a term covering a wide-set of applications and processes, such as web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual class room, and digital collaboration. It includes the delivery of content via Internet, intranet/extranet (LAN/WAN), audio-and videotape, satellite broadcast, interactive TV, CD – Rom, and more. Training program provides. Nenwani et al., (2013).

When training materials, course interactions and course delivery are enabled by and mediated through technology, your firm is engaging in e-learning or e-teaching. The characteristics of E-Learning include; rich learning interface, personalized training programmes, training from work place/have virtual and classroom.

E-TRAINING:

Most companies start to think of online learning primarily as a more efficient way to distribute training inside the organization, making it available any time anywhere reducing direct costs (instructors, printed materials, training facilities), and indirect costs (travel time, lodging and travel expenses, workforce downtimes). Attracted by these significant and measurable advantages, companies start to look for ways to make the most of their existing core training available online, and to manage and measure the utilization of the new capabilities.

E-PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

A web-based appraisal system can be defined as the system which uses the web (intranet and internet) to effectively evaluate the skills, knowledge and the performance of the employees. E-performance management uses technology to automate the collection of performance data, monitor employee work and support the development and delivery of performance appraisal. Organizations have many motivations for implementing e-performance management including; improving access to performance data, providing data that can make performance appraisals more objectives and valuable, reducing biases in appraisal and linking performance information to other Human Resource data.⁷

Library automation refers to the implementation of information and communications technologies (ICT) in the libraries and information centers for replacing manual library operations. Library automation helps libraries in the optimal utilisation of resources, increased operational



efficiencies and network access to systems and resources on the Web, resource sharing, better quality library services and improved user experience in using libraries and library services.

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21वीं सदी में डिजिटल ग्रंथालय की आवश्यकता

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प्रस्तावना –

आज के युग को संगणक का युग कहा जाता है। आज के आधुनिक प्रवाह में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह यंत्र की तरह कार्यकरता है इसलिए वाचको की आवश्यकता व ग्रंथालय सेवकों की कार्यक्षमता बढ़ायी जाये इसके लिए नवीन तकनीकी की आवश्यकता ग्रंथालय को महसूस होने लगी। जीवन के विविध क्षेत्रों में जैसे तकनीकी का प्रभाव दिखायी देता है उसी तरह ग्रंथालय एवं ग्रंथपालन के क्षेत्र में यांत्रिकीकरण की क्रांति को लाया गया है। केवल आज के आधुनिक प्रवाह में इस परिस्थिती में बहुत ज्यादा परिवर्तन आया है। ग्रंथालय एवं ग्रंथपाल व्यवसाय के विकास के लिए स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। आधुनिक यंत्रों का उपयोग ग्रंथालय में भारी प्रमाण में होने से चार दीवारों के बीच निहित ग्रंथालय अदृश्य हो रहे हैं अतः संग्रह के प्रारूप में भी परिवर्तन हो रहा है। योग्य ग्रंथ, योग्य वाचक को योग्य समय पर देना यह संकल्पना बदलकर योग्य सूचना, योग्य व्यक्ति को योग्य समयपर, योग्यस्वरूप में, योग्य उपयोजन के लिए देना ऐसी नवीन संकल्पना का जन्म हुआ है। आज का युग सूचना का युग है एवं आज सूचना प्रचंड प्रमाण में हमारे चारों ओर फैली है डिजिटल ग्रंथालय के फलस्वरूप इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूप में प्रचंड सूचना को संग्रहित करने में मदद मिली है। परंतु इतनी बड़ी सूचना को संग्रहित करना कठिन कार्य है क्योंकि सूचना को संग्रहित करके उसकी प्रतिप्राप्ती करना यह किसी भी ग्रंथालय का मुख्य उद्देश्य होता है। किसी भी ग्रंथालय का यष उस ग्रंथालय में कितने ग्रंथ संग्रहित है इस बात पर निर्भर नहीं होता बल्की वे ग्रंथ पाठको को कितनी तत्परता से प्रदान किये जाते है इसपर निर्भर होता है। अतः इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए आधुनिक डिजिटल ग्रंथालयों का निर्माण हुआ।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय की व्याख्या :-

साधारणतया डिजिटल ग्रंथालय व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ग्रंथालय ये दोनों संज्ञाये बहुत बार एकहि अर्थ में उपयोग में लायी जाती है। जिस प्रकार ग्रंथालय ग्रंथों के संग्रह को दर्शाता है, उसी प्रकार डिजिटल ग्रंथालय, डिजिटल साहित्यों के संग्रह को दर्शाता है ऐसा कहा जा सकता है उसी तरह डिजिटल ग्रंथालय के विविधप्रकार हो सकते है।

1) **डिजिटल ग्रंथालय :-** अमेरिका स्थित डिजिटल लायब्ररी फेडरेशन के मतानुसार डिजिटल ग्रंथालय की व्याख्या "Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to interpret, distribute, pressure the integrity of, and unsure the persistence over time of collection of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by community or set of communities."

2) **Lynch (1995) :-** डिजिटल ग्रंथालय अर्थात सूचना व ज्ञान के असंगठित ज्ञान संग्रह में से सुसंगत पद्धती से सूचना खोजने की सुविधा प्रदान करनेवाली प्रणाली।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय के घटक

मुख्य घटकों के साथ की मुख्य भूमिका डिजिटल ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन में होती है।

- MAN – ग्रंथालय के प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी व प्रशिक्षित उपभोक्ता
- MATERIAL – डिजिटल स्वरूप की सूचना (Digital objects)

- MACHANISM – सृजन (creation) इंडेक्सींग, सुरक्षा, उपयोग व संप्रेषण तकनिक
- MANDATE – उपरोक्त आकृती के आधार पर 5 मुख्य घटकों के साथ PUSH और PULL Technology की मुख्य भूमिका डिजिटल ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन में होती है।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालयों का उद्देश्य :-

- 1) सूचना प्राप्ति, संग्रहण एवं वितरण करवाना
- 2) नवीन सेवा प्रदान करना
- 3) वाचकों की आवश्यकतानुसार साहित्य उपलब्ध करवाना
- 4) सीडी रॉम के स्वरूप में अधिकाधिक डेटाबेस का संग्रहण करना।
- 5) स्रोत सहभाग व नेटवर्क सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाना।
- 6) राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूप में प्रकाशित होनेवाले नियतकालिकाओं की प्राप्ति का क्षेत्र।
- 7) वेब पर आधारित सूचना सभी मार्ग जल्द से जल्द संग्रहित रखने की आवश्यकता है।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय निर्मिती चक्र :-

सतत सूचना की उपलब्धता डिजिटल ग्रंथालय आज्ञावली प्रस्थापित करना, सुलभ शोध प्रक्रिया डिजिटल साहित्य खरीदी करना, छपा हुआ साहित्य परिवर्तित करना, तयार स्रोतों का उपयोग करना उसी तरह पुरानी सूचना परिवर्तित व नवीन सूचना का अंतर्भाव करना

डिजिटल साहित्य संग्रह :-

शोध पद्धती डिजिटल ग्रंथालय प्रक्रिया व जतन माध्यम सुविधा आज्ञावली उपयोग हेतु सुरक्षितता, स्रोत व्यवस्थापन व संरचना सूचीबद्ध व तकनिकी सूचना का मेटाडेटा तैयार वेबवर उपलब्ध करवा कर करना, ओ.सी.आर. प्रक्रिया सादरी करण करना

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय की आवश्यकता :-

- 1) सूचना विस्फोट
- 2) ग्रंथालय में स्थित वित्तीय स्रोतों में अभाव के कारण
- 3) जगह की कमी
- 4) तकनिकी की उपलब्धता
- 5) प्रलेखों एवं दुर्लभ साहित्यों की सुरक्षा के लिए
- 6) सूचना की बृहद प्रमाण में मांग
- 7) समय की बचत
- 8) एक समय में अनके उपभोक्ता सूचना प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय की विशेषता :-

- डिजिटल ग्रंथालय में सूचना डिजिटल एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक या मुद्रित दोनों स्वरूपों में उपलब्ध होती है इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूप में सामग्री दृकश्रव्य, आलेखीय स्वरूप में होती है।
- डिजिटल ग्रंथालयों के कारण सूचना को सरलता से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

- डिजिटल ग्रंथालय एक संस्थान नहीं होते हुए संपूर्ण विश्व में फैला हुआ है डिजिटल ग्रंथालय से जुड़े होने के कारण संपूर्ण विश्व की सूचना सरलता से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।
- डिजिटल ग्रंथालय का संग्रह ज्यादा प्रमाण में होते हुए स्थायी होता है।
- डिजिटल ग्रंथालय का संग्रह सुसंघटीत व व्यवस्थापन करने में सरल होता है।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय में सूचना प्राप्ति के स्रोत विविध स्वरूपों में होते हैं कठिन से कठिन स्रोत डिजिटल ग्रंथालय में सहजता से प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की सूचना (चित्र, ग्रंथ, आवाज) किसी भी जगह उपलब्ध करवाना डिजिटल ग्रंथालय द्वारा संभव है। एक ही प्रकार सूचना अनेक वाचक एक साथ अलग अलग जगह पर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। दुर्मिल ग्रंथ व जर्जर पुस्तकों का जतन डिजिटायजेशन द्वारा संभव है।

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय में सूचना संचयन हेतु लगने वाले स्रोत :-

विश्व के महत्वपूर्ण डिजिटल ग्रंथालय :- निम्न लिखित ग्रंथालयों की सूचना हम किसी भी सर्च इंजन द्वारा खोजकर पढ़ सकते -

- 1) **World Digital Library** का नियोजन लायब्रेरी ऑफ कॉंग्रेस व गुगल के संयुक्त सहयोग से किया जाता है जिसमें दुर्मिल ग्रंथ हस्तलिखित, नक्शे व स्टैम्प जैसे ग्रंथों के अलावा ग्रंथ व अन्य साहित्य प्रकारों का समावेश किया जाने वाला है।
- 2) **Millian book Project** यह डिजिटल ग्रंथालय का नीजी मेलान विश्वविद्यालय में कार्नेजी मेलान फाउंडेशन की निधि से स्थापित किया जाने वाला है। विश्व की समस्त दुर्मिल पुस्तकों जिनका कॉपी राइट समाप्त हो चुका है ऐसे ग्रंथों का इसमें समावेश किया जायेगा।
- 3) **Project Gutenberg** :- 1971 में मायकल हार्ट ने इस डिजिटल ग्रंथालय की स्थापना की जिसमें विष्व के दुर्मिल अंग्रेजी साहित्य, निःशुल्क इ-बुक्स प्रकार में स्वरूप उपलब्ध किये जाने वाले हैं।
- 4) **ELTS - E-print in Library and Information Science and related subject** इस नाम से डिजिटल ग्रंथालय उपलब्ध हैं।
- 5) **World – Digital Library Wikipedia the free encyclopedia** निःशुल्क शब्दकोष इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध हो।
- 6) **Digital Book Index** :- यह एक अभावी डिजिटल ग्रंथालय होते हुए इसमें एक लाख दुर्मिल ग्रंथ (निःशुल्क इ-बुक्स स्वरूप में) उसी प्रकार 1800 कर्मषियल प्रकाशनों का भी सहभाग प्राप्त होने वाला है।
- 7) **Librarians digital Library** यह डिजिटल ग्रंथालय बंगलोर स्थित डी.आर. टी.सी. नामक संस्था ने शुरू किया है ग्रंथालय व्यवसायिक अपने लेख इस डिजिटल ग्रंथालय में प्रकाशित कर सकते हैं।
- 8) **Digital Library of India** :- इस नाम के दो ग्रंथालय आज अस्तित्व में हैं जिसमें से एक Indian Institute of Science Bangalore इस संस्था ने एवं दूसरा C-DAC, New Delhi इस संस्था ने प्रस्तुत किया है।

निष्कर्ष :- डिजिटल ग्रंथालय आज के युग की विषिष्ट आवश्यकता है विष्व में सभी ग्रंथालयों का डिजिटायजेशन हो रहा है ताकि ग्रंथालय के आने वाले सभी उपभोक्ताओं को त्वरित एवं आवश्यक सेवा प्रदान की जा सके इसमें साथ ही समयानुरूप पुस्तकों के जीर्ण होने, पुस्तकों की संख्या कम होने, ग्रंथालय सेवकों की कमी इत्यादी



समस्याओं के कारण उपभोक्ता को अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है अतः डिजिटल ग्रंथालय अत्यंत आवश्यक है ताकि विश्व के सभी अध्येताओं को वांछित सूचना प्राप्ति एवं अपने ज्ञान वर्धन में ग्रंथालयीन सहयोग प्राप्त हो सके।

संदर्भ सूची :-

- 1) फडके, द.ना : ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण आणि आधुनिकीकरण, युनिवर्सल प्रकाशन, पुणे, 2012
- 2) थोरात, लक्ष्मण : ग्रंथालय माहितीशास्त्र, डायमंड प्रकाश पुणे 2007
- 3) हिरवडे, मंगला : डिजिटल ग्रंथालय, माहिती युग खंड 2, अंक 2, 2009

ग्रामीण भागातील माध्यमिक शाळांतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचन सवयी व संस्कृतीचा विकास

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प्रस्तावना :-

ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांना वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करून देणारे ग्रंथालय असावे, म्हणजेच 'गाव तेथे ग्रंथालय' असे महाराष्ट्र राज्य शासनाचे ग्रंथालयविषयक धोरण आहे.

तरीपण महाराष्ट्रातल्या 43722 गावांपैकी 35 हजार गावांमध्ये सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांची सुविधा अजूनही पोहोचलेली नाही.

आजच्या काळात माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांजवळ त्यांना नेमून दिलेले विषय असतात. अशावेळी एक पर्यायी विषय म्हणून वाचनावर (रिपिड रिडींग) ठेवला म्हणजे नेमके मुलांना वाचनाची सवय लागते. ह्याच वाचनाच्या माध्यमातूनच त्यांच्या संवेदनशिलतेची सुध्दा जोपासना केली जाते. शाळेतील ग्रंथालयामध्ये साप्ताहिके, मासिके, वार्षिके, कांदबऱ्या, साहित्यीक पुस्तके, स्पर्धात्मक परिक्षाविषयक पुस्तके वगैरे असेल तर साहजिकच ग्रामीण शाळेतील विद्यार्थी हा आजचा आदर्श नागरिक घडू शकेल.

"प्रत्येक पुस्तकाला त्याचा वाचक मिळाला पाहिजे" या ग्रंथालय सुत्रानुसार माध्यमिक शाळेमध्ये ग्रंथालय प्रदर्शनी भरविली पाहिजे.

थोर गांधीवादी विचारवंत बाळासाहेब भारदे म्हणतात, " वाचनातून खऱ्या अर्थाने मनुष्याला ज्ञानाचे भान येते, विचाराचा प्रचार होतो, भावनेचा प्रभाव पडतो. कल्पनेची साधना होते, स्फुर्तीची मूर्ती होते, सिध्दीची प्रसिध्दी होते, कला सकलांपर्यंत पोहोचते आणि ज्ञानधन हे समाजन होते".

म्हणूनच विद्यार्थ्यांना आपली स्वत्वाची ओळख पटवून द्यायची असेल तर तसेच स्वतःचे संवेदनशील मने निर्माण करण्यासाठी अभिजात साहित्य कलाकृतीच्या, शाश्वत ग्रंथांच्या संपर्कातच जावे लागेल. कारण संवेदनशील भावसाक्षरता हे जीवनमुल्य साहित्याच्या वाचन यज्ञातून प्राप्त होत असते, त्यासाठी गरज असते ती फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतःमध्ये वाचन सवय लावण्याची.

गृहितके :-

- 1) ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांची वाचन संस्कृती वाढविण्याचा दर्जा अभ्यासणे.
- 2) ग्रामीण भागातील माध्यमिक शाळांतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचन सवयीच्या विकास कार्याचा दर्जा अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी द्वितीयक स्रोताद्वारे माहिती संकलित केली आहे व विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पध्दतीचा वापर केला आहे.

वाचन संस्कृती :-

पुस्तके अथवा ग्रंथ यांच्या सारखा दुसरा गुरू नाही, असे म्हटल्या जाते. मनोरंजक आणि वैचारिक असे साधारणपणे पुस्तकांचे दोन प्रकार करता येऊ शकतात. प्रत्येक पिढीची आवड-निवड ही वेगळी असते. त्यामुळे काळाच्या कसोटीवर आणि वाचकांच्या अभिरुचीनुसार टिकणारी पुस्तके ही चिरकाल आनंद देणारी असतात.

महाराष्ट्रातील जनतेचे सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवन समृद्ध करण्यासाठी तसेच वाचन संस्कृती वृद्धींगत करण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांनी महत्वाचे योगदान दिलेले आहे. वाचनसंस्कृतीचा मोठा वारसा राज्याला लाभलेला आहे. राज्यातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयांना सुमारे 200 वर्षांहून अधिक काळाचा वैभवशाली इतिहास आहे. माहिती, ज्ञान आणि मनोरंजनाच्या अंगभूत गुणांमुळे 'ग्रंथ हेच गुरु' असे म्हटल्या जाते.

'वाचाल तर वाचाल' असा मंत्र सांगितला जातो, ते उगीच नाही. बौद्धिक आणि सामाजिक विकासासाठी ग्रंथ आणि ग्रंथालयाचे अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. म्हणूनच आजच्या पिढीवर असे संस्कार करण्यासाठी पुस्तकांशिवाय दुसरे प्रभावशाली साधन नाही. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथालय व डॉ. एस. आर. रंगनाथन उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथालय कार्यकर्ता व सेवक पुरस्कारासाठी प्राप्त प्रस्ताव तपासून शिफारस करणे अशी कामे जिल्हा ग्रंथालय अधिकारी कार्यालयाकडून केली जातात. या कार्यालयाकडून वाचन प्रेरणा दिन, दिवाळी अंकांचे प्रदर्शन तसेच 10 फेब्रुवारी ते 12 फेब्रुवारी 2016 या कालावधीत ग्रंथोत्सवाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. ग्रंथ अथवा पुस्तके हे माणसे घडविण्याचे काम करतात.

ग्रामीण भागात वाचन संस्कृती जोपासणे गरजेचे :-

"ज्ञान मिळविण्यासाठी ग्रंथांची गरज असते. ग्रामीण भाग त्यापासून वंचित असल्याने वाचन संस्कृती जोपासणे काळाची गरज आहे", असे मत जेष्ठ पक्षीतज्ञ व साहित्यिक मारुती चितमपल्ली यांनी व्यक्त केले. चितमपल्ली म्हणाले की, आपले आयुष्य जंगलात गेले. जंगलात दिवस निघून जातो. रात्र भयाण वाटते, मात्र जंगलातच शिस्त लागली. तेथेच बहु अंगीवाचन झाले. नवी पिढी वाचत नाही. त्यांना माहिती व ज्ञान यातील फरक माहित नाही. संगणकाशी जुळलेल्या पिढीला वाचन गौण वाटते, अशी खंत चितमपल्ली यांनी व्यक्त केली.

ग्रंथसाहित्य, पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे वगैरे ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक शाळेपर्यंत पोहोचले गेले पाहिजे तरच विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेतील पुस्तकांचा लाभ घेता येईल व आपले ज्ञान प्रगल्भ करता येईल. तेव्हाच खऱ्या अर्थाने ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी वाचन संस्कृतीची जोपासना करू शकेल.

वाचन संस्कृतीचा जागर करण्याची गरज :-

प्रासंगिक डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम यांचा स्मृतिदिन 'वाचक प्रेरणा दिन' म्हणून साजरा करण्यात निश्चितच खास औचित्य आहे. कलाम हे शास्त्रज्ञ, तंत्रज्ञ म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहेतच. विशेष करून मिसाइल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रातील त्यांचे योगदान सर्व परिचित आहे, पण आयुष्याच्या संध्याकाळी 'डीआरडीओ' मधून निवृत्त झाल्यानंतर त्यांनी लाखो तरुणांशी खासकरून विद्यार्थी वर्गाशी प्रत्यक्ष सुसंवाद साधून त्यांना प्रेरित करण्याचे ध्येयवादी, राष्ट्रवादी चेतना जागविण्याचे जे काम केले ते अधिक महत्वाचे आहे. आजच्या युवा पिढीत एक प्रकारचे नैराश्य, मरगळ, भरकटलेपण दिसून येते. त्यांच्यापुढे अनिश्चिततेच्या वातावरणाने उभारलेले, धूसर असे भविष्य दिसते. अशावेळी गरज असते ती प्रेरणेची, उचित दिशा दिग्दर्शनाची, आतल्या ऊर्जेची अग्नी चेतविण्याची, कलामांनी त्याच कार्याला आपल्या शेवटच्या श्वासापर्यंत प्राधान्य दिले, म्हणजेच एकप्रकारे वाचन संस्कृतीचा जागर विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये पोहोचविण्याचे कार्य डॉ. कलाम यांनी केलेले आहे.

वाचन विकासासाठी, संस्कृतीसाठी शिक्षक, पालकांची भूमिका :-

'वाचाल तर वाचाल...' ही म्हण केवळ भिंतीची शोभा वाढवित आहे. प्रत्यक्षात मुले, पालक आणि शिक्षकांमधील वाचनाची सवय कमी होत आहे. वाचन संस्कृती लोप पावत आहे. निरनिराळी पुस्तके वाचल्यामुळे बुद्धी, मनाचा विकास होतो आणि ज्ञानात वृद्धी होते.

बालमनावर वाचनाचे संस्कार झाले पाहिजेत. आजचे स्पर्धेचे युग असल्यामुळे प्रत्येक पालक-विद्यार्थी आपल्या करिअरकडे जास्त लक्ष केंद्रित करित आहे. अभ्यास सोडून पुस्तक वाचनाकडे लक्ष द्यायला त्यांना वेळ नाही. वाचन संस्कृती जोपासण्यासाठी शिक्षक, पालकांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. तसेच शिक्षकसुद्धा शाळेचा रेकार्ड नं. 1 राहण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासाकडे जास्त प्रवृत्त करतात. विद्यार्थ्यांमधील वाचन संस्कृती कमी होत आहे. वाचन संस्कृती टिकविण्यासाठी शालेय स्तरावरच टोस पावले उचलण्याची गरज आहे. माहिती, तंत्रज्ञानात बदल झाले आहेत. त्यानुरूप विद्यार्थ्यांना सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या पाहिजेत. पुस्तके वाचनाचा शाळा, शिक्षकांनी आग्रह धरला पाहिजे. बालमनावर वाचन संस्कार झाले पाहिजेत, यासाठी पालकांनी पुढाकार घेऊन मुलांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड रुजविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहेत. शिक्षकांनीसुद्धा मुलांचा वाचनाकडे कल वाढविण्यासाठी पालकांना सातत्याने प्रोत्साहित करण्याची गरज आहे. शाळा, पालकांना विद्यार्थ्यांकडून 100 टक्के निकालाची अपेक्षा असते. मुला-मुलींनी वाचनापेक्षा अभ्यासात अधिक लक्ष घालावे, याकडे लक्ष दिले जाते. त्यामुळे वाचन कमी झाले आहे. नुसते पुस्तकी पाठांतरावर भर देऊन विद्यार्थी स्पर्धेत उतरत आहेत. परंतु व्यक्तिमत्व घडविणाऱ्या, ज्ञानात भर घालणाऱ्या पुस्तकांकडे आपणच दूरलक्ष करतो. बालवयात पुस्तकांमधून होणारे संस्कार अधिक परिणामकारक ठरतात.

वाचन संस्कृतीचे स्वरूप बदलले आहे. पूर्वी किशोर, चांदोबा मासिक वाचली जायची. आता हेच टीव्ही, मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थी ग्रहण करतात. परंतु विद्यार्थी वाचनाकडे वळले पाहिजेत. पालकांनी ही मानसिकता बदलून मुलांना वाचनाची सवय लावावी. पालक, शिक्षकच पुस्तकांचे महत्त्व सांगू शकतात. मुलांना पुस्तके उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजे व वाचनाची सवय लागण्यासाठी तसेच वाचन संस्कृती व वाचनाची सवय लागण्यासाठी लोकमत संस्काराचे मोती उपक्रमांमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे वाचनही वाढले आहे. माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानामुळे पुस्तके वाचनाकडील कल कमी झाला आहे. इंटरनेटवर पुस्तके उपलब्ध झाली आहेत. शाळेमध्ये संस्कारमोती उपक्रमांतर्गत बोधकथा, देशांची माहिती, सामान्यज्ञान याचे विद्यार्थी वाचन करतात. मुलांमधील वाचनाला चालना देणारा हा उपक्रम आहे. वाचन ही काळाची गरज असल्यामुळेच पालक व शिक्षकांनी 'वाचन कोपरा' ही संकल्पना राबविली पाहिजे. फावल्या वेळात विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या आवडीनुसार पुस्तके वाचायला दिले पाहिजे. पालकांनी वाचनाचे महत्त्व जाणून मुलांना वाचनाची सवय लावली पाहिजे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाढदिवसाच्या वेळी त्यांना वाचनाची पुस्तके भेटवस्तू म्हणून द्यावी, म्हणजे मुलांना वाचनाचे महत्त्व कळेल. पालकांनी सुद्धा शाळेमधील ग्रंथालयात जाऊन 1-2 तास आवडीची पुस्तके वाचावी तसेच शिक्षकांनीसुद्धा पालक व विद्यार्थ्यांसोबत सभा घेऊन वाचनाच्या सवयीचे महत्त्व समजावून सांगावे.

अशाप्रकारे शिक्षक व पालकांच्या पुढाकारातूनच ग्रामीण भागातील माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांना वाचनाची सवय लागेल. आपण आपल्या पुढाकारातून फक्त 20 ते 25 रुपये किंमतीचे एक पुस्तक आपल्या आश्रमशाळेतील मुलांना भेट द्यावे. या फुलांना...या मुलांना अंकुरता यावे, स्वाभिमानाने व देशाच्या भविष्यासाठी त्यांचे योगदान असावं, अभिमानानं म्हणून आज त्यांना अशा विविध उपक्रमांतून प्रेरित करणे आवश्यक आहे.

आजच्या तरुणाईचा प्रवाह कोणत्या वळणावर आहे यांची चिंता अलीकडे सगळीकडेच चर्चेत येत आहे. शाळा, कुटुंब, समाज ही संस्कारांची उगमस्थाने या मुलांच्या दृष्टीने मर्यादित तर नाहीना पडत अशा शंका आता पुढे येत आहेत. तर चला सर्वांच्या पुढाकारातून आपल्या शाळेतून एक प्रगल्भ अनुभव या मुलांना देऊ या....! गाडगे महाराजांच्या शिकवणीतून चांगल्या शिक्षणासाठी आपण बांधील आहोत. ती गरज आपण अधिक क्षमतेने पूर्णत्वास नेण्याचा प्रयत्न करूयात...!

वाचन विकास व संस्कृती वाढविण्यासाठी ग्रंथपालांची जबाबदारी :-

राज्यातील माध्यमिक शाळांमधील ग्रंथपाल हा फक्त त्या शाळांमधील पुस्तकाचा कस्टोडियन न राहता त्या ग्रंथपालाने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये पुस्तकाची आवड निर्माण करणे अपेक्षित आहे. तरच सर्वांना अपेक्षित असणारी वाचन संस्कृती वाढेल. त्यादृष्टीने ग्रंथपालाच्या भूमिकेतही बदल करण्याचा सकारात्मक विचार करण्यात येईल, असे आश्वासन शालेय शिक्षण मंत्री विनोद तावडे यांनी विधानसभेत प्रश्नोत्तराच्या तासात दिले आहे. तसेच शासनाने नेमलेल्या चिपळूणकर समितीच्या शिफारशी आणि 23 ऑक्टोबर 2006 चे परिपत्रक या दोघांमधून व्यवहार्य तोडगा काढण्याच्या दृष्टीने सरकारने एक समिती नेमली असून, या समितीचा अहवाल दोन महिन्यात येईल आणि त्यानंतरच योग्य कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल असेही तावडे यांनी स्पष्ट केले. राज्यातील अर्धवेळ ग्रंथपालांना पूर्णवेळ ग्रंथपाल करण्याबाबतचा प्रश्न भास्कर जाधव, जितेंद्र आव्हाड, हसन मुश्रीफ, दिलीप वळसे-पाटील आदी सदस्यांनी उपस्थित केला होता. 1000 पेक्षा कमी विद्यार्थी संख्या असलेल्या शाळांतील अर्धवेळ ग्रंथपालांना पुरेसा कार्यभार नसल्याने पूर्णवेळ पदात रुपांतरित करण्यात येऊ नये, असा सरकारने निर्णय घेतला असल्याचे स्पष्ट करताना तावडे यांनी सांगितले की, ग्रंथपालाची भूमिका ही फक्त पुस्तके देवाण-घेवाण पद्धतीची नसावी. तर त्या ग्रंथपालाने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये पुस्तकाची गोडी वाढविली पाहिजे. त्या दृष्टीने ग्रंथपालाची नियुक्ती करण्यात येईल तसेच त्यांच्या निवडीचे नवीन निकष ठरविण्याचा विचार करण्यात येईल.

वाचन सवयी, वाचन संस्कृती -काळाची गरज :-

आजच्या तरुणाईला मोबाईल, टिव्ही, इंटरनेटच्या वेडाने वाचनाची आवड होत असल्याचे चित्र सगळीकडे दिसत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड निर्माण व्हावी या हेतूने भव्य ग्रंथप्रदर्शन आयोजित करण्यात येतात. यात शाळेच्या ग्रंथालयातील हजारो पुस्तके विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी मांडली जाते.

वाचन प्रेरणा ही तर या तरुणाईची, विद्यार्थ्यांची गरज आहे, तेव्हा आपण सर्वांनी हया सामाजिक उपक्रमात सहभागी होऊन हया उपक्रमाला हातभार, पाठिंबा लावण्याची आज खरी आपली काळाची, देशाची गरज आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-

महाराष्ट्रामधील ग्रामीण भागातील माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचन सवयी व संस्कृतीचा दर्जा दिवसेंदिवस वाढत, सुधारत चाललेला आहे. तेव्हा विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड निर्माण झाली पाहिजे यासाठी सरकारनेसुध्दा जागोजागी ग्रंथालये उपलब्ध करून दिली आहे.

तसेच ग्रंथपाल अभावी विद्यार्थी ग्रंथालयांच्या वाचन संस्कारापासून अधुरा आहे, तेव्हा प्रत्येक शाळेत ग्रंथालय व ग्रंथालयात प्रशिक्षित ग्रंथपाल असलाच पाहिजे असे कडक धोरण, नियम सरकारने आज शिक्षण क्षेत्रात लावले आहे.

ग्रंथामुळे, वाचनामुळे माणूस सुसंस्कृत प्रगल्भ होत असतात. देशाचा विकास हा भौतिकदृष्ट्या कितीही असला तरी तो सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक दृष्टीने किती विकसीत आहे, हे महत्वाचे असते. त्यामुळे ग्रंथ चळवळीचा, वाचनसंस्कृतीचा विकास व्हायला हवा. ग्रंथालय शास्त्राची पाच सूत्रे सांगितली जातात. ग्रंथालय हे उपयोगासाठी आहेत, प्रत्येकाला त्याचा ग्रंथ मिळाला पाहिजे. प्रत्येक पुस्तकाला त्याचा वाचक मिळाला पाहिजे. वाचकांचा वेळ वाचावा आणि ग्रंथालय ही सर्वांची संस्था आहे, ही पंचसूत्री डोळ्यांसमोर ठेवूनच वाचन चळवळीची वाटचाल व्हायला हवी.



रेडिओ, टीव्ही, मोबाईल, इंटरनेट च्या काळात नवी पिढी वाचनापासून दूर जात असल्याचे चित्र दिसते. त्यांच्यावर सुसंस्कार करण्यासाठी केवळ पाठ्यपुस्तके पुरेशी नाहीत. नव्या पिढीची मानसिकता ओळखून त्यांच्या सोयीने पुस्तके अथवा ग्रंथातील ज्ञान त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहोचवावे लागेल. त्यासाठी आधुनिक माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाची साधने वापरावी लागतील. असे केले तरच वाचनसंस्कृती वाढण्यास मदत होईल. वाचन चळवळीला खरी गतीमानता प्राप्त होईल.

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वाचनसंस्कृतीचा विकास होणे काळाची गरज

प्रा. वर्षा अ तिडके(शनिवारे)

ग्रंथपाल

फुले आंबेडकर कॉलेज ऑफ सोशल वर्क
गडचिरोली

सार ...

प्रस्तुत लेखात वाचनसंस्कृतीचा विकास होणे काळाची गरज या विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने वाचन ,वाचनाचे उद्देश, वाचनाची गरज, वाचनसंस्कृती-बदलती दिशा,वाचनसंस्कृती दुर्लक्षित होण्याची कारणे , वाचनसंस्कृती रुजविण्याच्या विकासासाठी काही उपाय , वाचनसंस्कृती विकासाचे कार्यक्रम , पालकांची जबाबदारी , मेळाव्याचे योगदान.या सर्व बाबींचा उल्लेख प्रस्तुत लेखात करण्यात आलेला आहे.

जगातील प्रत्येक देशात साक्षरता अभियान सुरु आहे. प्रत्येक मानवाला अक्षर ओळख व्हावी, ती टिकून राहण्यासाठी वाचनसाहित्य मिळावे आणि ते वाचण्यास मानवास उद्युक्त करावे असे प्रयत्न सर्व पातळ्यांवर होत असतात. आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर 'युनायटेड नेशन्स आर्गनाइझेशन' च्या जनरल असेंब्लीने इ.स. १९९० हे वर्ष आंतरराष्ट्रीय साक्षरता वर्ष म्हणून जाहिर केले. कारण प्रत्येक मानवाला लिहिण्यावाचण्याची संधी मिळेल याची ग्वाही मिळणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. तरीसुद्धा वाचनासाठी वेळ काढण्याऐवजी टी. व्ही. बघणे ही आधुनिक युगातील आवडीची गोष्ट आहे हे मान्य करावे लागते. ज्ञान व माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी ग्रंथाचे वाचन करणे सोयीस्कर असते कारण ग्रंथाची पाने वाचून झाल्यावरही पुन्हा उलटून मागे जाऊन बघता येते. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांसाठी ते इतक सुलभ नसते. याशिवाय टी. व्ही.वरील सर्वच गोष्टींची नोंद मेंदूमध्ये होईलच असे नाही याउलट ग्रंथातहील शब्दांचे आकलन होत असल्याने त्याचे वाचन करताना आपले सारे लक्ष केंद्रीत होत असल्यामुळे जास्त गोष्टी जास्त काळ लक्षात राहू शकतात.

प्रत्येक मानवाला वाचनाचे महत्त्व समजले तर तो स्वतः परिस्थितीवर मात करायला शिकेल व त्याच बरोबर आपल्या कुटुंबालासुद्धा संघर्शाशी सामना करायला शिकवेल. एक वेळा का विचारांची पातळी बदलली तर समाजपरिवर्तन होण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही, एवढी मोठी शक्ती वाचनात आहे.

वाचन :

अभ्यासाचे प्रमुख साधन म्हणजे वाचन. वाचन करणे ही एक काळाची गरज आहे. वाचन हा विरंगुळा आहे. वाचन हा मनोरंजन आहे. एकदा का वाचनाची सवय लागली तर त्यांच्या जीवनातील मानसिक उदासिनाता दूर होण्यास काहीच वेळ लागत नाही. वाचनाचा समाज जीवनावरही परिणाम होतो.

वाचनाचे उद्देश :

- दैनंदिन घडामोडींची माहिती मिळविण्याकरिता
- योग्य दिशा व मार्ग शोधण्याकरिता
- साहित्याचे मुल्यांकन करण्याकरिता
- पाठांतील सारांश काढण्याकरिता
- साहित्यातील रूपरेषा किंवा आराखडा ठरविण्याकरिता
- दोन गोष्टींची तुलना करण्याकरिता , संशोधन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने
- निश्कर्ष काढण्याकरिता किंवा कल्पनेतील भाकीत ठरविण्याकरिता
- शिक्षण घेण्याकरिता , मनोरंजनाकरिता , व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकासाकरिता



वाचनाची गरज:

मनोरंजन, साहित्यप्रकारांची ओळख, एकाग्रता वाढविण्यासाठी शिकण्याचे साधन, साक्षरता, वाचनानंद, दैनंदिन व्यवहारासाठी, राष्ट्रविकासासाठी, ज्ञानप्राप्तीसाठी, व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकासासाठी, दुसऱ्यांचे विचार समजण्यासाठी, दुसऱ्यांना विचार करायला लावण्यासाठी, कल्पनाशक्ती व भावनीक विकासासाठी, लेखन, भाषण कौशल्यवाढीसाठी, संस्कारासाठी, भाषासमृद्धीसाठी, तसेच इत्यादी गोष्टींकरिता वाचन आवश्यक आहे.

वाचनसंस्कृती-बदलती दिशा:

शिक्षण हा पाया आणि ग्रंथ त्याचे हृदय आहे. विद्यार्थी दशेत ह्या गोष्टींनाच महत्त्व आहे. ग्रंथाच्या वाचनाचा कंटाळा आणि अरसिकता यामुळेच विद्यार्थी वाचन कमी करतांना दिसतात. पूर्वी कथा, गोष्टी, थोरांच्या करामती सर्व आजी-आजोबांच्या गोष्टी सांगण्यामुळे कळत असत. त्यामुळे वाचनाकडे फारसे लक्ष दिल्या जात नसे. आता दूरदर्शनच्या विविध मालिकांमधून पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, कल्पनारम्य अशा विविध प्रकारांतून मनोरंजनात्मक साहित्य बघावयास मिळते. म्हणून विद्यार्थी, कोण वाचत बसणार, त्यापेक्षा दूरदर्शनवरील मालिका बघितल्या की सर्व कळतेच, अशा सारासर विचार असतात.

याच दृष्टीकोनाचा विचार करता वाचनाच्या अभिरुचीवर झालेला परिणाम दिसून येतो. बाल वयातच वाचनाकडे प्रवृत्त करून, त्यांच्या जीवनात समृद्धता आणण्याचे काम आपणास करावयास हवे.

वाचनसंस्कृती दुर्लक्षित होण्याची कारणे :

वाचनसंस्कृती वाढीस लागावी म्हणून कोपऱ्याकोपऱ्यातून आवाज उमटतो. मात्र, जेथे ८० टक्के गावांमध्ये ग्रंथालयेच नाहीत, तेथे कशी काय वाढीस लागेल वाचनसंस्कृती? आज शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. लोक साक्षर झालेत. पण ते संस्कारक्षम वाचक नाहीत ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. ज्ञानप्राप्तीची व मनोरंजनाची अलीकडच्या काळात जी विभिन्न साधने अस्तित्वात आहेत त्यामुळे ग्रंथवाचनाची सवय नष्ट होते की काय अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. ज्याची मुख्य कारणे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

- लहान खेड्या गावात ग्रंथालयाची कमतरता
- शहरी व निमशहरी भागात दूरदर्शन, विविध चैनल, संगणक, इंटरनेट इ.चे आक्रमण व ग्रामीण भागात वाचनपूरक वातावरणाचा अभाव
- समाजात सत्-साहित्याची कमी
- कुटुंबात वाचनाकुल वातावरणाचा अभाव
- शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये समृद्ध ग्रंथालयाचा अभाव
- विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परीक्षेतील गुणसंपादनाकडे अधिकाधिक लक्ष असल्यामुळे अवांतर वाचनाकडे दुर्लक्ष
- शासनकर्ते, समाजकर्ते यांची उदासिनता

वाचनसंस्कृती रुजविण्याच्या विकासासाठी काही उपाय:

- ग्रंथालयाची वेळ वाढवावी, ग्रंथालयाचे नियम साधे सरळ व सोपे असावे.
- स्पर्धात्मक पुस्तके मोफत वाचण्यास द्यावे.



- अभ्यासिका विभाग विनामूल्य असावे .
- वाचकांचा आवडीनुसार पुस्तके खरेदी करण्यात यावी.
- वाचक मेळाव्याचे आयोजन करून आपल्या वाचनसाहित्याची माहिती प्रत्येक वाचकाला करून देणे.
- दहीहांडी ऐवजी ग्रंथ-दिंडी साजरी करून वाचनसाहित्य एकत्र आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जावे.
- लोक सहभागातून गावोगावी बालवाचनालये सुरु करावीत.

वाचनसंस्कृती विकासाचे कार्यक्रम :

- शिक्षण संस्था व सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयामध्ये वाचनाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करणारे व्याख्यान, चर्चासत्र आयोजित करावेत. नविन दर्जेदार पुस्तकांची माहिती द्यावी.
- विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता चांगल्या पुस्तकांचे परीक्षणासंबंधी स्पर्धा आयोजित करणे.
- ग्रंथप्रदर्शनाचे वेळोवेळी आयोजन करणे जेणे करून नवनविन साहित्याची वाचकाला ओळख होते.
- शासनाने अभ्याकांची एक ग्रंथसूची निर्माण करावी.
- शासनाने अनुदान देऊन गाव तेथे ग्रंथालय ही योजना राबवावी.
- शासनाने एक स्वतंत्र ग्रंथनिर्मिती व वितरण विभाग निर्माण करावा. त्या मार्फत चांगली पुस्तके प्रकाशित करून स्वस्त दरात उपलब्ध करून द्यावीत.
- यात्रा, सार्वजनिक उत्सवाच्या ठिकाणी ग्रंथदालने उघडावीत.
- विभिन्न प्रसंगी देण्यात येणारी पारितोषिके, विवाह, वाढदिवस व अन्य प्रसंगी पुस्तके भेट द्यावीत.
- नियतकालिकांनी एका विशिष्ट कालावधीत प्रकाशित नविन दर्जेदार वाचनीय साहित्य सूची प्राप्तीस्थळ व किंमतीसह प्रकाशित करावी.
- अशा विविध उपक्रमांच्या माध्यमाने वाचनीय आवड विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आणि समाजामध्ये निर्माण करता येईल आणि एक सुसंस्कृत नागरिक घडविण्यास हातभार लागेल.

पुस्तकांना मित्र बनवा :

मानव मुलतःच जिज्ञासू प्राणी आहे तो आपल्या देशातीलच नव्हे तर सुपूर्ण जगातील घडामोडी जाणून घ्यावयाचा प्रयत्न करतो त्याची ही वृत्तीच त्याचा बुध्दाचा विकास करते. हा बुध्दीविकासच त्यांच्या चिकित्सक प्रवृत्ती पूर्ण करण्याकरीता त्याला पुस्तकाचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो आणि येथूनच वाचनाची आवड निर्माण होते ज्यांच्या सोबतीला सुंदर विचार असतात तो कधीच एकटा नसतो. सुंदर विचार वाचनातून येतात, यासाठी वाचन आवश्यक आहे पुस्तके वाचकांचा खरा मित्र आहे.

पालकांची जबाबदारी :

मुला-मुलींना लहानपणापासून सुसंस्काराची शिदोरी दिली पाहिजे. बालपणी दिलेली ही शिदोरी सतत वेळोवेळी मानवाच्या जीवनाला पोसते. बालमन हे संस्कारक्षम असते. मातीच्या ओल्या कच्चा गोळ्याला जसा आकार दिला तसा तो घडतो. लहान मुला-मुलींचे मनही अगदी तसेच असते. लहानपणात त्यांच्या मनावर जे संस्कार ठसविल्या जातात तेच त्यांची मने स्वीकारतात व ते मनावर कायम शेवटपर्यंत पक्के राहतात.

वाचनसंस्कृती वाढविण्यात मेळाव्याचे योगदान :



पुस्तके मेळाव्याच्या आयोजनामुळे पुस्तकांच्या प्रसार प्रचार करण्यात अधिक मदत मिळते. नॅशनल बुक टस्ट देशभर अशा पुस्तक मेळाव्याचे आयोजन करतात. ग्रंथालय महर्षी डॉ. रंगनाथन यांच्या सुत्रानुसार प्रत्येक वाचकाला ग्रंथ मिळावा व ग्रंथ हे उपयोगासाठी आहे या सूत्रांचे योग्य पालन होत आहे. पुस्तक मेळाव्याच्या माध्यमातून अनेक भाषांचे अनेक प्रकाशकांचे पुस्तक वाचकांना एकत्र बघण्यासोबत आपल्या पसंतीचे पुस्तक निवडण्यात सुलभता होते ज्यांना अनेक वर्षांपासून जे पुस्तक पाहिजे होते ते पुस्तक अशा मेळाव्यांमळे त्यांना प्राप्त होऊन त्यांची वाचनाची आवड वाढते. अनेक पुस्तके पालकांना त्यांच्या मुलांच्या स्पर्धा परीक्षेच्या दृष्टीकोनातून विशेष भाषा व शैलीचे कोश, विश्वकोश, इत्यादी मेळाव्यात वाचक सुलभतेने प्राप्त करतो. कधीकधी स्थानिक पुस्तक विक्रेत्यांकडे उपलब्ध नसतात अशा प्रकारचे साहित्य पुस्तक मेळाव्यात उपलब्ध असल्याने वाचकांना, विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथ खरेदीमध्ये मदत होऊ शकते. ज्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाचाही विकास होण्यास मदत होते. वाचकांना कमी किंमतीवर स्वस्त व ज्ञानवर्धक पुस्तके उपलब्ध करण्यात कटीबद्ध आहेत. अशाप्रकारे पुस्तकाची वाचनाभिरुची वाढविण्यात पुस्तक मेळाव्याचे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. मेळाव्याच्या माध्यमातून प्रत्येक वयोगटाचे वाचक आपल्या आवडीने पुस्तक खरेदी करून त्याच्या संग्रह करू शकतो. पुस्तक मेळावेच वाचकांना चांगला प्रसंग प्रदान करीत असतो ज्यामुळे वाचकांची वाचनसंस्कृती रुजविण्यास/वाढण्यास मदत होत असते.

संदर्भ

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