Chapter 3

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF WEST BENGAL: A WEB BASED STUDY

3.1 Higher Education in West Bengal

West Bengal, the cradle of Indian renaissance and the national freedom movement, is a land of intellectual awakening. The old Bengal known as Gauda or Vanga was aptly mentioned in the great epic Mahabharata. Shaped like a sea horse, West Bengal is the triple gateway opening eastward to the seven northeastern states, northward into Sikkim and westward into the Gangetic plains. One of the most prosperous territories of the British Empire, Bengal had been the nerve centre of intellect and human values where many modern movements in art, education, cinema, theatre, science and industry were initiated. It was here that India’s quest for freedom began.

The UGC, in the year 1988, recommended formation of Higher Education Council for State level planning and coordination of Higher Education. Following this recommendation, The West Bengal State Council of Higher Education was established on July 29, 1994 under the West Bengal Act XXXVII of 1994 with the Minister in Charge, Higher Education Department, Government of West Bengal, as ex-officio Chairman.

Kolkata has played a pioneering role in the development of the modern education system in India. Western models of education came to India through Kolkata. Many of the first schools and colleges were established by the missionaries and reformists. Sir William Jones (philologist) established the Asiatic Society in 1784 for promoting oriental studies. People like Ram Mohan Roy, David Hare, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Shashi Bhusan Chatterjee, and William Carey played a leading role in the setting up of modern schools and colleges in the city. The Fort William College was established in 1800. The Hindu College was established in 1817. In 1855 the Hindu College was renamed as the Presidency College. In recognition of its rich heritage of academic excellence the Legislature of West Bengal conferred the status of a University on
Presidency College on 7th July of 2010. This was enacted with a view to enabling Presidency University to function more efficiently as a centre of teaching and research in various branches of learning, especially in Humanities, Social and Basic Sciences, and promoting advancement and dissemination of knowledge and learning in the service of the society and the nation.

William Carey established the Serampore College, Serampore (20 km from Calcutta) in 1819. It went on to become India's first modern university in 1827 when it was incorporated by a Royal Charter as a Danish University. Although it had the charter, it was not technically a university in the modern sense of that term. The Sanskrit College was established in 1824. Reverend Alexander Duff of the Church of Scotland established the General Assembly's Institution in 1830 and later the Free Church Institution in 1844, which were later merged to form what is now known as the Scottish Church College, Calcutta. These institutions played a significant role in what came to be known as the Young Bengal Movement and the Bengal Renaissance. La Martiniere Calcutta was established in 1836. John Bethune established a school for Indian girls in 1850 at a time when women's education was frowned upon in the society. The Bethune College for girls was set up by him in 1879.

The oldest medical school in Asia, the Calcutta Medical College was set up in 1835. In 1857, the University of Calcutta was established as the first full-fledged multidisciplinary university in south Asia. It was modelled on the lines of the University of London. Today it is amongst the largest multidisciplinary universities of India and offers some of the widest number of academic disciplines for study. In 1856 technical and engineering education came with the establishment of a civil engineering college / department. This setup went through various re-organizations to finally become the Bengal Engineering College in 1921. The Jesuit administered St Xavier's College was established in 1860. In 1906, the partition of Bengal led to widespread nationalistic and anti British feelings. This led to the setting up of the National Council of Education, Bengal. This later on became the Jadavpur University in 1955. The nation's first homoeopathy college was established in the city in 1880. In 1883 Kadambini Ganguly and Chandramukhi Basu became the first women graduates from the University of Calcutta. In the process, they became the first female graduates of the British Empire. Kadambini went on to become the first female physician trained in the Western system.
of medicine in South Asia. The Science College was established in 1917. The first blind school came into being in 1925.

After independence, Calcutta continued to be in the forefront of the educational scene. The Government College of Art & Craft was established in 1951. The Rabindra Bharati University was established in 1962. This university offers courses in the fine and performing arts. The Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management was set up in 1953 as the country's first management institute and is also the first in the country to offer an MBA degree of a university. The first, Indian Institute of Technology was set up at Kharagpur about 120 km from Calcutta. In 1960 the Regional Engineering College (presently National Institute of Technology) at Durgapur was set up. It is amongst the top NITs in India and also among the oldest. Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, the first among the prestigious Indian Institutes of Management, was set up in 1961 at Joka. It was the first national institute for post-graduate studies and research in management sciences. It was established with the help of the MIT Sloan School of Management and the Ford Foundation.

3.2 Universities of West Bengal

Academic activities of the universities are carried out through various departments under different Faculty Councils. The Deans of these Councils advise on academic matters and co-ordinate the departmental programmes. For the planning and implementation of the academic programmes of the departments, there is a departmental committee in each of them. The Head of the Department is the Chairman of the said committee. The Board of Studies under each Faculty Council plans and reviews the syllabus and assists the examination process.

The universities may be categorized taking into account different conditions like funding agency, courses offered, academic jurisdiction, unitary or affiliating and so on.

3.2.1 Funding Agency

In the present study the universities of West Bengal have been categorized according to

A. Universities under State Government
B. Universities under Central Government
C. Private Universities

A. State Government
These universities are funded by Ministry of Higher Education, Govt. of West Bengal. There are 26 state universities in Bengal. They are arranged below chronologically according to the year of establishment:

**Calcutta University:**

The University of Calcutta was founded in 1857. Dr Fredrick John, the education secretary to the then British Government in India, first tendered a proposal to the British Government in London for the establishment of a university in Calcutta, along the lines of London University, but at that time the plan failed to obtain the necessary approval. However, a proposal to establish two universities, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay was later accepted in 1854 and the necessary authority was given through Wood's despatch. The Calcutta University Act came into force on 24 January 1857 and a 41-member Senate was formed as the policy making body of the university. When the university was first established it had a catchment area covering the area from Lahore to Rangoon (now in Myanmar) — the largest of any Indian university. The university is now being governed by the Calcutta University Act, 1979 which came into force on February 10, 1983.

**Jadavpur University:**

The Government of West Bengal, with the concurrence of the Government of India, enacted the necessary legislation to establish Jadavpur University on the 24th December, 1955. Jadavpur University is semi-residential, which at present operates out of two urban campuses: one in Jadavpur and another in Salt Lake. On 11 March 1922 the foundation stone of Aurobindo Bhavan, which is currently the main administrative centre of the university, was laid. The seat of engineering was shifted to the Aurobindo Bhavan in 1924 when the building was completed. The Jadavpur campus houses most of the departments of the three faculties, Engineering, Science and Arts.

**University of Burdwan:**

The University of Burdwan had been founded by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, visionary Chief Minister of West Bengal, as a part of his master plan to expand the scope of higher education beyond the metropolis. Initiating its journey on the 15th June 1960 (West Bengal Act XXIX of 1959) with six postgraduate departments and thirty undergraduate colleges in the districts of Purulia, Birbhum, Bankura, Burdwan and
Hooghly except the Srirampur subdivision, the University of Burdwan has emerged as one of the premier institutions of higher education in India. The university’s academic cluster is located in Golāpbāg,

**University of Kalyani:**

The University of Kalyani was established in 1960 in Kalyani town. The University ensures on the one hand, the development of excellence, and on the other, contribution of higher education through dispersion of knowledge to rural areas in an open and flexible system. The University is also considering the possibility of upgrading some of its affiliated colleges with academic autonomy and postgraduate teaching. The University is presently offering twenty three post graduate programmes under four faculties, namely, Science, Arts & Commerce, Education, Engineering Technology & Management. The University has built up a comprehensive infrastructure and facilities within its campus that include the Central Library, Laboratories, Health Centre, Gymnasium and sports facilities, Hostels, Guest House, Canteen, Press, etc.

**Rabindra Bharati University:**

It started its journey on May 8, 1962, with a view to commemorate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore. Founded with a view to disseminating knowledge in tune with Tagore’s ideas and concepts, the University amidst several constraints had traversed a long way and succeeded in consolidating itself as a citadel of learning and earned the accolade of singular State University in entire eastern India, imparting higher education in fine Arts and Visual Arts.

**University of North Bengal:**

It was established in November, 1962 by Act of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and assigned the mandate of providing teaching, training and research in various branches of advanced learning and promoting the dissemination of knowledge to fulfill growing socio-economic and technical manpower needs in the six North Bengal districts and the neighboring state of Sikkim. In the same year it was accorded recognition of the UGC under Sec. 12(B) and 2(f). The university Act of 1962 was amended in 1978 and THE NEW Act came into force during 1981 and has been operative at present with suitable amendments as and when required. After the establishment of Gour Banga University and Sikkim University, currently North Bengal
University Jurisdiction is restricted to only three districts viz. Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehbar Districts.

**Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya:**

It was established in West Bengal in 1974. The huge sylvine campus having its teaching, administrative, extension and research units now at Mohanpur, Nadia, WB., has got the district mandates for offering agricultural education both at UG and PG levels, conducting agricultural research as well as organizing extension programmes. Since February 2001, however, the Viswavidyalaya has undergone a number of major structural changes. It’s North Bengal Campus at Cooch Behar along with three Northern Regional Stations at Kalimpong, Cooch Behar and Dinajpore have emerged into a new Agricultural University, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV) to cater more intensively to the needs of agriculture in North Bengal districts.

**Vidyasagar University:**

It was named after one of the most illustrious sons of Bengal as well as one of the doyens of Indian Renaissance, Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, has grown out of a long cultural and educational movement in West Bengal in general and in the undivided district of Midnapore in particular. The Government of West Bengal decided in 1978 to establish Vidyasagar University. The U.G.C. approved the proposal and on the advice of, and in consultation with the U.G.C., the State Government appointed a Planning Committee in March 1979 to lay down the lines of development and to take initial steps to found the University. The Committee submitted its report in October. Then the Vidyasagar University Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1981) was passed; and the university established in 1981.

**Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology:**

Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST), Shibpur, is a premier public institution for research and education in engineering, science and technology. It is one of the top engineering institutes in the country. Established in 1856, it was known as Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur from 2004 to 2014 and Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur prior to that. In March 2014, it was elevated to national status by amending the National Institutes of Technology and Science
Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007, thus renaming it to IIEST Shibpur and granting it the status of Institutes of National Importance.

**West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences:**

It was established on 2nd January, **1995** vide West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences Act - 1995 to impart education, training and to conduct research in veterinary and animal sciences, dairy sciences and fishery sciences and also to cater the needs of the farming community of the State of West Bengal. During this period the University has been recognized as one of the leading institutions of the country to uplift the socio-economic status of farmers.

**Netaji Subhas Open University:**

It was established in 1997 to commemorate the birth centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. It has its headquarters at Woodburn Park, Kolkata, once, the residence of Netaji. Its medium of instruction is English and Bengali. Modeled on the Open University, UK and the IGNOU, it offers courses in different disciplines of taught graduate and post-graduate study and is one of the largest growing distance education universities in eastern India. At present, the university is continuing its work with 141 Study Centres. In near future more study centres will be opened. In 2006, Netaji Subhas Open University received Excellence in Distance Education Award (EDEA) from Commonwealth of Learning (COL) for institutional excellence.

**The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences:**

It was established under the WBNUJS Act, 1999 (West Bengal Act IX of 1999) adopted by the West Bengal Legislature in July, 1999. The University was notified under Clause (f) of Section 2 of the UGC Act, 1956 in August 2004 and has been granted permanent affiliation by the Bar Council of India in July 2005. The WB National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS) is one of the premiere national law schools of India. It has constantly been ranked as one of the top law schools of India.

**The Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya:**

It was established by West Bengal Act XX of 2000 and started functioning from 1st February, 2001. The Head-Quarter is situated at Pundibari, a rural block in the district
of Cooch Behar (with 43 m MSL) which is 15 KM away from the district head-quarters. It has faculties of horticulture, agriculture and agricultural engineering.

**West Bengal University of Technology:**

WBUT came into operation formally with the assumption of the office of the first Vice Chancellor on January 15, 2001 as a sequel to the promulgation of The West Bengal University of Technology Act, 2001, under West Bengal Act XV of 2000 passed by the West Bengal Legislature. The University started its academic programme, from July 16, 2001 following a notification from the Department of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal dated June 15, 2001 through the affiliation of Engineering and Management Institutions / Colleges and has entered the eighth year of its functioning.

**West Bengal University of Health Sciences:**

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences Act – 2002 was passed by the West Bengal Legislature and the university came into existence on 1st January, 2003 at Salt Lake, Kolkata. It was established for the purposes of affiliating, teaching and ensuring proper and systematic instruction, training and research in Modern System of Medicine, Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Ayurvedic System of Medicine, Unani System of Medicine, Nursing Education, Pharmacy Education, Dental Education, Education on Laboratory Technology, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy and Education on other paramedical courses.

**Aliah University:** It has the rich heritage of the 229-year old educational and cultural institution, Mohammedan College of Calcutta, popularly known as Madrasah-i-Aliah or Calcutta Madrasah, the first educational institution set up in India in 1780 by Warren Hestings, the then Governor General of India. Calcutta Madrasah was upgraded to Calcutta Madrasah College and then to Aliah University by the Government of West Bengal through Aliah University Act XXVII of 2007 passed in West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Aliah University started its glorious journey from the 2008-09 academic sessions. As per Aliah University Act 2007, Section 3 (3), it has been conferred the status of a minority educational institution. Aliah University is an autonomous university under the Department of Minority Affairs and Madrasah Education, Government of West Bengal.
University of Gour Banga:

It has been established by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly vide West Bengal Act XXVI of 2007. The Appointed Date as per Kolkata Gazette dated 14th March, 2007 is March 10, 2008. From this date all Sections of the Act except Section 1 and Section 57 have come into force. The University Council as per Section 58(2) has come into effect from May 26, 2008 vide Kolkata Gazette dated 28th May, 2008. The University of Gour Banga is approved by the UGC under Section 2(F) of the UGC Act, 1956.

West Bengal State University:

It is a newly established university situated in Berunanpukuria, Barasat, North 24 Paraganas, in the city of Kolkata. The government of West Bengal through an Act of the Legislative Assembly has passed West Bengal Act XXVIII of 2007 implementing a long-standing public demand in creating the university named West Bengal State University. This became functional from the academic session 2008–09.

Presidency University:

It has a unique place in history. It was one of the first institutes of Western-type higher education in Asia. In 1817, a group of enlightened Indians and Englishmen set up the Hindu College. This was taken over by the British Government in 1855 as the College of the Bengal Presidency, and placed in 1857 under the newly founded Calcutta University. The formal establishment of Presidency University in July 2010 allows it to refashion its venerable traditions and continuing strengths into a leading institution of the future. Over the next hundred years and more, Presidency College was Bengal’s pre-eminent centre of higher learning. Although a Constituent College of Calcutta University, it preserved a tradition of research matched by few universities in India. This gave a unique dimension to its undergraduate teaching.

Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University:

The University started its voyage on 6th July, 2010; the day assent of the Governor was first published in the Kolkata Gazette. Slated to be situated in Purulia, the western-most district of Bengal, this University is the culmination of a long-cherished dream of the people of Purulia, who had for years nurtured an innate desire to have their own center of excellence, styled and moulded in tune with its geographical location and
demographic set up with a view to promote the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in various branches of learning. SKB University will foster and promote higher education with special emphasis on the study of indigenous languages as well as culture and rural development.

**Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University:**


**Diamond Harbour Women’s University:**

It came into being in 2012. It will begin classes in 2014. It is the first University in the region. The region has already a strong tradition in undergraduate education, with a number of flourishing colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

A site has been identified for the University on the Diamond Harbour Road, near the Sarisha crossing. This University will hope to address both research and teaching in the context of its location. As a women’s university, it will address in particular questions of livelihood and security for women in the area. It will provide opportunities for women in the area to access new opportunities but it will also hope to draw women from other parts of the state (and indeed the country) into interaction with a rather unique corner of this diverse country.

**The Kazi Nazrul University:**

It was established under West Bengal Act XIX of 2012. Assent of the Governor was first published in the Kolkata gazette, extraordinary 16th August 2012. The university has been named as a mark of respect to the rebel poet Kazi Nazrul of India who is also the national poet of Bangladesh (died in Dacca, August 29, 1976). The Kazi Nazrul University has been founded with a vision. The vision is to function efficiently as a university encouraging and providing instruction, teaching, training and research in
various branches of learning and courses of study for promoting advancement and dissemination of knowledge, and extending higher education to meet the growing needs of the society.

Bankura University: It was established by the West Bengal Act XIX of 2013 and the assent of the Governor was first published in the Kolkata Gazette, Extraordinary, of 6th January, 2014. Bankura University is committed to the dedicated task of disseminating higher learning in this region and it promises to move into a glorious future by promoting the study of indigenous folk and cultural tradition as also by a sustainable rural and tribal development. This university will sustain and strengthen a unique dissemination of knowledge systems in language, literature, cultural studies, social sciences and multiple branches of the study of science.

West Bengal University of Teachers’ Training, Education Planning and Administration:

The WBUTTEPA has come into existence by virtue of the Act of the West Bengal Legislature, having been assented by the Governor. The Act has been known as the West Bengal Act XXI of 2014; The West Bengal University of Teachers’ Training, Education Planning and Administration Act, 2014 (published in the Kolkata Gazette, Extraordinary, January 16, 2015). The university started its venture on the 26th March 2015. The West Bengal University of Teachers’ Training, Education Planning and Administration is an umbrella university for all the institutions of West Bengal imparting education and research in teachers’ training, education planning and administration.

Raiganj University:

Raiganj University is a public university in Raiganj, in the Uttar Dinajpur district. It offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses in arts, commerce and sciences. It became a university in August 2015. Earlier it was affiliated to the University of North Bengal. It offers Ph.D. programmes in the Department of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and other Humanities subjects.
B. Central Government

These universities are funded by Ministry of Higher Education, Govt. of India. There are only 4 central universities in Bengal. These are:

**Visva Bharti University:**

It was also established before independence. On 23 December 1921 Visva-Bharati became a registered public body which adopted a constitution of its own. A study of the evolution of Visva-Bharati during the lifetime of its founder, Rabindranath Tagore, offers an insight into what this institution was intended to achieve. Rabindranath founded a school for children at Santiniketan and it was around this nucleus that the structure of an unconventional university developed through careful planning.

In May 1951, Visva-Bharati was declared to be a Central University and "An Institution of National Importance" by an Act of Parliament. It was granted the status of a unitary, teaching and residential university. The status and function of all the major institutions have been redefined in successive Amendment Acts and the University has continued to grow by giving accreditation to new institutions in response to needs newly felt.

**Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur:**

The history of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur system dates back to 1946 when a committee was set up by Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Education, Health and Agriculture to consider the setting up of Higher Technical Institutions for post war industrial development in India. The 22 member committee headed by Sri N.R.Sarkar, in its report, recommended the establishment of four Higher Technical Institutions in the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern regions, possibly on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, with a number of secondary institutions affiliated to it. The report also urged the speedy establishment of all the four institutions with the ones in the East and the West to be started immediately. With the above recommendations of the Sarkar committee in view, the first Indian Institute of Technology was born in May 1950 in Hijli, Kharagpur, in the eastern part of India. Initially the IIT started functioning from 5, Esplanade East, Calcutta and very soon shifted to Hijli in Sept. 1950. The present name 'Indian Institute of Technology' was adopted before the formal inauguration of the Institute on August 18, 1951, by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. On Sept. 15, 1956, the
Parliament of India passed an act known as the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act declaring this Institute as an Institute of national importance. The Institute was also given the status of an autonomous University.

**National Institute of Technology Durgapur:**

The National Institute of Technology Durgapur (formerly Regional Engineering College, Durgapur), was established by an Act of Parliament in 1960 as one of the eight such colleges aimed to function as a pace setter for engineering education in the country and to foster national integration. It is a fully-funded premier Technological Institution of the Government of India and is administered by an autonomous Board of Governors.

**Indian Institute of Management Calcutta:**

IIMC was established as the first national institute for Post-Graduate studies and Research in Management by the Government of India in November 1961 in collaboration with Alfred P. Sloan School of Management (MIT), the Government of West Bengal, The Ford Foundation and Indian industry.

**C. Private**

There are only 6 universities in Bengal which are funded by private organization. These universities are given below:

**Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University:**

It began in July 2005. Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission as commanded by his Master, Sri Ramakrishna, for the secular and spiritual amelioration of humankind as a whole, irrespective of caste, creed, colour, nationality, gender or religion.

In 1939, the Governing Body of Ramakrishna Mission took a small step in this direction by starting an institution of higher education near Belur Math called Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira. In 1963, the authorities of Ramakrishna Mission submitted a proposal to the Government for the starting of the Vivekananda University, but it did not materialize. Finally, The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, declared the Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute (RKMVERI)—later renamed Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University—under the aegis of Ramakrishna Mission, as a deemed-to-be university under Section 3
of UGC Act, 1956. This Institute was subsequently renamed as 'Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University' with the approval of UGC.

**Techno India University:**

It has been established in 2012 by an act of State Legislature vide Act- West Bengal Act of 2012 (No 1203-L, 16th Aug, 2012). Techno India University is a fully fledged university and not a deemed university. It aims to create a flow of quality human resource those is capable of meeting and successfully overcoming the global challenges of tomorrow and contribute effectively to global developments, with knowledge at the forefront and in the background as the most potent tool.

**Adamas University:**

It has been established by the Sachis Kiron Roy Memorial Trust (SKRMT) under The Adamas University Act, 2014 (West Bengal Act IV of 2014) passed by the West Bengal Legislature and approved by the Governor. The provisions of The Adamas University Act, 2014 have come into effect from 11th April 2014 through a notification issued by the Government of West Bengal on the same date.

The University has been established with the vision of providing quality education to students to help them become professionally competent as well as academically knowledgeable. While the system of imparting the education will be flexible and multidisciplinary with state-of the-art and interactive pedagogy, the University is expected to gradually grow to accommodate other areas of study, such as Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, Fine & Visual Arts and different branches of Medical Sciences.

**JIS University:**

The JIS University Act, 2014 (West Bengal Act XXII of 2014) came into effect through the Government of West Bengal Notification No86-Edn (U)/OM-4L/2013 , dated 3rd February, 2015. JIS University is now a member of the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) and has joined over 1000 colleges and universities in some 120 countries who are working with the United Nations to promote global priorities, including peace, human rights and sustainable development.
Seacom Skills University:

It is established under West Bengal Government’s policy (Vide Official Gazette Notification No. : 142-Edn (U) dated 31/01/2013), in line with the provisions under section 2(f) of the University Grant Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, as has been passed as Seacom Skills University Act, 2014 by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly (West Bengal Act VI of 2014) and has received the assent of the Hon’ble Governor of West Bengal on 11th April 2014 (Vide Official Gazette Notification no. 396-Edn(U) / OM-155L / 2012).

It is the latest venture of a well known Trust in Kolkata involved in multifarious activities for more than a decade now. The Group has taken a new approach in offering Engineering and Technical Education with maximum industry orientation and more stress on practical skills, aiming at building greater confidence in students.

The Neotia University:

TNU was established in February 2015 vide the West Bengal State Government Act XXIII of 2014. Though TNU is relatively new in its present configuration, it has its antecedents in a 13 year old institution – Institute of Technology and Marine Engineering (ITME), a college established in 2002 and affiliated to the then West Bengal University of Technology, which is now known as Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad University of Technology (MAKAUT). Educational Development Trust of the Ambuja Neotia Group acquired ITME in the year 2008 and changed its name to Neotia Institute of Technology, Management and Science (NITMAS) in the year 2012.

TNU is committed to providing education that promotes the multifaceted growth of students. Some of the steps taken in this direction include Degree Programs in cutting edge areas such as Robot Manufacturing, Automotive Manufacturing, Marine Engineering, Nautical Sciences, Cyber Security and Data Analytics, Animation, Video-Game Designing, Applied Psychology, Applied Economics etc.

The above described information is being represented below in tabular and graphical form.
Category of University:

**Table 3.1: Category of University**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>72.22</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 3.1: Percentage of University in different Categories**

Growth of University:

**Table 3.2: Growth of University**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment Period</th>
<th>No of universities</th>
<th>Cumulative Growth</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-independence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947 - 1956</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957 - 1966</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 - 1976</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977 - 1986</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987 - 1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997 - 2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 - 2016</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is evident from Table 3.2 that in between 2007-2016, the number of university established is 15 (41.67%) which is highest in the study. A few number of universities have been established in between 1957-66 (6, 16.67%). It is seen that only 1 (2.78%) of university has been established in between the period of 1967-76 and 1977-86.

3.2.2 Courses Offered

The courses offered by the universities in West Bengal have been grouped mainly into three basic divisions, they are:

**General**: UG / PG, MPhil / PhD in basic subjects like Basic Sciences, humanities and Social Science.

**Technical**: BE / B.Tech, ME / M.Tech, BBA/MBA, PhD.

**Special**: UG / PG, PhD in discipline of Agricultural Science, Health Science, Law, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The different types of courses offered by the universities are being represented in tabular and graphical form below:
Table 3.3: Types of Courses offered by the Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses Offered</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Technical</th>
<th>Special</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>58.33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.3.3: Percentage of Courses offered by the Universities

It has been found from Table 3.3 that among 36 universities under study, 21 (58.33%) universities teach General Courses, 9 (25%) universities teach Technical courses and only 6 (16.67%) of the universities have special courses.

3.2.3 Affiliation Provided: Universities of West Bengal may be categorized under affiliation facility provided by them. Some of the universities provided affiliation to regular degree colleges, some are providing affiliation to engineering and management colleges and some of them provided affiliation to colleges come under special category while there are some universities who do not provided affiliation to any colleges. Based on the data available in different library sites it has been found that 17 are affiliating universities and rest (16) does not provide any affiliation. It is being represented below in tabular and graphical form:

Table 3.4: Academic Jurisdiction of the Universities

52
### Table 3.4: Academic Jurisdiction of the Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliation Offered</th>
<th>Number of Universities</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affiliating</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Affiliating</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>52.78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. 3.4: Academic Jurisdiction of the Universities*

From Table 3.4, it is seen that 17 (47.22%) affiliating universities are there in west Bengal among the 36 universities under study which is 5.56 % less than the number of non-affiliating universities (i.e. 19, 52.78%).

### 3.3 University Libraries of West Bengal

The University Libraries of West Bengal caters to the academic users of the universities. The history of higher education in west Bengal is old enough. It was the academic hub of India as Kolkata was capital of India till 1911 before it shifted to Delhi. The libraries of the universities are rich in achieving the academic and cultural heritage of the state along with the country. Though the traditional university libraries are lagging behind in adopting modern library technologies, but academically equipped enough to provide services to the users.

**Calcutta University (CU) Library:**

The Calcutta University library started with a small gift of Rs. 5000 by Joykrishna Mukherjee, the public spirited Zamindar of Uttarpara. At about the same time Esan Chandra Ghose donated a small collection of books to the University. These efforts
marked a small but auspicious beginning. In 1874-75, an addition of Rs. 3,500 was made to the Library Fund, which in turn exceeds Rs 9,000.

The Calcutta University Act of 1904 provided a special clause which empowered the University to maintain Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries. Henceforth the University began to allot larger sums towards the purchase of books. The first notable acquisition by the University Library was the purchase in 1909 of the entire Library of Prof. R. Pischel of Berlin. His collections contained practically everything that had been published within the preceding thirty or forty years in Europe and North America in the fields of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Philosophy including comparative Philosophy, in addition to many other works of interest. In 1912 the Government of India contributed a lakh of rupees for the building up of the library stock and agreed to free supply of all Government publications. Though the University Library was initially meant for the use of the Resident Fellows, permissions were also granted to bonafide research workers to use the library as and when required. Later on Resident Registered Graduates and University teachers and scholars are also permitted to use the library with the revised library rules.

When the Post-Graduate Department was opened in 1917, the establishment of a lending section for the use of the students was considered essential and the first disbursement on account of books and periodicals was made. Computerization and networking of the University Library has been undertaken under the INFLIBNET programme of the UGC. The University Library has started automation of the library activities using SOUL. The library has its own local Network connected with a server with terminals inside the library. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of the library has databases of books, journals, theses, CD-ROMs and microfilms. In addition, the University provides access to nearly 4,000 electronic journals to its users in all the campuses under the UGC-INFONET programme. The University Library has posted an on-line catalogue in the University Website consisting of records of books, Ph.D. theses, medical dissertations, BNCC Collection, Peace Studies Collection and others. At present on an average one thousand users use the Central Library facilities. In order to promote awareness about the Library among various stakeholders, it organizes exhibitions on various subjects on a regular basis.
Visva Bharti University (VBU) Library:

The genesis of the library in Visva-Bharati goes back to 1901, with the founding of the Brahmacharya asrama at Santiniketan. The library at Visva-Bharati grew under the care of Rabindranath and with help coming from great minds all over the world. With the evolving of Visva-Bharati, he toured Europe and America with the intention of collecting funds. He was often given large donations of books from universities, individuals and groups of well wishers. In 1921, Sylvian Levi and his colleagues at Strasbourg gifted a collection of French classics for the library at Santiniketan. In 1925, the Italian Government under Mussolini sent a handsome gift of Italian classics to Visva-Bharati as part of an offer of inter-cultural cooperation. Andree Karpeles would send books of art and periodicals like Studio International to Rabindranath who in turn gave these to the library. While in Japan, he collected a set of the famous Kokka magazine, renowned for its works of art.

The central library has today 3,76,531 volumes of books, around 4,000 users and a daily transaction of 300 books. The library has a number of important collections; mention may be made of the collections of Prabodhchandra Bagchi, Pramatha Choudhuri, Humayun Kabir, Satikumar Chattopadhyay, Lila Ray, Ashok Rudra and Abanindranath Tagore. Manuscripts of great value in various languages such as Bengali, Oriya, Arabic, Persian and Chinese lie scattered in various departmental libraries. The
manuscripts of Rabindranath and some members of the Tagore family are preserved in the Rabindra-Bhavana Archives.

The library has the following departmental libraries: Cheena Bhavana library, Kala Bhavana library, Rabindra Bhavana library, Hindi- Bhavana library, Sangit Bhavana library, Patha Bhavana library, Siksha Bhavana library, Philosophy & Religion library, Vinaya Bhavana library, Siksha-Bhavana library, Palli-Siksha Bhavana library and Palli-Samgathana Vibhaga library.

**Fig. 3.6: Snapshot of Viswa Bharti University Library Page**

**Indian Institute of Technology (IITK) Library:**

The Central Library of IIT Kharagpur started in 1951 in a small room of the Institutes old Building (Shahid Bhavan) and moved to its present premises in 1956. Since then, it has grown in size and content to reach the present position. For the last six decades, the library has been the lifeline of the academic activities of the Institute. It is no exaggeration to state that the Central Library of IIT Kharagpur is one of the largest and finest technical libraries in Asia. It has been catering to the needs of the ten thousand students of undergraduates, postgraduates, research scholar, seven hundred faculty members and more than thousand staff members of the 19 departments, 9 centres, 12 schools and 15 research facilities of the Institute.

The Library is well equipped with modern facilities and resources (print and electronic) in the forms of CDROMs, DVD-ROM, online databases, micro-documents, video
cassettes, books, journals, patents, standards, theses, reports, etc. It has also developed a full-fledged Digital Library equipped with necessary modem equipment in order to provide various digital mode Library services. It has also developed an institutional digital repository using open source software DSpace, which preserve the institute's intellectual output for campus wide access and digital preservation for the posterity. The Library routine services have been fully automated using the library database management software ‘LibSys-7’.

Fig. 3.7: Snapshot of IIT Kharagpur Library Page

Jadavpur University (JU) Library:

The University library system comprises the Central Library, Salt lake Campus Library, 36 Departmental Libraries, and also the Libraries attached with Schools and Centres for studies. The University Central Library is housed in a three-storied building on the campus. Its shelf space and working space total 36,000 sq. ft., (approx.) and is being extended by new construction of Annex Building 5,500 sq. ft. (approx.). Seven reading rooms, carrels, and an alcove for bound volumes of journals provide sitting accommodation for 700 readers. There is a separate library on the Second Campus at Salt Lake. The space of the Salt Lake campus Library is 6,800sq. ft. (approx.)

The Learning Resource Centre has been set-up with sixty nodes for Teachers, Students, Research Scholars and Academic Administrators for retrieving On-line journals/books and for internet browsing. The Hardware infrastructure for archival of rare texts, Ph.D. theses abstracts has been installed. Besides this, the users may search all On-line
journals and databases from all the computers connected to the Jadavpur University Network.

**Fig. 3.8: Snapshot of Jadavpur University Library Page**

**National Institute of Technology Durgapur (NITD) Library:**

The Library is housed in a separate building having three floors on a plinth area of 1000sq. mtrs. The library has a collection of 1.2 lac volumes which includes Text Books, Reference Books & Bound vols. of Journals, Standards etc. The Library subscribes to about 180 current Journals. Library operations have been automated with the help of LIBSYS. The book database is accessible through OPAC. Circulation Services are executed through Barcode System. It has a good collection of Electronic resources in its Digital Library. It is an open access library and remains open from 8:30a.m. to 10:30 p.m. on weekdays and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Library has introduced Wi-Fi Internet facility inside it to facilitate free-flow of information to the users. Library has a well-equipped Xerox facility. It has also some Audio-Visual equipment like Colour TVs, VCPs, Video-Camera, Direct Projectors, and Multimedia Projectors etc. It has also a good IT infrastructure.
Burdwan University (BU) Library:

The Central Library is housed in a two-storied building in the Golapbag campus. Being in the middle of the campus it is easily accessible from all departments of the university. The library opens from 7-30 am to 6 pm except Saturdays and Sundays when it remains open from 10 am to 5 pm. There are 19 departmental libraries in the Golapbag campus attached to the respective departments. The library provides consultation facilities to outside scholars, teachers of the affiliated colleges and students of other universities as well as ex-students of our university on the basis of the Library Rules.
**Kalyani University (KU) Library:**

The University Library system was initiated in the year 1961 after the establishment of University of Kalyani in the year 1960. The present library building was inaugurated in the year 1979. In a lively University campus, the Central Library serves as the hive of academic activities for students, scholars, staffs and faculty members in pursuit of excellence in their respective area of studies. Central Library provides books, journals as well as current information on various topics to fulfill the needs of the University Community.

![Fig. 3.11: Snapshot of Kalyani University Library Page](image)

**Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIMC) Library:**

Library of Indian Institute of Management Calcutta was set up in March 1962 and named as B. C. Roy Memorial Library in the memory of Dr. B. C. Roy, the first Chairman of the Institute. The Library has been primarily designed to meet the requirements of the Institute’s academic programmes. The Library has a collection of more than 1.6 lakhs volumes of books and bound journals. It subscribes to 500 journals and provides access to more than 40,000 online full text journals. It is considered as one of the best management libraries in Asia. The functions and services of the library are computerized.
Rabindra Bharati University (RBU) Library:

The Rabindra Bharati University Library was started along with the establishment of the University in 1962 in order to cater to the information needs of the faculty, research scholars, students, officers and non-teaching staff. Since then, the University library has gone from strength to strength to live up to the expectations of its immediate clientele. Apart from the large Central Library, and the one at Jorasanko Campus, the University has 17 Departmental Libraries under the faculty of Arts, Fine Arts and Visual Arts. There are also libraries attached with Centre / School of Study. The facilities of the Central Library are used by all categories of member of both the campus.
University of North Bengal (NBU) Library:

The University Library was established along-with the Establishment of the University in 1962 in order to meet the academic and research needs of the Teachers, Research scholars and the students. The University Library provides books, journals as well as current information on various topics to fulfill the need of the University communities. The Library is a three storied building with 28660.37 sq feet carpet area. The location of the University Library is at the Western side of the University Administrative building and North of Padmaja Park.
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV) Library:

Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya was inaugurated in 1980 comprises only the Central Library at Mohanpur, Main campus. It is housed in a four storied gigantic building encompassing total 5575 sq. m. floor space with a plan area of 7242 sq. m. having a good architectural beauty.
Vidyasagar University (VU) Library:

The Central Library of Vidyasagar University began its existence in the year 1986 with the commencement of six Post Graduate departments. The Central Library has developed computer based information storage and retrieval system in the multi-user environment using SOUL software. The identity of all books and the library users are fully bar-coded and all Library house-keeping operations like, acquisition, cataloguing, circulation and periodicals services have been automated with the help of SOUL software package.

To ensure proper surveillance, Electronic Surveillance System has been adopted in some important service areas within the library. The Library has installed Wi-Fi service for all Student, Staff, Faculty and Other University Members. The library also has a well-equipped Xerox centre and the users can avail this facility on payment of a nominal charge. Print Service is also available from the CDRS unit against nominal charge.

Fig. 3.16: Snapshot of Vidyasagar University Library Page

Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST) Library:

The library has the distinction of being one of the oldest and the largest resourceful technical library in South East Asia. The library has taken up steps to computerize the library housekeeping operations. It uses the integrated library management software LIBSYS-4 with Web OPAC. The preparation of database related to retrospective conversion of the library collection for books has already been completed and now charging and discharging of books are done using this software. The library is connected
with the networking facilities (LAN) of the University and providing Internet browsing facilities to the users of the library.

The present collection of books is about 1.3 lakhs and 40,000 bound volumes of journals, besides it has a huge collection of non-book materials, such as patents, standards, technical reports and pamphlets. It has also many rare publications of the 19th century.

Fig. 3.17: Snapshot of IIEST Library Page

West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences (WBUAFS) Library:

The Central Library is well-equipped with all modern facilities and resources in the form of books, print journals, online journals, CD-ROMs, standards, theses, reports etc. A total of over Seventeen thousand books cater to the needs of the students in the domain of engineering & technology, sciences & business management. The Library has a book bank for students of the University. The Library has a separate internet section consisting of a number of networked terminals
West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS) Library:

The Library occupies a central location measuring 1500 sq. m. and provides seating for approximately 300 users. The library collection has over 20,000 titles exclusive of titles donated by renowned personalities and organizations. The library also subscribes e-books and e-journals. The library subscribes to approximately 124 print journals, including foreign publications, which cover a wide range of legal as well as other related subjects. The library has the archives of the complete sets of most prestigious journals in the field of law.

The library subscribes various leading online databases which can be accessed across the campus on LAN and Wi-Fi and off-campus by 'Remote Access'. The library is open 20 hours a day (24 x 7 during and before exams), and all days of the year except 3 national holidays. CCTV installation helps in support service. Implementation of RFID & Digital Library, Magnetic Tattle tapes and Security Gates has made it a very user friendly and state-of-the-art Library. The Library is an institutional member of various libraries around and also is a participating member of UGC-Infonet consortium. The library is fully automated on VIRTUA (VTLS) –Integrated Library Software.
Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV) Library:

The UBKV central library has given key prominence to the development of the library facility at the head quarter (pundibari) as well as two outreached Regional Research Stations. Books, periodicals, theses, reports and CD ROM relevant to the mandate areas of the university have been stocked in the central library. Since the beginning efforts have been made to meet the requirements of teaching research and extension activities of the university and its collection has reached 22,564 volumes of books, 2000 bound volumes of journals, 200 reports, pamphlets and theses.
West Bengal State University (WBSU) Library:

The Library is at present housed in the Guest House, which was the first building to come up on the University premises, in two rooms about 1800 sq ft. The shifting of the library to the recently built Academic Building is going on.

The total number of books in the Library till 2014 was 15,906 in number, consisting of 11, 536 titles. A department-wise listing of book is given in the Annexure. In 2015, a fresh batch of 3998 new books has been added, which are in the process of being catalogued digitally. The library, beginning with the cataloguing of these new books, is in the process of being made into an e-library so as to facilitate browsing, lending and locating of books. The library provides access to e-Journals through the Associate Membership programme under UGC consortium.

Presidency University (PU) Library:

The Presidency University Library has a very unique and rich collection of books, periodicals and manuscripts as well as multimedia resources built over nearly two hundred years. This includes some of the rarest reference materials along with thousands of important documents and journals.

The University Library comprises three main units i.e. the Arts Library, the Science library and the Economics & Political Science Library, alongside the individual departmental libraries. With the vast stock of old and rare books as well as the growing
maintenance demands, plans for further infrastructural development and expansion are underway. With its rare archives and the most current databases, the University library is designed to cater to the University's current and future teaching and research interests.

**Fig. 3.22: Snapshot of Presidency University Library Page**

There are different parameters to be included while discussing the state of the art of university library. The present study is a web based one. In the URL, only few selected issues are made available to the users.

**University Library Collection:** The table below shows the collections of the resources in different university libraries. The data has been collected solely from the library websites. The library websites which does not provide any information on any resources has been indicated by ‘NA’ (Not Available) here. In turn NA has been replaced by 0 values while representing in graphical form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>CD/DVD</th>
<th>Theses</th>
<th>E-books</th>
<th>E-journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBU</td>
<td>376531</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IITK</td>
<td>350000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>122744</td>
<td>40000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JU</td>
<td>646296</td>
<td>3521</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>5768</td>
<td>10057</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITD</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU</td>
<td>253986</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>2283</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KU</td>
<td>160293</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2397</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIMC</td>
<td>160000</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>No. of Books</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>No. of University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBU</td>
<td>92500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBU</td>
<td>234835</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>1004</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCKV</td>
<td>74968</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VU</td>
<td>106682</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIEST</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBUAFS</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBNUJS</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBKV</td>
<td>26266</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBSU</td>
<td>19904</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following sub-tables has been drawn from the master table for the ease of representing in graphical form

**Books:**

*Table 3.6: Library Collection (Books)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>No. of University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 lakh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50000-1 Lakh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 50000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. 3.23: Collection of Books in Libraries*
Table 3.6 reveals that Jadavpur University Library Website is at the top with the availability of highest collection of books (646296) followed by VBU and IITK with 376531 and 350000 books respectively. WBSU has the least number of books (19904) in their library site.

**Journals:**

**Table 3.7: Library Collection (Printed Journals)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed Journals</th>
<th>No of University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 1000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 500</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing the distribution of printed journals](image)

**Fig. 3.24: Collection of Printed Journals in Libraries**

It is evident from Table 3.7 that IIEST Library Website is at the top with highest number of journals (5000) followed by Jadavpur University with 3521 Journals. WBNUJS has the least number of journals (124) in their library site.
Table 3.8 reflects that with the highest 5768 collection of theses Jadavpur University Library is at the top of the list. BCKV, KU and BU university libraries are in the position of 2nd, 3rd and 4th with 3832, 2397 and 2283 theses respectively. UBKV has got the least (51) collection of theses.
University Library Staff:

Table 3.9: University Library Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printed Journals</th>
<th>No of University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.3.26: Staff Strength of University Libraries

Considering Table 3.9 of University Library Staff, it is found that out of the 6 university library site (the university library sites where staff data is made available), BU library site shows the highest (44) number of staff in their library, followed by KU and NBU with 31 and 27 staff respectively. IIEST and IITK library shows very marginal difference in the number of staff, i.e. 17 and 15 respectively. Presidency University library site shows the least (5) number of staff in their library.
3.4 Summing Up:

The University library websites are the mirror of their collection, services and user-focused gateways to rich, quality content and they play a key role in the learning and research processes. The users are more accessible from the library websites than to the physical library itself. The dynamic library websites and web-based library services will enable the users to be attracting the libraries. Hence, the study undertaken to reflect the need for well organized, dynamically maintained library websites for the study libraries.

The most important single aspect of any website is its usability.