INTRODUCTION
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1. INFORMATION

Information is the product of the human brain in action and may be abstract or concrete. It has become ingredient of Man’s life cycle and such that there is no life in the modern society without information. Information is one of the resources of immense economic and social values. It has been organized by generating, recording, distributing, processing and disseminating information. Its inherent quality is that it is perishable, unless it is stored in the memory of the brain. The same information, capable of being interpreted differently, is an example of attributive quality.

1.1. DEFINITIONS:

1. A.J. Evans in his study defined information as “a sensible statement, opinion, fact, concept or idea, or association of statements, opinions or ideas,” Regarding the necessity to involve in an?

2. According to Bell (1979) “information is news, feats, statistics, reports, legislation, tax-codes, judicial decisions, resolutions and the like”.

3. Ching-Chin Chen and Peter Hernon defined information as, “all knowledge, ideas, facts, data and imaginative works of mind which are communicated formally and/or informally in any format.”
Information is the knowledge put to use, which may produce good or bad results. The value of information is the hand of the manager, or scientist or any person concerned with decision-making to use the information on hand in a prospective way.

No decision is generally taken in the midst of uncertain options. Here, it is the information that helps the decision-maker arrives at a decision by reducing the uncertainty.

Wersing and Neveling account the following approaches of information based on which the nature of the information can be assessed:

i. **The structural approach:** In this approach information is viewed as structure of the world or static relations between physical objects, which may be perceived, or not.

ii. **The knowledge approach:** This approach records knowledge that is built on the basis of preparation of the structure of the world. But the problem with this approach is that the term ‘Information’ any erroneously be used for term ‘know/ledge’.

iii. **A massage approach:** The mathematical theory of communication uses this approach. It is concerned with the transmission of symbols representing a message.

iv. **The meaning approach:** In this approach the semantic content of a massage is accepted as information.
4. According to Davis (1974) “information is data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real perceived value in current or prospective decision”.

5. Hayes (1969) defines information as the “Result of data, usually formalized in processing.”

6. Mackay (1969) states, “We may define information in general as that which justifies representational activity.”

7. Mc Donough (1963) states “information is the measure of the net value obtained from the process of matching the elements of a present problem with appropriate elements of data.” He further states “information is a process which occurs within a human mind when a problem and data useful for its solutions are brought into productive union.”

8. According to Shannon and Weaver “information is any stimulus that reduces uncertainty.”


10. Whittemore and Yovits (1973) define the term as “Data of value to decision-making.”

1.2. NATURE OF INFORMATION:

The nature and amount of information that affects the behavior of a person (i.e. recipient) in taking the decision, however, varies from person to person from time to time, and from place to place.
v. The process approach: According to this approach the processing of information occurs in the human mind when a problem and useful data are brought together.

vi. The effect approach: In this approach the semantic contents of a message are accepted as information.

1.3. DIVISION OF INFORMATION:

There are six categories of information.

i. Conceptual information: Relating to ideas, theories and hypotheses about the relationship, which exists among the variables in an area.

ii. Empirical information: Relating to data and experience of research, which may be drawn from oneself or communicated through others.

iii. Policy information: Is focused on the decision making process.

iv. Procedural information: This is the data obtained, manipulated and tested through investigation.

v. Directive information: Is used for co-ordinating and enabling effective group activity.

vi. Stimulatory information: Is motivated by oneself or the environment.
1.4. QUALITIES OF INFORMATION

If information is to be effective, it has to have the following qualities. They are self-explanatory:

i. Accessibility
ii. Comprehensiveness
iii. Precision
iv. Timeliness
v. Flexibility
vi. Unbiasness
vii. Compatibility
viii. Clarity
ix. Verifiability
x. Quantifiability

1.5. PROPERTIES OF INFORMATION:

i. It is the most democratic resource in that it can be consumed by poor and rich alike depending upon the intake capacity.

ii. Information is not consumed in its use.

iii. It can be shared by many and can be used simultaneously without any loss to anyone.

iv. Information is dynamic, ever growing and continuing and no final word is said or will ever be said on any aspect of it.

v. It is Universal particularly in the science field.

vi. Healthy competition results on account of peer review and speedy communication.
vii. Exponential growth in scientific publication has been causing concern in accessibility and availability.

viii. Peer group review ensures quality to a large measure.

ix. A System of peer review and mode of communication operates in its dissemination.

x. Scientific and technological information becomes obsolete in fast developing discipline and the obsolescence factor is quite high in some of them.

xi. It can be synthesized, extracted, summarized.

xii. It can be stored, converted to other media, duplicated, stored and recalled, interrelated, formatted, surrogated, suppressed, destroyed.

xiii. It is rarely of value in itself, but rather requires a context, structure or model within which it can be interpreted.

1.6. USES OF INFORMATION:

Information use can be generalized as

i. Information use is a behavior

ii. It can be recorded

iii. Information use is affected by the need felt by the user.

iv. Information as process: when someone is informed, they know is changed. The information process has been explained by the Oxford English Dictionary as, “The act of informing; communication of the knowledge or ‘news’ of some fact or
occurrence; the action of telling or fact of being told of something.”

v. Information as thing: the term ‘information’ is also used attributively for objects, such as data and documents.

vi. Information as knowledge: information is also used to denote the “knowledge communicated concerning some particular fact, subject or event; that of which one is apprised or told; intelligence, news.”

2. NEED OF INFORMATIONS:

The perception of the users about the university library as merely a storehouse of books where they go for borrowing books or getting photocopies has to change to a place where they can find information in whatever context the users want. Users are going to use the library only if they feel satisfied after coming there.

Users need have always been the focal point of library services. Level of users satisfaction differs form one category to another so the needs and expectations of user differ from user to user. Libraries exist to serve the diverse needs of users, as this service element is the main tenet of this profession. In case of university libraries this task is very challenging. Today, the users are techno savvy and are aware of the latest developments in their field. They are aggressive by nature and impatient. All these changes in their total changing environment in which the university libraries find themselves.
The users expectations and needs are increasing as a result of their familiarity with handling computer and other technologies and also the skills of accessing information makes them empowered and impatient. There is information overload and information anxiety. As a result user forgets what he/she actually wanted as formulating information need is the first step for getting right information at the right time.

Krikelas has defined it as the “recognition of the existence of uncertainty.” And

Faibisoff and Ely viewed the information need as either shaped by activity, such as problem solving or decision – making; or as latent, manifest through a passive reception of information, which is stored as knowledge.

Information need is thus seen as a subjective, relative concept existing only in the mind of experiencing individual. It has been defined as the “recognition of the existence of uncertainty and described as something which prevents an individual from waking progress in a difficult situation”.

Razasa and Moriarty made a study on the “Types and needs of academic library users” to determine whether faculty, graduate and under – graduate students were homogenous with respect to their primary and secondary reasons for visiting the library and also with
respect to the library materials used. The finding with respect to faculty showed that the main interest of them for using the library facilities were to do research for a publishable paper and to read for self-improvement. The second need bring to find and read material required for a course, i.e., for teaching. Scholarly journals and periodicals are the primary materials used by the faculty as well as graduate students.

There are different approaches to satisfy the different needs. The need in each issue is to solve an issue.

According to Ford, the extent to which information seekers transfer the information into their own knowledge structures may reflect at least in part of the extent to which they really needed the information. Users changing needs lead to the change in strategy towards achieving the goals of users satisfaction.

2.1. TYPES OF INFORMATION NEED:

Tague has presented the following types of information needs.

i. Social or pragmatic information needs-required for coping.

ii. With day-to-day life.

iii. Educational information needs.

iv. Professional information needs.

v. Recreation information needs.
2.2. FACTORS AFFECTING INFORMATION NEEDS:

1. Lack of sufficient controls in the system.
2. The complex behavior of the users.
3. The purpose for which the information is used.
4. Socio-political and economic constraints faced by the user.

Lin and Garvey states that the most important factor that affects the information needs of an individual is the type of work in which he/she is involved.

3. COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION:

It is the process of transmitting the idea, expression of feelings, wishes, commands, desires or whatever it may be generated by the human mind. Communication is a media in which two persons exchange their knowledge. It is an essential component, as without proper communication, information cannot disseminate. This was the made of transmitting the information from one person to another. The nature and value of information is directly related to its communication. Information is the basic necessity of the modern society and lifeblood of the researchers. It promote continuous awareness of what others are doing so that an individual user may know of developments in his own special field, in wider fields of technology generally. Information communicated at a particular
time, also has its value, which if not received in time may be useless or caused some misshape so, without proper communication & dissemination, information has no value.

3.1. INFORMATION SERVICES

Information. Services can be divided into two groups

i. **Anticipatory documentation services:** It is a services rendered in anticipation of the demand for it viz. national & International indexing & abstracting periodicals. It is also called active documentation work. Its purpose is to analyze the literature.

ii. **Document service on demand:** It is called passive documentation or documentation service. The purpose of this set of activities is to search and locate information as well as its provision or the provision of the information containing documents.

iii. **Current awareness service:**
   a. Title announcement services.
   b. Selective dissemination of information.
   c. Notification of forthcoming conferences.
   d. Announcement of forthcoming conferences.

iv. **Condensation type:**
   a. Abstract bulletins
   b. Extracts
c. Technical digests

v. **Location type:**
   a. Indexes
   b. Bibliographies
   c. Catalogues

vi. **Condensation and repackaging:**
   a. Critical compilations, handbook etc.
   b. Data service

vi. **Reference type:**
   a. Readers guidance
   b. Ready reference
   c. Retrospective document search

viii. **Evaluation and emphasis:**
   d. State-of-the art report
   e. Trend report

ix. **Back-up service:**
   a. Reprographic service
   b. Translation services
   c. Rendering helps in publishing such as preparation of charts, slides, printing etc.

x. **Maintenance services:**
   a. Training of information workers
   b. Preparation and maintenance of systems tools like classification systems, thesaurus, union catalogue etc.
c. Advisory service in documentation and information work.

3.2. BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION:

The barriers to effective use of information involve the following aspects.

i. The quality of information products plays on important role in the communication and access of information. The common problems associated with the quality of information product are: less number of details poor legibility, less number of references, a bad index and noise or pollution.

ii. There is too much information on a topic and the potential user is overloaded or over whelmed- the sheer amount decreases the willingness to use information; taking too much time and effort.

iii. If the document is unique, it is treated as property and the access to such document is severely restricted. The older the document, the less it is put to use, same is the case with document, of which the number of copies available are less.

iv. Certain classes of document need special equipment for reading or viewing such as, microfilm/fiche need special readers, tapes and discs need players etc. lack of these special
 equipments, prevent the users from having access to information, in spite of having the document with them.

v. With increase in bibliographic control, there is an increase in the number and variety of information services. Many of the users are not aware as to what services are available and which services can provide him the needed information.

vi. There is no proper bibliographic control of gray literature. In the absence of secondary sources, it becomes difficult to have access to literature of this kind.

vii. Languages were ostensibly created to facilitate communication; quite often they become the major hindrance to the communication of scientific and technical information.

viii. Under qualified staff will be more of a hindrance, than help.

ix. University libraries are getting computerized. A fresh user may not be able to get into the system unless someone else with the induction of computerized system initiates him into the system; the need for external assistance to users has increased.

4. INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR:

Users needs have always been the focal point of library services. Today information seekers no longer are satisfied.

University users are students, Research, Scholars, faculty and staff members some of them are capable of searching information in
Internet. But on the other hand there may be environment and library professionals have to satisfy both type of users. The change from the paper library to the automated library has been primarily a matter of computerizing the library internal procedure there has been little impact on library users.

When a need is felt for any thing, people take action in order to satisfy that need. Different strategies or modes of action are restored to the same applies for the satisfaction of information needs. An individual realize that he needs information, he knows that in all probability the information will not come to him/her on its own therefore he/she has to go about seeking it.

According to Ching-chin chen, “ Information seeking patterns are the paths pursued by the individual in the attempt to resolve a need.”

T.D. Willson states that those activities a person may engage when identifying his or her own needs for information, searching for such information in any way and using or transferring that information”.

Girja Kumar defines that “Information seeking behavior is mainly concerned with who needs what kind of information for what reasons; how information is found, evaluated and used.”

When we talk about the information seeking behavior it means when a user seeks of whatever kind and for whatever purpose. The
information seeking behavior reflects their relationship to the information unit and its various services. How much does the information seeker already know? How does he select his information source? How does he formulate his queries? How does he choose his information? And so on.

4.1. FACTORS AFFECTING THE INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR:

Following factors are responsible for change in information behavior towards information seeking.

1. Users knowledge.
2. Whether the source is within reach?
3. Role of library and its services.
4. Whether money will involve – if so, how much money?
5. Use of information product.
6. Whether time will be involved – if so, how much.
7. Whether the source will have the answer to their problem.
8. Whether they will understand what the source provides as answer.
9. Accessibility to information product.
10. User’s status in the organization.
11. User participation in collection development.
5. SCENARIO OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT:

Teachers and their teaching activity, have to show some evidence for research work and also some publications in the context of promotion to higher coders. University teachers will require information on the subject that they are teaching. This will include mostly theoretical background information. They will need to explore new avenues in order to make classroom teaching more interesting.

The university teacher is more vulnerable than the schoolteacher as his work is under constant security by the student who will not just swallow anything that he presents. If faculty wants to be taken seriously by their students and colleagues, they will need to constantly update their existing knowledge.

Guiding research scholars has become a profitable activity for members of university faculties, especially for the readers and professors. The larger the number of Ph.Ds. one produces, the greater the prestige and the better are the chances of carrier advancement. There is no discrimination in appointments such as persons involved in research activities and teachers connected with transmission of knowledge.
There a university teacher plays dual role as a teacher and as a scientist.

6. University Library

The basic feature of a good university library is its complete identification with the university units strive for conservation of knowledge and ideas teaching, research and publications. The measure of library excellence is the extent to which its resources and services support the university's academic pursuits. It is the nature of the university, which determines its objectives and programs, and the library contributes to the realization of these objectives by acquiring, processing, organizing and disseminating macro and micro thought it is rightly hailed that library is the heart of university.

However, regarding the precise objectives and functions of a university library. There is difference of opinion. Wilson and Tauber have assigned six functions to the university library.

a. Conservation of knowledge and ideas;
b. Teaching;
c. Research;
d. Publication;
e. Extension and services;
f. Interpretation;
Arthur T. Hamlin elucidating the functions of a university library observes that conservation of knowledge is an important function of the university as a whole, and that it is through the university library that it carries this function to its conclusion.

A university library is a part a university set-up therefore; it exists to serve the objectives at its parent organization. Every library program must support university’s total program. In other words, a university library should aim to advance the functions of its university. A university library is an integrate part of the society therefore; the changes in the society will naturally affect university libraries. University libraries must become active agencies responsive to the needs of the users. However, the resources available to any university library are rather limited. The gap between user expectations and the ability of library to meet those expectations is also increasing.

The library in a university makes a large collection of books and allied materials in an effort to help the parent body, the university, to achieve the first objective. By adopting a highly selective policy it builds up a collection of choice reading and reference material, this powerhouse of knowledge goes on adding to its power potential. That is why university libraries are described as “open-ended” collections.
Finally, university libraries help faculty members and students to attain high academic distinction. The success of the students' performance in various examinations is directly proportional to the success with which they exploit the resources at a library. Therefore; higher education is defined as the art of acquiring the knowledge of using a modern library to the best advantage.

6.1. BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY- A BRIEF PROFILE

The area, which is known, as Bundelkhand Region comprises of seven districts of Southern Uttar Pradesh and 16 districts of Northern Madhya Pradesh. Though united in the past, now this stands separated administratively. The Northern Part of Bundelkhand comprises of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is this area, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Bundelkhand University with its Head quarters at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh.

The Bundelkhand Region, which is situated in almost central part of the Nation, has been one of the most backward regions in terms of economic development. Lack of industrial set up and entrepreneurship may largely be attributed to the lack of higher education, which brings wisdom, vision, farsightedness and the willingness for development. There was a complete lack of professional and technical institutes of higher learning in this area and hence the area could not develop economically due to the lack
of entrepreneurship skills and willingness to develop in spite of the fact that Bundelkhand region is richly endowed with natural resources like open land, cultivable soil, sufficient water resources emerging from the region of Bundelkhand itself and rich mineral deposits ranging from copper to gold and iron to uranium.

It was as late as 1975 that a great visionary late Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, the then Chief Minister of UP visualized the need to create a nodal agency in higher learning like Bundelkhand University in Jhansi to cater to the long felt need of an Institute of Higher Learning for development of instructional infrastructure to cater to the academic needs of professional and technical education for the people of this backward region.

The Bundelkhand University was incorporated by UP State Universities (Re-enactment amendment) Act 1974 Sec.4 sub Section 1-A vide Notification of Govt. of U.P.No.10/15-60-33/74 under the provisions of the U.P. State Universities Act 1973 with the mission to impart quality vocational and scientific education through basic and applied research, to improve the quality and value of human irrespective of gender, caste, nationality and religion.

The goal of the university is to be truly innovative, interdisciplinary and international. This seat of higher learning is not just devoted to impart and spread quality knowledge but also strives to ensure equality to one and all.
The office of the university started functioning on 26 August 1975 in a hired building. At that time 17 colleges were affiliated to the then Kanpur University, out of which the Bundelkhand University has been carved out, were affiliated to the Bundelkhand University. The total number of students enrolled with these colleges was 32,762. These colleges used to impart instructions in conventional subjects of Arts, Science and Law only.

The University achieved the status of a Residential University initially in the year 1986 when Department of Business Administration, Department of Rural Economics and Cooperation, Department of Mathematics and Statistics and Department of Library & Information Science became functional on its Main Campus, each offering an academic program not offered by any of the affiliated colleges of the University. In 1996 the state government, also added the Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Department of Geology and Department of Food Technology, and the building work completed in the subsequent year.

By its Silver Jubilee Year - 1999 the University got recognized under UGC Section 12-B and the Campus transformed into 38 institutes of higher learning and research, the faculty strength has crossed over 380 mark as against only 8 while student strength has swelled up to approximately 8000 from a mere 225.
Taking the total student strength of the 46 affiliated colleges and two constituent institutions of the University including Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College total number of students easily goes beyond 80000 marks. The University has 38 Institutes of Higher Learning & Research on the campus including:

1. Institute of Economics & Finance
2. Bhaskar Institute of Mass Communication and Journalism
3. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Institute of Social Sciences
4. Institute of Home Sciences
5. Institute of Library &Information Sciences
6. Institute of Languages
7. Institute of Music &Fine Arts
8. Institute of Management Studies
9. Institute of Tourism &Hotel Management
10. Institute of Education
11. Babu Jagjivan Ram Institute of Law
12. Major Dhyanchand Institute of Physical Education
13. Campus for Open Learning (Institute of Distance Education
14. Institute of Applied Sciences
15. Institute of Basic Sciences
16. Institute of Biomedical Sciences
17. Institute of Earth Sciences
18. Institute of Computer &System Sciences
19. Institute of Environmental Sciences
INTRODUCTION

20. Institute of Forensic Sciences
21. Dr. J.C. Bose Institute of Life Sciences
22. Institute of Pharmacy
23. Vaidya R.N. Sharma Institute of Ayurveda and Alternate Medicine Education & Research
24. Institute of Agriculture
25. Institute of Engineering & Technology
26. Institute of Information Technology
27. Institute of Architecture & Town Planning
28. Institute of Food Technology
29. Institute of Polymer Sciences

Other Institutes, which shall become functional from the coming session, are:

1. Institute of Veterinary Science
2. Institute of Rehabilitation
3. Institute of Pure & Applied Radiation Biology
4. Institute of Dental Science
5. Institute of International Studies
6. Institute of Vocational Studies
7. Institute of Nursing
8. Institute of Buddhist Studies
9. Institute of Fashion Technology
INTRODUCTION

Of course, one of the key reasons behind the unprecedented development of University 's remarkable success in effectively incepting so many Institutes and study programs in a very short span of time also lies in the fact that its faculty, as well as the administrative staff selflessly works with sincere commitment, utmost devotion and team spirit.

As of now, the various institutes of the University are offering 149 academic and vocational courses in addition to Doctoral and Post-doctoral Programs in various disciplines. The undergraduate and post-graduate courses include Biochemistry, Microbiology, Computer Applications, Tourism and Hotel Management, Business Administration, Economics & Finance, Pharmacy, Law, Mathematics, Statistics, Library Automation, International Business Management, Food Science and Technology and Geology.

On account of its noteworthy achievements, the Bundelkhand University readily received recognition under Section 12-B from the University Grants Commission and majority of its study programs are now approved by AICTE, Pharmacy Council of India, Bar Council and other concerned agencies.

Every academic program offered by each institute of the University has strong support infrastructure in terms of competent faculty,
classroom spaces, state-of-the art laboratories and library facility etc. Further, every course curriculum has been carefully evolved in such a way that the theoretical knowledge is effectively complemented with analytical/practical skills, and industrial /on-the-job training. Strengthening communication and managerial skills, inculcating leadership qualities, infusing self-confidence and self-reliance and developing planning acumen and entrepreneurial aptitude among the incumbent students and scholars is especially stressed-upon so that they could successfully carve-out their desired career niche. The Vice Chancellor Values direct interaction with the students and strives to personally monitor their pursuits and progress and, consistently motivates them for greater industry interaction, international competition and R &D orientation. Naturally, enriching the Central Library, strengthening of Computer Center and provision of effective communication through Internet has been among his top priorities. Consequently, the University procured about 1.5 lack books for library, 450 Pentium IV computers with advanced software for computer center and a V-SAT to provide Internet facility to every department on urgent basis. Besides, all the faculty members have now intercom at the table and computer facility within their Department.

Academic curriculum and examination system and quality research are the three strong parameters to assess the performance of a
University. The University took over the review and re-organization of the prevailing academic curriculum on priority, simultaneously framing the syllabi and ordinances of the proposed programs for approval from the concerned Board of Studies, Academic Council and other concerned bodies.

Likewise, the requisite reforms in examination system have been effectively implemented after the thorough introspection.

Accordingly, the academic calendar prepared for each academic year is strictly followed in the University, in terms of admission schedule, commencement of classes and conduct of examination to announcement of results.

Applied Research is yet another area which has caught momentum over last four years; be it in terms of Doctoral Studies or the Institutional Research Projects. It would be worth mentioning here that Department of Geology has received a research project worth 2.39 crores from Department of Mining. Similarly Institute of Food Technology and Institute of Environmental Sciences are also working on major research projects worth Rs.30 lack and Rs.50 lack respectively. As such, almost every functional institute on the campus is either already working on a research project or has
applied for it from relevant funding agencies. M. Phil program has also been introduced by many departments on the Campus in order to inculcate the research aptitude and develop desired level of analytical and interpretive skills among the potential scholars.

Reform in examination system has been completed and the whole process of result preparation has been computerized.

The administrative offices and teaching departments have also been computerized. Our target now is to provide a computerized Students Information Center on campus.

The University 's academic calendar is our prime concern. University is adhering strictly to the academic calendar, starting its session every year on 16th July and completing its examination by April 30th announcing all results by June 20th every year. This shows the discipline being inculcated among both faculty and students. In the present day scenario, the University Industry interaction is vital. Hence Bundelkhand University is in the process of establishing its linkages with many industries, like Baidyanath Group of Companies, Lupine India Ltd. And others, which will provide an immense opportunity to our students. In order to achieve academic excellence, Bundelkhand University has established its linkages
with several foreign Universities like Denver University, USA; Soka University, Japan and others.

In the same time construction of massive auditorium, Indoors sports and the building of Bhaskar Institute of Journalism and Mass Communication, Pandit Ram Narian Sharma Institute of Ayurveda and Alternate Medicine and Institute of International Studies are at the verge of Completion. The fact that one of the Pharmacy Buildings was effectively completed in less than two months, speaks of the pace of the on-going work. Computerized students Information Center, State Bank of India Building and Post Office Building, Railway Reservation Counter, Admission Center Building, Earth Sciences Building and Parking area for vehicles are some of the projects in progress. Provisions of uninterrupted power and water supply, round the clock security arrangements and efficient bank and postal services were however made available two years back. Aesthetically laid parks, particularly Maharani Laxmi Bai Park and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Park richly studded with spectacular fountains and rockeries developed in the academic and residential Campus of the University have virtually acquired touristic appeal where the residents love to enjoy the lighting during late evenings and visit for health walks in mornings. The main entrance to the University, the splendid Silver Jubilee Gate, is admired by the masses with keen appreciation. In fact, it stands
majestically as if revealing that the University is passing through the phase of academic and physical prosperity.

One of the noteworthy developments on the campus has been the inception of Bundelkhand University International Center (BUIC) as an effective platform to ensure perennial interaction of the University, with the leading individuals and institutions at regional, national and international levels.

The Center with air-conditioned conference hall, boardroom, restaurant, coffee shop, twenty guest rooms, and four luxury suites, centrally cooled lobby, swimming pool, tennis courts and Yoga/Meditation center, is now ready to cater to big events. Apart from organizing conferences, extending board and lodging of international standards, promoting art and craft exhibitions, convening special lectures and publishing news letters/journals, the center shall even extend professional services for indoors and outdoors banqueting. Adjoining to the BUIC is a 28 room Guest House brought-forth for the convenience of the visiting faculty. Yet another dream project of the University, the massive Auditorium would become functional by early December 2003. Its main hall has the capacity of 650 seats while each of its twin seminar halls can accommodate 1350 delegates at a time. With its splendid auditorium, indoor stadium and the Bundelkhand University
International center, the University shall have the natural strength to convene sports, cultural and academic events of even international standards.

All out efforts are afoot to transform the university into a true VISHWAVIDYALAYA where the aspirant scholars and students may get the desired academic, professional, vocational and research opportunities according to their potential, aptitude and interest.

6.2. JIWAJI UNIVERSITY - AN OVERVIEW

Jiwaji University came into existence on 23rd May 1964, through M.P. Govt. Ordinance no. 15 of 1963. The foundation stone was laid on a campus of over 225 acres of Naulakha Parade by the then President of India, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan on 11th December 1964. The territorial jurisdiction of the University has districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Datia and Guna. At the initiation the university had 25 affiliated colleges but today around 110 colleges are working under its jurisdiction.

The University started Postgraduate teaching and research in 1966 by establishing Schools of Studies in Botany and Zoology. Establishment of other Schools viz. Physics, Chemistry, Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology, Economics, Mathematics, Commerce and Management followed it. Later new Schools in
Library & information science, Indira Gandhi Academy of Environmental Education, Research & Eco-planning, Biochemistry, Earth Science, Political Science & Public Administration. Were added. The University is also imparting MBA program in Tourism & Travel Management and has a Center for Foreign Languages. The MBA and BBA programs were also started under the faculty of Commerce & Management.

The UGC sponsored Dept. of Adult Continuing & Extension Education now has started post graduate Course in Social Work.

To cater the need of the society the University continued its journey by starting a good number of courses under Self Supporting Program e.g. Microbiology, Biotechnology, Electronics, Computer Science, Instrumentation & Industrial Analysis, Computer Applications, Environmental Chemistry, Chemical Sales & Marketing Management, Business Economics, Financial Administration, Neuroscience etc. The UGC innovative Course in Remote Sensing & GIS was also started from the session 2002-2003.

In addition, Courses in Yoga and Jyotirvigyan have also been inducted from 2003.. From 2004 the university is going to start a good number of new Courses e.g. Biomedical Technology; Molecular and Human Genetics; e-Commerce; Food Technology; Medicinal Plants and Herbal Resource management; Journalism and Mass Communication; Marketing Management, Advertising
and Sales Administration; Electronics Instrumentation. The Center for Languages is starting various degree, diploma and certificate courses in Hindi, English, Sanskrit and French from this session.

Department of Physical Education has emerged on national scenario by organizing national tournaments in various sports and imparting education for M.P.Ed. & B.P.Ed. Courses. Large playgrounds equipped with facilities for indoor and outdoor games, organization of tournaments encourage the students to actively participate in university sports and bring laurels. Department of Pharmaceutical studies runs Courses for B. Pharma and P.G. Diploma in clinical Psychology and Diagnostic Technology. The recently established, Institute of Engineering imparts education in B.E. Electronics and Chemical Engineering. Five years integrated Course for L.L.B. (Hons.) degree is also running Institute of law.

Under the guidance of Council of Distance Education, Govt. of India, University has established." Institute of Distance Education" to promote education to the remotest Possible areas through distance mode. The study centers of Indira Gandhi National Open University and Bhoj University are also functioning in the University Campus:

Several departments of the University are also running M. Phil Courses. The teachers are actively engaged in research and guiding
students for their Ph. D. degree. Several research projects sponsored by the Govt. of India and the State Govt. like UGC, DST, CSIR, DOE, DAE, DBT, ICMR, ICHR, and MPCST etc. are being successfully conducted in various Science and Arts departments. The research laboratories are well equipped with the latest scientific instruments and expertise in the state of the art techniques in physic.1 and biological services.

The University regularly organizes International and National Conferences, Seminars, Symposia Workshops etc. All the teachers are highly qualified and many of them have been honored with International and National Awards and Fellowships. The teaching is imparted through latest audio-visual equipments. Computer and Internet facilities are available to students since morning till late night in various schools of studies. To fulfill its social responsibilities towards the nation the university NSS department continuously organizes various activities.

The University volunteered for assessment and accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation council (NAAC) of UGC and has been accredited with "FOUR STARS".

The University has inherited artistic and cultural attributes of the city of Gwalior. It has been honored and awarded several times at various places due to its best performance and presentation by
students. West Zone R University and Youth Festivals have been organized.

The University Proctorial Office maintains discipline, law and order in the campus.

The Dean, students welfare office looks after the problems and welfare of the students besides conducting well a their cultural and academic activities. Several medals have been instituted in different subjects as a reward for hard working, meritorious and brilliant speed students.

Every year several students qualify National level tests for research and professional services such as NET, GATE, IAS, PSC etc. Students also participate in university state and National level sports and cultural activities and bring honors to the university. The meetings of various university bodies like Board of Studies, Research Degree Committee, Academic Council and executive Council are held regularly to help in updating syllabi, selection of suitable candidates for Ph. D student programs and solving various matters.

The University has a vision to expand in coming years under following fields:
INTRODUCTION

➢ To start new academic programs as per National & Global needs.

➢ To focus research to make it more utility based & patent oriented.

➢ To establish strong University-Industry interaction to make education vocational in nature.

➢ To develop "Technology park" in various science & Technological areas to develop and assist small-scale industries in Gwalior & Chambal regions & other parts of the country.

Academic Achievements

➢ Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee dedicated the "Paryavaran Vigyan Bhawan" to the public on 4th May, 2002. The event was glorified by the presence of His Excellency and the Chancellor Dr. Bhai Mahavir, Hon'ble. The Chief Minister Shri Digvijay Singh and many respected members of the parliament and learned dignitaries.

➢ The academic calendar was timely completed. The examinations were conducted as per the schedule of maintain the academic calendar.
School of Studies in Zoology was identified for the financial support under Special Assistance Programme (SAP) of the University Grants Commission for 5 years.

DST granted FIST support to the SOS in Zoology and SOS in Chemistry.

UGC provided considerable financial support for teaching and research in Remote Sensing and GIS Studies in Earth Science under its Emerging and Innovative Teaching programme for 5 years. "Mrignayni"

UGC also provided support to a new teaching programme on Jyotirvigyan. The integrated teaching programme was introduced in the subjects like Biochemistry, Biotechnology, and the subjects Microbiology and Neuroscience were introduced for comprehensive and quality teaching.

The Distance Education council of India New Delhi, extended financial support as development grant to the Institute of Distant Education for development of self-instructional material for students, computerization, library facility, R & D, satellite link facility and quality assessment mechanism.

The Institute of Ethnobiology, previously situated at Lucknow was shifted to Jiwaji University.
➢ Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) was procured as central instrument facility. The annual convocation was organized after a span of several decades.

➢ MOU signed with several important premier national and international research institutes such as CCMB (Hyderabad), NIL (New Delhi), Neuro-anatomy Dept. of University of Cologne, Germany, to provide opportunities for the M.Sc. students to get exposure to new scientific developments and completion of their dissertations.

Research Facilities Available

Most of the science departments are well equipped with most advance instrument facilities for research as well as teaching. A few important ones are: X-ray unit, vacuum coating unit, spectrophotometers (Visible & UV- Single beam & double beam), vacuum concentrator, Research microscopes, Auto-analyser, Elisa readers, High speed cooling centrifuges, Image analyser, Automatic vibratome, Cryotomes, Gel-documentation systems, Chromatographic systems, etc. In addition to these major equipments, facilities of some other equipment are under the process of procurement. Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer facilities for tissue culture, cold room, and radiation room have also been developed in various departments. Other infrastructure facilities:
University provides in-house services of photocopying at subsidized rates to all its members including students. Future Academic Plan

The University has submitted proposal to the Govt. of India for financial support to open an Institute of Advanced Technologies (IAT) and a Centre for Women Empowerment studies. The objectives of the IAT is to establish research and teaching centres in some of the most advanced scientific areas such as supercomputing, Nanotechnology, Neuroscience, Genomics, Biomedical Technology and Biophysics. University, in its Xth plan proposal has planned to include few new schools of studies making a total of above 51 departments which will run various courses at Master's, M.Phil, Diploma and Certificate level apart from conducting Ph.D. programme.

The Campus:

The campus is planned in such a way that all the residents of the university including teachers, non-teaching staff and students have an easy access to all the daily needs and other facilities within a walking distance. Most of the teachers reside in the campus. There is an efficient team of Security Personnel that maintains safety and security of the campus.
The university Health Centre, situated in the campus provides First Aid and other basic medical facilities to all students, staff members, employees and their wards. A Medical Officer is available for consultation during morning and evening hours.

Academically and socially very congenial environment is provided to all students, residing in the campus. The "Mrignaynai Girls' Hostel" and a separate hostel for girl's students of University Engineering Institute are situated within the campus. The hostels have all the required facilities with well-furnished rooms. Appropriate security has also been provided at the entrance of the hostels. In view of the increasing strength of girl students the existing accommodation is being extended to provide more rooms.

The "Tatya Tope" Boy's hostel is also situated within the campus with required facilities and other amenities.

The university has a branch of Central Bank of India within the campus premises. It provides all services to students, staff as well as general public, residing around the campus.

To provide facilities in the campus a post office is located close to the main administrative building within the campus.