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महाराष्ट्रातील शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालये - एक अभ्यास

डॉ. पंढरीनाथ सखाराम हिरवे

ग्रंथपाल

नवगण शिक्षण संस्था राजूरीचे कला व विज्ञान
महाविद्यालय, चौसाळा, जि. बीड

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Research Paper - Library Science

ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :

‘प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालये’ ही कल्पना अलिकडच्या काळातील आहे. इंग्लंडमध्ये कार्नेजी ट्रस्टच्या पुढाकाराने १९२९ मध्ये आंतरग्रंथालय सहकार्याच्या उद्देशाने प्रदेशातील ग्रंथालयांनी स्वयंस्फूर्तीने एकत्र येऊन प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालय सेवा विकसित करण्यास सुरुवात केली. स्वयंस्फूर्तीने ग्रंथालयांनी केलेल्या या प्रयत्नांची परिणीती प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालयांना वैधानिक आधार प्राप्त होण्यात झाली. पब्लिक लायब्ररी अँड म्युझियम अँक्ट १९६४ मध्ये प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालयांना वैधानिक रूप देण्याचे कार्य इंग्लंडमध्ये केल्या गेले.

भारतामध्ये प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालयाची पध्दत अद्यापर्यंत विकसित झालेली नाही असे असले तरी प्रदेशातील भाषेच्या ग्रंथांचा संग्रह करणारी ‘कॉपीराईट ग्रंथालये’ या स्वरूपात हिंदुस्तान सरकारने चार प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालये स्थापनेचा विचार केला होता व त्या दृष्टीने १९१८ मध्ये मुंबईच्या जिल्हाधिकाऱ्याच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती नेमली होती. या प्रयत्नाचे पुढे काय झाले याची माहिती मिळत नसली तरी भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालयाच्या चार उपकेंद्राचे मुळ या घटनेमध्ये आहे असे म्हणता येईल. १९३८ साली मुंबई सरकारने श्री फैजी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली मध्यवर्ती व प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालय स्थापनेच्या शक्यतेचा विचार करण्याकरिता ग्रंथालय विकास समिती नेमली होती. या समितीने शासनावर बोजा न पडता कमी खर्चात सोयी करण्याचे उद्देशाने स्वयंसेवी संस्थांच्या प्रस्थापित ग्रंथालयांचा उपयोग करून घेऊन मध्यवर्ती आणि प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालय स्थापनेची शिफारस केली होती.

१९५७ च्या भाषांवर प्रांत रचनेनंतर प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालयाच्या भाषीक संदर्भाच्या कल्पनेत बदल झाला आणि भौगोलिक संदर्भाने या ग्रंथालयांचा विचार होऊ लागला. ‘प्रादेशिक’ या शब्दप्रयोगाऐवजी ‘विभागीय’ शब्दप्रयोग रूढ होऊन विभागातील ग्रंथालयांच्या विकासाच्या संदर्भात विभागीय ग्रंथालयांची कल्पना अस्तित्वात आली.

ग्रंथालय कायदा असलेल्या राज्यांपैकी आंध्रप्रदेश व महाराष्ट्र ही दोनच राज्ये विभागीय ग्रंथालयांची वैधानिक तरतूद कायद्यात स्पष्टपणे देणारी राज्ये आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रंथालय कायद्याच्या प्रकरण ४ कलम

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११ पोटकलम १ प्रमाणे राज्य सरकारला राज्याकरिता एक मध्यवर्ती आणि प्रत्येक विभागाकरिता एक विभागीय ग्रंथालय स्थापन करता येईल. अशी स्पष्ट तरतूद आहे. या तरतुदीनुसार आज महाराष्ट्रात प्रत्येक विभागाकरिता एक विभागीय ग्रंथालय स्थापन झालेले दिसून येते. असे एकूण सहा शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालये सध्या महाराष्ट्रात कार्यरत आहेत ते खालीलप्रमाणे.

१. शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, नागपूर
२. शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, औरंगाबाद
३. शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, पुणे
४. शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, रत्नागिरी
५. शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, अमरावती.

आदर्श पिढी घडविण्यासाठी ग्रंथाद्वारे अभिरूची वृद्धिंगत करून वाचनसंस्कृती जोपासने, ग्रंथालय चळवळ वृद्धिंगत करणे. या हेतूने प्रत्येक विभागात एक शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय स्थापन झालेले आहे. प्रत्येक शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय स्थापनेमागे एक वेगळा इतिहास आहे. अशी ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी असलेल्या प्रत्येक शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालयाचा आढावा घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालये

१) शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, नागपूर

महाराष्ट्राचा एक विभाग विदर्भ हे नाव अत्यंत प्राचीन काळी विदर्भ नामक राजाने या प्रदेशात आर्यांची वसाहत स्थापन ती समृद्ध केली. म्हणून याला विदर्भ हे नाव मिळाले अशी आख्यायिका आहे.

भागवत पुराणात (५:४:१०) विदर्भ हा ऋषभदेवाचा पुत्र होता असे म्हटले आहे. यदुवंशाची भोज नावाची एक शाखा होती. त्या शाखेतला ऋषभदेवच हा प्रमुख होय. याला ९ पुत्र होते. त्यातील विदर्भ नामक पुत्राला हा प्रदेश मिळाला. यावरून विदर्भाच्या व्युत्पत्तीची कल्पना लक्षात येते. या विदर्भातच नागपूर हे प्रशासकीय विभागाचे व जिल्हाचे मुख्य ठिकाण आहे.

नागपूर हे शहर पेंढान्यांनी जाळले होते. पेशव्यांच्या आमदानीत ते नागपूरकर भोसल्यांची राजधानी होती. १८१८ मध्ये पेशवाई बुडाल्यानंतर तेथे ब्रिटिश सत्तेचा प्रभाव पडण्यास सुरुवात झाली. आणि १८५३ मध्ये ते सर्वस्वी ब्रिटिश अधिसत्तेच्या अंकीत होऊन १८६१ मध्ये तेव्हाच्या मध्यप्रांताची राजधानी बनले. १८६७ मध्ये येथे रेल्वे आली. व नागपूरच्या भरभराटीस आरंभ झाला. भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर १९५४-५५ साली मध्यप्रदेश शासनाने ग्रंथालय सुधार योजनेअंतर्गत आठ शासकीय जिल्हा ग्रंथालये व त्याचे नेतृत्व करणारे एक शासकीय केंद्रिय ग्रंथालय विदर्भात स्थापन केले होते. १९५६ ची राज्य पुनर्रचना होईपर्यंत तेथे मध्यप्रदेशाची राजधानी होती. नंतर हे शहर विदर्भाधिक मुंबई राज्यात समाविष्ट झाले. आणि १९६० मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्यात आले.

राज्य पुनर्रचनेनंतर ही नऊ शासकीय ग्रंथालये महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या व्यवस्थेखाली आली. ग्रंथालय कायदा झाल्यानंतर या केंद्रिय ग्रंथालयाचे नामकरण शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय नागपूर असे झाले.

**२) शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, औरंगाबाद.**

औरंगाबाद हे शहर फार जून्या काळापासुन प्रसिध्द आहे. येथे सातवाहन, चालुक्य, राष्ट्रकुट वगैरे राजघराणी होऊन गेली. पूर्वी हया शहराचे नाव खिडकी असे होते. काही ठिकाणी खडकी असाही उल्लेख आढळतो. खरोखर हे नाव अगदी सार्थ होते. राज्यकर्त्यांना दक्षिण भारतावर नजर ठेवण्यासाठी ह्या शहराचा खिडकीसारखा उपयोग होत असे. इतिहास काळात ज्याच्या हाती ही खिडकी तो दक्षिणेचा स्वामी अशी स्थिती होती. बहामनी राज्य कोसळुन पडल्यानंतर अहमदनगरच्या निजामशहाच्या अंमलाखाली हे शहर गेले. सुलताना चांदबीबी ही ज्यावेळी अहमदनगरच्य गादीवर होती. त्यावेळी तिच्या पदरी मलिक अंबर हा फार चतुर प्रधान होता. त्याने १६०४ मध्ये औरंगाबादची योजनाबध्द वाढ केली व १६२६ मध्ये त्याला फतेपुर हे नाव दिले.

पुढे औरंगजेब दक्षिणेत आला व त्याने हे शहर आपली राजधानी केली. १६५३ मध्ये त्याने ह्या शहराचे पुन्हा नाव बदलुन आपल्या नावावरुन औरंगाबाद असे ठेवले. मोगलकाळी औरंगाबाद फार प्रसिध्द शहर होते. मोगलांची येथे कायमची लष्करी छावणी होती.

औरंगजेबाच्या मृत्युनंतर हे शहर निजाम उल्मुल्कच्या ताब्यात आले. आरंभी हीच निजामाची राजधानी होती. नंतर त्याने ती हैद्राबादला नेली. १९४७ साली भारत स्वतंत्र झाला. १९५६ साली हे शहर भारत शासनाखाली व पुढे महाराष्ट्र शासनाखाली आले. औरंगाबाद हे प्रशासकीय विभागाचे व जिल्हायाचे मुख्य ठिकाण असुन वावन दरवाजांचे शहर म्हणुन ओळखले जाते. औरंगजेबाच्या मुलाने आपल्या आईच्या बेगम रबिया दुराणीच्य स्मरणार्थ बांधलेला बीबी का मकबरा येथे आहे. ताजमहलाशी साधर्म्य असलेली ही इमारत प्रेक्षणीय आहे. औरंगाबाद येथील पाणचक्कीही पाहण्याजोगी आहे. भु-अंतर्गत कालव्याद्वारे आणलेले पाणी सहा मीटर उंचीवरुन खाली सोडण्यात आले असुन त्याच्या वेगाने चक्की फिरते. म्हणुन या स्थळास 'पाणचक्की' असे म्हणतात. पाणी कोठुन व कसे येते हे समजत नाही, हे या स्थळाचे एक वैशिष्ट्ये होय. या शहरात सिध्दार्थ उद्यान व प्राणिसंग्रहालयही पाहण्यासारखे आहे. तसेच शहराजवळच चिकलठाणा येथे विमानतळ आहे. औरंगाबाद हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठाचे मुख्य ठिकाण असून येथे विभागीय माध्यमिक व उच्च. माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ आहे. मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयाचे खंडपीठही येथे कार्यरत आहे. औरंगबाद हयाच भव्य दिव्य शहरात १९३७ चा ग्रंथालय कायदा झाल्यानंतर पहिले 'शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय' स्थापन झाले. सदरील ग्रंथालय हे सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय अधिनियम १९६७ अन्वये दि. २९ सप्टे. १९३८ रोजी स्थापन झाले व तत्कालीन शिक्षणमंत्री मधुकरराव चौधरी यांच्या हस्ते या ग्रंथालयाचे उदघाटन झाले.

३) शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, पुणे.

पुणे हे महाराष्ट्रातील अतिप्राचीन शहरांपैकी एक आहे. मुळा व मुठा नद्यांच्य संगमावर वसलेले आहे. मुळा-मुठा सोडल्यास शहरास निरुपयोगी नागझरी, आंबील ओढा व माणिक नाला हे लहान जलप्रवाह आहेत.

पुणे शहराच्या नावावरुन जिल्ह्यासही पुणे जिल्हा असे नाव पडले. इसवीसनाच्या दुसऱ्या शतकात होऊन गेलेल्या टॉलेमी याच्य लिखाणात पुण्याचा 'पुन्नाटा' असा उल्लेख आढळतो. राष्ट्रकुट राजवटीत या

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गावाची पुनवडी नावाने उल्लेख केला जाई .

सुमारे १२०० वर्षांपूर्वी ज्या ठिकाणी हल्ली पुणे आहे. त्या ठिकाणी एक लहानशी वाडी होती . तिच्या पुर्वेस कुंभारली व कासारली हे दोन गाव होते. पश्चिमेस व उत्तरेस शेते होती. कसबा विभागात ही विरळ वस्ती होती. हल्लीची कसबा पेठ ६१८ साली बारा घरांची वाडी म्हणजे पुणे होते व ते जुन्नर सुभ्यास समजले जाई. बाकी सर्वज भरगच्च शेती व दाट जंगलच होते . नंतर ही दोन गावे व कसबा वस्ती एकत्र होत गेली व कसबे पुणे म्हटले जाऊ लागले. आताची कसबा पेठ म्हणजे जुने पुणे होय.

इ.स. १२०० मध्ये अल्लाउद्दीनने ताबा मिळवला होता. नंतर बहामनी, निजामशाही व पुढे शिवाजीचे आजोबा मालोजीराव भोसलेकडे पुणे व सुपे परगण्याची जहागिरी आली होती. पण विजापूरच्या मुरार जगदेव पंडीतने विजय प्राप्तीनंतर सर्व गावच उद्धस्त केले. गाढवाचा नांगर फिरवला व बदला घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने जिद्दीने राजमाता जिजाबाई, दादोजी कोंडदेव यांनी बालशिवाजीच्या हस्ते सोन्याचा नांगर फिरवून लाल महाल, कसबा गणपती या वास्तू उभारून पुणे गाव नव्याने बसवले व पुढे पेशवाईपर्यंत उत्कर्ष झाला. पेशवाईमध्ये याच पुण्याने राजधानीचे स्थान भूषविले. पेशव्यांचे कर्तृत्वही फुलविले ते याच पुण्याने. अनेक क्रांतिकारकांनी व स्वातंत्र्यसेनानी पुण्यास आपली कर्मभूमी मानले होते. १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी भारत स्वतंत्र झाला आणि पुण्याच्या शनिवारवाड्यातील युनियन जॅकची जागा भारताच्या तिरंगी झेंड्याने घेतली. अशी ही ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी असलेले पुणे शहर विद्येचे माहेरघर म्हणून समजले जाते. ह्या विद्येच्या माहेरघरात १९३९ च्या ग्रंथालय विकास समितीच्या शिफारशीवरून १ मार्च १९४७ रोजी मुंबई सरकारने प्रादेशिक ग्रंथालय पुणे स्थापन केले.

४) शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, नाशिक

नाशिक एक पुण्यक्षेत्र हे महाराष्ट्रात गोदावरी नदीच्या तीरावर बसले आहे. भारतातल्या पांच प्रमुख महातीर्थातच याची गणना होते. याला पश्चिम काशी असेही म्हणतात. या नावाची व्युत्पत्ती दोन प्रकारांनी सांगतात.

- १) इथे लक्ष्मणाने शूर्पनखा या राक्षसीचे नाक-कान छेदून तिला विरूप केले. म्हणून या क्षेत्राला नासिक्य असे नाव पडले व त्याचेच नासिक असे झाले.
- २) हे क्षेत्र ज्या टेकडीवर बसले आहे, तिला नऊ शिखा म्हणजे नऊ शिखरे आहेत. त्यावरून त्याला नवशिख असे नाव पडले. व त्याचेच अपभ्रंशाने नासिक झाले.

अशी वरीलप्रमाणे नाशिकची व्युत्पत्ती ही सांगण्यात आली आहे.

ऐतिहासिक व धार्मिक दृष्ट्या हा जिल्हा पवित्र तिर्थक्षेत्र मानला जातो. या पवित्रक्षेत्री दर बारा वर्षांनी सिंहस्थ पर्वणीत कुंभमेळा भरतो. गोदावरीच्या पात्रातील रामकुंडात स्नान करणे पवित्र मानले जाते. याच नाशिकमध्ये इ.स. १९०० मध्ये स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकरांनी मित्रमेळा या संघटनेची स्थापना केली. या संघटनेचे रूपांतर पुढे १९०४ मध्ये जोसेफ मॉझिनिच्या 'यंग इटली' च्या धर्तीवरील 'अभिनव भारत' या क्रांतिकारी संघटनेत केले गेले. क्रांतीकारकांचे जणू तिर्थक्षेत्रच ठरलेल्या या शहरातच हिंदू धर्मियांकडून अस्पृश्य समजल्या



जाणान्यांना मंदिरप्रवेश खुला व्हावा म्हणून २ मार्च १९३० रोजी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी काळाराम मंदिर प्रवेश सत्याग्रह केला होता. हे काळाराम मंदिर नाशिक येथेच आहे. सुप्रसिद्ध नाटककार वसंत कानेटकर व ज्ञानपीठ विजेते साहित्यिक वि.वा. शिरवाडकर उर्फ कुसुमाग्रज यांची ही कर्मभूमीच होय ! याच नाशिक नगरीच्या सार्वजनिक वाचनालय व वस्तुसंग्रहालयात वेळ सकाळी ८.३० ते १२.०० व दुपारी ४ ते ८ शासकीय सुट्टीच्या दिवशी मोफत हस्तलिखित नाणी, पेंटिंग व शिलालेख पाहण्यासारखे आहेत.

५) शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, रत्नागिरी

पुराणात या प्रदेशाचा उल्लेख आढळतो. जिंकलेली सर्व भूमी दान केल्यानंतर परशुरामास स्वतःस रहावयास भूमी उरली नाही. तेव्हा त्याने सह्याद्रीलगतचा समुद्र मागे हटवून स्वतःसाठी भूमी संपादन केली. ही भूमी म्हणजेच कोकणची किनारपट्टी ! अशी एक आख्यायिका आहे. महाभारताच्या युद्धात पांडवांच्या बाजूने युद्धात सहभागी झालेल्या विराटाचे राज्य या प्रदेशात होते. असे म्हटले जाते.

भारताच्या इतिहासावर आपला ठसा उमटविणाऱ्या नव्हे भारताचा इतिहासच घडविणाऱ्या अनेक नवरत्नांचा हा जिल्हा ! किंबहुना अशा नवरत्नांची ही खाणच ! मराठी वृत्तपत्राचे जनक दर्पणकार बाळशास्त्री जांभेकर, लोकमान्य टिळक, केशवसुत, सानेगुरुजी, न्यायमुर्ती गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, महर्षी धोंडो केशव कर्वे, नारायण गणेश उर्फ नानासाहेब गोरे, लोकसभेचे पहिले अध्यक्ष ग.वा. मावळकर, मुंबई राज्याचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री बाळ गंगाधर खेर इत्यादी ह्या या जिल्ह्यानेच महाराष्ट्राला दिलेल्या देणग्या होत. अशी ही नवरत्ने या भूमीत जन्माला आली म्हणून या भूमीस रत्नभूमी असे म्हणतात.

६) शासकीय विभागीय ग्रंथालय, अमरावती

विदर्भाची प्राचीन राजधानी अमरावती. या अमरावतीत प्रसिद्ध असे अंबादेवी संस्थान आहे. श्री छत्रपती शिवरायांनी आपल्या राज्याभिषेकाची निर्मत्रिका अंबादेवीस पाठविली होती असे इतिहास तज्ञ श्री बाबासाहेब पुरंदरे यांचे मत आहे.

भगवान श्रीकृष्णाची पत्नी रूक्मिणी ही कुंडिनपुरचे राजे भीष्मकाची कन्या, हे कुंडिनपूर आता कौंडिण्यपूर म्हणून ओळखले जाते. कुंडिनपूरजवळच असलेल्या अंबा मंदिरात रूक्मिणी पुजेसाठी आलेली असतांना भगवान श्रीकृष्णाने तिचे अपहरण केले अशी कथा सांगितली जाते. भगवान श्रीकृष्णांना अमर या नावाने ओळखले जाते. त्यामुळे या शहरास अमरावती हे नाव पडले असावे अशीही माहिती सापडते.

अमरावती येथे पूर्वी उंबराची झाडे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होती. उंबराच्या झाडास ऑडुबर असे म्हणतात. त्यावरून उदुंबरावती-अमरावती असा अपभ्रंश होत जाऊन आजचे अमरावती हे नाव रूढ झाले. अशीही अमरावती नावाची एक उपपत्ती मांडली जाते. वऱ्हाडातील अनेक गावांची नावे ही कोणत्यातरी वृक्षाचे नावावरून पडल्याचे दिसून येते. उदा. पिंपळगाव, वडगाव, चिंचगाव, बोरगाव, एरंडगाव, जांबगाव, कण्हेरी, कारले पळसखंड इत्यादी.

उदुंबरावती किंवा उंबरावती हे नाव देखील उदुंबर या वृक्षाचे नावावरून या गावाला मिळाले असावे

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2. Innovative Practices in Library Education through Social Networking Technol

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Abstract

Academics Social networking sites have created a new social dimension where scholar can increase their educational and research awareness by keeping in touch with people having some research area, making subject networks and gathering information on current research and research in progress in their subject interested. Alternatively referred to as a virtual community or profile site, a social network is a website that brings people together to talk, share ideas and interests, or make new friends. This type of collaboration and sharing of data is often referred to as social media. Unlike traditional media that is often created by no more than 10 people, social media sites contain

Key Word: Innovative, Libraries, Education, Social Networking, Technologies.

Definition

What is Social Networking

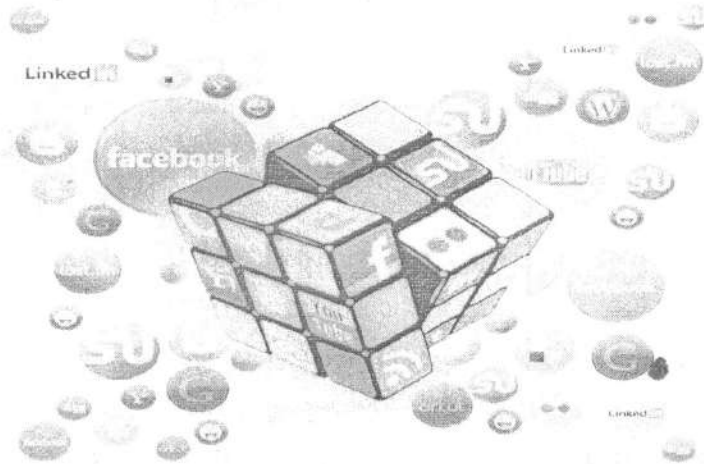
1. Show the associations between individuals and facilitate the acquisition of new Social networking is the use of internet-based social media programs to make connections with friends, family, classmates, customers and clients. Social networking can be done for social purposes, business purposes or both. The programs contacts. Examples of social networking have included Facebook, LinkedIn, Classmates.com and Yelp.
2. A social structure made of nodes that are generally individuals or organizations. A social network represents relationships and flows between people, groups, organizations, animals, computers or other information/knowledge processing entities. The term itself was coined in 1954 by J. A. Barnes.

Examples of Social Networks

1. Bebo (<http://www.bebo.com/>) - A popular social networking site where users can share photo's, stories, their journal, and more with friends and family privately or publicly on the Internet.

2. Classmates (<http://www.classmates.com/>) - One of the largest and most used websites that brings together and allows people who graduated from high school and allows you to keep in touch with them and any future reunions.
3. Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/>) - The most popular social networking websites on the Internet. Facebook is a popular destination for users to setup their own personal web pages, connect with friends, share pictures, share movies, talk about what you're doing, etc.
4. Friendster (<http://www.friendster.com/>) - A popular social network that brings together friends, family, and allows you to meet new people who share similar interests to you from all over the world.
5. Google+ (<http://plus.google.com/>) - The latest social networking service from Google.
6. LinkedIn (<http://www.linkedin.com/>) - One of the best if not the best locations to connect with current and past co-workers and potentially future employers.
7. MySpace (<http://www.myspace.com/>) - One of the most popular social networks and one of the most viewed website on the Internet. See the MySpace definition for further information about this service.
8. Orkut (<http://www.orkut.com/>) - A popular service from Google that provides you a location to socialize with your friends and family, and meet new acquaintances from all around the world.
9. Path (<http://path.com/>) - A mobile only social network that allows you to keep in contact with your closest friends and family.
10. Pinterest (<http://www.pinterest.com/>) - An upcoming and popular picture and sharing service that allows anyone to easily share pictures, create collections, and more.
11. StumbleUpon (<http://www.stumbleupon.com/>) - Another very popular community of Internet users who vote for web pages they like and dislike and allows users to create their own personal page of interesting sites they come across. See the StumbleUpon definition for additional information about this service.
12. Twitter (<http://www.twitter.com/>) - Another fantastic service that allows users to post 140 character long posts from their phones and on the Internet. A fantastic way to get the pulse of what's going on around the world.

13. Yik Yak - Smartphone social network that connects users who are in close to each other.
14. YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/>) - A great network of users posting video blogs or Vlog's and other fun and interesting videos.



Social Networking Service

A social networking service (also social networking site or SNS) is a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who share similar interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections. A social network service consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his or her social links, and a variety of additional services such as career services. Social network sites are web-based services that allow individuals to create a public profile, create a list of users with whom to share connections, and view and cross the connections within the system. Most social network services are web-based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging. Social network sites are varied and they incorporate new information and communication tools such as mobile connectivity, photo/video/sharing and blogging. Online community services are sometimes considered a social network service, though in a broader sense, social network service usually means an individual-centered service whereas online community services are group-centered. Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, pictures, posts, activities, events, and interests with people in their network.

Social Networks and Library users

The European Southern Observatory uses social networks to engage people in astronomical observations.

The advent of social networking platforms may also be impacting the way(s) in which learners engage with technology in general. For a number of years, Prensky's (2001) dichotomy between Digital Natives and Digital Immigrants has been considered a relatively accurate representation of the ease with which people of a certain age range—in particular those born before and after 1980—use technology. Prensky's theory has been largely disproved, however, and not least on account of the burgeoning popularity of social networking sites and other metaphors such as White and Le Cornu's "Visitors" and "Residents" (2011) are greater currency.

The use of online social networks by school libraries is also increasingly prevalent and they are being used to communicate with potential library users, as well as extending the services provided by individual school libraries.

Social networks and their educational uses are of interest to many researchers. According to Livingstone and Brake (2010), "Social networking sites, like much else on the Internet, represent a moving target for researchers and policy makers." Pew Research Center project, called *Pew Internet*, did a USA-wide survey in 2009 and in 2010 February published that 47% of American adults use a social networking website. Same survey found that 73% of online teenagers use SNS, which is an increase from 65% in 2008, 55% in 2006. Recent studies have shown that social network services provide opportunities within professional education, curriculum education, and learning. However, there are constraints in this area. Researches, especially in Africa, have disclosed that the use of social networks among students have been known to negatively affect their academic life. This is buttressed by the fact that their use constitutes distractions, as well as that the students tend to invest a good deal of time in the use of such technologies.

Professional uses within Libraries

Professional use of social networking services refers to the employment of a network site to connect with other professionals within a given field of interest. SNSs like LinkedIn, a social networking website geared towards companies and industry professionals looking to make new business contacts or keep in touch with previous co-workers, affiliates, and clients. Not only does LinkedIn provide a professional social use, but it also encourages people to inject their

personality into their profile—making it more personal than a resume. Other network sites are now being used in this manner. Twitter has become [a] mainstay for professional development as well as promotion and online SNSs support both the maintenance of existing social ties and the formation of new connections. Much of the early research on online communities assume that individuals using these systems would be connecting with others outside their pre-existing social group or location, liberating them to form communities around shared interests, as opposed to shared geography. Other researchers have suggested that the professional use of network sites produce “social capital.”

Benefits of Social Networking /Media Library

1. If used wisely, social media can be a powerful business tool. Some of the opportunities and benefits of social media can include:
2. Revenue : The most obvious opportunity is to generate revenue. This can be done through building a community or advertising your products or services within the social media platform. If you choose to advertise in social media, the ads can either link back to your business' social media page or sometimes to your website. This can mean that you're able to benefit from social media without needing to have a channel.
3. Brand Development : Using social media allows your customers to connect and interact with your business on a more personal level. If you already have an established brand, social media might be an opportunity to further develop your brand and give your business a voice.
4. Attracting Customers: Social media can be a good way of attracting new customers. For example, when considering social media campaigns, you could try to attract followers with promotions or giveaways. Once you have a good following you can focus on more personalised social media campaigns to encourage them to stay.
5. Research : Even if you think social media is not suited to your business or that you don't have the time, simply logging on to see what your competitors are doing in this space, or finding out what your customers are saying about you might be a valuable exercise.

Disadvantages of Social Networking

1. Lacks Emotional Connection : “A couple weeks ago, one of my friends and I got into a fight and she told me all of her feelings as to why she ignored me for two weeks.

Assuming it would have been really hard to say it to my face, she sent me a text message. The negative side was I didn't know if she truly felt sorry because I didn't hear it from her. The quality of a conversation using social media is awful because you cannot sense the emotion or enthusiasm from the other person.

2. Gives People a License to be Hurtful : "I do think it has gotten to an extreme point where you can say things you can't say or get away with in person "I'm disappointed whenever I hear about social media being used as a way to hurt people. I wonder if this happens when the writers forget that there are real people behind the screen."
3. Decreases Face-to-Face Communication Skills : "Computer reliance could hurt a person's ability to have a face to face conversation by making it awkward and unusual to hear something and respond with a thoughtful message through the spoken word because of one's dependence on a keyboard to convey a message."
4. Conveys Inauthentic Expression of Feelings : "Social media conversations today are filled with "haha", "LOL", and other exclamations that are meant to represent laughter. This shorthand has become second nature and is often used when the sender is not even smiling, much less laughing, in real life. According to Robin Dunbar, an evolutionary psychologist at Oxford, the actual physical act of laughter, and not the abstract idea of something being funny, is what makes laughing feel so good.
5. Diminishes Understanding and Thoughtfulness : "Since the inception of social networking, the quality of conversations has dropped. I believe that people are spending so much time online that they don't always understand the feeling, emotion and/or character of the person they are talking to. When you talk to someone through a message or even a voice, you can't always fully understand them."

Consultation

Social network aggregation platforms allow social network members to share social network activities like Twitter, YouTube, Delicious, with other major platforms. All content appears in real time to other members who subscribe to a particular community, which eliminates the need to jump from one social media network to another, trying to keep an eye on one's interests.

Social network aggregation systems can rely on initiation by publishers or by readers. In the publisher-initiated aggregation systems, the publishers combine their own identities, which

make their readers see all aggregated content once subscribed. In the reader-initiated systems (such as Windows Phone 7 people hub and Linked Internet UI, the readers combine the identities of others, which has no impact on the publishers or other readers. The publishers can still keep separate identities for different readers.

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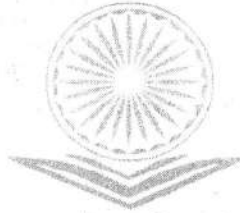
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17. Role of Library in Developing Indian Society

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Abstract

In this paper discusses the rôle of libraries developed in Indian society. The traditional library has been transferred to the digital library. The improvement of Information and Communication Technology plays a role in everyday library activities in the world. The libraries develop the role of users of the library and society. The society has followed in many ways and using the libraries. The use of the internet, new trends in books as an important role in the development of society. The library professionals are training and various skills are using the recent trend are academic and up to date in the digital environment.

Keywords: Library, developing Society, Information and Communication Technology

1.1 Introduction

The Indian society has several different meanings. It refers to people living together in a community, sharing common interests, and maybe having distinctive customs and institutions. The term 'society' may also be used to refer to various distinctive cultural groups of people. Put simply, we may view society as an aggregate of individuals living together as interdependent members in a highly structured system of communities

Psychologically, people identify themselves with the idea of being part of an organized group for unity and strength. The purpose of forming people into societies is therefore to provide protection, continuity, security, and identity

Libraries play a fundamental role in our society. They are the collectors and stewards of our heritage; they are organizers of the knowledge in the books they collect – adding value by cataloging, classifying, and describing them; and, as public institutions, they assure equality of access for all citizens. They take the knowledge of the past and present and lay it down for the future.

1.2. Definitional Analysis

1.2.1. Definition of Library

The word 'library' is derived from the Latin word "library" meaning 'a book place'. It originates from the term 'liber' which means 'a book'. According to the Oxford Companion to the English Language – "Library is a collection of books, periodicals and/or other materials, primarily written and printed."

Harrod's Librarian's Glossary and Reference Book defines 'Library' as:

1. A collection of books and other literary material kept for reading, study, and consultation.
2. A place, building, room or rooms set apart for the keeping and use of a collection of books, etc.
3. A number of books issued by one publisher under a comprehensive title as the 'Loeb Classical Library', and usually having some general characteristic, such as subject, binding, or typography.
4. A collection of films, photographs and other non-book materials, plastic or metal tapes, disks, and programs.

1.2.2. Definition of Society

Society is a structured composition of individuals in groups, communities, institutions and associations that exist together for their mutual and for the benefit of humanity. Society may also be viewed as a process of reciprocal, social and complex relationships among all components of the society.

1.3. Collections of the Library Materials

Today collections of library materials are the digitization of digital library, Virtual Library and Hybrid library. The change of library collections in Electronic form books, E-journals, E-Papers and E-archives and all types of periodical material etc. The trend has changed into traditional library had been Digital Library. Digital publishing is developed and various formats of the library materials, for example, Scanning Xerox photo Copy.

1.4. The roles that libraries of the Society

The roles that libraries play in supporting modern societies can be grouped under five major categories below:

- i. Higher education

- ii. User education
- iii. Recreation
- iv. Library as a place and
- v. Societal and cultural.

The societal roles that libraries have come to play include the democratization of information and knowledge, linking people to knowledge and information sources, information, and awareness services to communities for empowerment. Library as a place has an attraction in itself as a library is used to run and organize academic, social, and cultural activities. Libraries serve as community centers with creative spaces suitable for a number of activities such as organizing cultural activities to promote social harmony. Libraries collect, preserve and conserve documents relating to socio-cultural aspects of the society for future generations. The following table gives in brief functional roles of the library in the society

1.4.1. The Role of the Higher Education

The following roles are as below:

- Supporting education.
- teaching research, and training in the society by providing access to knowledge resources, materials and by providing referrals
- Dissemination and distribution of information/
- knowledge stored in such documents to stakeholders in education
- Serving as gateways to the collections of global libraries
- Supporting informal self education and learning

1.4.2. Roles of User Education

- Building good reading habits
- Information literacy, computer literacy
- Encouraging use of library collections and services

1.4.3. The roles of the Recreation

- Supporting the educational, civic, and cultural
- activities of groups and organizations

1.4.4. The Role of the Library as a Place

- Information commons – a library model for learning

- Offering architecturally designed building as a place that inspires interest in every one for academic pursuits

1.4.5. The Role of the Societal and Cultural

- The democratization of information and knowledge in the society
- Linking people to knowledge and information sources
- Giving under-privileged sections of the social awareness about opportunities available in the society for their social and economic development
- Community information resources
- Community awareness about State programmes such as mass literacy
- Organizing cultural activities to promote social harmony such as book discussions, lectures on important topics
- Supporting civic and cultural activities of groups and organizations
- Knowledge preservation for posterity
- Capturing and preserving traditional knowledge and
- Serving as a gateway to local and national government

1.5. Technical Supports

We need to improve the tools for the digitization and indexing of texts, particularly for non-English language and for old materials and fonts. Progress with the technological tools can contribute to reducing costs and to increasing efficiency of digitization. To do this, we need to combine the specialist knowledge in the Member States with the different stakeholder communities – enterprises, libraries and archives, universities and research organizations. Interdisciplinary cooperation in real centers of competence can help us advance the technologies for digitization in the world.

What users want from digital libraries are easy-to-find materials that are the most precise and complete answers to their queries, without having to navigate through pages of results or information on screen. This requires much more sophisticated and automatic indexing of the resources that will be in our future the need for Information and Communication Technology tool of digital libraries – audio, visual, Multimedia, Radio Frequency Technology, and Smart Card etc.

ACCESSIBILITY TO THE E-RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES RESEARCH SCHOLARS

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Introduction

The main purpose of academic library is to support education and research. Libraries are mainly entrusted with a host of predetermined tasks like acquiring, organizing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating information to the users. Right from ancient times to the present digital era, the primary objective of library has always been to achieve this goal. There is a need to use information accurately, precisely and systematically. Traditional methods of library and information services have changed greatly in recent years because of the development and application of new technology, especially the internet and web technologies. So libraries must strive to provide the right information to right clientele at right time. The demand and expectation of users have also changed

considerably. In this changed scenario, services in libraries are more personalized, more interactive and more collaborative Electronic-based services such, e-resources, institutional repository etc.

The proposed study is about the Electronic Resources information services in the university libraries. It would explore the interaction of end users with the Electronic based information from the university libraries. In addition, the study aims to highlight the problems faced by the users in accessing Electronic-based library services.

E-Resources

E-resources refer to that information which requires computer access and that may either be locally accessed or accessed remotely through the internet. All the university libraries are members of different consortia which provide

a series of online databases and e-journal service: This covers both free internet resources and electronic resources purchased or licensed by the libraries from either commercial or from nonprofit making organization.

Need and Significance of Study

With the emergence of internet, the Electronic based information services have put wide impact on provision of library and information services. The present study aims to investigate the E-based information services in the university libraries in Marathwada and also assess its convenience of use among the research scholars.

The online library services support to the growing academic community is a big cause of concern, as it calls for transformation of conventional library services to online information services. This study helps to learn how the unique E- based services enhance the quality of researcher and suggests new approaches for effective use of E- based information.

Statement of the Problem

The problem for the present study is entitled as "Electronic Resources based Information Services in University Libraries Accessibility to the Research Scholar in Marathwada region".

Definition and Key Concepts

Information Service

An Electronic Resources is Identified as any Work encode and made available for access thought the use of a computer in include electronic data avail by remote access electronic resources refer as to the use of electronic resources via computer network (AACR2,2002 edition glossary)

A service provided by or a special library which draws attention to information possessed in the library or information department in anticipation of demand; this is done by preparing and circulating new sheets, literature surveys, reading lists, abstracts, particulars, etc. which is anticipated will be of interest to potential users of the service.(The Librarian's Glossary,1971).

University Library

The University Library is located on the campus. E-Services facility used by student and faculty use of specific print and non-print document for related user as.

A library or library system established, administered, and funded by university to meet the information, research and curriculum needs of its students, faculty and staff. Some large universities maintain separate undergraduate and graduate libraries compare with college libraries. (Dictionary for library and information science, 2004)

Marathwada

The five region in Maharashtra state of India the one region consider name of the Marathwada region consider name of the headquarter name of Aurangabad division.

1 November 1956 Marathwada was transfer from Hyderabad state to Bombay state on 1 may 1960 Bombay state was divided in to Maharashtra and Gujarat state, Marathwada becoming part of the former.

Districts

There are eight districts in Marathwada region Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Latur, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna and Osmanabad.

Accessibility

Refers to the decision of product devices, services or environments of people with disability the concept of environment design in sources both directs access Quality or state of being accessible.(Webster's third new international dictionary of English language unabridged, 1971)

Research Scholars

Research scholars are the students doing research work. In this study the term research scholars means the students registered and doing the research in the different research departments of universities in Marathwada as per the university rules and regulations.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate and examine that e-based information services provided in university libraries in Marathwada. Thus study has following objectives to investigate;

1. To assess the infrastructure facility available in the university libraries in Marathwada.
2. To analyze existing-based information services in the universities in Marathwada.
3. To assess the use pattern of e-Information by the research scholars in universities in Marathwada
4. To identify purpose of use of e-information by research scholars.
5. To know the hurdles faced by the research scholars in using e-based library information services.

Hypotheses

The current study is proposed to examine the e-based information services in the university libraries in Marathwada. The following hypotheses are tested in this study;

1. University libraries in Marathwada providing adequate infrastructure facility.
2. University libraries providing various e-based services.
3. Most of the research scholars are regular users of the e-based information services.
4. Most of the research scholars use e-based information for their research work.
5. Most of the users faced problem of multi-language support for searching.

Methodology

The study focused on e-based library services in university in Marathwada with special reference to accessibility to the research scholars. It investigates how e-based information in libraries helpful to the academic environment and use of e-based services by the researchers.

The research is based on survey method. The study is conducted among the research scholars in the University. Stratified random sampling method is used for this study. Questionnaire is the main tool proposed for data collection in this study. Other tools like observation and interview also support the study. Statistical analysis of questionnaire will be done using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Percentage method, chi-square test, Anova and correlation analysis are some of statistical technique available in SPSS for analyzing the data.

Scope and Limitations of study

The scope of the study is limited to the Research scholars of Universities in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad & swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University Nanded. The out of three Universities in Marathwada Region, One remaining University name is Vasantrao Naik Marathwda Krushi vidyapeeth Parbhani.

The present study involves only on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad & swami Ramanand Tirth Marathwada University Nanded. This study is limited to the regular full

time research scholars from the Social science and Teaching faculty the study cover only day to day library transactions like electronic resources.

Conclusion

E-based information services are essential for research scholars in universities. The transfer of library services to the e-based environment helps the users to find, evaluate, and use information effectively. The libraries hold the hands of the users who are moving towards new communication paradigm a shift from face to face human contact to human machine interaction, from paper to electronic delivery, from text centered mode to multimedia and from physical presence to virtual presence.

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