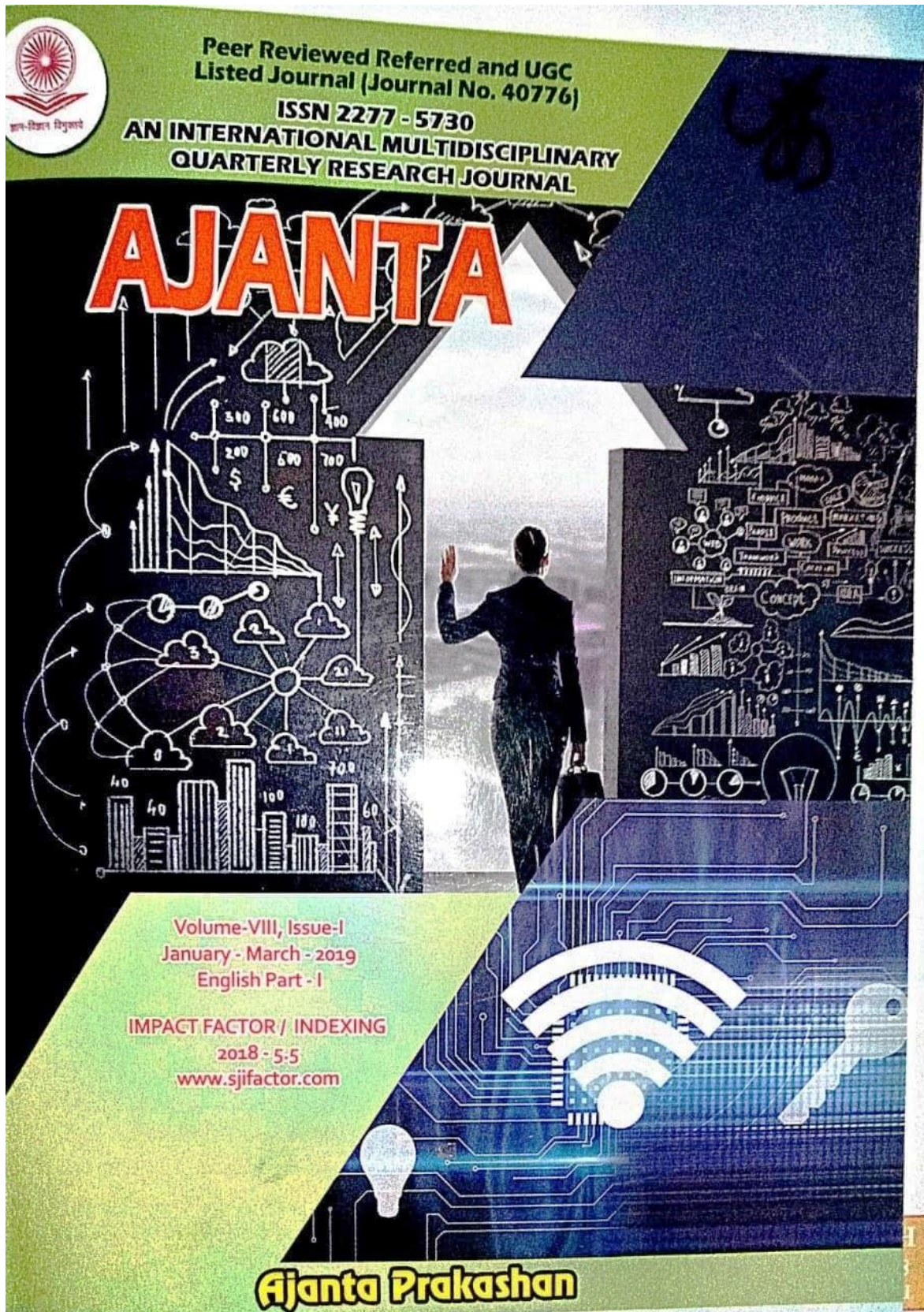


2018-19

Mr. M.A. Wasnik



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9. Significant Contribution of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Women's Empowerment

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Abstract

Dr. Ambedkar – the single-minded fighter and a deep scholar has made significant efforts to lead the society on the path of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. He was first Indian to break down the barriers in the way of advancement of women in India. He laid down the foundation of concrete and sincere efforts by codifying the common Civil Code for Hindus and other sections of the Indian society. The present paper is an attempt to expose significant contribution of Dr. Ambedkar in women's empowerment.

Introduction

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was a great, social reformer, a well-known politician and an eminent jurist. Sculpture of Indian constitution; eradicate social evils like untouchability and caste restrictions are incredible contribution of Ambedkar. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was an emancipator of women and deprived class. In addition, he was crusader against the caste system and a valiant fighter for the cause of the down trodden, an elder statesman and a National Leader. Dr. Babasaheb was the beacon of light for the millions of depressed, oppressed and exploited people of India. His significant contribution also reflects in women's empowerment.

In ancient India women enjoyed a very high position but gradually their status has been degraded into merely objects of pleasure meant to serve certain purpose. They have lost their individual identity and even their basic human right. In Hindu Shastras, she has been branded just like animals or some objects of enjoyment. In 'Manusmriti' the ancient Hindu Code-book, the status granted to women is quite noticeable and she was put to the lowest rug of humanity as she was treated at par with cattle and slave by the proprietors of Hindu Dharma. Such was the placement earmarked to our mothers, sisters and even great grandmothers that humanity was ashamed of. Ambedkar was the first who burned copies of Mansmurti becomes an emancipator of women. He was the firm believer that until and unless, we rebel against the Hindu Dharma-Shastras, nothing much can be achieved. In the name of sanskaras, the Hindu women are tied to

bondages of superstitions, which they carry till their death. They are also responsible for inculcating certain wrong notions learnt through baseless traditions and preaching of the Shastras, in the budding minds of their offspring.

Empowerment is a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept. It is a process that provides women greater share of control over resources material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information, ideas. It also gives financial resources like money - and access to money and control over decision-making in the home, community, society and nation, and to gain 'power'. The Report of Government of India defines, "Empowerment means moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to one of power". But unfortunately the women are treated as a sort of thing in this land. Her placing in the society is not at par with other human beings. She has no rights. She cannot move nor does anything at her will. Empowerment of women means to enable them to become equal partners with their male counterparts so that they have mutual respect for each other and share the responsibilities of the home and finances should be the ultimate goal that we must aspire to achieve.

The operations of caste both at the systemic level and at the functioning of patriarchy, the growing caste / class divide in feminist political discourse makes Ambedkar's view on women's oppression, social democracy, caste and Hindu social order and philosophy, significant to modern Indian feminist thinking. Although Ambedkar proved, himself to be a genius and was known as a great thinker, philosopher, revolutionary, jurist - par excellence, prolific writer, social activist and critic and strode like a colossus in the Indian socio-political scene unto his death, his thoughts never received adequate attention in the generality of Indian society just because he was born as an untouchable. However, the contemporary social realities warrant close examination of the wide range of his topics, the width of his vision, the depth of his analysis, and the rationality of his outlook and there essential humanity of his suggestions for practical action. Hence, for Indian women's movement Ambedkar provides a powerful source of inspiration to formulate a feminist political agenda which simultaneously addresses the issues of class, caste and gender in the contemporary socio-political set up, which still keeps conservative and reactionary values in many respects, particularly on gender relations. The writings and Speeches of Ambedkar show what values India should develop and how they would modernize its social and political institutions. Ambedkar considered women as the victims of the oppressive, caste-based and rigid hierarchical social system.

Throughout his life, Dr. Ambedkar championed the cause of women as well as the miserable plight of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He not only criticized a number of problems of Indian women but also sought for their solutions in Bombay Legislative Council, in the Viceroy's Assembly as the chairman of the Drafting Committee and also raised questions in the parliament when he became the first law minister of Independent India.

Dr. Ambedkar took an oath as a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council on 18th February, 1927. He advised Indians to participate in the world war on behalf of the British Government so we would get freedom. His arguments on the Maternity Benefit Bill and on Birth Critical were quite relevant to recognize the dignity of women and his contribution. He strongly supported the Maternity Bill and said:

"It is in the interest of the nation that the mother ought to get a certain amount of rest during the pre-natal period and also subsequently, and the principle of the Bill is based entirely on that principle". "That being so Sir, I am bound to admit that the burden of this ought to be largely borne by the Government, I am prepared to admit this fact because of the conservation of the people's welfare is primary concern of the Government. And in every country, you will find that the Government has been subjected to a certain amount of charge with regard to maternity benefit."

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar was the first reformer who motivated women to participate in various movements and Satyagrahs. Women started participating in satyagrahs and also launched women's associations for untouchable women for spreading education and awareness among them. In the Mahad Satyagraha for temple entry in 1927, even caste Hindues participated. Shandabai Shinde was one such participant. In the Satyagraha it was decided to burn the Manusmriti, which humiliated women, and shudras. In the demonstration after the bonfire of the Manusmriti more than fifty Women participated. Babasaheb uttered: "I strongly believe in movements run by women. If they are truly taken into confidence, they may change the present picture of society which is very miserable. In past, they have played a vital role in improving the conditions of weaker sections and classes."

After attending the round table conference in 1932, Ambedkar returned to India. Since he was well convinced about the status of women, as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee he tried and adequate inclusion of women's rights in the political vocabulary and constitution of India. Therefore, by considering women's equality both in formal and substantial senses he

included special provisions for women's equality both in formal and sustainable senses he included special provisions for women while all other general provisions are applicable to them, as to men constitutional provisions. Hence, there are Articles like 15(3), 51(A), and so on. His key work in the preparation of Indian Constitution made it to be known as a New Charter of Human Rights. He looked upon law as the instrument of creating a sane social order in which the development of individual should be in harmony with the growth of society.

Dr. Ambedkar is a follower of humanity and incorporates the values of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Indian Constitution. Based on the belief that any scheme of franchise and constituency that fails to bring about representation of opinions as well representation of persons falls short of creating a popular government, he submitted the Constitution with a warning. He emphasized in his speech delivered in the Constituent Assembly on 25th November 1949, "Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy." By social he means a way of life, which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as principal of life. He further said: "On 26th January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognizing the principal of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principal of one man one value. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."

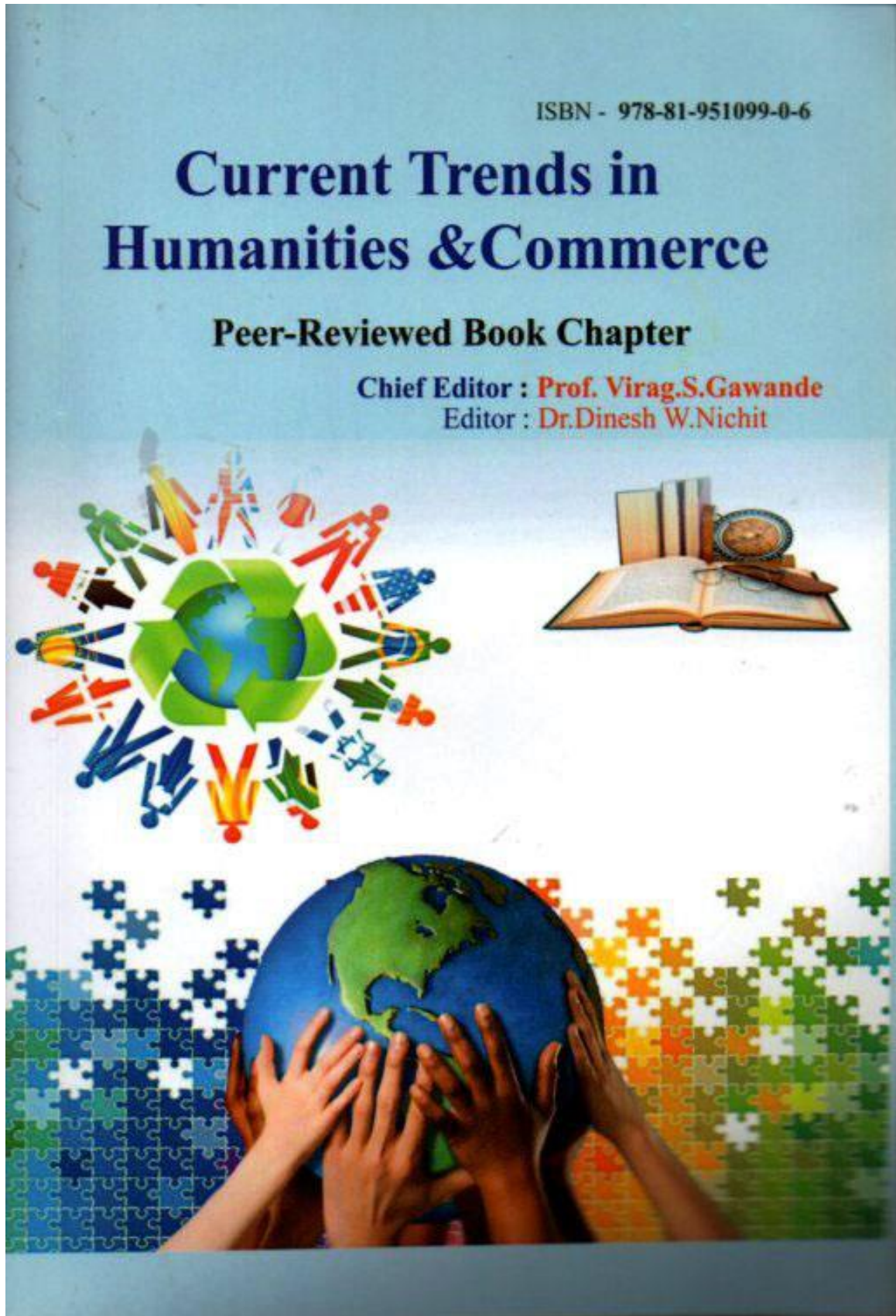
The Hindu Code Bill is remarkable contribution of Babasaheb for women's empowerment. He introduced the Bill in parliament and debated on the floor of the house in 1948, the opposition was strong against the Bill. Ambedkar tried his level best to defend the Bill by pointing out the Constitutional principles of equality, liberty and fraternity and that in the Indian society characterized by the caste system and the necessary for a social change in which women have equality in a legal frame system and the oppression of women since women are deprived of equality, a legal frame work is necessary for a social change in which women have equal right with men. However, the Bill could not withstand the opposition from the Hindu orthodoxy. In reality, the Bill was a threat to patriarchy on which traditional family structure was bounded and that was the major reasons behind the opposition. Therefore, on the eve of the first elections in 1951 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru dropped the Bill by saying that there was

too much opposition. After more criticism on this issue, Dr. Ambedkar resigned Law Ministry. It made him disappointed a lot. His explanations for resignation show how the parliament of independent India deprived its women citizens of even basic rights.

Dr. Ambedkar has given more stress on education. He knows education is only weapon that brings revolutionary change in society and women can be treated equally. Education of both men and women will lead to change in attitudes and perceptions. Society is in a continuous process of evolution. It will take several decades for these imbalances to be rectified. It is not easy to eradicate deep-seated cultural value, or alter tradition that perpetuates discrimination. He strongly believed in Law so he has kept some provision for women in the constitution. It can only be an instrument of change that must be effectively used. The absence of effective law enforcement, results in low rates of conviction, which in turn emboldens the feeling that the accused can get away. It is necessary that deterrent punishments are provided in the statute, and are strictly enforced. The march towards elimination of gender bias has to go on, so as to make it meaningful for the vast majority of women in this country.

Such is the contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar towards women's empowerment that reflects now in the legislature, executive and judiciary. India has had a woman Prime Minister. Various States have from time to time, had women Chief Ministers. A woman Judge in the Supreme Court, and in the High Courts, has today become the norm. Women have crossed many barriers, and head various departments in large multinationals today. A beginning has been made in the Army also, when women are being commissioned as SSC Officers. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution were brought about in 1993, which served as a breakthrough towards ensuring equal access and increased participation in the political power structure. The proposed Women's Reservation Bill to provide 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislature is now under consideration. In a country, where eighty percent of the population is in rural areas, until the lot of women in these areas is also not improved simultaneously, development will remain an illusion to them. The status of women cannot be raised without opening up opportunities of independent income and employment. In the rural areas, employment of women is concentrated mainly in labour-intensive, unskilled jobs where simple or traditional skills are required.

Dr. P. R. Chavan



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Savitribai Phule's contribution to nation building

Prof. Dr. Pramod Rameshwar Chavan

Summary-

Savitribai Phule is the inspiration of the women's movement in Maharashtra. Savitribai Phule is a great social reformer who started educating women not only in Maharashtra but all over India. Savitribai Phule provided a legacy of education to the women of Maharashtra at a time when it was not possible for women to leave their homes, bringing together women from the common class, the Dalit class, the working class and giving them the right to education. Savitribai Phule stood up for the health of the people of Maharashtra and served the plague patients all her life. Together with the great social reformer Jyotiba Phule, he did a great job of social reform. The results of his research will be analyzed in the present dissertation on the overall impact on the social fabric of Maharashtra.

Introduction: -

Savitribai Phule's contribution in social work is very invaluable. At the age of nine, Savitribai Phule got married to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. After marriage, Savitribai Phule learned to read and write. Savitribai Phule strived for education at a time when women were not allowed to go out. Savitribai Phule continued her work in spite of the strong opposition she faced when she opened schools for women under very adverse conditions. Untouchability, superstition, underestimating women, haircuts, etc. So the society was looking at it, at that time Savitribai Phule stood behind the women as a competent

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leader, so a sense of self-esteem was created in the women of the society. The work done by Savitribai Phule in Saathi was an inspiration to the entire society. The work done by Savitribai Phule for the widows and their self-respect is very great.

Objectives : -

- 1) To explain the contribution made by Savitribai Phule in the social field
- 2) Explain the contribution of Savitribai Phule in the women's movement.
- 3) To do historical analysis of Savitribai Phule's work.

Hypothesis

- 1) At that time society was traditional and conservative
- 2) Women were less involved in the social movement

Research Tools: - Primary and secondary tools will be used to write research essays.

Contributions of Savitribai Phule:-

Savitribai Phule's contribution is very important not only in the development of Maharashtra but also in the development of the country. Savitribai Phule's education was the first of its kind in India. Born on January 1831 in Maharashtra to a farming family. Her father's name was Khandoji Nevese and his mother's name was Lakshmibai. Savitribai Phule was married to Jyotirao Phule in 1840 at the age of 9. Savitribai Phule and her husband Jyotirao Phule started the school in 1848. At the end of 1851, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule started three different schools for girls in Pune. Together, these three schools had an enrollment of approximately one and a half hundred students. Savitribai and Jotiba started a revolutionary social education movement for Shudra and Atisudra women in the

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country. After starting the first school and training Savitribai Phule, Jyotiba started a school for the untouchables. But within six months, Jyotirao father threw him out of the house and the school suddenly came to a standstill. Jyotirao and Savitribai emphasized on imparting vocational and practical education to girls and boys, enabling them to think independently. She believed that the children in the schools would be able to learn *useful trades and handicrafts and become self-reliant*. The teaching methods assigned by the three schools were different from those used in government schools. The educational method was considered superior to the method adopted in government schools. As a result of this prestige, the number of *girls studying in Phule's schools exceeded the number of boys enrolled in government schools*. They had no children and adopted Yashwantrao, the son of a Brahmin widow. When there was fierce opposition in the Phule family, Savitribai Phule and Jyotiba Phule had to leave their homes. Undeterred, Savitribai Phule and Jyotiba Phule continued their work for education. Savitribai, who fought for women's rights, set up a center for widows and remarried them. Savitribai Phule along with Jyotiba Phule taught children of different castes and opened a total of 18 schools. It was not an easy task to just run a school. The conservatives of the time strongly opposed this work. Savitribai Phule used to throw mud at people when they were walking on the streets. However, the sacred work of education undertaken by Savitribai Phule never stopped. The question arose as to how such women could survive in order to fall prey to it. The Phule couple stood firmly behind such women. The couple also opened a care center for pregnant rape victims called

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the Child Murder Prevention Home and helped save their children.

Mahatma Jotirao Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule were a great couple in the social and educational history of India. Struggle to build a movement for equality, and for women and social justice, knowledge is power. Knowledge can only come from education. As education is essential for the progress of women, Dalit-Bahujana, the Phule couple dedicated their entire lives for the salvation of Bahujana. Keshav of widowed women was a very bad practice at that time but Jyotirao Phule guided the Nhavi people about this bad practice and advised them not to do it. Later, the Nhavi people clearly refused to do it. As a poet, Savitribai Phule composed two poems, Kavya Phule and Bavankashi Subodharatnakar. . In 1885, the Phule couple were honored by the then British government for their contribution to women's education.

She fought for the rights of the untouchables. During the plague outbreak in 1897, he opened a hospital in Pune with his son and treated untouchables. Hundreds of people were dying every day in Pune. The government, led by Officer Rand, sought to control the epidemic. Along with Yashwant, Savitribai used to take care of the patients. Savitribai herself used to pick up the sick people and bring them to the hospital for treatment. Even though she knew that the disease was contagious, she continued to serve them till the death of the plague. While serving the plague patients, Savitribai Phule also got infected with the plague. Savitribai Phule's work to serve the plague patients was surely the greatest in Indian history and social life. She died on March 10, 1897 at 9 pm. In fact,

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Savitribai Phule's greatness can be seen in her work. Savitribai Phule contributes to the education, social, economic and political life of the girls as we have learned or are learning today.

Evaluation: - Savitribai Phule's contribution is very important in the formation of Indian nation. Savitribai Phule has done very important work not only in the field of education but also in the social field. He started educating girls .He gave birth to widows who were rejected in the society .He stopped the practice of hairdressing. Savitribai Phule, as a woman, stood firmly behind the downtrodden and carried out her work at a time when no one had the courage to oppose the society in a conservative society.

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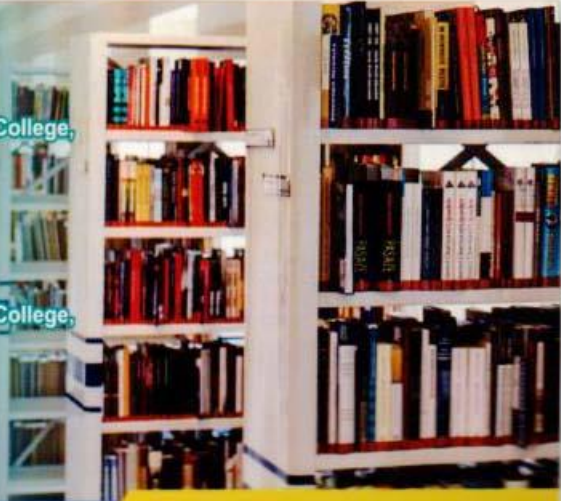
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An Overview of the Library Consortia in India

Sandeep Ambadas Lande

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Bhaskarrao Shingne Arts College, Khamgaon

Abstract: -

Present article on the status of library consortia which is most important medium for resource sharing among the libraries or information center in India. This was small attempt to bring out utility in today's co-operative environments with reference to Indian Context & also focus on the today's situation and what are the cost effective benefits of such highly emerging way of resource sharing the databases for public utility services like library.

Keywords:- Resource sharing, library management, consortia. Library consortia

Introduction: -

Historically, libraries have generally standalone using subscription agents, booksellers and library suppliers as middlemen to order the long lists of journals, monographs and text-books that libraries acquire each year. But now, with the convergence of expensive databases delivered via new technology, coupled with growing pressures to do even more with less in financial budgeting terms, the need to adopt new ways of acquiring important And essential products has taken root (Reardon, 2001).

Library a public place for to visit is not an exception without Co-operation which an essential facet of modern library management. In most of the countries it occurs at many levels from simple inter library loan services and reciprocal access for users to more direct resource sharing and joint storage facilities to co-operative collection development and joint licensing agreements with vendors and publishers. These co-operative activities are becoming increasingly important for library services primarily because of the rapidly growing data, improvements in telecommunications and rising costs associated with the acquisition of library materials. Evidently there is a growing body that electronic access begets greater usage of resources. The motivation for co-operation that might lie embedded in the philosophy of librarianship goes beyond a statement of principle and becomes increasingly realistic as the factors facilitating delivery - technological, organizational, political – improve the common sharing of information through a network is ordinarily consortium.

Concept and Meaning of Consortia

Traditionally, library cooperation meant sharing collections in some way, but it could also include sharing of services, or of processes such as joint cataloging of materials, or of staff and user training. In general, however, most libraries kept their autonomy and Consortia involvement was a peripheral library service. Recent developments in library funding, and the growth in importance of electronic materials have led to a change in thinking about how libraries cooperate, and the growth of formal cooperative entities (Bostick, 2001). The motivation for the existence of library consortia is, by and large, twofold. Firstly, librarians share a desire to work together, to work collegially, to share and to make information readily accessible. Secondly, librarians seek to achieve economies and savings for their organizations (O'Connor, 2005) Library consortia range from informal collaborative efforts aimed at sharing resources and leveraging funding and expertise to sophisticated, automated networks encompassing large



regions. Many times, consortia are established through grant funding. Once the initial grant runs out, funding is then picked up in another manner. Some cooperatives are funded through state funds exclusively, while others use a mixture of internal sources, such as members' fees, and external sources such as state funds, E-rate discounts and grants. (Conrad and Lessner, 2002) Consortia provide and facilitate services to reduce staff work at the local level, extend the reach of individual library budgets, help to enhance services to their constituencies, Strategically plan and maintain awareness of innovations that may improve library Service. Some provide centralized services for members like cataloging, automation, Internet access, technical support, group purchasing and subscriptions and staff training (Pronevitz, 2000). Some consortia have progressively become advocacy and development agencies (Conrad and Lessner, 2002). They are building consensus among diverse library staffs, providing cost effective programs and taking advantage of opportunities for peer-to-peer sharing (Simmons, 2000).

According to experts in library cooperation, consortia will continue to be an important feature of libraries in the future. Peters (2003) believes "that collaboration involving libraries is crucial to the continued success of libraries". He continues that the risk of not Cooperating is redundancy, duplication and missed opportunities.

Library consortia will become even more important in the future by assisting libraries in implementing and managing the process of change. The most successful consortia in the next century will help libraries predict their emerging needs and help them work through the process of change to develop strong programs and services in a way that foster experimentation, risk-taking and creativity (Bosseau, and Hirshon, 1999).

Definition

The word "consortium" has become fashionable almost everywhere in the library world. The real meaning of the expression, however, is not always self-evident. It is not clear, whether only a loose group of cooperating libraries is meant or an organization based on a legal contract or at least a Memorandum of Understanding.

In most cases the message seems to be that there is a group of cooperating libraries, which have agreed on a common goal and a common policy to achieve it.

Consortia is the plural form of the term consortium but is often used in place of the singular form. The dictionary definition for consortium is very broad. It is derived from the Latin word for fellowship. The meaning emphasizes the coming together of separate groups for a purpose (Oxford 1993).

Co-operation among the group for attaining certain common objectives has been basic requirement of civilisation. Cooperation, as defined by Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, is "the action of cooperating with common effort; the association of persons for common benefit".

It is an autonomous group of people, with a common object for fulfillment of economic, social and cultural needs. According to the Library of Congress Subject Headings "library cooperation" is to be defined and used for "interlibrary cooperation; interlibrary resource sharing; library consortia; and library resource sharing" and it is related to the subject usage of "cooperative cataloguing; intellectual cooperation; international librarianship; and library storage center".



For cooperative efforts among libraries, this means that two or more libraries are working together to provide better and enhanced services for the library patrons through cooperative cataloguing, centralized processing, cooperative acquisition of library materials, exchange of bibliographic information, interlibrary loans, library information networks, and library storage centers.

Feature of library consortia

Ann Okerson (2004) has identified the following characteristics of library consortia:

1. Always institutions/libraries, not individuals
2. Can be formal or informal, big or small
3. Many, many numbers and types
4. Other words used for "consortium" = alliance, association, confederation, Cooperative, council, digital library, network hat means, many choices for name & structure, depending on mission, Organization, and message
5. Some are becoming very large and complex
6. Some have broad programs others do principally licensing of electronic resources
7. Can be restricted:To specific library types (special libraries, academic libraries, etc.) or government agencies
8. Can be open:To all local, or regional, or country wide group libraries; some consortia include all libraries in their region including elementary school and public
9. Underlying structure can be "informal" or "formal," some or lots of centralization, many activities or highly focused:
10. Most Informal: no central office, leadership rotates, volunteers are key;this can work for a startup, or for a narrowly focused set of consortial
11. goals and/or limited financial resources
12. Most Formal: legally incorporated or an organized office in a government or NGO, permanent staff, an ambitious set of ambitions and goals and many members Can change over time There is a growing number a of large/small, informal/formal consortia worldwide.
13. Their functions vary considerably e.g. shared cataloguing, marc records, reciprocal borrowing, collection sharing, integrated library systems, virtual union catalogues, servers and virtual reference collections.

The consortia can be loosely clustered into the following types:

- ❖ Technical processing
- ❖ User services
- ❖ Special subject, product areas
- ❖ Inter library loans or reference networks
- ❖ Multi-type: reference, book, journal, databases, E- services.

Advantage

The fundamental reasons for libraries to form consortia are service improvement and Cost-effectiveness. Domer and Judith (2000) give a more specific analysis:

To improve services to users

Consortia must be customer-focused; if there is no benefit to the library's users, the motive for joining a consortium is questionable.

- **To gain financial benefit**



Aggregated buying and bargaining power can strengthen the libraries' position in the marketplace.

- **To share**

The consortium may share catalogues, collections and collection development, storage, and staff expertise.

- **To encourage discussion and collective thinking**

Intangible benefits, such as wider discussion and collective thinking, have been identified and smaller libraries in particular gain from working in a more extensive environment.

- **To demonstrate reduced costs**

Libraries can demonstrate to funding agencies and stakeholders that resources are being used effectively.

- **To manage change**

Consortia can assist their members to manage in changing adornments. For the libraries, the advantages are no fewer, but they are of a different type. The main ones are (Anglada and Cornelias, 2002):

- **Joint purchases always tend to offer more beneficial conditions than individualsubscriptions.**

These benefits are economic (discounts) and of other types (conditions of access, licenses to use information, perpetual archiving, etc.). The discontinuation of interlibrary lending, at least within the consortium, also represents a significant saving. Through consortia agreements many things can be negotiated, such as the conditions of renewal, so there is a certain control of the cost of inflation.

- **A third economic factor is that joint purchasing has a great power to attract new money towards libraries.**

The attraction of the agreements makes it easier to make economic efforts because they lead to access to far more information. After a long period in which library managers have had to fight for more money to buy the same or less, the situation of seeking more money to obtain more is certainly stimulating. The capacity of consortia agreements to attract special budgets from the administration to complement the normal library budgets is far from negligible.

Last but not least, consortia purchasing has resulted in a considerable increase in the amount of information offered to users. The most spectacular case is when the agreement is of the "all-you-can-eat" type (subscription of all the titles of a publisher), but even when the agreement only includes cross access (a library can access its titles and also those to which it has not subscribed but other libraries in the consortium have), the gains are very important even for libraries with the largest bibliographic collections.

Disadvantage :-

Some of the important disadvantages of the library consortium are as following below ---

1. Duplication of efforts
2. Wastage of resources
3. Confusion for libraries /publishers
4. Reduction in purchase power
5. Absence of a printed copy of journals
6. Require training of staffs in handling electronic document etc.
7. Unreliable telecommunication links and insufficient bandwidth
8. copyright problems
9. Internet access is necessary
10. User are not accepting e-journals as pr with the printed journals



Role of Consortia in Library

Rising costs and decreased purchasing power have forced libraries to share resources to meet the informational needs of their users. There are many reasons why libraries are turning to the consortium model, many of which relate to 'saving a buck' (Lowe and Feighan, 1999):

- To gain consistency of resources to guarantee equity of access amongst a particular group of libraries (sectoral or regional). Consistency in this case means both in terms of information access, and also technological development or advancement. For financial incentives — a consortia deal can be more cost-effective for the library, with lower administration costs for the vendor, hence lower running costs overall.
- It can lead to benefits of shared knowledge, skill and experience among the libraries.
- It provides the libraries with increased lobbying power with vendors for product development
- There can be an increase in end user autonomy and reliance on remote mediated reference services especially in poorly resourced and/or remote geographic areas.

It can be seen as a way of improving business performance and patron satisfaction. Libraries around the world have known the benefits of working cooperatively for a long time and have formed consortia for purposes such as sharing cataloguing data, collection development and the acquisition of materials, and sharing the high costs of storage and preservation. A survey of the literature indicates that consortia arrangements can be a 'win-win' situation for libraries, publishers and users alike (Phillips, 2001):

Libraries gain from greater bargaining power in contractual negotiations and, depending upon how the consortium is structured, may streamline processes in the selection, evaluation and acquisition of online resources. Cost savings at the individual institution level can be realized, providing additional purchasing power overall.

For publishers a consortium provides a single point of negotiation and the potential for greater take-up of their products when attractive packages are offered. Standard licenses benefit publishers as well as libraries and, under some models, publishers gain from consolidated ordering, renewals and payment. Consortia agreements sometimes also bring publishers new customers, which may ultimately increase their revenue.

Users benefit from more convenient access to more titles. This is especially the case if improved bibliographic control can be achieved. The combined resources of consortium members are more likely to be able to achieve this than individual libraries working on their own to catalogue titles. Consortia have become an accepted means for many libraries to provide more and better resources for users for the same or lower cost. Library consortia have emerged as effective in squeezing somewhat better deals out of publishers for electronic licenses, thereby increasing access and reducing per-use costs of information. They have demonstrated that demand rises with decreasing prices in the digital world (Johnson).

Consortial purchasing power of many libraries leads to affordable and sustainable Access to electronic information.

Consortia in India :-

FORSA (Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics)

It was established in 1980s, due to proliferation of information, library professionals working in the Institutes where astronomy was one of the main thrust areas of research felt the need to come together and to form a forum, which can act as a springboard for sharing and exchange of information. The sheer necessity brought all like-minded astronomy librarians in the country together and a first meeting was held on July 29 1981 at Raman Research Institute, Bangalore and informally launched forum for resource sharing in astronomy and astrophysics FORSA with a vision and mission to share resources held in each library. Since 1989, FORSA members meet every year, in conjunction with Annual Meeting of the Astronomical Society of India. A noteworthy feature of such meetings is that FORSA members interact with the



astronomers in the Joint Session, in which developments in library and information handling activities in the field of astronomy/astrophysics are presented and comments from users are solicited to improve and expand library services.

At present, there are eleven institute members, under this consortium.

1. Aryabhata Research Institute for Observational Sciences (ARIES)
2. Bose Institute (BI), Kolkata
3. Centre for Advanced Studies in Astronomy, Osmania University (CASA-OU), Hyderabad
4. Harish Chandra Research Institute (HCRI), Allahabad
5. Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore
6. Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune
7. National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), Pune

CSIR Library Consortia (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) E-journals Consortia

NISCAIR is the central organization for developing a "Consortium for CSIR Laboratories for Accessing e-journals". The activity shall range from creation to monitoring of the access facility of scientific periodicals published by leading international institutions. To start with, an agreement has been signed with, e-journal publisher, M/s Elsevier Science for a period of four years for 1200 journals. Under this scheme, CSIR scientists shall be able to access these journals and download material for their respected subject. Such access to worldwide journal resources will play a very vital role and strengthen research and development in CSIR laboratories, thus leading to knowledge generation useful for socio-economic development of the country.

INDEST (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology)

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set-up the "Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium" on the recommendation made by the Expert Group appointed by the ministry under the chairmanship of Prof. N. Balakrishnan. The Ministry provides funds required for subscription to electronic resources for (37) institutions including IISc, IITs, NITs, IIMs and a few other centrally-funded Government institutions through the consortium headquarters set-up at the IIT Delhi. Besides (60) Government or Government-aided engineering colleges and technical departments in universities have joined the Consortium with financial support from the AICTE. The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken so far in the country. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is not confined to 38 major technological institutions in the country but is also extended to all AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions. (161) engineering colleges and institutions have already joined the consortium on their own. Recently (462) engineering colleges and institutions joined under self support- new scheme.

UGC-Infonet (University Grants Commission)

UGC- Infonet E-Journals consortium initiative was undertaken by the Indian University Grants Commission (UGC) to facilitate free access to scholarly journals and databases in all fields and disciplines by the research and academic community across the country. All universities who are

under the purview of UGC have been provided UGC-infonet Connectivity and access to scholarly e- Journals and Databases. More than 2,000 scholarly journals and databases were made available during 2004 and this number has increased to more than 4,500 full text e-journals since January 2005. As of May 2006, 122 universities are accessing resources from the programme. The access is based on IP range. This effort has had a noticeable impact on the research and academic community.

Conclusion:-



The structure and methodology used by library consortia becomes important as libraries try to negotiate better prices and conditions when purchasing full text resources. Indeed there is a direct relationship between the increasing use of library consortia and the emergence of online resources. 'The internet, with its common protocols, has made it even easier to share resources and has also made it easier for libraries that are looking to form a consortium to gather information on what works for other libraries.' (Lowe and Feighan, 1999).

To be successful a library consortium needs more than just the goodwill of the consortium members and a common goal. It needs to be well managed with clear goals and objectives, be representative of the entire membership, use agreed methodology to evaluate and recommend purchases, and be open and accountable to the membership and other management structures or funding bodies (Lowe and Feighan, 1999).

Given the speed of changes in the environment it is impossible to accurately predict the impact of these trends or to identify things, which may occur in 6-12 months. Technology is opening up many new possibilities for libraries to offer innovative services and libraries will continue to exploit technology as it becomes available. In order to cope with increased demands, libraries must re-engineer traditional resource-sharing procedures and services and form partnerships. It is safe to predict that more consortia will be created and existing consortia will offer new services as libraries seek cost-effective means to acquire electronic information. (Lunau, 1999)

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NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF AUTOMATION IN COLLEGE LIBRARY

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Dist. Buldana

Abstract:-

The present paper is showing the current status and challenges that the college Libraries all over the world have already transformed themselves from delivering traditional library resources and services to the technology based resources and services. College libraries are good media for transformation of information to the student This article focused on the overview of library automation and the changing scenario of library management. The impact of ICT has changed the library operation and its functionality in to a fast to faster mode. This article will discuss about the concept of automation, objectives, advantage, need and importance of library automation

Introduction :-

Library and information service in the college is a very important constituent that determine the quality of academic activities going on there. Computer has gained its importance in every field of human activity because of its, Speed, Accuracy, Storage, Versatility, Automation and Diligence. The main of Library is to provide access to proper information explosion, due to growing demands of the user and shrinking of financial resources, library cannot able to maintain all the reading materials on demand the only way to overcome from these problem is sharing resources through consortia, and Internet. Library automation reduces the drudgery of repeated manual efforts in library routine by use of library automation collection, storage, administration, processing, preservation and communication etc.

Many years ago, libraries used card catalogs, typewriters, and manually assigned due dates. Library automation, an up-to-date method to help libraries and library patrons to effectively use library resources, is now streamlined because of computers and software.

LIBRARY AUTOMATION

In Libraries automation refers to the process of automation in house functions such as circulation, cataloguing Acquisition, serial controls etc. Automation is a technique to make a system automated means selfactive. For these electronic machines are used to automate the Automation means the application of machines to perform the different routines, repetitive and clerical jobs involved in functions and services of the libraries. Library automation is the general term for information and communication technologies (ICT) that are used to replace manual systems in the library

AREAS WHERE COMPUTERS ARE BEING USED

The following are the areas where computer are being used at present.

- 1) Online public access catalogue
- 2) Circulation
- 3) Acquisition

- 4) Serial control
- 5) Intranet
- 6) Internet
- 7) CD-ROM services

OBJECTIVES OF COLLEGE LIBRARY AUTOMATION

- 1 To maintain bibliographical records of all the materials, in a computerized form.
- 2 To provide bibliographical details through a single enumerative access.
- 3 To reduce the repetition in the technical processes of housekeeping operations.
- 4 To provide access to information at a faster rate.
- 5 To share the resources through library networking.
- 6 To implement new IT processes to provide high quality information

NEED FOR COLLEGE LIBRARY AUTOMATION

From the above definitions, we can say that the need of library automation has several reasons. Need of computers is present in all areas depending upon its usage. They range from acquisition control, serial control, and cataloguing and circulation control. They are also used for library manager's evaluation of reports, statistics, etc. For the good administration of the library computers are used in all levels of work. Above all, the unique characteristics of computer made it the right choice for the library world. Computers right from the beginning are considered to aid man, in doing various operations.

Computers help in the following are -

1. Capacity to handle any amount of data and information.
2. Participating in network programmers and resource sharing.
3. Flexibility in information search.
4. Standardization of library procedures.
5. Speedy processing of information and its retrieval.
6. Provide better bibliographic control at local/regional/national and international level.
7. Facilitate interdisciplinary nature of research and information.
8. Economic implication of latest information technology.
9. Overcome geographical and other barriers to communication.

The library services, products and increase its awareness to promote the use of libraries:

1. Avoid retyping if we want to include or delete any matter, thus saving time and energy.
2. Retrieve much more precise and accurate information in less time .
3. Get printed list of a specific subject within a few minutes.
4. Heavy bulk of data can be stored in the computer and thus certain problems, which arise with storing records in wooden cabinet, are avoided.

Advantages of College Library Automation

Improved Customer Service

Automation of the library helps take some of the workload off of librarians and other staff members in the areas of acquisitions, cataloging and circulation, which in turn allows them to better serve their patrons. This extra time can lead to more programs being facilitated in the library and make library staff available to answer reference questions and help people who having trouble researching or finding the right information.

Cataloging Improvements

Automated cataloging standards, such as MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging), allow for quicker cataloging of library items. Not only does this allow the librarian more time to dedicate to improving customer service, but it also makes the sharing of materials from location to location much easier and much more affordable.

Easier Access

Not only does automation of library materials make it easier to find books, but it also makes it easier to access journals and some books online from a home computer or elsewhere. The automation of library collections also allows the library to be more flexible when it comes to any increases in demand.

Collections

Automation of the library allows for an improvement in the variety, amount and quality of materials that are available in the library's collection. It can also help make weeding out old, outdated and irrelevant books and materials from the collection, which helps keep the library's collection more streamlined and easier to find the right item.

Lasting Effects

Automation is also a way of preparing the collection to become sustainable with the ever-increasing shift to a technology-based society, in terms of information dissemination, paired with the ever-decreasing amount of funding for libraries. Automation will help libraries who begin to struggle and are forced to lay off staff. Switching to an automated system allows libraries to add on features when they become available in the future, instead of having to do a complete overhaul of their collections and cataloging methods.

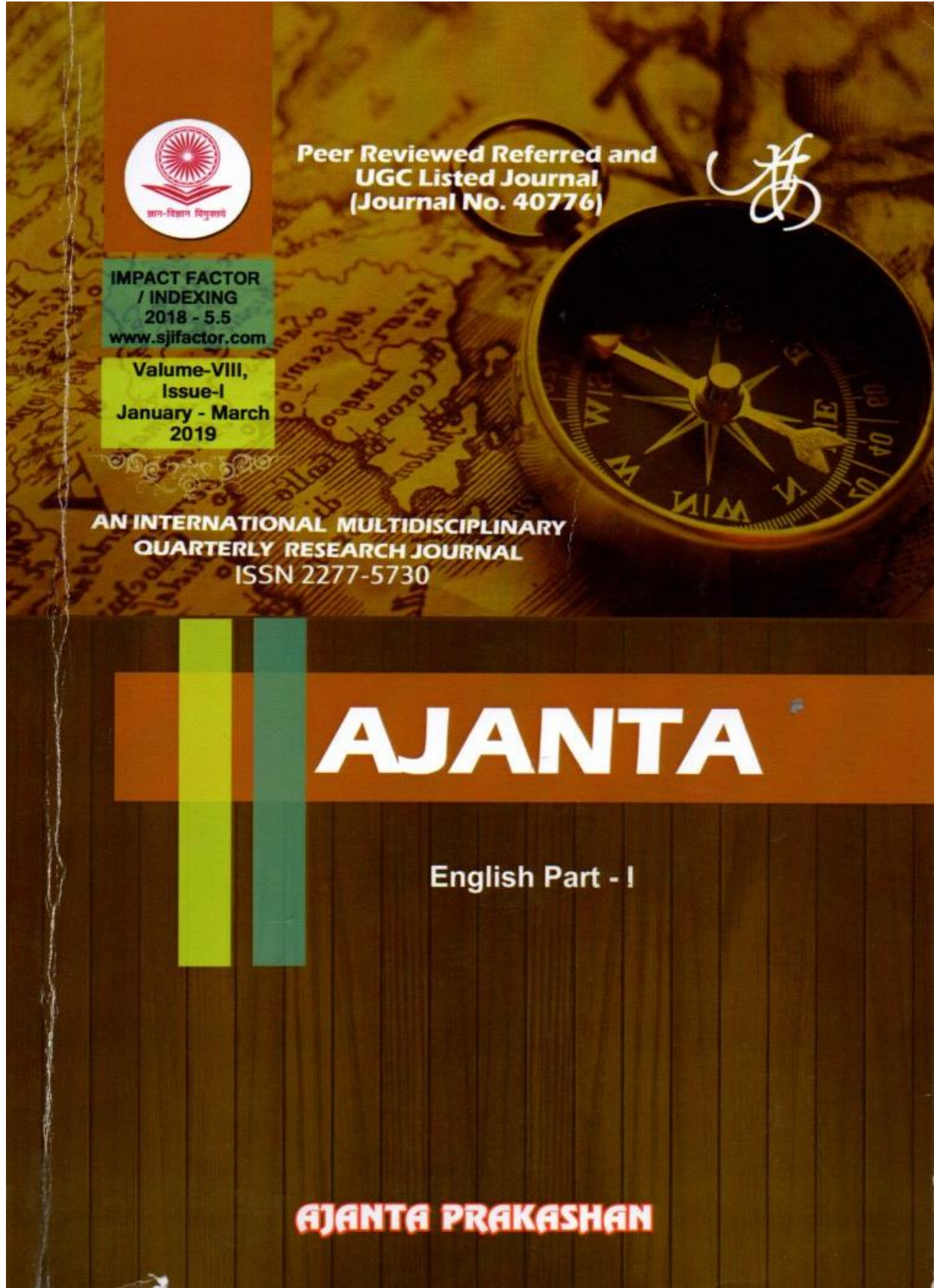
CONCLUSION

Information Communication Technology is most important tool to disseminate information to users in college library. Library automation is one of the most important concepts in college library. We can conclude that library automation is very much needed in libraries. Librarians need to have a well thought and discussed integrated automation strategy for library automation for their respective libraries. College library still gives much importance to the library automation even though there is high demand for effective library services.

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22. Life with Yoga & Pranayama

Prof. Ganesh S. Vishwakarma

Director, Physical Education & Sports S. M. B. Shingne, Arts College, Kamgaon.

Introduction

It is the world's most dynamic way of exercising. A perfect path for self realisation. Yoga & *Pranayama* are the two best ways to beat fatigue and exhaustion. Two done in conjunction not just cleanse your insides but rejuvenate you physically and mentally. Asanas improve blood circulation throughout the body. The circulatory system is kept active, musceristance to deseases is developed. Asanas also relax the trunk but *pranayama* affects rhythmic expansion of the lungs, creates proer circulation of bodily fluids of the kindney, stomach, liver, spleen, intestines, skin and other organs. Youga Asanas also boost oxygen flow throughout the body. Supply of oxygen to the body is completely dependent on the respiratory system. Lengthened deep and rhythmic breathing associated with each movement multiples the competence of respiratory system, Further, oxygen-rich blood is supplied to every times of the body and this is turn helps the body to be healthy.

Mind-Body Relationship

Energy yoga Which is gaining immense popularity is based on the premise that one of the simplest ways to boosts energy is through deep breathing or Pranayam. This establishes a positive body-mind relationship which in turn removes negative thoughts and tensions leading to a healthy physiology. This not just de-stresses the mind but also physically rejuvenates the body.

Pranayam involves taking in deep breaths to regulate and direct one's *Praan Shakti*. With regular *Pranayam*, a lot of body, mind and emotional activities start getting harmonized. The endocrine system and brain waves also get synchronized stimulating the nervous system which generates greater energy to the body.

High Energy Workout

Power Yoga is a high-energy workout that combines stretching, Strength training, and meditative breathing. It is based on a choreographed sequence of poses, which flow into one another. Joints unwind in the process, muscles are relaxed and energy generated.

“This provides both spiritual as well as health benefits,” says Vidya Varma, a power yoga instructor. “Many poses of this intense yoga resemble basic calisthenics like push-ups, side bends, handstands and toe touches. Every part of the body is invigorated.”

Sweat-Drenched Yoga

The sweat-drenched Bikram yoga style practiced in a heated room is the hottest new trend in the West. The 90-minute sequence comprising 26 yoga poses is done in a room where the temperature is maintained around 90 degrees.

The heat helps warm and stretch muscles. Ligaments and tendons. The body becomes more flexible in the heat and practitioners are able to get into postures which might otherwise look very difficult. Heat also aids in releasing toxins from the body. As the body sweats it releases toxins and the deep breathing pumps in oxygen to the cells with in the turn release energy that is thus generated.

Alignment of Postures

B S Iyenger is one of the best-known yoga teachers and the creator of Iyenger style of yoga noted for its great attention to detail, precise alignment of postures, as well as the use of props. Today instructors are teaching this form of yoga all over the world and vouch for its health benefits and the simplicity with which it can add value to ones life. Lyenger yoga is a way of life. Which goes beyond just the body. Its benefits are immense as it promotes holistic healing and keeps the body energized.

Relaxation Techniques

Chair Yoga is a combination of yoga postures, self-massage, meditation, breathing, and relaxation techniques done in the comfort of a seated position. It is very beneficial for everyone, particularly overstresses people who spend a lot of time In a sitting posture.

Whether you are in your office, in a car or train, you can begin to improve your health by practicing chair yoga poses In a seated position. It is perfect for those who are unable to do floor exercise either due to decreased agility or confinement to a desk job. Even beginners can prime their bodies for more difficult asanas by starting with chair yoga which keeps you alert and sends an instant bolt o energy in the body.

Conclusion

Yoga & Pranayama is the extension and control of one’s breath. Practicing proper techniques of breathing can help bring more oxygen to the blood and brain. Eventually helping

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control prana or the vital life energy yoga & pranayana also goes hand in hand with various yoga asanas. The union of these two yogic principles is considered as the highest form purification and self-discipline, covering both mind and body. Yoga & pranayana techniques also prepare as for a deeper experience of meditation know more about various yoga & pranayama techniques in these sections. This section lays an exclusive commentary by shri shri Ravishankar on the ancient scripture patanjali yoga satras, which will enlighten you on the knowledge of yoga, Its origin and purpose. The goal of this rendition of yoga satras is to make the principles and practices of the yoga satras more understandable and accruable. The description of each satra offered by shri. Shri. Ravi Shankar attempts to focus on the practical suggestions of what can be done to experience the ultimate benefit of a yogic lifestyle. Feeling held back queue to a physical ailment? Are emotions taking a toll on your personal and work life? Fill in the form below to learn more about how yoga can aide you in overcoming issues naturally with minimum lifestyle changes.

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