

Library Service Trends in the various Campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University): A Critical Study

¹Rautmale Anand Shivram, ²Dr. Vaishali U.Bhakta

¹Research Scholar, (Reg.no.15712089) , ²Research Guide

Department of Library & Information Science, JJT University, Churela Jhunjhunu (Raj.)

ABSTRACT

India is the Land of Knowledge and wisdom from the time immemorial even the foreigners visited India to satisfy their intellectual curiosities. The British, French, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabians, Persians, Italians, Greeks, Egyptians and Germans are examples. India is the Land of Knowledge and astuteness from the time immemorial. So many outsiders also came to India to fulfill their intellectual curiosities. The British,, French, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabians, Persians, Italians, Greeks, Egyptians and Germans are cases.

Keywords: Various Campuses, Sanskrit Sansthan, Sanskrit Literature, Humanities And Sciences & Social Sciences.

I INTRODUCTION

Sanskrit is the life line of the Indian social order. It has assumed the part of medium of scholastic communication and exercises for options for anyhow more than 5000 years in the known history of India. Thus, it came to be rich and in profitable store of Indian thought and society. Along these lines Sanskrit is not a simple dialect in feeling of term "dialect" yet a great deal of more past to it. It holds composed material relating to different limbs of study, for example Science. Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences. The shrewdness of Sanskrit content in the above field is parallel and integral to the present day information in concerned subject. It is the mother of all Indian dialects in more than one sense. It has offered ascent to some Indian dialects as well as clear their structure and evocable size. Indeed, today it is a hotspot for all Indian dialects to determine their fundamental quality of development and to meet the tests of cutting edge innovation and sciences. Sanskrit puts before us the social, ethical and religious qualities to which this incredible country has demonstrated to its adherence for many years. Furthermore, to place it in an exceptionally basic manner, Sanskrit is the soul of India.

Mahatma Gandhi Said "Sanskrit is the mother of all Languages. Without Sanskrit one cannot know what India is".

Vinoba Bhave said "When I travelled throughout India, it was easy for me to know what everybody says because of my knowledge of Sanskrit".

Therefore “Sanskrit is the soul of India, serving Sanskrit means serving knowledge that is guiding the humanity with the lamp of knowledge and wisdom”.

The antiquated Indian Universities like Nalanda and Takshashila can oblige more than 10,000 competitors without charges, and they can live and become scholars and serve mankind in diverse parts of planet. The Library of Nalanda and Takshasheela held books on all extensions of human intelligent hunt.

Sanskrit was acknowledged as Dev Bhasha, Devavani or the dialect of the Gods by antiquated Indians. The saying Sanskrit, importance "refined" or "decontaminated," is the antonym of prakrita, significance "regular," or "profane." It is made up of the primordial sounds, and is produced methodically to incorporate the common movements of sounds as made in the human mouth. Jawaharlal Nehru has said that "Sanskrit is a dialect amazingly rich, efflorescent, full of lush development of various sorts, notwithstanding exact and strictly keeping inside the system of sentence structure which Panini set out two thousand years back. It spread out, added to its extravagance, got fuller and more lavish, yet dependably it adhered to its unique roots. The old Indians connected an extraordinary arrangement of criticalness to sound, and thus their composition, verse or exposition had a musical and musical quality. Our present day dialects of India are kids of Sanskrit, and to it owe the majority of their vocabulary and their types of expressions"(1). Sanskrit has assumed an indispensable part in the advancement of all Indian dialects and in the safeguarding and pushing of the social legacy of India. No Indian dialect can thrive without the assistance of Sanskrit additionally furnishes the hypothetical establishment of old science. Thus it becomes crucial to protect and spread Sanskrit for encompassing advancement of India.

This searching work is identified with Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan grounds. Entire research is in five chapters and their rundown and suggestion. First and foremost, part is identified with presentation which incorporates a brief audit on library administrations, library administrations authentic viewpoints, sort of libraries, scholarly and examination libraries, presentation and clarification of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan grounds in India.

Other parts are examination of philosophy, exploration outline, devices of study, goals, extent of the study, constraints of study, significance of study and examination issues. In this section, all the instruments of examination are incorporated which are valuable for exploration.

Alain Danielou (1907-1994) Son of French aristocrat, author of numerous books on philosophy, religion, history and arts of India and perhaps the first European to boldly proclaim his Hinduness. He settled in India for fifteen years in the study of Sanskrit. He had a wide effect upon Europe's understanding of Hinduism. He has observed: “*The creation of Sanskrit, the “refined”, Language, was prodigious work on a grand scale*”.

Will, Durant (1885-1986) American, eminent historian has noted in his famous book, in case for India, As “India is the mother land of our race and Sanskrit the mother of all European Languages”. She is the mother of our philosophy, mother, through the Arabs, of much of our mathematics; mother, through the Buddha, of the ideals embodied in Christianity; mother, through the village community, of self-government and democracy.

II LIBRARY SERVICES

Today's libraries are ever changing. The term applies to how patrons are enabled to use the library and all it provides. In many ways all librarians are teachers. In other ways they are in the customers' business and serving the patron's needs is what it's all about. I love these 5 laws written long ago.

The five cardinal laws of Library Management, as enunciated by Dr Siyali RamamurthyRangnathan (1892 – 1972);

1. Books are for use
2. Every reader has his or her book,
3. Every book has its reader.
4. Save the time of the reader.
5. The library is a growing organism.

III. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Sanskrit is the oldest and the most systematic language in the world. Sanskrit was a complete success and became the language of all cultured people in India and in countries under Indian influence. Sanskrit also provides the theoretical foundation to ancient sciences. Hence it becomes essential to preserve and promote Sanskrit language. Here comes the importance of Sanskrit library and library services. The objectives of services are

- to acquire an understanding of basic bibliographic concept,
- to develop effective information search strategies,
- to seek help when they need additional orientations to information tools or services,
- to expand their knowledge of information resources,
- to develop information literacy.

To fulfil these objectives, the library provides a range of users' services including instruction in use of libraries and information resources; Staff and services that are responsive to the needs of users of the library. The library provides varieties of study space and facilities to use its collection and resources. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in 15th oct.1970 for preserving and propagating Sanskrit for all round development of India. So the investigator decided to conduct as Library service trends in the various campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University): A critical study. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has now been declared as Deemed University on the recommendation of U.G.C. made by the Sanskrit by the Ministry of human resource development Government of India, Department of higher & secondary education, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi vide their notification no.928/200-U.3 dated 7th May 2002. prof. Ram Karan Sharma was the founder Director of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan,

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature of writing is an investigation of writing accessible on the issue chose by the specialist and to audit the significant writing that has been accounted for before in any form of writing. Audit of writing proposes new arranging methodology for the examinations. In the expressions of Busha & Harter, (1980)

'Writing survey is a discriminating synopsis of diverse features of exploration issue as reported in existing sources'. Further, they express that writing inquiry on writing audit is an endeavor to distinguish, find and blend finished exploration reports, articles, books and other materials about the particular issues of an exploration point.

Adams and Jonson (1997) Attention on the data innovation and tell how it bolsters the model of adapting in a specific circumstance. They chiefly concentrate on how the data innovation improves learning.

Apeji, (1999)⁵⁸ Surveyed the assets and administrations of the library of Nigerian Instructive Examination furthermore, Improvement Board and found that library assets predominantly comprise of books and back volumes of diaries. Accessible assets were discovered significant and available however deficient.

Cholin, & Prakash, (1997) In their paper entitled "Advancement of Databases at INFLIBNET for getting to electronic data" talk about the I.T situation in nation including systems portrays data focuses working under UGC and database creation exercises of these focuses.

Clegg and Carey (1997) Abridge the handy work, looking at the effect on the clients of data innovation. There have been endeavors in the scholarly group to move from a paper-based classroom to a paperless classroom.

Francis, (1997) In his paper "Local Data Systems: important push region for INFLIBNET to set up incorporated data framework in India." Assesses INFLIBNET system taking into account exercises and accomplishments and recommends vital deviation in future arrangement of activity. It focuses on the 2 for coordinated and downright improvement of libraries and data division in the nation by concentrating on foundation of provincial systems for asset sharing.

Kochar, & Sudharshan, (1997) In his archive "Library Computerization (issues what's more, frameworks)" give history of library computerization, and give handy and fundamental information on specialized emotionally supportive network, OPAC, I.R. Framework, Sick, Bibliographic utilities, computerization in reference and so on it helps each curator with issues that may be confronted and choice that must be made concerning mechanization.

Kaul, (1999) in his report "Library Asset Sharing and Systems administration" highlights the development of library mechanization since it's begin to the late nineties; the different segments utilized as a part of each formative stage furthermore express the significance of systems administration in asset sharing.

Maughan, (1999) In investigation of 07 offices at the College of California, Berkley portrayed that 99% personnel was utilizing library for own exploration. About 59% understudies evaluated flow as great or brilliant. Respondents counseled thin scope of material than was normal.

Mohandas, & Shet, (1997) in their paper entitled "Web for Libraries" quickly portrays the specialized and operational subtle elements of web, highlights distinctive web addresses, integration, www, and web programs. It clarifies different devices for getting to data sources over the net and significance of web for libraries.

Mandal, Datta, & Podder, (1998) In their study entitled Effect of LAN in Libraries highlights that data blast; heightening expense of data items and administrations has prompted library robotization and to share their assets through systems administration. It has highlighted LAN, design of LAN, and how LAN can be connected in libraries to trade data inside of the association.

Potdar, & Joshi, (1997) In "Library Organizing: A Proposition for Amravati College Locale" clarifies the idea, need and goals of systems administration, specifies segments of library systems proposes a library system for this college locale for sharing assets and enhancing administrations.

Rao, Abhiram & Muralidhar, (1997) in their paper "Organizing Arrangement for Scholarly Libraries: Experience of Andhra College Library" characterizes ideas of neighborhood and wide area system and systems administration choices. It longings share the database of Andhra College Library with databases of different libraries.

Ramesh, (1998) In his study "specialized Issues in College Library on Mechanization – an outline" examines customary technique for administration of administrations preceding computerization and demonstrates the gigantic change in framework of library specialized administrations because of approach of I.T. It underscores the specialized issue that has emerged in making those best and valuable.

Senhgal, (1998) in his record "PC based Data Preparing System for Custodian" gives inside and out scope of what a library PC framework is, where and how it is utilized as a part of libraries, and documentation focus furthermore gives a rundown of most recent and more prominent business library programming bundle.

Vyas, (1998) Library Mechanization and Systems administration in India: Issues and Prospects Unique: Library Mechanization and Systems administration in India amid the last decade. Mechanization and the systems administration of scholarly libraries are still in their developmental stages. The explanations behind, essentials of, and advantages of systems administration are given. Organizing frameworks at the national and neighborhood levels are depicted, similar to the striking components of INFLIBNET, which has been working following 1998.

V STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The problem for the present study is entitled as Library service trends in the various campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University): A critical study.

VI DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

The Library Services' mission is to support the academic and personal enrichment of students, faculty, and staff with leading-edge service, information resources, facilities, and systems.

VII SERVICES

Services mean "the act of helpful activity" (Webster 1996).³⁹ Here the term refers to the different services both in house services and community services offered by the public libraries of Malabar to the people of the area.

i) Library Services (Encyclopedia)

Library services defined as the limitation within the library world in the way that services are delivered to users.

VIII RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is a Deemed University under the Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India for preserving and promoting Sanskrit, this means motto of Sansthan is “YOA NOOCHANA: SA NO MAHAN”.

i) Variable selected for Study

The variables selected for the present study are library services.

Library Science refers to “The professional knowledge and skill with which recorded information is selected, acquired, organized, stored, maintained, retrieved, and disseminated to meet the needs of a specific clientele, usually taught at a professional library school....” (http://lu.com/odlis/odlis_1.cfm)

Information Science deals with “The systematic study and analysis of the sources, development, collection, organization, dissemination, evaluation, use, and management of information in all its forms, including the channels (formal and informal) and technology used in its communication.”(http://lu.com/odlis/odlis_i.cfm)

ii) Library Information Services

- ❖ We develop to help the Library and its clients.
- ❖ Design and deliver customised information services;
- ❖ assess the value and effectiveness of library and information facilities, and services; market library and information services;
- ❖ Identify and evaluate information services, sources and determine their relevance to the information needs of users;

IX OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the present study are

1. To review the collections of Sansthan libraries.
2. To study the library services offered by Sansthan libraries.
3. To assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Sansthan’s library
4. To know expectations and problems faced by the users of the Sansthan’s libraries
5. To find the status of automation of these libraries
6. To find out the attempts taken by the library staff to promote various services.

X. HYPOTHESIS

It is hypothesis that there would be significant study on Library services. The main Hypothesis in this study is given below:

1. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan library provides facilities of electronic/internet recourses.
2. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan library provides library services to teachers, students, researchers for their satisfaction.
3. Working hours have an impact on the use of Library.
4. The attitude of library users influences library use
5. Majority of the users uses the provided library services.
6. Library staff is inadequate, in number, to provide library services.
7. Library is an effective tool of study.

XI. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is used to test the library a service of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. It is selected because of its applicability in Sanskrit development. The study is used to find the changing habits of library users.

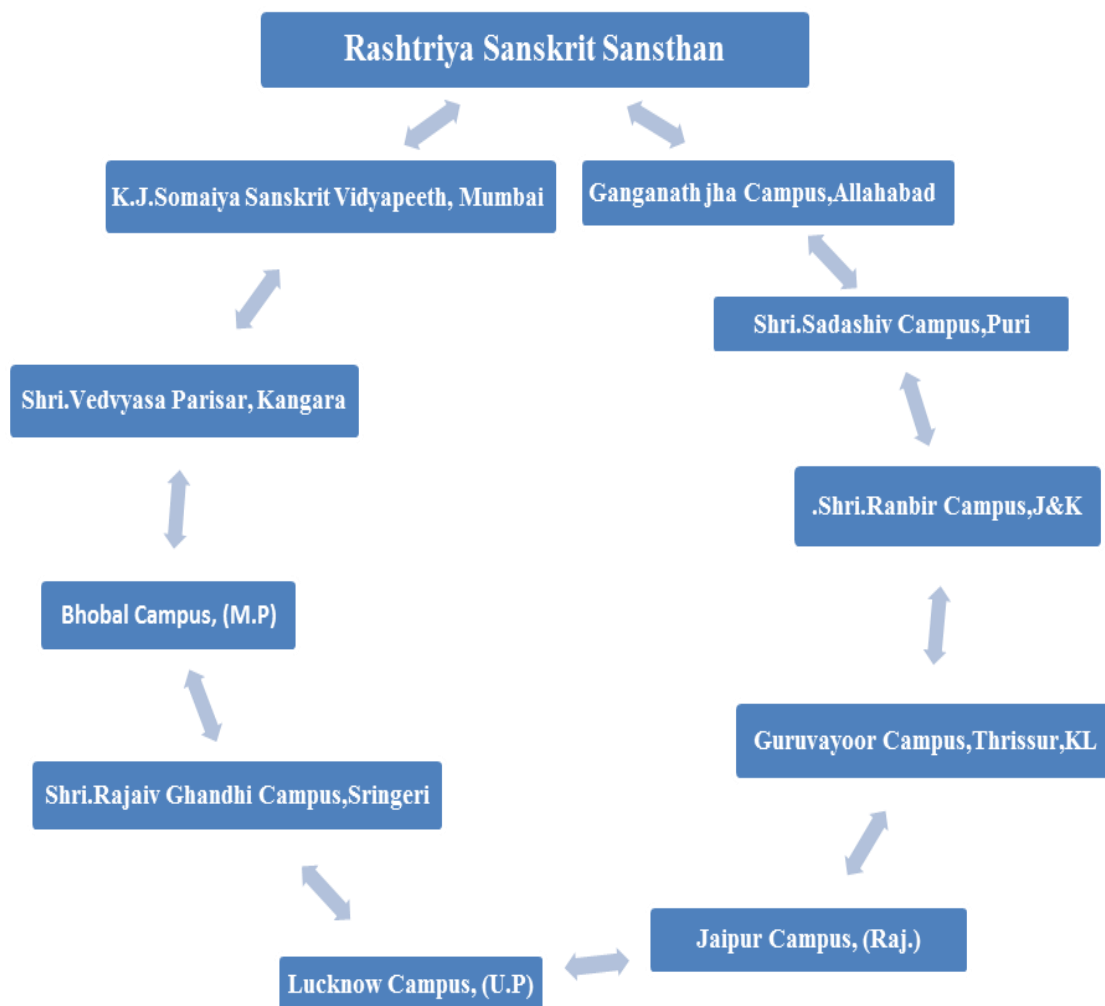
XII LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Study is limited to the Library of ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan libraries.in case of permanent teaching staff, Library staff as well as Acharya students, B.Ed, Students & PhD research scholar's, data has been collected from all over India ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and their resource centers.

X METHODOLOGY

For the research of the study, to collect information from only for ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in Library staff, permanent teachers, Acharya, Bed, Med. And PhD Students. there are three questionnaires designed, Questionnaire- I, was administered Library staff to find out library administration and library Services of ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan under study. Questionnaire –II was distributed all among the PhD, Med, B.Ed. and Acharya Students. Questionnaire-III wasfor permanent teachers to express their opinion about the read out the Library services. Keeping in view of the significance of observation method and most important of that, personal visit has been made to all ten campus of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. Pilot studies were conducted to all the three questionnaires used in this study and attempts were made to keep the questions clear, easy and simple to understand.

Ten Campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan



XIII CONCLUSION

Ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan libraries are dynamic Sanskrit, Social, & cultural institutions which have many important roles in upgrading the status of users. A well-developed Sanskrit library can fulfill the objectives of prosperity and the development of educational society. Management Under the control of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan Library Council formed under the MHRD Government of India, so there is alertness in the Sansthan's library functions and services. The study undertaken on the existing condition of the ten Sanskrit libraries revealed that their functions and operations are not satisfactory and cannot meet the changing needs of the community. A vast majority of Sanskrit libraries in Sansthan are under resourced in terms of collection, finance, staff, and physical facilities. So they cannot provide effective and efficient services to their users. A lion's share of the collection is in print-media and books are mainly fiction. Most of the collection is not in a satisfactory concern standard. The reading materials are not organized scientifically. No libraries

spend optimum on reading materials and staff. Majority of the staff in the libraries are not sufficient, and majority of the some library buildings are not functionally useful. The physical facilities are also not satisfactory and cannot provide even adequate seating arrangements for their users. A negligible number of libraries are computerized and provide internet facility to the users.

The Sansthan libraries are not merely due to various socio-economic factors, but to the lack of awareness among the importance of Sanskrit libraries in the society and the non-inclusion of libraries in the government's development priorities. The all Sansthan library development is the collective responsibility of the Headquarter at New Delhi, Under MHRD Governments of India, The government of India should include all Sanskrit libraries in their development priorities and this will help the emergence of new strategies and provision of adequate support for the establishment of a well-developed Sansthan library system in ten campuses of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

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