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Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research

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Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research (A Peer Reviewed Referred) is quarterly published journal for Research scholars, teachers, businessman and scientists to integrate disciplines in an attempt to understand the complexities in the current affairs.

We also believe that both researchers and practitioners can contribute their knowledge by translating understanding into action and by linking theory and practice. This would enhance the relevance and thought in various related fields.

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प्रस्तावना

वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून क्रीडा व ग्रंथालयशास्त्राची समृद्धता

प्राचार्य, डॉ. वसंत बिरादार

वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून भारतीय सामाजिक शास्त्राचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेता सामाजिक, राजकीय, मानसशास्त्रीय, गुन्हेगारी, आर्थिक आणि एकुणच समाजव्यवस्थेच्या व्यवस्थे बद्दलच्या ज्ञान समुच्चयास सामाजिक शास्त्र असे म्हणता येईल. यांच्या अभ्यास विषयाच्या आधारे शास्त्राचे दोन प्रकार केले जातात.

१) नैसर्गिक २) सामाजिकशास्त्र.

नैसर्गिक विज्ञानात समाजोत्तर घटनांचे अध्ययन केले जाते. यामध्ये रासायनिक प्रक्रिया, वनस्पती, उर्जा इ. विषयांचे अध्ययन करण्यात येते. याविषयांचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी पदार्थ विज्ञान, वनस्पतीशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र, इ. शास्त्रांचा समावेश केला जातो.

सामाजिक शास्त्रांचा अभ्यास विषय सामाजिक घटना असतात. उदा. सामाशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, राजकीय, अर्थशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, ग्रंथालयशास्त्र, क्रीडा, गुन्हेगारीशास्त्र, इ. शास्त्रांमध्ये करण्यात येतो. थोडक्यात म्हणजे सामाजिक घटनांच्या अभ्यासाशी निगडित असणारे शास्त्र म्हणून समाजशास्त्राला सामाजिक शास्त्रे म्हणतात. शास्त्राच्या अभ्यास विषयाला केंद्रस्थानी मानले असताना शास्त्राचे आदर्शनिष्ठशास्त्र, आणि विशुद्धशास्त्र असेही दोन प्रकार पडलेले दिसून येतात.

आदर्श प्रमाणभूत मानून अध्ययन करणारी शास्त्रे म्हणजे तर्कशास्त्र व नीतिशास्त्र ही होय. याउलट समाजातील घटनांचा तटस्थ वृत्तीने अभ्यास करणारी शास्त्रे म्हणजे विशुद्धशास्त्र होय. समाजशास्त्रात तटस्थवृत्तीने समाजातील घटनांचा अभ्यास केला जात असल्याने ते एक विशुद्ध शास्त्र आहे. वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून भारतीय साहित्याचा आणि पाश्चिमात्य साहित्याचा ही विचार करता येईल.

कौटिल्याच्या काळापासून किंवा कदाचित त्याच्या आधी भारताने जगाला अनेक ज्ञानी अर्थतज्ज्ञ आणि विचारवंत दिले आहेत. आधुनिक काळातील काही भारतीय अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. त्यातील काही नावे अशी -

डॉ. अमर्त्यसेन –

प्रेसिडेन्सी युनिव्हर्सिटी (कोलकाता) येथे शिक्षण घेतले, त्यांना १९९८ मध्ये अर्थशास्त्रातील नोबेल पारितोषिक मिळाले. यानंतर १९९९ मध्ये त्यांना भारतरत्न ही देण्यात आला. आर्थिक तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या जगातील त्यांच्या प्रमुख अभ्यासांपैकी वाढ आणि असमानतेचा स्वातंत्र्याचा एक प्रकार आहे. ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीकोनातून वर्गांमधील आर्थिक फरक समजून घेणे आणि समकालीन संदर्भात त्यांचे निराकरण करणे किंवा पूर्णकरणे या दिशेने

सेन यांच्या प्रयत्नांनी कार्य केले आहे. जगभरातील अनेक विद्यापीठांमध्ये अध्यापनात व्यस्त शैक्षणिक कारकीर्द असून ही, सेन अनेक राजकीय वाद-विवादांमध्ये अडकले आहेत आणि सतत चर्चेत असतात.

डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग -

भारताचे माजी पंतप्रधान, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग हे एक प्रमुख अर्थतज्ञ आहेत, ज्यांना भारताच्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुधारणा आणि आर्थिक उदारीकरण देखील समजते. ऑक्सफर्ड विद्यापीठातून अर्थशास्त्रात डॉक्टरेट मिळवल्यानंतर सिंग यांनी आर बी आय गव्हर्नर म्हणून ही काम केले आणि पी. व्ही. नरसिंहराव सरकारमध्ये अर्थमंत्री म्हणून पदभार स्वीकारण्या पूर्वी ते भारत सरकारचे मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार होते. अर्थमंत्री म्हणून मोठे यश मिळूनही आणि सुधारणा-भिमुख अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ म्हणून नाव लौकिक असूनही, सिंग भारताचे पंतप्रधान म्हणून अयशस्वी ठरले आणि त्यांचे सरकार असंख्य घोटाळे आणि भ्रष्टाचाराने ग्रासले होते.

डॉ. रघुराम राजन -

डॉ. रघुराम राजन हे भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेचे २३ वे अध्यक्ष होते. याआधी ते अर्थमंत्रालयाचे मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार होते. २००३ ते २००६ या काळात त्यांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीचे मुख्य अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ म्हणून नाव कमावले. २००८ च्या जागतिक आर्थिक संकुचिततेचे भाकीत करणाऱ्या जगातील काही प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांपैकी राजन हे एक होते. भारतात, RBI गव्हर्नर म्हणून, राजन यांना पतदर नियंत्रणात ठेवून आणि अस्थिर देशांतर्गत चलन स्थिर करून आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देण्याचे श्रेय दिले जाते.

डॉ. अरविंद सुब्रमण्यम -

डॉ. अरविंद सुब्रमण्यम हे सध्या भारत सरकारचे मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार म्हणून काम पाहत आहेत. इंडियन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ मॅनेजमेंट अहमदाबाद मधून एम बी ए आणि ऑक्सफर्ड विद्यापीठातून डी. फिल. सुब्रमण्यम यांनी GATT आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी येथे संशोधन संचालक म्हणूनही काम केले. भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेचे गव्हर्नर राजन यांच्याशी त्यांची जवळीक आणि भारतीय व्यवसायाच्या विकासात त्यांनी दिलेले योगदान यामुळे त्यांना सध्याच्या भारतीय आर्थिक परिस्थितीतील आघाडीच्या अर्थतज्ञांपैकी एक बनवले आहे. इंडिया टुडेने आपल्या मासिकात गेल्या तीन दशकांतील भारतातील टॉप ३० 'मास्टर्स ऑफ दमाइंड' मध्ये त्यांचा समावेश केला आहे.

डॉ. राजा चेल्या –

डॉ. राजा येसुदास चेल्या, मद्रास स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्सचे संस्थापक आणि अध्यक्ष, हे देशातील आघाडीचे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ होते. मद्रास विद्यापीठातून अर्थशास्त्रात पदव्युत्तर पदवी आणि पिट्सबर्ग विद्यापीठातून पी. एचडी घेऊन, चेलिया हे जगातील सर्वोच्च सार्वजनिक अर्थव्यवस्था सल्लागारांपैकी एक बनले. पापुआन्यूगिनी आणि इतर अनेक देशांसाठी सल्लागार म्हणून काम केल्यानंतर, चेलिया लवकरच भारतातील प्रत्यक्ष कर सुधारणेचे जनक बनले. २००७ मध्ये त्यांना पद्मभूषण पुरस्काराने सन्मानित करण्यात आले आणि २००९ मध्ये त्यांचे निधन झाले.

डॉ. सी. रंगराजन -

डॉ. सी. रंगराजन हे १९९२ ते १९९७ दरम्यान रिझर्व्ह बँकेचे सुप्रसिद्ध गव्हर्नर होते. याशिवाय त्यांनी अनेक सार्वजनिक संस्थांमध्ये काम केले आहे. रंगराजन यांनी २००८ ते २००९ दरम्यान संसद सदस्य (राज्यसभा) म्हणून पद भूषवले आणि १९९७ – २००३ दरम्यान ते आंध्रप्रदेशचे राज्यपाल होते. रंगराजन यांना २००२ मध्ये पद्मभूषण पुरस्काराने सन्मानित करण्यात आले होते. भविष्याकडे पाहता, रंगराजन यांनी २००३ - २००४ मध्ये बाराव्या वित्त आयोगाचे नेतृत्व करून एक अनुकरणीय काम केले. ते पंतप्रधानांच्या आर्थिक सल्लागार समितीचे अध्यक्ष राहिले आहेत.

डॉ. शंकरआचार्य –

ऑक्सफर्ड विद्यापीठातून पदवी आणि हार्वर्ड विद्यापीठातून पीएचडी पूर्ण केल्यानंतर डॉ. शंकरआचार्य जागतिक बँकेत काम करू लागले. १९९३ ते २००१ पर्यंत त्यांनी भारत सरकारचे मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार म्हणून काम केले. या महत्त्वाच्या काळात त्यांनी आपल्या पदाद्वारे विविध स्थूल आर्थिक सुधारणा आणि औद्योगिक विकासाला चालना दिली. २००१ ते २००३ दरम्यान आचार्य यांनी पंतप्रधानांच्या आर्थिक सल्लागार समितीचे सदस्य म्हणून ही काम केले. २००३ – २००४ मध्ये ते बाराव्या वित्त आयोगाचे सदस्य ही होते.

डॉ. व्ही. के. राव -

विजेंदर कस्तुरी रंगा वरदराजराव, हे देशातील सर्वात प्रख्यात अर्थतज्ज्ञ आणि शिक्षण तज्ज्ञ होते. १९३७ मध्ये केंब्रिज विद्यापीठातून अर्थशास्त्रात पी. एचडी केल्या नंतर, राव यांनी दिल्लीत स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्स सारख्या संस्था स्थापन करून भारतातील अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यास लोकप्रिय केला. दिल्ली विद्यापीठाचे कुलगुरू आणि आर्थिक विकास संस्थेचे संचालक म्हणून अनेक भूमिकांव्यतिरिक्त राव १९९७१ मध्ये केंद्रीय शिक्षण मंत्री ही झाले. १९७४ मध्ये, उत्कृष्ट सार्वजनिक सेवेसाठी त्यांना पद्मभूषण पुरस्काराने सन्मानित करण्यात आले. राव यांनी दक्षिण भारतातील अनेक महत्त्वाच्या व्यापार मार्गांच्या बांधकामावर देखरेख केली.

बिमल जालान -

८० च्या दशकात भारतसरकारचे मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार असण्या व्यतिरिक्त, डॉ. बिमल जालान हे आर बी आय च्या सर्वात लोकप्रिय गव्हर्नरांपैकी एक आहेत. १९९७ ते २००३ या काळात त्यांनी सेंट्रल बँकेचे प्रमुख म्हणून काम केले, देशासाठी आर्थिक संकटाचा काळ. नंतर, त्यांना संसद सदस्य पदावर वरिष्ठ सभागृह / राज्यसभेत नामनिर्देशित करण्यात आले. प्रेसिडेन्सी युनिव्हर्सिटी कलकत्ता आणि ऑक्सफर्ड युनिव्हर्सिटी मध्ये शिक्षण घेतलेल्या जालान यांनी भारतात १००० रुपयांची नोट आणण्यात मोलाचा वाटा उचलला होता.

जगदीश भगवती-

मुक्त व्यापाराचे समर्थक म्हणून ही ओळखले जाणारे, सर्वोच्च भारतीय वंशाचे अर्थतज्ज्ञ डॉ. जगदीश भगवती हे आता अमेरिकेचे रहिवासी आहेत, परंतु त्यांनी वयाच्या ८१ व्या वर्षी ही भारताच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीमध्ये

त्यांची आवड कायम ठेवली आहे. बॉम्बे विद्यापीठ आणि केंब्रिज विद्यापीठातून बी. ए. भगवती यांनी १९६१ मध्ये प्रतिष्ठित मॅसेंच्यु सेट्स इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नॉलॉजी मधून "आंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्थशास्त्रातील शोधनिबंध" सह पी.एचडी पदवी प्राप्त केली. भगवती एम आय टी मध्ये अर्थशास्त्राचे प्राध्यापक होते, तसेच ते जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या (WTO) महासंचालकांचे परराष्ट्र सल्लागार होते. भगवती यांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार, पर्यावरण आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांशी चांगले संबंध राखण्यात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली आहे. २००० मध्ये त्यांना पद्मभूषण पुरस्काराने सन्मानित करण्यात आले.

याशिवाय दादाभाई नौरोजी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, अभिजीत बॅनर्जी, आर्य चाणक्य यांचे जागतिक पातळीवरील योगदान उल्लेखनीय आहे.

मन, मनगट आणि सशक्त करण्यासाठी आज जागतिक पातळीवर खरी गरज आहे ती म्हणजे ग्रंथांची. या ग्रंथा अधारेच अनेक देशांमध्ये क्रांती झाली आहे. या दृष्टीने जॉन जेक्स रूसो यांचा (सामाजिक करार), रिस्टॉटल यांचा (पॉलिटिक्स), प्लेटो (रिपब्लिक) यासारखी अनेक ग्रंथांचा संदर्भ देता येईल.

तसेच भारतीय ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे जनक डॉ. एस. आर. रंगनाथन (फाईव्ह लॉज ऑफ लायब्ररी सायन्स), मेलविलड्युई (डेवीडे सिमल क्लासिफिकेशन), आलेन केंट, विजय देवधर, कल्पना पाटील यांचं लेखन उल्लेखनीय आहे. एकंदरीत क्रीडा व ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती शास्त्राच्या दृष्टीने झालेले लेखन वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून उल्लेखनीय आहे.

सामाजिक शास्त्रातील वैश्विक लेखन संपदा

वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून भारतीय सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या अनुषंगाने लिहिलेले लेखन उल्लेखनीय आहे. यामध्ये इतिहासामध्ये जे झालेले लेखन आहे, त्यात सतीशचंद्र यांचे (हिस्टरी ऑफ मे डिवल इंडिया), बिपिन चंद्रांचे (हिस्ट्री ऑफ मॉडर्न इंडिया), जयसिंगराव पवार यांचे (आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास), नितीन संघानिया यांचे (इंडियन आर्ट अँड कल्चर), ए. एल. बॅशम यांचे (दवंडर दॅट वॉज इंडिया), डॉ. राजा दीक्षित यांचे (आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास), सी. डी. देशपांडे लिखित (इंडिया रीजनल इंटर प्रिटेशन), बी. एच. फार्मर यांचे (नइंट्रोडक्शन टू साऊथ एशिया), वरील लेखक व त्यांचे ग्रंथ वैश्विक मान्यतेचे झालेले आहेत. म्हणून त्यांच्या लेखनातून एक वेगळे परिमाण आणि आयाम आलेले दिसून येतात.

समाजशास्त्र या विषयात डॉ. घार्ये जी. एस. यांचे (कास्ट अँड रेस इन इंडिया), ए. आर. देसाई यांचे (रुरल सोसिओलॉजी इन इंडिया), के. एम. कापडिया यांचे (मॅरेज अँड फॅमिली इन इंडिया), जीलिन डिटमेर यांचे (सोशल प्रॉब्लेम), आणि एम. एच. श्रीनिवास यांचे (सोशलचेंज इन मॉडर्न इंडिया) या ग्रंथांमधून झालेले लेखन सर्वमान्य बनले आहे.

भूगोल मध्ये ही डी. एन. वाडिया यांचे (जिओ ग्राफी ऑफ इंडिया), टी. सी. शर्मा यांचे (इकॉनॉमिक्स अँड कमर्शियल जिओग्राफी ऑफ इंडिया), या ग्रंथांचा नामोल्लेख करता येतो. तर राज्यशास्त्रा मध्ये डॉ. भा. ल. भोळे

यांचे (आधुनिक भारतातील राजकीय विचारवंत), डॉ. शैलेंद्र देवळाणकर यांचे (आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध), डॉ. आर. के. परूथी यांचा (तुलनात्मक राजनीती), हा ग्रंथ आणि व्ही. के. पुरी व सुनिता पुरी यांचे (पॉलिटिकल सायन्स इंडियन पॉलिटिक्स) हे ग्रंथ महत्त्वाचे आहेत.

वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून भारतीय साहित्याचे मुद्रा ही अत्यंत प्रभावी अशा स्वरूपाची आहे. वरील ग्रंथालय, क्रीडा, इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, भूगोल, गुन्हेगारीशास्त्र, याच बरोबर मानसशास्त्र आणि इतर विषयांच्या अनुषंगाने भारतीय लेखकांनी लिहिलेले साहित्य हे जागतिक स्तरावर मैलाचा दगड ठरावे असे असेच आहेत. म्हणून भारतीय साहित्याची जगाला ही दखल घेणे अपरिहार्य आहे. भारतीय साहित्य हे वैश्विक परिदृश्यातून स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व निर्माण करणारे साहित्य आहे. हे या आमच्या महात्मा फुले महाविद्याल याच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदेच्या निमित्ताने पुढे आले आहे. या परिषदेतून जे वैचारिक मंथन झाले ते पूर्ण जगाला मार्गदर्शन ठरणारे आहे.

या ग्रंथातील संशोधनपर लेखन प्रसिद्ध करीत आहोत वाचक याचे स्वागत करतील अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

किसान शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळ उदगीरचे अध्यक्ष, सचिव व सर्व पदाधिकारी, महात्मा फुले महाविद्यालय अहमदपूर व स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ नांदेड यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने एक दिवशीय आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषद घेण्याची मान्यता दिली. त्याबद्दल विद्यापीठाचे मा. कुलगुरू डॉ. उद्धव भोसले, प्र.-कुलगुरू डॉ. जोगेंद्र सिंह बिसेन तसेच विद्यापीठातील प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष पणे सहकार्य करणारे आणि आमच्या महाविद्यालयाचे ग्रंथपाल प्रा. परमेश्वर इंगळे, नॅक कॉर्डिनेटर डॉ. डी. डी. चौधरी यांच्या सहसर्व सहाय्यक प्राध्यापकांनी ही आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषद यशस्वी पणे पार पाडले त्याबद्दल त्यांचे मी मनःपूर्वक आभार व्यक्त करतो. तसेच या आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदेत सहभागी झालेल्या सर्व संशोधक बंधू भगिनींचे मी आभार मानतो.

धन्यवाद..!

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प्राचार्य डॉ. वसंत बिरादार

महात्मा फुले महाविद्यालय, अहमदपूर जि.लातूर.

चलभाष: ९८६०१६७९१२ / ७७४१०१६७१३

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<u>Editorial</u>

In celebration of the golden jubilee year of India's independence and the chairmanship of the G20 Council, Kisan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Udgir's Mahatma Phule Mahavidylaya, Ahmedpur, Department of Library, sponsored bySwami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded jointly organised a one-day Multidisciplinary International conference on the theme of "India from a Global Perspective".

Indian culture is the oldest culture. India has been an advanced country in the world in many fields like literature, art, culture, science, technology, economics, politics, and administration. India has a place of honour on the global stage since ancient times. Centres of knowledge like Nalanda, Taxila were destroyed by foreign invasions during and after the medieval period. Foreign aggressors worked to destroy Indian literature, economy, politics, and administration. Due to this, India's world treasure of Ayurveda, science, technology, literature was looted and it had a symbolic impact on the Indian mentality. During this period, the work of re-glorying and revitalizing Indianness started in different states of India, such as in Maharashtra under the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and in Mewar under the leadership of Maharana Pratap. After independence, efforts were made to establish India's position at the global level as a part of this effort; today once again India has established its own position on the global stage. India's health assistance to the world in the time of Covid-19 is still important today. Indianness plays an important role in the latest research and revolution in medical, scientific, and technological fields in developed countries of the world. Indian literatures, art, culture, economics, political science, social science, Sanskrit are being studied on a large scale at the global level. In the G-20 Meet, India has given the slogan 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' in true sense that the world is a family and the global issues that have arisen through cooperation within the family, including climate change, subsidies to agriculture sector, terrorism and obstacles in the field of information technology, help each other. India's initiative to solve these problems is commendable. As the human face of development on the global stage, as a leader capable of giving new directions of progress, the world certainly has a lot of expectations from India. Keeping this in mind, the main topic " India from a Global Perspective" with the next sub-theme to

consider India's global position in line with G20 This conference is organized with the aim of considering the contribution of economics, sociology, politics, administration, literature, art, culture and to discuss India's role in climate change, pollution eradication, cybercrime and also to test the relevance of ancient Indian thought at today's global level.

The present journal consists of research papers from the academicians, teachers and research scholars across the country. I hope this volume will prove a stepping stone for the teachers, scholars and students. This volume cannot of course pretend to be a complete one but it includes only selected articles recommended by peer review panel.

I wish to express special thanks to Hon'ble all members of K.S.P.Mandal Udgir, Vice Chancellor of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded, Hon'ble Dr. Udhav V. Bhosale, Pro-Vice Chancellor Dr. Jogendrasingh Bisen, Principal Hon,bleDr.Vasant Biradar, for their constant support and encouragement in undertaking such an academic activity. Also I thank to our Vice-Principal Dr. D. D. Chaudhari and my colleagues for their support to make this conference successful. I think, it is my duty to express words of thanks to all the contributors and "Peer Review Panel" for their recommendation of articles.

The present volume will definitely help the teachers and research scholars to get complete insight of the topic chosen for this multi-disciplinary international conference.

Editor
Mr. Parmeshwar Ingle
Librarian
Mahatma Phule Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur

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Indian Library Management From A Global Perspective

Shri. Arjun Bandu Gajmal
Librarian
Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mahavidyalaya
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Shri. Sainath Bhanudas Shinde
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Abstract:

Maintaining the record of books in a library is a task that requires a lot of attention and carefulness. Librarians need to feed the names of the hundreds of books present in the library on a register. They also need to maintain the stock based on the books borrowed each day. This complex task has now been simplified with the library management system.

Library management system:

Software is a platform that helps in maintaining the record of new and borrowed books. Librarians can refer to the software and find out the current status of a book. This reduces the time and labour involved in maintaining a library.

Uses of the library management system:

The purpose of using a management system for libraries is safely to reduce the amount of human work involved. With most of the tasks getting automated, librarians no longer need to put in hours just to tally the stock. There are many other ways that the system can assist with conducting online classes.

- The data of borrowers can be stored and maintained easily and referred to without much effort.
- The management system can reduce the need for human resources as a single person can manage the entire library with the reliability of the technology.
- Readers can borrow books online by just using their details to sign in.
- The process of searching books becomes easier for the readers as they can look into the online stock and generate the request to borrow.
- The software can be used in various organizations such as schools, colleges, reference libraries, national libraries, and public libraries.

Components of library management software:

There are certain modules that the management software developers can offer you, which can help you to determine the purpose of the library management for your institute.

Book purchase – This allows librarians to receive price quotes from different vendors to purchase books. Once they filter out the most suitable price for a deal, librarians can instantly create a database of the purchased books.

Purchase management – Management software can make the process of generating invoices of the purchased books and indexing them very smooth. This further helps in maintaining budget and identifying over expenses.

Patron management – This enables librarians to create and maintain the database of readers without any complexity. The librarian can track books and their due dates of submission. They can also smoothly execute the process of lending, returning and renewal of books.

MIS reports – Management information system (MIS) helps in managing huge databases easily without error. This is an important requirement of libraries and the management software can help institutes to generate MIS reports with just a few clicks.

Online public access catalogue – OPAC serves as an online store where institutes can display their stock of books and journals for the easy access of readers. You can use the management software to ease the process of borrowing books for the users as well as the administrators by designing an easy-to-use OPAC.

M-OPAC – This is an advanced version of the OPAC that users can access anywhere with their smartphones.

Functions of library management software:

According to Henry Fayol, there are 5 important functions of management systems like the ones used for managing libraries.

a) Planning – This is the first and crucial component of the library management system must state clearly its goals and objectives that would help the users to understand their applicability to their own business. Educational institutes can effectively use management system software for their online classes when they know their uses. Based on this, future strategies will be made and executed.

b) Commanding – The software can assist with the selection of resources in the library. It can be used to assess job roles and select employees who are best suited to step in the role, in this respect, it can provide library managers with an accurate evaluation of the performance of the employees. The software can help in conducting appraisals. In short, it can contribute to the overall growth of the organization.

c) Organizing – The next important function of the library management system is departmentalization and decentralization. This simply means the tasks of the library would be divided based on departments. After this, the software would bring all tasks on one platform so that the entire administration process gets centralized.

d) Coordinating – An essential task for managers is coordinating between the various departments and people to bring them on one platform. The same task is done by the management software. You can use library management software to facilitate communication between departments. This, in turn, can help with keeping the work together and achieve the company goals.

e) Controlling – The software can assist with effective control and management of the workflow. As a lot many operations are automated, it becomes easier to apply control techniques that can contribute to reducing errors.

Advantages of library management system:

There are several benefits of using online learning platforms.

- The time taken by librarians to manually maintain the record of books and conduct other related tasks is reduced greatly. Librarians can enter new resources and maintain the existing database with ease on the digital campus. They can add new users or remove the old record of students or books without spending time manually verifying all information.
- As human intervention becomes limited with the software, the chances of error reduce in maintaining stock and conducting monetary transactions. If any data gets deleted mistakenly, the recovery is much faster than manual operation.
- The software can transform the library into a smart platform where books can be arranged based on the author and subject, which would ease the process of searching books by the readers.

- A smart library would help students to rely on the authenticity of the information available in the library. They would be able to access the library on hand-held devices, thus saving their time to visit the library and borrow books. This would further help in increasing the number of users of the library.
- Librarians can address the queries of reader more effectively with the management system. They can check the availability of a book on the online platform and provide accurate information to the users. They can also offer assistance to readers in finding books of their choice by simply searching the database with keywords.
- The library management system is a cost-effective way of managing libraries. As the number of resources needed to conduct the administrative work decreases, the cost involved in hiring the resources also lessens. Purchasing books and indexing and cataloguing them also requires the involvement of many people. This task can also become easier with the management system.

Features of an effective library management software:

Different software developing companies used different LMS software for creating a good library management system. You need to pick the most viable option for your institute. There are some important considerations that all institutes need to make before setting for management software.

- **Connected to web –** It is crucial that the software you select for managing your library is connected to the web. There are various options for hosting a library management system. But you should always prefer web-based software as it offers access to a huge number of books and journals.
- **Cost-effective –** The cost of developing the management system would depend on the features it is loaded with. It is important that the software meets the basic requirements of managing a library with automation without charging a high price. All the important features should be a part of the software so that the institute is not charged with additional expenses apart from customization.
- **Technical assistance –** As not many staff would be accustomed to using such an automated website, the software developer should help the librarian and other people involved in the management of the library to understand the navigation of the platform. The developer should also be available to resolve any technical issues that may arise after the library staffs start using the software.
- **Easy to access –** The software should allow the administration department to access the library from any location and any device. The student database must also be available on a single platform that is accessible for all administrators.
- **User-friendly interface –** The software must have an easy-to-use interface so that users who are not tech-savvy can use the platform without any issue. The software must have options to filter books based on multiple search criteria such as title, genre, or the name of the author. Users should also be able to find important notifications on the platform related to the library such as emergency closing of the operation.

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Impact of WebTechnology on Library and Information Services

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Abstract:

Web technology plays an important role in today's society and the impact of web technology on library activities and services. Web technology has revolutionized library activities such as document acquisition, technical processing, circulation, reference services, resource sharing, document distribution, etc. In the modern world of information explosion, the Internet has become a necessity for libraries. Web technology allows one to enter the electronic information age. Recent developments in technology have changed the way information is disseminated. Web technology has created new dimensions to information systems. Web technology has brought substantial changes in libraries to provide a wide variety of library and information services to users. This paper mainly discusses the importance of web based technology on library and information services. Emerging web technologies and their applications are discussed theoretically and practically.

Keyword: Digital Library Services; Web Library Services; Web Technologies;

Introduction:

With the development of web technology, libraries and readers are now using various types of enhancements and services provided by them. Every day new technological advances are affecting the way information is handled in libraries and information centers Libraries everywhere are feeling the impact of new web technologies. Computing technology, communication technology and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development. Now libraries are changing in the way of libraries access, retrieve, store, manipulate and disseminate information to users. Libraries of all types are becoming an integral and important part of higher institutions.

Definition of Web Technology:

It is a process of communication unique to computers through the use of binary codes and directions. Computers communicate with each other through the use of mark-up languages and multimedia is known as web technology.

Web technology has undergone a dramatic change, from a few marked up web pages to the ability to do very specific work on a network without interruption. Let's look at some examples of web technology.

Web-Technologies and its relevance of Ranganathan's Law:
1. Web Resources are for use
2. Every users his or her web resource
3. Every web resource its user
4. Save the time of the user
5. The web is a growing organism

Difference between the Internet and the Web?

The Internet, linking with computer to other computers around the world, is a way of transferringdata. The Web is software that lets you use that content…or contribute your own. The Web, running on the mostly invisible Internet, is what you see and click on in your computer's browser.

Internet

- A global network of networks and computers.
- The network infrastructure.
- Information travels via network protocols.
- Can access through a variety of ways.
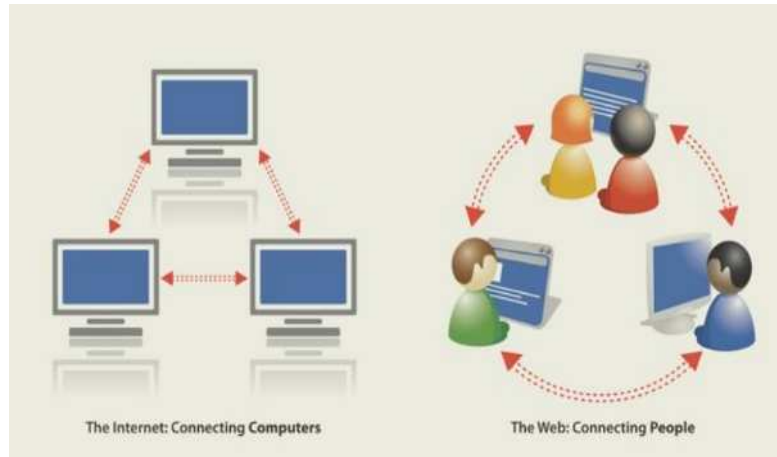
Web

- A collection of information accessed through the internet.
- Information travels primarily through HTTP.
- Uses browsers to access documents and web pages.
- Navigation to other pages occurs through hyperlinks.

Impact of Web Technology on Library & Information Centre Services

1. **Impact on Users:**

Academic library staff has a good understanding of the tremendous value of printed and electronic resources available to students at academic libraries. Users do not necessarily the insight. New generation library users have a preference for electronic resources rather than print resources. They want

- All resources should be available in full text and printable
- The library service should be fast and easily accessible
- 24 X 7 hours availability of library services
- All library transaction should be online

Effects of web developments

- Increases the level of technology literacy
- Increases demand for better and faster access to information
- Aggravates discrepancies between the information rich and information poor.

2. **Impact on library and information centre activities:**

The following listing will give an idea of which various functions of libraries may take advantagefrom Internet and Web technologies.

Acquisition:

- Correspondance with Book seller & Publisher.
- Reminders, Price verification
- Biblographic details and downloading of bib. recordsetc
- Ordering, billing
- Bookshops are on-line e.g. amazon.com

Classification

- Network resources (in place of conventional sources)
- available on the net
- subscribed or free or trial basis
- Dewey Online
- Maths. Classification System
- Engineering Electronics Lib. Classification

- Search engines – such as yahoo use DDC.

Collection Development :

- Ownership vs Access
- Subscribe in print or e-form
- Subscribe in print as well as in e-form
- Pay-per-use
- Consortial approach

Cataloguing :

- Cataloguing of network resources
- Online Catalogues
- WorldCat (OCLC)
- WebOPAC – web sites
- MARC adds 856 field
- OCLC Scorpian project- MARC & AACR2
- Metadata standards- Dublin core

Circulation :

- Remote login
- Status check
- OPAC access
- Reminder to users
- User requests
- Direct borrowing
- ILL

Resource Sharing:

- Union Catalogue
- Access, adding, downloading
- Access to databases over networks
- Ohionet, ILLINET, WLN, OCLC, BID (UK)
- full text journals access etc.

Services:

- ILL
- Document Delivery Service e.g. Ariel
- Reference / Inf. Services
- CAS
- Recent additions,
- Contents pages
- SDI
- From library collection (Lib. Catalogues)
- Databases
- Internet Sources
- OPAC
- Database access
- Bibliographical
- Full text

- Many vendors &organisations are moving to Internet (web) access

Subject Lists/ Gateways (With their own Search engines)

- Internet Public Library (University of Michigan)
- EEVL – Engineering
- SOSIG – Social Science
- OMNI- Medical
- ADAM – Arts, Design etc.

Retrieval of information

Directories, Search Engines, Meta Search Engines and Information Gateways/Virtual Libraries etc are widely used to retrieve relevant information from Internet.

Advantages and Dis-Advantages:

Every new innovations and technology have some advantages and dis-advantages these are as per below:

Advantages

There are many advantages of Web Technology, some important are cited below:

- Easy to collect different library resources
- Collaboration & creation of Library network
- Avoids time-consuming effort done by the librarian
- Increases the range of services offered
- Less time consuming
- Efficiency can be increased
- Easy & speedy access to information
- Improves the quality of library service
- Increases in the knowledge & experience
- Integration within the organization
- Improvement in the status of libraries
- Improvement in the communication facilities
- Remote access by users
- 24x 7 service can be offered
- Access to unlimited information from different sources
- More up to date information
- The flexibility of Information to the users
- Workload reduce of library staff
- Combining data from different sources

Disadvantages:

Here we see few disadvantages factors on the use of web technology in the libraries they are:

- Lack of trained LIS professional to handle IT devices;
- Establishment cost;
- Other recurring expenditure;
- Lack of infrastructure and above all;
- Rapid growth and development of IT devices and their implementation in the automated environment.
- Awareness about the latest technology

Conclusions

The changing roles of libraries and information centre are facilitated by the use of the web technologies should be of greatconcern to this profession. Information profession to meet the challenges of web technology and provides to library users with a vast array if seeminglyaccurate information, library and staff will need to increasingly adopt the role ofmentor or leader. Library staff should remainproactive in dealing with policy and procedural issues concerningorganization and access. Theseprofessionals who embrace this new environment of collaboration will bebetter able to provide customized service to their patrons.There is no crystal ball that can predict the future of the library or the impact the Internet has andwill continue to have on libraries and librarians. However, as, long as library professionals neverlose sight of their mission and purpose to serve library users in the best possible manner, therewill always be a place for librarians and libraries— virtual or not. It is also fair to suggest thatfurther research is needed to assess the impact the Internet has upon library professionals, so thatwe may enable all librarians to prepare for the future.

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ROLE OF INTERNET IN COLLEGIATE LIBARIES - BASIC TO ADVANCE

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ABSTRACT –
In recent decades internet has an important role in digitalization of knowledge resources such as libraries, and other resources. This study intended the impact of NET use in libraries either in positive manner or in negative manner. However, there exist many debates whether will develop or replace the libraries. The study focuses on use of libraries professionally which leads the downfall of libraries due to NETWORK use, either in professional and also in academic levels.

INTRODUCTION –

For better standards in educational institutions library is a central responsibility. To maintain academic knowledge equal access college libraries has important role. The Web have substitute for library as only a small percentage of information on instrument of academic library facing growing challenges s they enter in digital world for College and university level students the latest use of technology attracts and they will try to research the parallel way for their regular syllabus.

The distance education and e-learning conditionally develops the use of ICT which helps to learn from their own places. Use of internet database is good information source to the academic be researchers through the digitalization of knowledge resources. Some how a threat is developing that library will loose role in providing information in authentic manner. In future there is decline in the usage of traditional ways of library.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE –

Several studies has been conducted to know the impact of web based usage on libraries.

Bhandarkar (2013), focuses on use of NET on various library processes, services, etc. and the important role of Librarians and information authentication through theory.

Delia.G. et.al. (2008), Studied the use of public libraries by youth those having problems of NET access at their own. The need of NET also pulls the students to library. Among youth use of NET and public library appeared to be complementary activities.

According to Elebakhiet (1998), Data or information exchange will be the major in focus where the print material will keptalong side dominantly with the use of electronics devices.

As per the study of Franscotti.et.al.(2007) digitalization and use of internet may give negative impact on students library use. As per requirement student will use library services which leads less use of library.

According to Herring Mark Y.(2001) paid and primitive information will be on net which is no longer 100% authentic like research papers only library is the authentic source.

According to Jorgension (2001) – As per the demand and professional use of library and internet is highly collateral depends on situation. The NET has integrated neatly all aspects of library activities, which captures much of the market for services.

Mostofa (2013) – In academic students growing use of alternative electronics devises for solving the problems and issues in syllabus ins the major change to academic library services.

OBJECTIVES –

1) To observe the use of web based data.
2) To observe the reasons of less use of library.
3) To observe the solutions given by librarians.

METHODOLGY –

The designing of study is purely on the previous studies comparison to present data periods to academic services as available on their portals.

CONCLUSIONS –

The critical question about library is students not aware about traditional use and digital use of library which directly hampers the benefit of students. The prime need is student must aware about both uses to become advance is collecting the information. The insufficient capacity of library leads to use of internet is serious problem in traditional use of library, which forceful more towards the use of internet. The well developed traditional library which provides all demands of students in the form of all required data historic to current phase which fills the gap of time by the use of internet is perfect knowledge resource. A present situation is to develop the knowledge gaining capacity of students and librarians too.

RESULTS –

1. Information available in traditional library is books, syllabus, magazines, dictionaries, full text data in print, print journals, maps, news papers, projects reports.
2. Information available at digital libraries :- On the web portal – e-books, e-papers, encyclopedia, dissertations, thesis, project reports, all related information with the help of library devises for students.
3. Alternatives by students to library – personal devices like cell phones, laptops, PC's are the major alternatives to library services.
4. Collegiate Mandates for students allotted projects with the help of library, exam oriented tasks, day to day routine, use of library for mandatory use of library services.
5. Selection of data and information – surfing on internet for information is time killing job for authentic data, where librarian gives correct data. The syllabus related data and books are easily available only in library for beginners is easy to learn the traditional use of library and digital library. In developing phase use of traditional sources are more important.
6. In libraries view – traditional libraries are combined with net becomes effective for all beginners and advance learners, which is good for speedy work and data collection.
   The fully automatic by libraries are rate effective with the skills of librarians.

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Transformation of Indian Traditional Academic Libraries into User based Modern Academic Library

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Abstract :

Modern age of digitisation has completely revolutionised each and every sphere of life like education, banking, entertainment similarly its impact on libraries also. The present study conducted to examine the revolution in transformation of traditional academic libraries into modern academic libraries. The present study is conducted by the researcher through random sampling method from respondent user of library of educational institutions by circulating the questionnaire through google forms. The data was analysed by 7 point likart scale. The findings shows that modern e-library facility as regards material, current curriculum and that respondents were satisfied with digital libraries which use gave users chance to access vast and latest data.

Key words : Traditional Library, Modern library, I.T., E-users.

Introduction :

ICT came in to existence in the 1950s and gained popularity only in the mid 1990s. It has completely revolutionized each and every sphere of life, be it banking, entertainment, or education. Likewise, its impact on libraries has been stupendous. Libraries which are also known as knowledge centers, have taken advantage of Internet in offering new collections and services to their users. The advancement of information technology and increased Internet use have significantly changed academic libraries' nature and students' information behaviour. The academic library has become an extension of the classroom, where students learn by collaborating. The users use the library not only for seeking information but also to socialize intellectually. IT and Electronic resources have significantly increased in recent years, but faculty members continue to use both printed material and electronic resources. The library has become the centre of the intellectual community in an organization.

To make libraries more user-friendly, librarians in the United States conducted surveys on students' needs and expectations from libraries in their colleges and universities. After analyzing the surveys on users' preferences for library spaces and services, they could redesign their libraries. The users wanted a place to study using desktop and laptop computers with a wireless Internet connection. They needed a place for collaborative and group study with a lab for using multimedia and myriad software. They required a quiet area for serious research work.

History of Library in India: India is celebrating the 75 year of Independence in 2022 and taking stock of developments in various fields. It is also an important landmark in the history of public library services in India. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad has introduced free compulsory elementary education backed by libraries in 1883 in the district of Baroda and henceforth for the first time in India free public library services were introduced as a system in 1907 and extended to the entire state. It can, therefore, be traced out that 2022 is the centenary year of free public library services in India.

Public Libraries in India: Public library is largely regarded as the People's University. It has tremendous developments in India from the early period to till date at various stages. Most of the Indian states now have free public library services to develop the people of India at different levels

Traditional Academic Libraries : Maintenance of various library records, registers and cards is known as Manual System. It entails execution of various activities and procedures by hand, without any intervention of computers. There are many libraries which perform housekeeping and routine operations, which are repetitive in nature, manually. The services, which are provided or delivered to the users without using computers as an intermediary, are known as manual services.

Few Years ago many educational institutions like universities, undergraduate students are not able to access or use the university library, subscriptions to journals and magazines have dwindled over the years, and maintaining past volumes is now seen as an ancient practice because e-storage is available. The reading rooms carry an unkempt, hapless look, with noisy ceiling fans and worn-out books waiting to be removed. The faculty members also do not trust the librarians to help in teaching, learning, or research activities. There is always a lack of funds to spend on the library's infrastructure and skilled staff. With the indifferent attitude of the administration, librarians also do not take the initiative to improve their libraries. Now the scenario of Academic libraries is changed from traditional to Modern. Every user are able to e-libraries due to expansion of Technical area of Libraries due to IT.

Modern Academic Libraries :

Modern libraries have a social function in making knowledge publicly available. They play two pivotal roles, firstly, to serve as a local centre of information and knowledge and secondly, to be a local gateway to national and global knowledge. They also serve as gateways to the world of

knowledge for children by offering a wide spectrum of books to ignite their minds. They Endeavour to cultivate reading habits among the users.

- Selects, procures, organizes and delivers the widest possible range of current and quality information resources to its heterogeneous user population as and when it needs it.
- Is a member of some regional or national network in order to cater to the information needs of its users, as, at times, information resources available with it may be inadequate to meet users' needs.
- Maintains an accessible website and relies upon technologies for enhancing its services.
- Makes concerted efforts to provide services as and when users need, besides providing place based services.
- Provides reference and user education programmes on a regular basis. It also conducts information literacy programmes for its users.
- Communicates and connects with the users on a regular basis, telling about its resources in order to attract them and ensure maximum usage of the resources.
- Offers free Internet access, high speed broadband, Wi-Fi facilities which are required by students, and research scholars for writing term paper, research activities, searching jobs, etc.
- Provides space to students and users for organizing exhibitions and community meetings. It offers "quiet zones" and spaces for group discussions.
- Is accessible and friendly to users with physical disabilities. It has an Assistive Technology Centre to enable visually- challenged users to access computer and Internet resources. It also

provides information resources in alternate formats in order to help the users with print disabilities.

IT resources help in Modern academic Library :-

i. E-Mail & Document exchange.	ii. Electronic Journals
iii. Electronic Books	iv Collect Data through Internet
v. Online Data Bases	vi. For Career Development
vii. Presentation & Documents	viii Manuscripts Proposal & Papers
ix. To Update Knowledge	x. Search Webopacs/Opacs
xi. Discussion Forums	xii. Blogging
xiii. Casual Internet Surfing	

Resources on Modern Academic Library Services.:-

1. Access & Accessing Electronic Information:
2. Accessing Electronic Information Resources:
3. Requirements for accessing Electronic Information:
4. Electronic Databases
5. ELECTRONIC BOOKS (e-Books)
6. Electronic Journals (e-Journals)
7. Electronic Thesis and Dissertations (ETDs)

Review of Literature :

Manoj Kulkarni & Neela J. Deshpande, 2012, in this conference and in their paper the authors has emphasized on that In the 21st century librarianship, value added services and satisfaction of the library users are key words for any library. To satisfy library users it is necessary to established dialogue with them and find out their expectations. The proper channel of communications with the user's needs to establishes and participate them in library management employer the users. It helps the library manager to enhance use of the library. The expectations about library service quality of library users from 29 State Administrative Training Institutes from India are studied. Response was encouraging and users are happy to share their expectations on various aspects of physical environment, guidance, staff, resources and services. The expectations of the users are implemented and library infrastructure, resources, staff training, and other activities are put in practice.

Balasubramanian, S.S. and Batcha, Sadik M. (2011) evaluated and analyzed the perception of 900 users of academic libraries of Pondicherry region on quality of various types of services provided in academic libraries and also analyzed their satisfaction. They found that the inadequate fund allocation factor had an impact upon providing the effective and efficient library services, followed by inadequate staff structure; lack of adequate management; lack of adequate infrastructure facilities; delay in implementing IT initiatives; lack of coordination among library staff; lack of technical know how in ICT enabled services; and subscription of international journals. Moreover the nature and level of library and information services are not having any correlation between the nature of institution and the services. Beagle (1999) has done significant work in the field of IC, developing the concept of IC at three levels: physical, virtual, and cultural (2006). Most colleges and universities in the U.S. have adopted Beagle's model in designing and developing their libraries. Bailey and Tierney (2008) further developed the concept of ICs and learning commons (LCs) at four levels. The first two levels are ICs and the next two levels are LCs. MacWhinnie (2003) called the library the third place for students, with the first place being home

and the second place being the classroom. Students spent almost one-third of their time in libraries (MacWhinnie, 2003). Therefore, libraries should be inviting and comfortable. McMullen (2008) emphasized analyzing students' needs before planning an IC on a campus. The library's space utilization, the technology used, and the library staff required in the IC should accord with the students' needs. Libraries work for improvement and to support the learning outcomes of the students. Therefore, their opinions matter the most. Sinclair (2009) discussed the changing role of academic librarians due to increased technology use in libraries. This new role is focused not only on overall expertise, guidance, and instructions to students in using both offline and online information, but also on the institution's overall goals. The librarians must keep upgrading their skills according to the demands of the time.

Objective of the Study

1. To examine the different information resources used by traditional and Modern Academic libraries
2. To examine the impact of Modern libraries on users increasing in use of e-library.
3. To find out the awareness and use of different data based and resources sharing methods adopted by academic libraries.
3. - Application of IT in library benefit to the e-users.

Hypothesis to be tested :

HI :- There is an impact of IT on the academic Library and e-users

H2:- Application of IT in Modern library benefit to the users.

Methodology :

Primary Data : Primary Data is collected from structured questionnaire in Google form from librarians, faculties and students of Academic colleges. Secondary Data **:** Data is collected from books, journals, magazines, newspapers, website etc. on the topic of research. Tools and Techniques of analysis **:** Tools like ratio, average, z- test are used as per requirement

Sample size :

2 faculty each from the sample 100 colleges are taken amounting to 200 faculty members choosen by applying simple random sampling method. Similarly 100 librarians are choosen from among the sample 100 colleges taken up for study amounting to 100 librarians.

Result and Discussion :

Table 1.1: IT Implemented in Academic Libraries : Transformation from Traditional to Modern

Sr No	Statement		Not at all Agree	Some What Agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	S.D
1	College library is providing upgraded and quality E- resources which is improving academic excellence of the users.	F	290	640	200	60	10	1.05	0.96
		P	24.17	53.33	16.67	5.00	0.83		
2	E-resources are so effective that which increased use of the library by users.	F	300	701	180	60	0	1.03	1.96
		P	25.00	58.42	15.00	5.00	0.00		
3	Digital library of college helping user's to get relevant information and easily gets its soft copy.	F	190	520	186	210	94	1.58	1.08

Sr	Statement								
		P	15.83	3.33	5.50	7.50	.83		
5	Use of the digital library is more easy to access in our college library and less complicated than conventional library.	F	101	210	60	40	789	3.01	1.14
		P	8.42	17.50	5.00	3.33	65.75		
6	Users can better concentrate in reading hard books/magazines/ documents compare to E- resources, thus e- resources reducing the reading time of the users.	F	80	44	80	340	656	3.21	1.07
		P	6.67	3.67	6.67	28.33	54.67		
7	The digital library is helping to choose relevant reading resources.	F	160	320	240	478	2	1.87	1.97
		P	13.33	26.67	20.00	39.83	0.17		
8	Digital library in our college opens up the vast data base for the user.	F	180	540	310	90	80	1.46	0.97
		P	15.00	45.00	25.83	7.50	6.67		
9	Availability of E-s resources and information technology helps us in our projects, assignment and research which increased our research acumen	F	120	380	210	380	110	1.98	0.98
		P	10.00	31.67	17.50	31.67	9.17		
10	Our library shares the resources of the other libraries located at different parts , which given us opportunity to access vast data.	F	540	620	40	0	0	0.58	0.78
		P	45.00	51.67	3.33	0.00	0.00		

Source : Compiled from Primary data

Table 1.2 Benefits to the e-Users and Administration from Application of the IT in Academic Libraries .

Sr No	Statement	Not at all Agree	Some What Agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	S.D
1	IT in library reduce the use of the conventional library.	00	00	00	70 47.5%)	630 (52.5%)	3.5250	0.500
2	IT in library increase the use of Modern library.	156 (13%)	78 (6.5%)	00 (00%)	756 63%)	210 (17.5%)	2.6550	1.22
3	IT in Modern Library save users time.	00	00	00	954 79.5%)	246 (20.5%)	3.20	0.40
4	IT in Modern library make it more informative and more flexible for users.	00	00	00	330 (27.5 %)	870 (72.5%)	3.72	0.44
5	IT in Modern library improve the communication between user and librarian.	00	00	00	894 (74.5 %)	306 (25.5%)	3.25	0.43
6	IT in Modern library helps to facilitate quick access to current data, which will attract more users towards library.	00	00	00	960 80%)	240 (2 0%)	.20	.40
7	Modern Library is easy to upgrade compare to Traditional library.	00	00	00	774 (64.5 %)	426 (35.5%)	3.35	0.47

<u>Source : Compiled from Primary Data</u>

H1: There is an impact of IT on the Modern academic Library and e-users

Z – One tailed test is use to test this hypothesis.

Assumed Mean to test this hypothesis is =3

Table : Z - value table for There is an impact of IT on the Modern academic Library and e-users

Sr No	Statement	N	Mean	S.D	Z - value
1	The use of IT in library will reduce the use of the traditional library.	200	3.5250	0.500	14.831
2	The use of IT in library will increase the use of Modern library.	200	2.6550	1.22	-3.992
3	Use of IT in library will help to save users time.	200	3.20	0.40	7.163
4	Use of IT in library will make it more informative and more flexible for users.	200	3.72	0.44	22.905
5	Use of the IT in library will improve the communication between user and librarian.	200	3.25	0.43	8.253
6	IT in library will help to facilitate quick access to current data, which will attract more users towards library.	200	3.20	0.40	7.053
7	Modern Library is easy to upgrade compare to traditional library.	200	3.35	0.47	10.125
8	Use modern IT in library will make its overall administration more effective	200	3.20	0.40	9.345

Source : Compiled from primary data

Interpretations :

H1 is one sided, we shall determine the rejection region applying one tailed z test (in the right tail) at 5 percent level of significance.

Rejection region: z >1.645

The observed value of z for all statements are greater than 1.645 except one statement i.e There is an impact of IT on the Modern academic Library and e-users.

Thus we can conclude that 'There is an impact of IT on the Modern academic Library and e-users**'**

Hypothesis 2 : Application of IT in Modern library benefit to the users.

Z – One tailed test is use to test this hypothesis.

Assumed Mean to test this hypothesis is =3

Table showing Application of IT in Modern library benefit to the users.

Sr No	Statement	N	Mean	S.D	Z–value
1	The use of IT in library will increase the use of library.	200	2.6550	1.22	0.671

Source : Compiled from Primary Data

Interpretations :

H2 is one sided, we shall determine the rejection region applying one tailed z test (in the left tail) at 5 percent level of significance.

Acceptance region: z > 1.645

The observed value of z for statement is greater than 1.645.

Hence hypothesis is accepted and we can conclude that "Application of IT in Modern library benefit to the users.''**.

CONCLUSION:

The above analysis the extent and effectiveness of the IT implemented in college libraries. The above analysis shows that the Academic libraries in colleges are failed to implement IT in the libraries as most of the factors scored mean below 2.0. Only around 6% of the respondents are Agree

that their college library is providing upgraded and quality E- resources which is improving academic excellence of the users. This factor scored mean less. 5% of the respondents responded that E-resources are so effective that which increased use of the library by users.25% of the respondents are agree that digital library of college helping user's to get relevant information and easily gets its soft copy. Around 69% of the respondent are agree that use of the digital library is more easy to access in college library and less complicated than traditional library. 82% respondents are responded that users can better concentrate in reading hard books/magazines/ documents compare to E- resources, thus e- resources reducing the reading time of the users. Around 40% of the respondents are agree that The digital library in their college is helping to choose relevant reading resources. 14 % respondents are Agree that digital library in college opens up the vast data base for the use. 41% respondents are responded that availability of E-resources and information technology helps them in their projects, assignment and research which increased our research acumen. The analysis shows that no library shares the resources of the other libraries located at different parts, which given us opportunity to access vast data.

Socio-cultural values, economic conditions, and educational systems is changing in Modern Age of IT. The higher learning for users are well maintained with good infrastructure. Even in the most ordinary universities, the library forms the centre of life for teachers and students. Librarians enjoy a high status as their contribution to academic life cuts across academic disciplines. Modern IT Libraries ensuring speedy access of journals, books, thesis, articles, keeping the academic libraries quiet friendly for academic users like teachers and students. As regards extent and effectiveness of I.T implementhan in Modern Academic libraries it was observed that educational institution are providing upgraded resources and contribution to increased e-users, similarly respondents were of opinion that although e-access is easy in college library they were able to get soft copy of material for reference, most respondents found it easy accessing hard copy for reading rather than e-resources which has dedicated collaboration with university e-library facility as regards material related to current curriculum and that respondents were satisfied that modern digital library use gave them chance to access vast data and latest data.

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MODERN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTERS

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Abstract:

Library is one of the important organizations in every educational institute. It provides services to the users to satisfy their needs. Today all traditional libraries are changing to modern libraries. Therefore it becomes essential for them to adapt Modern Management Techniques of Library & Information Centers. The implementation of Knowledge management, Change management, Total Quality Management, SWOT analysis, Brainstorming, Mind Mapping , Re-engineering and Outsourcing in library services requires qualitative change of the employees as well as the authority of the library. This paper describes Modern Management Techniques of Library and Information Centers concept of TQM, SWOT analysis, Brainstorming, Mind Mapping, Re-engineering and Outsourcing.

Introduction:

Today, all kinds of organizations are becoming customer oriented organizations to survive in this world. So, they need to provide quality products and services to their customers. Knowledge management, Change Management, Total Quality Management (TQM), SWOT analysis, Brainstorming, Mind Mapping , Re-engineering and Outsourcing. Provides the tools and the direction to improve quality. Libraries has always been committed to provide a high quality of services to its users. In the past, consuming more resources, buying more books, and moving to large premises are considered as improving quality. But that approach is not valid today. One of the good solutions to improve quality is to provide right information to a right user at right time. This requires a through change in the approach an approach based on user requirements and user satisfaction. It is believed that this can be achieved by implementing New trend in Library Management Techniques. Thus Modern Management Techniques of Library and Information Centers approach is slowly getting popular in today's libraries.

What is Management?

What is Management? Why today so much emphasis is being given to management in almost every type of organization? The reason is obvious. Every organization has its own objectives or goals. It needs some system or too! Which can utilize its resources effectively to achieve these objectives. This system, which leads, guides and directs the organization to achieve its pre-determined objectives is called Management. It is not that earlier the art of management was not there. In fact, it was there at all the times in different forms in different organizations. The only difference is that this art, system, practice, experience or philosophy was not widely known, to the public. This came to light very recently through various communication means when it crossed the barriers of people organizations, languages and countries to which it was originally confined. Today these managerial functions and principles are universal and applied to all types of organizations depending upon situation or environment to provide effective results. Libraries and information centers are not exception to it.

Knowledge Management:

Knowledge management refers to the critical issues of organizational adaptation, survival and competence against discontinues environmental change. Knowledge management refers to managing data gathered into information aimed towards a specific approach or pattern which in turn, helps in farther generation and dissemination of knowledge it is considered to be enhancing in textual property and efficiency of productivity in any organization.

Knowledge management is a systematic way to leveraging information and expertise to improve organizational innovation, responsiveness and competency. The major factors for critical knowledge management are culture.

Change Management:

Change management is nothing but worthy techniques or changes implement in the existing management system. Change management implementation is based on the effect occurred in the inside organization structure or outside force. Change management concept is elasticity against the internal and external change occurred in the organization, change are inevitable in any organization structure it is not exception to the library organization the changing environment psychologically change the human mind, the library is the knowledge management and knowledge flow place. Change management in the information retrieval system will enhance the status of the library.

Total Quality Management:

The term TQM has been defined or interpreted by different people in different ways:-
British Standard (B5780) define TQM as –

"Management philosophy and company practices that aim to harness the human and physical resources of an organization in the most effective way to achieve the objectives of the organization."

Libraries have faced many difficult times in their history. Even in present time some of those difficulties are still in existence as challenges. Library continuously expanding and the size of the library is remaining or decreasing. Expectations increase while resources are limited. Information explosion places new information technology and knowledge resources before users. As users are the key persons of the library. Library staff has stress how to combat this situation and how to provide more with less to the users. This situation thrust information professional to think about TQM,. The TQM is also applicable to Academic libraries.

The success of any TQM depends to a large extent how carefully and skillfully crafted the vision. In the light of vision academic libraries must develop system philosophies and strategies for managing quality. The primary purpose of an academic library is to support the teaching. Research and other academic programs of its parent organization which delivers products personally to the customer and user part of the academic community.

SWOT Analysis:

SWOT analysis is a useful technique for understanding strengths & weaknesses & for identifying both the opportunities open to libraries & threats that libraries has to face.

Strengths & weaknesses are often internal while opportunities & threats relate to external factors. The analysis of strengths, weaknesses. Opportunities & threats offer establishing the position of the organization with respect to present & future works.

Excellent, experienced staff, rich collection, e-library, well established infrastructure, intelligent students, research promoting activities of the library, are regarded as strengths of a library while lack of space, lack of ventilation, unskilled staff, lack of ICT facilities, declining number of

registered users represent weaknesses. Discussing with higher authority librarian try to reduce weaknesses & a sustained effect should be made to develop services.

Opportunities & treats refer to factors present in the operation & general environments over which the organization may not have means of direct control or influence. Curriculum change, ICT based services, digitization, library websites, open access movement are some opportunities while updating of staff, maintenance of infrastructure, increasing cost of both print & nonprint materials are some threats.

Brainstorming:

The goal of brainstorming is to generate a lot of ideas in a short time. Analysis of these ideas is a separate process, to be done later. All brainstorming sessions reach lulls, which are uncomfortable for the participants. Research indicates that most of the best ideas occur during the last part of a session. Try to encourage the group to push through at least two or three lulls. When you condense an idea to one or two words for ease of recording, you are doing analysis. Analysis should be done later. While these ideas may not be practical, they may start a flow of creative ideas that can be used. This can help you breakthrough a lull. Involve process organizational members, library committee members, readers, and library staff to obtain a diverse set of ideas from several perspectives.

Mind Mapping:

Tony Buzan developed mind maps to help students to make notes with the help of key words & images. They are much quicker to make & because of their visual quality much easier of remember & review. The non-linear nature of mind maps makes it easy to link & cross reference different elements of the map.

Later Peter Russell joined with Tony Buzan in mid 70's & together they taught mind-mapping skills in a variety of international corporations & educational institutions.

Most often the map involves images, words ,lines, pictures, headlines, arrows, codes, colours, & bullets. The elements are arranged intuitively according to the importance of concepts & they are organized into grouping branches or areas.

Re-engineering:

Re-engineering is fundamental rethinking and radical redesign in working methods, practices and process. In another words re-engineering is changes at two important stages. One is thinking. Re-engineering involves rethinking about whatever is carried out in an organization. Changes in thinking are prerequisites to changes in the design. One the organization rethink, then that rethinking could be implemented by way of redesign. For example, decision to acquire e-journals instead of print journals is a fundamental rethinking. Automatically the library has to make many changes in the acquisition, processing and payment modes of the periodical acquisition. Library could also design new services based on the e-journals.

The purpose of re-engineering is to achieve dramatic improvement in the activities carried out by the libraries. Re-engineering can increase speed of the activity. It could enhance accuracy of the work carried out, it could save cost involved in processing work. Innovation is the success mantra of the modern world. Libraries must innovate, their services and products. For this re-engineering is must.

Outsourcing:

Now the libraries of private organizations and many academic libraries, emulating the business sector's successful outsourcing venture, are outsourcing a major chunk of their non-core activities. This arrangement enables them to invest more time, money and human resources into key activities and building strategies their rejuvenate their growth. But before deciding to outsource some issues need to be addressed carefully and strategically.

Conclusion:

Knowledge Management, Change Management, Total Quality Management, SWOT analysis, Brainstorming, Mind Mapping, Re-engineering and Outsourcing, these Modern Management Techniques of Library and Information Centers are very useful for every librarian for continuous improvement. The successes of using these techniques vary from library to library as each library is different form others. It is a process which focuses on understanding user's needs & improving user's services & satisfaction.

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"The Advantages of Digital Library in time of Modern ICT Era"

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Abstracts: -

Computerized libraries, otherwise called internet based libraries, web libraries, advanced stores or computerized assortments, are online data sets of computerized objects that are text, static pictures, sound, video, computerized records or other computerized media designs or available library site. Items might contain advanced content (like printed content or photographs) and unique computerized content.

Key-Words: -Digital Library, Library User, ICT Era, Software, Library.

Introduction: -

As well as putting away satisfied, computerized libraries give the necessary resources to sort out, search, and recover content in an assortment. The size and extent of computerized libraries fluctuate generally and can be kept up with by people or associations. Computerized content can be put away locally or gotten to remotely by means of a PC organization.
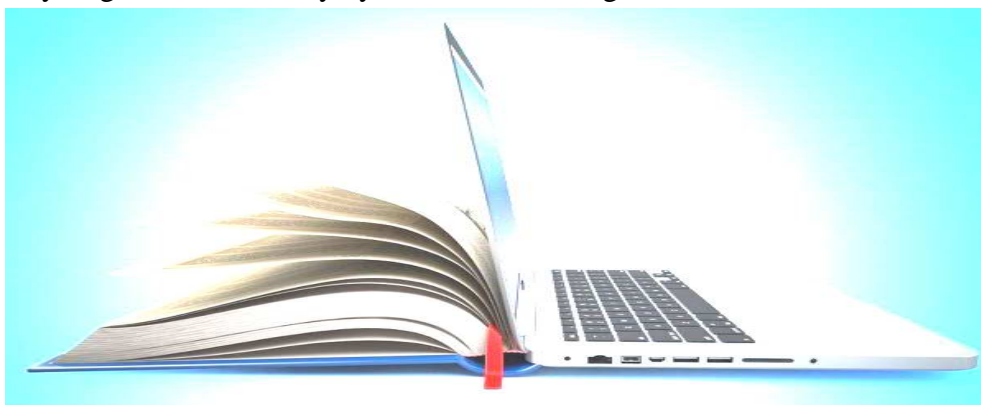
These data recuperation frameworks can trade data with one another through trade and consistency. The early history of the advanced library isn't proven and factual, yet many driving scholars have been engaged with the development of this idea. Trailblazers incorporate Paul Outlet and Henry La Fontaine's "Reality". The work started in 1895 to accumulate and deliberately arrange world information to accomplish world harmony. After a century the possibility of a computerized library was significantly acknowledged in the fast improvement of the Web. A huge number of individual's approach books and reports on the Web.

Digital Library Archives

Material science documents are unique in relation to physical science libraries in numerous ways. Generally, documents are characterized as:

Incorporate an essential wellspring of data (generally letters and reports created straight by people or associations) as opposed to optional data in the library (books, diaries, and so forth.). Sort out its substance into bunches as opposed to individual undertakings. There is private substance. The innovation used to make the computerized library is extremely progressive for documents since it abuses the second and third of these overall principles.

Features of the Digital Library: -

The advantages of the computerized library are presently broadly perceived by financial matter gatherings and public associations as a helpful and speedy method for getting to a wide assortment of books, files and pictures. Conventional libraries are characterized by extra room. Advanced libraries can store extra data since they require next to no space to store computerized data. Along these lines, the expense of keeping a computerized library is a lot of lower than that of a customary library. The actual library staff needs to burn through huge amount of cash to pay for book upkeep, lease and different books. Computerized libraries might decrease or limit these expenses at times. The two kinds of libraries require arranged contribution to permit clients to find and recover data. Advanced creations might be more ready to follow mechanical developments, furnish clients with upgrades in electronic and book recording innovation, and uncover new correspondences, for example, wikis and online journals. Customary libraries might think it is sufficient to give online admittance to their OPAC list. A critical advantage of computerized change is expanding client access. Because of their geological area or authoritative connection, they might build the utilization of people who are not conventional supporters of the library.

Features and Benefits

Search
Search the database by keyword, document number, standard number, author or a combination of criteria.

Download
One-click document downloads available directly on the search results page and within Document Details.

Browse
Using Advanced Search, browse the database by 15 different content types. These may be selected individually or combined for further targeted results.

Print
Print search results, document details and PDFs all within the Digital Library interface.

Filter
Powerful search facets expand or refine results by content type, date, author and topic.

Share
Social sharing features create a fully integrated workflow system.

Select
Conveniently email or print a selected group of documents directly from the search results page.

Linking
HTML linking technology provides bookmark access to critical documents.

Details
Single-page access to download, print and email documents; review full citations, abstracts and references; and continue research through comprehensive taxonomy terms.

Contact
Customer service, technical support and sales are available via email, phone or through the online "Contact Us" form.

There are no actual limits. Clients of advanced libraries don't need to go straightforwardly to the library. However long there is a web association, individuals all around the world can get to a similar data.

The fundamental benefit of a computerized library that is accessible every minute of every day is that individuals can get to data 24/7.

Different Access. Many organizations and clients can utilize similar assets simultaneously. For protected material, this may not be the situation: the library might be authorized to "loan" each duplicate in turn; This can be accomplished through a computerized rights the executive's situation

in which the credit time frame lapses or the bank makes it blocked off once chosen (comparable to turning the asset), making the asset difficult to reach.

Data Recovery. Clients can look through the whole set utilizing any inquiry term (words, phrases, titles, names, titles). The computerized library can give an exceptionally easy to use interface that permits you to get to its assets in the wake of clicking.

Store and Safeguard. Digitization is certainly not a drawn out security answer for body assortment, yet it gives admittance to duplicates of things that will be minimized due to reuse. Advanced assortments and normal computerized objects bring numerous wellbeing and security worries, while simple items don't. See the "Questions" segment at the lower part of this page for models.

Area. Conventional libraries are restricted by extra room, while advanced libraries can store extra data since they require less endlessly space to oblige computerized data, and media stockpiling innovation is more conservative than any time in recent memory.

Added Esteem. A few properties of the material can be improved, primarily the nature of the picture. Digitization further develops intelligibility and eliminates noticeable blemishes like stains and staining. Can be effortlessly reached.

Data Programming

The Public Computerized Library has various programming bundles that are actually quite significant; kindly allude to the Advanced Library programming. Institutional storehouse programming can be found in Institutional vault programming, which centers basically around the securing, safeguarding, and access of neighborhood reports, particularly privately delivered instructive accomplishments. The product might be exclusive programming. For instance, the Library of Congress utilizes Digi board and Albums to oversee advanced content.

The plan and execution of the advanced library is organized so PC frameworks and programming can utilize this data while serving data. These are called semantic advanced libraries. The semantic library is likewise used to interface with various networks from various interpersonal organizations. DJDL is a semantic computerized library. Watchword based search and semantic inquiry are the two fundamental sorts of search. Semantic inquiry is given a device that makes a group to grow and further develop key-based look. The philosophical information utilized in DJDL basically spins around two structures. Material philosophy and idea search framework in view of cosmology. There are three sorts of oncology, neurological oncology, social mental oncology and title oncology related with this pursuit.

Metadata: -

In conventional libraries, the capacity to find works of interest is straightforwardly connected with their posting status. From printing a rundown of carefully handled electronic works from the library's ongoing assortment to replicating or moving records to electronic configuration, complex computerized works require a ton of work. New instruments and advancements should be intended to manage steadily developing electronic distributions and to permit successful mechanized semantic order and search. Albeit full-text search might be utilized for certain activities, there are a few normal catalog look through that can't be performed utilizing full-text:

Conclusion: -

Conventional library changing exceptionally quick as a result of ICT effect of innovation. Hypermedia library changed into virtual library and virtual library changed into metadata library. So ICT library turned into a paperless library and paperless library turned into a crossover library. So

Present day library is cross breed library. With the goal that computerized library is aid of ICT library client or user.

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Library Management System

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INTRODUCTION:-

A library management system is software that is designed to manage all the functions of a library. It helps librarian to maintain the database of new books and the books that are borroweby members along with their due dates.This system completely automates all your library's activities. The best way to maintain, organize, and handle countless books systematically is to implement a library management system software.A library management system is used to maintain library records. It tracks the records of the number of books in the library, how many books are issued, or how many books have been returned or renewed or late fine charges, etc.You can find books in an instant, issue/reissue books quickly, and manage all the data efficiently and orderly using this system. The purpose of a library management system is to provide instant and accurate data regarding any type of book, thereby saving a lot of time and effort. The purpose of a library management system is to operate a library with efficiency and at reduced costs. The system being entirely automated streamlines all the tasks involved in operations of the library. The activities of book purchasing, cataloging, indexing, circulation recording and stock checking are done by the software. Such software eliminates the need for repetitive manual work and minimizes the chances of errors.

The library management system software helps in reducing operational costs. Managing a library manually is labor intensive and an immense amount of paperwork is involved. An automated system reduces the need for manpower and stationery. This leads to lower operational costs.The system saves time for both the user and the librarian. With just a click the user can search for the books available in the library. The librarian can answer queries with ease regarding the availability of books. Adding, removing or editing the database is a simple process. Adding new members or cancelling existing memberships can be done with ease.automated [iii]system saves a considerable amount of time as opposed to the manual system.The library management system software makes the library a smart one by organizing the books systematically by author, title and subject. This enables users to search for books quickly and effortlessly.Students need access to authentic information. An advanced organized library is an integral part of any educational institution. In this digital age a web based library management system would be ideal for students who can access the library's database on their smartphones.

Dygram LMS

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM?:-

Library management systems are designed to manage the movement of books and maintain records of the members in a library. The software solution is designed based on the system requirements, the people involved, the content of the operation and the activity tobeperformed.The system requirement in library management focuses on the possibility of search for books by title, author or subject by the member. They should be able to locate a book physically by the unique identification code and the rack number for each book. The system should provide details on the books held by the members. The system should limit the number of books that can be taken and the number of days that a book can be kept for. The system should generate fines when due from the member.

The library management system software should be user-friendly and cost effective. It should be in tune with the establishment's needs and compatible with the existing technology.A library should use a software system that helps in effectively managing the data in a library. The library database includes all relevant information regarding assets to membership details. The software records details on all reading and reference material available for reading and lending. Membership information, lending details and renewal dates are managed by the software.A library management system software with capabilities of barcoding and RFID helps in scanning the barcode while lending or returning books. Management of the catalogue and inventory by the system makes the process accountable.

MANAGE A LIBRARY ? :-

Managing a library requires knowledge of library management and skills to perform the activities. The task involves planning, decision making, organizing, collecting and disbursing information and controlling and monitoring the various functions. The

management should have an objective for running the library. They should have a clear idea of the members they wish to serve. The selection of books in different categories is dependent on the interests of the members.A budget has to be allocated for the operation of the library. Maintenance of the library has to be scheduled on a regular basis. Dusting, cleaning, pest control, exposure to air and sunlight, replacement of fixtures are essential in preserving the library.

Library Automation:-

Library automation is the process of automation of the functions of a library using a computer. The best library automation software helps in digitally transforming the library and making it accessible to all.The critical functions of cataloging and circulation of books is done automatically by the library management system software. Entry of new books, deletion of old books and updating of the member and book database becomes simple. The books borrowed, returned, lost or misplaced can be tracked by the system. The membership details are recorded in the system.Overdue fines are calculated automatically and notifications are sent to the defaulte

Purpose of Library Automation:-

In a traditional library the details of the members and the books in the library are recorded manually. The date of issue and return of books, overdue books, fines accrued are all entered in registers by the librarian and his Assistant The library management system software records all this data automatically by RFID sensors reading the barcodes. This saves time, effort and money. The librarian's work becomes less tiresome. The automatic process reduces the chance of errors thereby increasing the accuracy of the records.

The user friendly interface increases member engage efficiency of the library. A web based library management system enables the librarian and the patrons to access the library from anywhere at one's convenience. The software encompasses a whole gamut of functions which exposes the users to a wider collection of reading material.

Modules Of Library Management System Software:-

Acquisition & Cataloguing

The acquisition & cataloguing module of the library management system enables the librarian to select & buy books, journals, and other resources and create a database of the same for easy book search.

Serial Control

The serial control module of the library software enables the librarians to handle or control processes such as subscription, renewals of books or their cancellations and generate accurate **MIS reports**.

Circulation

The circulation module enables the librarian to create and manage borrower types along with keeping a tab on their book issue date, return date, dues, and fines. It enables a smooth circulation of books in the library.

MIS Reports

Management information systems or MIS reports related to the library allow the librarians to extract crucial data & information of all the library transactions at a few clicks. *Accurate* MIS reports fostering better decision making.

OPAC

Online Public Access Catalogue or OPAC is a digital catalogue that enables the users to search for books, journals, or any other material by entering keywords such as the name of the book, its title, author's name, etc.

M-OPAC

Mobile - Online Public Access Catalogue or M-OPAC is a mobile-based smartphone app that enables users to search for any book via their smartphones by entering keywords such as author's name, title, etc.

Planning and maintaining library facilities:-

An important aspect of library management is planning and maintaining library facilities. Successful planning is defined as "active planning that ensures an organization will have the right people in the right place at the right time for right job" [4] Planning the construction of new libraries or remodeling those that exist is integral since user needs are often changing. To supplement their operating budget, managers often secure funding through donor gifts and fundraising. Many facilities have begun including cafes, Friends of the Library spaces, and even exhibits to help generate additional revenue. These areas should be taken into account when planning for building expansions.The site for new construction must be found, then the building must be designed, constructed, and eventually evaluated. Once established, it is important that the building is regularly maintained. This may be completed by delegating tasks to maintenance personnel or by hiring an outside company through bids. planning must be taken into account in the library context as well: not only the impact of a disaster on the library, but the library's potential role as a support service just after a disaster.

Function s of Library Management:-

Functions Henry Fayol (1841-1925) expounded the principles and practices of management in their modern context. Fayol devoted his attention to the study of managerial activities, and identified the basic and universally applicable five functions (applicable to library management also), such as,

a) Planning
b) Organizing
c) Commanding
d) Coordinating
e) Controlling Planning

Planning includes formulation of goals, objectives, decision making for future, strategies, policies, and effective planning. Organizing: Organizing includes departmentation, line and staff functions, decentralization, committees and group decisions, and effective organizing.

ADVANTAGES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE

User friendly system:

The library management systems are simple and easy to use for the librarian as well as the students. The system provides online and offline storage of data. The system automatically updates and backups data. The system is flexible and can be adapted to the needs of the institution.

Simplification of librarian duties:

The system allows the librarian to maintain a wide collection of books, periodicals, journals, audio and video books and pictorials. The librarian operations of addition and deletion of books, tracking books, tracing missing books, reserving books can be performed very easily.

Increased member engagement:

The web based library management system software can be easily accessed from anywhere and at any time. The members can search for books from classrooms, computer labs, home and places where the internet is available. The system provides access from smartphones and tablets to search books and resources. The easy access increases engagement of the users.

Efficient data management:

The library management system software hosted from a cloud platform is very efficient. The functions of cataloging, indexing, referencing and circulation of books are managed automatically and saved on the cloud for reliable and secure operations.

Cost effective*:*

Digital libraries eliminate the need for extensive paperwork and too many staff. Maintenance overheads and operation costs are reduced.

Management System Software:-
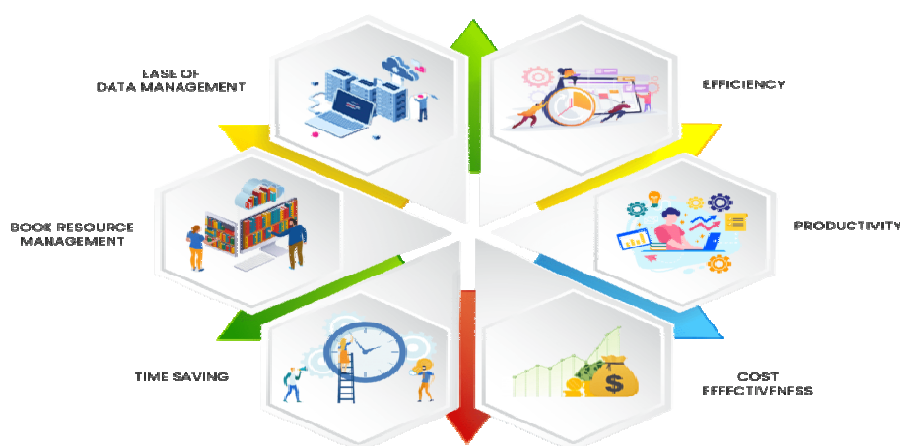
Every library in schools, colleges, universities, and public communities should invest in library management system software to operate effectively and efficiently.

Ease of data management:

The library management software can manage the entire catalog of books, database of members, and details of book movement. The system operates with accuracy minimizing the errors and loss of data that would occur in manual entries.

Book Resource management:

Librarians find it challenging to physically locate the books when demanded by many members. The library management software enables the librarian to search the records, track the history and issue the book within minutes.

Time saving:

Manually entering data and writing records is time consuming. With library management system software all activities in a library can be done with a click of button saving time. The members can find for themselves the availability of a book and the librarian can locate and issue books quickly.

Cost effectiveness:

Institutions have fixed budgets for technological improvements and consider installing new software as expensive. The one-time cost of installing the software may be high but in the long run it

proves very cost effective as the maintenance cost is minimal. The system eliminates the need for a large workforce reducing the cost of operations.

Productivity:

Effective library management system software streamlines all the operations of the library. Database management, real-time reporting and communication with the members are done through the system. This saves the librarian a lot of time which he can utilize productively for other important work.

Efficiency:

Maintaining daily reports of books issued, renewed and returned, misplaced and lost manually is a tiring process. The automated system eliminates the need for manual entries, minimizes errors, increases accuracy and efficiency of operations.

Fee collection:

The library management system sends alerts and notifications to students about library fees, books issued, due dates. The librarian can access this automated data to collect the fees and fines.

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Indian Library Management From Global Perspective

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Abstract:

Indian library management has made significant contributions to the global library community. This paper presents a global perspective on Indian library management, highlighting key areas such as knowledge preservation, open access, library education, digital libraries, and collaboration. Indian libraries have played a vital role in preserving valuable knowledge through the preservation of ancient texts and manuscripts. They have also contributed to the open access movement by providing access to e-resources to researchers, scholars, and students. Indian library and information science education has produced world-class professionals in the field, and Indian libraries have made significant progress in digital library initiatives. Collaboration with international library organizations has also been a hallmark of Indian library management. This paper concludes that Indian library management will continue to play a vital role in shaping the future of library services worldwide.

Keywords: Library, Management, global perspective, e - sources.

Introduction:

Library management is an essential aspect of the functioning of any country. Libraries play a crucial role in the dissemination of knowledge, education, and research. In India, libraries have existed since ancient times, and over the years, they have evolved to meet the changing needs of society. This paper will examine the Indian library management system from a global perspective, looking at its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges.

History of Indian Library Management: The history of Indian library management dates back to the Vedic period, where the libraries were primarily used for the preservation of religious texts. During the medieval period, libraries were established by rulers, and they played a vital role in the dissemination of knowledge. The colonial period saw the establishment of libraries by the British, and they were used primarily for the education of Indians in English.

Current Status of Indian Library Management:

The Indian library management system has come a long way since the Vedic period when libraries were primarily used for the preservation of religious texts. Today, India has over 60,000 libraries, which include public libraries, academic libraries, research libraries, and special libraries.

- Public Libraries: Public libraries in India serve as a source of education, knowledge, and entertainment for the general public. There are over 30,000 public libraries in India, with a majority of them being located in rural areas. The Indian government has established a national library network, which includes the National Library in Kolkata, State Central Libraries, District Libraries, and City Libraries. The National Library, Kolkata, is the largest library in India, with a collection of over 2.2 million books.

- Academic Libraries: Academic libraries in India serve as a resource center for students, researchers, and faculty members in universities and colleges. There are over 10,000 academic libraries in India, which include central libraries, departmental libraries, and special libraries. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has established the INFLIBNET Centre,

which is a national-level resource-sharing network of academic libraries. INFLIBNET provides access to e-resources, e-books, and e-journals to all its member libraries.

- Research Libraries: Research libraries in India serve as a repository of information for researchers and scholars in various fields of study. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has established a network of research libraries, which includes the Indian Institute of Science, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, and other research institutions. These libraries provide access to a wide range of research material, including books, journals, reports, and conference proceedings.

- Special Libraries: Special libraries in India serve specific user groups and cater to their specific information needs. These libraries include corporate libraries, law libraries, medical libraries, and government libraries. Corporate libraries are established by companies to provide information resources to their employees. Law libraries provide access to legal information, including case law, legislation, and legal journals. Medical libraries provide access to medical information, including research articles, case reports, and medical journals. Government libraries provide access to government publications, reports, and statistics.

- Technology in Library Management: Indian libraries have adopted modern technology to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. Library management software such as KOHA and LIBSYS is widely used in Indian libraries for cataloging, circulation, and other library operations. Indian libraries are also using radio frequency identification (RFID) technology for the automation of library operations such as book check-in, check-out, and inventory management.

Strengths of Indian Library Management:

One of the strengths of Indian library management is the strong focus on education and research. Libraries are seen as an essential component of the education system, and there is a significant investment in their development. Another strength is the use of technology in library management. Indian libraries have adopted modern technology such as library management software, which has improved their efficiency and effectiveness.

Weaknesses of Indian Library Management:

One of the weaknesses of Indian library management is the lack of funding. Many libraries in India are underfunded, and this has limited their ability to provide quality services to the public. Another weakness is the lack of trained professionals in library management. There is a shortage of skilled librarians in India, and this has affected the quality of library services.

Opportunities for Indian Library Management:

One of the opportunities for Indian library management is the growing demand for education and research. As India continues to develop, there is a growing need for access to quality education and research facilities. Another opportunity is the increasing use of technology in library management. Indian libraries have the opportunity to leverage modern technology to improve their services and reach a wider audience.

Challenges for Indian Library Management: One of the challenges for Indian library management is the lack of public awareness about the importance of libraries. Many people in India still view libraries as outdated institutions and do not see the value in using their services. Another challenge is the lack of standardization in library management. There is a need for a standardized system of library management that can be adopted across the country.

Global Perspective on Indian Library Management:

The Indian library management system has evolved over the years and has made significant contributions to the global library community. Here are some perspectives on Indian library management from a global point of view:

- Knowledge Preservation: Indian libraries have played a vital role in preserving ancient texts and manuscripts. The National Library in Kolkata, for instance, has a vast collection of rare manuscripts, including the oldest surviving copy of the Rigveda. This contribution has helped to preserve valuable knowledge for future generations.

- Open Access: Indian libraries have been at the forefront of the open access movement. INFLIBNET, which is a national-level resource-sharing network of academic libraries, provides access to a wide range of e-resources, including e-books, e-journals, and databases, to all its member libraries. This has increased the accessibility of knowledge to researchers, scholars, and students, and has contributed to the global open access movement.

- Library Education: Indian library and information science (LIS) education has contributed significantly to the global library community. Indian LIS professionals are in demand in libraries and information centers worldwide. Indian LIS institutions such as the University of Delhi and the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, offer world-class programs in library and information science.

- Digital Libraries: Indian libraries have made significant progress in digital library initiatives. The Indian government's Digital India initiative has led to the creation of digital repositories such as the National Digital Library of India (NDLI). The NDLI provides access to a wide range of digital resources, including e-books, e-journals, and educational videos. Indian libraries have also adopted modern technology, such as RFID and library management software, to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

- Collaboration: Indian libraries have collaborated with international library organizations to promote the exchange of ideas and knowledge. The Indian Library Association (ILA) is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and has played an active role in promoting global library initiatives. Indian libraries have also collaborated with international organizations such as UNESCO to promote the preservation of knowledge and cultural heritage.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Indian library management system has a rich history and has made significant progress over the years. The system has strengths such as a strong focus on education and research and the use of technology in library management. However, there are weaknesses such as a lack of funding and trained professionals. Opportunities such as the growing demand for education and research and the increasing use of technology exist, but there are challenges such as the lack of public awareness and the need for standardization. Indian library management has come a long way, but there is still a lot of work to be done to improve the quality of services and reach a wider audience.

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An Overview of Disaster Management in Libraries

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Abstract:

Libraries are power house of knowledge and information of civilizations and society. Preservation and conservation of knowledge through the ages is a vital and important activity of library professionals for present and future. This paper begins with an understanding of disaster its meaning, types and its groups and then seeks to identify parameters to design and develop a successful disaster management plan. disaster management plans are essential for the library for the survival when hazard or damage occurs. Disasters happens but we must be ready for it at any time and situation. Proper disaster management planning can do the best for preventing and decreasing the effects of any type of disaster. Proactive plans with checklists are important within the organization particularly in libraries.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Management, Disaster planning in libraries

Introduction:

Libraries are the treasure house of knowledge and information about culture and society. The main objective of libraries is to acquire, process, store and preserve information for access and use by users of the library. Libraries are not an exception to disasters; it is also affected by disasters which may damage or destroy their resources and services. We cannot stop the forces of disaster, but we can and must prevent them from causing major social and economic effects. Disasters are different based on the Severity scale of disasters, some types of disasters in libraries can be minimised and easily reduced but sometimes disasters make irreparable loss to library collections, facilities and even human beings. Natural and man-made disasters are the main types of disasters, Natural disasters are unavoidable but their effects can be reduced to some extent as well as man-made disasters are highly preventable. Disasters whether natural or man-made always it's had a negative impact on the economic social, health, environmental and delivery of services both to the organization and society.

In the academic environment of libraries students and faculty members will be drastically affected by teaching, learning and research activities disruption. Well-developed and rehearsed disaster management plan helps organisations minimise the risk and impact of any disaster on their collections and services.

Definition:

It is always a possibility every library will, at some time, experience a disaster, whether small or large. What do we mean by "disaster"?

Australian Emergency Management Glossary a disaster is defined as: "A serious disruption to community life which threatens or causes death or injury in that community and/or damage to property which is beyond the day-to-day capacity of the prescribed statutory authorities and which requires special mobilisation and organisation of resources other than those normally available to those authorities". (Chaudhuri, 2012)

Eden and Mathew defined disaster in libraries as "any incident which threatens human safety and/or damages, or threatens to damage, a library's buildings, collections (or item(s) therein), equipment and systems". (Matthews, 1996)

The Govt. of India passed the Disaster Management Act, 2005 defined 'Disaster' as "Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence affecting any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area." (Bansal, January 2015)

The International federation of red cross and crescent societies defined Disaster as a "sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, economic or environmental loses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources"

Types of disasters:

There are mainly three types of disasters.

1. Natural disaster: Some disasters happen due to natural reasons such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones and typhoons, vermin and pest infestation, interior and exterior leaks, tornadoes, heavy rains and mudslides. a natural disaster is unavoidable but its effects can be reduced.

2. Human-made disasters: man-made disasters are the results of some technological failure in engineering, transport or environmental systems. it includes vandalism, arson, accident, theft, burglary, building collapse and computer hacking, these types of disasters are highly preventable.

3. Technological Disasters: Use of various technological systems and tools are used in libraries nowadays, human negligence, errors or involving failure of a system, is categorised into sociological and technological disasters. The collapse of shelving and other indoor structural accidents, Computer system failure, Elevator failure, Power outage, Heating the cooling system failure, and Telecommunication failure falls under this category.

Makawa Husa categorised three levels of disasters – catastrophic, critical or limited/negligible. IFLA found that fire is one of the most frequent causes of damage in libraries and archives it is caused by a malfunction in electric wiring and equipment or by human carelessness. Man-made disaster leakage damages the holdings of a library collection and humidity creates moulds and mildew. It deteriorates, damages and destruct library materials. The deterioration of paper by the biological agent is high in libraries. Pest and vermin infestation is a major problem in libraries pests include termites, cockroaches, booklice, silverfish, rodents and rats. Integrated pest management is a solution for it. External protection of the building, insect traps, use of insecticides and chemicals, control of moisture, dehumidification, cleanliness, limited heat treatment of materials, and fumigation are some solutions for the preservation of library materials. Thus, a disaster may have the following main features Unpredictability, Unfamiliarity, Speed, Urgency, Uncertainty, and Threat. (Mane, 2017) Proper disaster management is necessary for the preservation and conservation of library materials.

Disaster Management in Libraries:

Disaster management is an action taken by an organisation in response to unforeseen or unexpected events that adversely affect the environment and people in the area surrounding that organisation. Disaster happens at any time so we can plan for it and work to prevent it, when and how it comes to you is unpredictable so we must be prepared for it. Disaster management is a pre-planned activity towards disastrous situations. It includes disaster control planning, risk assessment and evaluation, training and finance necessary for its successful implementation. Identifying risks,

decreasing risks, a cooperative plan, identifying resources and setting priorities are the component of the disaster management plan. (Rasaki, 2019)

Disaster plan:

There are several names for plans like contingency planning, business continuity planning, emergency management plans and disaster response plans**.** A plan, developed and written, to enable a library to ensure the protection of its collections. Disasters can be natural or man-made and usually involve damage by fire, water, wind and/or earthquake. A plan to deal with disasters effectively will vary depending upon the size and scope of the collection but should cover six stages: the formation of a disaster action team; education and training; a survey of the library premises and collections; an analysis of the survey; establishment of authority and responsibilities; recovery procedures. A plan should cover all media and materials in the library; computer-based electronic files can also be at risk from viruses or other technological threats. (Prytherch, 2005)

A disaster plan must be considered a living document. its risk assessment checklist must be periodically reviewed, it must be updated and its collection priorities revised as needed. An effective disaster plan with a strong information network and information system will do its best to ensure that safeguard for the collection. Response, recovery and prevention are important aspects of disaster planning. In the response phase responding to the notification of disaster, assessing the situation and damage, beginning to rescue and recovery of collection, calling for outside assistance, damage assessment, dealing with media, working with contractors, recovery decisions and priorities and emotional issues are important. In the recovery and restoration operation phase making decisions, resuming services, revising the disaster response plan, and following up marketing and public relations are very crucial. In the prevention phase building survey inside and outside, correcting and preventing fire and safety hazards, indoor air quality, remote storage facilities, Backup routines, and surveys to identify vulnerable collections are very important in disaster planning. (Kahn, 2012)

Disaster management plans reduce disaster-related losses of life, property or asset either by reducing the hazard or vulnerability of the elements at risk.

Education and training of library professionals are key factors for a successful response to a disaster. Awareness and training with relevant skills and competencies can enhance their commitment to disaster management. Training of all staff of the institution is also vital for disaster management. Public awareness and participation also play important roles in disaster management.

Conclusion:

This paper has highlighted some of the common issues of concern with disasters and their planning and management. The disaster control plan is accepted as the focal point of disaster management, disaster management, like any other management activity should be, about people. It is, therefore, following the right people in the right place at the right time. The use of information technology is also important in the planning of disaster management. History witnessed the fact of disasters around the world great civilizations changed and destroyed due to disasters, we can learn from them and go ahead. Libraries are vulnerable to calamities like floods, fire, pandemics, cloud bursts and other man-made technological hazards, It is mitigated by a callous and proactive approach.

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MODERNIZATION IN INDIAN LIBRARIES

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Abstract:

In India lion's share of individuals lives in country zones and modern innovations are not open from remote villages, subsequently a wide hole has been advanced between the libraries of 'knowledge haves' and knowledge have-nots. Nowadays Web and web innovations open up other ways of interactive communication between open libraries and the civil society. The advance within the Data and communication Innovations empower in accessible individuals can be associated by a few technical options in a more reasonable way. Based on the broadly acknowledged conceptualization of "ICT for development," this article recommended different ways where meeting advances can be utilized to improve and advance the existing library administrations. An endeavor is made here to create a proposal for ICT driven open libraries for Indian states with reasonable library expansion programs to assist the whole country as well as urban community particularly unprivileged masses.

Keywords: Library, ICT, Innovations.

Introduction:

The UNESCO Open Library Pronouncement characterizes the open library as "the local gateway to information, gives a fundamental condition for deep rooted learning, autonomous decision-making and social advancement of the person and social groups". The open libraries happen to cover the most extensive populace conceivable; their part in spreading literacy &instruction has long been recognized and is considered to be irreplaceable. The public libraries in our nation are in an contemptible state without a continually reviving print collection and dynamic non print interactive media sources that draw uneducated and semi proficient society due to different framework, labor and money related imperatives as well as need of need on the part of approach producers and executing bodies. Data and communication Innovations are a differing set of mechanical tools and assets to form, spread, store, bring esteem expansion and oversee data. In bridging the computerized partition Open libraries have a major part to play. Quality of Infrastructure, collection, data Innovation utilize, labor, etc., in open libraries of India is exceptionally destitute, notwithstanding few offices in cities. All these angles were comparatively better in inquired about, scholarly and extraordinary libraries. Computerization will give tall speed of

communication, online get to, exact and superior benefit to their clients. It is of vital importance that organizes is to be created in such a way to reach to the remotest corner of the country.

Modernization and up-gradation of Open libraries in terms of staff capability and ICT application with the see of assembly enlightening, social and past time needs of unprivileged rural masses and increment their number as enlisted part. The data society is built on an establishment of collaboration and communication empowered by electronic networks. Public libraries in India ought to receive most recent meeting innovations and have well maintained infrastructure ably backed by professionally prepared competent staff; and have inspiration to work enormously towards expelling social restraints among its clients.

Objectives:

- To study Library system in India
- To study the modernization in Indian Libraries
  Methodology:

For the study purpose the required material has been collected from various published and unpublished secondary sources.

Status of digital libraries:

Modernization and up-gradation of Open libraries in terms of staff capability and ICT application with the sec of get together illuminating, social and past time needs of unprivileged rustic masses and increase their number as enrolled portion. The information society is built on a foundation of collaboration and communication engaged by electronic systems. Open libraries in India need to get later assembly advancements and have well kept up framework ably supported by professionally arranged competent staff; and have motivation to work massively towards ousting social restrictions among its clients.

Problems and Challenges modern libraries:

In spite of the fact that, India has created in a few viewpoints since post autonomy period, attempts made to fortify the open library framework have not one or the other made strides the circumstance nor facilitating the significant administrations profiting all strata of open within the nation. International Federation of Library Affiliations Teach indicated that there ought to be one public library for each 3000 individuals and open library unit ought to be inside a mile sweep in the residential zones. In like manner, India needs more than 3,30,000 open library units and it can be interpreted that every town will ought to be given with library offices, though the factual data given

by Ramaiah (2010) is completely distant from IFLA's determinations. There are 3,366cities/towns and 5, 57,137towns are there in India, but open libraries existed as it were 54851. It is because as it were 9% of the towns are having open libraries and on an normal Rs.0.07 is went through on the library per head, which is the slightest when compared to all other nations within the world. Though the national/state arrangements propound that instruction is the basic right and' Education for All', 'Books for All', the situation of open libraries is however baffling. The following issues within then ation shaped as obstacles for the development of open libraries.

The primary and first is the intense lack of stores coming about in lacking collection of books and other perusing fabric indeed in territorial languages

- Lack of professionally prepared and competent custodian who can plan and create the services
- The burning issues of the country in a creating economy such as - steady increase of costs of data fabric, swelling, depreciation of rupee are radically affecting the acquisitions of library fabric all over the nation counting open libraries.
- The nonattendance of an open library framework in most of the states and union regions is also responsible for the aimless development of libraries in country zones. Among 28 states and 7union regions in India, as it were 12 states have sanctioned library enactment and as it were 5 are provided with state monetary help, while the remaining states are providing public library benefit without legislation.
- Illiteracy is the greatest prevention for the improvement of open library administrations in the country. Hence the electronic media or TV had more impact on them which drastically influenced the perusing habits. Undoubtedly the modernization of their collection, administrations, within the line of developed countries could be a challenging assignment for any library; especially open libraries go up against much more due to the taking after reasons.

ICT application in Modern Libraries:

In show disdain toward ceaseless endeavors of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Establishment, which was set up by the Government of India for the in general advancement of open libraries, the benefits have not however come to all the corners of the nation. The ponders demonstrate that ICT

applications are in early organize of execution in most of the open libraries. Bhattacharjee (2002), at that point Chief of the RRRLF specified that out of 28 SCLs as it were seven libraries (25 percent) had begun the mechanization of different exercises; among the 29 states in India as it were four (14per cent) had embraced data innovation. Four out of six Union Domains (66 per cent) had used the data innovation within the SCLs; and no public library had web site for accessing its OPAC over the web. Advance Majumdar (2005) detailed that 50 % of the government libraries did not utilize computers.

Maitrayee Ghosh (2006) made a curiously note of intranet-based "Gyandoot" digital libraries within the Dhararea of Madhya Pradesh. It may be aone of a kind program that changed the lives of under privileged rustic communities by interfacing 21 cyber cafes, which provide services to almost 10 to 15 "Gram Panchayats", each of which comprises of a gather of 20-30villages with total populaces of between 20,000 and 30,000 individuals. Matoria (2007) mentioned that library mechanization has been actualized with computer program e-Grandhalaya in 4 state central libraries in Guwahati, Shillong, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The program was upgraded in 4versions and there were add up to 257 establishments by 2006.

Collection Building for modern libraries:

The collection ought to reflect the destinations of the open library, the environment and users. It is the foremost noticeable movement of the open libraries to procuring books, records and other data material in latest group sat the side customary print resources and special collections of uncommon books/manuscripts. No library is self-adequate. Subsequently it ought to arrange for sharing assets, abilities and preparing from neighboring libraries of the locale or over the networks or by getting to be part of consortia. Assist due to extend in e-publishing exercises and self-filing approaches additionally due to open get to development, most of the substance or information or pictures (craftsmanship pieces) or music records are available in advanced frame on web particularly at free of taken a toll. They are produced as word, PDF, html reports, picture and media records by the researchers, craftsmen, learned people in various disciplines, distributing companies, experts or novices etc. Working in non-profit social or scientific or scholarly or therapeutic or trade organizations. The taking after sorts of documents are available totally different territorial dialects on net within the shape of web entries or web pages.

- Open get to diaries / articles
- E-books
- Institutional repositories
- Discussion forums
- Blogs
- Software Instruments

Conclusion:

The significance of libraries for society was well recognized and depicted by Butler (1961) as "the library has been made by genuine necessities of advanced civilization. It is presently necessary unit within the social fabric". It is genuine, indeed presently for the concept of public libraries, since they got to cater to the requirements of all sorts of clients in all the circumstances. The open libraries should have an awfully incredible modernization program in a creating nation like India.

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NEP 2020: Promotion of Indian Knowledge System

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Introduction:

A Policy is a draft system of guidelines to guide decision and achieve rationality. A policy is a statement of intent and is implemented as a process or protocol. Policies can support subjective and objective decision-making. Before talking about NEP 2020 it is necessary to highlight the previous policy. In 1968, the country's first Education policy was introduced in the Indira Gandhi government. This focused on literacy, adult education and free education. This education policy was based on the recommendation of the Kothari Commission of 9164. 10+2+3 educational system was adopted. Second NEP was introduced by prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, (Focused on ECCE, Innovation, Vacation, Technical, Technical, Sports, Sanskrit, Education Training, and Distance Education.)Third NEP was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020. 4th SDG that is quality and skill education. The global education agenda is reflected in Goal 4 (SDG 4) and the Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by Indian in2015.

MaulanaAdulKalam Azad Indians first education minister implemented a uniform education system throughout the country. The University Education Commission (1952-1953), the University Grants Commission and the Kothari Commission (1964-1966) were set up by the government of Jawaharlal Nehru, the firs Prime Minister of India. In 1961, the Central Government established NCERT as an autonomous body.

Propose:

The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and National Education Policy 2020 5 creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our constitution.

A good education institution is one in which every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conducive to learning are available to all students. Attaining these qualities must be the goal of every educational institution. However, at the same time, there must also be seamless integration and coordination across institutions and across all stages of education.

- ➢ Recognizing, identifying, and fostering the unique capabilities of students.
- ➢ To achieve Foundational Literacy and Numeric by all students by Grade 3.
- ➢ Flexibility, No hard separations between arts and science, between curricular and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic streams.
- ➢ To ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge, sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports.
- ➢ Emphasizes conceptual understanding rather than rote learning-for-exams; creativity and critical thinking to encourage logical decision-making and innovation.
- ➢ Formative assessment for learning rather than the summative assessment.
- ➢ Synergy in curriculum across all levels of education (ECCF, Secondary, Higher education).

➢ Teacher's recruitment and continuous professional development.
➢ 'Light but tight' regulatory framework to endure integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy ,good governance, and empowerment.
➢ Substantial investment I education, public, private and community participation.

Vision

Vision of the policy is to instill among the learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and disposition that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflection a truly global citizen.
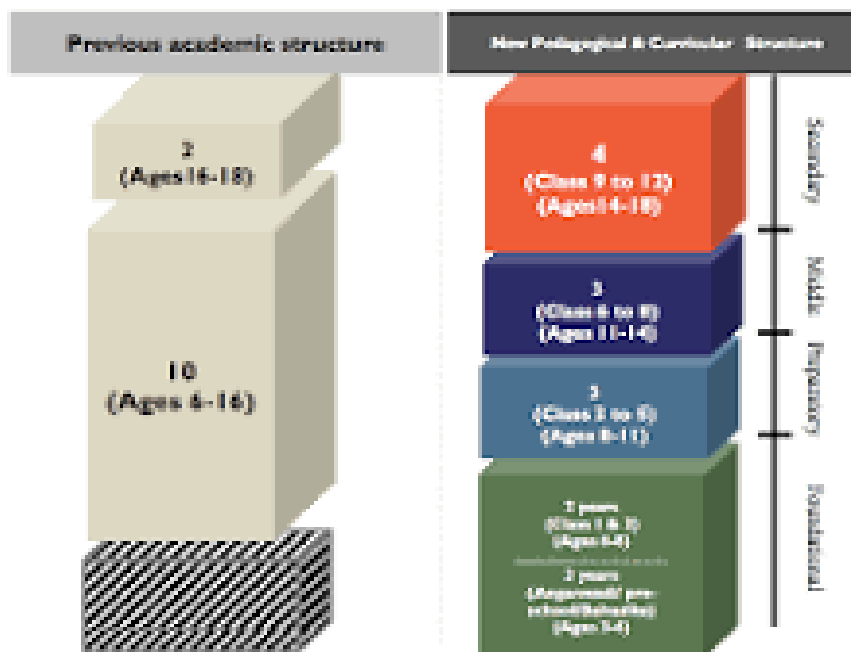
Fig.1

Key Features of Foundation

Early Childhood care and Education (ECCE) will be developed. NCERT will develop framework in two parts- Sub- framework for 0-3 year-olds, and a sub- framework for 3-8 year olds. It consist of multi-faceted, multi-level, play-Based, activity-based, and inquiry-based learning, comprising of alphabets, languages, numbers, counting, colors, shapes, indoor and outdoor play, puzzles and logical thinking.Problem-solving, drawing, painting and other visual art, craft, drama and puppetry, music and movement. It also includes a focus on developing social capacities, sensitivity, good behavior, courtesy, ethics, personal and public cleanliness,teamwork, etc. It will help to attain optimal outcomes in the domains like physical and motor development, cognitive development, socio-emotional-ethical development cultural development, and the development of communication and early language literacy and numeracy. AnganwadiCenterswill be strengthened with high-quality infrastructure, play equipment, and well trainedAnganwadi workers/ teachers. Children in AnganwadiCenters shall take activity-filled tours-and meet the teachers and students of their local primary schools, in order to make the transition from angawadicenters to primary Schools a smooth one. Prior to the age of 5 every child will move to a 'preparatory Class' "Balavatika"(that is before clss1), Which has an ECCE –qualified teacher. Anganwadi workers with qualification of 10+2 and above shall be given a 6-month certificate program me in ECCE. Those with lower

educational qualifications shall be given a one-year diploma progrmme covering early literacy, numeracy, and other relevant aspects of ECCE.

- ❖ Continuous Processional Development of teachers through DIKSHA and SWAYAM
- ❖ ECCE will also be introduced in Ashra8mshalas in tribal dominated areas.
- ❖ Every student will attain foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3. The highest priority of the education system will be to achieve universal foundational literacy and numeracy in primary school by 2025.
- ❖ A national repository of high-quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy will be made available on the Digital Infrastructure for knowledge sharing (DIKSHA)
- ❖ All school children shall undergo regular National education policy 2020 10 health check-ups especially for 100% immunization in schools and health cards will be issued to monitor the same.
- ❖ SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
- ❖ National Institute of open Schooling and state open schools will be expanded and strengthened for meeting the learning needs of young people in India who are not able to attend a physical school.
- ❖ The programs will be offered in addition to the present program me: A, B and C levels that are equivalent to Grades 3,5, and 8 old the formal school system.
- ❖ Secondary education programs me that are equivalent to Grades 10 and 12 Vocational education courses.
- ❖ Students would continue to have the option of exiting after Grade 10 and re-entering in the next phase to pursue vocational of any other courses available in Grades11-12, including at a more specialized school, if so desired.
- ❖ Subjects such as physical education, the arts and crafts, and vocational skills, in addition to science, humanities, and mathematics will be incorporated in curriculum.
- ❖ The three-language formula will continue to be implemented.
- ❖ Sanskrit will be offered at all levels of school and higher education as an impotent, enriching option for students, including as an option in the three-language formula.
- ❖ Every student will take a fun course, during Grades 6-8
- ❖ All students will participate in a 10-daybugless period sometime during Grades 6-8 where they intern with local vocational experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc. Similar internship opportunities to learn vocational subjects may be made available to students throughout Grades 6-12, including holiday periods.
- ❖ An engaging course on Indian knowledge systems will also be available to students in secondary school as an elective.
- ❖ NCERT will form national Curricular Framework for School Education.
- ❖ Board exams for Grades 10 and 12 will be continued, the existing system of Board and entrance examinations shall be reformed to eliminate the need for undertaking coaching classes.
- ❖ School examination in Grades 3, 5, and 8 which will be conducted by the appropriate authority apart from board exam of 10th and 12th.
- ❖ National Testing Agency will work to offer a high-quality common aptitude test, as well as specialized common subject exams in the sciences, humanities, languages, arts, and vocational subjects, at least twice every year. University will be able to see each student's

individual subject portfolio and admit students into their programme based on individual interests and talents.

- ❖ Continuous Professional Development. Each teacher will be expected to participate in at least 50 hours of CPD opportunities every year for their own professional development, driven by their own interests.
- ❖ By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4 year integrated B Ed.
- ❖ Master instructors, post B Ed Certification Courses.

Efficient Resourcing and Effective Governance through School Complexes /Clusters

- These challenges will, by 2025, be addressed by state / UT governments by adopting innovative mechanisms to group or rationalize school.
- School Complex management Committee.
- The District Education Officer and the Block Education Officers will interact primarily with each school Complex as a single unit and facilitate its work.
- The school complex will be given significant autonomy by the DSEto innovate towards providing integrated education and to experiment with pedagogies, curriculum, etc.,
- National professional standards for teachers will be developed by 2022, by the national council for Teacher Education in its restructured new form as a Professional Standard Setting Body (PSSB)under the General education Council.
- By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4 year integrated B. Ed.
- Master instructors, B Ed Certification Courses.
- Twinning of one public School with one private school will be adopted across the country.

Higher Education

- Multidisciplinary undergraduate education.
- Prone to wards faculty and institutional autonomy.
- Governance of HEIs by high-qualified independent boards having academic and administrative autonomy.
- National Research Foundation to fund outstanding peer-reviewed research and to actively seed research in universities and colleges.
- Public-Private and Industry tie-ups.
- Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from26.3% (2018)to 50% by 2035.
- There will be a fair and transparent system for determining increased levels of public funding support for public HEIs.
- Institutions will have the option to run Open Distance Learning and online programmes.
- Global Citizenship Education.
- Undergraduate degree will be of either 3 or 4 year duration, with multiple exit options within this period, with appropriate certifications.
- A certificate after completing 1 year in a discipline or field including vocational and professional areas.
- A diploma after 2 years of study.
- A Bachelor degree after a 3-yearprogramme.

- 4- yearprogramme may also lead to degree "With National Education Policy 2020 38 Research" if the student completes a rigorous research project in their major areas of study as specified by the HEI.

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CYBER LIBRARIES

Motherao Vijayanand shankarrao

Librarian

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Introduction

A cyber reading room is similar to the area of a conventional SLMC where students can go to visit with a friend, read a newspaper, relax with an issue of Seventeen Magazine or Sports Illustrated, practice reading for school play tryouts, meet with an author, participate in a library contest, pick up a bibliography, listen to a book talk or story being read, and much more. It is also place where students and faculty can receive personalized service in the form of reading guidance and suggestions for research assignments. Whether it is the fiction room or the section where fiction books are shelved, this part of the SLMC usually features brightly colored posters, some art prints, a theme-oriented bulletin board/book display, and some comfortable chairs. Its purpose is to provide our users with a non-evaluative environment where they feel thoroughly at ease to ask questions, enjoy themselves, and perhaps take advantage of some special library services and programs.)

The Moto of a Cyber Libraries

SLMSS and even some administrators may question the need for a school cyber reading room. Is it not the providence of a public library, they may ask? The answer is yes and no. Yes, the local public library should meet some needs of the students in this area, but it cannot personalize its services to the degree that SLMSs can. Unlike public librarians, SLMSS have a more intimate knowledge of the needs and interests of their user population. SLMSS know when a popular teacher is teaching a unit about dinosaurs or reading Charlotte's Web to fourth graders. They can respond more quickly to a heightened subject interest by placing links to dinosaur and/or spider-related sites and read-alike titles for E. B. White's children's classic in a cyber-reading room. While public librarians can also provide these activities, they do not have the knowledge of the curriculum and syllabi that enable SLMSS to capitalize on "teachable moments" and the spontaneous enthusiasm that may be generated by an instructional unit or lesson plan.

Educational Experiences in libraries

(While the perfect site contains educational, escapist, entertainment, and esthetic qualities, it is difficult and challenging to find ones that contain all of them. Consider some of these ideas for educational cyber reading room sites. For many students, they will also be entertaining and esthetically pleasing.

1. Bibliographies: Bibliography sites can range from a list of new, conventional SLMC acquisitions to theme-related, Teachers. Spark them up with graphics and relevant hyperlinks to other Internet sites for a more sophisticated look. If the school has a color printer, make copies and distribute and display them with the physical books in the SLMC. Keep the last several months in a linked archive for readers who may find time later on to consult them.

2. Webographies: Similar to bibliographies, Webographies consist of lists of links that may be really hot for some technical bell and whistle or are subject or theme related. To ensure that students or faculty visit the site, write a catchy annotation to accompany each one. Webographies, unlike bibliographies, provide instant information gratification because users

just click to see the contents. If you have prepared one just for faculty members, it may be worth printing and distributing it so that they can bookmark the sites on their own computers.

Cyber Library

Contests: like to test themselves, especially when they are in non-threatening situations. While a conventional SLMC may be just the place to host literary or other genre trivia contests, placing it concurrently in a cyber-reading room can broaden the audience. If you design a literary contest about famous fictional lovers for St. Valentine's Day, for example, make the game available in the cyber reading room and create a link so that students can send you the answers via e-mail. 4.

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"Librarians' Views on Digital Library Users"

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Abstracts

An extract from the maximum current problem of D-Lib Magazine illustrates how automatic libraries are advancing uniquely in comparison to commonplace libraries. It contends that superior libraries must utilize "Web 2.0" abilities to paintings with cooperation, contextualization, and customer input. Straightforward (but strong) appearance regularly depend upon straightforward (but costly) data, and aren't via way of means of any way the simplest sort of customer connection a automatic library must utilize. In mild of this goal, every other NSDL layout in view of Fedora becomes made. At the factor whilst absolutely created, the engineering will empower a automatic library to depict the several situations among its substance objects, therefore addressing its substance all of the extra exactly and seriously.

Keywords:- Library Users, Digital Library, Digital Library User, AI technology

Introduction

In its ongoing metadata-pushed cycle, NSDL furnishes customers with admittance to round 1.1 million metadata facts of internet primarily based totally gaining substances from many automatic assortments (Lagoze et al., 2006). The Public Science Computerized Library (NSDL) is a storehouse of instructive substances in STEM (Science, Innovation, Designing and Math) subjects, open to curators, the whole thing being equal.

Assets can alternate in size, from the ones meant to present an expansive outline, (for example, a semester-lengthy seminar on plate tectonics) to the ones meant to present a confined concentration, (for example, an critical diagramming wide variety cruncher applet) (Jia, 2001).The goal of an end-customer author management known as Informative Designer (IA) is to paintings with the instructive usage of substances from the Public Science Computerized Library and someplace else at the Internet. With IA, customers (in particular custodians) can appearance, peruse, select, arrange, explain, and reuse facts from superior libraries for brand spanking new courses. Through

this technique, IA wants to urge extra educators to contain superior gaining knowledge of substances within side the homeroom.

Author's Comment

In the last two years, around 600 teachers have learned about NSDL and Instructional Architects via a variety of mediums. Some teachers regularly attend in-person and online programs designed to further their professional development. Many times in these courses, participants are subjected to severe assessment procedures. Other encounters with librarians are more opportunistic, with the goal of breaking into the highly structured social organizations to which both schools and librarians belong (Zhao and Frank, 2003).

Workshops for Librarians to learn how to use digital library materials in their classrooms. The results of these analyses are then used to shape the next iteration of the workshop's IA, curriculum, and evaluation methods. The evaluation process comprised online questionnaires administered both before and after the workshop, in-depth interviews with project personnel and workshop participants, detailed documenting of participant comments, and observational data.

In order to capture demographic data and gauge Librarians' familiarity with, usage of, and thoughts on digital libraries and educational resources, the survey included a mix of closed-ended questions and likart-scale measures. Make use of instructional materials Workshop.The results of a Likert-scale poll given to librarians before the session suggested that most saw educational value in providing students with access to digital library materials. Even if there may be a ceiling effect when comparing pre- and post-workshop research, the findings nevertheless indicate that the workshop contributed positively to Librarians' learning, outlook, and actions.

The purpose of this analysis was to uncover common themes within a sample of the open-ended responses to pre- and post-workshop questionnaires from librarians. The data was then organized into five major groups based on their shared themes. (Recker et al., 2006).

1. Easy. The authors discussed how having a wide variety of high-quality materials available for free is a huge plus. Librarians recognize the superiority of these materials over traditional textbooks. In conclusion, several have said that the use of IA made it easier to require students to provide a URL.

2. Amplify and expand. Many librarians have praised the use of the Internet to supplement instruction. Librarians, therefore, place a premium on the utilization of dynamic and interesting online resources to enhance students' existing knowledge or to facilitate more meaningful learning activities.

3. Study. The writers discussed the benefits of using the internet to do research. They spoke about how the internet helped them learn more about their subject and how to teach it better. Others have pointed to this unrealized potential (Davis and Krajczyk, 2005).

4. Joining a network a number of respondents from the library community stressed the value of keeping up with the latest trends in library technology by searching online.

5. Several writers, however, noted that they had problems accessing relevant information online. Many of these barriers are related to technical issues (eg, inadequate access, restrictive filters, and outdated technology). The sheer volume of online information makes it challenging to organize and glean useful information, as has been noticed by other researchers.

Our efforts to promote IA as a technological service have met with less success than we had hoped, and we have discovered that numerous digital libraries have already duplicated our work. Of course, the unknown condition is widespread, and it's been a challenge for us to figure out how to bundle our offerings in a way that facilitates seamless incorporation into existing digital libraries. As a human-mediated service, we discovered that long-term transformation requires perseverance in the face of favorable attitudes and enjoyable instructor activities. Unfortunately, the established cultural practices (teaching) inside huge social organizations are far more resistant to change than we had originally anticipated (schools).

There is future potential for NSDL to include teacher-created projects. The process is straightforward from a technical standpoint. The potential for author annotations on digital library materials to aid in knowledge building and contextualization under the new Fedora architecture is even more intriguing. As a repository for online learning resources, NSDL is an ambitious project that we are proud to contribute to.Firstly, our results demonstrate how NSDL serves as an essential backbone for linking people (in this case, teachers and students) and materials. The authors reported that they found high-quality digital library resources (the "long tail" concept) useful in local contexts. Second, teachers have a hand in the design process by making use of materials and incorporating relevant classroom context. In order to further knowledge improvement and contextualization, author annotations of digital library materials are a crucial area for future study.

At long last, we arrive at the point of infrastructural involvement. Expertise, guidance, and input on project design are just some of the ways in which faculty may contribute. As a last step toward realizing this ideal, the digital library and academic community must keep working to enact regulations that support open access. Together, these groups must keep putting together digital archives that writers will appreciate. Finally, they need to keep honing their leadership abilities so that they can contribute to expanding the infrastructure of educational networks.

Conclusion

This article discusses a five-year strategy for enhancing Librarians' capacity to organize and implement educational programs based on digital library materials. Simple service design, an instructional architect, and teacher training sessions are all part of this strategy. Our findings suggest that this easy-to-use contextualization and collaboration technology, coupled with proper guidance, may significantly improve teachers' access to and use of online learning materials. With the help of IA, teachers may build a trustworthy community by sharing materials with one another and training future librarians. They may put these tools into a regional context that is useful for their students' interests.

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Changing Roles and Innovative Services of Libraries in Global Perspective

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Introduction:-

Information and communication technology (ICT) has become within a very short time, one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard understanding ICT and mastering the basic skills and concepts of ICT as part of the core of education alongside reading writing numercy.

ICT permeates the business environment it unerpoins the success of modern corporations. It provides governments with an efficient infrastructure. At the same time ICT adds value to the process of learning, and in the organization and management of learning institutions. The internet is a driving force for much development and innovation in both developed and developing countries (UNESCO, 2002). In this context, UNESCO aims to ensure that all contries, both developed and developing have success to the best educational facilities necessary to prepare young people to play full roles in modern society and to contribute to a knowledge nation in global perspective.

Library and information services to higher Education institutions play a central role in enhancing the quality of academic and research environment. Library is the fulcrum to support for the entire range of academic activities on an educational campus.

The National Accreditation and assessment council (NAAC) strive for quality and excellence in higher education and advocates for enhancing the role of library and information services in improving academic environment.

Though, it is institutional accreditation that the NAAC does. The assessment of a library, a vital sub unit, is a key step. That integrates itself with the overall evaluation. In today's high-tech learning environment, the library as a learning resource is taking up. Increasingly more academic space and time in the life of learner. In times ahead this will be even more so NAAC guidelines. Hence libraries have to strive to achieve excellence and quality to support learning, teaching and research activities.

Transition in Higher Education :

In the present technological world there are many global challenges and opportunities in the 21 century world. In this context of ceaseless transformation in every sphere. Education has no luxury to be a glorious exception. Across the world it is pertinent to note that education is also measured against global benchmarks and international parameters.

University / College rankings are the testimony of this globalized benchmarking of higher education. At such a time, when higher education is also undergoing a paradigm sift in terms of its foundational concepts, practices and benchmarks, it would be ideal to revisit higher education in India and discourse on its relevance to the globalized nature of the 21th century Indian Scenario (Tank, 2013)

Higher education is witnessing transition from student to learner, from faculty centered to learner counteredinstitutions; from teaching to the design and management of learning experiences; from students to a lifelong. Member of a learning community and all these suggest changes in teaching and learning process.

Interactive, collaborative and independent learning are increasingly replacing the passive lecture and classroom experience and student's demand from directed towards more immediate career goals.

Also there has been a shift from synchronous classroom based instruction to asynchronous computer network based learning thus resulting in demand for "Plug and play" experiences and "plunge in and learn." Hence, the knowledge driven Institutions. In the interest of Education and Research have to adopt the rapid advances in information technology telecommunication network.

The speed and innovation rely more and more on knowledge and creativity. Knowledge management is then seen as a centralized data base with as main good to collect the information and provide access in the academic and research set up. Knowledge management should support the improvement of this innovative capacity to generate new ideas and solutions, should help to transform these ideas into working products or services and should ensure that these capabilities are shared among as much as possible workers in the company. There are no quick wins in knowledge management.

Challenges for skill development :

Libraries have always been more than just repositories of books, and libraries. Have always been much more than just there gatekeepers. But is evident that modern university libraries are providing a greater range of services.Than ever before while librarians for their part are applying there traditional expertise in exciting new ways. Some of the challenges they face, the expertise they have, and the skills they need are

- ➢ Navigation in a complex world
- ➢ Improving the learning experience
- ➢ Digital solutions for students and scholars
- ➢ Supporting research
- ➢ Educating the user (Information literacy)
- ➢ Rethinking library spaces.

Innovative programs :

For knowledge production and knowledge application the students, researchers and even the faculty need to be trained for different skills set. It would be ideal to have some skills development component so that the graduates excel in their specific sector. Hence the ICT has to be integrated to hone the skills of high tech generation tor the kind of world they are likely to deal with. Following some of the programs could be thought by the library professionals in their institutions of higher learning.

- ➢ Resume writing
- ➢ Research project writing
- ➢ Report writing
- ➢ Research papers writing
- ➢ Thesis and dissertation writing
- ➢ Improving vocabulary, spelling punctuation
- ➢ Speed Reading
- ➢ Note making and note taking
- ➢ Study skills.
- ➢ Essay/ précis writing.
- ➢ Editing and proof Reading

> ➢ Examination Techniques & memory skills.
> ➢ Listening Skills.
> ➢ Observation skills
> ➢ Behavioral skills
> ➢ Reference citation
> ➢ ICT skills and search strategies.
> ➢ E-Resources in Teaching and learning
> ➢ Open source-e- journals and Archives in subjects.
> ➢ Career opportunities.

A (social) librarian in ICT Era:

The libraries have been witnessing new products, innovative services due to changing technology and impact of ICT. In the present ICT era the librarians have been playing following key roles as.

- Curator, creator and promoter:
- Form desktop or mobile device to patron's platform of choice. (mobile computing)
- Entering the library into social content system (moodle)
- With the web articles, social streams, videos and subscription content. (NPTEL, khan Academy)
- A Tsunami of information available on internet.
- Of interconnected smart objects. (ipad)

An Educator :

- Using social tools to empower library users.(Blogs, Facebook, twitter)
- With information skills for the social age (Research support)
- Underpinned by knowledge of effective and ethical use. (Anti-plagiarism software)
- Popularizing library's Social web with information and resources. (website, enabled, services)
- Meaning conversation throughout the ecosystem (Quation, point, chat, services)

A filter and connector :

- Isolating and positing systems for specific users. (CAS, SOI, IT, based)
- Connecting with apps, tools and services. (mobile, computing, Desk computing)

A facilitator and Experimenter :

> ➢ Virtual Reference Desk
> ➢ Counseling.

Conclusion :

In the present technological and electronic era the next gen-librarians have to successfully serve in capacities that include leadership roles in core library functions and to bring new and innovative ideas to the information workplace.

The librarians should have the knowledge and skills to blog, start wikis, design, web pages, create podcasts, and produce videos and other technological oriented tasks.

Critical components have to be improved on with ultimate aim to benefit the academic and help the students in expanding their learning perspectives. Thus to ensure the success of libraries to meet the changingneeds of patrons, the librarians have to acquire following skills.

> ➢ Flexibility.

> ➤ Contextual thinking, systems thinking
> ➤ Collaboration, Teamwork.
> ➤ Curiosity.
> ➤ Critical thinking.
> ➤ Problem solving and
> ➤ Effective communication.

Resources, Technology and services are the essential factors of libraries and library services for enhancement of quality in education. In this context the libraries and library professionals have been trying their best to keep pace with technological advances that impact information servicesin global era.

Thus adequate funding for ICT infrastructure e-resources collection, training and retraining of library staff, training of users, introduction of user Education library use Instruction programs integrated with course work and other related issues will have to be addressed.

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IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES ON LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT:

The paper focuses on innovative Library services followed in the libraries. Innovation is the process in which an idea is translated into a good and the customer pays for it. The process of innovation involves the application of imagination, information and initiatives to derive optimal use of resources. The process of innovation plays a significant role in the case of libraries. Due to the constant emergence of innovative ideas applied in libraries, Librarians are able to satisfy the information needs of the users. The conclusion draws attention to future research that will help develop innovative library services.

KEYWORDS: Innovative LIS Services, E-Library Services, Changing Library service needs, qualities Librarian.

INTRODUCTION

Librarians are called torchbearers of knowledge. Librarians are bracing themselves with the latest technologies to help patrons. The main role of libraries is to act as an information resource, and they are very efficiently working in the digital information age. Libraries are implementing innovative technologies and services in libraries to set trends. Librarians are adopting new technologies, digitizing library collections, selecting quality resources, and working with other libraries. This is necessary as technologies are becoming sophisticated day by day. The essential essence focuses on placing the right person at the right place and at the right time. They collaborate with many other professionals like Content Developer and designers, Content Managers, operators of Web Site, Data Entry managers in order to give services most effectively.

The basic function of a library is to provide the quality services to its users (Gopinath et al., 2001). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has impacted library and information services. Available literature (Sridhar, 1999; Igun, 2006) and observations are proof of this. Internet technology impacts on educational achievements for the benefit of all. (Esew and Ikyembe 2013). This has paved way for the electronic services and helped in the development of digital libraries (Youngok, 2006). This transformation comes with problems as electronic and digital libraries are having special characteristics.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Libraries in the past are sustaining in many physical structural forms, existing in huge buildings to rooms in parent organizations. Nowadays, libraries are "hybrid", existing in physical forms and collection with virtual library setup with electronic services and resources. Library users need to access accurate, current and appropriate information. With advent of technological developments, it is possible to give information services to patrons in effective way.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Technological advancements are impacting the way information services are delivered to patrons by libraries.

Kunamadi and Kumbar (2007) has observed a paradigm shift that includes

1. Change of information resources from paper media to electronic media.

2. Tackling the information needs of highly demanding library patrons.

3. Information quality is increased.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aims to highlight how innovative technologies are helping in the development and delivery of improved library and information services to users.

1. The old methods of information delivery to patrons are identified.

2. What are the services being offered to patrons by librarians.

3. Identifying information dispersal mediums and technologies.

4. Studying the role of information professionals.

5. Going through the advantages of innovative technologies for effective information services.

6. Consideration of the challenges faced with innovative technologies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Omekwu (2006) focused on the importance of delivery of information services to support institutions and for supporting research by facilitating access to information resources. According to Damanpour (1992) innovations are defined as the acceptance of an idea or behavior that is new to the adopting organization.

According to **Dictionary of Science and Technology,** Technology is defined as the new development of ideas required industrial use.

Digital technology is essential for collecting information, storing, retrieving and evaluating **(Kennedy & Davis, 2006)**. According to **Williams Sawyer (2003)** technology that are internet-based and are controlled by remote devices to check the functioning of the libraries.

ERA OF TRANSFORMATION IN LIBRARIES

New ICT technologies are making access to various information resources in a simplified manner. Present libraries are institutions with a huge collection of books and other information resources and are funded by parent institutions.

The traditional library services have evolved, and the innovative technologies as identified by Guruaj and Kunar (n.d.) are :

These services are:

- OPAC and Web OPAC services
- The existence of Virtual Reference Desk (VRD) or Virtual Reference Services (VRS) that are using E-resources and online databases.
- FAQ, Ask a Librarian to provide answers to user queries.
- Compilation of bibliographies by database search
- CAS based on available internet resources.

APPLICATION OF INNOVATION

ICT was used to manage the library collection since the 1980s. Transformation of library and its activities and services came into existence due to advent of scholarly communication, the databases, internet and web tools usage in library setup. Now libraries are evolved from a center of information to a center of user friendly in different ways.

Libraries have subscribed access to digital resources, e-books, e-journals and other databases. Digitization and repositories are common for modern libraries.

CHALLENGES OF TECHNOLOGIES ON LIBRARIES

The application of innovative technologies in today's time for efficient delivery of library

and information services comes with some challenges. Okere & Ekere (2008) noted the increase in the number of published reading materials. This recent development confirms that the Library and Information Science (LIS) curriculum must be strengthened for detecting published materials' authentication. Due to the current trend of increase innovation technologies, libraries are also facing the shortage of skilled library personnel having desired professional requirements (Oduwole, 2005; Adedoyin, 2005, Igun, 2006). Edie Rasmussen Choi, supported this view. Search engines are providing a significant volume of information very quickly and in an easy way, but the authenticity cannot be verified.

BENEFITS OF ICT BASED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- It is important in providing efficient services.
- It helps in saving the time, energy and space.
- This helps to deal with information explosion.
- Also helps in resource sharing.

MOBILE PHONE SERVICES AND LIBRARIES

Mobile technology is a boon for the present day libraries. A library is able to contact and be in touch with the remote users by using mobile apps. Through mobile apps, users are given alerts, records checking can be done, renew of resources is possible, requesting of items, tracking inter library loans and catering to document delivery requests is possible.

Examples of Mobile based Services

- **News and Events updates** : Mobile devices are used for disseminating Information about job openings, competitions, library events like orientations program, stock verification, awards and so on. Intimation about library events/programs can be sent to the users personally.
- **Library Notices :** information regarding latest news and notices can be given to remote users through SMS facilities by the Libraries. Readers can be easily informed regarding the overdue books, Library fines, reminder alerts, information about library events, etc.
- I**n-house search** : Through OPAC (online public access catalogue).
- **Library SMS Alert Service** : This service includes e-mail alert services. It updates users about new arrivals ,informing users of reserved documents, information regarding overdue books, library circulars, e- journals , important events information through SMS alert.
- **Suggestion regarding purchase** : Suggestions from the library users are received through mobile phones.
- **Location of the library** : Arranging Virtual tours of the library with the help of smart phones.
- **Audio Tour** : Audio tour facility can be provided by libraries.
- **Video Lecture** : Librarians provide educational video clips to readers.
- **Research consultation** : Research scholars are able to contact the library staff and get suggestions via mobile phones.
- **Library Journal finder : F**ull text journals, magazine, newspaper content held in print by Libraries can be accessed.
- **Library Reference services** : Library patrons are able to be in touch with library professionals about anything through the live chat. The librarian can provide reference services through SMS.

- Internet Access through Wi-Fi : Libraries are offering wi- fi facilities for electronic information resources.

LIBRARY MOBILE APPS

App is basically abbreviation of "application". Computer programs which runs on smart phones, tablet computers and other mobile devices are termed mobile apps. Some useful mobile Apps are Google Maps and Drop box etc.

QUICK RESPONSE CODES OR QR CODES

Librarians can install "QR Apps" on smart phones and easily access the QR Codes in libraries. Libraries are using social media for promotion. Librarians are able to share information about upcoming seminars, conferences on social media to aware library professionals.

National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)

NPTEL usage by the libraries is helping in improving the knowledge of students. Even the students from a backward or rural area can avail such facilities within a reasonable cost. Nowadays, e-learning through online web and video courses changes the face of the education sector and eliminates the distance between the expert faculties and interested scholars in concerned subjects. The adoption of NPTEL by the libraries can improve the students level of knowledge and learning.

Social Media

The exponential use of social media like use of Google, Facebook, Linkedin, Twitter, Blogs, Mash-up, YouTube, RSS, Tag Cloud is helping for effective delivery of library services. The power of social media is being recognized by Librarians.

Social Networking Sites (SNS)

It help users in creating a public profile in online medium to interact with other users on the website. They help in intimation of information like upcoming conference and seminars through social media and through social sites like LinkedIn, Facebook, LIS links, Twitter and YouTube etc.

E-textbooks

E-readers are allowing students in highlighting text and adding annotations to it.

MP3 players

Library audio or video tours is made possible using MP3 Player.

Tablets

Tablets are used for various activities like searching databases, downloading articles. Tablets can also be used on-the-spot reference services.

Changes in Library Service Needs

➢ Access to digital resources through Online/offline medium.
➢ Online access to library catalogs, library databases and the Internet.
➢ Searching Database.
➢ Reference service electronically.
➢ Library User Services, and patron queries.
➢ E-publishing.
➢ Information literacy Programs.
➢ Library Promotion and Marketing.

Changes faced by Libraries

➢ Application of new agendas.
➢ Infrastructural Changes.
➢ Library Collaboration.

- ➢ Technological expertise.
- ➢ In Reference to Training and Leadership.
- ➢ In reference to Library Education.

Major Challenges for present day Librarians

- ➢ Existence of digital, virtual, and hybrid libraries.
- ➢ Enormous growth of web resource and users dependency on them.
- ➢ advanced Information and Communication Technology(ICT).
- ➢ Existing Information explosion.
- ➢ Present Day Virtual Educational Institutions and Virtual learning environment.
- ➢ Use of digital resources.
- ➢ Increased User's expectations.
- ➢ Emergence of library networking and networks.
- ➢ Increased cost of information materials.
- ➢ Need to create specialized databases.
- ➢ Resource sharing through networking.
- ➢ Library promotion and marketing.
- ➢ The increased cost of information materials.
- ➢ Need to create specialized databases.
- ➢ The new electronic information environment.
- ➢ New roles and responsibilities.
- ➢ New tools and techniques of information handling.
- ➢ Resource sharing through networking.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE

The recommendations are.

1. Capacity building for librarians is needed to meet modern times needs.
2. Need of adequate researchers to benefit from the best library practices, exposing the professionals to user based studies methods, surveys method, and interactive sessions between professionals.
3. Creating information literacy among library staff and its users for optimal use of library resources through user studies method, orientation program and training based workshops and organizing seminars is the need of the day.
4. Provision of effective and efficient power supply for smooth functioning of ICT enabled services is the need of the day.
5. IT infrastructure which is supported by quality bandwidth and other necessary infrastructure is also needed.
6. The government's intervention is recommended to import equipment with no tax liabilities to help in establishing big projects.
7. Education is considered an essential tool for overall development. The International organizations and other bodies should do more work to reduce poverty and bring about a revolution in the emergence of the information society.

CONCLUSION

Smart Librarians are going to survive with Smart Services. Saying that "Librarians are obsolete now because we have the Internet" is like saying "Doctors are obsolete now that we have the telemedicine." It's great time to be a Librarian.

The libraries are an integral part of society providing efficient services for their patrons. The main goal of the library is to be able to help library patrons in satisfying their information needs. The libraries are changing in the way they are functioning and their service delivery processes.

Information-driven technology plays a crucial role in this process, raising the user's expectations of newly added services. Innovative Information Technologies has successfully filled distance and time gap; new demands are being catered to and the need for resource sharing. Technology is changing the librarians image and improving librarians' skills for efficient delivery of library services in the 21st century **(Iwe, 2005).**

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"INDIAN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE"

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Abstract:

Library management systems are designed to manage the movement of books and maintain records of the members in a library. The software solution is designed based on the system requirements, the people involved, the content of the operation and the activity to be performed. The system requirement in library management focuses on the possibility of search for books by title, author or subject by the member. They should be able to locate a book physically by the unique identification code and the rack number for each book. The system should provide details on the books held by the members. The system should limit the number of books that can be taken and the number of days that a book can be kept for. The system should generate fines when due from the member. The next step focuses on the functions of the librarian, the member and the system. Managing books by the librarian, searching for books by the members and notifications sent by the system are detailed in a case diagram. The third step in the design of the library management system software is based on the different aspects of a library. The name of the library, the book details, member details, membership cards, book reservations, book lending, cataloging, fines, book racks and notifications are consolidated as a class diagram. The next step further breaks down the functions into specific activities that are performed in a library. An activity diagram based on the primary activities – checking out a book, returning a book and renewing a book – is drawn. The final stage is coding for each activity in the case, class and activity diagrams. This is the most important function in the design of the library management system software. Library management system gitHub, the software created using Python, stores data on a log file. The software systems are developed on this platform.

Keyword: Library Management,Trends, Database,Catalog,

Introduction:

The purpose of a library management system is to operate a library with efficiency and at reduced costs. The system being entirely automated streamlines all the tasks involved in operations of the library. The activities of book purchasing, cataloging, indexing, circulation recording and stock checking are done by the software. Such software eliminates the need for repetitive manual work and minimizes the chances of errors. The library management system software helps in reducing operational costs. Managing a library manually is labor intensive and an immense amount of paperwork is involved. An automated system reduces the need for manpower and stationery. This leads to lower operational costs. The system saves time for both the user and the librarian. With just a click the user can search for the books available in the library. The librarian can answer queries with ease regarding the availability of books. Adding, removing or editing the database is a simple process. Adding new members or cancelling existing memberships can be done with ease. Stock checking and verification of books in the library can be done within a few hours. The automated system saves a considerable amount of time as opposed to the manual system. The library management system software makes the library a smart one by organizing the books systematically

by author, title and subject. This enables users to search for books quickly and effortlessly. Students need access to authentic information. An advanced organized library is an integral part of any educational institution. In this digital age a web based library management system would be ideal for students who can access the library's database on their smart phones.

HOW DO YOU MANAGE A LIBRARY

Managing a library requires knowledge of library management and skills to perform the activities. The task involves planning, decision making, organizing, collecting and disbursing information and controlling and monitoring the various functions. The management should have an objective for running the library. They should have a clear idea of the members they wish to serve. The selection of books in different categories is dependent on the interests of the members. An understanding of the organizational hierarchy will enable proper delegation of responsibilities to the personnel employed. Governmental regulations regarding structure, space and systems should be in place. A budget has to be allocated for the operation of the library. Maintenance of the library has to be scheduled on a regular basis. Dusting, cleaning, pest control, exposure to air and sunlight,replacement of fixtures are essential in preserving the library. A proper inventory check has to be done annually to record the details of books in circulation.Provisionsfor the replacements have to be done accordingly. These are the basics for operating a library efficiently. In a traditional library all these functions were done manually by people. The process was time consuming and expensive. In today's digital world software solutions have been developed for library management. This system performs all the adequate functions with increased efficiency and accuracy saving time and costs. Library management software system makes the primary functions of adding and deleting, issuing and returning of books very simple. The processes of book indexing, cataloging, book reservations and overdue notifications are automated. The software system makes the process simpler and more accountable.

ADVANTAGES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE

1. **User friendly system:** The library management systems are simple and easy to use for the librarian as well as the students. The system provides online and offline storage of data. The system automatically updates and backups data. The system is flexible and can be adapted to the needs of the institution.

2. **Simplification of librarian duties:** The system allows the librarian to maintain a wide collection of books, periodicals, journals, audio and video books and pictorials. The librarian operations of addition and deletion of books, tracking books, tracing missing books, reserving books can be performed very easily.

3. **Increased member engagement:** The web based library management system software can be easily accessed from anywhere and at any time. The members can search for books from classrooms, computer labs, home and places where the internet is available. The system provides access from smartphones and tablets to search books and resources. The easy access increases engagement of the users.

4. **Efficient data management:** The library management system software hosted from a cloud platform is very efficient. The functions of cataloging, indexing, referencing and circulation of books are managed automatically and saved on the cloud for reliable and secure operations.

5. **Time and effort saver:** The automated library system software eliminates the need for manual entries. This saves the effort and time consumed in data entry. Automation makes the database error free and accurate.

6. **Automated reports:** The system reports the performance of the library automatically. Charts and graphs are provided for review and tracking of the library functions. This aids in making changes and improvements to the library.

7. **Cost effective***:* Digital libraries eliminate the need for extensive paperwork and too many staff. Maintenance overheads and operation costs are reduced.

FEATURES OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE

The best library management system software will have the following fixtures:

1. **Catalog management**: to digitally keep track of what is available in the library. The books will be catalogued by title, subject, author and date of publishing.

2. **Membership management:** to maintain a detailed database of the members. The system records the name, ID and password of each user. The system helps in ascertaining the track record of the member.

3. **Circulation management:** to track the movement of books. The location of my book at any point of time can be tracked. Misplaced or missing books can be traced with ease. The details on books to be returned and that which are overdue for rectum are provided on a daily basis.

4. **Acquisition management:** to acquire new books and add them digitally. Irrelevant and outdated books are deleted.

5. **Bar-coding:** to give specific identification to each book. All books, old and new, are bar-coded on the basis of title, author, topic and date of publishing.

6. **Barcode scanning:** to read the barcode easily using RFID sensors. The database is automatically updated when books are scanned while issuing or returning.

7. **Search function:** 10 enable both the librarian and the members to search the catalog of books in the library. The search functions can be filtered to the need of each use

8. **Online access:** to catalogues of other public libraries. The web based library management system software provides access to different associate libraries. This broadens the spectrum of search benefitting the user considerably

9. **Self management**: to check in and check out books by oneself. The library management system software of digital libraries allows the members to login, search, select, issue and rectum books by themselves.

10. **Fee management:** to collect membership fees and manage individual member accounts. The software calculates the fine queue for non-rerun or lost and damaged books. The members are intimated of the fines bythe system.

THE LATEST TRENDS AND STRATEGIES USED IN LIBRARY AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

Trends:

The library automation system should keep pace with global technological advancements, web design changes, virtual services and online information. The conventional libraries have shifted from manual operations to automated integrated library management systems to manage the entire gamut of operations .The new trend is digitizing the content of the library and providing open source platforms for access to all members. These platforms are integrated with each other to enable a broader spectrum for search and use from remote locations on a 24/7 basis. The members are provided access to digital content in addition to collection of books in print. The

challenges faced by libraries are the dual management of physical collections and electronic content and the appropriate service for each medium.

Strategies:

The selection of appropriate software is the answer to meet the challenges of newer trends. The software should be web-based with a user-friendly interface for today's computer savvy users. In schools, the library management system software should be integrated with other school department computers through LAN connectivity. Web has to be enabled on school servers providing internet and email connectivity. Accessibility of the software from outside the school on a 24/7 basis is essential .The database should be built on open technologies like SQL, XML or cold fusion to enable sharing and updating of information between different modules. High levels of security features are to be integrated into the system to enable users to log into and out of the system using IDs and passwords. The security feature should permit the administrator to restrict access to confidential records.

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Modernization of Academic Libraries

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Abstract:

The present paper highlights on Modernization of Indian Academic Libraries. In any education system, libraries play a crucial role to support the objectives of the organization through its information support. The advantages of these ICT applications to the libraries are massive and visible in terms of automation of library in-house operations, rise number of digital resources. From a library and information science perspective, Digital Technologies might be seen ascontinuing a trend toward library Computerization. The modernization of libraries and the full utilization of resources in Academic Libraries are essential for imparting quality education and research.

Keywords: Modernization, Digital, ICT & Library.

Introduction:

A modern library is a social organization which uses automation to offer information services. The services are offered to its heterogeneous on a 24X7 basis as and when required. It does not limit itself to offering "placebasedservices."There is no reservation that the digital age has different the way libraries work. An academic library used for research purpose and knowledge.The concept of library and librarianship has sustained several changes include the enlargedemand of the society all over the world. This is much more explicit and wider in Academic Libraries and their services.

Definition of Modern Libraries&Academic Libraries:

Encyclopedia Britannica defines

"Modernization is aconsecutive and open ended process. Modernity must be understood, in part at least, against the background what went before". It also adds that Modernization has two phases: one phase is development up to a level and the second Phase breeds discontent due to rising high expectations.

According to the analysis of the researcher,

'Modernization is a process of change or transformation. For example, Analogue system is converted in to digital system as far as the process of modernization is concerned.'

'An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students.'

Academic libraries in the digital era:

Nowadays academic libraries are stressed to save their residence as the primary basisof analysis in the face of developing a digital technology. Digital technology has developednot single the method data is packed, managed, stored, and distribute, then as well in what way users pursue and admission data. Academic libraries no lengthier limit themselves to print facilities such as collection progress, classification and cataloguing, circulation and orientation facilities, present awareness, selective dissemination and other bibliographic facilities, but have lengthy their exertions to in disciplinary concepts and computer software and telecommunication engineering technology.

Digital Technology:

The word "digital" comes from Latin—a digit, finger—and refers to one of the oldest tools for counting. When information is stored, transmitted or forwarded in digital format, it is converted into numbers—at the most basic machine-level as "zeroes and ones." In the context of this chapter, the term represents technology that depend on the use of microcircuit; hence, computers and applications that are dependent on computers such as the Internet, as well as other devices such as video cameras, and mobile devices such as phones and personal-digital assistants. However, the many benefits of learning with digital technologies are accompanied by some challenges and potential risks for researcher and institutes.

Digitization:

Comuterization is the process of changing from analog to digital form, also known as digital implement. Said another way, digitization takes an analog action and changes it to a virtual forms without any dissimilar changes to the process itself.

Digitizing information typically require one or more of the following processes:

1. **Scanning -** Using a scanner to catch an image, which can be an image of text, and convert it to an image file, such as a picture.
2. **Optical character recognition (OCR) -** An OCR program analyzes a text image for light and dark areas to identify each alphabetic letter or numeric digit, and converts each character into an ASCII code.
3. **Recording -** Capturing a sound or image on a recording medium, such as magnetic tape or disks, and converting it using an analog-to-digital converter.
4. **Sampling -** Sampling measures the amplitude, or signal strength, of an analog waveform at evenly spaced time markers and represents the samples as numerical values for input as digital data.

The newest technologies offer low-cost price computer processing power, mass storage inexpensive access to high-speed networks and retrieval devices which gives us the ability to create, manipulate, store and transfer large quantities of formation in digital low cost, electronic publishing and resource sharing activities have become very easy convenient today. These significant changes have led create and develop digital libraries.

Role of ICT in Modernization of Academic Library:

Basically, ICT is used in Academic Libraries, efforts to provide various services, such as - access to OPAC, library databases, automated circulation of library materials, etc.In the computerize information age, we all need to learn how to use proficiently and effectively the massive variety of information and communication technology for information search, discovery, organization, inquiry and assessment Information and knowledge technologies are changing and becoming more complicated day by day and librarians need to improve them for providing better services to their users. Here we see the changes in the role of library and librarian in education due to ICT.

ICT is made up of three basic components:

1. Computer System: hardware and software, input and output devices and other peripherals
2. Storage Media: audio and video tapes, compact discs, Compact Disk Read Only Memory (CDROM), Universal Serial Bus, flash drives, smart drives, hard disks, digital tapes, digital versatile disks (DVDs), and many others.
3. Telecommunication Gadgets: telephones, facsimile transmission network systems, internet and its services (E-mail, WWW, news group, file transfer protocol)

Conclusion:

This research paper reviews Modernization of Academic Libraries. Including Digital Technology, Digitization (Scanning, OCR, Recording and sampling) and use of ICT in Library & his components. In this age ICT is widely use in any Academic Libraries.

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Reengineering and Total Quality Management

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Abstract

Library is one of the important organizations in every educational institute. It provides services to the users to satisfy their needs. Today all traditional libraries are changing to modern libraries. Therefore it becomes essential for them to adapt modern management techniques. The implementation of Total Quality Management in library services requires qualitative change of the employs as well as the authority of the library. This paper describes concept of Total Quality Management and Reengineering in libraries.

Keyword: Quality, Management, Reengineering. Concept of Total Quality Management

What Is Quality

The word Quality is familiar word Quality means Degree of excellence. Betz Dearborn lots. Defines Quality as, that which gives complete customer or user satisfaction. According to Rank Xerox (U.K) as providing our customers/users, internal $ external, with products and services that fully satisfy their negotiated requirements.

However expectations have been changing over the change in time due to availability of better of library services is based on facilities, speed of response, dependability, control and satisfaction of users.

Pillars of TQM

John jay boastingly in his article, "The Quality revolution in education "outlined four pillars of TQM.

- Synergistic relationship: The very application of the first pillar of TQM emphasizes the synergistic relationship between the library and its clientele, which suggests that performance, is enhanced by pooling the talent and experience of individuals.
- Continuous improvement: The second pillar of TQM is the total dedication to continuous improvement personally and collectively. (Including staff).
- Ongoing process: The third pillar is that it is a system made up of processes, the qualities of which largely determine the quality of the resulting product.
- Leadership: The fourth pillar is that the success of TQM is the responsibility of top management. Their skill and vision in leadership, problem-solving and creative cooperation are important qualities for successful implementation of TQM.

Benefits of TQM in Library:

Application of TQM in a library will bring following benefits:

- It results in better quality of service.
- It creates a loyal user base.
- It develops a satisfied user base.
- It attracts persons with high caliber to the organization.
- It increases staff morale.

Implementation of TQM:

Implementation of TQM is rewarding for staff and the institutions, improvement of TQM is work and more opportunity of staff to influence their own work.

These are the element of TQM:

- Service Quality: Service quality is connected in terms of customer's context, typical measures might related to the speed of response to request, some of the approaches for measuring quality are through complaints, customer surveys, and employs surveys.
- Internal and external customers: Employees should identify those to whom they provides service as internal and external customers.
- Employee involvement: It means that each individual must take the initiative and not rely upon someone else. Here everyone must understand that they contribute equally to quality.
- Error free processes: The main emphasis of TQM is on prevention to eliminate waste. Reduce cost and achieves error free processes.
- Performance measurement: This concept is based upon timely measures of and feedback on performance through superior quality information system.
- Continuous improvement: TQM is mainly concerned with continuous improvement in all work, from high level strategic planning and decision-making to detailed execution of work elements through a focus on training, education, communication of achievement and teamwork.

TQM and Reengineering:

Some people have said that TQM and Re-engineering both are the same, while others have argued that they are different. Michael Hammer says that the two concepts are suitable and actually complement each other. Both concepts have the same focus customer satisfaction.

What Is Reengineering?

According to Jonson, a proponent of reengineer ion ,by focusing on making improvement in all dimensions of the service of the organization-human dimension, work process dimension and the technological work barriers re-engineering helps companies overcome systematic work barriers that interface with effort to achieve higher levels of customer satisfaction.

According to Michael Hammer of the US who coined the term re-engineering". Re-engineering has been defined as "The fundamental rethinking and radical design of business processes to achieve dramatic improvement in critical contemporary measures of performance such as cost, quality, service and speed".

Why Reengineering?

"Reengineering" is focused on "Break Through" improvement to dramatically improve the Quality and speed of work and to reduce its cost by fundamentally changing the processes by which work gets done.

Some of the objects that indicates it is time to start reengineering share:

- It takes too long for an organization to move its products from conception to the market place as compared may to its competitors.
- The budgeting process may be too complex.
- The services provided by the organization are not suitable with its customers need.

Reengineering is a refreshing new approach to do business. Success in reengineering requires fundamental understanding of processes, creative thinking to break away from old tradition and assumption and effective use of information technology.

Three 'R' Of Reengineering:

Janson states that every reengineering effort involves three basic phases:

- **Rethink:** This phase requires examining the organization`s current objectives to determine how well they incorporate the renewed commitment to customer satisfaction.
- **Redesign:** This phase requires an analysis of the way the organization produces the products or services it sells – how jobs are structured, who performs what and the results of each procedure. Then, a determination must be made as to which element should be redesigned to make jobs more satisfying and more customers focused.
- **Retool:** Those phase requires a thorough evaluation of the current use of advanced technologies that can improve quality of services and customer satisfaction.

Benefits of Reengineering:

The following are the b benefits of reengineering:

- By reengineering, an organization can achieve radical changes in performance (as measured by cost, product, services and quality).
- Reengineering a to one that accepts change and knows how to deal with it.
- Reengineering has helped create more challenging and more rewarding jobs with broader responsibilities for employees (job redesign).

CONCLUSION:

TQM implementation application is essential for libraries and it will ensure top management. Re-engineering break away from conventional wisdom and the constraints of organizational boundaries. They use information technology not to automate an existing process but to create a new one.

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Modernization of Library Services Using ICT

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Abstract:

This paper present on Modern Library Services provided by using Information Communication Technology. Internet started in 1950 and his use popularity gain in 1990s. It has absolutely revolutionized every and each sphere of life, be it banking, entertainment, or education. Likewise, its effect on libraries has been stupendous. Libraries which might be additionally referred to as know-how centers, have taken gain of Internet in imparting new collections and offerings to their Services. In this paper, you'll have a look at approximately current library offerings, their traits and significance for the users.

Keywords: Library, Library Services, Modernization & ICT

Introduction:

The first decade of twenty first century witnessed the emergence of internet because the maximum famous supply of Information, while the prevailing decade sees a surge within side the range of human beings gaining access to it, especially the use of hand held devices. The role of a library has now been converted from the only authority and company of saved information to a device which helps get right of entry to facts to be had in any layout from any internal and external sources. Newer tools, technology and ideas which permit get right of entry to and disseminate information have emerged. Their incorporation to provide better services and resources to the readers has become the hallmark of Library modernization.

Library automation, improvement of virtual libraries and alertness of progressive statistics and conversation technologies (ICT) have fantastically extended as it offers more user satisfaction, value effectiveness, fast responses, and less difficult operational procedures. Libraries and Information Centers were using ICT and digital statistics sources and offerings to fulfill the numerous statistics wishes in their users. E-journals, CD-ROM databases, on-line databases, e-books, web-primarily based totally sources, and lots of different digital media are fast changing the traditional sources of libraries.

Definition:

1. **Modernization:** In the process of modernization, electronic resources and digital contents are replacing traditional library collections. The automation system and services of libraries are adapting new technology like electromagnetic, RFID, Bar-coding etc. Library networks are formed at different levels for resource sharing and cooperation.

2. **Library Services:** Library service means a service that provides reading materials for convenient use; circulation of reading materials; service to help provide users with library materials, educational and recreational audiovisual materials; or a combination of these services.

3. **Modern Library Services:** A Modern library is a social institute which makes use of generation to provide useful information. The facility is presented to its heterogeneous population on a 24X7 basis as and when required. It does now no longer restriction itself to offering "place-primarily based totally services.

4. **Information Communication Technology :** Information and communications technology (ICT) is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing: radio,

television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems, and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them.

A Modern Library:

Selects, procures, organizes and offers the widest feasible variety of contemporary and Quality information sources to its heterogeneous user population as and whilst it desires it. Continues a handy website and is predicated upon technology for enhancing its services. Modern Library provide free of cost Internet Access, High Speed broadband, Wi-Fi facilities which is required by research scholars, students and users etc. for writing notes, term paper, research activities, research proposal and post doctoral research and also searching jobs etc. continuously valuate its collections and services by collecting feedback from its user population, develop and enhance them in the light of the feedback received from the users.

Modern Library Services:

In modern library services include resource sharing, access to e-resources, remote access, Web-OPAC, Digital reference service, FAQ, E-mail, Web 2.0 tools, bulletin board services and list serves, subject gateways, webcasting, Creating and finding of websites and tools and reader advisory service.

1.   Access to E-resources :

Earlier libraries procured, processed, organized and delivered various print resources like books, journals, newspapers, magazines etc., now they can actively procure their electronic forms like e-journals, e-books, e-theses and dissertations and online databases. The libraries subscribe to e-resources and provide access to these resources via Internet. The electronic resources are also known as online resources. The databases are usually in a searchable format. It means that there is a search facility or tool which helps users in searching, locating and retrieving the information which they need. Library catalogues, OPAC, full text and bibliographical databases are all examples of databases. J-Gate, Scopus etc.

2. Remote Access :

Libraries provide single window facility to their readers for remote access of the resources. In this, a single window UN/PW is furnished to the members, who can access all resources of the library, without come in to the library. For example, the libraries use EZpoxy that is an authentication and get access to software, furnished through OCLC. It facilitates the users to get access to the certified content material of the library.

3. Union Catalogue and Web OPAC:

The union catalogue is a combined library catalogue describing the collection of a number of libraries. Union catalogues and Web OPAC are useful to the library, as they assist in locating and requesting reading material from other libraries for inter library loan. It offers bibliographical database in automated, microfiche and card / revealed form.

4. Digital Reference Services :

A digital reference service is e-reference service, where readers communicate with computers or other internet technology to interact with reference staff, without being physically present. In this reference service includes chat, e-mail, and voice over IP, Instant message and VC. It is also known as virtual reference service and remote access reference service.

5. E-Mail :

E-mail is shortening word of Electronic Mail. The first mail goes back in 1960s. A Modern library provides reference service through E-mail. The E-mail address of reference staff or librarian

is given on the library website; users can write and seek assistance for their information needs to library. Users can freely submit their inquiry, unlike in face to face contact.

6. FAQ :

FAQ Means Frequently Asked Questions. FAQ's offer helps to the library users by giving information on various aspects and issues of library. The library staff creates a list of questions which are frequently received by the library, provides answers and hosts on the library website. Any library users or readers can access the FAQs in order to get answers to their queries related to subject of library.

7. Web 2.0 tools :

It allows users to arrange their information to their needs and wants; this is also known as social tagging. The web 2.0 contents are easily shared, reuse, edited and redistributed. The single information may be accessed or shared by the multiple readers through sharing, tagging and hyper linking. The traditional web the information was only provided by the site owner but in web 2.0 the participation of users is compulsory. Library 2.0 describes as a subset of library services designed to meet reader's needs caused by the direct and peripheral effect of web 2.0 services leveraging concepts of the read, write web.

8. Bulletin Board service :

A bulletin board service is a public discussion area where library users can post messages without sending them to anyone's personal e-mail, which can be viewed by anyone who enters the area. Bulletin boards are also known as Bulletin boards are also known as symposium or newsgroups. Library activities and resources, information on special collections, etc. can be displayed over here. These electronic bulletin boards are linked to library websites for general readers and special groups.

9. Subject Gateways :

Subject gateways are internet which supports systematic resource determination. Subject gateways provide links to resources like objects, sites, documents and services. This service is based on resource description. Browsing access to the resource via a subject structure is an important feature.

Conclusion:

Various services provided by Modern Library by using of Information Communication Technology. These services very useful for library users because all services are automated and electronic services. Single window services provided by modern library.

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Physical And Mental Development Is Due To Sports!

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Abstract*:*

　　Today, sports have become important in the life of Indians. Nowadays, the attitude towards sports has started to change bit by bit; But a few years ago, a child who spent time playing was considered abnormal. What's more, if one decided to make 'sports' his life's goal, he was considered 'beggarly.' There arerealizing that a healthy body can have a healthy mind.People struggled to keep the body healthy and fit, and that one way to a healthy body is through the sports field.They began to want sports. Sports entertain and excite the mind. After studying for two- four hours, one gets bored. After playing for some time, the boredom goes away and the enthusiasm for studying comes again. In sports, concentration of mind is achieved, agility is achieved. Sports also require study, sports also require practice and sports also a good mentor should be a mentor. Sports say success and failure. Sometimes you will lose, sometimes you will win, but even defeat should be accepted with a smile. The losing player congratulates the winning player first. Attitude is very useful in life.

Keywords: Sense of cooperation, Key to self- preservation, Entertainment mining, Physical energy;

Introduction:

　　A student means one who acquires knowledge, takes education, is ready to learn new things. A child starts going to school at the age of two and a half to three years and from that time the child takes its first steps in the student stage. It is said that a person is always learning something new from someone at different stages of his life, that is, every person is always a student directly or indirectly. But basically what we consider as the main student stage of man is our school life. Yes, a school going boy is truly experiencing the student life full time. It is the age of our growth and development. At this age, our mental development is fast but our physical development is also fast.

　　In the student stage, we have our parents and relatives around us to explain the good and the bad, but the teachers of our school add more guidance to it. While the task of developing the mental development of each student during the school days is done through education, one important thing is neglected in the case of many students that is their physical development. Food, adequate sleep, fruits and green leafy vegetables are included in the daily diet and at the same time the very important and not to be neglected thing is outdoor sports. Just as our body needs food and water, for its structure, growth and physical energy to continue to increase, to keep that energy constantly awake, every student must play some kind of sport at an increasing age. As we understand the importance of exercise in our life, another part of it is the importance of outdoor sports and this importance of sports is even more important and useful in student life.

History of the game:

　　If you want to look at history, you have to consider the period from the very beginning of man. When man was evolving, man was a wild animal. He used to live like other animals. We had to struggle to survive. Voices, claws, teeth had to be used for self- defence from wild animals. He used stone tools that could be held in fists in the Stone Age. Next, the branches of trees were used. He used many simple methods in his life due to the discovery of metals. At first it was used only for the purpose of killing in self- defence. But in the later period, a specific science was created. Various weapons were modified scientifically and rules and lessons were given on how to handle them

properly. Due to this, various types of self- defence arts came into existence in every corner of the world. Kungfu Karate, Judo, Taikandoand many other arts and sports were created. Although in today's era we see it as a form of sport, it is basically a science born from the basic principles of self-defence.

In ancient times, during the time of kings and palaces, various games were organized for entertainment. Many games were played like redya's races, bullfights along with wrestling, fencing, archery.

The importance of the game:

Sports are good physical activity that relieves stress and anxiety. Gives good future and professional life for players. The game offers players name, fame and ability to pay. So it can be said that sports are played for commercial gain along with personal gain. Both of these benefit our brain, body and heart. Since the rise of man, sports have become an integral part of his life. Their sportsmanship is reflected in hunting, running, climbing, swimming, shooting, jumping, etc. He is entertained and gets knowledge through various sports.

- Children develop well through playing sports. Internal skills are developed in them. Due to the development of all his skills, his health is good and his growth is fast.
- Every day children play some kind of sport that consumes their physical energy so they need more energy as a result of which they grow well.
- Games increase the sense of cooperation children become social, their harmony with each otherestablish. Games develop judgment skills.
- Energy circulates in all cells of the mind. Sports involve competition for dominance and mastery, each child striving to best his performance.
- The games should not be sedentary but should be outdoor games i.e. students should be physically activeand his muscles and bones are nourished.
- Outdoor sports, whatever they are, must be played in the student state.
- We have many outdoor sports played at school level like cricket, football, volleyball, Sports like badminton, cycling help to increase physical energy. Students should be more interested in sports, they tend to use mobiles, T.V. along with studies. Efforts are being made by many schools to focus more on outdoor games instead of indoor games such as video games.
- School sports festivals are organized every year as sports not only provide physical stimulation but also help in building mental maturity.
- Sports keep the mind happy, keep depression at bay and the movement of the body helps in getting a restful sleep. Appetite increases.
- Children develop competitive qualities.
- Helps build empathy.
- Feels energetic with increased enthusiasm in nature.
- Invigorates the body.
- Reduces dependence on parents.

Game development at different stages:

According to Piaget, there are different age stages in which physical development occurs with the age of the child and when play begins, new learning develops in those areas.

Motor Game: Suitable for children aged 2-3 as body and movement control is the basis of this game. So this game should be played at this age.

Token or imitation play: (Approximately 3 to 6 years.) At this age, children shape objects and often imitate their parents through them. Therefore, at this age, even if they do not have toys, they create and do not need other people for their games, they play by themselves, language is enriched as well as physical growth.

A game of rules: (6 to 12 years old). The child begins to enjoy the company of others and takes interest in interpersonal relationships, likes to participate in their games. By cooperating with children and communicating with other children, he learns to follow the rules by stating his role, opinion, etc. And willing to play a competitive game where some win and some lose. This step is very important.

Parental Safety Responsibilities Regarding Sports:

As a parent, we have a huge responsibility. We should observe it regularly. It is important to make your children aware of sports and develop interest in them. Children need to develop interest and enthusiasm towards sports from childhood.

- As a parent it is our responsibility to guide our children in sports and create the right enthusiasm. Responsibility for children's safety while playing games with them is very important. So it is very important to stay with children.
- They should be given full idea about proper guidance and precautions for playing the game.
- Observe their mistakes. Identify it and take proper advice regarding it.
- Inform them about the intricacies of sports.
- They should be provided with all necessary safety equipment.

Outdoor Games:

In the past, society's attitude towards the student who continued to play was not good, but over time, many of our players have brightened the name of their family and country by showing good performance in their favourite sport. Many male and female students have convinced society with their masterful sports skills that sports can lead to a good career along with studies. Many children who are interested in sports have even gone to the international level and brought various medals and medals for the country. Sports is not just a time pass but learning a new game and playing it properly according to its rules is also an art and not everyone can do it, but by focusing fully and practicing the game we are interested in we can acquire that art properly. The joy that comes from it cannot be matched by anything else. So should play. Two types of play: 1) Outdoor play, 2) Indoor play;

The importance of outdoor play:

1. Kite flying has been played in India since ancient times. Kids love to fly kites, so it is a great outdoor game. Being with children can boost their enthusiasm by telling them their mistakes. They can be guided. They can be well encouraged to play outside. Kite flying gives both arms a good workout. It also improves eyesight and judgment.

2. Children can do healthy sports like walking and jumping, running, doing yoga in the garden in the morning. Jumping high and long is a sport that children like very much as it keeps their body healthy and gives them a good workout.

3. Cycling is a good form of exercise. Children have a great passion for cycling. They love to ride a bike and can be taught to ride a bike with proper guidance. Cycling provides a full body workout. Develops decision-making skills. Living with children develops their ability to integrate with society.

Some of the traditional and some professional games like hide-and-seek, handball, swimming, hill descent, jumping, shooting, football, volleyball, cricket, badminton are developed in children. They develop a sense of integration with society, a sense of cooperation, leadership qualities. It improves the development of children. Also, if proper skills are cultivated, children can look at sports professionally.

Indoor games:

Indoor games are carrom, address, chess, table tennis, puzzle solving etc. Which can also be played sitting at home. There are some sports that are both indoor and outdoor. Like badminton and table tennis.

So, every student should play various games with passion but should continue his studies along with those games. That is, the scales of sports and studies should be kept in equal measure so that physical and mental growth becomes equal.

Be it the school playground or the ground near the house but make him your friend. When this time is available from studies, T. V., don't sit in front of mobile and video games but definitely go to the playground to play outdoor games.

The more you play in the student body, the more you will exercise and the better your health will be.That's why, in the student state, along with studies, play cheerfully and stay healthy.

Conclusion:

Everyone has to face a crisis sometime in their life. Sometimes you have to give up. At such times, we move forward only if there is sportsmanship. Nothing happens by being tired of failure. Don't get tired of losing as well as winning. Also, don't get puffed up by winning, says a true sportsman. Just as victory in sports should be accepted with patience, victory in life should also be accepted with grace. Sports are played for friendship even though there are wins and losses World competitions of various sports like Olympics, Wimbledon, Asiad etc. are played throughout the year, to appreciate each other, to extend the hand of love, only because of the games, our enthusiastic attitude is maintained.

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Universal Access to Physical Education Under New Education Policy (NEP) 2020

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ABSTRACT

The New education policy (NEP) 2020 enhances the scope for the universal access to education in general and physical education and sports in particular. The country faces alarming challenges of disparities in all the sphere of life. The previous national education policy 1986, which modified in 1992 largely, focused on issues of access and equity. The policy lays particular emphasis on the development of creative potential, cognitive capacities, foundation capacities, literacy and numeracy of higher order, critical thinking, problem solving and social, ethical and emotional capacities and dispositions. The basic approach is the co-ordination and co-operation of individual, teacher, institutes, society, infrastructures, mass media and others to bring everyone in the sphere of physical education and sports for the growth and development of sports cultural in the country.

Keywords: NEP 2020, Universal access, physical education and sports.

Introduction:

Physical education and sports are fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing quality and an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality and qualityphysical education and sport is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global state in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration and cultural preservation. Universal high quality physical education and sport is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual the society, the country and the world India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high quality physical education and sports opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

Principles of NEP 2020

The purpose of the physical education and sports system is to develop good human being capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination with sound ethical mooring and values.

Aims Goal, Purpose and objectives of physical education and sports under NEP 2020

Aim and Goal :

The aim and goal of physical education is very broad-based. It does not touch only its physical well-being. It should benefit the whole individual and he should be in a position to promote well – being of the society. It should increase physical, mental and intellectual capabilities for benefit of the society. It should help him in developing the quality of leadership.

Purpose:

Physical education involves the process of acting in a particular way. The purpose is closely linked with its aim and includes determination, courage, bravery, change in behavior and alteration in life style. It is enjoyable and various patterns of exercises fulfill various needs which go on changing in a fast changing world.

Objectives:

1. To help children move in a skilful and effective manner in all selected activities in which they engage, in the physical education program, and also in those situations that they will experience during their lifetime.
2. To develop an understanding and appreciation of movement in children and youth so that their lives will become more meaningful, purposive and productive.
3. To develop an understanding and appreciation of certain scientific principles concerned with movement that relates to such factors as time, space, force and mass energy relationships.
4. To develop through the medium of games and sports better interpersonal relationships.
5. To develop the various organic systems of the body so they will respond in a healthful way to the increased demands placed on them.

Objective of the study:

To know the new education policy and provision to universal physical education access.

Universal access to physical education and sports:

The role of physical education instructors:

The physical education and sports teacher must be at the centre of the fundamental reforms in the physical education system. The new education policy must help re-establish physical education and sports teachers, at all levels. It must do interestseverything to empower teachers and help them to do their job as effectively as possiblethe new education policy must help result the verybest and brightest to enter the teetering professing at all levels, by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity, and autonomy, while also instituting in the system basic methods of quality control and accountability.

Students centric approach

The new education policy must provide to all students a quantity and quality physical education system, with particular focus on historically marginalized dis-advanced, and under re-presented groups. Physical education is a great leveler and is the best tool for achieving economic and social mobility, inclusion and quality. Initiatives must be in place to ensure that all students from such groups, despite inherent obstacles are productive various targeted opportunities to enter and excel in the education system.

Educational Institute:

A good educationalinstituteis that where Physical education and sports safe and stimulating learing environment exists, where a wide range of learing experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appreciate resources conducing for leering are available to all students.

Fundamental principles of NEP 2020 underline the access of physical education and sports

1. Recognizing, identifying, and fostering the uniquephysical education and sports capabilitiesofeachstudent,bysensitizing teachers as well as parents to promote each student's holistic development.
2. Flexibility, so that students have the ability to choose their physical education and sports learningandchoosetheirownpathsinlifeaccordingtotheirtalentsand
3. Multidisciplinarityandaholisticphysical education and sports for a multidisciplinary world.
4. Emphasisonconceptual physical education and sports understandingratherthanrotelearning.
5. Lifeskillssuchascommunication,cooperation,teamwork,andresilience;
6. Focusonregularformativeassessmentforphysical education and sports learningratherthanthesummativeassessment.
7. Extensiveuseoftechnologyinphysical education and sports teachingandlearning,removinglanguagebarriers,increasingaccessfor*Divyang*students, andeducationalplanningandmanagement.

8. Respectfordiversityandrespectforthelocalcontextin all physical education and sports.
9. Fullequityandinclusionasthecornerstoneofalleducationaldecisionstoensurethatalstudentsare abletothriveinthephysical education and sports education system;
10. Physical education and sports teachersandfacultyastheheartofthelearningprocess–theirrecruitment,continuousprofessional development, positiveworkingenvironmentsandservice conditions.
11. Outstanding research has acorequisiteforoutstandingphysical education and sports anddevelopment.
12. Substantialinvestmentinastrong,vibrantpublicphysicaleducationsystemaswellastheencouragementandfacilitationoftruephilanthropicprivateandcommunityparticipation.

Importance of Sports in Human Life : A Global Perspective

Dr. Mahendra D. Hemane

Introduction :

The importance of sports in one's life is invaluable and has many physical and mental health benefits. In schools, importance is given to sports to make the overall development of children and prepare them to face all the challenges of life. It enhances their capability so that they can perform better in their academics and achieve the goal of their life. The importance of sports can be easily understood by the fact that various sports events are organised on national and international platforms and sportspersons represent their countries in these events for the pride of their nation.

Sports also play a vital role in developing values and mutual trust. They help us to take instant decision and also enhance our thought process. The sportsmanship or the sportsman spirit which develops during sports, teaches us to accept victory or defeat in a graceful manner with being respectful to others. Sport also prepares us to face the challenges of life in a very positive and calm way. Sports like Kho-Kho, Kabbadi, Football etc helps to develop the physical fitness in an individual by strengthening their muscles and bones.

Concurrently, representatives of the United Nations and its Member States are also turning their attention, and ours, to the post-2015 development agenda, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This confluence of events compels us to ask how participating in sport might promote sustainability, peace and human rights. After all, when most people think about sport, they usually visualize "competition", in which one wins and the other loses. It is also possible, however, to envision sport as representing overarching goals beyond winning and losing. For example, as psychologists, we are particularly interested in how sport promotes human development and well-being in concert with SDG 3, to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages". We highlight this connection between sport and psychological development and assert the interrelatedness of achieving Goal 3 and advancing other aspects of sustainability.

Importance of Sports for Health

Sport is one of the best exercise which helps to maintain the overall fitness of an individual. Engaging regularly in various sports prevents various chronic diseases and develops healthy bones, efficient heart and improves lung functions. It helps to manage weight, controls diabetes, improves blood circulation and controls stress level. Sports lead to a well balanced mental and physical growth and tones up muscles and strengthen bones.

For the growing children, sports play a very essential part in developing their body and mind. It also helps to improve their academic level and makes them alert and attentive. Sports can also make significant contribution to the well being of the people in leading a healthy lifestyle. Regular sports and physical exercise could also help to treat various communicable and non communicable diseases and it is also a cost effective method to improve the health of the general public in developing as well as developed countries.

Importance of Sports for Personality Development

Sports not only develop our physical strength and keep us fit but it also does more to our overall personality. It helps in character building, developing leadership skills and improving goal setting capabilities. A person who engages more in sports activity regularly will automatically have

improved self-esteem, increased social interaction and more resilient qualities which will make him to progress positively in his life.

Sports make children learn values, ethics, discipline, responsibility and develop a sense of mutual trust and confidence. It also makes them more accountable and improves their thought process. The most important aspect of sports in personality building is that it teaches sportsmanship which makes a person face ups and downs in his life more gracefully and makes him respectful to others. A sportsperson will always lead his life with a positive attitude, moral values and staying away from all the evils of the society.

Importance of Sports in Nation Development

The most important thing which majorly contributes to a nation's development is peace and unity and sport plays an important role in nation building by creating a sense of oneness and togetherness among its citizens. It helps to build a sense of cooperation and team building among its people so that they can unite together and work for the development of the country. Sports build a strong character and elevate the confidence level in the youths of a country so that they can face the challenges of the competitive world and emerge successful to contribute in the nation's development. Sport also helps to elevate the health standard of a country. The country which has a high health standard always has a good quality of life and stress free environment. The country with healthy living will definitely have fewer issues as compared to the country with an unhealthy lifestyle.

The popularity of sports also gives rise to setting up of various sports industries which adds value to the country's economy and increases the status of employment. The revenue generation potential from these industries is very high which could contribute to the economy in multiple ways.

Sport, Life Skills and Global Citizenship

Faced with so many compelling, twenty-first century challenges, such as the war in Syria, terrorism, global migration, and the Zika crisis, we may ask why the world community should invest time and resources in sport. From a global perspective, sport has the potential to assemble athletes from diverse backgrounds who may be experiencing social inequality related to ethno-religious strife, ethno-nationalistic conflict, gender inequity or classism, yet they compete proudly as equals on the field. Because sport programmes embody foundational principles of fairness, respect for the opposition, teamwork and honouring the rules of the game, the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) works actively with United Nations system entities, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Health Organization, and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as well as with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to develop an appreciation for the contributions of sport to sustainable development, global citizenship, mutual understanding and peacebuilding. Additionally, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has defined sport as a human right.

Concomitantly, emerging psychological and social science research examining sport intervention programmes has detailed the value of youth participation in sport as a way to enhance a range of life skills and engender global citizenship. Such life skills include cognitive, emotional, interpersonal and social skills that promote social development, independent living and the enjoyment of life. More specifically, at the personal level, these skills include emotional self-regulation, enhanced self-esteem, feelings of empowerment and character development. At the level of global citizen, sport programmes help build leadership skills, conflict resolution abilities and a capacity for achieving a superordinate goal cooperatively with others in spite of individual

differences. When sport and rules of the game are used to promote conflict resolution and leadership skills at the global citizenship level and facilitate life skills at the personal level, we find a "win-win" situation for all, as opposed to a "winner takes all" perspective common in competitive sport.

Sport may also be integrated with other childhood experiences, such as education, in support of psychological development and human rights. For example, we know that early forced or arranged marriage will stop a girl from continuing her education. A UNICEF report indicates that educated girls are less likely to marry early and die in childbirth, and are more likely to have healthy babies and send their children to school. In Nepal, UNICEF sponsors a girls' sport programme in school. The combination of sport and education provides a protective factor to help ensure basic human rights for girls. This combined effect helps girls stay in school, delay early forced marriage, maintain enrolment in academic programmes and boost their academic success. UNICEF highlighted the progress of one Nepalese girl, reporting that she continues to encounter pressure from her family to marry early. "I have to focus on sports. Then the issue of marriage is not discussed much," she said. Overall then, youth participation in sport for development is gaining popularity and momentum because of its value in promoting life skills and the essentials of global citizenship. Advancing capabilities in problem solving, communicating effectively, learning to negotiate, making the best decisions, resolving conflicts, managing interpersonal relationships, being self-aware, and coping effectively with emotions and stress are important components for enhancing one's capacity for health and well-being (SDG 3).

Well-Being Promotes Progress across the SDGs

We have demonstrated that sport has the capacity to promote well-being, which is an essential component of SDG 3. The wisdom of including health and well-being in the SDGs communicates a historic insight on the part of the United Nations. Vigorous physical health, and resilient mental health and well-being, may be thought of as potentiating human capacities for progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensuring a healthy future for all peoples and for our planet.

When we consider the enhanced resilience and empowerment that may be gained through sport for individuals and communities, it becomes evident that facilitated empowerment may positively impact other critical elements of sustainability. Conceptualizing sustainability in this way underscores the interrelatedness of the SDGs. For example, as girls and boys experience enhanced self-esteem and master an array of life skills through sport, they are more likely to succeed in school (SDGs 4 and 5). As global citizens experience well-being and develop leadership and conflict resolution skills through sport, their potential to contribute in the work place and engage in innovation and economic growth is more likely (SDGs 8 and 9). As individuals and communities grow more confident in addressing social justice concerns, they may envision new avenues to tackle persisting inequalities (SDG 10). As global citizens and their communities acquire a robust arsenal of life skills, they facilitate the crafting of a trajectory for building sustainable cities, engaging in responsible consumption and envisioning multifaceted climate action (SDGs 11, 12 and 13). When community residents feel resilient, engaged, and forward-thinking, they are more likely to promote peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16).

The interrelatedness of the SDGs and sensitivity to the impact of sport as one foundational component of change has important implications for our understanding of the potential future impact of using sport to promote human rights and empowerment. While there may be a tendency to view the engendering of well-being as a matter of personal development, we can also envision how

communities of engaged and vigorous individuals have the potential to change social systems and norms that compromise human rights and diminish the health and well-being of populations. Using the Olympics and Paralympics as examples, we understand that the participation of men and women in these events promotes inclusion and respect for gender equality. Similarly, increased attention worldwide to the Paralympics provides recognition for the inclusion of persons with disabilities. The impact of experiencing the talent and courage of athletes in these games adds to the momentum of human acceptance and social change across societies. Psychologically, disempowerment may be overcome through sport with enhanced self-esteem and a sense of efficacy, which enable a person to shift from seeking external sources of empowerment to finding and using internal resources. This psychological shift is possible for communities and countries as well. Through empowerment, communities are better positioned to reverse the historic tendency towards seeking external resources for improving life conditions. In this way, the hegemony of neocolonial intervention models may be countered and the experience of "community empowerment" enhanced.

Conclusion

Realistically, the Olympic Truce and ideal are aspirational. Yet the short word "sport" carries broad implications. Representatives of UNOSDP support sporting events that promote the SDGs, peacemaking and peacebuilding initiatives, tolerance, mutual understanding and reconciliation, while decreasing tensions, inequity and prejudice. UNOSDP, along with the United Nations Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, and some local NGOs, use sport to promote gender equality, the inclusion of people living with disabilities, the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, environmental sustainability and conflict resolution. Consequently, there is increasing recognition of the efficacy of humanitarian programmes that employ sport as a tool for intervention and change in geopolitically and culturally diverse contexts.

As we can see that sport is not only a medium of entertainment or an activity of leisure time but it also plays important roles in all the perspective of life. It is because of the importance of sports that there are various national and international sports events organised across the country as well as in the world. These events help to bridge gap and reduce tension between countries and make the global audience witness the diverse traditions and culture of the world. It teaches the importance of discipline, punctuality, responsibility and being respectful to others. Sport lays the foundation of healthy individuals and develops their capabilities and personalities in building a well developed and resilient nation.

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Globalization of Yoga

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Yoga is a way to learn and understand the spiritual India. Also, yoga is associated with the culture and heritage of India. In Sanskrit, yoga means 'to unite' and describes a way to live a healthy life. In yoga, the mind is disciplined through meditation and the body is aligned and strengthened.

The art of practicing yoga holds a particular significance within Indian culture as a set of spiritual, physical, and mental exercises that hold its origins within the country. Forms of yoga date all the way back to the third century BCE primarily as a means of meditation

There is no doubt that yoga provides many therapeutic effects on the human body outside of its more religious and spiritual purposes. Yoga can help to develop a great deal of physical flexibility and allow those that practice it the ability to simultaneously meditate and achieve calm and focused mental state. The people of India often practice it for all of these purposes, although Indian culture places a special focus on its beneficial spiritual properties that those outside of the country often disregard.

Western countries practice yoga relatively casually, for example as a simple part of their workout routine or as a means of relaxing after a hard day's work, it is taken much more seriously in Indian culture. Indians regularly gather together almost anywhere, from public parks to dedicated facilities, to perform yoga. The yoga practiced in India is also quite different from its form which is known elsewhere throughout the world, particularly because religious aspects--predominantly from Hinduism, as this is the Indian people's most commonly practiced faith--are an essential part of the activity. The fact that yoga is rooted directly in Indian religious faith systems is likely why it is so important to Indian culture. Regardless, it is certainly a positive aspect of that culture and those religions because of its many positive effects on the human body.

Swami Vivekananda's Raja yoga could have been a benediction of yoga's globalization, yoga has undergone a tremendous metamorphosis ever since. After Vivekananda, many Indian masters like Yogananda, Sri Aurobindo among many have been instrumental in putting the wisdom of yoga on the foreign shores. Hatha yogis like Krishnamacharya, Desikachar, Swami Sivananda and BKS Iyengar introduced authentic yoga practices. However, the praxis of modern-day yoga is remarkably divorced from its source yoga philosophy. International Day of Yoga has truly globalized it in literal sense of the term. Globalization may have enhanced yoga's ambit but it has raised certain questions like the authenticity of practice and dilution of core philosophy. Though further popularity and penetration of yoga will continue to pose these challenges, role of yoga's globalization in solidifying India's ancient wisdom cannot be ignored. Delineating yoga's portrayal on the globalized canvass, this article journalistically presents a twofold perspective on yoga, in tune with tradition and today's time.

The intent is not to culturally defend but to argue that globalization is becoming a two-edged sword for yoga. While facilitating yoga's popularity and reach, globalization is limiting yoga's dynamics to physical workouts. Therefore, this paper also explores the possibility of revisiting the yoga philosophy of select masters to help us reconnect to the core of the yogic tradition. After all, embracing yoga as a fashion, fantasy or therapy can offer benefits but understanding its true essence can, perhaps, help us receive the best of what life has to offer us.

Scintillating speaker with profound depths of spiritual understanding, Swami Vivekananda has been a pioneer in facilitating the cultural and spiritual exchange between the East and the West. He could be one of the first Indian masters offering commentary and translation of Patanjali yoga sutras. Vivekananda's propagation of yoga in the West remains deeply rooted in tradition and yet looks cordially conversant with the modern-day world.

On December 11, 2014, United Nations declared June 21, as the International Yoga Day. 'A total of 177 nations co-sponsored the resolution, which is the highest number of co-sponsors ever for any UNGA Resolution of such nature.'[x] Ever since, each yoga day has witnessed spectacular yoga demonstration setting newer and newer world records every year. With the day drawing people across religions and cultures, yoga, in a sense can be called a great unifying force across the globe. Perhaps, yoga could be the only cultural phenomenon which is now gradually acquiring the secular dimension. Since 2015, the day has been commemorated with relevant themes like, yoga and diabetes, yoga and sustainability, yoga for heart et al.

Break from the Tradition: Modern Day Challenges:

While billions are stretching for their practice of yoga, popularity and internationalisation of yoga has posed many questions, mainly, modern yoga's divorce from the classical tradition, dilution of core yoga philosophy and problems of cultural appropriation like secularism, religiosity and promotion of Hinduism through yoga. With the objection of Muslim countries, the Indian government had to drop sun salutations and practice of Om from its maiden International Yoga Day code. The Indian government has also been accused as yoga being politicized to slyly promote the 'Hindu agenda' and marginalize 'minorities'. "It is a campaign to enforce Hindu rituals on all non-Hindus," said Abdul Rahim Qureshi, spokesperson of the All India Muslim Personal Law Board. Conservative christens have also raised objection on yoga practice.

While liberal and open-minded keep on stressing scientificity of yoga, Hindu scholarship raises another question, is yoga secular or steeped deep into Hindu tradition? Moreover, merely restricting yoga as a physical exercise has given rise to many self-proclaimed adaptations of yoga from power yoga to beer and nude yoga. Such adaptations not only mark the breach of tradition indeed pose questions on the intent and authenticity of practice. Though yoga aphorism in themselves have undergone several modifications, growing 'distortion' has led to certain arguments.

Therefore, it is pertinent that India uses yoga as its soft power and civilizational strength in the international arena diplomatically. After all, cultural diplomacy comes with the responsibility of retaining the traditional treasure trove of yoga offering little scope for its distortion. Shouldering the responsibility is indicative of facilitating infrastructural support, promote Indic and yogic research and political will.

As noted above, with the globalization of yoga is widening yoga's reach, it poses the challenge of modern-day practice characterized by distortions and a remarkable break from core tradition. Though millions in the world could be breaking the sweat with yoga, ignoring other limbs of yoga could lead to philosophical paralysis. As the very word yoga means integration, the fragmented approach makes subsequent problems more serious than challenges. Instead of limiting yoga to its postural aspects understating its wholeness may help us reinvent its soul. As renowned yoga researcher Mark Singleton observes, "Understanding yoga's history and tangled, ancient roots bring us that much closer to true, clear seeing. It may also help to move us to a more mature phase of yoga practice for the 21st century."

Importance Of Sports In Our Life

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Abstract:

The importance of games is presented in this research. Importance of sports is very high in our life because we have been playing since childhood. Everyone likes to play games, elder, children, old people, anyone likes to sit and play in mobile and many people like to go out and play games. Playing sports makes our body healthy and protects us from many diseases. Playing sports not only improves our physical health but also improves our mental health.In our life there are many types of sports like cricket, kabaddi, kho-kho etc. playing many types of sports which increases our physical ability and physical health. And to increase our brain power there are many games like brain power which we can play to increase our brain power. When children are young they like to play games like hide and seek which makes them happy to play this game. Adults like to play games like cricket, kabaddi.

Keywords: Sports, Health, Psychology of sports, Importance of health.

Introduction:

Today this sport is also played at international level where people are also rewarded. Sports are very important in children's life because at that time their physical ability and their height continue to grow. Children enjoy more when playing with their friends. Before this many national and international sports were not played in our country. But in today's time national and international sports have become more and more that all players can play their favorite sport.Sports have an important contribution in our life. People who want to play sports and make a name in the world of sports can make their name by playing national and international sports. Playing sports increases our body's ability to fight against diseases, the effects of blood on our body are good. Playing sports also improves our mental health. In earlier times, sports were not so important in our lives because people were not much interested in sports at that time.But last few years as people's interest in sports is increasing, sports started to be played at international and national levels. There are many sports that give us national and international awards. When we were kids, we used to increase our body height by playing sports. Many types of sports in children games play, so that their mental and physical stress does not cause any kind of trouble. If you have any kind of mental stress, there are many types of games to overcome that stress, which can be overcome by playing.

Today's Condition of Sports:

Today's kids who have no interest in earlier games like cricket kabaddikho-kho history are playing video games on mobile phones all day long. Due to which their physical development is not proper and they start getting many diseases at a young age. Don't go out playing games and don't play games with friends. Playing games with friends increases our trust in them and we can deepen our friendship with them. There are many sportsmen in our country whose life is so important that they don't care about anything other than sports.

Mental Health:

We maintain physical and mental health by playing sports with friends, but we gain respect in society by playing international and national sports. Athletes who play sports at international and

national levels also rule everyone's minds and are respected. If you are resorting to the gym to keep your body healthy, you must know that if you keep playing sports, your body will also stay healthy. There are many sports that you can play sports at international or national level by working hard in the sport.

Health and Sports:

It is very important for every person to have a healthy and fit body to keep his body healthy and to keep away from many diseases. If there is a healthy body, then a healthy mind and intellect develop in that body, along with which one always remains happy and takes interest in work.

There are different ways to keep the body healthy like exercise yoga and balanced diet but another way to keep the body healthy is sports.The importance of sports in keeping the body fit and healthy is unique. Among them, the importance of sports for children is so great that it cannot be expressed in words. Sports play a very important role in keeping the body healthy as well as keeping the mind healthy.While playing sports, we behave like children, we garden and enjoy ourselves, so our body is exercised and our mind is also developed, our mind is happy and healthy. Therefore, the importance of sports in every person's life is great.In today's busy life where everyone's life has become very busy, sports play an important role in providing us a healthy life. Specialization holds a very important place in the lives of students.So every student taking some time out to play sports gives them a healthy life along with a happy mind and entertainment.

Playing any sport leads to physical development as well as mental development. Every part of our body gets exercise while playing sports. Eyes, brain and every part of the body have to be used while playing. So playing sports doesn't require you to give up personal time for exercise either. Sports also improve body balance. Playing some sport regularly keeps the mind happy. Physical organs develop properly. Happiness and enthusiasm increase in the mind and success is achieved in every field of life.Also, after playing sports, thirst and hunger also increase so that our body gets the required energy. The body needs a lot of energy for the growth of our body, but if we sit in one place without doing any work or sports, the body does not get enough energy, so playing sports increases our thirst and hunger, so the body gets energy for growth.There are also different types of sports, some sports are physical and some are mental. That is how we call sedentary games and outdoor games. Playing physical games requires the body to work, while mental games involve the brain.Therefore, although there are different types of sports, each type is beneficial to our body. Physical sports exercise our bodies, while sedentary or mental sports stimulate our brain and develop our intelligence.

Different Sports and boost the strength:

Football, hockey, volleyball, cricket, tennis, kabaddi etc. are physical sports. Playing these games requires physical strength. On the other hand, there are mental games like chess, cards, quadrupeds, etc., which require the use of mental power to play, i.e. the brain needs to be stimulated.Whatever sport is played on the field, it keeps the body healthy and the mind happy. Sports develop a person's personality. So in every school and college students are given an hour for playing so that the personality development of the students takes place. Sports promote cooperation and brotherhood among each other. Sports also increase tradition respect and love. In such a way sports make us virtuous, characterful and a true person.

Sports The benefits of sports play on our health in different ways. Some of the important benefits of the game are as follows-

- It gives us a healthy life.
- Sports teach us important things like time management, courage, discipline and teamwork and cooperation.
- Sports help to increase and improve confidence levels.
- Playing regular sports helps to stay safe from many diseases.
- Playing regular sports can keep us more active and healthy.
- Sports make us physically and mentally healthy.
- Sports teach us to overcome problems by letting go of our anger and frustration.
- Sports gives us physical strength and mental strength.
- Sports develop our intelligence.
- Sports play an important role in improving our personality development.

Discipline and Sports:

Sports provide exercise, strengthen the body; But discipline in sports also changes life. Cricket is a team sport. You don't think about yourself alone, you have to think about the whole team. Sports entertain and excite the mind. After studying for two-four hours, one gets bored. After that, after playing for a while, the boredom goes away and the enthusiasm for studying comes again. Concentration of mind can be achieved in sports.

Sports also need to be studied, sports also need practice and sports also need to have a good mentor. Said that success and failure come. Sometimes you will lose, sometimes you will win; But defeat should also be accepted with a smile. The losing player congratulates the winning player first. This sportsmanship that comes from sports is very useful in life.

Healthy Mind and Sports:

There are many forms of the game. Some games are for kids, some for adults and some for the elderly. Some sports require large fields to play. Some games, however, do not. Indoor games such as Carrom, Cards, Chess, Songtya provide entertainment and intellectual development."A healthy body develops a healthy mind" Children who participate in sports along with studies are agile, energetic. Their bones become strong and their faces bright. Digestive power is good.

Conclusion:

Everyone has to face a crisis sometime in their life. Sometimes you have to give up. At such times, only if there is sportsmanship, we move forward. Nothing is accomplished by one who is weary of failure. Lose as well as win! Don't be discouraged by defeat. Also, don't get puffed up by winning, says a true sportsman. Defeat in sports should be accepted with patience, just like victory in life should be accepted with humility.Although there are wins and losses in sports, sports are played for friendship! World competitions of various sports such as Olympics, Wimbledon, Asiad are played throughout the year, to appreciate each other, to extend the hand of love! Sports keep our spirit alive. We all have to move for our valuable body and sports is easy way to improve our health.

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Role of Technology in Football and Cricket: A Study

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Abstract:

Technology make the sport more interesting and competing. Now the sport has become the important part of the life. Like food and education, sport also became the need of human life. Modern day technology takes the sport on the new height day by day. As technology is important for the sport it can also create some controversies too. Many controversies on the ground of football and cricket match happened and it put great impact on the sport.

Keywords: *Technology, modern, football, cricket, controversy.*

Introduction:

Like education, sports also play an important role in our lives. Education improve our minds, sports stimulate our bodies and keeps us healthy. In the present world life of the people become very busy so they do not have enough time to play which affect their health and mind badly. Since last few decades we can see that there is massive increase in the heart patient. Other diseases also increased in these days. Depression or other mental issues also increased due to the lack of physical activity. For the physical activity sport is most important to keep the people mentally and physically fit.Sports became an integral part of modern society. Now it is not only a way to keep the people fit and healthy, but also it helps to build social networks, develop skills, and have fun. Now in the 21st century, there is a great development in technology. So the Olympics to the World Cup, all sports events are watched by millions of fans worldwide.Sports provide many benefits for people of all ages and abilities. Sport is the perfect way to improve health and fitness levels.Sports also teach important skills such as teamwork, leadership, and responsibility. Sports can also help people with mental health problems like depression or anxiety by providing a distraction from everyday life or providing them with an outlet for their emotions.Today, we cannot expect the sports without technology. Italways helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at alllevels. Also we can give credit to technology for bringing the fairness in sports. Technology also played an important role of popularizing the any sport over the world.Technology also helps to study the different tactics or plans in the games.

Impact of Technology on Sports:

Technology has its great impact on the sport. Technology helped to make the sports popular and interesting. It also helped to reach the sports in all parts of the world. Soccer and cricket became the religion or we can say that it has become a life of most of the youth around the world. This craziness would not be possible without technology in modern day sports. Technology also helped to make possible the live telecast of any sport. The live telecast of the sport helped to increase the spectator and also the popularity of the game. Live telecast of the sports encourage the upcoming players to make their career in sport. They can watch their favourite player playing and can idolize some of them which will be useful for them regarding their career in sports. Technology also helps to develop various skills regarding sports.

The use of technology in football:

There is one of the most important technological developments in football in recent years has been the introduction of the Video Assistant Referee (VAR) system. This system helps football

referees to review and make correct decisions in real-time using video footage. These footages also help to reduce the number of mistakes made on the football ground. This system has a mixed response; according to some experts it undermines the authority of the referees. The experts also claim that itslows down the flow of the game. But some experts believe that it helps to ensure that the correct decisions are made.Technology in football is useful in the following fields.

1. Smart Ball System

It was jointly developed by German corporations Cairos Technologies and Adidas.

2. Goal-Line Technology (GLT):

It helps to figuring out whether it's a goal or a near-miss. It is an important part of the referee's job.

Goal-Line Technology debuted in the 2014 World Cup in Brazil

3. Goal Ref System:

This system is a radio-based system, which uses low-frequency magnetic fields to determine whether or not the whole ball has passed over the goal line.

4. Hawk-Eye System:

This system was introduced by the UK Company Hawk-Eye Innovations Ltd in 2001 and it has had very successful trials. It is the front-runner of the systems currently in development.[https://thesporting.blog/]

The Use of Technology in Cricket:

1. The Bowling Machine:

Bowling machine is a very important technology in modern day cricket. The bowling machine was invented in 1985 by Michael Stuart with the purpose of batting training. The bowling machine also opened the doors of innovations in the field of coaching. This machine throws the ball like spin and swing bowlers. This machine is based on the rifling theory of sidespin. the bowling machine uses two spinning wheels and one barrel that bowls sidespin. Later new features were added to this machine and paired with a remote control system to facilitate coaches to keep track of the batting skill of batters for the leg break and off-break deliveries. This machine can also add variations in ball speed and add swing by keeping seam orientations like real bowlers.

2. Snicko-meter –Ultraedge:

Snicko-meter, commonly known as Snicko, is a system used in cricket to confirm whether the ball edged the bat, for a potential dismissal such as a catch or leg before wicket. The snickometer was invented by the British computer scientist Allan Plaskett in the '90s. Snickometerhelps umpires or third umpires to take critical decisions on catches and LBW appeals. The sound of a bat hitting the ball is shown in the form of a spike on a graph on screen. Snick-o-meter is an unbeatable technology advancement that is still in use. In the sinckometer one microphone is installed on stumps, and when the ball comes in contact with the bat, the hit impact is for a shorter period of time; that generates a specific type of sound frequencies. But when the ball touches gloves or pad, the sound frequencies are of different types. After synchronization, the microphone captures these sound waves and louden them with slow-motion cameras which are then shown as spikes on graphs. Graphical representation on screen of sound waves confirms whether the ball has touched the bat or not. The presence and detailing of spikes will ensure the result to the third umpire on screen.

3. Speed gun:

The speed gun or Radar Gun was first introduced in 1999. It helps to know the speed of the bowlers. This gun similarly works like that of car speed radar, which is mainly used by traffic police

on roads to know the speed of passing vehicles. It supports the principle of Doppler shift and confirms the speed of bowling delivery thrown by the bowler. The main aim of introducing speed gun was to know the speed of fast bowlers and facilitate them with the speed of their deliveries.

4. Hotspot Edge Detector:

The hotspot is another important technology in modern cricket which is useful for the umpires to confirm their decision. It is based on an infrared image system. It makes sure that whether the ball hit the bat or not before going to the fielder. When the ball hits the bat, glove, or pads of the batter it generates friction. As we know scientifically friction generates heat. This helps the third umpire to know the exact impact of a ball on the batter, thus making the decision easy.

Controversy over technology:

Technology is useful in the field of the sports but it can also create some problems on the field of the sport. The technical errors can create a big controversy on sport ground.In 2022 India was playing Test match cricket against South Africa, African captain Dean Elgar was given out LBW but he overturned an LBW decision using DRS (Decision Review System). But according to Indian players Elgar was out and they questioned Hawkeye system. The voice of Indian captain Kohli was caught in stump mike. He expresses his anger. He says, ""Focus on your team as well and not just the opposition. Always trying to catch people".[twitter.com] It clearly indicates that he is blaming that DRS is favouring African team. Like this there are many controversial took place regarding the technology. These controversial also spoiled the good and friendly atmosphere on sport field.

When India toured England in 2011, the hotspot technology was completely failed in that Test series. At that BCCI President N. Srinivasan convinced other board member to end the mandatory use of the DRS in international cricket. Srinivasan put his view regarding this as:

The BCCI takes positions based not just on its own interests but also on its view on cricket. In England, everyone could see the problems with Hot Spot, so we took the matter up again. We made a presentation of the decisions that clearly showed that Hot Spot was lacking accuracy. That is what convinced the members to revert to an optional DRS.[hindustantimes.com]

Conclusion:

Modern sport is completely changed and technology becomes an inseparable part of the sport. Without the use of technology we cannot expect the sport. Technology helped the sport to reach the game over the world. In popularity of the sport, technology played the big role. As it is helpful for the sport it also created some issues on the sports field. But we cannot stop to using technology just because of the technological errors. It needs some development in technology which would be fair for all the team.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF SPORTS IN EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Sportmay be aprofoundlyexpanded social wonder, envelopingdifferentshapes of physical movement from high level competition through school club or community organized modified to un-constrain and informal physical action. School is a perfect setting to advance physical activity and positive state of mind towards regular physical exercises. Because itincrements self-esteem and mental readiness, school sports are vital for each child of any age gather. In caseadd up toinstruction makes full improvement of the over. All identity of a student, at that point through sports he gets the qualities of administration, resilience, sharing and team-spirit. The mental advancement, including the control of thinking and professional specialization, of course, comes from the scholastics. It. Therefore, becomes basic that instructionought to result within the mental, ethical and physical advancement of a student. Life may be abattle and the individual with a solid and solid body alone can confront it effectively. Sportmay be aprofoundlyexpanded social wonder, enveloping different shapes of physical movement from high level competition through school club or community organized modified to un-constrained and informal physical action. School is a perfect setting to advance physical activity and positive state of mind towards regular physical exercises. Because itincrements self-esteem and mental readiness, school sports are vital for each child of any age gather. In caseadd up toinstruction makes full improvement of the over. All identity of a student, at that point through sports he gets the qualities of administration, resilience, sharing and team-spirit. The mental advancement, including the control of thinking and professional specialization, of course, comes from the academics. It. Therefore, becomes basic that instructionought to result within the mental, ethical and physical advancement of a student. Life may be abattle and the individual with a solid and solid body alone can confront it effectively.

Key words: Sports, Life, Development

Introduction:

Sports could be anexceedinglybroadened social wonder, envelopingdifferentshapes of physical activity from high-level competition through school, club or community organized modified to un-constrained and informal physical action. Sports are played by players in their person capacity, such as races, jumps, athletics, etc. Artist has characterized, Sports as a 'human action that includesparticularorganization, organization and an authenticfoundation of rules which characterize the question and restrain the design of human behavior; it involves competition or challenge and a clearresultbasicallydecided by physical skill". Sports are no longer a matter of private intrigued of youthful man. They are energized and patronized by the government Games and sports have acceptedworldwide importance every year wear competitions are held in numerous parts of the world.Members from diversenations take portion in these universal competitions. They compete with one another and gainnotoriety and respects for themselves and their nations. That's why a great sportsman is a good envoy of his nation. The sports people are moreover called the envoys of peace, since they help in advancingthe emotions of fellowship and co-operation within the world. The countries that cherish to play together do not like to fight against each other. There are a wide assortment of classification within the Sports world like Physical Sports. Discuss Sports. Intellect Sports, Sports, Snow Sports, Target Sports and other different broader classifications. Physical Sports incorporateBows and arrows, climbing. Cycling, move, golf, running, shooting, diving, weightlifting etc. Intellect Sports incorporate card diversions, technique board recreations, competitive board recreations, etc., Air Sports incorporate Aerobatics, Discusshustling, Coasting, Hang coasting.

Objectives:

- To study role of sports in education
- To give suggestions for development of sports

Methodology:

The present paper based on the secondary data collected from the various sources.

Importance of Sports:

School is the perfect setting to advance physical activity routinely and positive state of mind towards Sports among children. Children and youths from all social backgrounds are show on a normalpremise at this common stage for more than a decade. Since school, has a primary work of educating- learning, early learning encounters are lasting impressions for inculcating habit of

inclusion in physical action. In this manner, a child's involvement of curricular and extracurricular opportunities in school is greatlyimperative. The significance of sports in school includes more than just the advantage of physical action. Increments self-esteem and mental readiness, makes school sports essential for every school child of any age bunch. Sports keep us solid and fit, they are a valuableimplies of excitement and physical movement. Offer assistance in character building, grant us vitality and quality and keep up mental adjust in midst of trusts and lose hope Sports are implies of mental and physical development. They make us learn how to handle the difficult circumstance. Sports create a sense of invitingness and groupsoulinside us. They offer assistance in developing mental and physical sturdiness. They shape our body and make it solid and dynamic and evacuate tiredness and lethargy by progressing the blood circulation. This moves forward our physical well-being. Sports make strides our capability and productivity. Either consider or work alone makes us deplete. We staynow notproficient to do any work. Sports expel our mental fatigue. Sports are indispensablyportion of instruction. Instruction without sports is incomplete. Keeping their esteem in life, children are instructed some sorts of recreationswithin theexceptionally early arrange in school. These days' sports are a portion of scholarlyeducational module.

Findings:

Life could be abattle and the individual with a sound and solid body alone can confront and handle it successfully. Other thanadvancingwellbeing and quality, sports createnumerousgreat qualities of the head and the heart. They reinforce the control of continuance and advanceteach, reasonable play and group spirit. Sports develop problem understandingaptitude and capacitywithin theyouthfulunderstudies. Youthful men and ladies are prepared to confrontovercome with a smile and keep uplowlinessindeed in triumph. Sports are the most noteworthy and the most advantageousimplies of refreshment and recreation. They fill one with delight, energy, essentialness and excitement, which offer assistanceaindividual a parcel in confronting the actual odds of life without yielding to despair or negativity. At the same time, need of prepared physical-education teachers insufficiencies in quality of instructors. Tight budgets, and the consideration given to physical-education by schools, lackingoffices, and need of gear and writing contribute to need of advancement in Physical Education. Guardians and the commonopen to a fewdegree are generallyignorant of the numerous positive changes, which can happen. Way better communication is essential among physical teachers and those who support. Education and make educational programschoices. Without moved forward communication, the feeling that Physical education may be a kind of play period for understudies to run off steam and learn conventionalgroup sports will proceed to exist.

Conclusion:

It has been said that sound intellectstaysas it were in a sound body. And a solid and solid body is not possible without sports. The improvement of body is exceptionallybasic in life. All our physical and mental enjoyments depend upon our body. All our degrees and accomplishments will be of no utilize without a great physique and solididentity. For an all-round improvement of a child,

the educational modulesought toincorporate sports and games and wellbeinginstruction. A adequatesum of school time ought to be committed to Sports and Physical Training Sports Instructionmust be presented with all genuineness, since mental and ethical development is fair not conceivable without physical improvement. A strong and soundunderstudy who is sweet and alarm at studies in the long run, outperform the pale, frail, researcher who is just a bookworm. The understudies who are good Sportsman are given additional weight age at the time of confirmation to distinctive courses and choice through interviews within thework, Sports are great for career development.

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Yoga as a Medium of Physical Education

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Yoga and Pranayama has thus emerged an important area in science of physical education. Institutions like Sports Authority of India and apex bodies like University Grants Commission have rightly focused on Yoga education. In the Yoga education, there is a process of revitalizing the learner. The success of Yoga and Pranayama depends on ability of Yoga teacher. It has been observed that Yoga is a science discovered by profits of Vendanta.1 Hence the Yoga teacher must have the background of Indian philosophy.

The routs of Yoga education can also be stresses back from the period of Bhagwad Geeta. Maharahi Vyas who was a learned scholar right to present epic Mahabharata and also explained in Geeta that Niramaya Jeevan can be achieved through Yoga. It has been observed that Geeta represents the very essence of all the Upanishadic teachings.2 The science of Yoga is also an out come of Upanishadic knowledge, which was later on developed by Patanjali.The theory and practice of Yoga proposed by Patanjali has various dimensions and Raja Yoga is an important dimension of the science. According to Swami Vivekananda, if one aims to develop his body to the high status of enlightenment he has to perform Yoga.3 Yoga can help thus, a great deal for the enlightenment of sole or Atma leading to success in practical life.

The performance of Yoga helps for development of complete man. It has been observed that, creation of human being is the supreme aim of education. It is found that the enlightened persons actually fulfill the need of their times. That is an astonishing thing about them. What a people have knowingly or unknowingly been seeking as the fulfillment of an ideal becomes realized in the Divined Incarnation.4 In studies of Yoga the persons like Krishna is respected because he is treated as the divine source of incantation. In Yoga Kundilini Jagruti is height stage which helps the Yogi for classical creation in the form of art literature or sports. Patanjali in Yogsutra has explained that, Suryabhedana means that Pranayama which is used for the awakening of the "Kundilini".5 Thus, this state is described as supreme achievement in Yogshashtra which an athlete can also achieve through serious exercise.

In the present day age of tensions, meditation and Dhyana Dharana as a part of Yoga are getting popularity, because in the process of Yoga the "Chittavruties" are purified and made sublime in every day process. Swami Satyaprakashananda has observed that, Buddhi being transparent and nearest to the intelligent self instantly receives the reflection of its radiance. This is why even a man of discrimination identifies himself with it first. Next to that is Manas. It receives the radiance of consciousness being associated with Buddhi; then the organs, being connected with the mind then the body.6 The studies related to Yoga are gaining popularity because of this relationship between "Buddhi" and "Manas". The young generation can be benefited due to performance of Yoga and Pranayama in a systematic manner. Hence, both physical and instinctual class among the young generation is gaining popularity of Yoga.

It is interesting to study, how Yoga benefits an individual in his Karma or performance of duties. It has been truly observed that the self successively illumines with the radiance of its effulgent being the whole aggregate of the body and the organs. It is because of this that every human being identifies himself with the body and the organs and their functions in his own say.7

This co-relationship is significant to examine benefits of Yoga and Pranayama for revamping personality of Youth.

Pranayama and meditation help a great deal for improving spiritual force in human life. Swami Ashokananda has observed that Meditation is bringing the mind away from all nonsensical things and dwelling on that which is the most important in the whole world. 8 In urban development of new millennium one can control tensions and can face various problems by performing Pranayama and Meditation. It is true that Pranayama benefits directly or indirectly to connect in the spiritual force. Scholars have described that Earnestness is the key to all the things.9 In every process of Yogic exercises both respiration and circulation earnest desire and sincere efforts to get one with the spiritual world are important while achieving success in the endeavor.

The study of Yoga is a ancient as that of Vaidic studies. Bhagwat Geeta has also focused on many aspects of Yoga. It has been pointed that, the Yoga of Patanjali is an ethical system and it does not give license to the norms of life. It is a system based on non-violence, truthfulness and purity of life. The system evolved by him is purely a Vedic system, based on the Vedas and the Upanishads.10 Hence, while taking a review of literature we have to highlight some important ancient Indian text on Yoga. The Raja Yoga of Patanjali has nothing superstitious in it, it is a science to be practiced with care and caution. It is useful not only for athlete but also for every human being. But athlete can reflect the benefits of this science in his practices.

While analyzing published literature on Yoga here subject has been classified in to three types and later on broadly studied in these three areas.

The first studies evolution, procedures and practices of Yoga and the second studies History of procedures and practices of Yoga with special reference to Pranayama and the third, scientific studies on Pranayama with special reference to circulatory and respiratory systems. Though, the third section looks separate from first and second yet we have to study the first two sections in order to careful and correct understanding of third section. The traditional knowledge of the subject is base of the entire theme and the third aspect has been derived from the two aspects together.

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Effect of Yoga Therapy on the Back Pain of Track and Field Players

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Abstract:

The Purpose of this study was to find out the effect of yoga therapy on the sports injuries. The aim of this study was find out the "**Effect of Yoga Therapy on the Back Pain of Track and Field Players**". The present research whole population a total number of 22 male Track and field players were selected on the basis of purposively method of sampling technique and it was a single group experimental study. The duration of yoga therapy was six weeks with two follow up sessions which was given six days in a week. Pre, mid and post test conducted on the both the group & data was analysed by independent sample t-test. The results showed that the significant impact of pre and post -tests of subjects on the pain intensity. The Effect of Yoga Therapy on the Back Pain of Track and Field Players was found considerable.

Key words: Yoga therapy, Sports injury, Pain intensity, Track and Field.

Introduction:

Sports injuries are mostly caused by acute trauma or recurrent stress linked to sporting activity. The most common cause of sports injury is over training, poor training techniques and overuse of muscles. The sports person either does not give them selves enough time to recover after a work out or does not quit when they start to developpain. It has been scientifically proven that closely spaced, intense workouts require similar work from fewer healthyfibers, raising the risk of injury. When exposed to forces that are larger than their natural strength, muscles, tendons, and ligaments can rupture. For instance, if they are too weak or tight for the exercise being tried, they could get hurt. When the muscles and ligaments that's up port joints are weak, as they are after a sprain, joints are more vulnerable to injury. In fact, there are several reasons foccurrence of sports injuries. Never the less, through scientific investigations numerous strategies have been evolved to overcome sports injuries. In thiscontext, yoga therapy appears to be best approach for sports person because yoga postures and breathing practices have shown several health benefit samong varied population. However, there is lack of studies in relation to yogatherapy and sports injuries hence, the present study attempted to find out theefficacyof yogapractices onsports injuries.

To diagnose sports or other musculoskeletal injury, a doctor asks when and how the injury happened, what recreational and occupational activities theperson has recently or routinely been engaged in, and whether there is achange in the intensity of the activity. In the case of serious or congenital disabilities, yoga practices may not affect a full recovery, but in many cases can alleviate some of the suffering associated with the condition (I yengar,2008). The ability to increase one's pain their shoulder and endurance is another advantage of yoga treatment. This onlyhappens, however, if the recommended yoga postures are practiced with patience and dedication. Yoga soothes the nerves and relaxes the brain, which lessens fear of pain, which may often be just as harmful as actual pain. Medication accelerates the heeling process, but is not a cure itself. Naturealone is the ultimate cure. Yoga therapy is based on the idea that the humanbody may operate as effectively, efficiently, and

naturally as possible. Thisnatural process, however, operates at its own rhythm and pace, and the pacemay sometimes slow. The aim of yoga therapy is not simply to treat a cert a in symptom but to target the source so that complete recovery can be achieved.

The practices of Yoga also work as therapy to remove the structural de for mities of the body. It also strengthens muscles, ligaments and helps to bring sin the joints. With the help of yoga therapy disorders like sleep disk, back pain, heart diseases, diabetes and other associated health hazard Sarema naged (Kolhatkar & Randive, 2008). Unfortunately, no report is available sofar in managing sports injuries through yoga therapy. This, in turn, suggests that there is need for this present investigation for assessing the effect of yogatherapy on the sports injuries.

Objectives:

- To conduct a survey study with a view to identify the related complaints after sports injuries of the Track and Field players of Pune city participated in State, National and International level sports competitions.
- To assess only one of most frequently occurred complaints i.e., the intensity of low back pain (the players suffer due to sports injuries).
- To design and conduct yoga the rapy program for rehabilitation of the low back pain of the injured players.
- To observe the implementation effect of the yoga therapy program onrehabilitation of the low back pain of the injured players for a particular duration along with considerable follow-ups.

Material and Method:

The present study has as urvey cum experimental study, standard procedure has been followed to conduct this project. The researcher has followed step-wise method of the survey cum experimental study.

Research Design

It is important to note that this study has been delimited to the players with injury at the lower back and its associated pain only. However, after survey it was found that there were 36 Track and Field players having low back injury which was frequently occurred than the other injuries. Out of 36 players 22 subjects were selected purposively for an experiment.

Method of Sampling

The present research on the basis of survey study, twenty-two male injured senior Track and Field players(n=22),agebetween20to35years from Punecity, whore presented at state, national or international level of competitive sports were considered as sample by using purposive sampling technique.

Selection of Variable

The variable "**pain intensity**" was considered as dependent variable because to measure the level of the pain intensity of personal care and movement related to walking, sitting, standing, sleeping, sex life, social life and travelling. However, the pain intensity was measured with the help of questionnaire (The Robert Jones, Agnis Hunt, Orthopedic Hospital, Oswestry, Shropshire). The independent variable for this experiment was Sun-Jeev an yoga the rapy which was developed by Dr. S. V. Karandikar (1978).

Procedure of the study

The present study was conducted by considering *as ingle group experimental design* because the treatment part of the subjects changed asper the structure and symptoms of the injury. The design of the experiment is presented below.

O1 –X1-O2 –X2--O3 – X3–O4– X4–O5

Where

O1	-	Pre test
O2,O3 &O4	-	Mid tests
O5	-	Posttest
X1	-	Self-control(blankperiod)
X2	-	Treatment-1/Trainingintervention-1
X3	-	Treatment-2/Trainingintervention-2
X4	-	Treatment-3/Trainingintervention-3

All the subjects were exposed to standard *"Pain intensity Questionnaire"* for obtaining the pain intensity data of injury to assess the type and intensity of lower back injury and its associated pain. After the pretest (O1) was over, all the subjects of the experiment were exposed to 45 days (i.e., six weeks) blank period to observe the changes in the symptoms and effect on the injury. After the blank period (X1) the there were 45 days yoga therapy training program given to the subjects (X2). After X2 mid test O2 was conducted. Same way X3 and X4 were conducted followed by O3, O4 and O5 respectively. However, the yoga intervention was imparted to the subjects for 1 hour'sdaily i.e. Every day in a week except Sundays. Changes in the training programwere made according to the changes in the symptoms of theinjuries. The **Yoga of Today** (Dr. S. V. Karadikar, 2008) was applied on thesubjects (with possible alterations keeping in view of "Yoga module" of anindividual subject)

Statistical Tools

The statistical analysis of the data collected on male (n=22) sports person. The purpose of this study was to assess theeffect of yoga therapy on pain intensity of Track and Field players. The data was collected five times. The statistical analysis was do ne by using IBMSPSS (Version 25) software.

Results of the study:

Results of Descriptive Statistics in Pain Intensity:

The results of descriptive statistics in pain intensity of players at different time points i.e. at the base line (Pretest-O1), after blank period of six weeks (Midtest-O2), after six weeks of rehabilitation therapy (Posttest-O3), after six weeks the rapy followup (1st FU-O4) and finally after six weeks of the rapy last test (2nd FU-O5) have been presented. Further, the percentage wise results have been categorized accord in gpa in intensity. Result on recovery of pain intensity of injured Track and Field athletes: The pain intensity score for track & field athletes was 58.66 at the baseline (Pre-test O1) as well as during mid-test (O2). However, after completion of six weeks of yoga therapy the score was 34.33 (Post-test O3). Further, after continuation of six weeks training the results showed that the score of pain intensity was reduced to 11.0 (1st FU O4). Finally, the 2nd follow up showed that the pain intensity score was 0 (2nd FU O5). This shows that the training intervention given to track & field athletes was effective in reducing pain intensity. The results indicate that 100% of the track & field athletes could significantly recover from the pain.

The results shows that values of skewness and kurtosis are below $\pm$ 2 and hence, are acceptable to prove normal distribution of data at all four time points (George & Mallery, 2010; Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010).

The results of central tendency and dispersion indicated ecreasing trend in pain intensity scores of players. Appearance of such results demonstrate efficacy of training intervention.

Discussion:

Present study explored the efficacy of yoga therapy over a period of twentyfour weeks on low back pain and associated symptoms. The results of present study showed that yoga therapy for a period of 6 weeks could help to reducethe symptoms of low back pain of the selected injured players in Pune city.Moreover, this therapy had long term follow-up effects so that the symptom of low back pain has been completely recovered. The results are concurrent with earlier research studies wherein yoga therapy was found to be effective in chronic low backp a in patients (Groessl, Sklar & Chang, 2012; Cramer, Lauche, Haller, & Dobos, 2013; Holtzman & Beggs, 2013; Ward, Stebbings, Cherkin & Baxter, 2014; Galantinoetal., 2004; Williamsetal., 2009).

Conclusion:

The result revealed that almost all the players (100%) reported complete eradication of pains (pain tolerance questionnaire) as a result of the yoga therapy. The result suggests that yoga therapy might have tackled the body dynamics of the injured sports men and therefore reduced the low back pain. Although there is a need to investigate further in this line on a large data, the results of this study have a universal implication for managing low back pain and pain intensity not only for the injured sports men, but also useful for the common people of human society. Thus, this investigation could contribute therapeutic knowledge of yoga to the literature of physical education, sports and medical sciences.

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Development Of Sport Taekwondo In Current Senario.

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Abstract:-
        Taekwondo have emerged various trends including devlopment of sport. These trends are shaping the future of Taekwondo and expanding its reach to new audiences. The development of sport Taekwondo has been a major trend in recent years, aimed at making the sport more accessible, exciting, and appealing to audiences around the world.
Keyb Words:-Development of sport Taekwondo , New trends in Taekwondo, Development of Taekwondo in India, World Taekwondo Federation (WTF).

Introduction:
        Taekwondo is a martial art that has been growing in popularity around the world for several decades. Today, it is estimated that there are over 60 million practitioners of the sport globally, and it is recognized as an Olympic sport. In the current scenario, the development of Taekwondo continues to advance and evolve, with new techniques, training methods, and competition formats being introduced regularly.One notable development in the sport is the increased emphasis on safety and protective gear. This includes improved padding and headgear, as well as new rules and regulations aimed at reducing the risk of injury during sparring and competition.

        Another trend in Taekwondo is the growing popularity of mixed martial arts (MMA) and other hybrid combat sports. As a result, many Taekwondo practitioners are incorporating techniques and strategies from these other disciplines into their training. This has led to the development of new training programs and schools that focus on the integration of Taekwondo with other martial arts styles.The use of technology is also playing a major role in the development of Taekwondo. For example, electronic scoring systems are being used in competition to provide more accurate and objective results, and video analysis and instant replay are being utilized to help referees make more informed decisions.In terms of competition, the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) is continuously working to improve the format and organization of major tournaments, such as the World Taekwondo Championships and the Olympic Games. This includes the implementation of new weight categories, the introduction of electronic headgear, and the use of video review to ensure fair and accurate competition.Overall, the development of Taekwondo is continuing to move forward, with a focus on improving safety, promoting the integration of different martial arts styles, and utilizing technology to enhance competition and training.In recent years, some new trends in Taekwondo have emerged, including:

1. **Integration of technology**: The use of technology such as digital scoring systems, training apps, and virtual classes has become increasingly popular in Taekwondo.
2. **Focus on fitness and wellness**: Many Taekwondo schools and programs now emphasize the health and wellness benefits of the sport, such as improved cardiovascular health and stress relief.
3. **Development of sport Taekwondo**: The sport aspect of Taekwondo continues to evolve, with new rules and regulations aimed at making it more exciting and accessible to spectators.
4. **Growth of Taekwondo in new markets**: Taekwondo is gaining popularity in countries that were previously less familiar with the sport, such as Africa and South America.

5. **Expansion of Taekwondo into new areas**: Some schools and organizations are now incorporating Taekwondo into areas such as self-defense, law enforcement, and military training.

6. **Focus on cultural exchange**: The Taekwondo community is placing a greater emphasis on promoting cultural exchange through international tournaments, workshops, and other events. These trends are shaping the future of Taekwondo and expanding its reach to new audiences.

Development of sport Taekwondo

The development of sport Taekwondo has been a major trend in recent years, aimed at making the sport more accessible, exciting, and appealing to audiences around the world. Some of the key developments in this area include:

1. **Changes in competition format**: In order to make the sport more engaging and exciting for spectators, some organizations have introduced new rules and regulations aimed at increasing the pace and intensity of matches. For example, the use of electronic scoring systems and new techniques to reduce the number of ties in competition.

2. **Expansion into new markets:** Sport Taekwondo is now being actively promoted in new regions around the world, with international competitions and training programs aimed at growing the sport in countries where it was previously less popular.

3. **Focus on athlete development**: The sport of Taekwondo is placing an increased emphasis on the development of athletes, with programs aimed at improving their physical and mental conditioning, as well as their technical skills.

4. **Increased media coverage**: With the growing popularity of Taekwondo as a sport, media coverage has increased, providing greater visibility and exposure for the athletes, as well as for the sport itself.

Overall, the development of sport Taekwondo is aimed at making the sport more accessible and appealing to audiences around the world, and at increasing the profile of Taekwondo as an exciting and dynamic sport.

Development of Taekwondo in India

Taekwondo has gained popularity in India in recent years, and its development in the country has been significant. Some of the key developments in this area include:

1. **Increased participation**: The number of people practicing Taekwondo in India has been increasing, with many new schools and training programs being established in different parts of the country.

2. **Focus on talent development**: Several organizations in India are now placing a greater emphasis on the development of talented athletes, with training programs aimed at preparing them for international competitions.

3. **Expansion into new regions**: Taekwondo is now being actively promoted in new regions of India, with training programs and competitions being held in previously underserved areas.

4. **Integration with other sports**: Some organizations are now integrating Taekwondo into other sports, such as boxing and wrestling, in order to increase its reach and exposure to new audiences.

5. **Increased media coverage**: With the growing popularity of Taekwondo in India, media coverage has increased, providing greater visibility and exposure for the athletes and the sport.

Overall, the development of Taekwondo in India is aimed at increasing its reach and popularity in the country, as well as at preparing Indian athletes to compete on the international

stage.In recent years, the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF), the governing body for Taekwondo, has introduced several new rules and regulations aimed at improving the sport and making it more exciting for spectators.

Some of these changes include:

1. **New scoring system**: The WTF has introduced a new electronic scoring system aimed at increasing the accuracy of scoring and reducing the number of ties in competition.
2. **Changes to the protective gear**: The WTF has made changes to the protective gear used in competition, such as the headgear, to reduce the risk of injury and increase athlete safety.
3. **New weight categories**: The WTF has added new weight categories in order to increase the number of opportunities for athletes to compete, and to provide a more level playing field.
4. **Increased emphasis on foot techniques**: The WTF has placed a greater emphasis on the use of foot techniques in competition, in order to make the sport more dynamic and exciting for spectators.
5. **Simplification of the rules**: The WTF has simplified the rules for competition, in order to make it easier for athletes, coaches, and referees to understand.

These changes are aimed at making the sport of Taekwondo more exciting, accessible, and safe for athletes and audiences around the world.

Conclusion :

In conclusion, the development of Taekwondo as a sport has been significant in the current scenario. With its growing popularity, Taekwondo has become a widely recognized and respected sport, with millions of practitioners around the world. The development of Taekwondo has also brought numerous benefits to its practitioners, including improved physical and mental health, increased self-defense skills, and opportunities for personal and competitive growth. In the future, it is expected that the popularity of Taekwondo will continue to grow, and that the sport will continue to evolve and advance. With its focus on discipline, respect, and personal development, Taekwondo has the potential to continue to make a positive impact on the lives of millions of people around the world.

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BENEFITS OF OUTCOME-BASED EDUCATION IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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Abstract:

Outcome based Education or Outcome based learning has gained a lot of momentum in the education system. Results are built on scalability, accuracy and real-time data, with no specific methods of teaching or performance evaluation. This creates transparency for both parties; Students know what to expect from a course, and teachers know what to deliver or demonstrate through course structure. Outcome-based learning is one of the holistic strategies that attempt to reflect changes in the current educational curriculum based on outputs. It refers to the approach that attempts to incorporate a curriculum that reflects the learning exit outcomes at the end of the curriculum. The core elements of outcome-based learning are objectivity, norm-referenced measurement, outcomes, accountability, achieving mastery, and competency-based learning. The Outcome based Education model places more emphasis on certain principles such as clarity of focus, high expectations, expanded opportunities, and outcome-based design. Outcome based learning - is learning or instruction and evaluation based on desired outcomes

Key words : Competencies , Benefits, Students, teachers, quality improvement

Introduction

The prevailing education system has well defined reforms that are necessary to create a healthy learning environment that can foster the growth of almost all students. Outcome-based education is a system of education woven around learning outcomes – what a student will be able to do upon completing a course or program (Mukhopadhyay 2022).Outcome based Education is a change process which helps students to develop various skills at various levels, and ensures that their performance Accurately measured to enhance the quality of programs and graduate (Barradell, 2012; Gunarathne et al., 2019; Reich et al., 2019a) The Outcome based Education process serves as an important tool to promote the quality of education, institutions, programs and employability of students. (Sun, & Lee, 2020) In some cases, it may be expected that the teacher articulates what learning outcomes students should be working on in each lesson. The other key teaching role to be affected is the evaluator role of the teacher. The assessment will closely match the learning outcomes. The problem with this can be that the results are too narrow and do not span the broad range of skills of the student. Outcome based education is one of the accepted and successful educational systems in many countries, including the U.S., U.K., New Zealand, Malaysia, Australia, South Africa, and the Philippines, and is currently adopted in more than 47 countries around the world.(Baguio, 2019) . Outcome based approach is a change in teaching learning paradigm from teacher centered to student centered. It involves directing all efforts of the education system towards a successful learning experience that is important for all learners to be successful. (Jadhav, et.al.2020). Outcome based education also includes Relevance of Curriculum, Curriculum

Organisation, Pedagogy and learning activities; evaluation method, learning Environment and counselling(Tan et.al.2018). Outcome based education focuses on the knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired by the learner. The traditional education system had less emphasis on outcomes and was more input based, where few courses were developed and delivered. (Jadhav, et.al.2020)

Benefits of Outcome-based education

The benefits of Outcome-based education are :

1. Competency based education.

The Outcome based Education is to ensure that apprentices are exceptionally well prepared with the knowledge, competencies and attitudes needed to end up a successful character once they step out of the educational Institute. Outcome based Education is an educational process that specializes in the novice's destined performance abilities and applies the knowledge to accomplish their results after they have been taught. Students can also analyze themselves against the job requirement and work on enhancing their skills

Established better communication between teachers and students

Outcome based Education can lead to increased student and teacher self-esteem, higher academic success for more students, decreased dropouts, and many other benefits. The teacher's role in an outcome-based curriculum will not be vastly different from that of any other type of curriculum. However, it is likely that the teacher will be expected to use and follow the learning outcomes closely when planning lessons and units of study. In some cases, it may be expected that the teacher articulates what learning outcomes students should be working on in each lesson. The other key teaching role to be affected is the evaluator role of the teacher.In Outcome Based Education, teachers may help students understand the material in any way necessary, study guides and group work are some of the methods teachers can use to facilitate student learning

Student involvement and engagement.

Outcomes-based learning (Outcome based Education) creates the insight to the Students, and their parents, can pick an institution, program and course based on clearly spelled out learning objectives. Students, along with their parents, can choose an institute, program and curriculum based on clearly defined learning objectives. Student involvement and engagement is an essential part of the Outcome based Education. Students can track their studies and analyze their skills and development. In addition, parents and the educational community can be involved in either developing a curriculum or making changes to it; It maintains the standard of education and ensures that a student is fully prepared for later life.

Experiences and derived knowledge.

Outcome Based Education refers to the process of improving learning experiences of students by achieving learning outcomes through curriculum design. (Sun, & Lee, 2020). The Outcome based Education seeks to take the learning effect of the scholar in terms of understanding, skills, attitudes and values particularly relevant to the immediate social, economic and cultural environment of the society.

Inclusive curriculum.

Outcomes Based Education is a system that involves restructuring curriculum, assessment and reporting practices in training to reflect the achievement of a higher order of knowledge and mastery rather than the creation of path credits. Outcome-based learning is a method of education in which selection about the curriculum is carried forward using the go out mastering results that the

students must show at the end of the direction.The teacher structures the curriculum according to the needs of the students and can change it based on the evaluation.

Continuous quality improvement.

Outcome-based learning involves formulating harmonized Program Education Objectives (PEO), Program Outcomes (PO), Curriculum Outcomes (CO) and ensuring the assessment and attainment of these outcomes. It provides a framework for learning and delivering the acquired skills. Outcome-based education provides a guideline to students to select what they would like to study and how they would like to study it.

Empowers Students

Outcome based Education empowers students to choose what they want to study and how they want to study. It not only adapts to a learner's strengths and weaknesses, but it also provides enough time to achieve mastery and fluency in the subject matter.

Feasibility

The government has introduced vocational courses, skill-based learning, practical learning and flexibility in the choice of subjects at the secondary school level. The NEP has proposed flexibility in the choice of subjects and creative combination of subjects for study at the crucial stage of school education before progressing to higher education. The Outcome based Education does not specify a fixed method of teaching; The teacher structures the curriculum according to the needs of the students and can change it based on the evaluation. This helps the students to meet the set goals.

Comparison

Outcome based Education helps in assessing and comparing the achievement records of each student to decide their functioning in the new environment. Additionally, institutions can self-compare by checking to see what common results they have and work on areas to improve.

Disadvantages:

There are some perceived disadvantages of the Outcome based Education model, such as the prohibition of learning by discovery. The overall idea of education is again to learn more and grow in a fixed direction, whereas the Outcome based Education model fixes outcomes and hence restricts the free flow of learning. At the same time, it is considered very cumbersome for the teachers.

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Challenges in Implementations of Physical Educational Programmes under New Education Policy (NEP) 2020

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ABSTRACT

India having ancient civilization is an attractive destination for whole world in every sphere of life. The aim of education inancient India was not just the acquisition of knowledge as preparation for life in this world, or lifebeyond schooling, but for the complete realization and liberation of the self. World-class institutionsof ancient India such as Takshashila, Nalanda,Vikramshila, Vallabhi, set the highest standards ofmultidisciplinary teaching and research and hosted scholars and students from a cross background sand countries. The Indian education system produced great scholars such as Charaka, Susruta, Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya, Brahmagupta, Chanakya, Chakrapani Datta, Madhava, Panini, Patanjali, Nagarjuna, Gautama, Pingala, Sankardev, Maitreyi, Gargiand Thiruvalluvar, among numerous others, who made seminal contributions to world knowledge in diverse fields suchas mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, medical science and surgery, civil engineering, architecture, ship building and navigation, yoga, fine arts, chess, and more. Indian culture and philosophy have hada strong influence on the world.These rich legacies to world heritage must not only be nurtured andpreserved for posterity but also researched, enhanced, and put to new uses through our educationsystemin general and physical education and sports in particular.

Keywords: Challlenges, NEP 2020, physical education and sports porgammes, implementation and past research.

Introduction:

The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address them any growing development alimperatives of our country. This Policy proposes there vision and revamping of all aspects of the physical education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create an ewsystem that is a ligned with the in spirational goals of21[st] century education, including sustainable development goal, while building upon India's traditions and value systems.

Objectives of the study:

To know the Challenges in Implementations of Physical Educational Programmes under New Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

The past multidisciplinary research studies pertaining to the various aspects of physical education and sports have been analyzed.

Ahmed (2009) observed that various aspects of personality of child is not possible without proper planning of the programme of physical education in school and colleges. The step motherly attitude towards physical education for want of excellence in academic studies is utterly harmful. He also viewed that it is very unfortunate in the present competitive era that the least importance is given to the physical education. Even after 60 years of independence, our country has failed to occupy a remarkable achievement in the field of physical education.Faidu (2009) : He critically examine the influence of socio-economic condition on physical fitness of tribal and non tribal college

male students. The following conclusion can be drawn from the study. Socio-economic conditions variables like sports achievements, family size, parent literacy level, parent occupation, agricultural land of the family and yearly income of the family does not significantly affect physical fitness of tribal and non tribalstudents.Socio-economic conditions variables like sports achievements by the members of the family and education level of the family are significantly affect physical fitness of the tribal students at 0.05 level conditions. Socio-economic conditions variables like sports achievements by the members of the family and social status of the family members are significantly affect physical fitness of non tribal students at 0.05 level of confidences. Socio-economic conditions variables like family literacy rate and total works of the property of the family are significantly affects physical fitness of non tribal students at 0.01 level of confidences.Karve et al. (2009) found that there is a significant difference in physical fitness test performances between high and low self confidence., high self confidence performer in physical fitness then the low self confidence group. There is a positive and significance correlation between the self confidence and physical fitness performances.Prasad et al. (2009)observed that Participation in sports and physical exercise certainly has the potential. Emotionally disturbed, mentally handicapped and economically poor children gain lot of self confidence when they are exposed to the real situation of exercise and they feel confidence about their abilities and in turn do well in their future life.Pobria et al. (2009) al reported that despite recognition of the positive impact, sport on education and child development, physical education is being increasingly challenged within education system across the world. This included a decrease in the amount of time allotted to physical education, the number of trained staff, the amount of training provided for physical education teachers and spending on resources required, to deliver physical education in school. Verma and Kumar (2009) studied phsycho-socio factors affecting the over reaction time. They concluded that there are several factors either psychological or physiological responsible for reaction time ability of a players. Takale (2011) :While analyzing the effect of socio-economic status and constraints faced by the women volleyball players in their participation, he reveals that social and economic factors shows positive and significant relationship with the participation of women volleyball players.

Based on the findings of the above research following conclusions can be drawn for effective implementations of physical education programme under national educational policy 2020.

1. Earmarksuitable Government funds for the physical education of socially economically disadvantages groups.
2. Setcleartargets for higher gross enrollment ratio for socially economically disadvantages groups.
3. Enhanceg ender balance in sports admissions to higher educational institutes.
4. Enhance sports access by establishing more high-quality higher educational institutes inaspirational districts and Special Education Zones containing larger numbers of socially economically disadvantages groups.
5. Provide more financial assistance and scholarships to socially economically disadvantages groups in both public and private higher educational institutes for physical education and sports.
6. Conduct out reach programmes on higher physical education opportunities and scholarships among socially economically disadvantages groups.
7. Develop and support technology tools for better physical education and sports learning outcomes.
8. Mitigate opportunity costs and fees for pursuing higher physical education
9. Conduct out reach on higher physical education opportunities and scholarships

10. Make physical education and sports admissions processes more inclusive
11. Make physical exercise more inclusive
12. Increase employability potential of higher physical education and sports programmes
13. Develop more physical education and sports degree courses taught in Indian languages and bilingually
14. Ensureall buildings and facilities are wheel chair-accessible and disabled-friendly
15. Develop bridge courses for students that come from disadvantage ededucational backgrounds
16. Providesocio-emotional and academic support and mentoring for all such students through suitabl ecounselling and mentoring programmes
17. Ensuresensitization of faculty, counsellor, and student song ender-identityis sueanditsin clusionin all physical education and sports aspects of the higher education institutes
18. Strictlyen for ceallno-discrimination and anti-harassmentrules
19. Develop Institutional Development Plans that contain specific plans for action on increasing physical education and sports participation from Socially and economically disentangles groups.

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IMPACT OF SPORT ACTIVITIES ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Sports activities develops humans both mentally and physically, it teaches students harmony and cooperate behavior to another and archives success in life, playing games like cricket or football a student learns how to work in a team and also develops sense of team spirit, one more advantage is that sport or physical fitness activities could prevent from involving in negative activities of students, parents should encourage their child to get involved in any kind of sport activities of their interest. This study focuses on the impact of physical education and sport on academic achievement and on those wider social outcomes which might impact on academic achievement and other aspects of school performance. For young people sport forms a major component of physical activity and therefore those studies which have examined physical activity in the broadest sense are included in the review. The review includes academic peer-reviewed journal articles and other sources of information such as published reports.

Key Words-Impact**,** Sport, Academic achievement.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays students have very much accessibly to every sport activities and fitness practicing, it develops a mental and physical toughness, sports also develops sense of team spirit and competitive spirit and also helps in achieving standard specific goals. A machine working in the factory needs everyday functioning and proper oil then it produces effective products, same way a body needs daily exercising so that it activates brain functioning effectively and thereby achieving everyday goals. Participating in sports and physical fitness keeps us strong and prevents from knee pains back aches when aging. Technology advances led to students engaging in online games but effect of participating in athletics as a youth onacademic performance is theoretically ambiguous. Participation may reduce the time available for studying and learning. Conversely, it has been argued that sports participation increases students' motivation and teaches teamwork and self-discipline, resulting in positive academic spillovers.The time allocated to physical education in the majority of western schools has declined over the last decade, with a consequent increase in time allocation for other academic subjects (Hillman *et al*., 2008). Budget restraints and pressure to meet academic targets have caused schools to cut back on physical education, with the aim of improving academic performance. There was even a perception amongst key decision makers that time spent on nonacademic pursuits might impact negatively on academic achievement (Lidner, 2002). The large majority of university-based, internationally published research in this field has found a positive association between children‟s physical activity participation and academic achievement

A two-year physical activity intervention led to significant improvements in children‟smaths scores (Hollar*et al.,* 2010). Academic achievement of children in a case study group (who received extra physical education) was significantly higher than children who were in a control group (who did not receive extra physical education) in a second-year follow-up (Shephard*et al.,* 1994).

A key relationship between mental and physical health has been hypothesized and observed since ancient times with the Latin motto "menssana in corporesano" (healthy mind in a healthy body). The scientific literature provides several proofs of concept about this hypothesis, with many studies assessing the role of mental health on physical performance, and the role of physical fitness on mental performance and health. Improving physical fitness constitutes a strategy to address the impact of an unhealthy lifestyle on mental health, with a specific impact on adolescents and young adults. The prevention of mental disturbances during this critical life period is based on the promotion of recreational and competitive sport participation. Indeed, involvement in sport activity is effective in reducing stress, depressive symptoms, general and social anxiety, and loneliness

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2010) suggests that physical activity participation assists social development of young people by promoting self-expression, social interaction, and social integration. They further suggest that physically active youth more readily adopt other healthy behaviours such as avoidance of drugs and cigarettes.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that: to impact whole school attendance, physical education and school sport programmes should be innovative, engage the whole school in daily or weekly activity programmes and, importantly, be fully integrated within a multi-dimensional school aim of improving attendance, increasing attainment, and changing attitudes to learning.Sport participation and exercise practice are considered to be beneficial for mental status, yielding an improved mood and better quality of life. On the other hand, good mental fitness is thought to lead to better physical status and sport performance. The key aim of this narrative review is to provide an unstructured overview on the topic with special considerations on the role of mental and physical health to summarize the evidence on their reciprocal influence. While very few papers describe the role of mental health measures in affecting physical performance, more evidence is available concerning the effect of exercise and sport in improving mental health outcomes. Furthermore, there is a consistent role of depressive and anxiety symptoms in influencing the risk of sport injury in either recreational or elite athletes. Moreover, the importance of investigating mental health issues in elite and retired athletes is highlighted. On the basis of the available literature, several biases were found to affect the provided evidence mainly because of the complexity of a proper study design in this field.

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Yoga's Health Advantages in Sports: A Study

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Abstract

There have been almost 5,000 years of yoga practice. Throughout time, a number of yoga schools and organizations have evolved. To begin with, choosing a yoga style that speaks to you might be intimidating. It is advisable to match your yoga practice to your training plan if you are a competitive athlete because some sports might build specific muscle groups while neglecting others. Over time, this process leads to muscle and joint imbalances that result in overuse problems. Yoga promotes balance and core strength, which is extremely beneficial to athletes in their chosen activities since it allows the muscles, tendons, and ligaments to move through their complete range of motion. A tri-athlete from San Diego and Heidi Resiert, said: "I'm delighted I discovered yoga and included it to my weekly training regimen." In addition to feeling stronger, I also have more faith in my ability to avoid injuries going forward. Breathing exercises are another crucial component of yoga (Pranayama). One of the most significant advantages of yoga for athletes is the focus on the breath. The athlete is better prepared to maintain attention throughout a hard exercise or race by learning to stay concentrated and centered while doing unpleasant positions. Yoga's emphasis on the mind-body link is crucial for assisting athletes in improving their mental focus and sharpness. Yoga also aids in the relaxation of tense muscles as well as nervous and stressed-out brains. Yoga promotes growth throughout the body by working not just in the sagittal plane but also in the frontal and transverse planes. Sports performance will also benefit from more relaxation. Why not incorporate yoga into your training regimen right away to improve your performance in games and stave off injuries.

Keywords: Yoga, athlete, performance, injury, muscle.

Introduction :

This centuries-old Indian tradition has been employed as a progressive training method by several international football clubs, American football teams, and rugby, golf, and cricket clubs in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and the US for some time. Yoga has been found to improve the body and mind in both a preventative and therapeutic manner. Yoga creates motion without stressing the body or creating imbalances, setting it apart from other forms of exercise. As a result, the technique is a fantastic addition to other workout methods and a huge benefit to any sport. We hold "postures," which are physical alignments that synchronies breathing with movement, in order to elongate and bolster various body regions. All the major muscular groups are methodically worked, including the deep abdominals, hip and buttock muscles, as well as the ankles, foot, wrists, and hands. Although the majority of poses are not aerobic in nature, they do in reality deliver oxygen to the body's cells through continuous stretching and contraction of various muscle groups and conscious deep breathing. Yoga can help the body perform more effectively and also assist to correct any imbalances in muscle development. Because the joints will be maintained lubricated, a flexible and supple body will be less prone to sports injuries. When a lake's surface is quiet, one can see quite clearly all the way to the bottom; this is not feasible when the surface is being disturbed by waves. In the same manner, by concentrating on perfect concentration while the mind is tranquil, we may manage mental turbulence. A player's head is fully stressed out and their natural efficiency decreases

when they are attempting to live up to the expectations of thousands, hundreds of thousands, or, if they are playing for their nation, millions of people. No amount of preparation or coaching can get a player ready for uncertainty or fear to creep into their thoughts during a game. One can develop body awareness, reduce chronic stress patterns in the body, calm the mind, concentrate one's attention, sharpen concentration, and "remain in the zone" by maintaining stable postures and focusing on deep abdominal breathing. The increased emphasis on strength training with weight resistance has resulted in many sportsmen suffering more injuries that need surgery. Although this technique is quite effective and efficient for building muscle growth and strength, it significantly reduces flexibility. If yoga or other forms of continuous stretching aren't for you, combined with physical activity and strength training application exercises (exercises in which the body is used to replicate. When engaging in specific sporting activities, during balance or core movements, injuries can be reduced. Participation in other athletic competitions that require the athlete to move more freely and spontaneously, urging excessive lunges, reaches, stumbles, etc., all of which add to the likelihood of harm vs the security of regulated. Exercises in the weight room involve mechanical action. The practice of yoga holding and balancing postures can help the athlete gain more poise and balance in addition to increased flexibility. After balancing postures are mastered, the athlete is trained to automatically correct any imbalances that may occur in their body while playing, maintaining focus in every motion. At this point, the athlete starts pulling off unbelievable feats. While staying focused and injury-free, he is able to use his body in ways he never imagined. One's life force energies, or prana, are also created and increased by the deep rhythmic breathing practiced in yoga. Chinese martial and healing arts use a concept known as Qi or Chi. Thus, oneproduces more energy than is used during a yoga session.

Yoga and fitness in sports:

i. Increased Strength:

I've improved my lean muscle mass and increased my strength by practising the various yoga asanas on a regular and consistent basis. Especially with regard to a few muscular groups that go underused in my preferred physical disciplines of running, cycling, and swimming. By strengthening the auxiliary but underdeveloped muscles that surround the more often used muscles, these improvements have improved core body stability and considerably reduced the risk of overuse injury, resulting in a more balanced and functionally sound total strength.

ii. Balance:

I have always been rather adaptable as a swimmer. Yet traditionally, I have poor balance. Yet with regular yoga practise, my balance and coordination have much improved. Why is this crucial? Greater balance and coordination give me more control over how I move, which improves technique and form. Whether you're working on your swim stroke, golf swing, jogging stride, jump shot, or wrestling move, every athlete spends their whole career perfecting these two elements.

iii. Flexibility:

A key component of the body's general structural soundness is joints and muscle flexibility, which yoga inevitably increases. A larger range of motion or improvements in the performance latitude for a specific action or set of motions are both results of improved joint and muscle pliancy. For instance, a swimmer with flexible hip and shoulder joints may draw and collect more water than one with a more constrained range of motion. The outcome is increased muscle economy and forward motion per stroke. This expanded range of motion therefore results in a better condition for ability to strength. Due to the improvement in total force that may be applied with each action, a

specific muscle group. And while there is some debate on the wisdom of "over" stretching (for runners in particular), I continue to be a strong proponent since I have found that the more I strive to maintain my flexibility (which declines with age), the less likely I am to have an overuse injury.

iv. Free Your Mind:

One important advantage of practicing yoga is the capacity to reduce stress. The physical exercise is utilized as a technique to improve breath control, attention, and concentration, which in turn allows for clarity of mind and decision-making. An important instrument at any sports venue. Every sport's mental training will teach you how to manage your emotions so that anxiety and arousal levels don't interfere with your performance.

v. Meditation is a mental exercise that has been shown to

Reducing stress and anxiety, raising calming hormone levels, improving cognitive function, lowering blood pressure and heart rate, and boosting immunological function all contribute to greater relaxation, sleep, and recuperation as well as the capacity to think more clearly under pressure.

Objectives of Yoga in Sports:

- Yoga and physical education are brought together for the benefit of the human being with the goals of health, physical fitness, and mental stability.
- Physical fitness is a more specialized phrase, whereas health is a more generic and comprehensive term conveying the "sense of well-being". Physical fitness refers to a person's ability to carry out a specific job at a specific moment. Physical fitness and health are dynamic.
- They can only be kept up with carefully chosen physical activities that are referred to as "exercise" since they are always changing and complying with the law. The effectiveness of a certain training regimen can only be assessed in terms of the results one saw in enhancing a particular aspect of physical fitness. The goals that unite yoga and physical education for the benefit of the human being are health, physical fitness, and mental stability.
- By consistent yoga practice, one may conquer all challenges and eliminate all weaknesses. Pain can be transformed into 24bliss, sadness into pleasures, sorrow into sorrows, failure into success, and disease into perfect health.
- To achieve a goal, one needs determination, patience, and persistence.

Health and Yoga in Sports:

Yoga has both curative and preventative effects. It has been demonstrated to provide the body and the mind with both physical and mental advantages. The numerous physical advantages of hatha yoga include: it increases stamina, creates balance and grace, stimulates endocrine system glands, improves digestion and elimination, improves circulation, improves heart health, strengthens, tones, and builds muscles; corrects posture; strengthens the spine; eases back pain; improves muscular-skeletal conditions like bad knees, tight shoulders and neck; swayback; and scoliosis. Increased bodily awareness, relief from ingrained stress patterns, reduction of muscular tension, relaxation of the mind and body, focus and concentration improvement, and spirit liberation are just a few of the mental advantages. Western medical professionals and researchers are learning about the health advantages of hatha yoga. Several prevalent and sometimes fatal disorders, including arthritis, arteriosclerosis, chronic tiredness, diabetes, AIDS, asthma, and obesity, have been proven in studies to be helped by it. Several people think it even protects against the effects of ageing.

Health Benefits of Yoga:

1. With a propensity towards parasympathetic nervous system dominance rather than the typical stress-induced sympathetic nervous system dominance, the autonomic nervous   system is in a stable balance.
2. The pulse rate slows down.
3. A reduction in respiratory rate
4. Blood pressure drops (particularly important for hypo reactors)
5. A rise in Galvanic Skin Response (GSR)
6. EEG-alpha waves grow (theta, delta, and beta waves also grow) during the different stages of meditation.
7. Improved cardiovascular performance
8. The effectiveness of the respiratory system improves (respiratory amplitude and smoothness, tidal volume, vital capacity, and breath-holding duration all rise).
9. Normalization of gastrointestinal function
10. Normalization of endocrine function
11. Excretory processes get better
12. An increase in joint range of motion and muscular-skeletal flexibility
13. Posture becomes better
14. Strength and adaptability rise
15. Endurance becomes better
16. An increase in energy
17. Weight returns to normal
18. Sleep becomes better
19. Immune gets stronger
20. Pain gets better

Yoga Improves:

- Improves an overall flexible body; strengthens deep connective tissue, avoiding or reducing damage. Increases mobility and range of motion.
- Increases circulation, massages internal organs and glands for maximum health. Dramatically improves physical balance by helping the athlete become aware of his body's centre of gravity. This allows the athlete to maintain their body balanced in activity, moment by minute.
- Enhances sensory acuity, mental focus, concentration, mental clarity, will strength, and determination. The yoga breath builds up one's life force energy.
- Reduces pre-competition tension and anxiety. aids in balancing and controlling emotions that can impair judgment, attention, and concentration.
- Athletes that get training center and maintain the mental zone.

Conclusion of the study

As was said above, researchers discovered that yoga is just as significant in sports as others believe it to be. It benefits us in various ways and on various levels in the lives of sportsmen. In order to perform a sporting activity efficiently and successfully, a person has to have a high level of concentration and focus with a calm and controlled mind. Yoga may allow a sportsperson to have evenness of mind and control of their thoughts even amid stress and/or difficulty. Yoga may be very helpful in developing the mental discipline and attention needed for athletes to perform at their very best.

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Benefits of Yoga in Physical education and sports

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to discuss how yoga may be used in physical education and sports. One of the Indian philosophical systems that places a strong emphasis on the necessity of working with the body to cultivate good habits and attitudes is yoga. The physical postures, known as asanas in Sanskrit, are the most well-known of all its practices. It is important to keep in mind that physical education encompasses both sports and gymnastics. The phrase "it is not the victory itself but the contending nobly that really matters" was formerly popular. Before then, competition venues were revered, and respect for one another was crucial. The word "physical education" has diverse meanings in our contemporary society. Others claim that it involves "educating the body," or training the body to develop certain talents and abilities, as is done, for instance, in sports. Some believe it is the "education to the body," which involves exercising merely to enhance one's appearance. Regrettably, this is the principal justification for new gym memberships, especially in the spring.In actuality, "education via the body" is what the term "physical education" originally meant. The highest objectives of education are being attained by employing work with the body as a strategy: autonomy and ethics in our interactions with one another and the environment. It is important to keep in mind that physical education encompasses both sports and gymnastics. The phrase "it is not the victory itself but the contending nobly that really matters" was formerly popular. Before then, competition venues were revered, and respect for one another was crucial. In its original forms, yoga and physical education both used the body as a tool to cultivate attitudes and skills necessary for achieving physical and mental health. These days, they may be viewed as complimentary subjects. Although the East sought the same objectives via concentration and relaxation, the West developed the aerobic conditioning and the sports training and concentrated on its link with good health.

Keywords: Yoga, exercise, science, school physical education, building muscle

Introduction

Yoga literally translates as "to bind or yoke together". It unites the body and mind to create a peaceful experience. Yoga aids in fostering the harmonious development of all three aspects of the human being—physical, mental, and spiritual. Yoga is a learning strategy that focuses on achieving "Mind, Body, and Spirit" balance. The history of yoga may be traced back to early Indian philosophy. Yoga creates motion without stressing the body or creating imbalances, setting it apart from other forms of exercise. Other types of physical activity, such as aerobics, merely guarantee physical health. They are mostly unrelated to the astral or spiritual body's growth. Yoga poses help to facilitate and replenish the body with cosmic energy. They are mostly unrelated to the astral or spiritual body's growth. Yoga activities provide the body with a cosmic energy boost and help.

Benefits for Physical Education:

So, there is a popular misconception that yoga is a system of physical education with a spiritual component. In reality, yoga is a system of spirituality with a physical component. Asana practise makes up a very minor portion of Hatha Yoga, a comprehensive system of physical culture and education. yoga's role in education from a variety of perspectives, including the sort of education being delivered to children worldwide and the varying amounts of stress that kids experience in the

classroom. The challenges, issues, disputes, diversion, and waste of their energy were also taken into account. In an effort to improve the children's ability to learn, we first started implementing certain yoga concepts and techniques. We then used these techniques to encourage instructors to approach their lessons in new ways. Our conviction that we are educating our children without taking into account or caring for the development of their full personality hasn't changed. Without providing them with a support system outside of the classroom where kids may continue to absorb instruction, we are packing their brains and minds with information. We must consider what science has to say about a child's development, what psychoanalysis has to say about a child's psychology, and how a child's hormones and glands affect their logic, emotional makeup, and creative output.

Changing the Brain's Left and Right Hemispheres:

Our brains have two hemispheres, the right and the left, according to science. These two hemispheres provide distinct purposes. The left hemisphere has linear, logical, and intellectual functions. The right hemisphere is responsible for creativity, art, and intuition. Given these facts, it is clear that the educational system does not allow children to fully develop their right and left hemispheres of the brain. Education has increasingly being conducted through literature. You study via reading and memorization, take an exam, and get graded. You either succeed or fail. Once more, you must read, retain information, take a test, and receive a grade. Whether it be advanced education or secondary school, the disciplines that are taught all follow a linear, logical structure. This includes arithmetic, history, geography, physics, chemistry, and medicine. Only one half of the brain—the logical, linear side—is activated throughout this procedure. We educate kids in the arts to counterbalance the other factors. We encourage children to paint, learn to play an instrument, and practice music. We exhort them to exercise their imagination. The linear and rational, however, are more prominent than the artistic and creative if you compare the effect of the various brain lobes. This is one example.

Building up the Whole Mind:

The second argument is that the brain only serves as a tool for training the mind. The four distinct faculties that make up the mind are known as manas, buddhi, chitta, and ahamkara in yogic language. Manasme means to reason through or consider something. Buddhimeans \sintellect. An part of awareness known as the chitta is where impressions are stored. Ego is a concept in Ahamkarais.The only part of the mind that is being fed in the present educational system is buddhi.We are not addressing the manas element, which is concerned with the capacity to distinguish between good and evil. We are not dealing with the chitta, where knowledge impressions are saved as memories and experiences. We're not even addressing the ego, or ahamkara. Instead, we are stuffing our minds with knowledge without developing the other parts of our brains. As a result, despite all of our knowledge, we are unable to creatively and productively apply it to our daily lives.

Despite having a solid comprehension of right and wrong, we struggle to make decisions when faced with them. In addition to being parents and teachers, the majority of It's time to disregard the psychological samskar as and the child's psychological make-up. "Let me tell you the wonderful things I have done in my life," reads an Urdu couplet. I studied, I completed my service after earning my education, I obtained my pension after finishing my service, and I passed away after collecting my pension. That's life. But is this all there is to life? No. Without parents forcing their own personal views on them, it is crucial for each of us to provide our children the chance to recognize themselves, use their potential, develop, and awaken their personalities.

Not just education is the issue. The parents are also a part of the issue. The education of parents is lacking. Even if you attended Harvard or Oxford to study and if you were awarded the best degree possible, you are not educated. Education isn't the same as a degree. It is only a diploma that enables you to live a life with, ideally, some level of self-esteem. A degree is only a ticket to achieving fulfilment, position in the workplace, and social acceptance. Yet having a degree does not necessarily mean you are educated.A kid can only obtain a proper education if you let them utilise both their intellectual and intuitive faculties, if you let them get over their anxieties and inhibitions, and if you let them get over the psychological pressures that are put on them without imposing your own rules.

When we established SALT in San Francisco, this is what we discovered. Many students from elementary, high school, and college were interviewed. Each one had a psychological barrier to learning, remembering, and memorization, we discovered. Children are fundamentally different from their adult counterparts. Adults may need to study while seated at a desk with books, but youngsters do not.

Yoga for Classroom Use:

There needs to be a change in the educational system for kids. It must be combined with specific techniques that can help people overcome psychological barriers, become more conscious of the psychological changes occurring in their bodies and minds, become more aware of their own distractions, and improve their ability to concentrate on the subject they are studying.

What then did we do? We began with very basic yoga exercises in the school setting, drawing inspiration from RYE's (Research on Yoga in Education) work with kids in Europe. Two asanas and one pranayama are performed at the start and conclusion of each lesson in RYE institutions. As a result, if a kid is required to attend six or eight lessons throughout the day, he or she will practice two asanas and one pranayama sixteen times a day at the start and conclusion of each session.

In Europe, schools have a psychologist on staffs who keeps an eye on students' academic progress, conduct, and aptitude while also working to establish a support system for them at home. When the students who were engaged in yoga in class were observed, it was discovered that they had significantly improved in their answers, creativity, receptivity, memory, willpower, and conduct. Compared to their peers in other classrooms who weren't practicing yoga and who were more disruptive, restless, aggressive, and distracted, the kids in the yoga class were more at ease, focused, one-pointed, and calm.

In America, we adopted RYE's tips and techniques while including additional practices in addition to yoga. We used relaxing background music in the classroom to relieve the continual psychological strain on kids to learn. The presence of music serves as a subliminal distraction and relaxant. We selected Bach's classical music for our experiment.The pupils were given a lesson in pranayama by the lecturers. With the assistance of a large grandfather clock, the pupils were instructed to breathe in and out in synchrony. Everyone was instructed to take a breath in when the pendulum swung to one side and a breath out when it swung to the opposite side. In a short while, the breathing rhythm had normalized and was timed with the pendulum's movement. The lecturers then instructed the pupils while they were exhaling, and they became silent while they were inhaling.

You might be wondering how this relates to schooling at this point. Nonetheless, it is crucial and pertinent since, according to psychologists, inhaling causes the formation of mental barriers that are psychological, emotional, and logical. The body, mind, and brain all lose energy. As we exhale,

our bodies, neurological systems, minds, and brains all begin to relax. Information is maintained by the brain and not quickly forgotten if it is given when the bodily systems are relaxed.

Increasing understanding and trust:

Also, this aids in introducing the idea of awareness. When I visit schools, I frequently observe teachers introducing a topic to the pupils without their knowledge. There is a lack of awareness when the instruction is taking place in the class. Whether or whether they are paying attention to the material, students are taking notes automatically. The teachers are not worried about it. Why should they bother when they know that the teacher is unconcerned? Thus, there is a chasm in the communication between students and teachers.

The student's individuality, which is nonexistent, may be developed by filling up that gap, which is a very important element. Yet, if you use some concentration techniques, rapport and awareness grow as well.Always keep in mind that yoga is not just physical poses and breathing exercises that are taught in the classroom. Instead, the instructor must know when to talk and when to remain silent. Speech serves as the medium of learning, but silence also serves as a means of instruction since it gives you time to process what you have just heard. Don't just talk, then. Give the kids a three-minute break after ten minutes or a one-minute break after five minutes. Become quiet and signal for silence from everyone.

Encourage the kids to play a game of self-awareness during the interval of stillness.Instruct them to count their breaths starting at fifteen and ending at one. Both the inhalation and the exhale count as one breath. One minute is about equivalent to fifteen breaths. Start your instructions once more. This is yet another crucial element. Silence and speech must coexist.Passive visualization must be supplemented with alertness and active instructions.You train them and challenge their brains, but you also need to give them an opportunity to passively picture what they have just heard, challenging their mind.

You need to establish a relationship with each student that is more like a compassionate friend than a teacher so they feel comfortable approaching you with questions about their academic struggles. You must be in a position to direct them.

The Sufi saint Mulla Nasruddin is the subject of a well-known tale. He was trying to fill an earthen pot with water one day while sitting next to a well. Nevertheless, there was a break in the clay pot. Because of the fissure, anything he poured into it would leak out. Others mocked him and said, " "I think you're nuts. When the pot is damaged and the water is pouring out, how can you expect to fill it with water? " He said, "Who gives a damn? I simply care about getting the pot full. Whether the pot is cracked or not is irrelevant to me". We keep saying the same things as instructors. Informational disclosure to youngsters is a worry. Whether or if they keep it is of little interest to us. What is the outcome, then?You study geography and history at night, but by morning you have already forgotten everything you learned.

Advantage for Sports:

Because of their repeated nature and the physical imbalances they generate, sports can result in injuries. Yoga is the ideal complement to athletics since it restores the body's symmetry and balance on a physical level. Yoga is frequently used by runners to address certain problems, such increasing flexibility or easing an injury. But, many are taken aback by the new world it provides, particularly the ability to use and strengthen muscles they had no idea they possessed. Let's examine more closely how yoga affects runners on a physical and emotional level.

Physiological effects:

As can be seen from the definitions above, yoga entails more than just physical postures. Nonetheless, the majority of individuals attend their first yoga session because of the physical nature of the practise. The following is a list of the physical advantages of yoga for athletes.

Flexibility:

A lot of athletes identify improved flexibility as their top motivation for starting a yoga practise. This is a valid argument since yoga expands tight muscles, hence enhancing the range of motion in associated joints. Flexibility improvement leads in less stiffness, easier mobility, and relief from several persistent aches and pains.

Strength:-

Like Runners are powerful in running-related ways. Nonetheless, a running gait includes mainly the lower body and only sagittal (forward and backward) movement. As a result, certain muscles become stronger while others are not utilised enough and stay weak. Although runners have powerful legs for running, they are sometimes rather astonished to discover that their legs feel like jelly when required to perform a standing yoga posture. This is simply due to the fact that a correctly positioned yoga pose uses all of the muscles in several planes. The jelly-leg condition results from tense muscles screaming for relief while weak muscles soon tyre. A side effect of being stronger is having more tone in your muscles.

Yoga aids in developing long, slim muscles that don't restrict joints' range of motion.Muscular imbalances caused by overusing some muscles while underusing others disrupt the balance of the overall musculoskeletal system and reduce biomechanical effectiveness.

Biomechanical Balance:-

Biomechanical abnormalities eventually result in discomfort and injury for the majority of athletes. A muscle is either extending (i.e., an antagonist) or contracting (i.e., an agonist) depending on the activity (i.e., an antagonist). For instance, when you raise your forearm while making a fist, the triceps stretch whiles the biceps contract. If you repeatedly perform biceps curls to build up the muscle in order to have flashy biceps, your triceps will shorten and you risk losing the capacity to straighten your arm. Maintaining muscular functioning and homeostasis by working to contract and stretch at the same time is a good balance. For instance, the quadriceps must contract in order to extend the hamstrings. Along with producing a deeper and safer hamstring stretch, this synchronised movement also gives runners the chance to strengthen their quadriceps, especially the inner quadriceps, which are commonly weak. This is important for runners since the inner quadriceps, which are frequently weak, need to be strengthened while the hamstrings most likely need to be lengthened. Every yoga posture strikes a balance between mobility and stability by having the muscles tighten and strengthen (muscles stretching and lengthening). One muscle group is never the sole one utilised. Every component of the body must awaken in order to do even the simplest yoga stance.A good stance to show this is the downward dog. The main muscular motions in this fundamental position are listed below.

Stability (Strength):

Hands, wrists, lower arms, triceps, and deltoid muscles

Legs: quadriceps, anterior tibialis, lower trapezius, serratus anterior (front of shins)

Mobility (Flexibility):

Biceps, fingers, and arms

Back muscles include the latissimus dorsi and paraspinals (both superficial and deep levels).

Legs: Achilles tendon, calves, and hamstrings

The majority of the body's muscles must move in some way for a healthy yoga practise. Joints are moved through their entire ranges of motion at the same time as the accompanying muscles are stretched or contracted to support the movement. As a result, there is an improvement in muscular balance, which leads to better running technique, greater strides, and fewer injuries.

A Body with Energy:

Several types of exercise drain the body's energy reserves. A yoga practise, however, increases energy and oxygenates the blood, leaving the body and mind feeling renewed and energised. The body may actively recuperate from the physical strains of running by practising yoga.

Better Breathing:

Players should focus on increasing their lung capacity because this will enable them to maintain a regular breathing pattern during all aspects of running.More oxygen is pumped throughout the body when lung capacity is higher, which is beneficial for running long and powerful. Running and other cardiovascular exercises, on the other hand, include a shallow, fast intake and expiration rhythm. The middle and lower parts of the lungs are not used; only the upper half of the lungs is utilised. Yogic breathing uses the upper, middle, and lower parts of the lungs in slow, deep inhalations and protracted exhalations. Yoga breathing has been demonstrated to enhance lung capacity, and larger lung capacity improves overall athletic performance by increasing endurance.Yoga breathing is known as pranayama, and the Sanskrit word prana means "energy".

You breathe in oxygen, which feeds your cells and generates essential life energy, and exhale carbon dioxide, which gets rid of contaminants. In yoga, the utilisation of the breath is crucial. Deep breathing helps the body physically relax into positions, especially difficult ones, while releasing interior stiffness, tension, and anxiety that are caused by holding the breath. The body is given energy through this mindful breathing because it circulates more oxygen across all of its systems.

Conclusion:

Yoga is a fantastic supplement to any educational programme since it opens up fresh learning opportunities to a larger range of pupils than typical sports or fitness curricula.Furthermore, including yoga into a school's curriculum will support the delivery of a high-quality physical education programme as a modification of conventional physical education. Yoga is as crucial to sports as some people believe since it benefits us on many different levels as a sportsman. Yoga may be quite helpful in developing the focus and self-control needed for athletic performance. It gives kids and adults the chance to succeed at physical activity, which may help lay the groundwork for a healthy foundation in life.Therefore, curriculum experts, instructors, trainers, and students should be aware of and critically consider the actual problems of yoga education in both classroom and real-world contexts.

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आधुनिक युगात तंदुरुस्तीसाठी शारीरिक सुदृढता घटकाची भूमिका

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प्रस्तावना

आजच्या जगात शारीरिक शिक्षण आवश्यक आहे. शारीरिक श्रम आणि व्यायाम करूनच मनुष्य निरोगी जीवन जगू शकतो. शारीरिक तंदुरुस्ती ही केवळ तंदुरुस्त शरीराविषयी नाही तर ती शारीरिक आणि भावनिक तंदुरुस्तीबद्दल आहे. निरोगी राहणे हा आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनशैलीचा एक भाग असला पाहिजे. निरोगी जीवनशैली जगणे आपल्याला रोग आणि दीर्घकालीन आजारांपासून वाचवू शकते.

आपल्याला माहित आहे की निरोगी मन निरोगी शरीरात राहते परंतु आजच्या जगात व्हिडिओ गेम्स, मोबाईल गेम्स आणि कॉम्प्युटर गेमने आपल्या पारंपरिक खेळांची जागा घेतली आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या या आधुनिक युगात घरातील किंवा मैदानी खेळ खेळायला कोणालाच वेळ नाही.

आज सर्व काही मशिनद्वारे केले जाते. तंदुरुस्ती तंत्रज्ञानावर एवढी अवलंबून आहे की मानवाला त्याच्या शरीराची काळजी घेण्यासाठी पुरेसा वेळ नाही, जी निसर्गाने मानवाला दिलेली एक अतिशय मौल्यवान देणगी आहे. तांत्रिक साधने आणि इतर सुविधांमुळे मानवाने शारीरिक व्यायाम करणे बंद केले आहे. पूर्वी मानवांना विविध मैदानी खेळ खेळून निरोगी राहण्याची आणि त्याद्वारे शारीरिक व्यायाम करण्याची सवय होती. आता कॉम्प्युटरवर गेम्स खेळले जातात त्यामुळे जीवन रिकामे झाले आहे. मानवी शरीर विविध रोगांचे भांडार बनले आहे. शारीरिक तंदुरुस्तीमुळे आपल्या शरीराची रोगप्रतिकारक शक्ती मजबूत आणि सुंदर बनते.

आपल्या जीवनात शारीरिक तंदुरुस्तीचे महत्त्व -

1 शारीरिक तंदुरुस्ती

तंदुरुस्ती म्हणजे थकवा जाणवू न देता विविध प्रकारचे दैनंदिन क्रियाकलाप करण्याची शरीराची क्षमता.

शारीरिक तंदुरुस्तीचे मोजमाप काही उपकरणांच्या आधारे केले जाते, आणि अनेक वैज्ञानिक चाचण्या, आणि नंतर फिटनेसच्या आदर्श पातळीशी तुलना केली जाते, आणि व्यक्तीची क्षमता आणि फिटनेस कार्यक्षमता निर्धारित केली जाते.

तंदुरुस्तीचे दोन भाग केले जातात: सामान्य तंदुरुस्ती, जो आरोग्य आणि कल्याणचा संदर्भ देते आणि विशेष फिटनेस, जो विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या व्यायामाशी संबंधित आहे.योग्य पोषण आणि पुरेसा ब्रेक घेतल्याने चांगला फिटनेस मिळू शकतो.

2 शारीरिक तंदुरुस्तीचे घटक

तंदुरुस्तीचे घटक म्हणजे व्यायामाचे तंत्र शिकण्यात आणि निरोगी आरोग्य (जसे की ताकद, वेग, वाढ, चपळता, लवचिकता ..... इ.) आणि परिणामी सर्व गुण प्राप्त करण्यात महत्त्वाची आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावणारे सर्व घटक किंवा वैशिष्ट्ये. त्यापैकी दोन किंवा अधिक विलीन झाल्यापासून.

शारिरीक तंदुरुस्तीचे घटक ठरवणे प्रत्येक शाळेत आणि एका शास्त्रज्ञाकडून त्यांच्या मतानुसार बदलते, परंतु त्यापैकी बहुतेकांनी काही मूलभूत फिटनेस घटकांवर सहमती दर्शविली आणि आम्ही त्यापैकी काही येथे संबोधित केले आहेत.

3 स्नायूंची ताकद

स्नायूंच्या ताकदीची व्याख्या शक्य तितकी ऊर्जा वापरण्याची स्नायूची क्षमता म्हणून केली जाऊ शकते.स्नायूंच्या ताकदीवर परिणाम करणारे अनेक घटक आहेतमानसशास्त्रीयघटकांव्यतिरिक्त स्नायूंचा आकार, संख्या आणि तंतूंचा प्रकार आणि लवचिकता.

4 शरीर रचना

शरीर रचना म्हणजे शरीरातील चरबीयुक्त वस्तुमान आणि चरबीमुक्त वस्तुमानाचे गुणोत्तर आणि स्नायू, हाडे, कूर्चा आणि शरीराचे इतर महत्त्वाचे भाग हे चरबीमुक्त वस्तुमानाचा भाग आहेत.

5 स्पीड फिटनेस

वेग हा एक घटक आहे जो स्नायूंना आवश्यक शारीरिक श्रम करण्यासाठी लागणारा वेळ दर्शवतो आणि अनेक घटकांनी प्रभावित होतो; जसे की स्नायू तंतू, सामर्थ्य आणि लवचिकतातसेच मजबूत इच्छाशक्ती आणि चिंताग्रस्त सुसंगतता.

6 समतोल

समतोल शरीराची शक्य तितक्या लांब पडण्याचा प्रतिकार करण्याची क्षमता दर्शवते. शरीराच्या अवयवांची अखंडता, त्याचा समतोल पाया, गुरुत्वाकर्षणाचे उच्च केंद्रतसेच पृथ्वीची गुरुत्वाकर्षण रेषा आणि मानसशास्त्रीय घटक यांचा प्रभाव असतो.

7 लवचिकता

लवचिकता एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या स्नायूंना परवानगी देईल त्या प्रमाणात क्रियाकलाप करण्याची क्षमता व्यक्त करते. याचा परिणाम सांध्यांच्या गतिशीलतेवरस्नायूंच्या लवचिकतेवर होतो. सतत आणि नियमित प्रशिक्षणाचा स्नायूंच्या लवचिकतेवर परिणाम होतो.

8 चपळता

चपळता म्हणजे एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या शरीराची दिशाजमिनीवर असो वा हवेतकमीत कमी वेळेत बदलण्याची क्षमता.

शरीराची चपळता अनेक घटकांनी प्रभावित होते; सर्वात महत्वाचे आहेत: मज्जासंस्थेची अखंडता, स्नायूंची क्षमता, तसेच क्रियाकलापाचा प्रकार आणि शरीराच्या प्रतिसादाचा वेग.

हृदय व रक्तवाहिन्यासंबंधी सहनशक्ती

सहनशक्ती ही शरीराची आणि त्याच्या स्नायूंच्या क्षमतेची अभिव्यक्ती आहे ज्यामुळे एखाद्या विशिष्ट शारीरिक क्रियाकलापाचा व्यायाम करताना थकवा आणि तणाव होण्याची शक्यता असते.

हा फिटनेसचा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे आणि ज्यांना दीर्घ आणि कठीण तास काम करावे लागतील अशा परिस्थितीत काम करणाऱ्यांसाठी उपलब्ध असणे आवश्यक आहे.

सारांश

सध्याच्या धावपळीच्या युगात माणसाचे जीवन हे यांत्रिकी कामात व्यस्त आहे,त्यामुळे त्याला स्वतःच्या आरोग्यासाठी वेळ काढता येणे कठीण वाटते. अशा परिस्थितीत शारीरिक सुदृढता घटक व त्यांचे महत्त्व समजून आले तर तो माणूस दिवसात काही वेळ स्वतःच्या आरोग्यासाठी नक्की देऊ शकेल पर्यायाने सुदृढ नागरिक सुदृढ देश सुदृढ समाज निर्माण होण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही

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वैश्विकदृष्ट्या मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व

प्रा.डॉ.मीना सुरेंद्र कदम

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व संशोधन मार्गदर्शक, इंग्रजी विभाग प्रमुख संभाजी कॉलेज, मुरूड ता.जि.लातूर

प्रस्तावना:

अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या मानवी जीवनाच्या मुलभूत गरजा आहेत. या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मनुष्य प्राणपणाने प्रयत्न करत असतो. गरजांची पुर्ती करत असताना तो शारीरिक, बौध्दिक आणि मानसिक कष्ट करून आपले जीवन व्यतित करीत असतो. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा याप्रमाणेच खेळाला देखील मानवी जीवनात खुप महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. कारण जीवन व्यतित करताना अनेक वेळा मानवाला चिंता आणि तणावाला सामोरे जावे लागते. या चिंतेतून आणि तणावातून मुक्त व्हायचे असेल तर खेळ ही एक चांगली शारीरिक क्रिया आहे. या खेळामुळे शरीराला आणि मेंदूला सुध्दा आराम मिळू शकतो. आजच्या आधुनिक युगात आरोग्याच्या समस्या मोठया प्रमाणात निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत या आरोग्याच्या समस्येतून मुक्त व्हायचे असेल तर खेळाला प्रत्येक मनुष्याने स्वीकारणे अपरिहार्य आहे. खेळ मानवी जीवनात आनंद, उत्साह, स्फुर्ती, चेतना, उल्हास आणत असतो. म्हणून खेळ खेळणे गरजेचे आहे. वैश्विकदृष्टया विचार केला असता मानवाचे आयुर्मान कमी झालेले आहे. याला जबाबदार आरोग्य आणि वाढत्या आजारांची संख्या आहे. यामधून मुक्त व्हायचे असेल आणि आयुर्मान वाढवायचे असेल तर प्रत्येक देशाने, नागरिकांनी आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात खेळाला अणण्यसाधारण महत्व देणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण प्रत्येक सजीवाला खेळाची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे.

जागतिक स्तरावर विचार केला असता आपल्या लक्षात येते की, अनेक देशांमध्ये खेळाला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. मात्र भारतात खेळाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन आजही बदललेला नाही एकंदरीत खेळाला खूप कमी महत्व दिले जाते. यामुळेच ऑलिम्पिक सारख्या स्पर्धेत भारताला एखाद्या पदकावर समाधान मानावे लागते. आपल्या देशातील एखाद्या राज्यापेक्षाही लहान लहान असलेले देश सुवर्णपदके पटकावतात. कारण त्या देशांत विविध खेळ मोठया आवडीने खेळले जातात. शासनाकडून खेळांना प्रोत्साहन दिले जाते आणि शालेय जीवनापासूनच मुलांना खेळाचे महत्व सांगून त्यांच्यामध्ये आवड निर्माण केली जाते. भारतात मात्र खेळात वेळ घालवणे म्हणजे फुकट वेळ घालवणे असे म्हटले जाते. वास्तव परिस्थिती खुप वेगळी आहे खेळ खेळल्यामुळे अनेक सारे फायदे मनुष्याला होत असतात. खेळामुळे आरोग्य सुधारले जाते, अधिकचे काम करण्याची ऊर्जा मिळते, शरीर व मन प्रसन्न होते, शरीराची हालचाल झाल्यामुळे रक्ताभिसरण व्यवस्थित होते, चैतन्य निर्माण होते, भूक लागते, झोप लागते, संघर्षाला तोंड देण्याचा आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होतो, निरोगी माणसात रोगप्रतिकारशक्ती वाढते म्हणून खेळ आरोग्यासाठी आवश्यक आहेत.

उद्देश :

१) वैश्विकदृष्टीकोनातून मानवी जीवनातील खेळाचे महत्व अभ्यासणे.

गृहितके :

१) मानवी जीवनात खेळाला महत्व दिले जात नाही.

२) मानवी जीवनात खेळाला दुय्यम स्थान आहे.

वैश्विकदृष्टीकोनातून मानवी जीवनात असणारे खेळाचे महत्व पुढील प्रमाणे अभ्यासता येते.

१) मानसिक विकासासोबतच शारीरिक विकास :

सद्य स्थितित मानवी जीवन सुखोपभोगी झाले आहे. शरीराला कष्टाची सवय राहिलेली नाही. कष्ट करण्याची वृत्ती कमी झालेली आहे.याचा परिणाम खेळावर झालेला दिसून येतो. आज जवळपास खेळ खेळणे बंद झालेले आहे. खेळामुळे शारीरिक विकास होतो तर चिंतन आणि मननामुळे व्यक्तिचा मानसिक विकास होत असतो. मैदानी, बैठे, सांघिक खेळ खेळले तर मनुष्याचा मानसिक विकास होवू शकतो मानसिक विकासासोबतच शारीरिक विकास देखील घडून येतो. खेळामुळे शरीर आणि मन देखील प्रसन्न राहाते. यामुळे कार्यक्षमता वाढते आपल्याला हवे ती शारीरिक कष्टाची कामे करता येतात. लहान मुलांना सुध्दा अभ्यासासोबतच खेळात भाग घेण्यास पालांकानी प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे. खेळ खेळणारी मुले चपळ, उत्साही असतात त्यांची हाडे मजबूत आणि चेहरा तजेलदार असतो. पचनशक्ती सुध्दा चांगली राहते. म्हणून खेळाची नितांत गरज आहे.

२) बौध्दिक विकास होतो :

खेळांची रूपे वेगवेगळी आहेत. कांही खेळ मुलांसाठी असतात, कांही खेळ मोठयासांठी तर कांही खेळ वृध्दांसाठी असतात. खेळ खेळण्यासाठी मैदाने लागतात पण कांही खेळ असे आहेत की त्यांना मैदानांची आवश्यकता नसते घरात बसून ते खेळ खेळता येतात. अशा खेळामुळे बौध्दिक विकास घडवून येतो. बौध्दिक विकास झालेले मुले, तरूण, वृध्द हे मानसिकदृष्टया देखील सक्षम राहू शकतील म्हणून बौध्दिक विकास घडवून आणावयाचा असेल तर बुध्दीबळ, सोंगटया, कॅरम, पत्ते अशा प्रकारचे खेळ घरात खेळणे गरजेचे आहे. पालकांनी लहानपनापासूनच आपल्या पाल्यांना विविध खेळ खेळू दिले पाहिजेत. असे म्हटले जाते की मनुष्याला जे धडे शिक्षण शिकवू शकत नाही ते खेळाचे मैदान शिकविते म्हणून एक तरी खेळ मनुष्याने खेळावयास हवा जेणेकरून यामुळे बौध्दिक विकास घडून येईल.

३) निरोगी शरीरासाठी खेळ आवश्यक :

शरीर सुदृढ ठेवायचे असेल तर खेळ अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहेत कारणनिरोगी शरीराचे रहस्यच व्यायाम, खेळ आहे. सद्य स्थितित आजारांचे प्रमाण मोठया प्रमाणात वाढले आहे. मनुष्याचे शरीर म्हणजे आजाराचे माहेरघर झाले आहे. भारतात देखील मधुमेह, उच्च रक्तदाब, थायरॉईड यासारख्या आजारांचे रूग्ण घरोघर आढळत आहेत. म्हणून शरीर निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने एखादा तरी खेळ नियमितपणे खेळणे गरजेचे आहे. नियमितपणे खेळ खेळला तर शरीराची हालचाल घडून येईल आणि शरीराची हालचाल झाली तर मनुष्याला आजारांचा सामना करावा लागणार नाही. अथवा कमी प्रमाणात शरीराची हानी होईल. क्रिकेट, हॉलिबॉल, खोखो, टेनिस यासारख्यां खेळांमधून चांगल्या प्रकारचा व्यायाम होतो व शरीर निरोगी राहण्यास मदत होते.

४) संघटन कौशल्य वाढते :

खेळामुळे संघटन कौशल्ये वाढते तसेच संघटन कौशल्य वाढल्यामुळे त्या व्यक्तिचा व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो. हा खेळामुळे होतो. संघटन कौशल्य वाढीस लागल्यामुळे विचारांमध्ये एकवाक्यता रहाते. विविध प्रकारचे खेळ खेळल्यामुळे इतर खेळाडूंसोबत विचारांची देवाण घेवाण झाली तर संघटन कौशल्य वाढण्यास मदत होते. खेळामुळे विचारांना बळ मिळते. म्हणून तरूणांनी खेळाला प्रामुख्याने प्राधान्य देणे गरजेचे आहे. संघटन कौशल्य वाढीले तर प्रामाणिपणाने कोणतेही काम करण्याची प्रेरणा तरूणांना मिळू शकते. समुहामध्ये खेळत असताना विविध जबाबदारी पार पाडावी लागते ती जबाबदारी पार पाडत असताना विविध अडचणी येतात त्या अडचणी कशा सोडवावयाच्या याचे कौशल्य देखील अंगी येते म्हणून खेळ अत्यावश्यक आहे.

५) भूक लागते व प्रतिकारशक्ती वाढते :

दैनंदिन जीवनात अनेक लोक असे आहेत की त्यांना भूक लागत नाही भूकेच्या समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. बैठे काम करणारे जे लोक असतात त्यांना अशा समस्यांना समोरे जावे लागते. कारण त्यांच्या शरीराची हालचाल होत नाही. शरीराची हालचाल नसल्यामुळे त्यांना भूक लागत नाही. यासाठी मैदानी खेळ खेळणे आवश्यक आहे. मैदानी खेळ खेळत असताना खेळाडूला शरीराची हालचाल करावी लागत असते. ही हालचाल करत असताना ऊर्जा खर्च होत असते. ही ऊर्जा भरून काढण्यासाठी जेवण करावे लागते. म्हणजेच खेळामुळे भूक लागते. त्याचप्रमाणे वातावरणात होणारे जे बदल असतात त्या बदलांमुळे अनेकांना आजाराला सामोरे जावे लागते. अनेकांना व्हायरल इन्फेक्शन होते. पाण्यात बदल झाला की आजारी पडतात कारण अशा लोकांची रोगप्रतिकारशक्ती कमी असते. म्हणून खेळामुळे रोगप्रतिकारशक्ती देखील वाढते.

६) साहसी वृत्ती वाढते :

खेळामुळे मुलांमध्ये साहस, धाडस, नेतृत्व या गुणांचा विकास होतो. जिम्नॅस्टिक, स्केटींग, नेमबाजी, तिरंदाजी अशा सारख्या खेळामुळे मुलांमध्ये साहस, धाडस, नेतृत्व या गुणांचा विकास होतो. या गुणांचा विकास झाला तर सक्षम असे भारताचे नागरिक घडतील. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विविध स्पर्धा होत असतात या स्पर्धेमध्ये भारतीय मुले सहभागी होताना दिसत नाहीत. कारण त्यांनी खेळत असलेल्या खेळाला सरकारने प्रोत्साहन देणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे कोणताही खेळ खेळत असताना त्या खेळामध्ये सातत्य असणे आवश्यक आहे सातत्याने कोणताही खेळ खेळला तर त्यामध्ये गुणवत्तापूर्ण असे यश मिळवता येते यासाठी योग्य अशा मार्गदर्शनाची देखील आवश्यकता आहे. ते मार्गदर्शन त्यांना मिळण्याची व्यवस्था शासन व्यवस्थेने करणे गरजेचे आहे तर आणि तरच त्यांच्यामध्ये साहसी वृत्ती वाढीस लागेल.

७) सहकार्य व बंधुता वाढीस लागते :

कोणताही खेळ खेळत असताना सहकार्य आणि बंधुतेची भावना वाढीस लागते ही भावना प्रेम आणि आपुलकी वाढवण्यास मदत करते. दैनंदिन जीवनात आपण पहात असतो की लहान मुलांपासून ते मोठया व्यक्तिंपर्यंत सर्वांमध्येच मानवी मूल्ये ही असावी लागतात ही मानवी मूल्ये जर अंगीकारली तर जीवन आनंदी आणि सुखमय होते. खेळामुळे सहकार्याची भावना तसेच बंधुतेची भावना वाढते कारण आपल्या सोबत खेळणारे हे आपले आहेत ही आपलेपणाची भावना त्यांच्यामध्ये येते. जागतिक स्तरावर देखील विचार केला तर असे लक्षात येते की अनेक देशांमध्ये खेळाला सर्वोत्तम स्थान देवून खेळासाठी प्रोत्साहन दिले जाते ते यामुळेच जेणेकरून आजचा तरूण हा सर्वगुणसंपन्न असावा हा उद्देश त्यापाठीमागे आहे. खेळामुळे प्रेम व बंधुतेची भावना वाढते. गुणवान, चारित्र्यवान आणि खरा व्यक्ति बनण्यासाठी खेळ मदत करतात.

८) खेळामुळे एकाग्रता वाढते :

खेळ खेळत असताना शारीरिक विकासासोबतच मानसिक विकासही होतो. खेळ खेळत असताना डोळे, मेंदू, शरीर या प्रत्येक अवयवांचा उपयोग करावा लागत असतो. खेळामुळे शरीराचे संतुलन वाढते. नियमित कोणताही खेळ खेळल्यामुळे चित्ताची एकाग्रता रहाते. चित्ताची एकाग्रता राहिल्यामुळे शारीरिक अवयवांचा विकास व्यवस्थित होतो. मनामध्ये उत्साहाचे आणि उल्हासाचे वातावरण तयार होते. मनुष्याच्या अंगी उत्साह आणि उल्हस असेल तर कोणतेही काम करण्याचा आळस येत नाही. काम करत असताना एकाग्रतेने काम करण्याची सवय लागते. त्यामुळे कामात यश देखील मिळते. म्हणून आजच्या व्यस्त जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व प्रत्येकाने ओळखून दिवसातील थोडा तरी वेळ खेळासाठी देणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे असे मला वाटते.

९) रोगांपासून सुरक्षित राहण्यास मदत होते :

कोणत्याही प्रकारचा खेळ न खेळल्यामुळे भारतीयांना विविध रोगांना सामोरे जावे लागते. तसेच अनेक व्यक्तिंना व्याधींनी ग्रासले आहे. मानवी जीवन अशा रोगांमुळे विस्कळीत झाले आहे. प्रत्येकाला निरोगी आणि सुदृढ आरोग्य लाभावे असे वाटत असते पण निरोगी शरीर होत नाही कोणता तरी आजार जडलेलाच असतो म्हणून रोगांपासून सुरक्षित राहायचे असेल तर खेळ अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. संधिवात, लठ्ठपणा, हृदयाच्या समस्या, मधुमेह इत्यादी आजारांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. आजरांपासून सुटका करायची असेल आणि रोगांपासून सुरक्षित राहायचे असेल तर खेळाचे महत्व वेळीच ओळखणे गरजेचे आहे. खेळामुळे शरीरातील अनेक कमतरता दूर होतात. खेळ शरीराला शिस्त लावतात. त्याचप्रमाणे चिडचिडेपणा, राग यापासूनही मुक्ती मिळते. म्हणजेच जे लोक खेळतात त्यांना मानसिक विश्रांती खेळामुळे मिळते आणि एक प्रकारचा आनंदही त्यांना मिळतो.

१०) निर्णय क्षमतेचा विकास होतो :

विविध प्रकारचे खेळ खेळत असताना मुलांच्या अंगी कौशल्ये निर्माण होत असतात. चालणे, उडया मारणे, धावणे, योग करणे, लांब उडी मारणे, उंच उडी मारणे यामुळे शरीराचे स्वास्थ्य टिकून राहाते. शरीराची चांगल्या प्रकारे कसरत होते. तसेच सायकल चालविणे हा एक चांगला क्रिडा प्रकार आहे. लहान मुलांमध्ये सायकल चालविण्याची विलक्षण आवड असते ही आवड पालकांनी जोपासली पाहिजे. मुलांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन देवून सायकल चालवायला शिकविली पाहिजे. सायकल चालविल्यामुळे संपूर्ण शरीराचा व्यायाम होतो आणि मुलांमध्ये निर्णय क्षमतेचा विकास होतो.

समारोप :

वैश्विकदृष्ट्या खेळाचे महत्व अणण्यसाधारण आहे. प्रत्येक देशात खेळाला महत्वाचे स्थान देण्यात आलेले आहे. खेळामुळे मनुष्याचा सर्वांगीण विकास होत असतो. तो सर्वांगीण विकास होण्यासाठी खेळ हे नियमितपणे खेळणे गरजेचे आहे. नियमितपणे खेळ खेळले तर त्याचे अनेक सारे फायदे हे मनुष्याला आहेत. तसेच खेळ ही एक चांगली शारीरिक क्रिया असल्यामुळे मानसिक विकास होण्यासाठी देखील खेळाची मदत होते. बौध्दीक विकासासोबतच रोगप्रतिकारशक्ती वाढते, साहसी वृत्ती वाढीस लागते आणि विविध रोगांपासून मनुष्याला सुरक्षितता देखील मिळते. म्हणून मानवी जीवनातील खेळाचे महत्व हे प्रत्येकाने ओळखणे गरजेचे आहे. शासनानेही आपली भूमिका ही समर्थपणे आणि सक्षमपणे पार पाडली तर प्रत्येक देशामध्ये खेळाला प्रोत्साहन देवून खेळाविषयी लोकांच्या मनात जिव्हाळा निर्माण केला जावू शकतो. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने प्रत्येकी एक खेळ खेळणे आणि खेळाचे महत्व समजुन घेणे आज काळाची गरज आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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मानसिक व शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य राखण्यासाठी योग: एक महत्वपुर्ण भूमिका

डॉ. केंगले भिमराव दुंदा

(सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक) स्वा.रा.ती.म वि. नांदेड

गोषवारा:

योग हे अत्यंत पुरातन शास्त्र आहे. मानवाच्या मनाला वाचन व शरीरालाव्यायाम खूप महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य करतात. मनाला ताब्यात ठेवण्यासाठीवाचन कार्यकरते तर शरीराला ताब्यात ठेवण्यासाठी योग कार्यकरते.योग हा शब्द जरी प्रचलित असला तरी मोहनजोदारोच्या उत्खननातेथील अवशेषांवरून त्याच्या पुरातत्त्वची कल्पना आपल्याला येऊशकते. आध्यात्मिक उन्नतीसाठी योग हा सर्व काल मान्यकरण्यात आले आहे. योगशास्त्र अनेक अवस्थांमधून गेले असल्यानेकाळाच्या ओघात त्याचे प्रयत्न अनेक संप्रदाय निर्माण झाले व अनेकयोगसाधनांची निर्मिती झाली. वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे योग संप्रदायनिर्माण झाले असतील तरीदेखील प्रत्येक योगसंप्रदाय विशिष्टयोगसाधनयावर भर देण्यात आला असला तरी योग संप्रदायांचाउद्देश हा चित्तवृत्तींचा निरोध हाच राहिला आहे.

प्रस्तावना:

काही संप्रदाय थेट मनोनिग्रहाची साधने उपयोगात आणतात तर काहीशरीराद्वारे अप्रत्यक्षपणे मनोनिग्रह साधणाऱ्या तंत्राचा वापर करतात. सामान्य माणसाला शरीराद्वारे मनो नियंत्रणाचा मार्ग सापेक्षतेनेसोपा व त्याच्या आवाक्यातला वाटतो, म्हणूनच शरीराचा वापरकरणाऱ्या प्रक्रिया अधिक प्रमाणात मान्य केले जातात. बालवयात शरीराला योग्य वळण दिले तर त्याचे फलित येणाऱ्या काळामध्ये मिळतअसते. बालकांना नवनवीन कल्पना सुचत असतात त्यामुळे वाढत्यावयात वाईट विचारांनी प्रभावित होण्यापूर्वी चांगले विचार वसंस्काराने व आचाराने प्रभावित झालेली बालके भविष्यात चांगलीकामगिरी करतात त्यामुळे बालवयापासूनच शारीरिक क्रीडा व कला, व्यायाम, वाचन, लेखन, चिंतन-मनन, भाषण, वकृत्व स्पर्धा अशी वेगवेगळीछंद जोपासणे याकडे शिक्षक व त्यांच्या पलकांनी वेळोवेळी लक्ष देणेगरजेचे वाटते.

योग वांग्मयात उल्लेख केलेल्या विविध योग्य संप्रदायाचे चालतआलेल्या साधनांना यौगिक प्रक्रिया म्हणतात. यौगिक प्रक्रियेच्या सहाय्याने म्हणजेच आसने, प्राणायाम, बंधमुद्रा, शुद्धीक्रिया आणि ध्यान यांच्यामदतीने शरीरावर ताबा मिळवता येतो व व्यसनापासून दूर राहता येते. त्यामुळेगुरुजींनी शिकविलेले वेगवेगळे आसने व प्राणायाम यांच्या सहाय्यानेआपले शरीर बळकट करून आजारापासून आपण दूर राहू शकतो. आपल्या मनात सतत वाईट किंवा नको असलेले विचार येत असतीलतर ध्यान या योगच्या मदतीने अशा वाईट विचारावर मुक्ती मिळूशकते. ध्यानधारणा केल्याने मनातील वाईट विचारांना थारा मिळतनाही व शरीर जास्त चांगले ठेवण्यास मदत करते. हृदयविकार, श्वासाचेरोग यापासून सुटका हवी असल्यास शुद्धिक्रिया, श्वसनाचे व्यायाम/योग आपण करू शकतो. त्यामुळे शरीरातील दाब, श्वासनातील दाह,श्वासणाला होणारा अडथळाइत्यादी रोखायचे असेल तर प्राणायाम करणे आवश्यक आहे.

योग हा धर्म नाही तर तो जगण्याचा एक मार्ग आहे. योगाभ्यासकरण्याची कला एखाद्याचे मन, शरीर आणि आत्मा नियंत्रित करण्यासमदत करते. शांत शरीर आणि मन मिळवण्यासाठी एकत्रित शारीरिकआणि मानसिक शिस्त आणते. तणाव आणि चिंता यांचे व्यवस्थापनकरण्यास मदत करते. शरीराची लवचिकता, स्नायूंची मजबुती आणिशरीराची टोण वाढविण्यात मदत करते. योगमुळे श्वसन, ऊर्जा आणिचैतन्य सुधारते. योग करताना कदाचित ताणल्यासारखे वाटेल परंतुआपल्या शरीराच्या दृष्टीने हे चांगले कार्य आहे. योगने आसन सामर्थ्य, लवचिकता आणि आत्मविश्वास वाढवत आहे. योगचा नियमितसराव वजन कमी करण्यासाठी, तणावातून मुक्त होण्यासाठी, प्रतिकारशक्ती सुधारण्यास आणि निरोगी जीवनशैली राखण्यास मदतकरू शकते. योग शरीर, मन, चेतना आणि आत्मा यांना संतुलनातआणते. ज्याचा योग आपल्या रोजच्या कार्यातील मागणी, समस्यांनातोंड देण्यास मदत

करते.शरीराला तंदुरुस्त ठेवण्यासाठी योग अत्यंतप्रभावी कार्य करते. नियमित योग केल्याने शारीरिक आणि मानसिकआरोग्य वाढते.

'योग' संस्कृत शब्दापासून आला आहे. याचा अर्थ सामील होणे, एकत्रहोणे हा आहे. योग शरीर,मन आणि आत्मा यांचा संपूर्ण तांत्रिक प्रयोगआपल्या रोजच्या समस्या, मागणी आणि समस्यांना तोंड देण्यासबळ पुरवितो. शरीराला तंदुरुस्त ठेवण्यासाठी योगासने प्रभावी आहेत. नियमित योग केल्यानेशारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्य वाढते.आजच्या धावपळीच्या जीवनशैलीत योगचे महत्त्व दिवसेंदिवस वाढतचालले आहे. शारीरिक आणि मानसिक त्रासांपासून दूर राहू इच्छितअसाल तर योग अत्यंत सोपा आणि फायदेशीर उपाय आहे.

योगची मुख्य उद्दिष्टे:

आत्मज्ञान, मानसिक आरोग्य, शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक आरोग्य, अध्यात्मिआरोग्य,मनाची शांतता, एकाग्रता अशी आहेत.

वरीलपैकी उद्दिष्टांना अनुसरून योगचे खूप उद्दिष्टे आपल्याला याव्यतिरिक्त मांडतायेतील. त्यामध्ये सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे मनाची शांतता, एकाग्रता याबाबी विद्यार्थिदशेत पालकाची भूमिका निभावताना व समाजाचा घटककिंवा प्रमुख व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणून कार्य करताना वरील सर्व उद्दिष्टे उपयोगीपडतात. त्यामुळे वरील उद्दिष्टांनुसार समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकालायोगची ही उद्दिष्टे सांगून व त्याचे महत्त्व त्यांना पटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्नहा प्रत्येक सुजाण नागरिकाने करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळे सामाजिकस्वास्थ्य राखण्यासाठी आपोआपच मदत होऊ शकते.

योग आणि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य:

१. एकाग्रता- मनन चिंतन विचार करण्यासाठी मनाची एकाग्रता खूपमहत्वाची असते. योग करणारी व्यक्ती गर्दीच्या ठिकाणी देखील मनाचीएकाग्रता साधणे, आवश्यक ते विचार करून स्वतःचा निर्णयव्यवस्थितपणे घेऊ शकतो. आपले योग्य निर्णय घेऊन आपले कार्य पारपाडते. सर्वसाधारण व्यक्ती किंवा योग करणारी व्यक्ती एकांतात देखीलस्वतः आत मधून विचारांची खूप गर्दी झाल्याने एखाद्या मुख्यविषयावर आपला योग्य निर्णय किंवा योग्य मत व्यक्त करायला वेळघेत असते.

२. ताण कमी करण्यास मदत- मनात विचारांचे वादळ निर्माण होतअसताना किंबहुना झाले तरध्यानधारणेत विमा योजने त्यावर ताबामिळवता येतो तणावापासून मुक्त राहता येते.

३. चिंता तणाव व नैराश्य- समाजात खूप व्यक्ती शोधून सापडतिल की भरपूरप्रगती केली आहे परंतु सध्या तणावात आहे. भरपूर पैसा कमावला परंतुजीवननैराश्यमध्ये घालत आहे. स्वतःची प्रगती केली परंतु पाल्यांची खूप चिंतावाटते, अशा व्यक्ती समाजामध्ये आपणास भेटतात पण अशा पैकीएखादा तुमचा मित्र, सखा सोबती, शेजारी, नातेवाईक इत्यादींपैकी असेलतर त्याला मार्गदर्शन करावे ही वेळ तुमच्यावर आली तर सर्वात सोपामार्ग म्हणजे योग, ध्यानधारणा (मेडीटेशन).

४. वजन कमी करणे- लठ्ठपणा ही आजच्या काळातील सर्वात मोठीसमस्या निर्माण झाली आहे.नव्हे तो दिव्यांगाचा प्रकार बनलाआहे. त्यामुळे काही जास्त प्रमाणामध्ये न खाता देखील वजनाचे प्रमाणअति जास्त होत आहे.अशा वेळी योग वजन कमी करण्यास मदत करते.

५. स्नायूंची लवचिकता सुधारते-प्राणायाम, ध्यान, मुद्रा, योग वेगवेगळ्या संप्रदायाच्या माध्यमातून शरीरपिळदार व लवचिक करण्यासाठी मदत करते.

६. मधुमेह सुधारणा- रक्तदाब, मधुमेह हा सर्वात जास्त प्रमाणात निर्माण झालेलाआजार आहे.योगमुळे या दोन्ही आजारांपासून जास्तीत जास्तप्रमाणात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी मदत होते, परंतु त्यासाठी दैनंदिन योग, आसने, प्राणायाम, ध्यानधारणा अशा प्रकारची योगही वेळेत केलीपाहिजे.

७. सामर्थ्य आणि सहनशक्ती- योग, मुद्रा, बंधा, प्राणायाम, ध्यानयामुळे स्वतःमध्ये सामर्थ्य व जास्त प्रमाणात सहनशक्ती निर्माण करते. एखादी व्यक्ती खेळाडू असेल तर याचा त्याला भरपूर प्रमाणात फायदाहोतो.

८. शरीर सौष्ठव- योग या क्रियेमुळे व्यसनापासून दूर राहता येते.शरीराला योग्य कार्यामध्ये गुंतवून ठेवल्याने बिघडणे ऐवजी सुधारते व आपणास योगमुळे शरीर सौष्ठवप्राप्त होते.

९. रक्तपरिसंचरण व स्नायू विश्रांती- योग केल्याने शरीरातील रक्तपरिसंचरण किंवा रक्ताभिसरण संस्था योग्य कार्यकरते व स्नायूंना झोपल्याने विश्रांती प्राप्त होत नाही त्यापेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणातविश्रांती मिळते.

१०. दमा व अस्तमा यावर उपाय- वाढत्यावयाप्रमाणे दमा, अस्थमा, रक्तदाब, हृदयविकार असे बरेच रोग तोंड वरकाढतात. त्यामुळे वय वाढले तरी सातत्याने योग करीत राहिल्यासयावर खूप जास्त प्रमाणात योग्य उपाय भेटतात लवकर वरील आजारकमी करता येतात.

११. पाचक प्रणाली-आजच्या घाईच्या वेळेत समाधानाने जेवणसुद्धा करण्याइतका वेळ राहिलेला नाही. त्यामुळे घाईगडबडीत घेतलेला आहार यामुळेपचनाच्या समस्या निर्माण होतात व दवाखान्याची किंवा डॉक्टरचीमदत घ्यावी लागते. त्यासाठी दवाखाना टाळावयाचा असेल तर योगकेल्याने पाचक प्रणाली जास्त प्रमाणात विकसित होते. त्यामुळे अशावाईट चालीरिती पासून स्वतःच्या शरीराची निगा राखण्याचे असेलतर दैनंदिन योग करणे गरजेचे आहे त्यामुळे पाचक प्रणाली सुधारते व शरीरयष्टी देखील सुधारण्यास मदत होते.

१२. दुखापतींपासून संरक्षण- खेळाडू खेळत असताना वाईट व चुकीच्या निर्णयामुळे चिंताग्रस्त होतो व भांडणे करण्याच्या मर्यादेपलीकडे आणिनियमबाह्य कार्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. परंतु योग केल्याने अशावेळी संयमहा गुण जास्त प्रमाणात विकसित होतो व शांततेने वनियमित खेळ दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न खेळाडूकडून केला जातो. त्यामुळेखेळाडूंसाठी दुखापतींपासून संरक्षण करावयाचे असेल वचिंताग्रस्त व्यक्ती पासून बचाव करायचा असेल तर योग करणे गरजेचेआहे.

१३. मन व विचार- मनात वेगवेगळे विचार येत असतात. आपणकामाचे विचार करताना इतर वाईट विचार आपल्या मनात येतात वचांगल्या विचारला तडा देतात त्यामुळे विचारांची पद्धतशीर मांडणीकरण्यास मदत करते.

१४. अंतर्गत अवयव मजबूत- मन, बुद्धी,विचारप्रक्रिया या सर्व अंतर्गत अवयवावर ताबा मिळवण्यासाठी सततव दैनंदिन केलेला योग उपयोगी येतो.

योग हा महत्त्वाचा आणि खूप मोठा विषय आहे. आजच्या धावपळीच्याकाळात बहुतेक लोकांना योगचे उद्दिष्ट आणि महत्त्व समजू लागले आहेव ते आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनशैलीमध्ये अवलंबण्याचा प्रयत्न करतानादिसत आहेत.कोरोंना महामारीमुळे योगचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्यास व त्याचेफायदे लक्षात आणून देण्याचा सर्वात जास्त सहकार्य केले आहे. पूर्ण याकालावधीमध्ये योग प्राणायाम करणे ही सर्वात जास्त शिकलेली आहे. युट्युब, फेसबुक, टीव्ही चॅनल्स, वृत्तपत्रे व इतर माध्यमातून पाहिले वअभ्यासली गेली आहेत. कोरोना कालावधीमध्ये लॉकडाऊन असल्यानेवेगवेगळे आसने करणे, प्राणायाम करणे व सर्वात जास्त चालणे या क्रियाकेल्याचे आपण पाहतो. कारण लोकांजवळ सर्वात मोकळा वेळ उपलब्धहोता. तसे हे देखील योग्य आहे कारण ते आपल्या जीवनाशी संबंधितशारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनिक, आत्मज्ञान व आध्यात्मिक इत्यादीबाबींवर कार्यकरते. शरीर व मनावर संयम राखण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्ययोग करते. आध्यात्मिक स्तरावर सामील होण्याचा अर्थ म्हणजेसार्वत्रिक चैतन्य. वैयक्तिक चेतनाचे एकीकरण केवळ व्यावहारिकपातळीवर योग, शरीर, मन आणि भावना संतुलित करण्याची आणिसुसंवाद साधण्याचे एक साधन आहे. योग करताना आसन, प्राणायाम, मुद्रा व ध्यान हे खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे. योग एक जीवन जगण्याची पद्धतआहे व स्वतःचे अंतिम ध्येय आहे.योग मानसिक आणि भावनिकपातळीवर कार्य करतो. योग मुळे दैनंदिन जीवनातील तणाव आणि सर्वप्रकारच्या अडचणी कमी होण्यास मदत होते व मानसिक आणिभावनिक आजार बरे करू शकत नसला तरी सावकाशपणे हळूहळूसामना करण्याची ताकद आपल्याला नक्कीच देतो. योग पारंपारिकपद्धत आहे, ती प्राचीन भारतातील संतांनी विकसित केली आहे. योगचा उपयोग मनावर आणि शारीरिक कार्यावर नियंत्रणठेवण्यासाठी देखील केला जातो. योगमुळे नवचैतन्य व उत्साह निर्माणहोऊन मानसिक, भावनिक व शारीरिक आजारापासून मुक्त होऊननवीन जीवन जगण्याची कला प्राप्त होते.

समारोप:

जेव्हा मनाला एकाग्र करून ध्यानावस्थेत रुपात जीव परमात्माबरोबरच मिलनाची आकांक्षा करते तोच योग आहे. योगासणांनाआधुनिक जीवनात फक्त व्यायामच मानले जाते. याला इंग्रजीमध्ये योगासंबोधले जाते. योगशारीरिक, मानसिकआणि आध्यात्मिक हालचालींना आपल्या ताब्यात ठेवतात. त्यांचा उद्देशअसतो की, मनुष्याला आपल्या स्वरूपाच्या बाबतीत ज्ञान मिळविणे हेचमानवी जीवनाचे परम लक्ष मोक्ष प्राप्त करणे आहे. मनुष्याचे बालपण एकमातीचा गोळा आहे त्याला आपण जसा आकार देऊ तसे ते घडणार. त्यामुळे सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य व आरोग्य राखायचे असेल तर खरोखरचप्रस्तावनेतसांगितल्याप्रमाणे उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे.

कारणएखादा बालक हा त्याच्या बालपणात केलेले कार्य अजरामर आठवणठेवत असतो. अशाप्रकारे प्रत्येक बालक केलेले कार्य करत असतात फक्तआपण नियोजित केल्याप्रमाणे त्यांच्या कृती होत गेले तर मानसिकस्वास्थ्याबरोबर भारताच्या भविष्याची चिंता संपणारी आहे.

संदर्भग्रंथसूची:

1. आरोग्य-योग (के एस अय्यंगार)
2. निरोगी शरीरासाठी निरोगीमनासाठी योग (डॉ अंकुश जाधव)
3. योग आणि मन (डॉ संप्रसादविनोद)
4. योग एक कल्पतरू (बी के एस अय्यंगार)
5. योग एकजीवनशैली (अनिल सरोदे)
6. योग रहस्य (वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती)
7. योगविज्ञान (डॉ उल्हास कोल्हटकर)
8. राजयोग (स्वामी विवेकानंद)
9. व्याधी मुक्ती साठी योग संजीवन (विश्वंभर घोलप)
10. बोध योग-परिचय पातंजल योग सहित (श्री भूषण भरणे)
11. स्त्रियांसाठी योग...एक वरदान (डॉ गीता अय्यंगार)अपूर्ण
12. भारतीय मानसशास्त्र अथवासार्थ आणि विवरण पतंजली योग (कृष्णाजी केशव कोल्हटकर)

विचार प्रदूषण आणि योग

डॉ. कलवले जी. के.

क्रिडा संचालक, कर्मवीर तुळशीराम पवार महाविद्यालय, हडोळती, ता.अहमदपूर, जि.लातूर.

विचार-स्वातंत्र्य हा निश्चितच मानवाचा स्वयंसिध्द हक्क आहे.प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आपापल्या प्रकृतीनुसार आचार-व्यवहारानुसार तसे संस्कार व बुध्दी यांच्या कुवतीनुसार विचार करते.परंतु विचार करण्याच्या प्रवृत्तीवर प्रथम छाप उठते ती बाह्य जगताची. बाह्य विषय आपल्याला विचार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करतात आणि आंतरिक संस्कार विचारांना जागृत करतात. शुभ विचारांना, सुविचारांना आत्मसात करण्याचा उपदेश कितीही मोलाचा असला तरी प्रत्यक्षात बाह्य जगातील विषयानुभव आणि शुभ विचार यांची सांगड सहजासहजी बसत नाही व विचार-प्रदूषणास आरंभ येथूनच होतो.

बाह्य जगताची जाणीव करुन देण्यास कारणीभूत असलेली संवेदनशील अशी पंचज्ञानोंदिये ज्ञानाची कवाडे उघडतात आणि तेथूनच प्रदुषणास सुरुवात होते.या पंचज्ञानेंद्रियांमार्फत होणाऱ्या प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञानाची पकड इतकी पटकन होते की, बुध्दी तत्क्षणी उत्तेजित व प्रोत्साहित होते. विचार करण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या कच्च्या मालाचा पुरवठा या ज्ञानेंद्रियामार्फत होऊ लागतो आणि हा कच्चा माल वापरुन त्यातून उपयुक्त माल बनवुन घेण्याचे काम मालकाला म्हणजेच व्यक्तीला करावे लागते. परंतु पुष्कळ वेळा कच्या मालातील कचराच घेतला जातो.गल्लत व फसगत येथेच होते आणि विचारांचे प्रकटीकरण विकृत स्वरुपात होऊ लागते.

विचार करणे हे जरी बुध्दीचे कार्य असले तरी पध्दतशीर विचारसरणी राखून विचारांची बांधणी व धाटणी उभी करण्याचे काम बव्हंशी त्या-त्या व्यक्तीवरच अवलंबून असते.तेव्हा या कार्यासाठी व्यक्तीला लागणारे व्यक्तिमत्व योगाभ्यासानेच घडवावे लागते.

योगाभ्यास हा विचारांना प्रवृत्त करण्यासाठी, विचार करण्यास उद्युक्त करण्यासाठी, विचारांची निवड करण्यासाठी, विचारसंचय खोदून व शोधून काढण्यासाठी, विचारांची निवड करण्यासाठी, विचारांची काटछाट करण्यासाठी, विचचारशोधन करुन योग्य विचारांचे पुष्टीकरण करण्यासाठी आहे.

पंचमहाभूतात्मक बाह्य प्रपंच हा पसरणारा, वृध्दिंगत होणारा आहे. तो प्रवाही आहे म्हणूनच त्याला संसार म्हणतात. "संसरति इति संसार:।" सतत प्रवाहित असणारा हा संसार प्रदूषितही होत राहतो. बाहेरील हवा, पाणी, अन्न ही जशी पर्यावरण –बिघाडामुळे म्हणजेच असंतुलीत पंचमहाभूतांमुळे प्रदूषित होत असलेली दिसतात तसेच पंचमहाभूतात्मक बाह्य विषय देखील प्रदूषित होत असतात. या प्रदुषणाचा शरीरावर, मनावर व बुध्दीवर आणि त्याच्या आरोग्यावर होणारा परिणाम हा दिसत असतो. त्यामुळे बाह्य जगताला व बाह्य विषयांना दोषी ठरवून दूषण देत राहणे हे मनुष्याला सोपे जाते.तो आत डोकावून बघण्याची फारशी तसदी घेत नाही.त्याने जर अंतर्मुख होऊन दृष्टी आत वळविली तर आतले पर्यावरण मुळापासून बिघडलेले आहे हे त्याच्या लक्षात येईल.ही अंतर्दृष्टी देण्याचे काम 'योग' करतो.

हे अंत:पर्यावरण बिघडते ते वासनेमुळे, वासना, इच्छा, आशा, आकांक्षा यांची पाळेमुळे इतकी खोलवर गेलेली असतात की, अथांग आणि दुर्बोध असे चित्त वासनामय झालेले असते आणि त्यावर कर्मसंस्कार व विचारसंस्कार यांचा लेप चढत जातो.

कर्म आणि विचार या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहत. कर्म आणि विचार ही एकमेंकांना बांधील आहेत. जसे कर्म तसे विचार व जसे विचार तसे कर्म. या कर्मविचारांच्या गर्तेत मनुष्य सापडला आहे. कर्माचे संस्कारही चित्तावरच आणि विचारांचे संस्कारही चित्तावरच घडतात. मग ते चांगले असोत वा वाईट, शुभ असोत वा अशुभ. कर्मप्रदूषण व विचारप्रदूषण यांची फारकत करता येत नाही व त्यामुळे होणारे चित्तप्रदूषण कर्मशुध्दी व विचारशुध्दी यांशिवाय थोपविता येत नाही. वासनामय अशुभ आणि वाईट संस्कार हेच मुलत: आतले प्रदूषण असते. काळ्या ढगाला रुपेरी किनार दिसावी, त्याप्रमाणे शुभ व चांगल्या योगसंस्कारांनी थोडीफार का होईना, पर्यावरणशुध्दी होत असते हे सुदैव आहे.

चित्त सतत विचारांची साठवण करीत असते. चित्ताला बाह्य विषय वा वस्तू याविषयीचे ज्ञान व विचार हे सर्वच एखाद्या जनावराच्या चाऱ्याप्रमाणे खाद्य असते. हे खाद्य असते.हे खाद्य भक्षिताना वासनामय चित्त वस्तुमय व विचारमय होऊन जाते. पंचज्ञानेंद्रिये व मन या मोहमयी दुनियेच्या विषयांभोवती पिंगा घालीत राहतात. चित्त आपल्या सवयी, संस्कार व आसकती यांनुसार विषय निवडते व उपभोगते. 'मागणी तसा पुरवठा या व्यापारी तत्वाप्रमाणे चित्ताच्या मागणीनुसार इंद्रिय व मन यांनी पुरवठा करवा असा हा वयापरी संबंध दृढमूल होत जातो.

वृत्ती या केवळ विचारलहरी नव्हेत, तर त्या आपली वर्तणूक व विचार दोन्ही घडवीत असतात. तेव्हा आचार आणि विचार यांच्या शुध्दीसाठी पतंजलींनी यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा, ध्यान व समाधी हा अष्टांग-योग सांगण्याचे कारणच मुळी अशुध्दीचा क्षय अर्थात पर्यावरणशुध्दी हे आहे. अज्ञानाचे ढग बाजूस सारुन ज्ञान हे विवेकसूर्याच्या प्रकाशाने झळकावे हा त्यामागील हेतू असतो.

पंचवृत्ती कधीच बाजूस सारता वा दाबात येत नाहीत. चित्तावर त्यांचा महापूर लोटला असताना त्यांना बांध घालणे किंवा त्यांचा प्रतिबंध करणे अशक्यप्राय असते.याउलट वृत्तींची आवश्यकता लक्षात घेणे जरुरीचे आहे.वृत्तीशिवाय विचार-प्रवृत्तीच अशक्य आहे. ज्ञानाची कवाडे वृत्तीमुळेच उघडतात. इंद्रिये व मन यांच्या विषयाकडील ओढीमुळे बाह्य जगताचे ज्ञान होते. चित्तासाठी केलेली ती एक तजवीज आहे.या तरतुदीमुळेच 'अमिबा' ने छद्मपाद पसरावेत त्याप्रमाणे चित्ताला देखील बुध्दीचे वास्तवपाद पसरुन विषयग्रहण करण्याची क्षमता व संधी मिळाली आहे.घरात साचलेला कचरा काढताना प्रथम वरवर दिसणाऱ्या मोठया कचऱ्याचा निचरा केला जातो.कारण हा कचरा टाकण्यामागे निश्चितता असते. परंतु काही कागद-कपटे वा जुनाट वस्तू यांचा विचारपूर्वक निचरा करावा लागतो. अमुक एक वस्तु फेकाव्या का सांभाळून ठेवाव्या, दुरुस्त कराव्या की त्यांत बदल करावा, हे जसे आपण ठरवितो नेमके तसेच विचारशुध्दी करताना काय फेकावे, काय ठेवावे, काय जपावे, काय भविष्यात उपयुक्त ठरेल, कशात बदल करावा हे ठरविण्याची निश्चित दिशा अष्टांग-योगाभ्यासाने मिळते.

विचारांची मलीनता दुर करण्यासाठी शरीरातील-चेतासंस्था, अंत:स्थ ग्रंथी संस्था व श्वसन संस्था अर्थात प्राणमय कोश आणि मानसिकता, संवेदना, मनोभावनांचा व्यापार, जाणीवक्षमता, मनोधैर्य व मनोबल अर्थात मनोमय कोश यांचे आरोग्य व अनुकुलता प्राप्त करुन घेतल्याशिवाय गत्यंतर नाही. शरीर, मन, अहंकार, बुध्दी आदींवर व्याधिस्त्यानादी योगमार्गातील प्रदूषणे केवळ समाधीतच संभवतात असे नव्हे, तर ती इतरत्रही संभवतात.

तेंव्हा अंत:प्रदूषण देखील गंभीरच आहे. त्यात ताबडतोब मोठा बदल अशक्य मोठा बदल अशक्य असला तरी प्रदूषण काढणे आवश्यक आहे.

आसन-प्राणायामाभ्यासाने केवळ आजार दूर होऊन आरोग्यप्राप्ती होते असे नाही.योग्य रीतीने आसन-प्राणायामादी केल्याने पंचकोशांमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल होऊ शकतो.

पूर्वी माजघरात जेवायला बसताना देखील देवादिकांच्या तसबिरी असत. पवित्र मन:स्थितीत मौन पाळून जेवणाचा रसास्वाद घेणे याला महत्व असे. त्यामुळे पचनेंद्रियांची कार्यक्षमता राखली जात असे व अन्न हे केवळ शरीरालाच नव्हे, तर मन व बुध्दी यांनाही पोषक-रक्षक शोधक ठरत असे. आता गप्पाटप्पांत, इतरांना दूषणे देत, टी.व्ही.बघत जेवल्याने आपल्याच मन:स्थितीत बिघाड होऊन शरीरातील रासायनिक क्रिया बदलते, रक्त दूषित होऊन धातुविषमता वाढते, हे कोण लक्षात घेतो?

आसन-प्राणायामाभ्यासात देखील ती करण्याची कृती, त्यातील रीती-नीती व पध्दती त्याला अंतराकर्षित करुन त्यात तल्लीन होण्यास लागणारी मानसिकता, नैतिकता, बुध्दिकौशल्य व बुध्दिचातुर्य हे लक्षात न घेतल्यास त्यांची पोच अंत:करणापर्यंत कशी असू शकेल? प्राणाम म्हणजे केवळ श्वासोच्छ्वास नव्े, किंवा नाकावर बोट ठेवणे नव्हे.त्यात प्राणनाडी शोधावी लागते. प्राणाला स्थैर्य आणावे लागते.तेंव्हा योगाभ्यासातील खोटया, फसव्या, भ्रामक कल्पना व विकल्प हे सारे देखील प्रदूषण नाही काय?

यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार या पंचांगयोगाभ्यासात सर्व वृत्ती क्लिष्टच असतात. अक्लिष्टांची तोंडओळख देखील होत नसते. या अंगानी आत्मसात करीपर्यंत शरीर मनाला व मन शरीराला दूषित करीत असते.म्हणजेच चित्ताचा अगदी वरचा पापुद्रा देखील दूषित असतो.तेथे अजूनही पर्यावरणाची आवश्यकता असते.अक्लिष्ट वृत्तींची ओळख खरे पाहता ध्यानातच होते. परंतु आजकाल हे 'ध्यानप्रकरण' इतके वाढले आहे की, शरीर-मन-आरोग्यशून्य असताना, ते कवेळ रोगग्रस्त नव्हे, तर विषय—विकारग्रस्त असताना, नैतिकता, बौधिदकता कुंठित असताना त्यावर ध्यानोपाय राजरोस सांगितला जातो. कचराकुंडीत लोकांनी काहीही टाकावे व ती भरुन वाहू लागल्यावर तिचा दर्प-दुर्गंध बाहेर पसरुन रोगाराई-प्रदूषण वाढावे त्याचप्रमाणे चित्त आकंठ रजोतमोगुण-दोषयुक्त असताना ध्यान करणे म्हणजे सर्वच शारीरिक, मानसिक व्याधींना आमंत्रण देण्यासारखे आहे. अंतरात अस्वस्थता, आस्वास्थ्य व अशुध्दी असता स्वस्थ बसून, डोळे मिटून विचारांना मोकळीक देऊन शांत (की अशांत?) होणे हे पतंजलींना अभिप्रेत असलेले ध्यान नव्हेच.

तेंव्हा आतील पर्यावरणशुध्दी हा एक मोठा प्रयास, प्रयत्न व प्रवास आहे.बाह्य शुध्दीला कायदा-कानू, न्यायवस्था व अनुशासन यांची जरुरी आहे.परंतु आंतरिक अशुध्दीला आपणच कारणीभूत असल्याने ते प्रदूषण आटोक्यात आणण्यास योगप्रकिया व योगविचार यांचा मेळ बसविणारे 'योगानुशासन' हवे.त्या शास्त्राती प्रदूषण थोपविणे हेही तितकेच आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ :

1) 'योग एक कल्पतरु', बी.के.एस.अय्यंगार,रोहन प्रकाशन पुणे, 1998

मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व

प्रा. डॉ. देवकते उत्तम शेषराव

पुण्यश्लोक अहिल्यादेवी होळकर महाविद्यालय राणीसावरगाव ता गंगाखेड जि परभणी

प्रस्तावना

प्राचीन काळात ग्रीक हा सर्वाधिक प्रगत असा देश होता.साहित्य, कला, शिक्षण, काव्य, तत्त्वज्ञान, शिल्प इत्यादी क्षेत्रात अग्रेसर होता.सध्याच्या ऑलिंपिक स्पर्धा ह्या प्राचीन काळी ग्रीसमध्ये साजरे होत असलेले ऑलिंपिक स्पर्धेचे आधुनिक स्वरूप आहे.ऑलिंम्पिक स्पर्धा ह्या भूतलावरील मानवाला ग्रीकांनी दिलेली महान देणगी आहे.प्राचीन ग्रीस शारीरिक शिक्षण व खेळाची सुवर्णभूमी होती.ग्रीसमध्ये बलवान समाज निर्माण करण्याकडे लक्ष दिले जात असे.वैयक्तिक विकासाबरोबर सामाजिक आरोग्यासाठी शारीरिक शिक्षण व खेळ आवश्यक मानले जाई. आज प्रचलित असलेल्या मैदानी स्पर्धांचा त्यात समावेश होता.ऑलिंम्पिक स्पर्धेतील खेळांच्या बाबतीत ग्रीस राष्ट्राचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. राष्ट्राराष्ट्रात स्नेहभाव व खेळाडूंमध्ये खेळाडू वृत्तीची जोपासना या मानवी मूल्यांचे जतन करण्याचे एक प्रभावी साधन म्हणून ग्रीसने शारीरिक शिक्षण व खेळाचा उपयोग केला.

प्राचीन ऑलिंपिक स्पर्धा ह्या शांततेचे प्रतीक मानले जाई. युद्धबंद करण्याची महान शक्ती या स्पर्धे मध्ये होती.इ.स. पूर्व 480 मध्ये ग्रीक व पर्शियन यांच्यात घनघोर युद्ध सुरू होते.याचवेळी ऑलिंपिक स्पर्धेची दौंडी पिटविण्यात आली.त्याक्षणालाच उभयतांनी शस्त्रे खाली ठेवून एकमेकांना अलिंगन दिले.यावरून या स्पर्धेचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट होते.मानवतावाद, समता, विश्वबंधुत्व, सहिष्णुता या महान तत्वांचा संदेश या स्पर्धेतून व खेळाच्या माध्यमातून मिळतो.उत्तम नागरिक तयार करण्याचे काम या स्पर्धांनी केले आहे.खेळासाठी खेळ ही भावना या स्पर्धेतून निर्माण होते.सामाजिक व राष्ट्रीय जीवनास या स्पर्धांनी पवित्र व उच्च स्वरूप आणून दिले.

खेळाची व्याख्या

1. मनपूर्वक काम म्हणजे खेळ होय- **लि**
2. खेळ ही व्यक्तीच्या गंभीर प्रकटीकरणाची सर्जनात्मक प्रक्रिया आहे-**टी.पी.नन**
3. स्वतंत्र्यपूर्ण उद्देशहीन आनंददायी व ध्यान दुसरीकडे वेधनारी अशी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे खेळ होय- **लीझारस**
4. मोकळ्या वेळी आपल्या आवडीची कोणतीही क्रिया करून मनास व शरीरास गुंतविण्याची क्रिया म्हणजे खेळ- **गुलीक**

खेळ ही मानवाची जन्मजात सहजप्रवृत्ती आहे.बालकापासून वरधापर्यंत खेळ खेळतात देश, काल, स्थल, व परिस्थितीनुसार कोणता ना कोणता खेळ खेळणे हा मानवाचा स्वभावधर्म आहे.बालकाच्या शरीराची व मनाची वाढ खेळावर अवलंबून आहे.म्हणूनच खेळ हे शरीराच्या व मनाच्या निरोगीपणाचे लक्षण समजण्यात येते.म्हणून मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे खूप महत्त्व आहे.

● **खेळाचे महत्व**

मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे खूप महत्त्व आहे.प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला स्वतःच्या शरीराला निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी आणि अनेक रोगापासून दूर ठेवण्यासाठी निरोगी आणि तंदुरुस्त शरीर असणे खूप आवश्यक आहे.निरोगी शरीर असेल तर त्या शरीरामध्ये निरोगी मन आणि बुद्धीचा विकास होत असतो त्यासोबतच नेहमी प्रसन्न वाटते व कामांमध्ये मन

लागते. शरीराला निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी वेगवेगळे मार्ग आहेत जसे की व्यायाम, योगा आणि समतोल आहार या व्यतिरिक्त देखील शरीराला निरोगी ठेवण्याचा आणखीन एक मार्ग आहे तो म्हणजे खेळ. निरोगी शरीर असेल तर त्या व्यक्तीच्या मनामध्ये सकारात्मक विचार येतात आणि सकारात्मक विचारातून चांगल्या गोष्टी निर्माण होतात. एकमेकाला सहकार्य करण्याची भावना त्या व्यक्तीमध्ये निर्माण होते त्याच्या सुखदुःखामध्ये सहभागी होतो त्यामुळे समाज शारीरिक आणि मानसिक निरोगी राहण्यास खेळाची मदत होते. खेळामुळे राष्ट्राराष्ट्रात प्रेम भाव निर्माण होतो.शरीराला स्वस्थ आणि निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी खेळाचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण साधारण आहे.त्यातल्या त्यात लहान मुलांसाठी खेळाचे महत्व शब्दांमध्ये मांडता येणार नाही एवढे मोठे आहे.खेळामुळे शरीर निरोगी राहते त्यासोबत मनाला देखील निरोगी करण्यामध्ये खेळाची खूप मोठी भूमिका असते.खेळ खेळत असतांना खेळाडू आपल्या मनावरच ताणतणावाचे ओझ मैदानाच्या बाहेर ठेवून खेळ खेळतो व खेळावर लक्षकेंद्रित करून खेळाचा आनंद घेतो. खेळामध्ये विजय संपादन केल्यास खेळाडू फार हुरळून न जाता हरलेल्या खेळाडूंना भेटून हस्तंदोलन करून त्यांचे सांत्वन करतात व एखाद्या सामन्यात हारल्यास फार वेळ दुःख करत न बसता हार सहज पचवुन पुन्हा जिंकण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करतात. खेळामुळे हार व जीत पचवण्याची ताकद खेळाडूंमध्ये निर्माण होते. त्याचा उपयोग प्रत्यक्ष जीवन जगताना खेळाडूंना होतो.वर्तमान काळामध्ये सर्वांचे जीवन हे अगदी व्यस्त झाले आहे. अशा व्यस्त जीवनामध्ये खेळ आपल्याला निरोगी आयुष्य प्रदान करण्यासाठी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात. विशेषता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनामध्ये खेळाचे खूप महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याने थोडा वेळ काढून खेळ खेळल्याने त्यांना निरोगी आयुष्यासोबत प्रसन्न मन आणि मनोरंजन देखील होते. नियमित कोणताही खेळ खेळल्याने चित्त प्रसन्न राहते. शारीरिक अवयवांचा व्यवस्थित विकास होतो मनात उल्हास आणि उत्साह वाढून आयुष्यातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात यश मिळते. खेळामुळे व्यक्तीचा व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो. खेळामुळे एकमेकांमध्ये सहकार्य व बंधुभाव वाढतो. खेळामुळे परस्परांमध्ये सन्मान आणि प्रेम देखील वाढते.

खेळामुळे देशांतर्गत असलेले संबंध सुद्धा सुधारले जातात. 2004 मध्ये भारताचे पंतप्रधान मा.अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी होते. त्यांनी भारत व पाकिस्तान मधील संबंध सुधारण्यासाठी भारताचा क्रिकेटचा संघ पाकिस्तानला मार्च 2004 मध्ये पाच वनडे व तीन टेस्ट मॅच खेळण्यासाठी पाठविला तेव्हा भारत आणि पाकिस्तान मध्ये 14 वर्षापासून एकमेकांच्या देशात जाऊन क्रिकेटचे सामने खेळणे बंद होते. मा. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांना खेळाची आवड होती आणि त्यांना माहीत होते की खेळाच्या माध्यमातून भारत पाकिस्तान मध्ये असलेला ताणतणाव कमी होईल व लोकांनमध्येही चांगले संबंध निर्माण होण्यास खेळाची मदत होईल. अशी भावना मा.पंतप्रधान अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांची होती म्हणून त्यांनी श्री सौरभ गांगुली यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली भारतीय संघ मार्च 2004 मध्ये खेळण्यास पाठविला. मा.अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांची भारतीय क्रिकेट संघाने पाकिस्तानच्या दौऱ्यावर जाण्यापूर्वी भेट घेतली त्यावेळी मा. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांनी भारतीय संघाचा विश्वास वाढवला व त्यांना एक क्रिकेटची बॅट भेट दिली व त्या बॅटवर लिहिले 'खेळही नही दिल् भी जीतिए, अशा स्वरूपाच्या क्रिकेट संघाला शुभेच्छा दिल्या. या ऐतिहासिक घटनेवरून असे लक्षात येते की खेळाच्या माध्यमातून देशांतर्गत मैत्रीचे संबंध निर्माण करता येतात.

खेळ हे शरीरसंपदासाठी, करमणुकीसाठी, मनोरंजनासाठी व जीवन जगण्यास शिकविण्यासाठी आहेत. खेळामुळे शारीरिक हालचाल होऊन शारीरिक क्षमता तयार होते. खेळामुळे करमणूक होते वेळेचा सदुपयोग होतो खेळ रिकाम्या वेळी खेळला जातो त्या रिकाम्या वेळेचा दुरुपयोग होण्याची भीती असते त्या वेळेत खेळ खेळल्यामुळे

त्याचा योग्य उपयोग होतो. खेळ पाहिल्यामुळे लोकांचे मनोरंजन होते. मनोरंजनाची अनेक साधने आहेत पण खेळ जर आपण पाहिला तर आनंदा सोबतच त्याची आवड निर्माण होऊन आपण सुद्धा खेळाकडे आकर्षिले जातो व त्यामुळे आपले आरोग्य सुधारण्यास मदत होते. खेळ हे व्यक्तीस सशक्त व शरीर संपन्न बनवितात व जीवन अधिक आनंदी व सुखी बनण्यास कारणीभूत ठरतात. व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास घडवून आदर्श नागरिक बनतात व्यवहारिक जीवन जगत असताना त्यामध्ये दिलदार खिलाडूवृत्ती निर्माण होते. या गुणांचा विकास करण्यासाठी खेळाचे महत्व आहे.विविध खेळामुळे जीवनाचा आदर्श अर्थ अधिक व्यापक बनतो. जागतिक शांततेसाठी व जागतिक आदर्श नागरिक बनविण्यासाठी खेळ फार महत्त्वाचे ठरतात. जिद्द ,चिकाटी ,प्रामाणिकपणा ,शिस्त ,खिलाडूवृत्ती व सहकार्य इत्यादी गुणांचा विकास खेळाच्या माध्यमातून होतो. जगात आनंदाची व मैत्रीची राज्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी व राष्ट्राराष्ट्रात मित्रत्वाची भावना वाढवण्यासाठी खेळाचे महत्व मानवी जीवनात फार आहे.खेळ हे निष्पापवृत्तीचे द्योतक आहेत. त्यातून आंतरराष्ट्रीय एकता, बंधुभाव, प्रेम निर्माण होते.व जग हे आनंदी व शांततापूर्ण बनण्यास निश्चितच खेळाची मदत होते धर्म, जात, वंश, राजकारण विसरण्यास खेळाची मदत होते. "विश्वचि माझे घर" ही भावना प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या अंगी निर्माण होण्यास खेळ उपयुक्त ठरतात. अशा पद्धतीने खेळ आपल्याला गुणवान चारित्रसंपन्न आणि एक आदर्श व्यक्ती बनवतात.

- **निष्कर्ष**

शरीराला व मनाला स्वस्थ आणि निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी खेळाचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात लहान मुलांसाठी खेळाचे महत्व शब्दांमध्ये मांडता येणार नाही.खेळामुळे व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास होऊन आदर्श नागरिकाचे गुण त्यांच्यामध्ये रुजली जातात. खेळामुळे जीवनाचा आदर्श अर्थ अधिक व्यापक बनतो.जागतिक शांततेसाठी खेळ महत्त्वाचे ठरू शकतात. प्राचीन ऑलिम्पिक स्पर्धेमध्ये युद्ध बंद करण्याची ताकद होती.जगात आनंदाची व मैत्रीचे राज्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी व राष्ट्राराष्ट्रात मित्रत्वाची भावना वाढवण्यासाठी खेळाची गरज आहे. खेळामुळे खेळाडूंमध्ये जिद्द, चिकाटी ,प्रमाणीकपणा, शिस्त, खिलाडूवृत्ती, चारित्र्य व सहकार्य इत्यादी गुणांचा विकास होतो.

संदर्भ

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दैनंदिन जीवनात मानवाला आनंदी, निरोगी राहण्यासाठी खेळाचे महत्व

प्रा. डॉ. कदम गजानन दत्ता

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गोषवारा:-

खेळ हा आपल्या जीवनाचा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे.आज खेळामुळे मानवाला दैनंदिन जीवनात आनंदी, निरोगी राहणे फार महत्वआहे. त्यामुळेच खेळाविषयीचा दृष्टिकोन थोडा थोडा बदलू लागला आहे. एका निरोगी शरीरातूनच निरोगी मन व बुद्धीचा विकास होतो.म्हणूनचमनुष्याला रोगांपासून दूर राहण्यासाठी निरोगी शरीर असणे आवश्यक आहे.खेळांमुळे शरीर व मन दोघेही निरोगी राहतात. खेळ खेळल्याने मनुष्यात धैर्य, सहनशीलता आणि मानवी गुणांचा विकास होतो. खेळ आजच्या व्यस्त जीवनात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते. खास करून खेळाडू आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनात खेळांचे महत्त्व भरपूर आहे. म्हणून प्रत्येक खेळाडू आणि विद्यार्थ्याला दिवसातून थोडा वेळ काढून खेळायला हवे. खेळ खेळल्याने तंदुरुस्ती सोबत आनंद व मनोरंजनही होते.

महत्वाचे शब्द:- खेळाचे महत्त्व, फायदे, व्यायाम, खेळ, आहार, काळजी/सुरक्षा.

प्रस्तावना:-

आज आधुनिकतेच्या चक्रात बहुतेक लोक व्यस्त आहेत. शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आजार खूप वेगाने वाढत आहेतत्याची करणे म्हणजेआळस, प्रदूषण, भेसळीमुळे. सोशल मीडियाने आणि आधुनिक संसाधने तरुणांना बाळगोपाळांना आणि मैदानी खेळांपासून दूर नेले आहे.समाजात खेळाची भूमिका केवळ व्यक्तीसाठीच नाही, तर सार्वजनिक आरोग्यासाठीही महत्त्वाची बनली आहे. खेळामुळे व्यक्ती मानसिक आणि शारीरिकदृष्ट्या मजबूत बनते, सहभागाची आणि शिस्तीची भावना वाढते, उत्साही बनते. खेळापासून चांगले आरोग्य आणि स्वास्थ्यकर आहाराच्या सवयी लागतात, व्यायाम आणि शारीरिक हालचालीमुळे रोग टाळण्यास किंवा ते कमी करण्यात महत्त्वाचा सकारात्मक परिणाम होतो. खेळाच्या साह्याने ताण-तणावाचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यास मदत होते, नैराश्य आणि चिंता कमी होऊन एकाग्रता सुधारते. मेंदू तल्लख ठेवण्यासाठी योगा, व्यायाम आणि खेळामध्ये सक्रिय राहणे फार आवश्यक आहे. दररोज अर्धा ते एक तासाचा व्यायामदेखील शरीराला आणि प्राणायाममुळे मनाला आराम मिळतो.

खेळाच्या साह्याने आत्मविश्वास वाढवून, संतुलित वजन राखून निरोगी जीवनशैली जगण्याची शक्यता वाढवून सामाजिक कौशल्ये सुधारतात. मेंदूला सजग ठेवल्याने त्याची कार्ये करण्याची आणि लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याची क्षमता सुधारते.व्यक्तीच्या मनःस्थितीवर, संवाद आणि नेतृत्व कौशल्यांवरतसेचझोपेच्या गुणवत्तेवर देखील खेळाचा परिणाम होतो. खेळांमध्ये सहभाग घेऊन, आपण चांगल्या मित्रांच्या संपर्कात राहू शकतो, खेळात आपल्या वेळेचा चांगला वापर करून व्यसनआणि वाईट सवयी टाळू शकतो. खेळातील सहभागामुळे विचारशक्ती आणि विश्लेषण कौशल्य सुधारते आणि चांगले निर्णय घेण्यास मदत होते. खेळामुळे एकता आणि सहकार्याची भावना विकसित होते, निरोगी व्यक्ती, खेळाडू आणि विद्यार्थी हे निरोगी समाज घडवतात आणि निरोगी समाज निरोगी देश बनवतो. प्रत्येक खेळाडू, विद्यार्थीआणिव्यक्तीने दररोज शक्य तितके मैदानी व वैयक्तीक खेळ खेळले पाहिजेत.

व्याख्या:- विविध तज्ञ व्यक्तीने व्याख्याच्या स्वरूपात आपआपली मते पुढील प्रमाणे व्यक्त केली आहेत.

- लेव्ह व्हायगॉटस्की १९७८:- या रशियन मानसशास्त्रज्ञांनी मते,"खेळ ही अशी कृती आहे जी बालके स्वेच्छेने कृती करतात."
- स्टुअर्ट ब्राऊन २०१८:- यांच्या मते, "खेळ हा खेळासाठीच असतो. हे ऐच्छिक, आनंददायक, गुंतवणुकीची भावना देणे आणि वेळ कसा गेला हे न कळणारे असते. यात शेवट काय असणार यापेक्षा प्रक्रिया महत्त्वाची असते."
- फ्रेड्रीक फ्रोबेल १७८२- १८५२:- यांच्या मते, "खेळ हा अध्ययनाचा प्राथमिक मार्ग आहे आणि खेळ हे वास्तव अध्ययनाचे इंजीन आहे."

खेळाचे महत्त्व:-

'खेळ' हा मानवाच्याजीवनातील अविभाज्य भाग आहे. मानवाचा शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक आणि बौद्धिक विकास म्हणजेच सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी खेळ हा अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. लहान मुलांमध्ये खेळ हा सहज आणि नैसर्गिकरीत्या येतो. लपंडाव, झाडावर चढणे-उतरणे, पावसाळ्यात चिखलात खेळणे-लोळणे, पाण्यात दगड उडवणे, आई-बाबांचे कपडे घालणे, डॉक्टर-डॉक्टर, चोर-पोलीस किंवा डान्स करणे, कार्टून पाहणे यासारख्या अनेक कृतींपैकी या काही कृती आहेत ज्यातून लहान मुले स्वतःची करमणूक करतात आणि आनंद व निरोगी राहतात.

खेळाचे फायदे-

खेळ हा सर्वांसाठी खूप फायदेशीर आहे कारण खेळल्यामुळे खेळाडूवृत्ती, वेळेचे बंधन, धैर्य, शिस्त, समुहामध्ये काम करणे हे शिकण्यासमिळते. खेळ आत्मविश्वासाची पातळी वाढविण्यास आणि त्यामध्ये सुधारणा करण्यात मदत करते तर खेळाचा नियमाने सराव केल्यावर आपण अधिक सक्रिय आणि निरोगी राहू शकतोजेणे करून कोणतीही दुखापत होणार नाही.खेळ खेळल्यामुळे अनेक आजारांपासून सुरक्षित राहण्यास मदत मिळते. उदा; संधिवात, लठ्ठपणा, हृदयविकार, मधुमेह, पक्षाघात इत्यादी.

जीवनात धैर्य, चिकाटी, शिस्तबद्धता, वेळेचे पालन करणे यामुळेआपल्यातील कमकुवत पणा कमी करून पुढे जाणेशिकवते व शारीरिक आणि मानसिक दृष्टया आराम मिळतो तसेच निर्भिड, गतिमान, शूरवीर बनवतो. राग आणि चिडचिड दूर करून सर्व समस्यांशी लढण्यासाठी एक प्रकारची शक्ती प्राप्त होते.

एक ना अनेक खेळाडू, विद्यार्थीआणिव्यक्तीसाठीखेळ खेळणे फायदेशीर आहे तसेच शारीरिक बळ देण्यासह मानसिक सामर्थ्य हे मैदानी खेळामुळे प्राप्त होते. जसे की उदा; चालणे-धावणे, लगोरी, आट्यापाट्या, फुटबॉल, कब्बडी, व्हॉलीबॉल, खोखो, हे शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्य सुधारण्याचे काम करतात. तसेच घराच्या आत खेळले जाणारे खेळ जसे की बुद्धिबळ, कॅरम, शब्दकोडी हे मानसिक दृष्टया प्रबळ करतात आणि एकाग्रता वाढवतात. म्हणून खेळ सर्वांसाठी खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे.

व्यायाम:-

लहानपणापासून मुलांमध्ये चांगल्या सवयी अंगवळणी पडल्या की, त्या उर्वरीत आयुष्यासाठी फायदेशीर ठरतात. तीन ते चार वर्षांच्या मुलांमध्ये प्रचंड ऊर्जा असते. त्यांची ही ऊर्जा योग्य कार्यामध्ये किंवा कामांमध्ये गुंतवली गेली पाहिजे. यासाठी त्यांना वेगवेगळे क्रीडा प्रकार आणि खेळाच्या माध्यमातून शिकवले गेले पाहिजे. त्यामुळे त्यांचा व्यायामही होईल आणि त्यांना खेळाची गोडीही लागेल. थोड्या-थोड्या अंतरावरुन दोरीच्या उड्या मारणे, बॉल फेकणे आणि झेलणे,धावणे- चालणे किंवा सायकल चालवणे असे व्यायाम मुलांकडून करुन घेतले पाहिजेत.

व्यायाम केल्यामुळे त्यांच्या स्नायूंना ऊर्जा मिळते. परिणामी शरीराला शक्ती मिळते, सेवन केलेल्या अन्नातील कॅलरीजपेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणात कॅलरीज बर्न केल्या तर वजन कमी होण्यास मदत होते, शरीरात स्फूर्ती येते,

विविध आजारापासून दूर राहण्यास मदत होते, चांगली झोप लागण्यास मदत होते, ताणतणाव जाणवत नाही. दिवसभर प्रसन्न वाटते, स्मरणशक्ती वाढण्यास मदत होते,

खेळ:-

'खेळणे म्हणजे शिक्षण घेणे होय जे धडे शिक्षण शिकवू शकत नाही ते खेळाचे मैदान शिकविते.' खेळातून मानवाला बहुमूल्य आणि उच्च दर्जाचे शिक्षण आत्मसात केल्याने विविध अनुभव मिळतात. जसे उदा, खेळ खेळताना शिस्त पाळावी, नेत्याच्या आज्ञेचे पालन करावे, खेळात विजयाच्या वेळी उत्साह असावा पण हार झाली तरी बदल्याची भावना नसावी, प्रयोग करणे, शोध घेणे, हाताचा कुशलतेने वापर करणे आणि त्यांच्या पंचेंद्रियांचा वापर करून शोध घेणे. मुलांच्या किशोरावस्थेपासूनच त्यांना त्यांच्या आवडीचे खेळ खेळू दिले पाहिजेत. त्यांना स्पर्धेसाठी तयार केले पाहिजे. म्हणजे ते भविष्यातही यशस्वी होतील.

खेळांचे निरनिराळ्या दृष्टीकोनांतून अनेक प्रकार पडतात. १) बैठे खेळ २) मैदानी खेळ असे दोन प्रमुख प्रकार पडतात.

१) बैठे खेळ:- बैठे खेळ म्हणजे घरात बसून खेळले जाणारे खेळ. उदा., पत्त्यांचे खेळ, बुद्धिबळे, गंजीफा, सोंगट्या, फाशांचे खेळ, कॅरम इत्यादी.

२) मैदानी खेळ:- मैदानी खेळांतही लहान (इनडोअर) मैदानी खेळ व मोठे (आऊटडोअर) मैदानी खेळ असे प्रकार असतात.

➢ लहान मैदाना खेळांना (कोर्ट गेम्स) इनडोअर क्रीडांगणे लागतात. इनडोअर मध्ये बॅडमिंटन, टेबल टेनिस, रिंग टेनिस, व्हॉलीबॉल, बास्केटबॉल, खोखो, कबड्डी, आट्यापाट्या, लंगडी इ. देशीविदेशी खेळ खेळतायेतात.

➢ आऊटडोअर मैदानी खेळांना मोठी मैदाने लागतात. त्यांत क्रिकेट, फुटबॉल, हॉकी, पोलो, बेसबॉल, गोल्फ, व्हॉलीबॉल, बास्केटबॉल, खोखो, कबड्डी इ. खेळ मोडतात. यांशिवाय क्षेत्रीय शर्यतींचे खेळ असतात. त्यांत धावण्याचे (१०० मी., २०० मी. ते मॅरेथॉन शर्यतीपर्यंत), फेकण्याचे (गोळाफेक, थाळीफेक इ.), उड्यांचे (लांब उडी, उंच उडी इ.) सर्व प्रकार आणि सर्व प्रकारच्या अडथळ्यांच्या शर्यती (हर्डल्स) यांचा समावेश होतो.

खेळणे ही मानवाची नैसर्गिक प्रवृत्ती असल्यामुळे आबालवृद्धापर्यंत विविध वयोमानांच्या गटांना उपयुक्त, सोयीस्कर व योग्य असे खेळ त्या त्या गटातील व्यक्ती खेळत असतात.

(कॅप्लन १९७३):- यांच्या मते,

➢ खेळातून वाढीला चालना मिळते आणि शरीराचा तोल व समन्वय अधिक समृद्ध होतो.

➢ शारीरिक 'स्व'वर प्रभुत्व येण्यासाठी खेळामुळे संधी प्राप्त होते.

➢ खेळ जगण्यात चैतन्य निर्माण करते.

➢ खेळ ही ऐच्छिक कृती आहे आणि ती मानवाला निवड करण्याचे आणि कृती करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य देते.

➢ मानवाला प्रभुत्व मिळवता येईल असे काल्पनिक जग खेळामुळे निर्माण होते.

➢ खेळामध्ये साहस हा एक घटक असतो.

➢ खेळ सामाजिक आंतरक्रिया आणि निर्भेळ आंतरव्यक्तीक कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यास प्रोत्साहीत करते.

➢ खेळातून भाषा विकासाला मदत होते. खेळातून आवड-निवड आणि एकाग्रता विकसित होते. भावनांना मोकळीक मिळण्यासाठी आणि अभिव्यक्तीसाठी खेळ हा एक उत्तम मार्ग आहे.

➢ खेळाला उपचारात्मक मूल्य आहे. शरीराचा तोल सकारात्मक मार्गाने ठेवण्यासाठी खेळाची मदत होते.

आहार:-

मानवाला आपले शरीर तंदूरुस्त आणि निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी योग्य आहार घेण्याची आवश्यकता असते. योग्य आहार हा शरीराला आवश्यक पोषक तत्वे आणि उर्जा मिळवून देतो. यामुळे शरीर तंदूरूस्त आणि सक्रिय

राहण्यास मदत होते. सर्व पोषक घटक आहारातून मिळतात. आहारात प्रोटीन्स, व्हिटॅमिन्स, आयरन, कॅलरीज, कॅल्शियम इत्यादींचा समावेश केला गेला पाहिजे.

काळजी / सुरक्षा:-

मुलांना खेळांमध्ये मार्गदर्शन व योग्य उत्साह निर्माण करणे ही सर्वांची जवाबदारी आहे. खेळ खेळतांना मुलांच्या सुरक्षेची जवाबदारी ही अतिशय महत्वाची आहे. खेळांविषयी जागृत करून त्यांच्यात त्याप्रती रूची निर्माण करणे जरूरी आहे.लहानपणापासून मुलांना खेळांविषयी आवड व उत्साह निर्माण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

➢ खेळ खेळण्यासाठी त्यांना उचित मार्गदर्शन व सावधगिरी बाबत संपूर्ण कल्पना देणे.

➢ त्यांच्या चुकांचे निरीक्षण करावे. त्या ओळखुन त्याबाबत उचित सल्ला देणे.

➢ खेळांमधील बारीक सारीक गोष्टींची माहिती त्यांना देणे.

➢ त्यांना आवश्यक सर्व सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने उपयुक्त साधन सामग्री उपलब्ध करून देणे.

निरनिराळया खेळांतील कौशल्य, प्राविण्य व श्रेष्ठता अजमावण्यासाठी खेळांच्या स्पर्धा, सामने व शर्यती विविध पातळयांवर आयोजित केल्या जातात.आधुनिक शिक्षणशास्त्रांतही खेळांचे महत्व मान्य झालेले आहे व शैक्षणिक पद्धतीचे एक महत्वाचे अंग म्हणून खेळांकडे पाहिले जाते. खेळांना उत्तेजन देण्यासाठी खास सरकारी, तसेच शालेय आणि विद्यापीठीय संस्था अनेक योजना आखत असतात. उत्कृष्ट खेळाडूंना सरकारी शिष्यवृत्याही देण्यात येतात. त्यांच्या प्रशिक्षणाचीही देशात वा परदेशांतही सोय केली जाते. विविध औद्योगिक व व्यावसायिक संस्थाही क्रीडासामने भरवितात. उत्कृष्ट खेळाडूंना अशा मोठ्या संस्थांतून उत्तम प्रकारच्या नोकऱ्याही मिळू शकतातआणि यशस्वी खेळाडूंना पारितोषिके व पदके देऊन त्यांचा सन्मान करण्यात येतो.अशा प्रकारे आधुनिक काळात खेळांचे महत्त्व दिवसेंदिवस वाढत चालले आहे.

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ग्रंथकार प्राध्यापकांच्या लेखनकार्यात महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका

संशोधक विद्यार्थी   संशोधक मार्गदर्शक

प्रा. सदाशिव बाळासाहेब वरवटे   डॉ. शिवाजी नारायणराव सोनटक्के

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,नांदेड.   उपप्राचार्य, ग्रंथपाल कै. रसिका महाविद्यालय, देवणी

ता. देवणी जि.लातूर

सार :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात ग्रंथकार प्राध्यापकांच्या लेखन कार्यातील महाविद्यालयीनग्रंथालयाची आवश्यकता व भूमिका काय असते. ग्रंथालय व माहिती सेवा केंद्र देत असलेल्या सेवा यावरच ग्रंथकाराचे किंवा उपभोक्त्यांचे समाधान अवलंबून असते. उपभोक्त्यांच्या माहिती विषयक गरजांचा शोध घेतल्याशिवाय त्यांच्या गरजांचे काटेकोरपण विल्षेशन केल्याशिवाय माहिती सेवांचे योग्य प्रकारे नियोजन केले जाते. कोणतेही लेखकार्य पूर्णतः नविन नसते त्याला आधार घ्यावा लागतो या आधाराचा शोध घेवून ग्रंथकार आपले लेखकार्य करीत असतो. हे कार्य गुणवत्ता पूर्ण होण्यासाठी त्यांना अद्यावत मुळस्रोतांचा वापर करणे गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी ग्रंथकारांना ग्रंथालयाकडून निशुल्क किंवा शुल्कासह विविध सेवा उपलब्ध झाल्यास त्यांचे लेखनकार्य पूर्ण करता येते. त्यासाठी त्यांना ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका महत्वाची ठरते.

शोधसंज्ञा : ग्रंथकार, प्राध्यापक, लेखनकार्य, ग्रंथालय, ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका.

आज माहिती तंत्र ज्ञानामध्ये प्रचंड प्रगती झाली आहे. या प्रगतीमध्ये ग्रंथालयाचाही समावेश आहे. समाजातील माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या गरजा वाढू लागल्या या गरजा भागवण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय आपल्यामध्ये बदल घडवून आणत आहेत. यामध्ये ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण,Digital Library,Virtual Library असा बदल ग्रंथालयाने स्विकारला आहे. ग्रंथालयाचा विकास हा प्रामुख्याने ग्रंथालयाचे महत्व, योगदान यावर अवलंबून असतो. त्यामध्ये ग्रंथालय २१ व्या शतकामध्ये वाचकांच्या गरजा सक्षमपणे पूर्ण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहेत. उपभोक्त्यांना आवश्यकते नुसार अद्यावत माहिती पुरवावयाचे काम ग्रंथालय करत आहेत. अशी अद्यावत व उपयुक्त माहिती ग्रंथालय ग्रंथपाल प्राध्यापकांच्या लेखनकार्यात आवश्यक असणारी ही माहिती देण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. अशी माहिती ग्रंथकार प्राध्यापकांना कशा पध्दतीने उपयुक्त ठरते किंवा त्या माहितीची लेखनकार्यात काय भूमिका आहे हे या शोध प्रबंधामध्ये स्पष्ट केले आहे.

शोधसंज्ञा व्याख्या :

ग्रंथकार:

"अशी व्यक्ती कीजी ग्रंथातील बौद्धिक मत प्रदर्शनास किंवा कलात्मक निर्मीतीस प्रामुखाने जबाबदार आहे" उदा. ग्रंथाचा लेखक हा त्या ग्रंथाचा ग्रंथकार आसतो.

प्राध्यापक

प्राध्यापक म्हणजे विद्यापीठाच्या कोणत्याही संचलित सलग्न किंवा स्वायत्व महाविद्यालयातील, स्वायत्त परिसंस्थेतील किंवा विभागातील मान्यताप्राप्त प्राध्यापक, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक सहायक प्राध्यापक, प्रपाठक, ग्रंथपाल, संचालक शारिरिक शिक्षक होय.

लेखनकार्य :

एखाद्या समस्ये संबंधी किंव एखाद्या परिस्थिती संबंधीत वस्तुनिष्ट लेखन केले जाते तसेच एखादा विशिष्ट हेतू डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून माहितीचे संकलन केले जाते त्यास लेखनकार्य असे म्हणतात.

ग्रंथालय :

ज्या ठिकाणी ग्रंथाचा संग्रह करून त्याची सुसंगत पध्दतीने मांडणी केली जाते यासर्व संग्रहाची व्यवस्था व संघटन केले जाते व या संग्रहाचा जास्तीत जास्त उपयोग करावा म्हणून प्रयत्न केला जातो अशा ठिकाणास ग्रंथालय असे म्हणतात.

ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका :

सर्वसाधारणपणे ग्रंथालय ही सामाजिक सर्जनशिलतेमध्ये महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडतात आणि यामूळे ग्रंथालय ही व्यक्तिगत तसेच सामाजिक प्रगतिसाठी मदत करतात. या सर्वामुळे ग्रंथालयांना सामाजिक संस्था असे संबोधले जाते. ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका वाचकांना उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करून ज्ञान विकास करण्यास मदत करण्याची आहे. तसेच वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयीन वाचन साहित्याचा उपयोग केला जातो.

ग्रंथकार प्राध्यापकांचे लेखनकार्य :

अ. ग्रंथलेखनकार्य

 ➢   पाठ्यपुस्तक
 ➢   संदर्भग्रंथ
 ➢   संपादित ग्रंथ
 ➢   इतरग्रंथ

ब. संशोधन विषयक लेखनकार्य :

 ➢   संशोधन प्रकल्प
 ➢   शोधनिबंध
 ➢   शोधप्रबंध
 ➢   पी.एचडी
 ➢   एम.फिल
 ➢   मेजर रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट
 ➢   मायनर रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट

क. वृत्तपत्र व नियतकालिकेतील लेखकार्य

ड. सोशल मिडियातील लेखकार्य

 ➢   फेसबुक
 ➢   ब्लॉग
 ➢   व्हॉट्सअप
 ➢   ट्विटर

ग्रंथकारांच्या लेखनकार्यात ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका :

स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी कालखंडात पाहिले जाते की, समाजप्रबोधनाचे काम हे प्रामुख्याने लेखक किंवा ग्रंथकारांनी केलेले दिसून येते पण त्यांच्या लेखकार्यास धार देण्याचे काम हे नेहमी ग्रंथालयाने केल्याचे आपणास दिसते ग्रंथालयाच्या उगमापासून ते आजपर्यंतचा इतिहास पाहिला तर आपणास असे पाहण्यात येते की, लेखन वाचकांचे मनोरंजन त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकास आणि नवनविन शोध लावले जातात. ग्रंथकाराच्या लेखनाद्वारे घेतलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे त्या समस्या जाणून घेवून त्यावर उपायोजना करण्याचे कार्य हे लेखनामुळे शक्य आहे असे लेखनकार्य वाढवण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका अनन्य

साधारण आहे. आजच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये, लेखनकार्यात ग्रंथालय किती सक्षमपणे सेवा सुविधा देत आहेत व त्या सुविधा बाबतच्या समस्या जाणून घेणे हे या शोध निबंधाचे महत्व आहे.

लेखनकार्य व ग्रंथालय :

ग्रंथकारास त्याचे लेखनकार्य करत असताना वेगवेगळया परिस्थितीत ग्रंथालयाची आवश्यकता भासत असते अनेक प्रकारच्या संदर्भाची आवश्यकता, ती गरज ही केवळ ग्रंथालयच पूर्ण करू शकते. त्याचबरोबर ग्रंथकाराच्या मनात अनेक प्रश्न व विचार निर्माण होतात. त्या प्रश्नाची व विचारांची पूर्तता किंवा उत्तरे त्यांना केवळ ग्रंथालयातच प्राप्त होवू शकतात. ग्रंथकारास आवश्यक संदर्भग्रंथ किंवा संदर्भ ग्रंथाची पूर्तता ग्रंथालय करते त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाची वेगळी भूमिका लेखनकार्यात दिसून येते.

ग्रंथपाल एक माहिती अधिकारी :

ग्रंथपालनाच्या व्यवसायात कार्यरत असताना अनेक ग्रंथकार, संशोधक, विद्यार्थी या वेगवेगळया वाचकांच्या संपर्कात आल्यामूळे त्यांच्याशी होणाऱ्या चर्चा या अनुशंगाने त्यांच्या विषयाशी होणारा परिचय, विविध विषयाशी नवनविन ज्ञान इत्यादी गोष्टीचा नित्यनियमाने येणारा संबंध यामुळे ग्रंथपालास संशोधनाची दृष्टी प्राप्त होते. त्यामुळे ग्रंथपालास माहिती अधिकाराचा दर्जा प्राप्त होवून त्याच्या ज्ञानाचा फायदा ग्रंथकारांना घेता येईल.

लेखनकार्यास पूरक वाचन साहित्याचा शोध :

सध्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात माहितीच्या विस्फोटामुळे योग्य व उपयुक्त, परिपूर्ण माहिती प्राप्त करणे ग्रंथकारास कष्टप्रद वाटते. जुने ग्रंथ, नियतकालिके, संदर्भग्रंथ अशा विविध प्रकारचे वाचनसाहित्य ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध असते. अशावेळी नेमकी आणि महत्वाची माहिती ग्रंथकारास हवी असते. तसेच ग्रंथकारास लेखनकार्यास पुरक असणारी व ग्रंथलयात उपलब्ध नसलेले वाचन साहित्य उपलब्ध करवायाचे असेल अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या वाचन साहित्याचा शोध घेवून ते उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे क्षमता ग्रंथपालाच्या अंगी असल्याने ग्रंथकारास वाचन साहित्याचा शोध घेण्यास प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे ग्रंथालय भूमिका बजावतात

लेखनकार्यात सहकार्य :

ग्रंथकार ज्यावेळी प्रत्यक्ष लेखनकार्यास सुरूवात करतो त्यावेस ग्रंथलेखनपर, संशोधन स्वरूपाचे असते. अशावेळी त्यांच्या त्या स्वरूपावरून त्यांना ग्रंथालय सहकार्य करते. ग्रंथ, संशोधन प्रकल्प, प्रबंध अहवाल यांचा एक ठराविक आराखडा असतो. त्या चौकटीत राहूनच लेखनकार्य करावे लागते. संदर्भ देण्याच्या पध्दती, तळटीप देण्याच्या पध्दती, सूची सादर करण्याच्या प्रमाणक पध्दती याबाबत ग्रंथकारास फारसे माहित नसते. फोटो, मुळप्रतीचा दाखला, आलेख, नकाशे, चित्र–रेखाटणे इत्यादीचा वापर करावा लागतो या सर्वांचा नेमके कुठे समावेश करायचा याबाबतही ग्रंथकारास ग्रंथालयाची मदत होते.

पेटन्टस्, कॉपीराईट्स, ट्रेडमार्क इत्यादी संबंधी मार्गदर्शक :

लेखक लेखनकार्याच्या स्वामित्व हक्कासंबंधीचे कायदे याबाबत बऱ्यापैकी अनभिज्ञ असतात. आपल्या लेखनकार्याविषयी कोणती कायदेशिर काळजी घ्यावयाची असते पेटन्टस्, कॉपीराईट्स, ट्रेडमार्क यासारख्या कायद्याविषयी ग्रंथकारास ग्रंथालयातून मार्गदर्शन होते.

समारोप :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात ग्रंथकार प्राध्यापकांच्या लेखन कार्यातील महाविद्यालयीनग्रंथालयाची आवश्यकता व भूमिका काय असते. ग्रंथकाराचे लेखनकार्य यशस्वी होण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयाचे किती व कसे महत्व आहे याविषयी चर्चा करण्यात आलेली आहे. ग्रंथकाराला ग्रंथालय व ग्रंथपाल यांच्याकडून त्यांच्या लेखनकार्यासाठी कसे मार्गदर्शन ठरु शकते या बाबतही विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे.

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जागतिकीकरणाचा डिजिटल ग्रंथालयावरील प्रभाव

डॉ. पसारकर अपर्णा श्रीकांत

ग्रंथपाल, दयानंद कला वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय, लातूर

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाची पार्श्वभूमी समजावून घेताना ऐतिहासिक वसाहतवाद समजून घेणेही अगत्याचे ठरते. वसाहतवादी पाश्चिमात्य देशांनी दुबळ्या इतर देशांना हस्तगत करून त्या ठिकाणी आपल्या वसाहती स्थापन केल्या आणि देशांचा कच्चा माल आणि श्रम स्वस्तात घेऊन कच्च्या मालाचे रूपांतर पक्क्या मालात करून आपापल्या साम्राज्यांमध्ये प्रचंड नफाखोरीने विकला. या कालखंडात वसाहतवाद्यांचा अनिर्बंध व्यापार सुरू होतो. या कालखंडशी आजच्याजागतिकीकरणाशी तुलना करणे संयुक्तिक नसेल परंतु त्यातील प्रक्रिया आणि पुढील कालखंडातील बदल या गोष्टी विचारात घेणे आवश्यक वाटते. विसाव्या शतकाची संध्याकाळ आणि एकविसाव्या शतकाची सकाळ या दरम्यान आलेले भीषण वास्तव म्हणजे जागतिकीकरण होय. एखादी घटना सर्व घटकांवर परिणामकारक ठरत असते. त्याचा सर्वदूर परिणाम संभवत असतो. जागतिकीकरणात मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेला प्राधान्य असल्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होईल. मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये स्पर्धा हा मुख्य घटक असल्यामुळे सक्षम असणारा टिकू शकेल.

विचारवंताच्या दृष्टीकोनातून जागतिकीकरण :

जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे बाजाराधिष्ठित जगभर पसरलेली भा डवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था (बिझिनेस बीक : नियतकालिक) जागतिकीकरण याचा अर्थ एका देशातून दुसऱ्या देशात दुसऱ्यातून तिसऱ्या अशा पद्धतीचा पैसा अनिर्बंधपणे फिरवता येतो. हाच जागतिकीकरणाचा विशेष होय. जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे तरी काय? नवसाम्राज्यवाद जो आपल्या लोकशाहीला आज सर्वात मोठा धोका आहे. याचे दुसरे नाव जागतिकीकरण. (एन.डी. पाटील)

अत्यंत प्राचीन व समृद्ध असलेल्या मराठी भाषेला आता तन्वन्यानाची जोड मिळाल्यामुळे मराठी साहित्याची झेप आता साता समुद्र पलिकडे सहजपणे पोहोचणार आहे. पूर्वी इंटरनेटवर मराठी पुस्तकांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असता पदरात निराशा पडत असे. परंतु त्यावर थोडा विचार केल्यावर असे लक्षात येत असे की, इंटरनेटवर जर मराठी पुस्तकांना जागा पाहिजे असेल तर ते काम कोणी परदेशी विचाराने स्फूर्ती घेऊन मी संजीव वैद्य व सौ. मोनिका वैद्य यांनी मराठी साहित्य जगात कुठेही व कधीही उपलब्ध व्हावे यासाठी www.mmsdigital.com ही एक वेबसाईट तयार केली आहे. या वेबसाईटवर फक्त डिजिटल मराठी पुस्तके व मसिके डाऊनलोड करण्यासाठी उपलब्ध आहेत. या विशेष वेबसाईटवर असलेली विविध पुस्तके यांचा संदर्भ घेऊ शकतो. आपण शोधलेल्या पुस्तकाचे अवलोकन करण्याची सोय पण उपलब्ध आहे. त्याचबरोबर संबंधित पुस्तके हे फक्त वाचनासाउंच आहे का ऐकण्यासावे पण आहे याची माहिती तेथेच आहे. जर ऐकण्यासाठी असेल त्यासाठी लागणारा वेळ पण तेथेच नमूद केलेला आहे. मुळातच चांगलं असलेलं पुस्तक अधिक आकर्षक व समजण्यास सोपे करण्यासाठी संगणकीय विविध सोयींचा वापर करून त्यामध्ये अनेक चित्र, नकाशे व संदर्भ यांचा वापर करता येतो. बरेच वेळा पुस्तक छपाईचा मर्यादित ठेवण्यासाठी चांगली रंगीत चित्र व फोटो यांना कात्री बसते पण डिजिटल पुस्तकांमध्ये छपाईचा मुद्दा नसल्यामुळे या सर्वाचा मुबलक वापर करता येतो.

डिजिटल स्वरूपातील मराठी पुस्तके ही मुद्रीत पुस्तकांची स्पर्धक नाहीत तर मराठी साहित्य क्षणात जगभर पोहचविण्यासाठी तयार केलेला एक पर्याय आहे. जगातील ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी मराठी पुस्तके उपलब्ध होऊ शकत नाहीत. त्या 11 ठिकाणी डिजिटल मराठी पुस्तके इंटरनेटच्या साह्याने २४ तास केव्हाही ही मिळू शकतात. काही जणांचे असेही म्हणणे असेल की डिजिटल पुस्तके संगणकावर वाचण्यापेक्षा हातात पुस्तक घेऊन वाचणे अधिक सोयीचे आहे. परंतु यात दुमत असण्याचे काहीच कारण नाही. कारण हा पर्याय मुख्यतःये करून ज्यांना पुस्तके मिळत नाहीत त्यांच्यासाठी आहे. सुप्रसिद्ध अमूल कंपनी त्यांच्या तूपाची जाहीरात करताना असे म्हणतात की सर्वप्रथम घरचे तूप मग आमचे त्याचे प्रमाणे मुद्रित प्रथम व मग डिजिटल प्रत्येक वस्तूला स्वतःचे म्हणून काही महत्व असते त्याच प्रमाणे डिजिटल पुस्तकांचे महत्व पण बरेच आहे. ते असे. ही पुस्तके वाचक लेखक व प्रकाशक या सर्वांना सोयीची आहेत. वाचकांना कधीही व कुठेही उपलब्ध लेखकांना आपले लेखन प्रसिद्ध करण्यासाठी प्रतीक्षेची

गरज नाही व प्रसिद्ध केलेले लेखन संपादित करण्याची सोय. प्रकाशकांना पुस्तक प्रकाशित करताना किमान प्रतींचा विचार करावा लागणार नाही. एखादे दुर्मिळ पुस्तक जर पुनर प्रकाशित करावयाचे असेल तर ते सहज शक्य आहे आपल्या साहित्यामध्ये अनेक संदर्भ आहेत. ज्यांचे महत्त्व खूप आहे. परंतु त्यांच्या वाचकांची संख्या व त्यांच्या विक्रीच्या प्रतिची संख्या ही नेहमीच आर्थिकदृष्ट्या फायद्याची असते असे ग्रंथ लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी डिजिटल पुस्तक हा एक उत्तम पर्याय आहे. डिजिटल पुस्तकांचे आयुष्य अमर्यादित असते ताळून ती खराब होत नाहीत. सध्या सगळीकडे मराठी भाषेच्या जागतिकिरणाची चर्चा चालू आहे व त्यालाच अनुषंगाने साहित्य संमेलन अमेरिकेत भरविण्यात आले व त्याला चांगला प्रतिसाद मिळाला.

प्रामुख्याने मराठी डिजिटल पुस्तकांची निर्मिती ही परदेशस्थ मराठी मंडळीसाठी केली असल्यामुळे या बाबत त्यांची प्रतिक्रिया जाणून घेण्यासावे चे श्री संजीव वैद्य हे सॅन होज येथे झालेल्या पहिल्या विश्व मराठी साहित्य संमेलनाला उपस्थित राहिले होते. तेथे जमलेल्या सुमारे सात आठशे मराठी मंडळींना ही नवी कल्पना सादर करण्यात आली तेव्हा त्यांच्या कडून या डिजिटल मराठी पुस्तके इंटरनेट वर उपलब्ध होत आहेत असे समजल्यावर ते चांगलेच खुश झाले. साधारणपणे जेव्हा एखाद्याच्या मनात पुस्तक वाचण्याचा विचार येतो तेव्हा ते जर लगेच उपलब्ध झाले तर त्याचे महत्त्व व उपयोग बराच असतो. आतापर्यंत अपेक्षित पुस्तके मिळविण्यासाठी कुरीयर किया पोस्ट यांची मदत घ्यावी लागायची व कधी कधी पुस्तकें वाटेतच गहाळ होण्याची भिती असायची mmsdigital यांच्या वेबसाईट वर उपलब्ध असलेल्या ऐकण्याची सुविधा असलेल्या पुस्तकांबद्दन विशेष उत्सुकता आहे. असे लक्षात आले. अमेरिका स्थित मंडळींना दररोज कामानिम्मित बराच वेळ गाडी चालवावी लागते व त्या वेळी गाडीत पुस्तके एकून तो वेळ सत्कारणी लावता येईल असे बरेच जणांचे मत पडले. त्याच प्रमाणे मराठे शाय नाहीच. या मूलांसाठी ऐकण्याची पुस्तके उपयुक्त आहेत. तसेच ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांनाही ही अत्यंत ही अत्यंत उपयुक्त सुविधा आहे .

डिजिटल स्वरुपातील मराठी पुस्तके जेव्हा इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध होऊ लागली त्यावेळी त्यामधील तंत्रज्ञानाना बदल व त्यातील व्हॅल्यू अडिशन बदल बरेच जणांमध्ये उत्सुकता होती परंतु काही जणांना विशेषता भारतात इंटरनेटची उपलब्धता नसल्यामुळे त्यापासून दूर रहावे लागत होते ही अडचण दूरकरण्यासाठी mms digital च्या वेबसाईटवर असलेली पुस्तके सीडीवर पण उपलब्ध आहेत. परदेशांमध्ये याप्रकारची डिजिटल पुस्तके त्यांच्या भाषेत यापूर्वीच बाजारात आली आहेत. एकदा तयार झालेली डिजिटल पुस्तके वाचण्यासाठी संगणका प्रमाणे मोबाईल फोन व त्यासारख्याच काही गोष्टीचा वापर करता येतो. कालांतराने यासर्व सोयी डिजिटल ग्रंथासाठी वापरण्यात येऊ शकतील.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

१. संतोष दास्ताने, महाराष्ट्र, २००९, दास्ताने अॅन्ड दास्ताने प्रकाशन, २००९

२. सकाळ न्यूज नेटवर्क, दै. सकाळ.

३. लोकराज्य, एप्रिल २००७.

४. योजना, मे २००९ .

आधुनिकरणात ग्रंथालयाच्या सुरक्षितेतील इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांचा अभ्यास व सुरक्षितेतील गरज

निलेश वाखारे

संशोधक विध्यार्थी

डॉ. शाम सांगळे

संशोधन मार्गदर्शक

सदर लेखा ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणात सुरक्षितेची गरज व ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेतील साधने व तंत्र यावर प्रकाश टाकणारा आहे. ग्रंथालयामध्ये व्यवस्थापनाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन व्यवस्थापनामध्ये ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता करणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता करण्यासाठी आज अनेक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने उपलब्ध आहेत.

संज्ञा :- ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता, आर. एफ. आय. डी ., बारकोड, सी. सी. टी. व्ही.

प्रस्तावना :-

आधुनिकीकरण सुरक्षितेची गरज व ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेतील साधने व तंत्र यावर प्रकाश टाकणारा आहे. ग्रंथालयामध्ये.व्यवस्थापनाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन व्यवस्थापनामध्ये ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता करणे ही गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथालय व्यावसायिकांना अनेक आव्हानांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. त्यापैकी एक म्हणजे ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता होय. ग्रंथालयात सुरक्षितता प्रदान करण्यासाठी सुरक्षितेचे अनेक उपाय आज उपलब्ध आहेत. या उपयोजनांमध्ये व्यवस्थापकीय तसेच तांत्रिक अशा उपायोजनांचा वापर करण्यात येतो. परंतु ग्रंथालयामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात येणाऱ्या स्रोतांचा व वाचकांचा विचार करता आधुनिक उपकरणांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होताना दिसून येतो.

सर्वसाधारणपणे ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण म्हणजे आधुनिकीकरण असे समजले जाते. ग्रंथालयामध्ये संगणकीकरण हा आधुनिकीकरणाचा पाया निश्चित आहे.ग्रंथालयाचे सर्वकष संगणकीकरण, ग्रंथालय नेटवर्क स्थापने, ग्रंथालय संकेतस्थळांची निर्मिती करणे, डिजिटल ग्रंथालय अस्तित्वात आणणे व वाचकांना अत्याधुनिक सेवा पुरविणे इ. गोष्टी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये होणे अपेक्षित आहे. परंतु आधुनिकीकरणात वरील सर्व गोष्टी बरोबरच ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता साध्य होणे हे देखील तितकेच महत्त्वाचे झाले आहे. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता ही बाब ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणाचा महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणून समोर येत आहे. ग्रंथालयामधील कोणतीही वस्तू अधिकृतपणे ग्रंथालया बाहेर जाऊ नये यासाठी ग्रंथालयाचे सुरक्षितता करण्यासाठी तांत्रिक पद्धतीचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात करण्यात येत आहे. उदा. (RFID, Barcode, CCTV, 3m, Security System) या उपकरणांचा समावेश असल्याचे दिसून येते. सदर लेखांमध्ये या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांचा ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेसाठी होणाऱ्या उपयोगाचा मागोवा देण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :-

1) ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणात सुरक्षितेची असलेली गरज जाणून घेणे.

2) ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेसाठी असणारी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने व तंत्र अभ्यासणे.

3) ग्रंथालयाच्या सुरक्षितेसाठी नव्याने उपलब्ध झालेल्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणांचे फायदे अभ्यासणे.

ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेची गरज :-

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनात ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेला एक विशेषत:मुक्तद्वारा पद्धती अवलंबलेल्या ग्रंथालयात त्याचे महत्त्व जास्त आहे. हा विषय एका विशिष्ट वाचक समूहाच्या वागणुकीची निगडित आहे. एखादी गोष्ट चोरणे ही

बाब आहे.आपण वाचकांच्या मानसशास्त्राची संशोधन निश्चित करणार नाही आहोत.परंतु अशा बाबींवर नियंत्रण आणता येते का, ते पाहणे आवश्यक ठरते. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेची गरज पुढील परिस्थितीमध्ये महत्त्वाची होते.उदा.

1) ग्रंथालय संग्रहातील होणारी वाढ

2) मुक्त द्वारा ग्रंथालय पद्धतीचा अवलंब.

3) ग्रंथ संग्रहातील टूर्मिक ग्रंथांची संख्या वाढणे.

4) ग्रंथालय संग्रहातील मोठ्या किमतींच्या पुस्तकांचा भरणा.

5) ग्रंथालयात मर्यादित प्रतिलिपी (झेरॉक्स) मिळण्याची सोय नसणे.

ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेतील इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने व तंत्रे :-

देशातील ग्रंथालयात ग्रंथालय प्रवेश तसेच ग्रंथ चोरीच्या प्रकारांवर नियंत्रण ठेवू शकणाऱ्या अनेक प्रकारच्या इलेक्ट्रानिक तसेच मेकॅनिकल व पारंपारिक / अपारंपारिक पद्धतीच्या साधनांचा उपयोग केला जातो आहे.ही साधने आधुनिक तसेच विकसनशील होत आहेत. शिवाय नवीन तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित नवीन साधनांचा शोध सांगतो आहे. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेसाठी अशी खास साधने आज विविध स्वरूपात उपलब्ध आहेत.

ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेतील इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने व तंत्रे :-

पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

1) इलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेटिक किंवा चुंबकीय तंत्रज्ञान:-

या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर ग्रंथालय, डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोअर किंवा कारखान्यातील वेअर हाऊस किंवा स्टोअर मध्ये इन्व्हेंटरी व्यवस्थापनात केला जातो. यासाठी ज्या वस्तूची सुरक्षितता निश्चित करावयाची आहे. या वस्तूला चुंबकीय पट्टी चिटकवून ती चुंबकीय भारीत केली जाते. अशा वस्तूचे रितसर बाहेर नेण्यास परवानगी दिली जाते. अशावेळी एक विशिष्ट यंत्रावरती वस्तू ठेवल्यावर ती चुंबकीय भारीत केली जाते. अशा वस्तू जेव्हा यांत्रिक गेटमधून नेल्या जातात. तेव्हा ते यंत्र धोक्याची घंटा वाजवत नाही.परंतु जर काही व्यक्तींनी वस्तू चोरून नेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तर मात्र यांत्रिक गेट अशा वस्तूंचा आढावा घेऊन धोक्याची घंटी वाजवेल व सुरक्षारक्षकास वस्तू चोरून नेली जात असल्याची सूचना मिळून तो अशा व्यक्तींना पकडण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल.तसेच3m सुरक्षितेच्या काही पद्धती आहेत ते म्हणजे टेंटल स्टेप्स 3m डिटेक्शन सिस्टीम, सेन्सीटायझिंग मशीन,3m सेल्फ चेक आउट मशीन या पद्धतीमुळे बऱ्याच प्रमाणात ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथ संग्रहात आपण संरक्षण देऊ शकतो.

इलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेटिक की चुंबकीय तंत्रज्ञान याचे फायदे :-

2) आर.एफ.आय. डी.:-

ग्रंथालयाच्या सुरक्षतेसाठी याचा वापर केला जात आहे. रेडिओ फ्रिक्वेन्सी,आयडेंटिफिकेशन सिस्टीम, आर. एफ.आय.डी. हे तंत्रज्ञान स्मार्ट आयडेंटी कार्ड प्रमाणे काम करते. यास पुस्तकाचे आयडेंटिटी कार्ड म्हटले तरी चालू शकते.3m चुंबकीय पद्धतीत 3m टॅटल टेप / स्ट्रीप असतात. तर येथे आर.एफ.आय.टी. टॅग असतात. एक मेमरी चिप असते. ज्यामुळे पुस्तकाची सूचीबद्ध माहिती व त्याची देवघेव स्थित साठवलेली असते. असा आर. एफ. आय. डी. चा टॅग पुस्तकाच्या कव्हरच्या आतील बाजूस विशिष्ट मशीनच्या आधारे तयार करून चिटकवला जातो व तो पुस्तकाबरोबरच राहतो.

आर.एफ. आय.डी. तंत्रज्ञान आज 3m इलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेटिक ग्रंथ चोरी विरोधी तंत्रज्ञानास प्रभावी पर्याय म्हणून वापरले जात आहे. आर. एफ. आय.डी. तंत्रज्ञानाला उपयोगाणे ग्रंथ देवघेवाचकांनी आपले ग्रंथ देणे ते परत करणे, ग्रंथ चोरीवर लक्ष ठेवणे,तसेच ग्रंथ ड्रॉप बॉक्स इत्यादी कामे कशी केली जातात.

आर.एफ. आय. डी. चे फायदे:-

1. एकाच वेळी अनेक पुस्तकांची एकत्रितपणे देव घेऊ शक्य होते.

2. ग्रंथ मोजणी केवळ स्कॅनर च्या आधारे फारच कमी वेळात करणे शक्य होते. त्यासाठी पुस्तकांची हालचाल अपेक्षित नाही. केवळ शेल्फर स्कॅनर फिरवल्याने ग्रंथ मोजणीचे काम असते.

3. चुकीच्या ठिकाणी बसवलेले पुस्तक Navigator च्या साह्याने शोधणे शक्य होते.

बारकोड :-

3m सुरक्षिततेच्या काही पद्धती आहेत ते म्हणजे टॅटल स्टेप्स 3m डिटेक्शन सिस्टीम, सेन्सीटायझिंग मशीन,3mसेल्फ चेक आउट मशीन या पद्धतीमुळे बऱ्याच प्रमाणात ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथ संग्रहात आपण संरक्षण देऊ शकतो.

इलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेटिक की चुंबकीय तंत्रज्ञान याचे फायदे :-

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आर.एफ. आय.डी. तंत्रज्ञान आज 3 एमइलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेटिक ग्रंथ चोरी विरोधी तंत्रज्ञानास प्रभावी पर्याय म्हणून वापरले जात आहे. आर. एफ. आय.डी. तंत्रज्ञानाला उपयोगाणे ग्रंथ देवघेवाचकांनी आपले ग्रंथ देणे ते परत करणे, ग्रंथ चोरीवर लक्ष ठेवणे,तसेच ग्रंथ ड्रॉप बॉक्स इत्यादी कामे कशी केली जातात.

आर.एफ. आय. डी. चे फायदे:-

 1) एकाच वेळी अनेक पुस्तकांची एकत्रितपणे देव घेऊ शक्य होते.

 2) ग्रंथ मोजणी केवळ स्कॅनर च्या आधारे फारच कमी वेळात करणे शक्य होते. त्यासाठी पुस्तकांची हालचाल अपेक्षित नाही. केवळ शेल्फर स्कॅनर फिरवल्याने ग्रंथ मोजणीचे काम असते.

 3) चुकीच्या ठिकाणी बसवलेले पुस्तक Navigator च्या साह्याने शोधणे शक्य होते.

बारकोड :-

बारकोडिंग तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर ग्रंथालयातील प्रत्येक ग्रंथावर केला जातो. तसेच वाचकांच्या ओळखपत्रावर याचा उपयोग होतो. जेणेकरून ज्या वेळेस वाचक ग्रंथालयात येतो त्यावेळेस ग्रंथालय बारकोड मशीन ने कार्ड स्कॅन करतात.वाचकाची सर्व माहिती संगणकावर येते त्यावर वाचक ग्रंथ पसंत करून ग्रंथपालाच दिल्यास. ग्रंथपाल त्यास स्कॅन करतो व वाचकाला ग्रंथ अवघ्या पाच सेकंदात मिळते बऱ्याचशा ग्रंथालयात बारकोड तयार करण्यासाठी वेगळी मशीन खरेदी करावी लागते.ही मशीन महान असते परंतु ही ग्रंथालयात बारकोड सुविधा विनामूल्य आहे.

 बारकोडाचे फायदे :-

1) ग्रंथ देणे घेणे व पुन्हा देणे सुलभ होते.

2) परत आलेले ग्रंथ हाताळणी सुलभ होते.

3) ग्रंथ देवघेव का मत कार्यक्षमता आणणे शक्य होते.

क्लोज सर्किट टीव्ही तंत्रज्ञान :-

क्लोज सर्किट टीव्ही हे तंत्रज्ञान काळानुसार खूप गरजेचे पडले आहे. आज कालच्या असुरक्षित परिस्थितीत सुरक्षिततेला फार महत्त्व आहे. ग्रंथालयात क्लोज सर्किट टीव्ही तंत्रज्ञान यंत्रणा बसविताना ग्रंथालयाचे निर्गमनाद्वारा, कॉरिडॉर, जिने, ग्रंथ संग्रह क्षेत्र कपाटा मधील गल्ल्या, विभागातील काउंटर संदर्भ विभाग व बांउड व्हॉल्यूम विभाग व त्यासंबंधी वाचन कक्ष अशा ठिकाणी जिथे जिथे काही घटना घडण्याची शक्यता असते. अशा

ठिकाणी क्लोज सर्किट टीव्ही च्या मदतीने परिस्थितीवर नजर ठेवणे आवश्यक असते. यंत्रणा वापरण्यातील फरक असा असतो की, ग्रंथालय प्रवेशद्वारा ठिकाणी व अन्य मुख्य ठिकाणी अशी जाहीरपणे सूचना लिहिलेली असते की,' या ग्रंथालयात सुरक्षिततेच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सतत चित्रीकरण करण्यात येत आहे '. याचा परिणाम असा होतो की, व्यक्ती पाने फाडणे, संत चोरी किंवा अन्न बुल्ले करण्याच्या विचारात असतील तर आपले चित्रीकरण होत आहे व आपण सापडले जाऊ या भीतीचे त्या त्याच्या उद्देशापासून पर्यवृत्त होण्यास मदत होते. परिणामी अशा घटना घडण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होते.

क्लोज सर्किट टीव्ही तंत्रज्ञानाचे फायदे :-

1) तोडकर वाचकांपासून ग्रंथालयाची सुरक्षितता करणे.

2) ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथांची किंवा साहित्याची चोरी रोखता येते.

निष्कर्ष:-

आजची आधुनिक ग्रंथालय ही नव्याने नावारूपाला येत आहेत. मंथलयामध्ये संगणक, आर. एफ. आय. डी., बारकोड, स्कॅनर, सॉफ्टवेअर, इंटरनेट अशा विविध इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनाचा वापरही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत चाललेला आहे. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितेच्या दृष्टिकोनातून ग्रंथालय व्यावसायिकांना हे फायदेशीरही ठरत आहेत. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनाच्या वापरामुळे कामांमध्ये सुसूत्रीपणा तसेच ते काम करण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या वेळेमध्ये ही बचत झालेली दिसून येते. आज काल ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले जाते. माहिती आणि इतर तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे ग्रंथालय सुरक्षेमध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करता येईल असे लक्षात येते. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षा हा तसा खूप मोठा विषय आहे. ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून त्यातील एक भाग इथे अंतर्भूत केला आहे.

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संदर्भ वाचन साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापन व महत्त्व

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ग्रंथपाल, दयानंद वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, लातूर
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प्रस्तावना :

ग्रंथालये वाचकांना त्याचे जीवन सुलभ, उज्वल व प्रगतीच्या मार्गावर जाण्यासाठी सतत प्रेरित करून चांगला मनुष्य घडविण्यासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्न करतात. ग्रंथालये ही महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणाचा आत्मा समजली जातात. ग्रंथालयाशिवाय शिक्षण व सुसंस्कृत समाजाची कल्पना करता येत नाही. आपल्या सर्वांच्या जीवनात ग्रंथालयाचे फार मोठे योगदान आहे. आयुष्याच्या प्रत्येक मार्गावर पुस्तके आपल्याला मार्गदर्शन करतात. ज्यांना वाचनाची आवड आहे असा कोणताही मनुष्य सद्गुणी समजला जातो. सध्या वाचनाच्या नुसत्या सवयी बदललेल्या नाहीत तर वाचनसाहित्य ही बदललेले आहे. त्यामुळे किती वाचतो यापेक्षा काय वाचतो याकडे सर्वांचे लक्ष आहे. सोशल मीडियामुळे प्रत्येक जण लेखक बनला आहे.संगणक क्षेत्रामुळे सर्वच क्षेत्रात क्राती झाली आहे. तशीच ग्रंथालयामध्ये सुद्धा अमूलाग्र बदल झाले आहेत. आज अत्याधुनिक ग्रंथालये आपल्या मोबाईलमध्ये समाविष्ट झाल्या आहेत. एका क्लिकवर आपल्याला जगभरातील ग्रंथालयांमध्ये सहज प्रवेश मिळतो. याचे सर्व श्रेय ग्रंथालयांतील आधुनिक व्यवस्थापनाला जाते.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन :

ग्रंथालय ना नफा ना तोटा या तत्त्वावर कार्य करणारी संस्था आहे. तरीसुद्धा तिला उत्पादन संस्थेची सर्व व्यवसापकीय लक्षणे लागू होतात. ज्याप्रमाणे कोणत्याही संस्थेच्या व्यवस्थापनात व्यवस्थापन कार्य व कौशल्य अनिवार्य आहेत.ग्रंथालयात सुध्दा व्यवस्थापन तत्रज्ञचा अवलंब करावा लागतो.

हेनरी फेयॉल यांच्या मते, 'अनुमान काढणे, नियोजन करणे, संघटन करणे, आदेश देणे, समन्वय साधणे आणि नियंत्रण करणे म्हणजे व्यवथापन होय.

पीटर ड्रकर यांच्या मते, "व्यवस्थापन हे असे एक बहुउद्देशीय कार्य आहे की ज्याद्वारे व्यवसाय, व्यवस्थापक, कामकाज आणि कर्मचारी इत्यादींचे नियोजन केले जाते.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाची मूलभूत कार्ये : कोणत्याही संस्थेतील प्रमुख व्यवस्थापकाच्या कार्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने नियोजन, संघटन, मनुष्यबळ व्यवस्थापन, निर्देशन, समन्वय, अहवाल सादर करणे आणि अंदाजपत्रक तयार करणे यांचा अंतर्भाव होतो. ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीकेंद्राचे व्यवस्थापन करताना ग्रंथपालांना ही कार्ये करावी लागतात.

आधुनिक ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थपन :

डॉ.रंगनाथन यांच्या पंचसूत्री नुसार ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या वाचकांना सेवा देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयात आधुनिकतेचा स्वीकार करणे आवश्यक आहे. आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन हे वाचकांच्या गरजा अपेक्षा पूर्ण करणार असले पाहिजे. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाची व्याप्ती वाढविण्यासाठी वाचकांभिमुख ग्रंथालय सेवा पुरविणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाच्या व्याप्तीत खालील बाबींचा समावेश असला पाहिजे.

१. वित्त व्यवस्थापन २. ग्रंथ खरेदी व्यवस्थापन ३. मनुष्यबळाचे व्यवस्थापन ४. सेवा व्यवस्थापन

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थान करित असतांना वरील चारही घटक महत्त्वाचे आहेत. यामुळे डॉ.रंगनाथन यांच्या पंचसुत्रीचे पालन होईल व संदर्भ ग्रंथांचे महत्त्व वाचकांना समजेल.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन सॉफ्टवेअर :

सध्याच्या युगात वाचकांच्या वाढत्या अपेक्षा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालये मुक्त स्रोत सॉफ्टवेअरचा पर्याय निवडत आहेत. त्यापैकी सर्वात प्रचलि मुक्त स्रोत सॉफ्टवेअर्स उपलब्ध आहेत. उदा.Koha, e-Granthalaya, OPALS (Open Source Automated Library System), Evergreen[NewGenLib, D-space, Green Stone, Digital Library, Soul 3.0, Sanjay Library Software, Granthalaya Library Software, Libsys Library Software, Winisis Library Software

वरीलपैकी कोणतेही आपल्या ग्रंथालयाच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार सॉफ्टवेअर खरेदी करून ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन आपण करू शकतो.

संदर्भवाचन साहित्याचे महत्त्व :

महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयामध्ये संदर्भ साधनांचे महत्त्व अन्यसाधारण असे आहे.ज्ञानाच्या प्रवाहात विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक हे दोन महत्त्वाचे घटक आहेत. वर्गामध्ये विशिष्ट मर्यादेपर्यंतच मार्गदर्शन करता येते. परंतुएखादया विषयाचे अधिक ज्ञान देण्यासाठी त्या विषयाचे सूक्ष्म अवलोकन करण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना व प्राध्यापकांना ग्रंथालयातील विविध संदर्भ साधनांचे सहाय्य मिळते. एखादया विषयाचे अधिक आकलन होण्यासाठी अनेक ग्रंथ व दुर्मिळ साधने उपयुक्त ठरतात. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वयंअध्ययन करावे अशी अपेक्षा असते. त्यामुळे त्याच्या बुध्दीला चालना मिळते. अभ्यासू वृत्ती वाढते. शिक्षणाचे पुढील हेतू साध्य होण्यास मदत होते.

१) नवीन ज्ञान देणे.

२) कौशल्य विकसित करणे.

३) वैचारिक वृत्ती विकसित करणे.

४) मूल्याचे महत्त्व सांगणे.

या हेतू पुर्ततेसाठी ग्रंथालयाकडून विशेष अशा पूरक भूमिका पार पाडल्या जातात ग्रंथालयातील समृध्द ग्रंथसंपदा व प्रत्येक विभागांची कार्यक्षमता यावर ग्रंथालयाचे मूल्यमापन होते. ग्रंथालयातील संदर्भ साहित्य व संदर्भ सेवा यांच्या समृध्दतेवर ग्रंथालयातील वाचक वर्गाची माहिती प्रतिप्राप्तीच्या सीमा अवलंबून राहतात. वाचकांना तत्पर, अचूक व अद्ययावत सेवा देण्यासाठी, संदर्भ ग्रंथपाल यांनी त्याच्या ग्रंथालयातील दुर्मिळ साधनाचे सूक्ष्म अवलोकन करणे व त्याचा विकास करणे महत्वाचे आहे. संदर्भ साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापन शास्त्रशुध्द असणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

संदर्भ/दुर्मिळ वाचन साहित्य:

या प्रकारात छापील पण दिवसेंदिवस दुर्मिळ होत चाललेले साहित्य येते. विशिष्ट माहितीसाठी वापरावयाचे ग्रंथ, कोश, ज्ञानकोश, सूची, दर्शिका, वार्षिके शब्दकोश, ज्ञानकोश, ग्रंथसूची, चरित्रकोश याशिवाय स्थलवर्णकोश, समयसारिणी व वेळापत्रके, माहितीपुस्तके, नकाशे, अहवाल, शोधनिबंध, प्रबंध, नियतकालिके, आराखडे, नियमावली, मार्गदर्शिका, संकीर्ण ग्रंथ, छायाचित्रे, आकृती पुस्तके, सूक्ष्मफिती, सूक्ष्मपत्रे, सुक्ष्मसाहित्य, दृक्—श्राव्य फिती, हस्तपत्रके, अंधांचे ब्रेल वमून लिपीतील साहित्य, रेखाचित्रे, व्यंगचित्रे, सारग्रंथ, निर्देश, इत्यादी यात ग्रंथांच्या विशिष्ट आवृत्तीतील ग्रंथ, हस्तलिखीत, पोती, मुळ ग्रंथाची विशिष्ट लेखकाने संपादित केलेली आवृती, एखादया संशोधकाने ग्रंथ वाचताना समासात करून ठेवलेल्या नोंदी, त्याच्या खाजगी ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथ, एखादे महत्वाचे माहितीपूर्ण परिशिष्ट, चित्र अथवा तक्ता असलेला ग्रंथ, विशिष्ट पध्दतीने छापलेला ग्रंथ अशा वेगवेगळया कारणांनी कित्येक ग्रंथांना संदर्भातेचे मूल्य प्राप्त होते. कित्येकदा एखाद्या पुस्तकात, कालांतराने उपयोगी पडते. उदाहरणार्थ, १९८६ साली जेव्हा ते स्वप्नवत वाटत होते तेव्हा युरोपसाठी समान चलनाच्या संकल्पनेवर लंडन येथून प्रसिध्द

होणाऱ्या 'एकॉनॉमिस्ट'च्या एका अंकात संपादकिय आले होते. दहा वर्षानंतर ते जेव्हा प्रत्यक्षात आले तेव्हा तो अंक वैशिष्टयपूर्ण ठरला. ज्या ग्रंथालयात तो ठेवला ते ग्रंथालय श्रेष्ठ ठरले.

संदर्भ ग्रंथाचे स्वरूप व कार्य :

संदर्भ ग्रंथ म्हणजे जे ग्रंथ संदर्भासाठीच वापरले जातात. ज्या ग्रंथाचे पुण:मुद्रण केले जात नाही अशा ग्रंथांकडे विशेष लक्ष द्यावे लागते. एखाद्या कार्यालयाला, संस्थेला जसे, पुणे विद्यापीठ अथवा शासनालाही आपले सर्व प्रकारचे व्यवहार कागदपत्राव्दारेच करावे लागतात. या कागदपत्रात एखाद्या अधिकऱ्याची नेमणूक केल्याचा आदेश असेल, दुसऱ्या संस्थेशी केलेल्या कराराच्या अटी असतील, शासनाने वेळोवेळी घेतलेले निर्णय असतील त्याला जी आर (गव्हर्नमेंट रिझोल्युशन) असे म्हणतात. हे निर्णय कळविणारी परिपत्रके असतील, आर्थिक हिशोब असतील किंवा अंगिकृत कार्य पूर्ण करण्यासाठी तयार केलेली योजना, नकाशे असतील ही सर्व प्रकारची वाचन साधने कायम स्वरूपात जपून ठेवावी लागतात. जसे, भारताची राज्यघटना व त्यामध्ये केलेल्या घटना दुरूस्त्या. कारण हाती घेतलेले कार्य पुढे चालू ठेवण्याकरीता त्याचा वारंवार संदर्भासाठी पडताळून पाहण्याकरीता अथवा पुरावा म्हणून दाखविण्यासाठी किंवा आणखी काही उपयोगाकरीता (जसे संस्थेचा इतिहास, व्यक्तीचे चरित्र, चळवळीचा आढावा, देशाचा इतिहास) ही कागदपत्रे जपून ठेवणे भाग असते. कालांतराने ज्या कार्यासाठी ही कागदपत्रे निर्माण केली ते कार्यही संपते. ते इतिहासजमा होते. त्यानंरती ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ सोधने म्हणून उपयोगी पडतात. त्याआधारे अनेक नवनवीन ग्रंथ निर्माण झाले आहेत. त्याव्दारे तत्कालीन समाजाचे आर्थिक, राजकीय सांस्कृतिक जीवन उभे राहते. अशा संदर्भ साधनांच्या अभ्यासाने पुढील प्रकारचे संशोधन साहित्य निर्माण झाले आहे.

१ पेशवाईच्या सावलीत, लेखक ना.गो.चापेकर, शके१८५९

२ पेशवेकालीन महाराष्ट्र, लेखक वा.कृ.भावे,१९३५

३ शिवकालीन व पेशवाईतील स्त्रीजीवन, लेखक डॉ. शारदा देशमूख, पुणे:टिळक महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ प्रकाशन, १९७३

संदर्भ वाचन साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापन :

संदर्भ व दुर्मिळ वाचन साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापन ही बौध्दीक ज्ञानशाखा आहे, यामध्ये पुढील शाखांचा अभ्यास करावा लागतो.

क) संदर्भ वाचन साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापन :

ख) संदर्भ वाचन साहित्याची निर्मीती, देखभाल आणि नोंदणी

ग) मूल्यमापन, छाननी

घ) दाखल नोंदणी आणि निंदणी

च) इमारत आणि साठवण सुविधा

छ) परिक्षण आणि साठवण सुविधा

ज) रचना (वर्गीकरण)

झ) वर्णन (तालिकीकरण)

ट) संदर्भ सेवा, छायाचित्रप्रती काढणे

ठ) प्रदर्शने, प्रकाशने, ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रांचे संपादन

संदर्भ वाचन साहित्याचे प्रकार :

संदर्भवाचन साहित्याचे प्रकार विविध आहेत.

अ) लेखन साहित्यानुसार प्रकार :– संदर्भ वाचन साधने कशावर व कोणत्या वस्तूवर साहित्यावर कोरला आहे, त्या साहित्यानुसार त्यांचे प्रकार ठरतात.

धातू–ताम्रपट, दगडशिला, कोरीव शिलालेख, कागद (भूर्जपत्रे, ताडपत्रे), कापड, नाणी, नकाशा, लाकूड, मायक्रोफिल्म/फिश, फोटोग्राफ, मॅग्नेटिक टेप, व्हिडीओ टेप, डिजीटल फॉर्म.

आ) इतर वैशिष्ट्यंनुसार प्रकार :– याशिवाय पुढील प्रकार अस्तित्वात आहेत. गोपनीय, सर्वसामान्यांना उपलब्ध, प्रचलित, अप्रचलित, अधिकृत, लीगल डॉक्युमेट, संस्थेची कागदपत्रे, व्यक्तिगत (खाजगी), कागदपत्रे, उद्योगधंद्याची कागदपत्रं, शासकीय कागदपत्रे, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांची कागदपत्रे

इ) कालखंडानुसार प्रकार :

१) समकालीन–वर्ष, शतक, महिना, दैनंदिनी जसे रोजनिशी

२) घटना घडल्यानंतरच्या कालखंडात निर्माण झालेले, जसे चौकशी अहवाल, ग्रंथ, न्यायालयीन निवाडे

ई) मराठ्यंच्या इतिहासासंदर्भात संदर्भ साहित्याचे प्रकार :–

इतिहासाचार्य राजवाडे यांनी सरकारी कागदपत्रांचे ऐतिहासिक मराठी साधने म्हणून ७८ प्रकार नमूद केले आहेत.

इतिहास संशोधक वा.सि.बेद्रे यांनी ''साधन चिकीत्सा '' या ग्रंथात अकारविल्हे नावानिशी हे ७८ प्रकार दिले आहेत. सोबत त्यामधील परिचीत प्रकार दिले आहेत.

उ) वर्णानुक्रमे प्रकार :–

आमंत्रण पत्रिका (दरबारात बोलाविण्यासाठी) आराखडे, आज्ञापत्र, इनामपत्र, कबुलायत, करीना, कर्जराखा, कुंकुमपत्र, खडणीपत्र, जमावबंदी, जप्तीपत्र, जाबजबाब, तहनामा करार, ठराव, ताकीदपत्रे, नकाशे, निवाडपत्र, पत्रव्यवहार, फर्मान (फारसी), फेरिस्ता (यादी), टिपण, बखरी, बहालपत्र, बक्षीसपत्र, बातमीपत्र, भोगवटलेले पत्र, भेगवटा पत्रे, महजर, माफीपत्र, मुद्रायादी, रोजकीर्द / ताळेबंद, वतनपत्र, वाफे, वंशावळ, वृत्तिपत्र, शफावल्या, सनद, सभापत्र, सरंजामपत्र, साक्षपत्र, हुंडी.

समारोप :

ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करीत असताना पूर्व नियोजन अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. संदर्भ ग्रंथामध्ये असलेले ज्ञान वाचकांपर्यंत पोहचले पाहिजे. आजचा वाचक सोशल मीडियामध्ये छापून आलेले साहित्य सत्य समजत आहे. त्यासाठी मूळ ज्ञानाचा स्त्रोत असणारी संदर्भ साधने वाचकांपर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी सर्वतोपरी उपाय करायला हवेत. डिजीटल ग्रंथालयाच्या माध्यमातून छापील साहित्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूपात नेमक्या वाचकांपर्यंत गेले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी प्रचार आणि प्रसार महत्त्वाचा आहे. ग्रंथालयातील संदर्भ वाचन साहित्याचा जास्तीत जास्त उपयोग झाला पाहिजे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:

१) जोशी अनंत आणि जोशी वसंत, ग्रंथालयातील संदर्भ सेवा, पूणे : कॉन्टिन्टल १९९३

२) महाजन शांताराम गजानन : ग्रंथालयातील संदर्भ सेवा भाग १ व २, पुणे विद्यार्थी ग्रहप्रकाशन, २००२

३) आहुजा जी.एम. : पुस्तकालय व्यवस्थापन सिध्दांत और व्यवहार, रोहतक,मंथन पब्लिकेशन,१९९०

४) मराठे ना.बा : संदर्भ सेवा आणि संदर्भ साहित्य,१९७३

५) शिर्के शारदा अमरसिंह, ग्रंथालय प्रशासन : अंजली प्रकाशन पुणे. २०००

जागतिकीकरण आणि महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनापुढील आव्हाने

डॉ. बालाजी निवृत्तीराव ढाकणे
प्राचार्य, कै. सौ. शेषाबाई सीताराम मुंढे, कला महाविद्यालय गंगाखेड

सार –

सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत जागतीकीकरणामुळे जगाला खेड्याचे रूप आले आहे. विविध क्षेत्रात वेगाने बदल होत आहेत. महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयेपण याला अपवाद नाहीत. सुरुवातीला फक्त ग्रंथ देवघेव व ग्रंथसाठा असलेले भांडार म्हणून हे कार्य करणारी ग्रंथालये माहितीतंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने वाचकासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा देत आहेत. जागतीकीकरणामुळे विविध चांगल्या बाबी घडत असल्या तरी काही आव्हाने पण निर्माण झाली आहेत. महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन वाचकांना ग्रंथालयीन सेवा व सुविधा दिल्या जात आहेत कि नाहीत याची पाहणी करत असते. जागतीकीकरणामुळे वाचकाच्या गरजा बदलत आहेत. जागतीकीकरणामुळे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनापुढील नेमकी कोणती आव्हाने याचा विचार विमर्श यात करण्यात आला आहे.

किवर्डस – जागतिकीकरण, महाविद्यालय, ग्रंथालयव्यवस्थापन

Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world into a more connected and interdependent place.[1] थोडक्यात जागतिकीकरण हा शब्द व्यापार आणि तंत्रज्ञानाने जगाला एकमेकाशी जोडलेले आणि परस्परावलंबी बनवले आहे याचे वर्णन करण्यासाठी वापरले जातो.

"college" means any institution, whether known as such or by any other name which provides for a course of study for obtaining any qualification from a university and which, in accordance with the rules and regulations of such university, is recognised as competent to provide for such course of study and present students undergoing such course of study for the examination for the award of such qualification.[2]

Library management is a sub-discipline of institutional management that focuses on specific issues faced by libraries and library management professionals.[3]

प्रस्तावना –

जागतीकीकरणामुळे माहितीचे आदान प्रदान वेगाने होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. डीजीटल रूपातील माहिती तर इंटरनेटच्या मदतीने अवघ्या काही सेकंदात हजारो मैल दूर असलेल्या वाचकापर्यंत पोहोचू शकते. इंटरनेटच्या क्रांतीमुळे जगवेगवान बनले आहे असे म्हंटल्यास त्यात वावगे ठरणार नाही. जागतीकीकरणामुळे विविध क्षेत्रात वेगाने बदल होत असून त्याबदला प्रमाणे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनास सुधारणा करणे गरजेचे आहे. पूर्वी ग्रंथालय म्हणजे ग्रंथ देवघेव होत असलेले ठिकाण किंवा ग्रंथालय म्हणजे वाचन साहित्य असलेले गोदाम समजले जात असे. पण आता यात बदल होत असून महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालये जागतीकीकरणामुळे झालेले बदल स्वीकारून त्यात बदल करीत आहेत. वाचनसाहित्य मर्यादित स्वरुपात असते. ग्रंथालयातील वाचक बैठक व्यवस्था मर्यादित असते. पण ग्रंथाल यांनी माहिती तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारून ई-रीसोर्सचा वापर वाढविला आहे व हि समस्या सोडविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. आपल्या देशातील महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन पण जागतिकीकरणाच्या वेगात आपले वाचक मागे राहूनयेत याची काळजी घेताना दिसत आहे. जागतीकीकरणामुळे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथाल यव्यवस्थापना पुढील नेमकी कोणती आव्हाने निर्माण झाली आहेत याची कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे मांडण्यात आली आहेत.

- ग्रंथालयाची कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे :- जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत काळानुसार ग्रंथालयात बदल करणे गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी ग्रंथालयाचे कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचारी यांनी उपलब्ध वाचनसाहित्य वाचकापर्यंत कसे पोहोचेल याबाबतची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी करणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथालयातील वाचन साहित्य वाचकापर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी प्रत्येक वाचकाला त्याचा ग्रंथ मिळाला पाहिजे या सिद्धांता प्रमाणे कार्य केले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने सुनियोजित आखणी करून ग्रंथालयाचे कार्यक्षमता कशी वाढेल याकडे लक्ष दिले पाहिजे. ग्रंथालयाची कार्यक्षमता वाढली तर वाचकांसाठी दर्जेदार सेवा व सुविधा दिल्या जातील म्हणून जागतिकीकरणात ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोरील आव्हानाचा विचार करत असताना ग्रंथालयाची कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे गरजेचे असल्याचे दिसून येते. नियमित कामा बरोबरच ग्रंथालयाने अतिरिक्त सेवा व सुविधा कशा दिल्या जातील याकडे लक्ष दिले पाहिजे.

- वेगवान माहिती प्रसारण कार्यप्रणाली विकसित करणे :- इंटरनेटच्या क्रांतीमुळे माहिती निर्माण व प्रसारण होण्याच्या कार्यक्रमात लक्षणीय वेग आला आहे. जगभरातील माहिती काही सेकंदात प्रसारित होत आहे. इंटरनेटमुळे तसेच वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीमुळे विविध स्वरूपाची माहिती निर्माण होत आहे. वाचकांसाठी उपयुक्त अशी माहिती तात्काळ त्यांच्या पर्यंत पोहोचावी यासाठी ग्रंथालया मार्फत कार्य प्रणाली विकसित करणे गरजेचे आहे. यामध्ये ई-मेल अलर्ट, एस एम एस अलर्ट, करंट अवेअरनेस सर्विस या सेवा वाचकांना उपयुक्त पद्धतीने कशा दिल्या जातील याचा विचार ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने केला पाहिजे. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने ग्रंथालय म्हणजे फक्त ग्रंथ देव घेव करणारे माध्यम नसून ते माहिती ज्ञान उपलब्ध असणारे केंद्र कसे करता येईल याबाबत व्यवस्थित पणे आखणी करून कार्य केले पाहिजे.

- ग्रंथालय प्रशिक्षणात सुधारणा करणे :- ग्रंथालयीन कामकाजात नवीननवीन बदल होत आहेत. वाचकांना प्रभावी पणे सेवा देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षित असणे गरजेचे असते. त्यासाठी त्यांना नियमित कालखंडानंतर उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करणे गरजेचे असते. ग्रंथालय अज्ञावली हाताळणे तसेच इंटरनेट संबंधित सेवा देण्यासाठी त्यांना प्रशिक्षणाची गरज असते. ते प्रशिक्षण देऊन ग्रंथालय अधिकाधिक वाचकाभिमुख बनविणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

- आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्वीकारकरणे :- ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने ग्रंथालयासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी योग्य त्या उपाययोजना केल्या पाहिजेत. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने वाचकांना सेवा देण्यावर भर दिला पाहिजे. ई-मेल अलर्ट एस एम एस अलर्ट अशा सेवा वाचकांना दिल्या पाहिजेत. ग्रंथालयातील विविध कामे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने केली पाहिजेत. वाचकांच्या येण्याजाण्याच्या नोंदी, वाचकांसाठी संदर्भ सेवा ही आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरून केली पाहिजे. परंपरागत पद्धतीने ग्रंथालयातील कामे न करता आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारून ती कामे करण्यावर भर दिला पाहिजे याबाबत ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने योग्य ते सहकार्य केले पाहिजे. हे एक प्रमुख आव्हान आपल्याला दिसून येते.

- माहिती निर्माण प्रक्रियेत बदल :- सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत माहिती निर्माण प्रक्रियेत बदल होत असलेला आपल्याला दिसून येतो. माहिती निर्माण प्रक्रिया खूप वेगवान झाले असल्याचे दिसून येते. ग्रंथनिर्मिती प्रक्रियेस लागणारा कालावधी हा खूप कमी झाला असून आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने ग्रंथ प्रकाशित करण्याचा कालावधी पण कमी झाला आहे. वाचन साहित्य बरोबरच ब्लॉग, यूट्यूब चैनल ही पण माहिती पुरविणारे साधने झाली असून त्याचा व्यवस्थित वापर ग्रंथालयाने केला पाहिजे.

समारोप :-

एकंदरीत जागतिकीकरण आणि महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन याचा विचार करीत असताना वाचकांना प्रभावी पणे सेवा देण्यासाठी वरील आव्हानाचा विचार करून त्यावर काय उपाय करता येतील याचा

विचार ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने केला पाहिजे. ग्रंथालय म्हणजे फक्त ग्रंथ देवघेव करणारे माध्यम न राहता वाचकापर्यंत जास्तीत जास्त सेवा कशा पूर्वीता येतील याचा विचार करणारे माध्य मबनले पाहिजे.

संदर्भ –

१. https://www.google.com/search?q=globlization&rlz=1C1PNBB_enIN1005IN1005&oq=globlization&aqs=chrome..69i57j0i13i19i512l4j46i13i19i175i199i512j0i13i19i512l4.12944j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8
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वैश्विक परिदृष्टातून भारतीय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन

डॉ. दिलीप साहेबराव सावंत

श्री शिवाजी कॉलेज, कंधार

प्रस्तावना:--

भारतामध्ये ग्रंथालयाची सुरुवात प्राचीन काळापासून झालेली दिसून येते. भारतातील प्राचीन विद्यापीठांमध्ये प्रशस्त अशी ग्रंथालय होती. उदा.तक्षशिला, नालंदा, वल्लवी अशी अनेक प्राचीन विद्यापीठे ग्रंथालय संपन्न होती. आजही या विद्यापीठातील ग्रंथालयाला अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. ग्रंथालयाला ज्ञानाची व माहितीची भंडार असे म्हटले जाते. ग्रंथालय हा शिक्षण संस्थेचा आत्मा आहे. कुठल्याही शिक्षण संस्थेची प्रगती ही त्या संस्थेचे ग्रंथालय किती समृद्ध आहे. किती क्रमिक पुस्तके, संशोधनपर ग्रंथ, कथा, कादंबऱ्या, आत्मचरित्र, पौराणिक ग्रंथ,प्रवासवर्णन, विश्वकोश आहेत यावर अवलंबून असते. त्यामुळे आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करीत असताना ग्रंथालयात असलेल्या सेवांना अधिक महत्त्व देणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रंथालयाचे काम व्यवस्थित पणे चालविण्यासाठी निवेजनबद्ध व्यवस्थापनाची अतिशय आवश्यकता आहे. व्यवस्थापन हा संस्थेचा आत्मा असल्यामुळे सूयोग व्यवस्थापन हा संस्थेच्या प्रगती मधील एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. ग्रंथालय कुठल्याही प्रकारचे असो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र असो, वा शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र असो, ग्रंथालयात योग्य मनुष्यबळ वापरून ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे.

आजच्या आधुनिक डिजिटल युगात ग्रंथालयाच्या व्यवस्थापनाला अतिशय महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. ग्रंथालय ही सेवाभावी संस्था आहेत. "ना नफा ना तोटा" या सहकाराच्या तत्त्वानुसार सतत सेवा देत असतात. ग्रंथालयीन सेवांच्या काही भागांचे स्वरूप हे जरी यंत्रवत असले तरी ग्रंथालयातील ब ऱ्याच सेवा ह्या त्या ग्रंथालयातील मनुष्यबळावर अवलंबून आहेत. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन व्यवस्थापन या घटकास प्राधान्य दिलेले आहे. ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करीत असताना ग्रंथालातर्फे राबविल्या जाणाऱ्या उपकरांनाना सुद्धा महत्त्व दिले पाहिजे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने वाचक सर्वेक्षण, ग्रंथालयाची सुरक्षितता, महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथ पेढी योजना, मार्गदर्शन सेवाचा विस्तार आणि विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ग्रंथ प्रदर्शने, आयोजित करून ग्रंथालयीन उपक्रम सेवा विकसित करणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथाचे संकलन, त्याचे पद्धतशीर आयोजन, जतन व संवर्धन तसेच माहितीच्या स्तोत्राचे प्रसारण अशा प्रकारचे महत्व पूर्ण कामे ग्रंथालय मार्फत पारपाडली जातात. ग्रंथालयामधून दैनिका पासून, नियतकालिका पर्यंत तसेच वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे साहित्य, मासिके, साप्ताहिक, संशोधनपर शोधनिबंध, इत्यादीचे संकलन केलेले असते. नवीन आलेली पुस्तके, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, जनरलनॉलेजची पुस्तके विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे काम ग्रंथालामार्फत केले जाते. जास्तीचे वाचक कसे पुस्तक वाचन करतील याची जबाबदारी ग्रंथपालवर असते.

व्यवस्थापनाची व्याख्या:--

"व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे नियोजन प्रक्रिया आणि उपक्रमातील विविध हालचाली याचे नियंत्रण करण्याची प्रक्रिया होत" ब्रेच.

सर्वांनी मिळून संस्थेची उपेक्षित उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी क्षमतेने काम करणे आवश्यक आहे. असे वातावरण संस्थेने निर्माण करणे व ते टिकून राहील याची काळजी घेणे या सर्व प्रक्रियेला व्यवस्थापन असे म्हणता येईल.

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाच्या व्यवस्थापनात खालील बाबींचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश असला पाहिजे.

१. वाचकांचे सर्वेक्षण

२. उत्कृष्ट वाचक बक्षीस योजना

३. नवीन माहितीचे प्रसारण

४. सूचना पेटी

५. सांख्यिकीयोजना

६. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता

७. ग्रंथालय नियमावली

८. ग्रंथालयाचे विभाग

९. पुस्तकनिवड प्रक्रिया

१०. ग्रंथालयाचे अंदाजपत्रक.

डॉ. रंगनाथन यांच्या पंचसूत्री कार्यक्रमा नुसार ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या वाचकांना सेवा देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयात आधुनिकतेचा स्वीकार करणे आवश्यक आहे. आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन हे वाचकांच्या गरजा अपेक्षा पूर्ण करणारे असले पाहिजे. ग्रंथाल यव्यवस्थापनाची व्याप्ती वाढविण्यासाठी वाचकाभिमुख ग्रंथालय सेवा पुरविणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी ग्रंथालयात व्यवस्थापनाच्या खालील बाबींचा समावेश केला जातो.

१. वित्त व्यवस्थापन

२. ग्रंथ खरेदी व्यवस्थापन

३. मनुष्यबळाचे व्यवस्थापन

४. सेवा व्यवस्थापन

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करित असताना वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाला फार महत्त्व आहे. कारण वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन नसेल तर ग्रंथालय ही योग्य प्रकारे वाचकांना सेवा करू शकत नाहीत. ग्रंथालयात ग्रंथ खरेदी, मासिके, खरेदी व वर्तमान पत्रे खरेदी साठी वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाची गरज असते.

१. व्यवस्थापनशास्त्र

२. माहितीतंत्रज्ञान

३. शिक्षणशास्त्र

याविषयाचा ग्रंथालय शास्त्राची जवळचा संबंध आहे. यातील बहुतांशी कामे अद्यावत संगणकीय प्रणालीच्या आधारे केली जातात. ग्रंथालय उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या ग्रंथाचे योग्य पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापन होणे महत्त्वाचे असते. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयात असणारी विविध ग्रंथ पुस्तके कोणत्या रकान्यात ठेवलेली आहेत हे लवकर शोधता येते. ग्रंथाच्या पद्धतशीर रचनेमुळे वाचकांना हवी असणारी ग्रंथलगेच शोधता येते. ग्रंथाच्या पद्धतशीर रचनेमुळे वाचकांना हवी असणारी ग्रंथ लगेच शोधता येते. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापक व वाचक या दोघांचा ही वेळ

वाचतो. ग्रंथालय उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या ग्रंथाचे योग्य पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापन होणे महत्त्वाचे असते. व्यवस्थापन ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाचे शास्त्र आहे. पुस्तके अथवा माहितीचे स्तोत्र वेळेवर योग्यरीत्या सापडावेत यासाठी कशा रीतीने रचना केली पाहिजे याचे भान ठेवून ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन केले जाते.

शियाली रामामृत रंगनाथन यांनी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाचे काही नियम सांगितले आहेत.

१. उत्तम व्यवस्थापनामुळे ग्रंथाचे जतन व संवर्धन चांगल्या प्रकारे होते.

२. पुस्तकांचा विध्वंस होत नाही.

३. व्यवस्थापन जाणकार असेल तर ग्रंथालयात उत्तम दर्जाच्या ग्रंथाचे संकलन केले जाते.

४. चोखंदळ वाचकांना उत्तम दर्जाची पुस्तके मिळू शकतात.

५. एकाच प्रकारच्या विषयाच्या पुस्तकाचा संग्रह न ठेवता विविध प्रकारच्या पुस्तकांचा साठा ठेवता येतो.

उत्तम व्यवस्थापनामुळे ग्रंथाची सूची संगणकीय प्रणाली अन्य आधुनिक सोयी वाचकांना उपलब्ध होऊ शकतात. कल्पक व्यवस्थापक ग्रंथालयाचा वाचक वर्ग वाढविण्यासाठी ग्रंथाचे प्रदर्शन भरवणे, जाहिरात करणे, अशा विविध मार्गांचा अवलंब करून ग्रंथालयाचा विस्तार करू शकतात. ग्रंथालय मार्फत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमाच्या निमित्ताने ग्रंथ प्रदर्शने आयोजित करून ग्रंथालयात असणाऱ्या वाचनीय साहित्याची माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांना दिली पाहिजे. याचा परिणाम विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड निर्माण होण्यास मदत होईल. यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन उत्तम असणे महत्त्वाचे असते.

* याशिवाय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनात खालील अंगे ही महत्त्वाची मानले जातात.

* नवीन सदस्यांसाठी एक नोंदणीच्या वेळी वाचनालय कसे वापरावे याचे प्रशिक्षण देणे.

* आपले नियम सुकर आणि पुस्तके वापरणाऱ्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून कसे आहेत हे तपासून पाहणे.

* नियम का आहेत हे सदस्यांना वारंवार समजून देणे.

* ग्रंथालय आणि वाचक वेगळे नाहीत हे व्यवस्थापनाने मान्य करणे.

* मुक्त संचार देण्या सोबत सुरक्षेचे उपाय राबवणे. ववाचन संस्कृती रुजवणे.

* आपली ग्रंथ संपदा ही समाजाच्या गरजेची निगडित आहे आणि राहील हे सतत पाहणे.

* आपली ग्रंथसंपदा केवढी आणि किती उपयोगी आहे याचे वेळोवेळी प्रदर्शन मांडणे.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन का महत्वाचे आहे :-

1. ग्रंथालय म्हणजे ज्ञान आणि माहितीचे भांडार.

2. लायब्ररी मॅनेजमेंट सायन्स इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नॉलॉजी आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्राची संबंधित आहे.

3. ग्रंथालय पुस्तके गोळा करणे, त्याची पद्धतशीरपणे व्यवस्थाकरणे, त्या पुस्तकाचे संवर्धन जतन करणे, माहिती स्तोत्राच्या प्रसारण इत्यादी विविध कामे करतात.

4. यापैकी बरिचशी कामे संगणकी प्रणालीच्या मदतीने पूर्ण केली जातात.

सारांश:

महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालय असोवा विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय असो यामध्ये आधुनिक व्यवस्थापनाचा विचार करीत असताना महाविद्यालयात उपलब्ध असलेल्या मनुष्यबळाचा विचार करणे क्रमप्रास आहे. ग्रंथालयात आधुनिक

तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ग्रंथालयातील सेवा देत असताना पुरेशी मनुष्यबळ विचार घ्यावे लागेल. ग्रंथालयात असलेल्या उपलब्ध सेवा, विद्यार्थ्यांची ग्रंथाची मागणी विद्यार्थ्यांची ग्रंथाची मागणी आणि ग्रंथाचा वापर, तसेच ग्रंथालयातील पुस्तकाचे जतन करण्याच्या संदर्भात व्यवस्थापनाची भूमिका फार महत्त्वाची आहे. ग्रंथालयातील विविध स्वरूपाचे अभिनव उपक्रम राबवून ग्रंथ सेवेचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी आधुनिक पद्धतीचा व्यवस्थापनाचा स्वीकार ग्रंथालयाने केला तर वाचक संस्कृती टिकून राहण्यास मदत मिळू शकते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:--

१. आष्टीकर आणि कप्तान – व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापन आणि प्रशासन प्रथम आवृत्ती 1994 सहील प्रकाशन, नागपूर.

२. कायंदे पाटील डॉ. गंगाधर- व्यवस्थापनाची मूलतत्त्वे चैतन्य पब्लिकेशन, नाशिक.

३. डॉ. एस पी सातारकर – ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन तंत्रवमंत्र अभय प्रकाशन, नांदेड.

४. प्रदीप चौधरी – सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन.

५. सौ राजलक्ष्मी खेडकर – ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती केंद्राचे व्यवस्थापन. युनिव्हर्सल प्रकाशन.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन कार्य प्रक्रियाचा परिचय

डॉ. ज्योती शामराव मगर

ग्रंथपाल, प्रमिलादेवी पाटील कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नेकनूर. ता. जि. बीड

सार:

ग्रंथपालय = ग्रंथ + आल्य म्हणजे ज्ञानाचे मंदिर होय ज्ञान भांडाराचा संचय केला जाऊन मोवाचकांपर्यत पोहचविण्याचे कार्य केले जाते. ग्रंथलयाला महाविद्यालयाच्या हृदयाची उपमा दिली आहे आजच्या माहितीच्या युगात पारंपरिक ग्रंथालयाकडून डिजिटल व व्हर्च्युअल ग्रंथालयाकडे वाटचाल झालेली आहे ग्रंथालयात फक्त मुद्रित साधना व्यतिरिक्त इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरुपातील संसाधने माहिती स्वरुपान उपलब्ध आहेत या स्वरुपात ग्रंथालय समृद्ध करण्याची आणि ते ज्ञान वाचकांपर्यत पोहचविण्याची जबाबदरी ग्रंथलय व्यवस्थापनाची असते या दृष्टिकोनातून सदरील विषयावर प्रकाश टाकने आवश्यक वाटले.

व्याख्या :

१. "व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे नियोजन प्रक्रिया आणि उपक्रमातील विविध हालचाली यांचे नियंत्रण करण्याची प्रक्रिया होय"

२. "Mangement is the process of planning and regularing the activites of an enterprise"

३. Karl Mark and parker follett "The activity of using resources in an efficient and effective way so that the end product is worth more than the pritial resources"

४. पीटरड्रकर यांच्या मते" व्यवस्थापन हे असे एक बहुयदेशीय कार्य आहे की या व्दारे व्यवसाय, व्यवस्थापक, कामकाज आणि कर्मचारी इत्यादीचे नियोजन केले जाते.

टमेरिकन अभियंता फडरिक विन्स्लो टेलर यांनी शास्त्रीय व्यवस्थापनात कर्मच–याच्या कार्याचे अभ्यास करण्यासाठी कल अभ्यास (Time Study) हे यंत्र विकासित केले. त्यांनी लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथ The principles of scientific Management इ.स 1911 मध्ये प्रकाशित झाला त्यात त्यांनी प्रत्येक कर्मचा–याच्या कार्याचा मोजमाप करण्यासाठी आवश्यक कार्यलय आणि वेगाचा अभ्यास केला यामध्ये कर्मचा–यांना शास्त्रीय व प्रात्याक्षीकाचे प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढवणे व त्यांना प्रोत्साहन देऊन उत्पदनाचा वेग वाढवणे हे स्पष्ट केले आहे. या दृष्टीकोनातून फेडरिक टेलर यांचा ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनात उल्लेख होणे विषय संगत ठरले.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्व

- ग्रंथालये म्हणजे ज्ञान आणि माहितीचे भांडार आहे.
- लायब्ररी मॅनेजमेंट सायन्स इन्फॉरमेशन टेक्नॉलॉजी आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्राशी संबंधित आहे.
- ग्रंथालये पुस्तके गोळा करणे त्याची पद्धाशीरपणे व्यवस्थाकरणे त्या पुस्तकांचे संवर्धन व जतनकरणे आणि माहिती स्त्रोमांचे प्रसारण इत्यादी विविध कार्यकरावी लागतात.
- कही कामे संग्रणकीकृत प्रणालीच्या मदतीने पूर्ण करता येतात.

व्यवस्थापनाची ठळक वैशिष्टये:

1. व्यवस्थापन ही एक कला आहे.
2. व्यवस्थापन हे एक शास्त्र आहे.
3. व्यवस्थापनासाठी सर्वांगीण ज्ञानाची आवश्यकता असते.
4. व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे इतराकडून काम करून घेण होये.
5. व्यवस्थापन संकलपना ही व्यापक स्वरूपाची आहे.
6. व्यवस्थापन ही एक प्रतिक्रया आहे.

7. व्यवस्थापन हे एक सामूहिक कार्य आहे.

8. व्यवस्थापन हे चांगल्या कामाचे वैशिष्टये आहे.

9. व्यवस्थापन हे अदृश्य स्वरूपाचे ही स्वरूपाचे असते.

10. व्यवस्थापन ही सामत्याने चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे.

11. व्यवस्थापन त्रीस्तरिय असते.

12. व्यवस्थापनमध्ये व्यवसायाच्यां निमित्ताने समाजातील विविध घटकांशी संबंध येतो.

13. व्यवस्थापन हे गतिमान आहे.

14. व्यवस्थापन हे विविध तत्वा पासून तयार झाले आहे.

15. व्यवस्थापन ही एक प्रक्रिया आहे.

16. व्यवस्थापनासाठ ज्ञान व कौशल्य आवश्यक असते.

17. व्यवस्थापनाला अधिकार असतात.

व्यवस्थापकीय कार्य (Function of Managar)

व्यवस्थापन संघटनेतील सर्व प्रकारच्या व्यवस्थापकीय व प्रशासकीय कार्याशी व्यवस्थापकांचा संबंध येतो.

व्यवस्थापनाचे सारंश स्वरूपात कार्यांची यादी:

1. ग्रंथालयीन कार्याचे नियोजन करणे (Planing)

2. संघटनकरणे (organizing)

3. मार्गदर्शनकरणे (Directing)

व्यवस्थापकांनी आपल्या हाताखालील अधिका–यांना सतत मार्गदर्शन करावे लागते.

4.कर्मचारी प्रशासन (Staffing):

संघटने मध्ये कर्मचारी भरती करणे त्यांना प्रशिक्षण देणे कर्मचारी विकास बढती व नियोजन.इ. बाबीकडे व्यवस्थापकाला लक्ष दयावे लागते.

5. अभिप्रेरण देणे (Motivation)

कर्मचा–यांना कामाची विभागणी करून दिल्यानंतर त्यांनी आपले काम उत्तमरितीने करावे यासाठी सर्वाना प्रोत्साहन दयावे लागते.

6.नेतृत्वकरणे (Leadarship)

व्यवस्थापक हा संघटनेतील कर्मचा–यांचा नेता असतो त्याचे नेतृत्व गतिमान असावे लागते. व्यवसाय संघटने यशपयश चांगल्या हुशार अनुभवी व कार्यक्षम नेतृत्वावर अवलंबून असते.

7.समन्वय निर्माणकरणे (co ordinating)

मोठया व्यवसाय संघटने मध्ये कामाचा सोईसाठी विविध विभाग केले जातात. उदाः खरेदी उत्पादन विक्रि, खर्च, प्रशासन हिशोब इ.या सर्व विभागामध्ये आणि त्यातील कर्मचा–यांमध्ये परस्पर समन्वय निर्माण करावा लागतो तरच कामाध्ये योग्य रितीने मेळ घालणे शक्य असते व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रिया मधील या बाबी ग्रंथालयास लागू होतात.

8.नियंत्रण करणे(controlling)

कामाची अमलबाजवणी नियोज नुसार केली जाते किंवा नाही हे पाहण्यासाठी नियंत्रणाचा अवलंब क्रावा लागतो.

9. धोरण तयार करणे:

व्यवसायाचे मालक किंवा संचालक मंडळाने सांगीतल्या प्रामणे व्यवस्थापकांना संघटनेच्या कामकाजबाबत धोरण तयार करावी लगतात.

10. भंडापत्रक तयार करणे:

ग्रंथलयलय सभांवे खर्च लक्षात ठेऊन ग्रंथालयचे अंदाजपत्र तयार करावे लागते.

11.कामाची अंमलबजावणी करणे:

ग्रंथापालाला आवश्यक च्या विद्यार्थींची मागणी लक्षात घेवून आलेल्या मागणीची अमलबजावणी वेळेत करावी लागते.

12. मागणीचा पाठपुरावा करणे:

ग्रंथपालला IT च्या नवीन सेवा सुविधाची मागणी करणे व विद्यार्थी व कर्मचारी यांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून केलेल्या मागणीचा पाठपुरावा करावा लागतो.

13.जबाबदारी व अधिकाराचे विवरण करणे:

ग्रंथलयातील कर्मचा–याला त्याच्या पात्रके नुसार व पदानुसार कामाचे वाटप करावे लागते. 14: कामाचे मूल्यमापन करणे: ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचा–यानी कामाची अंमलबाजवणी केल्या नंतर नियोजनानुसार ते कार्य केले जाते किंवा नाही हे पाडण्यासाठी त्याचे मूल्यमापन करावे लागते.

ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाचे फायदे व तोटे

फायदे:

1. व्यवस्थापन हा ग्रंथाल्याचा मुख्य किंवा आधारभूत घटक आहे
2. व्यवस्थापना मध्ये शास्त्र व दृष्टिकोन असतो
3. निर्णयची सत्यता पटऊन देता येती.
4. व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियामध्ये अणेक स्वरूपाच्या समस्या लक्षात येतात.
5. व्यवस्थापनामुळे भविष्यात होणारे नुकसान टाळता येते.
6. व्यवस्थापनामुळे काही महत्वपुर्ण निर्णय घेता येतात.
7. व्यवस्थापनामुळे परस्पराशी निगळीत असनारया कार्यचामेळ घालता येता.
8. कमाचे पद्धती लक्षात येतात व मूल्यमापन करता येतात.
9. व्यवस्थापनातील प्रक्रिया संशोधनाच्या आधारे मांडले जातात.
10. गणितीय पद्धतीचा आधार घेता येतो.
11. व्यवस्थापना मध्ये मानवी संबंधाला विशीष महत्व आहे.

तोटे

1. संभावे दृष्टिकोना बाबत आगावू खात्री देता येत नाही.
2. व्यवस्थापना मध्ये सर्वप्रकारचे निर्णय घेता येत नाही.
3. गणितिय साधनाचा वापर करताना मर्यादा येतात.
4. घटकांची मांडणी सूत्राच्या आधारे मांडता येत नाही.
5. कर्मचा–याची कार्यक्षमता आकडेवारीच्या स्वरूपात मांडता येत नाही.
6. कार्य खेळवून राहण्याची शक्यता असते.
7. निर्णयाचे केंद्रकरण होण्याची शक्यता असते.
8. व्यक्तीने घेतलेले निर्णय चुकण्याची शक्यता असते.
9. भूतकाळातील अनुभवी हे वर्तमान आणि भविषयकाळा मध्ये उपयोगी पडतीलच असे नाही.

सारंश

ग्रंथालया मध्ये व्यवस्थापनही प्रक्रिया खूप महत्वपूर्ण बाब असल्याचे वरील माहिती वरुन स्पष्ट होते ग्रंथालय हे ज्ञानाचे भंडार असल्यामुळे व्यवस्थापन या विषयाला खूपमोठया प्रामणावर महत्व आहे वाचकांना, शिक्षकांना आणि संशोधकाना अचूक सेवासुविधा देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियाचा अभ्यास होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

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शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालये : पारंपारिकतेकडून आधुनिकतेकडे

डॉ. बिडवे मारुती शिवाजीराव

ग्रंथपाल, संभाजी महाविद्यालय, मुरुड ता. जि. लातूर

सार :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखामध्ये शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयांचे स्वरूप पारंपारिकतेकडून आधुनिकतेकडे कशा पद्धतीने झाले आहे यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे. ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र असे शास्त्र आहे जे ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, अध्यापन शास्त्र व इतर शाखांच्या साधनांचा उपयोग करते. आजच्या आधुनिक युगात या शास्त्राला ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र या नावाने ओळखले जाते ते फक्त ग्रंथ संपादन, संकलन, वर्गिकरण, तालीकीकरन इ. पूरते मर्यादित नाही तर माहितीचा शोध, माहितीचे संपादन, माहितीवर प्रक्रिया करणे, माहितीचे संप्रेषण, माहितीची पुनर्प्राप्ती, माहिती कान्सोर्शिया च्या माध्यमातून उपलब्ध करून देणे इ. चा समावेश होतो. पारंपारिक ग्रंथालये आणि आजची आधुनिक ग्रंथालये यावर आधारित हा लेख आहे.

शोध संज्ञा : शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालय, आधुनिकीकरण, इंटरनेट, आधुनिक सेवा इ.

प्रस्तावना :

मानवास आपले मानसिक आरोग्य सुदृढ ठेवण्यासाठी ज्ञानाची प्राप्ती करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक असते. मनाला गतिमान केल्याशिवाय ज्ञान संपादन करता येत नाही. ज्याप्रमाणे ज्ञानप्राप्तीसाठी शाळेत जाऊन गुरूचा आश्रय घ्यावा लागतो त्याचप्रमाणे ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयाची मदत घ्यावी लागते. आजच्या आधुनिक युगात प्रत्येक गोष्ट डिजिटल रूप धारण करत आहे, आधुनिकीकरण ही बदल घडवून आणण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे म्हणजेच विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित आहे. आधुनिकीकरण म्हणजे गतिशीलता होय. या आधुनिकीकरणामुळे आपली रोजची दिनचर्याही बदलली आहे. आधुनिकीकरणाच्या या प्रक्रियेत परंपरागतपणे ग्रंथालय संग्रहात बदल झाला असून त्याची जागा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधने आणि डिजिटल वस्तू यांनी घेतली आहे. इलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेटिक, आरएफआयडी इ. आधारे ग्रंथालयात नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा समवेश झाला आहे.

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय हा ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती शास्त्र क्षेत्रातील नवीनतम महत्त्वाचा बदल आहे. आजची आधुनिक ग्रंथालये अद्ययावत झाली असून ते माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा ग्रंथालयात उत्तम प्रकारे उपयोग करत आहेत. आज ग्रंथालयांनी आपली ओळख ई-ग्रंथालय अशी ओळख निर्माण केली आहे. ई-ग्रंथालयामध्ये पुस्तकांचा मोठा संग्रह उपलब्ध असतो जो वाचकांना विनामूल्य वाचता येतो किंवा डाउनलोड देखील करता येतो.

वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची ग्रंथालये आणि आधुनिकीकरण :

१. राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालय :

ज्या ग्रंथालयाचा उद्देश संपूर्ण राष्ट्राची सेवा करणे हा आहे त्याला राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालय म्हणतात. त्यांचे वाचन साहित्य सर्व प्रकारच्या वाचकांच्या गरजेनुसार संकलित केले जाते. राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालयाची पुढील कार्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतात.राष्ट्रीय संदर्भग्रंथ प्रकाशित करणे, ग्रंथालयांमध्ये संदर्भ सेवेची संपूर्ण व्यवस्था करणे आणि पुस्तकांची आंतरराष्ट्रीय देवाणघेवाण सुलभ करणे व देशभरात स्थापन झालेल्या महत्त्वाच्या संदर्भ केंद्रांची यादी तयार करणे.

डॉ. एस.आर. रंगनाथन यांच्या मते, देशातील सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास साहित्याचे संरक्षण करणे हे राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालयाचे मुख्य कार्य आहे. त्याचबरोबर देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाला ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी समान सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि विविध उपक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून लोकांच्या शिक्षणात मदत करणे, व छापील वारसा जतन करणे हे राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालयाचे एक कार्य आहे. दुर्मिळ आणि इतर दस्तऐवज स्कॅन करून कॉम्पॅक्ट डिस्कसवर संग्रहित

केले जात आहेत. आतापर्यंत भारतीय आणि इंग्रजी भाषेतील ६६०० पुस्तके एकूण २५०००००० पेक्षा जास्त पृष्टे स्कॅन केली गेली आहेत. नॅशनल डिजिटल लायब्ररी हा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालयाने मे, २०१६ मध्ये माहिती आणि संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे शिक्षणावरील राष्ट्रीय मिशन अंतर्गत सुरू केलेला एक पथदर्शी प्रकल्प आहे.

२. संशोधन ग्रंथालय :

संशोधन करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना मदत आणि मार्गदर्शन करणारी संस्था म्हणजे संशोधन गर्नथालय होय. ज्ञानाच्या विविध शाखा आहेत आणि त्यांची पूर्तता विविध प्रकारच्या संग्रहातूनच पूर्ण होत असते.उदा.शेतीशी संबंधित कोणत्याही विषयावर संशोधनात्मक लेख लिहिण्यासाठीकृषी विद्यापीठाचे ग्रंथालय. या ग्रंथालयांचे कार्य इतर ग्रंथालयांपेक्षा वेगळे असते. येथे काम करणारे कर्मचारी त्यांच्या विषयात अत्यंत कुशल आणि तज्ञ असणे आवश्यक आहे, अन्यथा, संशोधकांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध होणार नाही. या विषयाशी संबंधित प्रमुख जर्नल्स, संदर्भग्रंथ, विश्वकोशआणि नियतकालिके यांचे विविध प्रकारचे अहवाल आणि फाईल्स येथे संग्रहित असतात.

३. वैद्यकीय ग्रंथालय :

हे ग्रंथालय कोणतीही वैद्यकीय संस्था, महाविद्यालय,संशोधन केंद्र किंवा रुग्णालयाशी संलग्नित असते. वैद्यकीय विषयाशी संबंधित ग्रंथांचा संग्रह तेथेअसतो आणि त्यांचे स्वरूप सर्व वाचकांपूरते मर्यादित नसून केवळ विशेष वर्गाच्या सेवेपुरते मर्यादित असते. मोबाईल लायब्ररी

४. मोबाईल ग्रंथालय :

हा शब्द प्रामुख्याने ब्रिटिश किंवा ऑस्ट्रेलियन ग्रंथपाल वापरतात. मोबाईल ग्रंथालय म्हणजे चालते फिरते ग्रंथालय होय. कोणत्याही ग्रंथालयीन सेवा ज्या एका ठिकाणी राहत नसून ती मोबाइल ग्रंथालयामध्ये वर्गीकृत केली जाते. मोबाईल ग्रंथालय सेवा सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय सेवेसाठी आवश्यक आहे आणि त्याचा अविभाज्य भाग म्हणून त्याकडे पाहिले जाते. वाचकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय सेवांचे नियोजन करताना, नियोजन प्रक्रियेच्या सुरुवातीला मोबाइल ग्रंथालय सेवांचा विचार केला जातो आणि सेवा देण्यासाठी एक व्यवहार्य आणि किफायतशीर साधन म्हणजे मोबाईल ग्रंथालय आहे.मोबाइल ग्रंथालायाद्वारे सामान्य लोकांना ही सेवा उपलब्ध करून दिली जाते. शक्य तितक्या प्रत्येक नागरिकाला ग्रंथालय सेवांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याची समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी मोबाईल ग्रंथालय सेवा प्रदान केल्या जातात. जेणेकरून अधिकाधिक लोक वाचनाकडे आकर्षित होऊन त्यांच्यापर्यंत ग्रंथ पोहोचू शकतील. मोबाईल

ग्रंथालयांचे आधुनिकीकरण :

आधुनिक ग्रंथालये ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती शास्त्राच्या नवनवीन संकल्पनांचा पुरेपूर वापर करताना दिसून येत आहेत. आज ग्रंथालयामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, माहितीचे विश्लेषण आणि रचना, योग्य आज्ञावालीद्वारे डेटाबेस तयार करणे, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडियावरील माहितीचे संग्रहण ग्रंथालयाच्या नेटवर्कद्वारे युनियन कॅटलॉग्समध्ये प्रवेश करणे, माहितीचा इंटरनेटद्वारे शोध घेने इ. कामे केली जात आहेत. ग्रंथालये नेटवर्कचा वापर माहितीची देवाणघेवाण मुद्रित ऐवजी डिजिटल माहितीची देवाणघेवाण, इंटरनेटवर आधारित माहितीचे संकलन आणि व्यवस्थापन, इंटरनेटवर आधारित माहितीचे संकलन आणि व्यवस्थापन, मिळालेल्या माहितीचे मूल्यमापन आणि अद्ययावतीकरण, ई-मेल, संवाद मंचाचा सतत वापर, डिजिटल ग्रंथालय, वेब साइट तयार करणे आणि सतत अपडेट करणे, माहिती साधनांचे व्यवस्थापन,माहिती साक्षरतेचा प्रसार, वाचकांच्या माहितीच्या गरजा ओळखणे, माहितीची निर्मिती, माहितीचे संकलन, माहितीची पुनर्प्राप्ती आणि माहितीचा प्रसार या सार्व गोष्टी विशेष आहेत.

ग्रंथालायचे आधुनिकीकरण म्हणजे ज्यात मुद्रित स्वरूपातील माहिती डिजिटल आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूपात संग्रहित करून ठेवली जाते.

डिजिटल ग्रंथालय :

संगणकाचा उपयोग केवळ ग्रंथालय सेवेचा दर्जा उंचावत नाही तरग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांना वारंवार कराव्या लागणाऱ्या कामांपासून मुक्त करते. ग्रंथालयांमध्ये संगणकाचा उपयोग आणि वापरामुळे माहितीचा स्फोटास आटोक्यात आणून योग्य वेळी योग्य वाचकाला योग्य माहिती उपलब्ध होण्यास मदत झाली आहे. डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाचा एक फायदा म्हणजे यास भौतिक मर्यादा नाहीत, वाचकांना या ग्रंथालयात २४ तास माहिती प्राप्त होते.पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयांची साठवण क्षमता मर्यादित होती परंतु डिजिटल ग्रंथालयांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात माहिती साठवण्याची क्षमता अधिक असते. डिजिटल ग्रंथालये माहिती संरक्षित करणे, वाचकांना माहिती उपलब्ध करून देणे, पुस्तके किंवा इतर मुद्रित वाचन स्त्रोतांमधील लेखन डिजिटायझ करणे आणि डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाद्वारे माहिती अधिक सहजपणे ॲक्सेस करण्यासाठी उपलब्ध करून देणे या गोष्टी या ग्रंथालयात केल्या जातात.

डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाचे फायदे पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतात :

1. मौल्यवान दस्तऐवज, ग्रंथालये, संग्रहण आणि संग्रहालये यांचे दुर्मिळ आणि विशेष संग्रह जतन करणे.

2. माहिती संरक्षित करणे, डाउनलोड आणि प्रिंटिंगची सुविधा, अभ्यासपूर्ण लेखांच्या भौतिक आणि डिजिटल आवृत्या शोधण्यात मदत करणे, व्यावसायिक डेटाबेस, जागा, वेळ आणि पैशांची बचत होते. डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान एकाच वेळी अनेक वाचकांना सेवा प्रदान करते, जे इतर कोणत्याही स्वरूपात संग्रहित सामग्रीसाठी शक्य होत नाही.

निष्कर्ष :

डिजिटल ग्रंथालये वाचकांना विविध प्रकारचे फायदे आधुनिकीकरणाद्वारे प्रदान करतात जे वाचकांना अनेक प्रकारे मदत करू शकतात.. डिजिटल ग्रंथालायचे मुख्य फायदे म्हणजे सहज प्रवेश, अमर्याद जागा वेळ आणि संग्रहांचे जतन हे आहेत. डिजिटल लायब्ररींद्वारे प्रदान केलेल्या अनेक सेवा या परंपरागत ग्रंथालया पेक्षा वेगळ्या आहेत. त्यामुळे डिजिटल ग्रंथालये पारंपारिक ग्रंथालये आज आधुनिकतेकडे वळलेली दिसून येतात.

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वैश्विक परिदृष्टातून भारतीय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापणाचे आधुनिकीकरण

श्री. गोवर्धन गुलाबराव जोगदंड

संशोधक विद्यार्थी,ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्र, पुण्यश्लोक अहिल्यादेवी होळकर महाविद्यालय,

राणीसावरगांव ता.गंगाखेड जि.परभणी - 431536

प्रास्ताविक –

　　केवळ ग्रंथसंग्रह म्हणजे ग्रंथालय नव्हे तर ग्रंथांचे तसेच ग्रंथालयातील उपलब्ध वाचण साहित्याचे व्यवस्थापण ही ग्रंथालयाची अतिशय महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. योग्य व्यवस्थापनामूळे ग्रंथालयीन उपभोक्त्याचा वेळ तसेच ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांचे श्रम वाचतात. ग्रंथांच्या पद्धतशिर व्यवस्थापनामूळे वाचकांना हवी ती पुस्तके त्वरीत मिळतात.उत्तम व्यवस्थापनामूळे ग्रंथांचे जतन व संवर्धन उत्तम प्रकारे होते. ग्रंथालयीन साधन सामुग्रीचा वाचकांना परिपुर्ण उपभोग घेण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयचे व्यवस्थापन दर्जेदार असणे अतिशय आवश्यक असते. ग्रंथांचे संकलन,त्यांचे पद्धतशिर आयोजन,जतन व संवर्धन तसेच माहितीच्या स्रोतांचे प्रसारण या प्रकारची महत्वपुर्ण कामे ग्रंथालयामार्फत पुर्ण केली जातात. वाचकांना पाहिजे तेंव्हा त्याचप्रमाणे कमीत कमी वेळामध्ये वाचण साहित्य उपलब्ध करुण देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापण महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडते. समाजामध्ये ग्रंथालयांना अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व प्राप्त होते कारण समाजाच्या माहिती विषयक गरजाची पुर्तता तसेच समाजाच्या जडण घडणीमध्ये ग्रंथालयाचेमोलाचे योगदान आहे.समाजाची माहिती विषयक गरज ग्रंथालयाद्वारे पुर्ण केली जाते.बौद्धिक दृष्टया समाज सशक्त करण्याचे कार्य हे ग्रंथालयाद्वारे पारपाडल्या जाते. भारतामध्ये ग्रंथालय चळवळीचा विकास आधुनिक काळामध्ये झपाटयाने होतांना दिसत आहे. कारण आजची ग्रंथालये आधुनिक होतांना दिसत आहेत.बदलत्या काळानुरुप ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुप बदलतांना दिसत आहे.आज ग्रंथालये पारंपारिक सेवाबरोबरच वाचकांच्या आधुनिक माहितीविषयक गरजांची पुर्तता प्रभावीपणे करत आहेत.काळाच्या बदलाप्रमाणे ग्रंथालये स्वत: मध्ये परिवर्तन करुन आधुनिक काळांच्या गरजांची पुर्तता करतांना दिसत आहेत. आज माहितीचा प्रचंड विस्फोट झालेला दिसून येतो.ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांची उपलब्धता आणि माहितीच्या क्षेत्रातील प्रचंड वाढ यांचा ताळमेळ यामध्ये प्रचंड तफावत आहे.माहितीच्या विस्फोटाचा ग्रंथालयाच्या यंत्रनेवर खुप मोठा परिणाम दिसून येतो. यासाठीच ग्रंथालये आता डिजीटायझेशनकडे वळतांना दिसत आहेत.आजच्या विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये वाचक वर्ग डिजिटल झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे तो आता पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयांकडे वळणे केवळ अशक्य आहे. वाचकांच्या बदलत्या वाचण शैलीप्रमाणे ग्रंथालयांनी डिजीटल होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. आणि याच दृष्टीकोणातून भारतीय पारंपारिक ग्रंथालये आता डिजटल ग्रंथालयामध्ये रुपांतरीत होत आहेत.

1.　ग्रंथालयांचे संगणकीकरण –

　　ग्रंथालयांनी तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्विकार केल्यामुळे प्रत्येक ग्रंथालय आज डिजीटल झालेले आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयांची कार्यक्षमता वाढली आहे.ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचे प्रभावीपणे व्यवस्थापण होण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयातील विविध सॉफ्टवेअर्स – SOUL, Libman, Koha, e-Granthalaya, D-Space मार्केटमध्ये उपलब्ध आहेत. लायब्ररी मॅनेजमेंट सॉफटवेरमुळे भारतीय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापणाचे आधुनिकीकरण झालेले आहे तसेच ग्रंथालयांना उच्च दर्जा प्राप्त होण्यास हातभार लागला आहे.वाचण साहित्यातील प्रचंड वाढीमुळे उपलब्ध वाचण साहित्यांचे व्यवस्थापण

करणे पारंपारिक पद्धतीने करणे केवळ अशक्य आहे.त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयांचे डिजीटायझेशन काळाची गरज आहे. यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचारी तसेच वाचकांचा वेळ वाचतो. ग्रंथालयीन कामकाजांमध्ये सुसुत्रता येते,अचुकता निर्माण होते.कर्मचाऱ्यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.ग्रंथालयाचा वाचक आज जगभर पसरलेला आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयांना आपली व्यापकता वाढवून डिजीटायझेशन करुण घेणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे. त्यामुळेच ग्रंथालये आज डिजिटल होत आहेत.

2. सोशल मेडीयाचा प्रभावी वापर -

आजचा वाचकवर्ग हा तंत्रस्नेही आहे. पारंपारिक वाचणसाहित्यापेक्षा इंटरनेट तसेच व्हॉटस अप, फेसबुक, यासारख्या सोशल मेडीयाकडे त्यांचा कल वाढलेला आहे. कोत्याही प्रकारची माहिती त्यांना कमीत कमी वेळात हवी आहे. आज इंटरनेटच्या क्षेत्रातील क्रांतीमुळे वाचकाला हवी असलेली माहिती क्षणार्धामध्ये उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे तो पारंपारिकग्रंथालयांकडे वळणे शक्य नाही. वाचकाला इंटरनेटवर एका क्लिकवर हजारो रिझल्टस उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे वाचक वर्ग पारंपारिक ग्रंथालयाचा वापर करत नाही त्यामुळे काळाच्या बदलाप्रमाणे ग्रंथालयांनी वाचकांपर्यंत पोहचणे आवशक आहे.शोश्ल मेडीयाचा प्रभावी वापर करुण ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचा विस्तार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

3. आधुनिक वाचकांच्या गरजा-

वाचकांच्या गरजा बदलत्या काळाप्रमाणे सतत बदलत असतात. त्यामुळे ग्रंथलयांना वेळोवेळी आपल्या भुमिकेत काळानूरुप बदल करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. आजचा वाचक हा तंत्रस्नेही आहे. त्याला प्रत्यक्ष पुस्तके वाचण्यापेक्षा इंटरनेटवर माहिती प्राप्त करुण घेण्यात अधिक रस आहे. तो सोशल मेडीयावर अक्टीव्ह असतो त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयांनी सोशल मेडीयावर आपल्या ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचे पेज बणवून वाचकवर्ग आपल्याकडे आकर्षित करणे आवश्यक आहे. बदलत्या काळाप्रमाणे ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचा विस्तार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

4. ई - ग्रंथालयीन सेवा –

वेब ओपॅक, लायब्ररी वेबपेज,ऑनलाईन डेटाबेस अक्सेस, ई-जर्नल्स या प्रकारच्या सेवा तसेच ग्रंथालयांच्या वेबसाईटद्वारे विविध ग्रंथालयीन सेवांची जाहिरात तसेच माहिती आपल्या वाचकांपर्यंत पोहचणे आवश्यक आहे.ज्यामुळे जगाच्या कानाकोप-्यातील वाचक हा ग्रंथालयाशी जोडलेला राहील व त्याला ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचा उपभोग घेता येईल.

5. संगणकाच्या युगात ग्रंथपालांची भूमिका –

आज विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये माहितीचा प्रचंड विस्फोट झाल्यामुळे खुप मोठया प्रमाणामध्ये माहितीची भर दिवसेंदिवस पडत आहे. ग्रंथालयांचे रुपांतर आता नॉयलेज रिसोर्स सेंटर मध्ये झालेले आहे. माहितीच्या क्षेत्रामधील झपाटयाने होणाऱ्या वाढीमुळे ग्रंथपालांची जबाबदारी आणखी वाढली आहे.इंटरनेटवर खुप मोठया प्रमाणामध्ये माहितीची उपलब्धता निर्माण झालेली आहे त्यामुळे वाचकांना माहितीच्या वैध्यतेचा प्रश्न भेडसावत आहे. अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये ग्रंथपालांची भुमिका मोलाची ठरते. ग्रंथालय हे माहितीचे अधिकृत केंद्र असल्यामुळे वाचक हा ग्रंथालयांवर अवलंबून आहे.इंटरनेटवर आज एखादया माहितीचा शोध घेतला असता माहितीचे हजारो परिणाम समोर येतात. परंतू यापैकी योग्य माहितीची पुष्टी केवळ ग्रंथपालच करु शकतो.वाचकांच्या ग्रंथालयाप्रती असलेल्या विश्वासर्हतेमुळे ग्रंथपालांना या क्षेत्रामध्ये उच्च स्थान प्राप्त होते.विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये माहिती शास्त्रज्ञांना आज मोलाची भूमिका पार पाडावी लागत आहे कारण आज दिवसेंदिवस

माहितीच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रचंड मोठया प्रमाणामध्ये भर पडत आहे त्यामुळे उपलब्ध माहिती पैकी योग्य माहितीचा स्रोत कोणता आहे किंवा मिळालेली माहीती वैध्य आहे किंवा नाही याची पुष्टी वाचकांना करुण देण्याची जबाबदारी ग्रंथपालांवर आलेली आहे.

6. संगणकीकृत ग्रंथालयांचे फायदे –

- वाचकांचा अमुल्य वेळ वाचतो.
- एकाच वेळी मोठया प्रमाणामध्ये वाचक ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचा उपभोग घेवू शकतात.
- ग्रंथालयीन सेवांसाठी ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांवर अवलंबून असण्याची आवशक्ता नाही.
- कमीत कमी मणुष्य बळामध्ये ग्रंथालयाचे प्रभावीपणे व्यवस्थापण करता येईल.
- वाचकाला 24/7 तास त्याच्या सोईच्या वेळेप्रमाणे ग्रंथालयीन सेवांचा उपभोग घेता येतो.

सारांश –

काळानुरुप ग्रंथालये आपल्या क्षेत्रामध्ये होणाऱ्या बदलांची नोंद घेवून बदलत्या काळाप्रमाणे सतत आपल्या सेवांचा विस्तार करत आलेली आहेत. ईतर कोणत्याही क्षेत्रापेक्षा ग्रंथालयांनी तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्विकार मोठया प्रमाणात केल्यामुळे ग्रंथालये आजही आपले स्थान अबाधित टिकवून आहेत. विविध गंथालय मॅनेजमेंट सॉफटवेअर तसेच ग्रंथालयीन सेवांमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर करुन तंत्रस्नेही वाचकांच्या गरजांची पुर्तता प्रभावीपणे करत आहेत. पारंपारिक सेवांबरोबरच ग्रंथालये आज डिजीटल होत आहेत. आधुनिक साधन सामुग्रीचा स्विकार करुण भारतीय ग्रंथालय व्यस्थापणाचे आधुनिकीकरण झालेले आहे.

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अव्यक्त ज्ञानाचे व्यवस्थापन

डॉ. नामदेव किशन राठोड

ग्रंथपाल, संभाजीराव केंद्रे महाविद्यालय, जळकोट

सार:-

अव्यक्त ज्ञान खुप मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे पण त्याचे व्यवस्थपन करावयाचे झालेतर त्यास आगोदर व्यक्त ज्ञान पातळी पर्यंत आणावे लागेल. त्यासाठी ज्ञानाचे व्यवस्थपन करावे लागेल. यांचा अभ्यास करून नंतर ज्ञानाच्या बाबतीत तंज्ञानी आपले विचार मांडले आहेत त्यातून व्यक्त आणि अव्यक्त ज्ञान कसे निर्माण होते, त्याचे महत्व काय, उपयोग काय हे या शोध निबंधात मांडण्यात आले आहे

शोधसंज्ञा: ज्ञान ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन, व्यक्त ज्ञान, अव्यक्तिज्ञान,

प्रास्ताविक :-

जगातील सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी क्षेत्रात ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन हे एक आवश्यक आणि महत्वाचे असे कार्य आहे. ज्ञान हे निरनिराळ्या स्वरूपात आकारात येते. त्याची साठवण ही संचचिकेत, अंकीत स्वरूपात कागदावर छापील स्वरूपात संघटनेच्या ध्येय धोरणे, कार्यपद्धती अहवाल आणि सेवकांच्या स्मृतीत केलेले असते तसेच यामध्ये अनेकांची सामूहिक हुशारी वापरून व्यक्त व अव्यक्त असे दोन्ही प्रकारचे ज्ञान चाढवून ते रूपांतरित करून हस्तांतरित करणे किंवा भगेदारी करण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढीस लावता येते व यातून कल्पकता वाढीस लागते.

वीसाव्या शतकात संपूर्ण जग संपर्क साधनांच्या आत्यंतिक या पराने "ज्ञानक्रांती" कडे झेपावत आहे. यामुळे जगात अव्यक्त ज्ञान तिचे रूपांतर व्यक्त ज्ञान करण्याकडे सर्व जगाचे लक्ष लागले आहे. म्हणूनच त्या ज्ञानाचे व्यवस्थापन आवश्यक आहे. ज्यामुळे सध्याची जी उपलब्ध माहिती आणि ज्ञान आहे. त्यातून माहिती ज्ञान वितरण अमर्याद होऊ शकते. त्यातून अव्यक्त ज्ञानाचे रूपांतर व्यक्त ज्ञानात करून त्याचे दैनंदिन व्यवहारात ज्ञानाचा योग्य उपयोग करून घेता येतो.

रंगनाथन एस. आर. "Total Totality of the ideas' conserved by thehuman",

"यानुसार ज्ञान म्हणजे एकूण मानवी कल्पांचे विश्व ! माहिती असणारे वास्तविक या स्थिती आणि ज्याचा अनुभव घेतला जातो किंवा ज्यांची जाणीव होऊ शकते

ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनात अनेक गोष्टी साधता येणे शक्य होते. अनुभव मिळतो, ज्ञान मिळते. निपुणता येते, ज्यामुळे नवीन क्षमता निर्माण होते. ग्राहक मुल्य वाढते, नवनवीन कल्पनांना वाव मिळतो, कामाचा दर्जा वाढतो. ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन हे संस्थे सारखे काम करते.

ज्ञान :- "ज्ञान' ही संकल्पना 'तपशील' आणि माहिती या संकल्पनाच्या जवळ जाते. तपशील उर्फेडेटा म्हणजे घटना, आकडेवारी इत्यादी. ही असंघटित व प्रक्रिया रहित माहिती असते. या विखुरलेल्या तपशिलांची तर्कशुध्द पध्दतीने केलेली सुनियोजित, सुसंघटित संरचना म्हणजे माहिती.

उदा. भारताच्या लोकसंख्येची आकडेवारी अथवा हवामान विषयक तपशील हा डेटा ठरेल.

परंतु या आकडेवारी वरून काढलेले निष्कर्ष कि या हवामानाच्या तपशिला वरून पिकांबद्दल काढलेले निष्कर्ष ही तपशिलांचे विश्लेषण करून पुढे आणलेली माहिती होय. म्हणजेच तपशिलवार प्रक्रिया केल्या नंतर

त्यांच्या विश्लेषणातून माहिती आकारास येते. याच प्रक्रियेचा अधिक व्यापक आणि सखोल विचार केला तर "ज्ञान" या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ उलगडेल.

"तपशील व माहिती" हे ज्ञानाचे मूलभूत घटक आहेत. ज्या प्रमाणे तपशिलांच्या विश्लेषणाने व त्याच्या विशिष्ट संरचनेद्वारे त्यांचे माहितीत रूपांतर होते. तसेच माहितीचे पुढे विश्लेषण व तिची संरचना करून ज्ञानात परिवर्तन होत असते. आपापल्या अनुभव, जाणिवा कुवती नुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ती माहितीचे विश्लेषण आपल्या मनात करते. म्हणूनच त्यात्या व्यक्तिगणिक माहितीचे ज्ञानात रूपांतर होण्याची प्रक्रिया वेगळी असेल. डेटा, माहिती, ज्ञान आणि चातुर्य या सर्वबाबी एकमेकांशी अतिशय जवळच्या आहेत. त्याचे वेगळेपण दर्शवणे अतिशय अवघड आहे तरी ही त्याच्यात भिन्नता आहेच.

Stanley Davis :-

याच्या मते माहिती म्हणजे तपशील घेणे व त्याला अर्थपूर्ण स्वरूपात मांडणे व ज्ञान म्हणजे या माहितीचा उपयोग करण्याची क्षमता.

अव्यक्त ज्ञान हे व्यक्त करता येत परतु व्यक्त केलेले नाही.

ज्ञानाच्या व्याख्या :-

बेबस्टर न्यूकॉलीजिइट डिक्शनरी:-

"Knowledge as the fact of condition of knowing something with fa- militarily gained through experience or association."

"अनुभवातून किंवा विचारातून, सहवासातून, वस्तुस्थिती किंवा वस्तुस्थीती विषयी कांही तरी जाणवणे म्हणजे ज्ञान होय" (V)

रैंडम हाऊस डिक्शनरी ऑफ दि इंग्लिश लॅग्वेज -

माहिती संघटित रचना म्हणजे ज्ञान यास्तवाचे असे स्वरूप की जे आकलन क्षम, समजण्यासारखे आणि ते असल्यावर महत्वपूर्ण ठरते असे ते ज्ञान माहिती प्राप्त केल्यावर आकलनातून निर्माण होणारी जाणिव म्हणजे ज्ञान.

Roger Clarke (रॉजर क्लारक)-
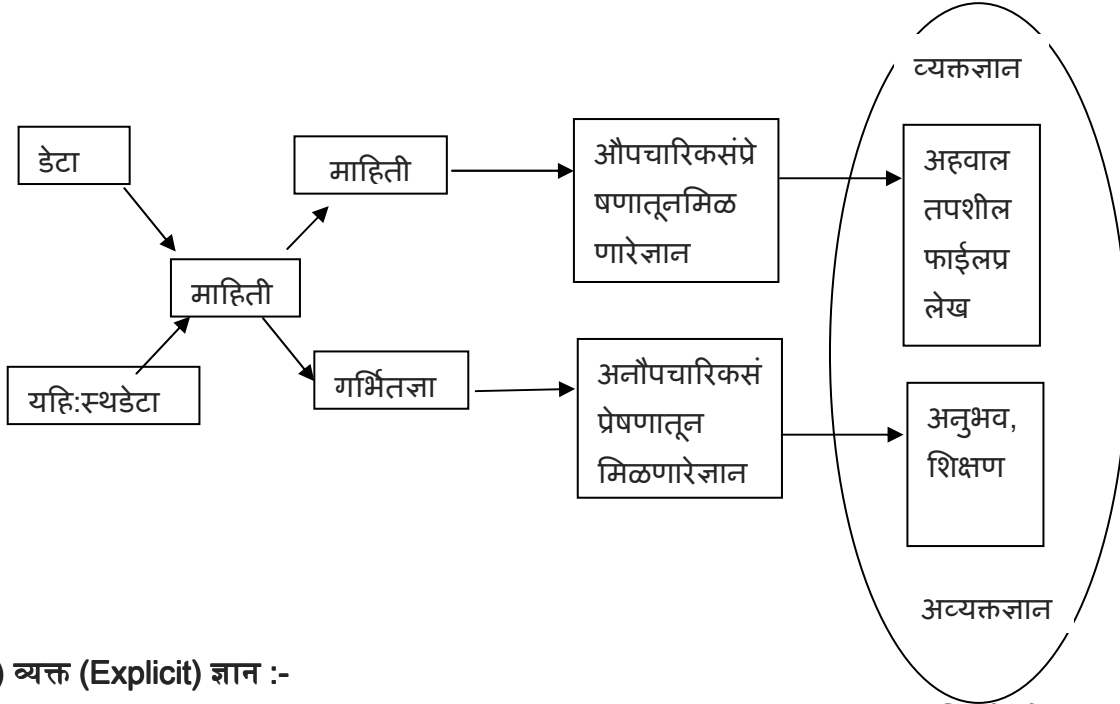
च्यामते, ज्ञानहे वास्तवाचे स्वरूप आणि कालक्रमानुसार जमलेल्या तत्वांना संबोधित करते. यात मानवी मनात निर्माण किया तयार होणारी समज आणि वास्तव माहिती यातून ज्ञान निर्माण होते.. कांहीच्या मते यातून ज्ञान निर्माण होते काहीं च्या मते वास्तव आणि तत्ये माणसा शिवाय अर्थपूर्ण होऊ शकत नाहीत.

ज्ञानाचे प्रकार:-

ज्ञानाचे दोन प्रकार आहेत.

1)व्यक्त (Explicit))

२) अव्यक्त (Tacit / Implicit)

1) व्यक्त (Explicit) ज्ञान :-

व्यक्त ज्ञान आपल्या शब्दांतून वक्तव्यातून पुस्तकातून अहवालामधून आणि वेगवेगळ्या माध्यमाद्वारे जगासमोर आलेले ते ज्ञान असते.

२) अव्यक्तज्ञान (Tacit / Implicit) :-

व्यक्त ज्ञाना पेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणात ज्ञान हे अव्यक्त स्वरूपात आपल्या मनात असते. आपल्या अनुभवाच्या परिपाक असलेल्या आपापल्या जाणिवा, प्रेरणा, धारणा व मूल्य विचार माणसे जपत असतात से ज्ञान

त्यानुसार संस्थामधून निर्णय घेतले जातात. म्हणजे निर्णय घेण्यात सहभाग असलेल्या सर्वांच्या मनातील सामूहिक ज्ञान हा त्या संस्थेतील अव्यक्त ज्ञानाचा साठा असतो. या ज्ञानानुसार महत्वाचे निर्णय घेतले जातात. संस्थेला आकार दिला जातो. हे अव्यक्त रूपातील ज्ञान एवढे वैयक्तिक असल्यास त्याचे व्यवस्थापन हा "वदतो व्याघात" वाढणे साहजिक आहे. परंतू अव्यक्त ज्ञान प्रकटीकरणाच्या पातळीवर आणणे ही ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाची पहिली पायरी म्हणता येईल. अव्यक्त ज्ञान "Tacit Knowledge or Implicit Knowledge" चे व्यक्तीगत अस्तीत्व आहे. गुप्त ज्ञान हे फार कमी प्रमाणात जात असते कोणतही गुप्त ज्ञान हे प्रथमतः प्रकाशित होवू नये असे जनतला वाटते, परंतु प्रत्येकाची इच्छा असेल ते ज्ञान खात्रिने विभागता येते.

अव्यक्त (Implicit) :-

If the Knowledge in question can be articulated but hasn't. it is implicit knowledge.

'अव्यक्त ज्ञान हे व्यक्त करता येते परंतू व्यक्त केलेले नाही. त्या ज्ञानास अव्यक्त ज्ञान म्हणतात. अव्यक्त ज्ञानाची रचना गुंतागुतीची आहे. अव्ययत्त ज्ञान हे मनुष्याच्या बुध्दीमध्ये केंद्रीत असते. अव्यक्त ज्ञान हे अनुभवी असते.

अव्यक्त ज्ञानाचे महत्व :

१. संस्थेतील प्रत्येकाचे ज्ञान संस्थात्मक पातळीवर आणून या ज्ञानाचा फायदा संस्थेतील सर्व विभागांना मिळवून देणे हा ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाचा महत्वाचा हेतू आहे.

२. संस्था इतर संस्थेबरोबर स्पर्धात्मक जगात टिकाव धरू शकेल, यासाठी संस्थेतील व्यक्तीचे ज्ञान ओवून त्यांचा इतराशी संपर्क घडवून आणणे म्हत्वाचे ठरेल हा संपर्क, परस्पर भेटी, सभा, समेलन, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, व्याख्याने, चर्चासत्र, परिषद या सर्वांव्दारे होणे शक्य आहे.

३. ज्ञानाच्या कमतरतेमुळे कामगारा मध्ये वाढते अस्थैर्य आहे. अव्यक्त ज्ञान भरपूर प्रमाणामध्ये व्यक्तीच्या मेंदूमध्ये साठवलेले असते. पण त्यासाठी जुने कर्मचारी असतात त्यांच्या अनुभावाचे ज्ञान असते. प्रत्येक कर्मचाऱ्याला व्यक्तीला एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आणून त्यांच्या ज्ञानाची परस्पर देवाणघेवान साधन्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. तसेच जुना कर्मचारी वर्ग नविन ज्ञानाच्या संकल्पना स्विकारण्यास तयार होत नाही.

४. कामगाराची कमी संख्या व ज्ञान मिळविण्याचा अपुरा येळ कोणत्या ही संस्थे मध्ये / कंपनीमध्ये कर्मचारी वर्ग पाहिजे त्यापेक्षा खूप कमी आहे. त्याठिकानी कर्मचारी वर्गास आहे त्यापेक्षा जास्त काम करावे लागते. त्यामुळे त्यांना आपल्य अनुभवाचे ज्ञान एकामेकास सांगण्यास वेळ मिळत नाही. त्यासाठी संस्था पातळीवर सभा, सम्मेलन, चर्चासत्रे प्रत्यक्ष संवाद, तज्ञान्याचे मार्गदर्शन इ. कार्यक्रम ठेवले

५. कामगाराच्या वैयक्तीक संकल्पना एकमेकास सांगण्यास किंवा व्यक्त करण्यास वेळ नाही घर उल्लेख केल्या प्रमाणे कामगार संख्या कमी असल्यामुळे त्यांच्याकडे असलेल्या नवीन संकल्पना एकमेकास सांगण्यात वेळ फार अपुरा आहे. तरी संस्था पातळीवर / कंपनीमध्ये त्यासाठी अठवडयातून / पंधरा दिवसला / महिन्यात एक वेळेस चर्चासत्र आयोजीत करावे त्यामुळे कामगार वर्गास आपल्य वैयक्तीक संकल्पना सांगण्यास वेळ मिळेल.

६. नाविन्य पूर्णतेची वाढ ती मागणी व गरज माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सर्वाधिक प्रसारामुळे ज्ञानोपार्जनाची व ज्ञान प्रसाराची अद्यायावत साधने आज सहज उपलब्ध आहेत. आज इंटरनेटवरील माहिती ई- मेल व्हिडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग आणि स्थानिक माहितीचे जाळे अनेक तज्ञ आपपल्य ज्ञानाची देवाणघेवान व प्रसार संगणकांव्दारे करू शकतात. नविन ज्ञानाची देवघेव ही संथा पातळीवर करणे गरजेचे आहे.

व्यक्तींना एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आणून त्यांच्या ज्ञानाची परस्पर देवाणघेवाण साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. यात प्रत्यक्ष भेटी, टेलिफोन, ई-मेल सभा, संमेलने, चर्चासत्रे, यांमधील प्रत्यक्ष संवादाला महत्व असते. यांत तज्ञ एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात राहून त्याची संपर्काच्या दृष्टीने जाळीविणली जातात.

व्यवस्थाणात ज्ञानाचे सार्वत्रीकरण :-

✓ सर्व कामगार एकत्र येवून दैनंदिन कामातील अनुभव एकमेकांना विभागून सांगतात.

✓ संस्थात्मक दृष्टीने संकल्पनीयता आणून संस्थेच्या सर्व सभासदाना त्या संबंधी माहिती देणे.

✓ संस्थेमध्ये अशा प्रकारचे वातावरण निर्माण करणे ज्यामूळे लोकांना ज्ञानाचा उपयोग करणे, ज्ञान व्यवहारात भाग घेण्यास प्रोत्साहित करून ज्ञान संवर्धनच उपयुक्ततेच्या उपयोजितते नुसार पुरस्कृत करणे.

✓ कामगारांच्या कामकरण्याच्या नवनवीन कल्पनांचा शोध घेवून, नव्याने आव्हानात्मक काम करण्याच्या व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्नांना मान्यता देऊन त्यानुसार पुरस्कृत करणे.

✓ माहिती स्त्रोत निर्माण करणाऱ्या किंवा गोळा करणाऱ्यास विशेष अनुदान, भरपाई किंवा बक्षीस देण्याची व्यवस्था करणे.

✓ माहितीच्या योजना अशा प्रकारे कार्यान्वित करावयाच्या ज्यामुळे माहितीचा स्त्रोत सतत चालू राहील.

✓ अनेक विधकृतिशी जबाबदाऱ्या घेण्यासाठी कामगारांना उपयुक्त करणे.

✓ सांघिक काम आहे.

✓ Efforts must also be made to change the mindset of the employees froma "Winner Takes All Attitude to am if I Win, We all Win, attitude.

ज्ञान उत्पत्ती :-

ज्ञान उत्पत्तीबद्दल घडण्यासाठी ज्ञानाच्या दोन पध्दती आहेत. अव्यक्त ज्ञान आणि व्यक्त ज्ञान पध्दती ह्या अमूर्त रूपात आहेत. समाजनिष्ठ पध्दतीचे नियमांचे चार प्रकार स्थापण्यात आले आहेत.

1) A Socialization (समाजनिष्ठ)

2) An Externalization (age)

3) A combination (एकीकरण, एकजूट)

4) An internalization mode (अंतर्गत पध्दत).

ज्ञानप्रवाहाची पध्दत

1. ज्ञान उत्पत्ती
2. अव्यक्त व्यक्त अव्यक्त व्यक्त
3. Knowledge Conversion triggers +enabling condition

उपयोग :-

संस्थेतील प्रत्येकाचे ज्ञान संस्थात्मक पातळीवर आणून या ज्ञानाचा उपयोग संस्थेतील सर्व विभागांना मिळवून देणे हा ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाचा महत्वाचा हेतू आहे. संस्थेला इतर संस्थेच्या स्पर्धेत टिकाव धरण्यासाठी त्याचा उपयोग होतो. संस्थेतील व्यक्तीचे ज्ञान ओळखून त्यांचा इतरांशी संपर्क घडवून आणून त्यापासून जे नविन ज्ञान निर्माण होईल त्या ज्ञानाचा संस्था, व्यक्ती उपयोग करून संस्था उच्च प्रतिचे व्यवस्थापन करू शकेल. व्यक्ती संपर्क ज्ञानामुळे कामामध्ये गती साधण्यास उपयोग होईल.

सारांश :-

ज्ञानाचे व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे व्यक्त (Explicit) तसेच अव्यक्त (Tacit/Implicit) ज्ञान ओळखून ज्ञानाची निर्मिती जमवाजमव, संरचना, वापर तसेच संप्रासरण करणे होय. ह्या ज्ञानाची निर्मिती करण्यासाठी संस्थेतील व्यक्तीना एकमेकांच्या सानिध्यात आणून ज्ञानाची देवाण घेवाण करून तीचा उपयोग संस्थेस व व्यक्तीना होईल यासाठी ग्रंथालयाने संपर्क परस्पर भेटी, सभासंमेलने, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम व्याख्याने चर्चासत्रे, परिषदा या सर्वोद्वारे ठेवणे शक्य होईल. यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यासपीठ देऊन अव्यक्त ज्ञान व्यक्त ज्ञान निर्माण करूण त्याचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यास भाग पाडेल. डेटा, माहिती, ज्ञान आणि चातुर्य या सर्वबाबी एकमेकांशी अतिशय जवळच्या आहेत. त्याचे वेगळेपण दर्शवणे अतिशय अवघड आहे, तरीही त्याच्यात भिन्नता आहेच

Stanley Davis :-याच्या मते माहिती म्हणजे तपशील घेणे व त्याला अर्थपूर्ण स्वरूपात मांडणे व ज्ञान म्हणजे या माहितीचा उपयोग करण्याची क्षमता. अव्यक्त ज्ञान हे व्यक्त करता येत परंतु व्यक्त केलेले नाही.

1) संस्थेतील प्रत्येकाचे ज्ञान संस्थात्मक पातळीवर आणून या ज्ञानाचा फायदा संस्थेमधील सर्व विभागाना मिळवून देणे हा ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाचा महत्वाचा हेतू आहे

२) यामुळेच संस्था इतर संस्थेबरोबर स्पर्धात्मक जगात टिकाव धरू शकेल. यासाठी संस्थेतील व्यक्तीचे ज्ञान ओळखून त्यांचा इतराशी संपर्क घडवून आणणे म्हत्वाचे ठरेल हा संपर्क परस्पर भेटी, संज्ञा, समेलन, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, व्याख्याने, चर्चासत्र, परिषद या सर्वव्दारे ठेवणे शक्य आहे.

२. स्पर्धात्मक बाजारपेठ :- संस्था इतर संस्थाबरोबर स्पर्धात्मक बाजारपेठेत जगात टिकाव धरण्यासाठी अव्यक्तनाचे संसात्मक दृष्टीने संकल्पनीयता अनून संस्थेच्या

३. ज्ञानाच्या कमतरतेमुळे कामगाराचे वाढते अस्थैर्य अव्यक्त ज्ञान भरपूर प्रमाणमध्ये व्यक्तीच्या मेंदू उपलब्ध आहे. पण त्यासाठी जुने कर्मचारी असतात त्यांच्या अनुभावाचे ज्ञान असते. प्रत्येक कर्मचान्याला व्यक्तीला एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आणून त्याच्या ज्ञानाची परस्पर देवाणघेवान साधन्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. तसेच जुना कर्मचारी वर्ग नविन रानाच्या संकल्पना स्विकारण्यास तयार होत नाही .त्यामुळे त्यांच्या कमतरतेमुळे कामगाराचे

४. कामगाराची कमी संख्या व ज्ञान मिळविण्याचा अपुरावेळ:- कोणत्याही संस्थे मध्ये / कंपनीमध्ये कर्मचारी वर्ग पाहिजे त्या पेक्षा खूप कमी आहे. त्याठिकानी कर्मचारी वर्गास आहे त्यापेक्षा जास्त काम करावे लागते. त्यामुळे त्यांना आपल्य अनुभवाचे ज्ञान एकामेकास सांगण्या वेळ मिळत नाही. त्यासाठी संस्थापातळीवर सभा, सम्मेलन, चर्चासत्रे प्रत्यक्ष संवादत ज्ञान्याचे मार्गदर्शन इ. कार्यक्रम ठेवले तरी कामगाराची संख्या कमी व अपूरा वेळ त्यामुळे तो उपस्थीत राहू शकत नाही त्यामुळे त्यांच्या दृष्टीने अव्यक्त ज्ञानास महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

५. कामगाराच्या वैयक्तीक संकल्पना एकमेकास सांगण्यास किंवा व्यक्त करण्यास वेळ नाही वर उल्लेख केल्या प्रमाणे कामगार संख्याकमी असल्यामुळे त्यांच्याकडे असलेल्या नवीन संकल्पना एकमेकास सांगण्यात वेळ फार अपुरा आहे. तरी संस्थापातळीवर / कंपनीमध्ये त्यासाठी अठवडयातून / पंधरा दिवसला / महिन्यात एक वेळेस चर्चासत्र आयोजीत करावे त्यामुळे कामगार वर्गास आपल्य वैयक्तीक संकल्पना सांगण्यात येऊ मिळेल.

६. नाविन्य पूर्णतेची वाढती मागणी व गरज :- माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सर्वात्रिक प्रसारामुळे ज्ञानोप्रदर्पणाची व ज्ञान प्रसाराची अद्यायावत साधने आज सहज उपलब्ध आहेत. आज इंटरनेटवरील माहिती ई-मेल व्हिडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग आणि स्थानिक माहितीची जाळी अनेक तज्ञ आपल्य ज्ञानाची देवाणघेवान व प्रसार संगणकांव्दारे करू शकतात. नविन ज्ञानाची देवघेव ही संथापातळीवर करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी चर्चासत्र प्रत्यक्ष भेटी, सभा

३. अव्यक्त ज्ञान भरपूर प्रमाणमध्ये व्यक्तीच्या / कामगाराच्या मेंदुमध्ये साठवलेले असते. प्रत्येक अनुभवी कर्मचान्याला एकमेकांना संपर्कात आणून

संदर्भसूची :-

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२. पौडवाल, सुषमा "ज्ञानाचे अग्रदूत" ग्रंथालय आणि माहिती शास्त्रः घटनाघडामोडी, भाष्य सप्टे ऑक्टो नोव्हे. २००५.

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आधुनिकीकरण आणि महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना पुढील आव्हाने

सिद्धार्थ बाबुराव शिंदे

ग्रंथपाल

कै. सौ. शेषाबाई सीताराम मुंढे, कला महाविद्यालय गंगाखेड

सार –

सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत आधुनिकीकरणामुळे जग खूपच लहान झाले आहे. विविध क्षेत्रात वेगाने परिवर्तन होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालये पण आधुनिकीकरण स्वीकारत आहेत. सुरुवातीला फक्त ग्रंथ देवघेव व ग्रंथसाठा असलेले भांडार म्हणून हे कार्य करणारी ग्रंथालये माहितीतंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने वाचकासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या आधुनिक सेवा देत असल्याचे दिसून येते. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे विविध उपयुक्त बाबी घडत असल्या तरी काही आव्हानेपण निर्माण झाली आहेत. महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन वाचकांना ग्रंथालयीन सेवा व सुविधा व्यवस्थित दिल्या जात आहेत कि नाहीत याची तपासणी करत असते. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे परंपरागत वाचकाच्या गरजा बदलत आहेत. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना पुढील नेमकी कोणती आव्हाने याचा विचार विमर्श यात करण्यात आला आहे.

किवर्डस – आधुनिकीकरण, महाविद्यालय, ग्रंथालयव्यवस्थापन

Modernization is a continuous and open-ended process.[1]

A college is an institution that offers post-secondary education. The term is used without uniformity of meaning.[2]

The Library Management System is used to control the main functions of library.[3]

प्रस्तावना –

आधुनिकीकरण प्रक्रियेमुळे सर्वच क्षेत्रात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला आहे. ग्रंथालयांनी पण आधुनिकी करण करून वाचकांना चांगल्या प्रतीच्या सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. ग्रंथालये फक्त वाचन साहित्य पुरविण्याचे काम करत नसून विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा देत आहे. ग्रंथालयातील विविध प्रकारच्या SOUL, LIBMAN, E-Granthalay, Koha आणि इतर आज्ञावलीचा वापर करून वाचकांना सेवा दिल्या जात आहेत. ग्रंथालये उपलब्ध वाचन साहित्यातून जास्तीत जास्त सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरण करणे हे ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापणासाठी खूपच महत्वपूर्ण काम ठरत आहे. ग्रंथालय सर्व सेवा आणि सुविधांनी सुसज करावयाचे असेल तर आधुनिकीकरना शिवाय पर्याय नाही. पण हि ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया म्हणावी तितकी सहज सुलभ नाही. त्यासाठी विविध समस्यांना किंवा आव्हानाना सामोरे जावे लागत असते. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना पुढील नेमकी कोणती आव्हाने निर्माण झाली आहेत याची कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे मांडण्यात आली आहेत.

1. माहितीचा परिस्फोट :-

सध्याचे युग हे माहितीच्या परिस्फोटाचे युग आहे. मोजता येणार नाही अशा स्वरूपाची माहिती रोज निर्माण होत आहे. यातून वाचकांना नेमकी कोणती माहिती उपयोगाची आहे हे समजणे अवघड झाले आहे. विश्वसनीय माहिती कोणती आहे हे वाचकांना समजत नाही. दरवर्षी लाखोच्या संख्येत ग्रंथ, मासिके व इंटरनेटवर विविध प्रकारची माहिती वाढत असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते. यातून उपयुक्त माहिती कोणती आहे हे समजणे खूपच गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथालयशास्त्रातील वाचकाचा वेळ वाचला पाहिजे या महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांतानुसार उपयुक्त माहिती पर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयातील कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षित असणे गरजेचे आहे. या माहितीच्या परिस्फोटातून

आवश्यक तितकीच माहिती वाचकांना देणे गरजेचे आहे. आधुनिकीकरणाचा विचार करत असताना माहितीचा परिस्फोट हे एक आव्हान ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनासमोर असल्याचे दिसून येते. दरवर्षी प्रकाशित होत असलेली सर्व पुस्तके ग्रंथालयाला खरेदी करणे शक्य होत नाही. ग्रंथालय निधी आणि जागे अभावी ते मागवू शकत नाही. अशा वेळेस ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने यातून योग्य तो मार्ग काढणे गरजेचे आहे.

2. ग्रंथालयातील बदलते तंत्रज्ञान :-

ग्रंथालय ही आधुनिक काळाप्रमाणे बदलत आहेत. ग्रंथालयात नियमित कामकाजासाठी विविध आज्ञावलीचा वापर केला जात आहे. त्यात कोहा, ईग्रंथालय, सोल, लिबमन यासारखी विविध आज्ञावली वापरले जात आहेत. या आज्ञावली पण काळानुसार बदलत आहेत. सोलसॉफ्ट वेअर मध्ये सोल 1.0 पासून ते सोल 3.0 पर्यंत सुधारणा होत गेली आहे. ई ग्रंथालय आज्ञावलीची पण सध्या सुधारित आवृत्ती 4.0 आहे. तसेच यातील कोणती आज्ञावली स्वीकारावी हे ठरविणे गरजेचे आहे. याबदल त्या तंत्रज्ञानात ग्रंथालयास स्वीकृत करणे गरजेचे आहे. यामुळे वाचकांना प्रभावी पणे सेवा देण्यास मदत होते. तसेच ग्रंथालयात परंपरागत तालिका ऐवजी संगणकिकृत तालिका वापरल्या जात आहेत. हे सर्व बदल करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. तसेच हे बदल करणे ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोरील आव्हान आहे.

3. प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळ :-

ग्रंथालयात विविध प्रकारची कामे ही सध्याच्या काळात संगणकावर केली जात आहेत. त्यासाठी प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळाची आवश्यकता असते. कालानुसार विविध कौशल्य ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांनी आत्मसात करणे गरजेचे असते. ग्रंथालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना इंटरनेटशी संबंधित सेवा वाचकांना देता आले पाहिजेत. विविध ग्रंथालय आज्ञावलीचे ज्ञान ग्रंथालय कर्मचाऱ्यांना असणे गरजेचे आहे. ठराविक काळानंतर ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांना ग्रंथालयीन कामकाजाचे आधुनिक पद्धतीने प्रशिक्षण देणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथालयातील कामाच्या व्यापामुळे प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळ तयार करणे ही ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोरील मोठे समस्या किंवा आव्हान आहे असे म्हणता येईल. ग्रंथालयात एकतर अपुरे मनुष्यबळ असते पुन्हा त्यात ग्रंथालयाशी संबंधित आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण त्यांना प्राप्त नसते अशा वेळेस प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळ ग्रंथालयास पुरविणे ही ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाची जबाबदारी आहे.

4. ग्रंथ संग्रहास मर्यादा :-

विज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे संशोधक लेखक यांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढलेली आहे. सध्या प्रकाशित होत असलेली सर्व पुस्तके ग्रंथालयात खरेदी करणे हे शक्य होत नाही. ग्रंथालयाकडे ग्रंथ खरेदीसाठी असलेला निधी खूपच कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असतो. त्यात पुन्हा अभ्यासक्रमाची पुस्तके घेणे गरजेचे असते या सर्व अडचणीतून मार्ग काढणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रंथ संग्रह किती वाढवावा याला जागा निधी याची मर्यादा असते. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे माहिती निर्माण होण्याच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे ग्रंथ संग्रह किती वाढवावा याचा विचार ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनास करावा लागतो. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोर ग्रंथालय ही वाढणारी संस्था आहे या ग्रंथालय शास्त्राच्या पाचव्या सिद्धांतानुसार ग्रंथालयातील वाढता ग्रंथ संग्रह नेमका वाचकांसाठी कसा उपलब्ध करून द्यायचा तसेच वाचकांसाठी आसन व्यवस्था कशी निर्माण करावयाची हा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे.

5. ई साहित्य :-

सध्या परंपरागत वाचन साहित्य बरोबरच ग्रंथालयात ई साहित्य पण वाचकांसाठी उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते. नॅशनल डिजिटल लायब्ररी ऑफ इंडिया ही आपल्या देशातील साहित्य उपलब्ध असणारी महत्त्वपूर्ण संकेत स्थळ आहे. हे पूर्णपणे मोफत आहे. एनलिस्ट हे महाविद्यालयासाठी शुल्क घेऊन ई साहित्य पुरविणारे माध्यम आहे. पण यावर जास्तीत जास्त साहित्य हे विज्ञान घटकाशी संबंधित असणारे आहे. कला आणि भाषा साहित्यातील साहित्य हे म्हणावे तितके से उपलब्ध नाही. इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध असलेल्या ई साहित्यात जास्तीत जास्त साहित्य हे

इंग्रजी माध्यमातून उपलब्ध आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयात वाचकांना प्रादेशिक भाषेत जर ई साहित्य उपलब्ध करून द्यायचे असेल तर ते शक्य होत नाही. म्हणून ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणाचा विचार करीत असताना ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोर वाचकांसाठी उपयुक्त साहित्य कसे घ्यावे हा मोठा प्रश्न आहे. बाकीचे डेटाबेस तर घ्यायचे म्हटले तर ते खूपच महाग आहेत. ते ग्रामीण भागातील महाविद्यालयास घेणे शक्य नाही. सध्याच्या आधुनिक काळात साहित्य वापरात वाढ होत आहे. त्याचा विचार केला असता महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने एन लिस्ट व नॅशनल डिजिटल लायब्ररी ऑफ इंडिया या दोन्ही चा वापर करणे वाचकांसाठी लाभदायक ठरू शकते.

7. निधीची कमतरता :-

ग्रंथालयाचे जर आधुनिकीकरण करायचे असेल तर त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात निधीची आवश्यकता असते. ग्रंथालयांनी एखादी आज्ञावली घेऊन त्यामध्ये नोंदी करावयाचे असेल तर ते बाहेर स्त्रोताच्या मार्गाने करून घ्यावे लागते. तसेच त्यासाठी प्रशिक्षण खर्च पण खूप येतो. यासर्वांच्या खर्चाचा विचार करता आधुनिकीकरण करणे हे खूपच खर्चिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोर आधुनिकीकरणासाठी निधी कसा उभारावा ही समस्या किंवा आव्हान महत्त्वाचे असल्याचे दिसून येते.

8. ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांची उदासीनता :-

ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरणाचा विचार करत असताना ग्रंथालयाचे कामकाज हे खूपच रटाळ आणि कंटाळवाणे असते. त्यात पुन्हा पुरेशा प्रमाणात ग्रंथालयात मनुष्यबळ उपलब्ध नसते. जे मनुष्यबळ उपलब्ध आहे ते प्रशिक्षित नसते. यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यात ग्रंथालय आधुनिकीकरण करण्याच्या कामात उत्साह दिसत नाही. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापना समोर ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांची उदासीनता ही समस्या किंवा आव्हान महत्त्वाचे असल्याचे दिसून येते.

समारोप:-

आधुनिकीकरण प्रक्रिया करत असताना वरील प्रमाणे समस्या किंवा आव्हाने असली तरी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाने त्यातून मार्ग काढणे गरजेचे आहे महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापन ती आव्हाने सोडविण्यासाठी प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न करणे त्यातील अडचणी सोडविणे गरजेचे आहे. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे परंपरागत वाचकाच्या गरजा बदलत आहेत त्याप्रमाणे बदल करणे गरजेचे आहे.

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राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 व ग्रंथालयाचे महत्त्व

राम गंगाधर वजीरे
संशोधक विद्यार्थी
ग्रंथालय व माहितीशास्त्र विभाग,
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा
विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद.

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आनंदराव धोंडे उर्फ बाबाजी महाविद्यालय,
कडा, ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना :

मानवाला आपल्या पूर्ण क्षमता वापरता येण्यासाठी समाज विकसित करण्यासाठी तसेच राष्ट्रीय विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण हा पाया आहे. भारताच्या सातत्यपूर्ण प्रगतीसाठी आणि आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय आणि समानता, शास्त्रीय प्रगती, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि संस्कृतीचे जतन या क्षेत्रांमध्ये वैश्विक पातळीवर नेतत्व करण्यासाठी सर्वांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे महत्वाचे आहे.

भारताने 2015 मध्ये स्वीकारलेल्या शाश्वत विकासाच्या 2030 कती कार्यक्रमाच्या उद्दिष्ट 4 (SDGC) मध्ये जागतिक शिक्षण विकास कती कार्यक्रम समाविष्ट असून ते उद्दिष्ट 2030 पर्यंत सर्वांसाठी समावेश आणि समान गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण सुनिश्चित करणे आणि सर्वांसाठी निरंतर अध्ययनाच्या शिक्षणाच्या संधींना प्रोत्साहन देणे यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्या विषयी आहे. या उतुंग उद्दिष्टां करता अध्ययनाला पाठिंबा देण्यासाठी आणि चालना देण्यासाठी संपूर्ण शिक्षण प्रणालीची नव्याने रचना करणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणजेच शाश्वत विकास कृती कार्यक्रम 2030 ची सर्व महत्त्वाची लक्ष्ये आणि उद्दिष्टे साध्य करता येतील.

शिक्षणामुळे चारित्र्य घडले पाहिजे आणि ज्या योगे शिकणारे नीतीवान, तर्क शुद्ध, सहानुभूती शील आणि सह्दय बनतील आणि त्याच वेळी ते विद्यार्थी लाभदायी आणि समाधानकारक रोजगार मिळवण्यासाठी तयार होतील.

नवीन ग्रंथालयाचे स्वरुप हे संगणकीय होत आहे. आंतरजालावरुन माहितीचा शोध शक्य होतो. तसेच योग्य ते सदस्यत्व घेवून त्यात्या ग्रंथालयाच्या संकेत स्थळावर माहितीचा शोध घेता येतो. आज संपूर्ण जगामध्ये डिजिटल ग्रंथालय ही संकल्पना आलेली आहे. डिजिटल ग्रंथालयाच्या साह्याने तुम्हाला जगभरातील अनेक मोलाचे ग्रंथ हे ग्रंथालयामधून वाचता येणे शक्य झाले आहे.

इतकेच नाही तर कुणालाही त्या ग्रंथालयाचे सदस्य म्हणून नोंद करुनहव्यात्या पध्दतीची सुविधा उपलब्ध करुन दिली जाते. आज माहिती प्रसारण्याच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये मोठे बदल झाल्यामुळे त्या दृष्टीने ग्रंथालये ही वेगळ्या पध्दतीने विकसित होत आहेत. ग्रंथालयाच्या संदर्भामध्ये सामाजिक संघटनांनी अथवा सामाजिक संस्थांनी पुढे येऊफन तसेच सरकारने योग्य ती जबाबदारी स्वीकारल्याने ही ग्रंथालय चळवळपुढे जाण्यास नक्कीच मदत होत आली आहे.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे महत्व :

भारताला जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ता बनविणे हे नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 चे अंतिम उद्दिष्टे आहे. मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालयाचे नाव बदलून शिक्षण मंत्रालय ठेवले गेले.

- सामान्य शिक्षणाचे ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाशी एकात्मीकरण करण्याच्या फायद्यांचे मूल्यांकन करण्यासाठी व दोष कमी करण्यासाठी आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना उपकरणांची सवय लागणे इ. बाबींचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी, CIET, NIOS, IGNOU, IITs, NITs इ. निश्चित केल्या जातील.

- शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीवर नजर ठेवण्यासाठी, संरचित, वापरण्यास सोप्या, समृध्द सहाय्यक साधनांचा संच प्रदान करण्यासाठी SWAYAM, DIKSHA अशा सर्मपक विद्यमान ई–अध्ययन प्लॅट फॉर्म्सचा विस्तार केला जाईल.

- कोर्स वर्क, गेम्स आणि सिम्युलेशन शिकणे, ओगमेंटेड वास्तव आणि व्हर्च्युअल वास्तव या सहमजकुराचे एक डिजिटल भांडार विकसित केले जाईल. विविध ॲप्स, भारतीय कला व संस्कृती यांवर आधारित गेम्स अशी विद्यार्थ्यांना साजेशी साधने देखील, एकाहून अधिक भाषांमध्ये, वापरण्याच्या स्पष्ट सूचना सह, तयार केली जातील. विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत ई–सामग्रीचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी एक विश्वासार्ह बॅक अप यंत्रणा प्रदान केली जाईल.

- डिजिटल सुविधा उपलब्ध असलेला लोकसंख्येचा एक मोठावर्ग अजूनही अस्तित्वात आहे हे वास्तव लक्षात घेता, दूरदर्शन, रेडिओ आणि कम्युनिटी रेडिओ अशा विद्यमान प्रसारमाध्यमांचा चित्र प्रक्षेपण आणि प्रसारणासाठी व्यापक पणे वापरकेला जाईल. सर्व भारतीय भाषांमध्ये मजकूर निर्मितीला महत्त्व दिले जाईल आणि ते आवश्यक असेल, डिजिटल मजकूर शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत शक्यतो त्यांच्या शिक्षणाचे माध्यम असलेल्या भाषेतून पोहोचणे आवश्यक आहे.

- व्हर्च्युअल प्रयोगशाळा तयार करण्यासाठी SWAYAM, DIKSHA आणि SWAYAMPRABHA यासारख्या विद्यमान ई–लर्निंग प्लॅट फॉर्मसचा उपयोग कला जाईल. जेणेकरुन सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना दर्जेदार प्रात्यक्षिक आणि प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोग–आधारित अध्ययन उपलब्ध होईल.

ग्रंथालयाचेमहत्त्व :

- स्थानिक भाषा व इतर भाषेत ई–साहित्य निर्मितीवर अधिक भर दिला आहे.
- डिजिटल विद्यापीठ व ग्रंथालय : डिजिटल सहभाग, अभ्यासकर व कोर्स निर्मिती, माहिती साक्षरता, अध्ययनास पोषक वातावरण निर्माण करणे
- उच्चशिक्षण व्यवस्थेत ग्रंथालये बळकट केली जातील.
- प्रौढशिक्षणासाठी सार्वजनिक वाचनालयाच्या जागांचा वापर केला जाणार आहे.
- ओपन आणि डिस्टन्स लर्निंगमध्ये नोंदणी केलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी सहाय्य सेवा
- सार्वजनिक व शालेय ग्रंथालयांचा विस्तार, वाचन आणि संवादाची संस्कृती निर्माण करणे.
- मातृभाषा / मातृभाषा हे शिक्षणाचे माध्यम आहे.
- डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान : ई–लर्निंग व ऑनलाईन लर्निंग
  अशा प्रकारे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये ग्रंथालयाचे महत्त्व दिसून येते.

संदर्भ सूची :
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आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन आणि उपक्रम

प्रा. रिता श्रीमंतराव कदम

ग्रंथपाल, जयक्रांती कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, लातूर

प्रस्तावना

आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा ग्रंथालयात शिरकाव आजची ग्रंथालये कात टाकत आहे. त्याच रूपांतर ग्लोबल नॉलेज सेंटर्स मध्ये होऊ लागले आहे. संलग्रीकरण त्याची पहिली पायरी आहे. भारत मधील लहान मोठया ग्रंथालयाला ती चढावी लागणार आहे. त्यामुळे त्या ग्रंथालयाला भविष्यात चांगली संधी येऊ शकते.

ग्रंथालय हा शिक्षण संस्थेचा आत्मा आहे. कुठल्याही शिक्षणसंस्थेची प्रगती ही त्या संस्थेचे ग्रंथालय किती समृध्द आहे यावर अवलंबून असते. त्यामुळे आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करित असतांना ग्रंथालयात असलेल्या सेवांना अधिक महत्व देणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रंथालयाचे कामकाज व्यवस्थित पणे चालविण्यासाठी नियोजनबध्द व्यवस्थापनाची अतिशय आवश्यकता आहे. व्यवस्थापन हा संस्थेचा आत्मा असल्यामुळे सुयोग्य व्यवस्थापन हा संस्थेच्या प्रगतीमधील एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे. व्यवस्थापन जर योग्य प्रकारचे नसेल तर संस्था प्रगती करू शकत नाही. ग्रंथालय हे कुठल्याही प्रकारचे असो, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र असो वा शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र असो ग्रंथालयात योग्य मनुष्यबळ वापरून ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे. आजच्या डिजीटल ग्रंथालयाच्या युगात व्यवस्थापनाला अतिशय महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. ग्रंथालये ही सेवाभावी संस्था आहेत. 'ना नफा ना तोटा' हया सहकाराच्या तत्वानुसार सतत सेवा देत असतात. ग्रंथालयीन सेवांच्या काही भागाचे स्वरूप हे जरी यंत्रवत असले तरी ग्रंथालयातील बऱ्याच सेवा हया त्या ग्रंथालयातील मनुष्यबळावर अवलंबून आहेत. यामुळे ग्रंथालयीन व्यवस्थापन हया घटकास प्राधान्य दिलेले आहे.

ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करित असतांना ग्रंथालया तर्फे राबविलेल्या जाणाऱ्या उपक्रमांना सुध्दा महत्व दिले पाहिजे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने वाचक सर्वेक्षण, ग्रंथालयाची सुरक्षितता, महविद्यालयातील ग्रंथ पेढी योजना, मार्गदर्शन सेवांचा विस्तार, आणि विद्यार्थ्यासाठी ग्रंथ प्रदर्शनी आयोजीत करून ग्रंथालयीन उपक्रम सेवा विकसीत करणे गरजेचे आहे. एक विसावे शतक हे माहितेचे शतक असल्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाप्रती विद्यार्थ्यांना आवड निर्माण करणे हे व्यवस्थापनाचे कर्तव्य आहे.

नव्या आधुनिक प्रवाहाचा सर्व प्रकारच्या ग्रंथालयांनी सध्या उपयोग करू घेतलाच पाहिजे. भविष्यात अजून चांगल्या संधी यामुळे प्राप्त होणार आहेत. मानवी जीवनाशी निगडित सर्वच क्षेत्रे या आधुनिक प्रवाहाशी एकरूप होताना आपल्याला दिसत आहेत.

1. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांमुळे वाचन मंदावले
2. ग्रंथालये ओस पडू लागली
3. ग्रंथासाठी येथे परदेशातून ही माणसे येत
4. ग्रंथ कपाटात पडून राहणे अयोग्य
5. गरिबांनाही भाषण करता येईल अशी योजना हवी
6. ग्रंथालयाच्या कड्यावर वाचकांची गर्दी हवी

7. गप्पांमधून जगाची माहिती हवी

8. ग्रंथालयांमध्ये सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम व्हावेत

9. भौतिक सुखाच्या मागे लागलेल्या वाचकांना वाचनासाठी वेळ नाही

10. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा ही वाचनालयात शिरकाव व्हायला हवा

या एकविसाव्या शतकात दूरचित्रवाणी, संगणक, इंटरनेट यांच्या जमान्यात माणसे ग्रंथालयात जगण्याचे विसरू लागली आहेत. आपल्या समाजातील वाचनाची आवड असंगत होत चालली आहे. विशेषता विद्यार्थी आणि व पुस्तके हातात घेतच नाहीत. मग वाचन, आणि चिंतन ही प्रक्रिया तर दूरच राहिली. आपल्या देशाचा इतिहास सांगतो की, या भारत देशात संपन्न ग्रंथालय माहिती. जगातील वेगवेगळ्या देशातील प्रवासी येथे येत. मुक्काम करत, अनेक ग्रंथांचे, हस्तलिखिताच्या नकला करून घेत, नालंदा, तक्षशिला येथील ग्रंथालये तर त्यासाठी विख्यात होती. डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरां सारख्या विचारवंतांनी आपल्या स्वतःची ग्रंथालये उभी केली होती. साहित्य सम्राट न चि केळकर तर ग्रंथालयाचा उल्लेख' ज्ञानाची सदावर्ते कसा करतात ग्रंथालय म्हणजे केलेल्या ग्रंथाची गर्दी नव्हे, तर ग्रंथालय भक्तांची गर्दी व्हायला हवी. ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथ शोभेसाठी नाहीत. अधिका अधिक वाचकांनी वाचले पाहिजेत आणि त्यासाठी ग्रंथालय प्रयत्न करू शकतील. "गाव तेथे ग्रंथालय हे आजच्या सरकारचे धोरण आहे. हे साकार व्हायला सामाजिक संस्थांनी पुढाकार घ्यायला हवा. मुख्यता ग्रंथालय ही मोफत आणि सर्वांसाठी खुली हवी. समजा आर्थिक कारणांमुळे ते शक्य वाटत नसेल, तर निदान वाचनाची आवड असलेल्या गरीब लोकांना तरी ग्रंथालयांनी विनामूल्य सभासद म्हणून सामील करून घ्यायला हवे.

व्यवस्थापनाची व्याख्या :-

"व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे नियोजन प्रक्रिया आणि उपक्रमातील विविध हालचाली याचे नियंत्रण करण्याची प्रक्रिया होत".

- बेंच

'Management is the process of planning and regulating the activities of an enterprise'.

सर्वांनी मिळून संस्थेची उपेक्षित उद्दिष्टये साध्य करण्यासाठी सक्षमतेने काम करणे आवश्यक आहे. असे वातावरण संस्थेने निर्माण करणे व ते टिकून राहील याची काळजी घेणे या सर्व प्रक्रियेस व्यवस्थापन असे म्हणता येईल.

ग्रंथालयाचे कार्य आणि ग्रंथालयाचे उद्देश साध्य करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय कर्मचाऱ्याची केलेली व्यवस्था म्हणजे ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन म्हणता येईल. आधुनिकतेच्या काळात ग्रंथालयाचे बदलते स्वरूप लक्षात घेवून आधुनिक व्यवस्थापन करणे गरजेचे झाले आहे.

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाच्या व्यवस्थापनात खालील बाबींचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश असला पाहिजे.

१. वाचकांचे सर्वेक्षण २. उत्कृष्ट वाचक बक्षिस योजना ३. नवीन माहितीचे प्रसारण ४. सूचना पेटी ५. सांख्यिकी योजना ६. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता ७. ग्रंथालय नियमावली ८. ग्रंथालयाचे विभाग ९. पुस्तक निवड प्रक्रिया १०. ग्रंथालयाचे अंदाजपत्रक

डॉ. रंगनाथन यांच्या पंचसूत्री कार्यक्रमा नुसार ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या वाचकांना सेवा देण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयात आधुनिकतेचा स्वीकार करणे आवश्यक आहे. आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन हे वाचकांच्या गरजा / अपेक्षा पूर्ण करणारे असले पाहिजेत. ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाची व्यासी वाढविण्यासाठी वाचकांभिमुख ग्रंथालय सेवा पुरविणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनाच्या व्यासीत खालील बाबीचा समावेश असला पाहिजे.

१. वित्त व्यवस्थापन

२. ग्रंथखरेदी व्यवस्थापन

३. मनुष्यबळाचे व्यवस्थापन

४. सेवा व्यवस्थापन

आधुनिक ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करिता असतांना वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाला फार महत्व आहे. कारण वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन नसेल तर ग्रंथालये ही योग्य प्रकारे वाचकांना सेवा पुरवू शकत नाहीत. ग्रंथालयात ग्रंथखरेदी, मासिके खरेदी व वर्तमानपत्रे खरेदीसाठी वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनाची गरज नसते.

ग्रंथालयात पुरेसा कर्मचारी वर्ग नसेलतर आधुनिकतेच्या काळात योग्य प्रकारे सेवा देवू शकत नाही. यु जी सीच्या पॅटर्न प्रमाणे ग्रंथालयात कर्मचारी वर्गांची नेमणूक करणे आवश्यक आहे. महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयात ग्रंथालय समितीने ठरवून दिल्या प्रमाणे ग्रंथ खरेदीचे व्यवस्थापन करणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रंथालयात कोणकोणत्या अभ्यासक्रमातील पुस्तकाची आवश्यकता आहे याची यादी महाविद्यालयाच्या विविध अभ्यासक्रमाच्या विभाग प्रमुखा कडून घेवून व त्याला ग्रंथ निवड समितीची मान्यता घेवून ग्रंथ खरेदी केली पाहिजे. ग्रंथालयात ग्रंथाची परिपूर्णता झाल्यानंतर सेवा व्यवस्थापन फार महत्वाचे आहे. सेवा व्यवस्थापन देत असताना विद्यार्थी, प्राध्यापक व संशोधक यांना केंद्रभूत करणे आवश्यक आहे. माहिती सेवा, संदर्भ सेवा व ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या नवनविन ग्रंथाची माहिती वाचक व संशोधकांना उपलब्ध करून देणे हे ग्रंथालयात कर्मचाऱ्यांचे प्रमुख कर्तव्य असते. वाचकांच्या अपेक्षे प्रमाणे त्यांना योग्य प्रकारची सेवा देण्यासाठी सेवा व्यवस्थपन राबविणे जरूरीचे आहे.

ग्रंथालयात उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या सेवा व ग्रंथाबद्दलची माहिती साक्षरता अभियान सारखे उपक्रमशिल कार्यक्रम राबवून वाचकांना ग्रंथाबद्दलची आवड निर्माण करणे, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तीगत विकासासाठी, त्यांचा आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी तसेच जीवनाचे ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारचे नवनविन उपक्रम ग्रंथालयात राबविणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाबद्दलची माहिती, नवनिवन प्रकाशीत होणारी नियतकालिके यांची माहिती अवगत करून वाचनाची गोडी निर्माण करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयात वस्थापनासाठी गरज आहे. यासाठी खालील नवनविन अभिनव उपक्रम राबविणे आवश्यक आहे.

ग्रंथालयात राबविले जाणारे अभिनव उपक्रम :-

समाजाच्या व देशाच्या प्रगतीमध्ये ग्रंथालयाने प्राचीन काळापासून हातभार लावलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये काळानुरूप बदल अपेक्षित आहे व बदल घडून येत आहे. या बदलाचा ग्रंथालयाने स्वीकार केलेला आहे. ग्रंथालयाची कार्यक्षमता ही आज व्यवस्थापनावरच अवलंबून असते. उत्तम व्यवस्थपनात असेल तरच ग्रंथालयांना खालील उपक्रम राबविता येवू शकते.

१. ग्रंथालय सुरक्षितता २.वाचक सर्वेक्षण ३.ग्रंथ प्रदर्शनी ४. ग्रंथपेढी योजना ५.उत्कृष्ठ उपभोक्ता पुरस्कार ६. माहिती साक्षरता ७. रोजगार माहिती सेवा ८.मार्गदर्शन सेवा ९. अभ्यासिकेची सुविधा १०. बहिशाल सेवा

ग्रंथालयात येणाऱ्या वाचकांच्या आवडीनिवडी लक्षात घेवून ग्रंथाची निवड करावी लागते. यासाठी वाचक सर्वेक्षण उपक्रम राबवावा लागतो. या उपक्रमाद्वारे वाचकाची अभिरूची लक्षात येते व ग्रंथालयाच्या कार्यपध्दतीत सुधारणा करता येवू शकते.

अनेक ग्रंथलयामध्ये Close Access/Open Access या दोन प्रकारची कार्यपध्दती चालते. Close Access पेक्षा Open Access ही पध्दत वाचकांना अतिशय फायदेशिर ठरते. कारण यामध्ये निरनिराळ्या प्रकारचे ग्रंथ वाचकास हाताळल्यास मिळत असते, यासाठी काही बाबीवर नियंत्रण आणण्यासाठी ग्रंथालय सुरक्षिततेची गरज निर्माण झालेली आहे. १. ग्रंथालयातील दुर्मिळ ग्रंथाची संख्या २. ग्रंथ संग्रहात सतत वाढ होणे ३. ग्रंथालयात जास्त पुस्तकाच्या किमतीत वाढ होत असल्यामुळे ग्रंथ सुरक्षिततेची गरज निर्माण झालेली आहे. तसेच ग्रंथ चोरीला जावूनये म्हणून आधुनिक तंत्राचा वापर करणे गरजेचे झालेले आहे.

शैक्षणिक पात्रतेनूसार वर्तमानपत्रात रोजगाराची संबंधित जाहिराती प्रकाशित होत असतात. अशा जाहिराती विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी नोटीस बोर्डवर उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जाव्यात, परिक्षेची तयारी कशी करावी, मुलाखतीची तयारी कशी करावी या संदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन सतत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

महाविद्यालयात ग्रंथपेढी योजना सुरू करून त्याद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथाचा पुरवठा केला जावा व परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर दिलेली पुस्तके विद्यार्थ्यांकडून परत घेतली जावीत. विद्यार्थी महाविद्यालयात आल्यानंतर ग्रंथालयातील पुस्तकाचा वापर किती करतो, वर्तमानपत्रे, नियतकालीके यांचा वापर करतो. काय वयाच्या नोंदी घेवून ग्रंथालयातील त्याची वर्तणूक कशा पध्दतीची आहे या सर्व गोष्टीचा आधार घेवून ग्रंथालय समितीच्या मार्फत उत्कृष्ट वाचक पुरस्कार ग्रंथालया तर्फे दिला गेल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचन संस्कृतीत वाढ होण्यास मदत मिळू शकेल.

विद्यार्थ्यांना सतत ग्रंथालया तर्फे अभ्यासा विषयी मार्गदर्शन करणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रामीण भागात वाचनाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध नसतात, अशा वेळी गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथालया मार्फत वाचनिय साहित्याचा पुरवठा करून वाचन सेवा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जातात. महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन करित असतांना गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अभ्यासिकेची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिली जावीत. अभ्यासिकेमध्ये संदर्भग्रंथ, दुर्मिळ पुस्तके व वाचनीय साहित्य विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी उपलब्ध असावेत. अभ्यासिकेकडे विद्यार्थी आकर्षित व्हावे यासाठी ग्रंथालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांनी सतत प्रयत्नशील असले पाहिजे. वाचकांच्या अडचणी जाणून घेवून त्यांना आवश्यक असणारी ग्रंथसंपदा अभ्यासिकेमध्ये उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजे.

ग्रंथालयामार्फत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमाच्या निमित्ताने ग्रंथ प्रदर्शन आयोजित करून ग्रंथालयात असणाऱ्या वाचनीय साहित्याची माहिती विद्याश्र्यांना दिली पाहिजे. याचा परिणाम विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड निर्माण होण्यास मदत होईल त्यामुळे वाचन साहित्याचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर विद्यार्थी करू शकतील. त्याच बरोबर ग्रंथालयातर्फे चर्चासत्र, स्वयंरोजगार मार्गदर्शन, व्याख्यान माला इ. विस्तार कार्यक्रम राबविल्यास विद्याश्र्यांमध्ये ग्रंथालयाविषयी आवड निर्माण होईल व विद्यार्थी ग्रंथालयाचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करतील व अवांतर संदर्भ ग्रंथाचा उपयोग वाढण्यास मदत मिळेल.

समारोप :-

महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय असोवा विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय असो यामध्ये आधुनिक व्यवस्थापनाचा विचार करित असतांना महाविद्यालयात उपलब्ध असलेल्या मनुष्यबळाचा विचार करणे क्रमप्राप आहे. ग्रंथालयात आधुनिक

तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून ग्रंथालयातील सेवा देत असताना पुरेसे मनुष्यबळ विचार घ्यावे लागेल. ग्रंथालयात असलेल्या उपलब्ध सेवा, विद्यार्थ्यांची ग्रंथाची मागणी आणि ग्रंथाचा वापर, तसेच ग्रंथालयतील पुस्तकांचे जतन करण्याच्या संदर्भात व्यस्थापनाची भुमिका फार महत्वाची आहे. ग्रंथालयात विविध स्वरूपाचे अभिनव उपक्रम राबवून ग्रंथसेवेचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी आधुनिक पध्दतींच्या व्यवस्थापनाचा स्वीकार ग्रंथालयानी केला तर वाचक संस्कृती टिकून राहण्यास मदत मिळू शकेल.

संदर्भ :-

१. फडके द. ना. –ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण आणि आधुनिकीकरण, पुणे युनिव्हर्सल प्रकाशन२००७. practices.

२. कायदे पाटील डॉ. गंगाधर व्यवस्थापनाची मुलतत्वे, चैतन्य पब्लिकेशन, नाशिक.

३. आष्टीकर आणि कप्तान व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापनात आणि प्रशासन प्रथम आवृत्ती १९९४, साहिल प्रकाशन- नागपूर.

४. NAAC, Best Practice Services April 2006, Banglore Modern library management and best

मानवी जीवनात योगाचे महत्व

प्रकाश जनार्धन इबितवार	**प्रा. डॉ. बी. डी. केंगले**
संशोधक विद्यार्थी	मार्गदर्शक
शिक्षणशास्त्र संकुल	शिक्षणशास्त्र संकुल
स्वा.रा.ती.म.विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.	स्वा.रा.ती.म.विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.

गोषवारा:

　　योग हा सर्वव्यापी आणि महत्वाचा विषय आहे. आजच्या काळात बहुतेक लोकांना योगाचे उद्दिष्टे आणि महत्व समजू लागले आहे आणि ते आपल्या जीवन शैली मध्ये देखील अवलंबण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. योग हा आपल्या जीवनाशी संबधित शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक आरोग्य इत्यादी सर्वबाबींवर कार्य करते. व्यावहारिक पातळीवर योग हे शरीर, मन आणि भावना यांना संतुलित करण्याचे आणि सुसंवाद साधण्याचे एक साधन आहे. म्हणून हे सांगणे चुकीचे ठरणार नाही की योग ही जीवन जगण्याची पध्दत आहे.

महत्वाचे शब्द: योग, शारीरिक मानसिक, सामाजिक.

प्रस्तावना :

　　सध्याच्या धावत्या युगात माणवाला योगशास्त्र हे आरोग्य व निरोगी जीवनासाठी "संजिवणी" प्रमाणे भुमिका बजावत आहे. दिवसें दिवस माणवाची जिवन शैली व्यस्त स्वरुपाची होत आहे. त्यामुळे स्वत:च्या शारीरिक व मानसिक आरोग्याकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. सध्याचा विचार केला असता कोविड–१९ सारख्या साथीच्या रोगाचा प्रभाव मानवी आरोग्य व जिवन शैलीवर मोठया प्रमाणात झाला आहे व त्याचा अनुभव जगातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आला आहे. कोविड–१९ मुळे लोकांना स्वत:च्या मानसिक व शारीरिक आरोग्याची जाणीव निर्माण झाली आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने विचार केला असता, तंत्रज्ञानामुळे मानव आपल्या मानसिक आरोग्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करीत आहे. सदरील सर्व पैलूंच्या अनुषगांने जगाने भारतीय योग शास्त्राला त्यांच्या जीवनशैलीचा अविभाज्य भाग बनवला आहे.

　　योगशास्त्राची खरी ओळख वेदीक काळातील साहित्यात सापडते. योग हा ५००० वर्षा पूर्वी महर्षी पंतजली द्वारा संपादीत करण्यात आला आहे. "पंतजली योगसुत्रे" हा ग्रंथ १९५ सुत्र व ४ भागात विभागला आहे. योग हा शब्द संस्कृत भाषेतील 'युज' या शब्दापासून बनला आहे. 'युज' म्हणजे बांधने, एकत्र जुळवणे, संयोग पावणे किंवा जुंपणे, आपले लक्ष एखादया गोष्टी कडे वळवणे किंवा केंद्रित करणे असे या शब्दाचे विविध अर्थ आहेत.

"योगश्चित्त वृत्ती निरोध"

　　योग सुत्रांच्या प्रथम पादाच्या दुसऱ्या सुत्रामध्ये पंतजलीने योगाचे वर्णनवरील प्रमाणे केले आहे. याचा अर्थ मनाच्या विविध वृत्तींचे नियमन किंवा चित्ताच्याचं चलतेचे दमन असा होईल. चित्त या शब्दामध्ये मनाची तीन ही अंगे एकत्रितपणे व्यक्त होतात.

अष्टांग योग :–

　　१. यम — सार्वभौमिक वा वैश्विक नैतिक आचरणाचे नियम.

　　२. नियम — नियमामधून आत्मशुद्धी करणे.

　　३. आसन — स्थिती.

　　४. प्राणायाम — श्वास आणि प्रश्वास यांचे लयबद्ध नियंत्रण.

　　५. प्रत्याहार — इंद्रियांच्या आणि बाहय विषयांच्या प्रभावा पासुन मनाला मुक्त करणे.

　　६. धारणा — चित्त एकाग्र करणे.

　　७. ध्यान — इतर सर्वगोष्टी पूर्णपणे विसरून एकाच विषयाचे सतत चिंतन.

　　८. समाधी — तलस्पर्शी ध्यानाच्या साहाय्याने ध्यान विषय म्हणजेच परमात्मा आणि साधक यांची एकरूपता अनुभवण्याची स्थिती.

पंतजलीने परमात्याच्या व शारीरिक व मानसिक प्राप्तीसाठी असलेल्या साधनांचा उल्लेख योगाच्या आठ अंगांच्या स्वरूपात केला आहे. ही आठ अंगे वरील प्रमाणे आहेत.

शारीरिक आरोग्य :

शारीरिक आरोग्य माणवासाठी सविधानातील मुलभुत तत्वा समान आहे. कारण व्यक्ती शारीरिक दृष्टया सुदृढ असेल तर, तो शारीरिक कार्य करणयास योग्य ठरतो. सध्याच्या विज्ञानाच्या युगात माणव प्रत्येक श्रेत्रात प्रगती करत आहे. त्यामुळे विविध प्रकारच्या शारीरिक व्याधींना आमंत्रन देत आहे. जसे की मणक्याचे आजार, मधुमेह, कर्करोग, पोटाचे विकार, श्वसना संबधीत आजार व न्हदयाचे आजार इ. त्यावर योग्य उपचार पध्दती म्हणून भारतीय योगशास्त्र शारीरिक आरोग्यासाठी महत्वाची भुमिका बजावत आहे. भारतीय योगशास्त्रात महर्षी पंतजली ने अष्टांग योगाचा मार्ग दिला आहे. त्यात आसन व प्रणायाम या दोन अंगाचा विचार केला असता, व्यायामात्मक आसन, ध्यानात्मक आसण आणि विश्रामात्मक आसन.

१. **व्यायामात्मक आसन :**—चक्रासन, ताडासन भुंजगासन, गरूडासन, हलासन, सर्वांगासन, धनुरासन, शिर्षासन, बकासन, मयुरासन इ.

२. **ध्यानात्मक आसने :**—सिध्दासन, सुखासन पदमासन इ.

३. **विश्रामात्मक आसने :—** शवासन, मकरासन, शशकासन इ.

वरीलसर्व योग क्रियेचा नित्य नियमाने सराव व जीवनशैलीचा भाग बनवला तर शरीराची सदृढता, लवचिकता, रोग प्रतिकारक शक्ती व शरीरांचा बांधा सुधारतो. त्याच बरोबर निरोगी व आनंदी जीवन जगण्यास भारतीय योगशास्त्र जगातील प्रत्येक घटकास कोणताही भेदभाव न करता मदत करते. योगशास्त्र व आर्युवेदाच्या उपचार पध्दतीने जुनाट रोग व शारीरीक व्याधीचे पुनर्वसन होण्यास मदत होते. विज्ञानाच्या युगात विविध रोगांच्या लसी निर्माण कार्यावर संशोधन चालु आहे. पण बऱ्याच वैद्यकीय संशोधकांनी भारतीय योगशास्त्रावर संशोधन करून त्यास उपचार पध्दतीचा दर्जा दिला आहे.

मानसिक आरोग्य :

मानसिक आरोग्य प्राप्तीसाठी ताण, तणाव, चिंता, भय, राग, लोभ या गोष्टींचा त्याग केला पाहिजे. मनाच्या स्थिरत्वासाठी महर्षी पंतजलीने दिलेला अष्टांग योगाचा मार्ग स्विकारला पाहिजे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात मानव नवनविनतंत्र ज्ञान तसेच भविष्याचा वेध घेण्यासाठी संशोधन करीत आहे. त्याच बरोबर तो आपल्या मानसिक आरोग्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करीत आहे. शिक्षणाच्या पैलुंने विचार केला असता कोवीड–१९ मुळे घराघरात संगणक व मोबाईलचा वापर वाढला आहे. याचा दुष्परिणाम म्हणुन ताण–तणाव, चिंता, राग, दैनंदिन व्यवहारातील बदल व विसरण्याचे आजार मानसिक व्याधी वाढत आहेत. अमेरिकेतील संशोधनात असे आढळून आले की, प्राणायाम आणि आसने हे मानसिक आरोग्य संतुलित करण्यासाठी एक महत्वाची भुमिका बजावत आहेत. प्राणायम म्हणजे श्वास आणि प्रश्वास यांचे लयबध्द नियंत्रण या व्याख्ये प्रमाणे मानवाने तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात, प्राणायामा सारख्या पध्दतीचा जीवनशैलीमध्ये अवलंब करून स्वत: च्या श्वासावर जाणीव पुर्वक व सजगतेने नियंत्रण आणुन मानसिक स्थिरत्व प्राप्तकरता येते. प्राणायमाचे विविध प्रकार जसे की, भ्रमरी, नाडी शोधन, उज्जयी, भस्त्रिका, ओमकार इ. मानसिक आरोग्य प्राप्तीसाठी वरील सर्व प्राणायाम जगाने उपचार पध्दती म्हणुन स्विकारले आहे.

सामाजिक आरोग्य :

सामाजिक आरोग्य म्हणजे स्वत:मध्ये आनंदी राहण्याची आणि इतरांना आनंदी ठेवण्याची क्षमता. याचाअर्थ समाजात जबाबदारी स्विकारणे आणि समाजासाठी काम करणे, एक योग साधक समाजातील इतर व्यक्तिंना प्रेरित करू शकतो व समाज त्याच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाकडे आकर्षित होतो. आपल्या काळातील वाढत्या समस्यांपैकी एक म्हणजे अंमलीपदार्थांचे व्यसन हे सामाजिक आजाराचे स्पष्ट लक्षण आहे. दैनंदिन जीवनातील योग ही प्रणाली या आजावर मात करण्यास मदत करू शकते आणि लोकांना जीवनात एक नवीन सकारात्मक ध्येय आणि उद्दीष्टये देऊ शकते.

जर सहवासात सकारात्मक संगत असेल तर आपल्या मानसिकतेवर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पडतो व त्याचे परिणाम स्वरूप समाजात सकारात्मेची भावना वाढीस येते. अशा संगतीला आध्यात्मिक विकासात खुप महत्व आहे.

दैनंदिन जीवनात योग जगणे म्हणजे स्वत:साठी आणि इतरांच्या फायद्यासाठी कार्य करणे. आपल्या शेजारी आणि समाजासाठी विधायक कार्य करणे, निसर्ग आणि पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण करणे आणि जगात शांततेसाठी कार्यकरणे. भारतीय योगशास्त्र शारीरिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक आरोग्यासाठी सर्वव्यापी व जगग्राह्य ठरला आहे.

सारांश:

त्यामुळे भारतीय योगशास्त्र हा बहुआयामी पैलू आहे. त्याची व्याप्ती २१ व्या शतकात वाढत आहे. आधुनिक युगातील मानवासाठी 'योग' हे वरदान आहे. जागतिक दृष्टीकोनातुन भारतीय योगशास्त्रावर संशोधकांनी संशोधन करून त्यास वैद्यकीय उपचार पध्दती बरोबरचा दर्जा दिला आहे. मानवी जीवनात नित्यनियमाने योगाचा सराव केल्यास शारीरिक आरोग्य, मानसिक आरोग्य व सामाजिक आरोग्य लाभते. त्यासोबत जीवन शैलीत शिस्तता येवुन व्यक्तिगत जीवनातील व समाजाचे ध्येय प्राप्तीसाठी सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन निर्माण होतो. वरील सर्व पैलुंच्या अनुषंगाने भारतीय योगशास्त्र मानवी जीवनात महत्वाची भुमिका बजावतो.

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मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व

प्रा. डॉ. फड एल. एच.

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प्रस्तावना :

स्वतंत्र भारताची सुवर्ण जयंती साजरी झाली असली तरी, भारताची अजून पुढारलेल्या राष्ट्रात गणना होत नाही. घटनेने सर्व भारतीयांना समान नागरिकत्वाचे हक्क दिले आहेत. तरी समाजात उच-नीच, भेदभाव अजून जिवंत आहेत. जाती भेद, स्पृश्य-अस्पृश्यता भेद हा घटनेने बेकायदा ठरविला असला तरी आज ग्रामीण वा नागरी जिवनात दलितांवर क्रूर अत्याचार होत आहेत. घटनेने स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्यात ही समता प्रस्थापित केली आहे, तरी स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा विकासाचा अभावच जाणवतो. भाषिकवादामुळे हिंसाचार घडत आहेत. बेकारीमुळे लोक हवालदिल झाले आहेत. या बिकट परिस्थितीवर केंद्र व राज्य सरकार विचार करीत आहेत. परंतु अजुन ही कल्याणकारी राज्याचे उद्दिष्ट्ये पूर्ण झाले नाही. या संदर्भात शिक्षण, शारीरिक शिक्षण, खेळ व क्रीडा यांच्या कार्यक्रमातून प्रयत्न होत आहेत. नवीन पिढीला योग्य मार्गदर्शन करणे, त्यांच्या अंगी राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना निर्माणकरणे व स्वतंत्र भारताचे सुजाण, जबाबदार व आदर्श नागरिक बनविणे हे कार्य खेळाच्या माध्यमातून केले पाहिजे.

खेळखेळणे हा मानवाचा स्थायी भाव आहे. ती एक मानवाची जैविक गरजच आहे. कारण खेळ ही मानवाची जन्म जात सहज प्रवत्ती आहे. खेळ ही एक कला आहे. तसेच ते एक शास्त्र ही आहे. मुलांच्या शरीराची व मनाची वाढ खेळावरच अवलंबून असते. म्हणून खेळ हे शरीराच्या व मनाच्या निरोगीपणाचे लक्षण आहे. म्हणून मानवी जिवनात खेळाचे अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे.

मानवी जीवन आणि खेळ :

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आपल्या जीवनात कर्तव्य पूर्तीसाठी निरोगी शरीर प्रकृती असणे ही अत्यंत आवश्यक अशी प्राथमिक गरज आहे. देशाला समृद्ध आणि शक्तीशाली बनविण्यासाठी निरोगी नागरिक असणे गरजेचे असते. आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने निरोगी राहणे हा प्रत्येक माणसाचा मुलभूत हक्क आहे. तसेच व्यक्तीला दैनंदिन जीवनातील कर्तव्यासाठी व कर्तव्य पूर्तीसाठी निरोगी शरीर प्रकृती असणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

आदिमकाळी मानव जंगलात, गुहेत, दऱ्या-खोऱ्यात वास्तव्य करीत असे. प्रथम कंदमुळे, फळे व कच्चे मांस हेच त्यांचे अन्न होते. परंतु हळूहळू त्याने शेतीचा प्रयोग सुरु केला हे करण्यासाठी तो मग गटागटाने राहू लागला. या अवस्थेत राहू लागल्यावर त्यांच्यात अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा यावरुन मारामाऱ्या होऊ लागल्या तेव्हा शक्ती, बल, युक्ती यांचा ते उपयोग करु लागले. हाणामारी करण्यासाठी ते झाडाच्या फांद्या, दगड, दगडांची हत्यारे, तर पुढे धातुंच्या हत्यारांचा उपयोग करु लागले. त्याकरीता ते सराव ही करु लागले. त्यामुळे त्यातून व्यायाम, बलवृद्धी होवू लागली. सत्य, सूचिता, चिकाटी, प्रमाणिकपणा, क्रीडा दाक्षिण्य इत्यादी गुण जोपासण्यासाठी तथा विविध नगरराज्यात आपापसात होणाऱ्या लढाया थांबवून सर्वांनी शांततेसाठी एकत्र येवून क्रीडा महोत्सवाचे आयोजन प्राचीन ग्रीक लोकांनी सुरु केले. ऑलिम्पिक ही मानवाची भू तलावरील सर्वात भव्य आणि महान अशी एक प्राचीन गाथा आहे. प्राचीन काळी ऑलिम्पिक मध्ये खेळांच्या स्पर्धा भरवल्या जात. ऑलिम्पिक म्हणजे केवळ खेळ नव्हे तर ऑलिम्पिक

स्पर्धा त्या-त्या काळात मानवाच्या शारीरिक क्षमते बरोबरच त्याच्या सुसंस्कृतपणाचे त्यांच्या कलात्मक सौंदर्य दृष्टीचे आणि वैज्ञानिक गतीचे एक चालते बोलते प्रतीकच मानले जात असे.

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5. डॉ. गुलीक : 'रिकामपणाच्या वेळी आपल्या आवडीची कोणती ही क्रिया करुन शरीरास गुंतवण्याची क्रिया म्हणजे खेळ होय'

अभ्यास विषयाची निवड :

वाढती लोकसंख्या, बेरोजगारी, प्रदुषण, मोबाईलचा अतिवापर, व्यसनाधिनता, मादक व उत्तेजक औषधाचे सेवन, विभक्त कुटुंब व्यवस्था, अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा अशा अनेक समस्येंमुळे आजचा समाज भरकटत चाललेला आहे. म्हणून समाजातील अज्ञान, शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक विकास, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता साधण्यासाठी व एक आदर्श जीवन जगण्यासाठी मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व आहे. म्हणून अभ्यासासाठी हा विषय घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

संशोधन लेखाचे महत्व :

सुशिक्षित व आरोग्यवान व्यक्ती समाजाचा आधारस्तंभ असतो आणि त्यावर राष्ट्राचा, देशाचा विकास आधारित असतो. खेळ ही व्यक्तीला व समाजाला मिळालेली सर्वांत मोठी देणगी आहे. ज्यावर व्यक्तीचे दैनंदिन कार्य, त्यांच्या गरजा, समस्या निराकरणाची क्षमता, वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक ह्या सर्वांसाठी खेळ फार महत्वाचा घटक आहे. म्हणूनच खेळातून स्वत:चे जीवन व कार्य कशा पद्धतीने घडवता येते याचा एक आदर्श समाजापुढे ठेवून मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व हा लेख खूप महत्वाचा आहे. खेळाच्या ज्या प्रक्रियेतून व्यक्तीची शारीरिक वाढ होते, मानसिक तत्परता निर्माण होते, नैतिक मूल्य जोपासली जातात आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारीची ओळख होते त्या प्रक्रियेला खेळ म्हणता येईल. व्यक्तीला समाजात जीवन जगताना त्या-त्या समाजाशी जुळवून घ्यावे लागते. जीवनाच्या परीक्षेत यशस्वी झाल्यास आनंदाने हरवून न जाता किंवा अपयशी झाल्यास हिरमुसले न होता यशापयशा बद्दल योग्य दृष्टीकोण स्वीकारुन जीवनाची वाटचाल करणे इ. गुणांची वाढ खेळाच्या अनुभवातूनच होते.

जीवनात क्षणोक्षणी अनेक समस्या निर्माण होतात. वेळ प्रसंगी कधी काही घटकावर त्वरित निर्णय घ्यावे लागतात. प्रसंगी इतरांची मदत घ्यावी लागते, तर काही वेळा इतरांच्या मदतीला धावून जावे लागते. अशा प्रसंगी धिरोदत्त वृत्तीने जीवनातील घटनांकडे पहावयास खेळच खूप मदत करते, शिकविते हे मानवाला एक वरदानच आहे.

विज्ञान युगाच्या काळात जगातील सर्व राष्ट्रामध्ये खेळाला अधिक महत्व प्राप्त होत आहे. विज्ञान युगामध्ये मानवाच्या शारीरिक हालचाली कमी झाल्या आहेत. जीवन अस्थिर व गतीमान बनले आहे. सर्वत्र प्रदुषण वाढले आहे. त्यामुळे मानवाचे शारीरिक व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य ढासळत चालले आहे. शारीरिक कार्यक्षमता कमी होऊ लागली आहे. थोडक्यात मानव निसर्गापासून दूर जात असल्याने व सुखाच्या कल्पना बदलल्यामुळे तो मानसिक व

शारीरिक दृष्ट्या कमकुवत बनत चालला आहे. यावर खेळ हे उपयुक्त असल्यामुळे त्यांना महत्व प्राप्त होत आहे. सध्या प्राथमिक शालेय स्तरापासून ते विद्यापीठा पर्यंत खेळाला महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे.

मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्व :

अभ्यासा इतकेच जीवनात व्यायाम व खेळ यांनाही महत्व आहे. मुलांच्या मानसिक विकासा बरोबरच मुलांचा शारीरिक विकास ही झाला पाहिजे. व्यायाम, खेळ, शारीरिक विकास करतात तर शिक्षण चिंतन, मननामुळे व्यक्तीचा मानसिक विकास होतो.

खेळांची अनेक रुपे आहेत. काही खेळ मुलांसाठी, काही मोठ्यांसाठी, तर काही वृद्धांसाठी असतात. काही खेळखेळण्यासाठी मैदाने लागतात, काही खेळांना मात्र लागत नाहीत. खेळामुळे मनोरंजन व बौद्धिक विकास होतो. सांघिक खेळामुळे संघ भावना व जबाबदारीची जाणीव होते. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे खेळाची मैदाने कमी होत आहेत.

मानवाच्या उत्कर्षा पासुनच क्रीडा त्याच्या जीवनाचा एक अमूल्य भाग बनला. शिकार करणे, झाडावर चढणे, पोहणे, उड्या मारणे इत्यादीं मधून त्यांच्या खेळाडूवृत्तीचे दर्शन होते. खेळखेळल्यामुळे लहान मुलांचा विकास चांगल्या प्रकारे होतो. त्यांच्यातील आंतरिक कौशल्याचा विकास होतो.

संस्कृती संवर्धनात खेळाचे महत्व :

मनुष्य हा बुद्धिजीवी प्राणी आहे शिक्षणामुळे तो सुसंस्कारीत होतो. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात खेळ व क्रीडेला अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. हसत-खेळत शिकणे व शिकविणे हा शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील मंत्र येथे उपयोगी पडतो. संस्कृती संवर्धनात क्रीडेला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. खेळामुळे शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, मानसिक व सामाजिक विकास होवून सुसंस्कृत माणूस तयार होतो. त्याच्या अंगी खेळाच्या माध्यमातून सहकार्य, बंधुभाव, प्रामाणिकपणा, शिस्त, संघभावना, राष्ट्रप्रेम, संयम, चिकाटी, धाडस व खिलाडू वृत्ती इ. अनेक सुसंस्कृत अशा वैयक्तिक व सामाजिक गुणांचा विकास होतो. व्यक्तिमत्वाच्या सर्वांगिण विकासासाठी व सुसंस्कृत पणा येण्यासाठी खेळ अधिक उपयोगी पडतात.

खेळातून सामाजिक गुणांची जोपासना :

समाज हा अनेक व्यक्तींचा बनलेला असतो. समाजाला काही मूल्य तथा परंपरा असतात. ही मूल्येच आपणास उन्नतीकडे नेतात. समाजात व्यक्ती तितक्या प्रवृत्तीचे लोक राहतात. चांगल्या सवयीमुळे समाजात चांगल्या परंपरा व चांगल्या परंपरेमुळे चांगले नागरिक तयार होतात. वेगवेगळ्या क्रीडा महोत्सवातून सामाजिक गुणविकसित होतात. खेळखेळत असताना निर्माण झालेल्या प्रसंगांना धैर्याने, आत्मविश्वासाने सामोरे जावून त्या संबंधिचा त्वरित योग्य निर्णय घेणे, खेळात मिळालेल्या जय-पराजयाने हुरळून न जाणे, वागण्यात खेळकर पणा व अंत:करणात गांभिर्य असू देणे, ज्ञान व व्यवहार यांची सांगड घालणे या सर्वभाव – भावनांचा सुंदर मिलाप म्हणजे खिलाडू वृत्ती होय.

समाजात व व्यक्तीच्या विकासात खेळाचे महत्व :

खेळाद्वारे व्यक्ती समाजात आपले संबंध प्रस्थापित करते. व्यक्ती-व्यक्तीमध्ये सामाजिक संबंध प्रस्थापित होतात. खेळ व समाज याचा संपर्क येवून त्यांच्या मध्ये एक प्रकारचे जिव्हाळयाचे नाते निर्माण होते. व्यक्ती व समाज यांच्या जडणघडणीत खेळाचे महत्व आहे.

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या जोपासनेत खेळाची भूमिका :

कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचे स्थैर्य व प्रगती तेथील नागरिकांवर अवलंबून असते. स्वदेश संरक्षणासाठी बलवान व राष्ट्राभिमानी नागरिकांची गरज असते. खेळाच्या माध्यमातून बालकाच्या मनात मी एक स्वतंत्र देशाचा नागरिक असून राष्ट्राचे संरक्षण करणे हे माझे कर्तव्य आहे. ही भावना रुजविली जाते. राष्ट्रगीत, राष्ट्रध्वज, राष्ट्रीय उत्सव, राष्ट्रीय खेळ, राष्ट्रीय पक्षी, प्राणी इ. विषयी आदर व प्रेम निर्माण केले जाते. देशरक्षण, राष्ट्रप्रेम, राष्ट्रभक्ती, त्याग इ. भावनांचा विकास साधला जातो.

खेळांची व्याप्ती :

खेळहा विषय मानवी जीवनाशी निगडीत बनला आहे. त्यामुळे त्याची व्याप्ती वाढून त्याचा अनेक क्षेत्रांशी संबंध येत आहे. जगामध्ये प्रत्येक देशात कोणता न्कोणता खेळ खेळला जातो व खेळाच्या माध्यमातून बऱ्याच क्षेत्रात खेळामुळे क्रांती निर्माण झालेली दिसून येते. खेळाच्या माध्यमातून अनेक देशातील खेळाडू एकत्र येवून खेळतांना दिसून येतात. जात, धर्म, पंथ असा कोणताही भेदभाव खेळ मानतनाही व सर्वधर्म समभाव ही भावना खेळामुळे निर्माण होते म्हणून खेळांची व्याप्ती ही खूप मोठी आहे.

अशा प्रकारे जवळपास सर्वच क्षेत्रात खेळा विषयी लोकप्रियता व लोकांच्या जीवनाशी निगडीत बनला आहे. म्हणूनच खेळाची व्याप्ती विस्तृत व जीवन व्यापी बनली आहे.

संशोधन लेखाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये :

1) शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक, नैतिक गुणांचा विकास करणे.
2) आदर्श नागरिक तयार करणे.
3) व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचा सर्वांगिण विकास करणे.
4) राष्ट्राच्या विकासात सुधारलेल्या समाजाचा मोठा वाटा असतो.
5) चारित्र्य संपन्न नागरिक तयार करणे.
6) खेळामुळे व्यक्तीच्या आंतरिक क्षमतांचा विकास होतो.
7) खेळामुळे व्यक्तीच्या सहज प्रवृत्तीचे उदात्ती करण व नियमन होते.
8) खेळामुळे व्यक्ती विविध कौशल्य आत्मसात करते.

संशोधन लेखाचे गृहितके :

1. मानवी विकासाचे मूळ उदार मतवादी विचार व सुधारणा परंपरेत दडले आहे.
2. रोजगाराभिमुख शिक्षण, कौटुंबिक पाठबळ आणि राजकीय दबाव मुक्त प्रशासकीय वातावरण अनिवार्य आहे.
3. मानवी विकासा बाबत आपली वाटचाल कायदा निर्मितीत पुढे व अंमलबजावणीत मागे आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

1) राष्ट्राला व देशाला समृद्ध बनविण्यासाठी.
2) स्वत:चे व राष्ट्राचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी.
3) मानसिक विकास योग्य तऱ्हेने करण्यासाठी.
4) शारीरिक गरजांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी.

5) सामाजिक विकास साधण्यासाठी.

6) रोगापासून व्यक्तीला मुक्त ठेवण्यासाठी.

7) अधिक कार्यक्षमतेने कार्य करण्यासाठी.

8) शरीराची वाढ योग्य तऱ्हेने होण्यासाठी.

संदर्भ :

1) प्रा. मोहन कुमार सरपाते- शारीरिक शिक्षणाचे सैद्धांतिक, ऐतिहासिक आणि सामाजिक पैलू, हर्षद पब्लिकेशन, नांदेड.

2) भा. रा. गोगटे- शारीरिक शिक्षणतत्वे व स्वरुप.

3) श्रीपाल आ. जर्दे, प्रा. सौ. सुनिता जर्दे- शारीरिक शिक्षण तत्वे व स्वरुप, चंद्रमा प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.

4) श्रीपाल आ. जर्दे – शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा इतिहास भाग -1, अंबा प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.

5) प्रा. के. एन. गंदगे – शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा इतिहास आणि पाया, समर्थ पब्लिकेशन, नांदेड.

6) डॉ. सोपान ए. कांगणे – शारीरिक शिक्षण, फडके पब्लिकेशन, कोल्हापूर.

मानवी जीवनात खेळाचे महत्त्व

डॉ. जे. जी. तत्तापुरे

क्रीडा विभाग, बलभीम महाविद्यालय, बीड

प्रस्तावना :

प्राचीन काळापासून मानवी जीवनात शरीराला खुप महत्त्व आहे. त्यामुळेच संतानी असे म्हटले आहे की, ''शरीर माध्य खलु धर्म साधनम शरीराच्या साहयाने धर्म अर्थ काम व मोक्ष प्राप्त करू शकतो व्यक्ती त्यामुळे मानवी जीवनात आपल्याला आनंद घेण्या करीता खेळले पाहिजे खेळाच्या माध्यमातून शरीर, मन व बुध्दी यांचा विकास होतो.

खेळामुळे आपले सर्व अवयव सजग राहतात आणि नियीमत पणे कोणत्याना कोणत्या प्रकारचे खेळी खेळल्याने आपले हृदय मजबुत होते. जुन्या काळापासून खेळांना नेहमीच प्राधान्य दिले जाते जसे प्राचीन ऑलिंपिकचा विचार केला तर अशा स्पर्धेमध्ये खेळले जाणारे खेळ अशा स्पर्धेत घेतले जात त्यामुळे लोकांना खेळाची आवड निर्माण होऊ लागली तसेच काही खेळांना राजेश्रय मिळाल्याने त्या खेळाचा विकास होऊ लागला.

आजच्या या आधुनिक काळात तर खेळाला फारच महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. आधुनिक ऑलिंम्पिक खेळाचा कुंभमेळा असल्याने प्रत्येक खेळाडूला या अशा मोठया स्पर्धेत सहभाग घ्यावा व आपल्या देशाचे नाव लौकिक करावे अशीच अपेक्षा असते. त्यामुळे मानवी जीवनात खेळाला खुप प्रमाणात महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे या आधुनिक खेळात खेळामुळे पैसे व प्रसिध्दी या दोन्ही बाबी मिळतात. त्यामुळे समाजात खेळाचे महत्त्व अधिक झाले आहे.

(१) खेळ चांगल्या मुल्यांना चालना देतात :

एखादया देशासाठी किंवा देशातील राज्याचा किंवा त्या त्या विभागाचा जो एखादा खेळ त्या त्या भागात खेळला जातो जसे आपल्या देशातील काही भागात फुटबॉल क्रिकेट, कुस्ती अशा खेळांना ज्यात महत्त्व दिले जाते त्यामुळे अशा सांघिक खेळाच्या माध्यमातून खेळाडूचे किंवा व्यक्तिचे संघटन कौशल्य विकसीत होते.

देशाचा राष्ट्रीय खेळ हा त्यांच्या संस्कृतीचा प्रमूख भाग असतो. क्रीडा स्पर्धा जी मुल्ये दर्शविते ती समाजाच्या जवळजवळ सर्व पैलुंमध्ये महत्त्वाची असतात. त्यामुळे देशासाठी खेळाला खुप महत्त्व असते. त्यामुळे समाजाचा विकास साधण्यासाठी क्रीडा स्पर्धा मोठया प्रमाणात भूमिका बजावत असतात.

(२) राष्ट्रीय खेळ लोकांना एकत्रित आणतात :

ज्गातील जवळजवळ प्रत्येक देशात लोक खेळ खेळण्यासाठी एकत्रित येतात काही लोक मित्रांसोबत खेळ खेळतात. किंवा इतर क्लबच्या माध्यमातून एकत्रित येऊन खेळ स्पर्धा खेळतात त्यामुळे समाजात एकोपा निर्माण होतो त्यामुळे लोकांचे मानसिक आरोग्य चांगले रहाते वाद तंटे भांडणे होत नाहीत ज्या ठिकाणी शांतता एकोपा राहातो तिथले लोकांचा भौतिक विकास होतो.

(३) खेळ शिक्षणास मदत करते :

खेळ खेळणे हा मुलांच्या भावनिक आणि शारीरिक विकासाचा एक महत्वाचा भाग आहे. अभ्यास दर्शविते की मुले शाळैत कसे शिकतात याचा मुख्यभाग खेळ खेळणे आवश्यक आहे. खेळ खेळने मुलांना केवळ शारीरिक शिक्षणच शिकवत नाही तर त्यांना नि:पक्षपात आणि सांघिक कार्य या सारख्या मुल्यांची जोपासना करण्याचे खेळ शिकविते विद्यार्थ्यांनचा शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास साधण्याकरीता खेळ आवश्क असतो.

(४) शारीरिक आरोग्या करीता खेळाचे फायदे :

मानवी जीवनात आपले कर्तव्य निभावण्याकरीता शरीर आरोगय पूर्ण व उत्तम निरोगी असणे आवश्यक असते. खेळाच्या माध्यमातुन व्यक्तिच्या शरीराचा विकास होतो. सर्व अवयवांची हालचाल होत असल्याने स्नायु, हृदय व तर शरीराचा घटक मजबूत होतात व योगय प्रमाणात कार्य करतात. त्यामुळे व्यक्ति आपले कर्तव्य उत्तम व नियोजनबध्द कार्य पारपाडतो त्यामुळे व्यक्तिच्या जीवनाचा विकास होतो.

(५) खेळामुळे मानसिक आरोग्य उत्तम रहाते :

मानवी जीवनामध्ये खेळाला अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे एखादा खेळ खेळत असताना व्यक्तिच्या मनाचा विकास होतो खेळाळूचा मानसीकता संघ भावना, एकोपा अशा गुणांचा विकास होतो व्यक्तिच्या अचारणात सहकार्याची भावना निर्माण होते. संकटाला न घाबरता सामोरे जाण्याची शक्ती निर्माण होते. एखादा खेळताना जसे आपण फुटबॉल खेळत असतांना आपल्या खेळाडूमुळे गोल होत असेल तर खेळाडू आपल्या खेळाडूकडे बॉल पास करतो त्यामुळे खेळाडूमध्ये देण्याची प्रवृत्ती निर्माण होते त्यामुळे व्यक्तिचा समाजाचा विकास होतो.

(६) नेतृत्व गुण विकसीत होतो —

आपणास असे दिसून येते की, खेळातील विविध पैलूमुळे व्यक्तिचा नेतृत्व गुण विकसीत होतो. अशा गुणांमुळेच अनेक खेळाडू राजकारणात मोठया पदावर तसेच इतर क्षेत्रात ही मोठया पदावर असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येतात. खेळाच्या माध्यमातून सांघिक खेळ असेल तर अशा संघातील खेळाडूंना एकत्रीत घेवून जावे लागते. जेण करून संघाचा विजय होतो. त्यातूनच प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष व्यक्तिच्या नेतृत्व गुणांचा विकास होतो.

(७) सहनशिलता वाढते :

खेळाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तिची सहनशिलता वाढते एखादया वेळेस प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण देत असताना वारंवार एखादी कौशल्य करावयास लावतो. त्यातुनच खेळाडूंची सहनशिलता विकसीत होते शरीराने कितीही खेळाडू थकलेला असेल तरही त्याला ते कौशल्य वारंवार करावे लागते. त्यामुळे खेळाचा विकास होत असतो व सहनशिलता वाढते.

(८)प्रमाणिक पणा विकसीत होतो :

मानवी जीवनात खेळखेळणे आवश्यक असते खेळाच्या माध्यमातूनच मनुष्याच्या इतर गुणांना बरोबर प्रमाणिक पणा निर्माण होतो. खेळत असताना एखादी चुक किंवा नियमाचे उल्लंघन झाले असेल तर खेळाडू लागलीच आपला निर्णय देतो आपली चुक झाली आहे असे कबूल करतो त्यामुळे. त्यामुळे प्रमाणिक पण या गुणांचा विकास व्यक्तिमध्ये निर्माण होतो.

(९) शिस्त

खेळाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तिच्या अंगी शिस्त येते कोणते ही कार्य करताना तो वेळेत तसेच नियमाने करणे अशा गुणांचा विकास खेळाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तिमध्ये निर्माण होतो. तेच शिस्तीने केलेले काम हे इतर कुणाला त्रास देवून केलेले काम नसते. त्यामुळे खेळाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तिच्या अंगी शिस्त येते.

(१०) राष्ट्र प्रेम निर्माण होते :

खेळाच्या माध्यमातुन व्यक्तिच्या जीवनामध्ये संघप्रेम, राष्ट्रप्रेम अशा गुणांचा विकास होते आपण आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा पहात असताना विजयी झालेल्या खेळाडूच्या देशाचा ध्वजास मानवंदना देवून संबंधीत देशाचे राष्ट्रगीत गातो त्यामुळे खेळाडूमध्ये आपोआप राष्ट्रप्रेम निर्माण होते. तयामुळे इतर खेळाडू किंवा समाजामध्ये राष्ट्रप्रेम निर्माण होते.

त्यामुळे इतर खेळाडू किंवा समाजामध्ये राष्ट्र प्रेम निर्माण होते आपणही असे देशासाठी करावे अशी भावना व्यक्तिमध्ये निर्माण करण्याचे काम खेळ करत असते.

(११)   विजय व पराजय पचवण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होते :

खेळाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तिमध्ये विजय पचवण्याची शक्ती निर्माण होते. तसेच पराजय झाला तरी तो स्विकारण्याची ताकद निर्माण करण्याचे खेळ करत असतो खेळाडू विविध क्रीडा स्पर्धेत सहभाग घेवून उत्तम असे कौशल्य दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. यामुळे मानवी जीवनात ही एखादया कार्यकरत असतांना पराजय झाला तरी व्यक्ति हाताश न होता जोमाने कामाला लागतो.

(१२)   व्यवस्थापनाचे कौशल्य निर्माण होते :

मानवी जीवनात व्यक्ति खेळ खेळीत असताना तसेच एखादया स्पर्धा घेण्याचे ठरविले असताना त्या कशा पध्दतीने घ्याव्यात त्याचे व्यवस्थापन अशा प्रकारचे करावयाची प्रत्यक्षात आमलबजावणी होत असल्याने आपोआप व्यक्तिमध्ये व्यवस्थापनाचे कौशल्य निर्माण होते. त्यामुळे आयोजित केलेल्या कार्यक्रमाची सांगता उत्तम होते वेळ, पैसा व श्रम यांची बचत होते.

मुल्यमापन :

मानवी जीवनामध्ये खेळाचे अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे हे आपणास दिसून येते खेळाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्तिचा, समाजाचा व राष्ट्राचा विकास होतो समाजात एकोप्याची भावना निर्माण करण्याचे काम खेळ, स्पर्धा करत असतात. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक व्यक्तिने आपल्या शालेय जीवनापासून एखादा खेळ प्रकार निवडून तो जोपासावा तो वारंवार खेळत रहावे.

संदर्भ :

(१)   द. ब. कोठीवाले शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा विकास ठोकळे प्रकाशन पुणे.

(२)   आ. पां. खरात शर्यती स्पर्धा— खेळ मेहता पब्लिकेशन हाऊस, पुणे.

(३)   डॉ. अशा देऊस्कर मानवी पोषण व आहार शास्त्राची मुलतत्वे विदया प्रकाशन, नागपूर.