CHAPTER-6

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF GUJARAT

6.1: Introduction

From ancient "Bharat" to modern "India", higher education has always occupied a place of prominence in Indian history. In ancient times, Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramsilā universities were renowned seats of higher learning, attracting students not only from all over the country but from far off countries like Korea, China, Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Tibet and Nepal. Today, India manages one of the largest higher education systems in the world.

Gujarat has traditionally been recognized for its entrepreneurial leanings and not for its ability to develop professionally trained human resources. This however, is likely to change very rapidly as the Government of Gujarat has embarked on a mission to make Gujarat an Education Hub for the country. The efforts are directed not only towards attracting students from other states within the country but also from other countries. Gujarat currently has about 20 universities of which 10 are private universities (6 already existing and 4 new have been approved and will commence operations soon). Gujarat has over 900 institutions of higher learning and research which educate approximately 551,398 students. Gujarat has instituted approximately 34,323 engineering seats and approximately 47,753 diploma engineering seats. At the post-graduation (Masters) level approximately 10492 seats are available across various disciplines. Gujarat though has made tremendous progress in terms of industrial development and is considered to be one of the fastest developing states, the higher education system in Gujarat has been unable to deliver graduates fit to be readily employed in the market. While there has been improvement in the primary and secondary education sector, the higher education scenario needs further augmentation. However, the state government is taking aggressive steps to enhance both the infrastructure and quality of higher and technical education within the state.
On December 28th, 2012 the president of India Pranav Mukharjee stated "The standards of higher education in India today need improvement". Gujarat has taken the challenge and has made remarkable changes for the development of universities in the state.

(Source:http://english.globalgujaratnews.com/article/higher-education-standards-need-improvement-president/)

6.1.1: Gujarat:

Gujarat is a State in northwestern India, on the border with Pakistan and Rajasthan in the north east, Madhya Pradesh in the east, and Maharashtra and the Union territories of Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the south. The Arabian Sea borders the state both to the west and the south west. In the map of India,

After gaining independence in 1947, the Indian National Congress party (INC) ruled the Bombay state (which included present-day Gujarat and Maharashtra). Congress continued to govern Gujarat after the state's creation in 1960. During and after India's State of Emergency of 1975-1977, public support for the Congress Party eroded, but Congress continued to hold government until 1995.

Gujarat has had 14 different Chief Ministers since its formation in 1960. Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta 1 May 1960 - 19 September 1963 of Indian National Congress was the first Chief Minister. In the 1995 Assembly Polls, the Congress lost to the BJP and Keshubhai Patel came to power. In 2001, following the loss of 2 assembly seats in by-elections, Keshubhai Patel resigned and yielded power to the present Chief Minister Narendra Modi. The BJP retained a majority in the 2002 election, and Narendra Modi has since served as Chief Minister of the state since 7th October 2001.
up to present. On 1st June, 2012, Shree Narendra Modi became the longest serving Chief Minister of Gujarat.
Source: http://www.gujaratindia.com/about-gujarat/history-1.htm

6.1.2: Location:

Gujarat is located on the western coast of the Indian Peninsula. It borders Pakistan and Rajasthan to the north-east, Madhya Pradesh to the east, Maharashtra and the Union territories of Diu, Daman, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli to the south.

6.1.3: Overview:

Gujarat took its position on the 1st May, 1960. Prior to that it was a part of Bombay State. Bombay State was bifurcated into Gujarat and Maharashtra on the 1st May 1960.

Gujarat is Situated on the western part of the Indian sub-continent, Gujarat derives its name 'Gujarat' meaning the land of 'Gurjars'. Being the home state of Mahatma Gandhi, Gujarat is a remarkable coastal state rich in crafts, history and natural beauty. Punctuating the skyline with chimneys of sophisticated textiles mills, Gujarat is one of India's most industrialized states in western India. It is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the West, by the States of Rajasthan in the North and North-East, by Madhya Pradesh in the East and by Maharashtra in the South and South East. The State has an international boundary with the Pakistan at the north-western fringe. The two deserts, one north of Kachchh and the other between Kachchh and the mainland Gujarat are saline wastes. It has the longest coast line 1600 kms, dotted with 41 ports; 1 major, 11 intermediate and 29 minor ports. Gujarat spans an area of 196,024 Km2 and the population is over 5,05,97,000. The state capital is Gandhinagar. Gujarat has two official languages: Gujarati, which is derived from Sanskrit, and Hindi. The important rivers of the state are Tapti, Narmada, Sabarmati and Mahi. Forming an area that housed the regions of the Indus Valley civilization and Harappan sites, Gujarat is also a leader in various industrial sectors such as Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Drugs &
Pharmaceuticals, Dairy, Cement & Ceramics, Textiles, Engineering and Gems & Jewellery.

6.1.4 Role of University Library:

We live in a world in which increasing specialization is essential. Library could be a principal operator in promoting inter-communication among the specialists. In this democratic age all the people need a steady and balanced supply of reading material for their advancement of knowledge. University library has to satisfy the needs of the graduates, post graduates and must also meet the requirements of the research scholars and the much more complex and exacting demands of the mature scholars as well faculties.

University library is an integral part of an institution of higher education. Thomas Carelye(1869)\(^{(1)}\) rightly stated that "the true university of these days is collection of books". University is an institution where teaching and research are conducted in more than one discipline of universe of knowledge, and which has authority to award degrees, diplomas and certificates in their respective subjects. Students, research scholars and teachers are using library for their advancement of knowledge in their subject of interest. It is also true that in the academic sense no effective work can be developed without a strong library heart. S.R. Dongerkery(1955)\(^{(2)}\), emphasizing the importance of library in an academic institution in his own words, writes "A well stocked and up-to-date library is a sine-qua-non for every modern university. It is the central workshop if the university which provides the students, the teachers the scholars and the research worker with the tools required for the advancement as well as the acquisition of knowledge."

The place of library in the university is partly academic and partly non academic. Rich collection of books, journals, and other non book materials like CD, DVD, Video Lectures, Satellite Channels etc. attracts good faculty members, and a good faculty in turn attracts good students. Thus, the reputation of a university always depends in academic sense on its collection of books.
Library’s Role in education is not confined to elementary and secondary only. Rather, it is much more important in higher education. It would not be an exaggeration if it is said that a library an essential pre-requisite successful implementation of higher education programmes in Knowledge. Without the help and cooperation of a library, no formal educational programme can be fructifying. In order to achieve the aims of a university, it has to take help of its library.

In India, Commission after Commission has emphasized the importance of libraries in higher education. The Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919) recommended that, it is right and proper that the university should provide great libraries and great laboratories of research with great scholars to direct them to develop themselves. It further recommended that, the university librarian ought to be functionary of great importance, ranking with university professors, and having a place in the supreme academic body of the university. In this respect, the Radhkrishnan University Education Commission (1948-49), observed that the library is the heart of all the university’s work; directly so as regards in research work and indirectly as regards its educational work which derives its life from research.

Scientific research requires a library as well as its laboratories, while for humanistic and social sciences research the library is both, library and laboratory. The Kothari Education Commission (1964-65) was found very much conscientious about the importance of a library in an educational institution stating that, nothing could be more damaging to growing department than to neglect its library give to it a low priority. On the contrary, the library should be an importance centre of attraction on the college and university campus. From the above experts opinion there is no doubt about the importance of the library in the educational institutions. In almost the same manner University Grants Committee of the U.K. (1921) observed that, the character and efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of treat Central organ, the library. It regards the fullest provision for library maintenance as the primary and most vital need in the equipment of a university.
University library directs its activities towards the fulfillment of the university, which are as follows: conservation of knowledge and ideas, teaching, research, publication, extension and service, and interpretation of research. The library exists not merely to help instructional function at the university; it does also a good deal in aid of research, which is another major function of the university. The library therefore, performs a variety of functions, by way of helping at the university; it does also a good deal in aid of research, which is another major function of the university. The library therefore, performs a variety of functions, by way of helping students with text books, reference books and periodicals, by providing a large number of bibliographical tools and up-to-date literature on every subject for students, teachers and research workers, as well as by maintaining and efficient reference and information service. The University library serves as an important link in the chain between research and practice. It acts as the centre of all academic activities of the university. It remains a more than library a laboratory and a workshop.

6.1.5 Functions of University Library:

Keeping in view the objectives of university education, the Kothari Education Commission (1964-65) report defines the functions of university libraries, as under:

• Provide resource necessary for research in fields of special interest to university.
• Aid the university teacher in keeping abreast of developments in his field;
• Provide library facilities and services secondary for success if all formal Programmers’ of instruction;
• Open the door to the wide field of books that lie beyond the borders of one’s own field of specialization; and
• To bring books, students and scholars together under conditions which encourage reading for pleasure, self discovery, personal growth and sharpening of intellectual curiosity.

University library serves as a valuable aid in the conservation of knowledge and ideas, if it is well organized and properly administrated by acquiring and processing reading
materials for their clientele. It also serves as an active force in the teaching and research programmers by direct assistance to the teachers, research, scholars and students. The university library is one of the best agency for collecting and organizing knowledge for effective use, and for providing the services and physical facilities to encourage it. The library exists not merely to assist the instructional functions of the university. Thus, university library performs a variety of functions of the university. It also helps as an aid in research, which is another major function of the university. By way of helping students in their education with text books, reference books and periodicals and so on. It also helps teachers and research scholars by providing a large number of bibliographical tools and up-to-date literature on every subject.

6.1.6 Development of University Library:

India, with a hoary past, has had the privilege of having famous seats of learning viz, Taxila and Nalanda the monastery universities, which had rich libraries of that time. However, the first universities in modern sense were established in 1857, i.e. after a long time of several centuries. On the recommendations of the Woods Education Commission, three modern universities came into existence in the presidency cites of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on the model of London University, in 1857. But their libraries saw the light of the day much latter i.e. Bombay in 1864, Calcutta in 1873, and Madras in 1917. Today there are more than 150 universities and about 15 institutions deemed as universities. Almost all universities have their libraries (with few exceptions), the richness of which depends on the age of the university, relative importance and financial resources of the university.

Prior to establishment of the UGC (1956), no systematic study was made at the national level to find out whether the university libraries were functioning to fulfill the aims and objectives of university education in the country.

A few remarkable attempts made by the Government of India, were the Indian Universities Commission (1902) which is popularly known as Hunter Education Commission; the Education Policy (1913): Education Commission of Radhakrishnan
(1948); the UGC Committee on Universities and Colleges (1957); Kothari Education Commission (1964); and Karl White's Survey of Delhi University Library (1965). A detailed study about the working and structure of university libraries in India was sponsored and financed by the UGC and subsequently subsidized for publication by NBT (1973).

In April 1988, the University Grant Commission (UGC) constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal, to work out the details of a university information library networking system. The report of this working group was published in December 1988 containing a project proposal for the establishment and development of an information and library network. Finally, in April 1991, INFLIBNET was initiated by the UGC. It can be defined as a computer communication network of libraries and information centers of universities, institutions of national importance, Research and Development Institutions, bibliographical information centers, etc., thereby improving the capability in information handling and services.

INFLIBNET Centre is an Autonomous Inter-University Centre (IUC) of University Grants Commission (UGC) involved in creating infrastructure for the sharing of library and information resources and services among the academic and research institutions.

One of the most remarkable developments of this regard is the establishment of UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium. UGC facilitates modernization of university campuses with state-of-the-art campus wide networks and has set up its own nationwide communication network named UGC-INFONET with INFLIBNET as its executing and coordinator agency. The scheme was inaugurated by the then Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee with the commencement of UGC's Golden Jubilee celebrations on 25th December, 2002.

UGC-INFONET is an innovative project launched by UGC to facilitate scholarly e-resources to Indian academies through Joint Partnership of UGC, INFLIBNET and ERNET. This includes interlinking of universities and colleges in the country.
electronically with a view to achieve maximum efficiency through Internet enabled teaching, learning and governance. The UGC-INFONET is overlaid on ERNET infrastructure in a manner so as to provide assured quality of service and optimum utilization of bandwidth resources. The network will be run and managed by ERNET India. The project is funded by UGC with 100 percent capital Investment and up to 90 percent of recurring costs. UGC and ERNET India have signed the necessary MOU for this purpose. A Joint technical and tariff committee, has been setup to Guide and monitor the design, implementation and operations Of UGC-INFONET. Information for Library Network (INFLIBNET) an autonomous Inter-University Centre Of UGC, is the nodal Agency for coordination and facilitation of the linkage between ERNET and the universities. Under this Programme, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and internet will be used to transform learning environment mono-dimensional one to a multidimensional one (Chakravortty, 1954).[3] This was created to help and benefit more than 310 universities and about 14,000 colleges affiliated with these universities and approximately 10 million students with the e-journals, thus, is a boon to higher education system in many ways.

Libraries in India in the 21st Century and Dynamic Tasks of University Librarians in Digital Age:

The NKC (National Knowledge Commission) was set up by the Government of India on 13th June 2005 with a time-frame of three years. As a high-level advisory body to the Prime Minister of India, the NKC has been given a mandate to guide policy and direct reforms, focusing on certain key areas such as education, science and technology, agriculture, industry, e-governance etc. Easy access to knowledge, creation of preservation of knowledge systems, dissemination of knowledge and better knowledge services are core concerns of the Commission (NKC, 2010).[4]

The Commission envisaged the future roadmap for the growth and development of academic libraries by imbibing core issues such as setting a national commission on libraries, prepare a national census of all libraries, revamp LIS education, training and research facilities, re-assess staffing of libraries, set up a central library fund,
modernize library management, encourage greater community participation in library management, promote ICT applications in all libraries, facilitate donation and maintenance of private collections, and encourage public private partnerships in LIS development, etc, (NKC, 2010).

The future of university libraries, therefore, lies in their coming together with a view to collaborate in managing their functions, operations, and services from a common platform building and sharing common resources, and exploring and executing future programmes and activities of common interest.

Therefore, the 'globalizing university libraries' is a need in this information exploitation world, in the network environment which can see the university library vision for 2020.

The implementation of such ICT enable library services promises to offer several inherent advantages over the current library sources and services such as strategic, operational, and economic on the following lines:

- Enabling utmost economy and performance in the library operations at the client level.
- Enabling libraries to build common resources at the consortia level as opposed to current practice of building resources at client level in the distributed environment.
- Enabling libraries to go in for minimal ICT infrastructure at client level compared to high-end requirements mandated at present.
- Enabling access not only to local resources but also to resources distributed across university libraries.
- Enabling professional staff sufficient opportunities of develop expertise in core library and information science areas and not be bogged down with the requirements to necessarily develop high-end expertise in the ICT.
- Enabling libraries to play strategic and educational roles to add value to the academic enterprise.
For making the roadmap for globalizing university libraries, such useful points are:

- To ascertain the strengths and weakness of libraries under the central and state universities in India in the form of a status report.
- To identify alternate modes of managing traditional library functions in the global academic library mode.
- To identify the new dimensions that could be added to academic library services by exploiting common pool of resources.
- To identify the strategic and educational roles that libraries and librarians could play to add value to academic enterprise and in the knowledge Society.
- To undertake new initiatives such as building digital resources of indigenous knowledge of unique character.
- To formulate ICT plan for systematic development of futuristic global academic libraries.
- To formulate plans for ensuring quality and standards in the functioning and performance of futuristic global academic libraries.
- To encourage international collaboration on all library fronts for bringing about qualitative change in the functioning and performance of futuristic global academic libraries.
- To identify and formulate appropriate policies, programmes, and systems for ICT integration at library client level and consortia level.
- To identify the priority areas for talent development and formulating talent development plans for the purpose.
- To evolve suitable strategies for change management, library advocacy and marketing essentially with a view to change the public image of the academic libraries.
Thus, the university library should change the traditional approach to modern. They should apply the innovative ICT tools and techniques for the overall development of entire university library sources and services. The basic aim of the university library is to support the aims and objectives of the university, for which the university librarian should have a clear-cut understanding of the information needs and requirements, both current and prospective in this ICT era through which he can able to satisfy the users need.

6.1.7: Development of University Library in Gujarat:

One of the most ancient seats of learning, Vallabhi is situated in Gujarat near Bhavnagar. In the year 1920, Mahatma Gandhijee has established Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmadabad during the freedom movement to provide education to the people of the country in their own Language. Government of India, Ministry of Education has designated it is deemed as University in 1963.

The first university in Gujarat is Gujarat University came into existence in the year of 1949 after the independence of India. The second and most reputed University in Gujarat came to existence in the year 1949 viz. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Vadodara. It is a residential university and its jurisdiction is limited to Vadodara city only for teaching and learning activity.

On the incorporation of Gujarat University, large area comprising sixteen districts in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh came into the Jurisdiction of this university. The burden of Gujarat University, large area comprising sixteen districts in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh came into the Jurisdiction of this university. The burden of Gujarat University was shared by the establishment of the Sardar Patel University in 1955 at Vallabh Vidyanagar; the Gujarat Ayurveda University in 1966 at Jamnagar; the Saurashtra University in 1967 at Rajkot; the South Gujarat University in 1967 at Surat; and the Gujarat Agricultural university in 1972 at Dantiwada. The Saurashtra University’s was bifurcated again in 1978 with the establishment of the North Gujarat University in 1986 at Patan. The colleges of three districts were affiliated with the
North Gujarat University at that time which is now with four district. In the year 2003, the Kachchhh university was established in Bhuj named Krantriguru Shyamji Krishna Verma University i.e. K.S.K.V. University.

Gujarat has established some other universities except above mentioned grant-in-aid universities i.e. Gujarat Ayurvedic University-1966, Gujarat Agricultural University-1972 and Babasaheb Ambedkar University-1994. It has such reputed private university i.e. Nirma Institute of Technology, Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Technology and Dharamsingh Desai Institute of Technology. It has also Somanath Sanskrit University-2004, Central for Environmental Planning and Technology-2005, Raksha Shakti University-2009. The Raksha Shakti University is a unique and first of its kind in India for conducting certificate, diploma and degree courses in the field of police science and internal security. Gujarat has established Gujarat Technological University (G.T.U) in the year 2007 which has won the award for implementation of best ICT resources in the university. Indian Institute of Teacher Education i.e. Teacher's University was established in the year of 2010 to enhance the learning and teaching activities for the teachers. Recently Gujarat Government has opened the "Lakulish Yoga University" to provide the cultured knowledge and education, which is the first Yoga University in the world to give such kind of value added education.

Thus, Gujarat has a great knowledge provider in terms of various universities which plays the key role for overall development of its students.

**Conclusion:**

The university libraries as the next generation libraries, recommended 'globalizing academic libraries' in the network environment. The new idea proposed by the researcher is to make collaboration between libraries at all local, state, national, and global levels on all library dimensions, for instance, performing library functions of resource building, cataloguing, and back-end operations at consortia level and not at client level. Technologically, the new idea or model envisages integration of all participating university libraries in open system environment for facilitating
management of library operations, functions and services at consortia level, and building common resources for sharing and access.

The pre-requisites of the new idea in ICT era suggested to centralised facility equipped with the state–of–the-art-ICT infrastructure at the consortia level offering online avenues for managing library functions. This sort of new set-up world essentially be helping client libraries reliving them of the hassles and burden of managing local library management systems as well as obviating the need to undertaking capital intensive and time consuming activity of building cataloging databases at local level.

In the context of recommendation of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) to expand the number of universities in India to 1500 in the near future, the new model is considered highly relevant of terms of economy and performance, in offering low-end investment option in the ICT infrastructure at client level, in offering academic community access, not only to local resources but to resources of all other university libraries as well, and addition opening up new opportunities for libraries to play more effective, strategic and educational roles to add value to the academic enterprise.

The Study reveals that university libraries are switching over from print to electronic information resources and highlights the role of University Librarian in the changing environment and requirements of necessary technical skills, time management skills, presentation and communication skills, and evaluation and assessment skills. The creation and formation of network and consortia, use of digital technology to provide access to e-journals and databases to meet the users' and marketing of LIS products and services coupled with information consolidation with outsourcing, flexi-workforce, and re-packaging for resource generation to effectively meet out the diverse information needs.

In addition, it is also undisputed fact that the rate of growth of information and knowledge which is faster than ever before and is still accelerating, the subscription rates of foreign periodicals, which are continuously increasing, the continuous
increase in the publishing cost of reading material and the devaluation of the Rupees are the most important factors influencing, in one way or the other, the entire university library system in India, and, therefore, necessitated establishment and development network and networking systems like INFLIBNET and UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium. The result of such development in India's university library environment and acceptance to such a dynamic change in the library environment by the academic library personnel implementing the ICT tools and techniques, the library professionals of the university libraries are creatively and comparatively managing the information and research resources much more efficiently and effectively. In the end, with the adoption of such innovative ICT skills, the university library can provide the unlimited knowledge to their users with the fingertips and within fraction of second to satisfy the need of their user.

6.2: Profile of grant-in-aid universities of Gujarat and its libraries

6.2.1: Universities in Gujarat:

Gujarat is the "Growth Engine of India". It is one of the fastest growing economies of India and has some of the largest businesses in the country. As per the figures of education department, Gujarat is flourished with 21 State universities, 3 Central Universities, 13 Private Universities, and 6 institutes are of national importance which spread throughout the state. It has some of the finest universities in India and many of them have strong global presence.
(Source: http://gujarat-education.gov.in/education/alluniversity.htm, accessed on 26-03-2013)

Researcher has taken the survey of grant-in-aid universities out of various types of universities mentioned below in Gujarat State.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>List of State Universities:</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Establishment Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gujarat University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>M.S. University</td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>B.M. Institute Of Mental Health</td>
<td>Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sardar Patel University</td>
<td>V.V. Nagar</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Dwarka Sanskrit Academy &amp; Indological research Institute</td>
<td>Dwarka.</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Veer Narmad Sounth Gujarat University</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat Ayurved University</td>
<td>Jamnagar</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>S.P. Institute Of Economics &amp; Social Research</td>
<td>Ahmedabad.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Saurashtra University</td>
<td>Rajkot</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Centre For Social Studies</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University</td>
<td>Dantiwada</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Junagadh Agricultural University</td>
<td>Junagadh</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Gujrat Research Society</td>
<td>Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Bhavnagar University</td>
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<td>Hemchandarcharya North Gujarat University</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Gujarat National Law University</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Shree Somnath Sanskrit University</td>
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<td>Navsari Agricultural University</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Gujarat Technological University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Gujarat Forensic Science University</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Kamdhenu University</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>Rai University</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>Raksha Shakti University</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Swarnmim Gujarat Sports University</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Children's University Gujarat</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>The Indian Institute of Teacher Education</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Teacher's University</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Lakulish Yoga University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>B.J. Adhyayan &amp; Sansodhan Vidyabhava</td>
<td>Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Shri Maharshi Ved Vighyan Academy</td>
<td>Ahmedabad.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of Private Universities:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>University Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nirma University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology (DA-IICT)</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ganpat University</td>
<td>Mehsana</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (PDPU)</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Calorx Teacher's University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Charotar University of Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>Anand</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>University Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Plasma Research Institute</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Navrachana University</td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Amadavad University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>L.D.Institute Of Indology</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Auro University of Hospitality and Management</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Uka Tarsadia University</td>
<td>Bardoli</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>R.K. University</td>
<td>Rajkot</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Institute of Advance Research</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Indus University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>List of Universities in State under Central Government:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gujarat Vidyapith</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sumandeep Vidyapith(Deemed University)</td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Central University of Gujarat (CUG)</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Private Aided Universities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT)</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dharamsinh Desai University (DDIT)</td>
<td>Nadiad</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Institute of National Importance:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Ahmedabad (IIM)</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT)</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad (NID)</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Institute Of Rural Management</td>
<td>Anand.</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
list of grant-in-aid universities taken in the survey by the researcher is mentioned as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Establishment Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gujarat University</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Maharaja Sayajirao (M.S.) University</td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sardar Patel University</td>
<td>V.V. Nagar</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Veer Narmad South Gujarat University</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Saurashtra University</td>
<td>Rajkot</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bhavnagar University</td>
<td>Bhavnagar</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hemchandrabharya North Gujarat University (HNGU)</td>
<td>Patan</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University</td>
<td>Kachchh</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.2: Profile of Universities and its Library:

6.2.2.1: Gujarat University-Ahmedabad

About University:

The Gujarat University was conceived in the nineteen twenties in the minds of public-spirited and learned men like Gandhiji, Sardar Patel, Acharya Anandshankar B. Dhruva, Dada Saheb Mavlankar, Kasturbhai Lalbhai and many others. However, the University could come into existence only after the achievement of independence. In 1949, the University was incorporated under the Gujarat University Act of the State Government ‘as a teaching and affiliating University.’ This was done as a measure of decentralisation and reorganization of University education in the then Province of Bombay.
Gujarat University has developed phenomenally in the last 57 years to be recognized as a premier University in the country today. It provides education in one of the widest range of disciplines to about two lac students.

**Highlights of the University**

- Oldest and biggest university of the State
- Most preferred university among students for professional courses
- Regular and timely conduct of Academic Programs
- Timely conduct of examinations and declaration of results
- Internal and external evaluation
- Highly co-operative staff
- Culture of academic autonomy to faculty members
- Introduce market oriented courses
- Participation of students in decision making
- Highest enrolment of students in the undergraduate and post graduate courses in the State.
- External programs are extremely popular in spite of two open universities in the State/City.
- Administration and management of the university with a lean staff, therefore higher productivity per employee.
- Timely and transparent election to power bodies.
- Well placed alumni all over the globe.
- Socially sensitive institution.
- Facility of Central Consumer Co-op. Store within university building which works as a sales counter for various forms & stationery to students and provision goods to employees of the university. It also has a facility of photocopying for students.
- Banking and Postal facility available at university campus.
**About Library:**

Gujarat university library was started along with its parent body the Gujarat University. The University Library moved to its newly constructed building in May 1967. Library is fully ICT equipped and computerized with the library automation software. The Library have more than 3,50,457 books, 11,600 E-Books and 7,500 E-Journals. The Library adds about 5000 books every year and subscribes to about 250 Printed periodicals in various subjects. This library caters to the needs of the students and teachers of the University at large. In addition, there are small libraries attached to each school / department in which house texts and reference books on courses being currently offered by the respective school / department are provided. These books are issued from the Central Library on long-term basis to each school / department. The department and school libraries offer books and reading-room facilities to their students and teachers. Also there is a reading room attached to the Central Library. The reading room can accommodate 600 readers. They can sit and read at the same time. For those students who find the Central Library away from their residence, nearer centres are provided by the university in the Ahmedabad city, such as centers at Hajipur, Saraspur and Khokhra-Mehemdabad. Library providing the latest facility to their user with the use of ICT tools and techniques provided by highly qualified librarian and other professional staff.

**Key Functions:**

The main function of the university library is;

- To acquire and collect books, manuscripts, Journals and other reading materials and organize them.
- To provide reading materials for use.
- To adopt new techniques of classification and cataloguing, makes bibliographies and checklists and provides reference service to readers.
To make available resources to the students and teaching as well as non teaching community.

With the help of heads of the department of various subjects, a library should coordinate its library activities which are related to teaching and curriculum programmes of a university.

To arrange study material on specific regions in the form of area studies Development.

To inform the teaching faculty about the university activities to bring books, students and scholars together and create a situation in which curiosity about knowledge, research and reading is aroused.

**Services provided:**


**Present Scenario:**

Gujarat University Library signed memorandum of understanding on “SODHGANGA” A Repository of Indian Electronic Theses and dissertation with Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director, INFLIBNET Centre on 4th June 2012 in presence of Shri Ramanbhai Vora, Hon’ble Education Minister of Gujarat. 61 Ph.D Theses of Various discipline were uploaded and made it Available on sodhganga@inflibnetcentre to the entire scholar community for open access.

Gujarat University Library is in the last stage of automation. Students, Research Scholars and faculty members can access the 3,14,097 Bibliographical database, E-Resources, E-Books, E-Journals & Useful Websites through WEBOPAC in any corner of the Gujarat University.
Future Planning

- Modernization of Circulation System, RFID, Institutional Repository, Modernization of Reading Centre, Separate Completive Exam Reading Center with resources, Separate reading area for girls etc.

6.2.2.2: M.S.University-Vadodara

About University:

The idea of establishing a University at Vadodara had engaged the attention of the Government of the former State of Vadodara and its educational advisers long before the question of regional universities and decentralization, reorganization and reconditioning of higher education to suit the cultural educational needs of particular areas had taken root in the country. The concept was first visualized by Dr. Jackson, when, as Principal of the Vadodara College in the 1908, he advocated the establishment of a Science Institute at Vadodara on an improved and independent basis. It was a consistent policy of the Government of Vadodara to subject its educational system to periodical inquiries of a searching nature by educational experts of international fame, as a result of which the first Commission was appointed in 1909. The principal recommendation of that Commission was to expand the activities of the Vadodara College by establishing additional chairs in new branches of knowledge. Prof. Widgery and Mrs. Strong were appointed to hold these chairs. In 1916, the educational policy of the State was again reviewed. As a part of this inquiry, one of the members of the Commission, Shri S.V.Mukerjea, prepared a minute of recommendations and in his note he definitely advocated the establishment of a University at Vadodara. In 1919 the matter was brought to the forefront by the appointment of yet another Committee consisting of the late Principal Clarke, Prof. Widgery and Shri N. K. Dixit, the then Educational Commissioner of the State. The Committee drew up an elaborate report in favour of civic University at Vadodara. Thereafter, Prof. P. Sheshadri of the Benares Hindu University was requested to lay out a scheme for a University at Vadodara. Prof. Widgery also submitted a scheme for a State University on the lines of the smaller German Universities. During this period, Her Highness Shrimant Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, the Maharani Gaekwad of
Vadodara, offered a princely donation for running a Women's University at Vadodara. But as Sir Manubhai Mehta, the then Dewan of Vadodara, pointed out in one of his speeches, "the time was not ripe then for idea to germinate."

**About Library:**

Shrimati Hansa Mehta Library, the University Library of M S University of Vadodara was established on May1, 1950. At the time of establishment of the M. S. University of Vadodara, the initial collection of 25,000 books belonging to the two State Libraries (Huzur Political Office and Secretariat Library) was handed over to the University Library. There were several colleges in Vadodara - Vadodara College (for Arts), Science Institute, Commerce College, and Secondary Teacher’s Training College etc. These colleges had libraries of their own. These libraries continued to remain as Faculty Libraries and were administered independently. Thus the University Library System was established on 1-5-1950, which was housed in the central block of Old Residency Office Building.

The existing building of the Smt. Hansa Mehta Library (University Library) was designed with great foresight and a high level of structural marvels. The library is housed in a modular structure building having different sections. The total built up area of the Library is 80,025 sq. ft. The readers can enter from both the sides of the building and pass through the circulation counter to get into the Library’s Reading Room and stacks where the books are housed.

The first floor of the building is the prime functional area. To have proximity and coordination among various sections, the service areas viz. Circulation section, Reading Room with Curricular collection, Reference Section and Journal Section are all on the Northern part of the building. Administrative wing and behind the curtain
sections viz. Acquisition, Technical Processing Unit and Computer console are housed on the South portion of the building.

Ground floor is used for books, bound journals collection and photocopying and cloakroom facilities for the readers. The mezzanine floor accommodates about 500 readers, books and in-house binding unit.

**University Library System:**

Considering the unitary structure of this University, the first University Librarian Late Dr. C. P. Shukla propounded existing structure of the University Library System. He was a pioneer in introducing the concept of Integrated Library System way back in early 1950s in the University by putting constituent chain of Libraries under the umbrella of University Library (Central Library). In the year 1955, the University authorities laid down a comprehensive policy for the Library services; it was decided that in order to achieve efficiency and uniformity, all the libraries under the University have to work under the guidance of the University Librarian; resulted in to implementation of common scheme of classification (Library of Congress Classification) and cataloguing and developed an Union Catalogue which facilitated to locate reading material across the University. Accordingly, it was also decided that the Libraries of Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Psychology and Intermediate College should be merged with the University Library.

The University Library is equipped with a well equipped Air-conditioned Seminar Room with internet, multi media, and wireless audio system with revolving executive chairs. It also facilitates the infrastructure of computers, Servers, internet, networking facilities and other hardware and software facilities to satisfy the users need. Library is fully automated and provided the in-house library facilities as well different online facilities with the use of ICT tools and techniques.
Collection of M.S. University Library System:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Library</th>
<th>Holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Smt. Hansa Mehta Library</td>
<td>4,56,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sir Sayajirao Memorial Trust (SSMT) Library</td>
<td>4,56,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Prof. T. K. Gajjar Library, Faculty of Technology &amp; Engineering,(Combine with H.M.Library)</td>
<td>1,12,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Polytechnic Library, Polytechnic College</td>
<td>41,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Faculty of Fine Arts Library.</td>
<td>11,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Faculty of Management Studies Library.</td>
<td>5,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>M K Amin Arts &amp; Science College and College of Commerce, Padra Library.</td>
<td>14,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Faculty of Performing Arts Library.</td>
<td>13,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Faculty of Social Work Library</td>
<td>13,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Center for Advance Studies in Education-C.A.S.E.</td>
<td>18,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Oriental Institute Library</td>
<td>49,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Water Resources Engineering &amp; Management Institute’s (WREMI) Library</td>
<td>1,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Vadodara Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Library</td>
<td>5,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Department of Biochemistry Library (Faculty of Science)</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Faculty of Law Library</td>
<td>7,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Services: The services provided by the M.S. University libraries are as under:

- Acquisition Section
- Behind the curtain services:
- Technical Processing
- Readers’ Services:
- Circulation Section:
- Inter Library Loan Services
- Corporate Membership
- Individual Membership
- Document Delivery Service:
- Reference Section:
- Referral Service to its clientele.
- User Orientation programme
- Compilation of Bibliographies and Webliographies
- Services to Visually Disabled users
- Assistance to readers in the use of Library resources
- Information service based on CD and web databases
- Document Delivery Service
- User Education

**Special Collections:**

- some of the rare Administrative documents of the British Era. The available bo VADODARA (STATE) COLLECTION of Smt. Hansa Mehta Library is a unique historic collection of Administrative, Legal, Educational & other documents and publications of the Vadodara State of Pre-Independence Era. The collection is rich in books on History, Economics, Education, Law and Public Administration etc.
- Special publications like Maharaja’s visit to District and to Foreign countries and visit of foreign dignitaries invited by the Maharaja, all administrative developments of the State, Laws and Acts passed by the Vadodara Government, Inquiry Committee Reports, Government Orders, facilities provided by the Vadodara Government for industries, rules of Business of the Council of the State, public lectures of eminent people, Rituals to be followed in the Temples, King’s Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Judicial system in Vadodara State, Archaeology Department of Vadodara State etc.
• Collection is of prime importance for the study and research of the history and functioning of the various States of the Pre-Independence period, especially the Vadodara State of Gaikwads. It contains various books are in printed form from early 19th century to the 1950’s.

• Collection of prime importance rare books for the study and research of the history and functioning of the various States of the Pre-Independence period, especially the Vadodara State of Gaekwads. It contains some of the rare Administrative documents of the British Era. The available books are in printed form from early 19th century to the 1950’s.

• Prof. Balvantrai Kalyanrai Thakore (B.K.T.) Collection: In this collections, there is 3985 titles of Prof. Balwantrai Thakore. There is an eminent literary figure in Gujarati Literature. This collection includes variety of literary forms such as Bhasha Shastra, Old ejoyanati, Kavya, Natak-Natika, Novels, Lekhnibandh, Criticism, Vivechan, Pravesvak, Charcha-Patra, Avlokan, Nivedan, and letters etc. by Prof.B.K.Thakore.

Journals:

University Library has a large number of Journals to fulfill the users requirement. University Library System in all subscribes to 815 print journals excluding gratis out of which Smt. Hansa Mehta Library subscribes to more than 512 journals out of which 60% are foreign and more than 200 journals are received as gratis. The Library has a rich collection of bound journals of more than one lakh. Library has subscribed Some noteworthy Indexing and Abstracting Journals of high impact factor.More than 24,000+ online journals are also accessible across the campus including the journals, which are available under the UGC INFONET Programme.
6.2.2.3: S.P. University-Vallabh Vidya Nagar

About University:

Sardar Patel University was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the then Bombay Province in December 1955 and was recognized under 2f of the UGC Act in October 1968. The university has completed 56 golden years of a fruitful existence that has brought it to the forefront in terms of its academic excellence. No wonder, then, efforts have been made either to emulate its example or to replicate it elsewhere in Gujarat!

Sardar Patel University comprises of 26 Postgraduate Departments, a constituent college, and 87 colleges affiliated to it. There are 31 PG courses available in the affiliated colleges/institutions. The teaching programme covered at Postgraduate level under various faculties such as Science, Arts, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Pharmacy, Medicine, Homeopathy, Home Science, Law and Education includes Postgraduate Degree Courses, Postgraduate Diploma Courses, Diploma Courses, and Advanced Certificate Courses. Undergraduate Courses are taught in the colleges or institutes affiliated to the University.

All the Postgraduate Science Departments, Postgraduate Department of Library and Information Science, and Postgraduate Department of Business Management follow the Semester System. The Postgraduate Departments under the Humanities and Social Sciences operate under Annual or Yearly System (For external syllabus only)
The courses offered are framed keeping in view the needs of the students, the society, and the employing agencies – industry or organizations – at the state, the national and the international levels.

Besides conventional methods used for classroom teaching, modern methodologies like seminars, group discussions, visits to industries and institutions, and tools such as overhead projectors, multimedia projectors, a variety of audio-visual aids are exploited for effective teaching and instruction.

All the Postgraduate Departments are networked for VSAT-Internet connectivity, both for their academic and research purposes. With such a variety of disciplines available, it is possible for any prospective student to choose what he/she would like to do while pursuing further studies.

**About Library:**

The name of S.P. University library is "Bhaikaka Library". Bhaikaka Library caters the need of Information to all Faculties, Students and Research Scholars of Sardar Patel University and its affiliated colleges of Sardar Patel University.

There are 20 Post Graduate Departmental libraries under the umbrella of Bhaikaka Library including National Board of Mathematics of Higher Mathematics (NBHM) western region library at PG Department of Mathematics of Sardar Patel University. Bhaikaka Library is computerized and accessible via OPAC. Library Automation is carried out with the help of SOUL 2.0 Software.
Main Features of Library:

- Library is using Brown Charging system for Issue-Return.
- Dewey Decimal System is used for Classification.
- AACR-II is used for Cataloguing.
- There is a separate system for the classification of Sanskrit books.
- Cutter table is used with DDC and Sanskrit books.
- Open Access for Users with CCTV in operation.
- Library is in the process of Total Automation.
- Free Trial Access of F1000 Biology.
- Display system for Library New Arrivals.
- Charotar Sarva Sangrah is available in Electronic Format at Bhaikaka Library.
- University Question Papers(old) available in CD format at Bhaikaka Library.

Vision & Mission of Library:

- Provide outstanding collection.
- Excellence in Services.
- Access to the world of knowledge.
- Promote information scholarship.
- Strive to provide the best possible information service.

6.2.2.4: Veer Narmad South Gujarat University-Surat

About University:

Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Act was passed by the end of 1965, in August 1966 the government of Gujarat appointed Shri Chandravadan Chunilal Shah as the first Vice-Chancellor and Shri Priyadatt Motiram Joshi as the first Registrar of the University. Thus the University was incorporated during the Third five-year Plan period.
A temporary office of the University started functioning on the premise of the Sarvajanik College of Education from August 18, 1966 which was moved to the Nonresidential Students’ Recreation Hall of Sir K. P. Commerce College in December 1966. Around the same time, through the appointment of one office superintendent, one assistant accountant and one junior stenographer the office became fully functional. In July 1967 the office moved to the Khandwala Bungalow in Athwa Lines and it was here that the first academic departments of the University became operational during the Fourth Plan period.

The construction of buildings in the university campus started during the Fourth Plan period. The administrative office of the university and the Central library moved to the campus in 1976 while the teaching departments moved to the campus during the period 1977 to 1981.

The vision of Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, as envisaged in the University Act, is to contribute to the field of higher education in the region and enable its inclusive development in all walks of life by making available trained personnel in various branches of human knowledge, keeping in mind the larger goals of nation-building. The University is committed to maintaining high standards in both undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, promoting research and undertaking the requisite extension activities that would reach out to every section of society.

In consonance with its motto, “Satyam Gyanam Anantam”, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University has endeavored to be an institution of excellence in higher education since its existence, keeping in view the regional needs and the emerging trends in the global scenario. The University, awarded B++ by the National Accreditation and Assessment Council in 2004 and re-accredited 'B' with 2.82 CGPA in 2011, was originally established under the South Gujarat University Act, 1965 passed by the Gujarat State Legislative Assembly. It became functional from the academic year of 1966 and was incorporated as a University on 23 May, 1967. Recognized by the University Grants Commission in 1968, it was renamed as Veer Narmad South Gujarat University in 2004 after the great Gujarati poet Veer Narmad whose real name was Narmadshankar Lalshankar Dave. The mandate of the
University is to meet the developmental needs of the seven districts and one Union Territory in the region and realize their potential in every walk of life ranging from technology, business, industry and commerce to language, culture, and fine arts. The basic objectives of the University as envisaged by the University Act are:

- Undergraduate and Post-graduate teaching, maintaining their high standards, and award of degrees to the candidates successful in their respective examinations.
- Promotion of research and extension activities relevant to the requirements of the region in accordance with the interests of nation building.

The University’s jurisdiction extends to the seven districts of Surat, Navasari, Valsad, Narmada, Dangs, Bharuch and Tapi and the Union Territory of Daman. The University has 79 Grant-in-aid Colleges, 146 Self-financed Colleges/institutions and 100 Post-graduate Teaching Centres attached to affiliated colleges. There are 22 Post Graduate Departments and Self Finance Programme on the University campus that offers various courses with multiple specializations, besides M.Phil and Ph.D. There are 24 Self Financed Programmes on the campus. The University offers 119 Graduate and 35 Post Graduate Programmes in all, including self-financed programmes. There are over one lakh students currently enrolled in various courses in the University.

A semi-urban University located on the outskirts of the Surat city, the University has a campus spread over 210 acres. Over 3000 students study on the campus. The University has faculties of Arts, Commerce, Science, Education, Management Studies, Rural Studies, Engineering and Technology, Medicine, Law and new constituted Computer Science, Homoeopathy and Architecture. In pursuance of its vision, the University offers an academic environment conducive for the all-round development of its students. All the departments emphasize interdisciplinary areas of study that can open up possibilities in new fields of research. Several major and minor research projects are underway in various departments. All the departments have their own computer laboratories and departmental libraries. The central library with over 1.72 lakh books subscribe to over 242 national and international journals and 6000 e-journals.
Placement cells in departments such as Department of Business and Industrial Management (DBIM), Computer Science, Economics, Human Resource Development help students in securing employment in leading companies. An extension of the State Government Employment Exchange also functions on the campus.

Quality sustenance and enhancement measures undertaken by the University during few years:

- Continuous academic development
- To encourage lecturers joining the University to undertake research, a scheme called “Seed Money for Research” has been introduced. University has also revised the rules of M.Phil and Ph.D.
- Additional Infrastructural facilities have been created in terms of Buildings, extension of existing buildings, new hostels for boys and girls, better sports facilities like modern Gymnasium, transport etc.
- Sports Academy, first of its kind in the state, and Cricket Stadium has been developed on the University campus through PPP.
- Academy for Interior Designing and Fine Arts is being developed on the University campus through PPP.
- Gujarati Bhasha Bhavan, Swami Vivekanand Kendra, Saraswati Shadhana Kendra are being developed through PPP.

Facilities for students:

- Pariksha Bhavan
- Day care and basic facilities for women centre.
- Environmental & Pharmaceutics Chemistry Department
- Full-fledged gymnasium.
- More number of hostels for Boys and Girls.
- Better Internet connectivity with increased number of nodes and bandwidth.
- Utility centre with Bank (with ATM), restaurants, stationery shops, Photo Copy Centre etc.
Special Features:

- The U.G.C. has awarded SAP to Department of Chemistry, Bio-Sciences and Computer Science.
- Department of Computer Science has IBM Center of Excellence.
- Fifty One (50) affiliated colleges have been accredited by NAAC.
- MOU with Kagoshima University, Japan for Academic Exchange.
- Introduction of Online Admission System for B.Ed. and PG Admission.
- As part of the ongoing administrative reorganization, all the administrative departments/sections have been computerized.
- The UGC has awarded a “Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies” and “Women’s Study Center”.
- Introduction of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) for UG and PG programmes.
- The University has also launched a SMS service to provide speedy communication to different stakeholders, particularly the students and the faculty members who are with various affiliated colleges of the University.
- University has been Re-accredited by ‘B’ Grade with 2.82 CGPA by National Assessment and Accreditation Council in January 2011.
- The University is committed to the ideal of excellence of the highest order, as evidenced by its constant revision of existing syllabi and continuous addition of new courses. It aims at optimal use of all its resources in creating a knowledge society, where rigorous scholarship and high ethical standards are blended to meet the challenges of the 21st century India.

About Library:

University Library was established in the year of 1968 initially. IN the year of 1976, the library was started in university campus. The area of library is 9569.50 square feet. Library remains open till 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. The staff is fully qualified and sufficient to
run the library activities successfully. SOUL software is being used for library automation.

More than 1,75,000/- books are available in the library collection. There is number of reference books and rare books with more than 229 journals and magazines subscribed by the university library. University is facilitate with the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium which provides online journals to their students and faculties. University Library holds 1420 Ph.D. Thesis, 9585-M.Phil. Dissertation, Charts, Maps, Video Cassettes. CD/DVD and photographs.

University library has 40 computers, 7-Printers, Laptop, Multimedia Projector, Television, DVD Player, C.C.T.V. Cameras, with the other useful computer peripherals to provide the more facility to their users having Wi-Fi connectivity of internet in the campus.

Services:

- Reference, Reprography, Document Delivery Service
- Inter Library Loan, Press Clipping, Internet Lab.
- Wi-Fi -Wireless Internet, Library Catalogue, Web Member Status Check
- User Education Program

Special Features:

- The Jain Tera Panth disciples have established a section in the library viz. “Acharya Mahapragya Corner” having a good collection of volumes on non-violence and spiritual values.
- The Geeta Press Gorakhpur, disciples have established a section in the library viz. “Geeta Press Gorakhpur Corner” having a good collection of volumes on spiritual values.
• “Dakshinayan”, a fortnightly newsletter, provides information about the University’s activities to the students and the general public.

6.2.2.5: Saurashtra University-Rajkot

About University:

The Saurashtra University is one of the significant universities in Gujarat state in India. Saurashtra University, established on 23rd May, 1967, is situated in Rajkot city of the Saurashtra region of Gujarat State. The campus of the University is spread over 360 acres of land. The jurisdiction of the University includes Amreli, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendra Nagar districts. It has 28 Post graduate Departments on its campus and 320 affiliated colleges. The university is re-accredited as Grade-B by NAAC (CGPA 2.93) and awarded 4 star in the year of 2002. University is being developed regularly with the financial help of U.G.C., State Government and the great donor Shree Dipchandbhai Gardi. University is associated with California State University, U.S. and Griffith University, Australia for teaching and learning activities. Under the IQAC (Internal Quality Assurance Cell), university is organized different seminars and workshops and programs for the overall development of various departments of university.

The publication department of university has published various books and booklets of various department. Univerisity gives the financial support to the concern author. The monthly magaznie "Sayujya" is published regularly to highlights the various activities of university and its affiliated colleges.

About Library:

Saurashtra University Library has very rich collection in his Central Library. The collection of central library are as under.

Total Volume: 1,88,508, Periodicals: 164
Indian:145, Foreign: 19 UGC grant for ERNET : 75 Lacs E-Journals: 1800 (access through UGC INFONET) Central Library Services Reprographic Services, Free Internet Access to the member of University Library, Subscription of On Line 1800 periodicals through UGC INFONET.

Library is fully computerized using SOUL 2.0 software of INFLIBNET. It provides different services like circulation, display of new arrival, reference, reading, press clippings, document delivery service, OPAC, interlibrary loan reprography, internet etc.

**Institutional Repository Project:**

In the last five years considerable interest has grown within the academic community in the use of institutional repositories. In its simplest form an institutional repository is a place where individuals can store digital copies of their scholarly work and make these materials freely and easily accessible to others.

As of January 1, 2011 INFLIBNET Centre – An Inter University Centre of UGC has created the Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities that covers the bibliographic Metadata of Doctoral Theses submitted to 238 Universities/Institutes in India. It has over 2, 14,832 unique records from all subject areas.

Considerable research and development on the use of institutional repositories has already been conducted. There are now around 1,000 institutional repositories worldwide, of which over 100 are located in India. Additionally, there is a significant and growing global ‘open access’ movement which aims to make all outcomes of research freely available.

An institutional repository can help an individual researcher manage, disseminate, and preserve their scholarly work. Furthermore, experience suggests it can increase the visibility and impact of their research findings as well as improve an institutions reputation and prestige.
(b) Project Scope and deliverables:

This Project aims to establish Institutional Repository Services for the Saurashtra University. To achieve this they have identified five key deliverables:

- Stakeholder engagement and awareness
- An Institutional Repository services Support Network
- A set of repository technologies
- A governance and sustainability plan
- A functional institutional repository

Stakeholder engagement and awareness

Without the knowledge and cooperation of the University’s academic and support communities this Project will fail. As a consequence stakeholder engagement and awareness at all levels within the University is critical

In basic terms, the Saurashtra University Repository Services will offer members of the university a means of storing, managing and disseminating their scholarly works. For the purpose of this project a piece of scholarly work is content that is created by individuals affiliated with the university, has some intrinsic value and an indicator of quality.

Scholarly work may take many forms and the Project will focus on,

- **Academic publications**: articles (published articles in journals, magazines and newspapers; peer-reviewed, copyright approved post-print articles; pre-print materials related to published peer-reviewed articles), books, book sections (including conference proceedings and abstracts)
- **Theses and dissertations**: Doctoral theses, Masters theses and dissertations
- **Grey literature**: patents (published only), technical reports, software, project reports, internet publication, documentation and manuals, working and
discussion papers, non-peer-reviewed conference and workshop materials (posers and speech/lecture materials)

- **Audio visual items**: images, shows/exhibitions, performances, compositions, talks etc.

The authorities of this project recognize that the above list is not comprehensive. Priorities and practicalities will mean the Project is unlikely to accommodate all possible forms of scholarly works during its lifetime. It is expected that the repository could incorporate other forms of scholarly work, as necessary, with additional post-project development.

**(c) Saurashtra University Research Archive**

Saurashtra University Research Archive [SURA] is a project of the Central Library of Saurashtra University. It is an online store of freely, publicly, permanently available full text research material produced by staff and researchers at the Saurashtra University and the colleges or institute affiliated to the University. The repository acts as a focus for the University's research output and helps to manage the research process in future. It helps fulfill the University's mission to engender, encourage and disseminate scholarly work.

To provide dedicated support and to share the best practice and to improve the quality of the repository infrastructure, it is divided into three sections with an aim to enhance and develop them as individual repositories.

- E-theses repository
- E-prints repository
- E-data repository

The mission is to:
• Sustain and enhance the research reputations of individuals and the institute or colleges affiliated to Saurashtra University.

• Enhance the global research community’s ability to access the Saurashtra University research outputs.

The aim is to help the user to:

• store, manage and preserve your journal articles, books, working papers and other intellectual assets in a digital form

• deposit full text files and comprehensive metadata to maximize the impact and potential of your research findings

• capture/import metadata from external databases e.g. PubMed, arVix, EndNote, Zotero, Mendeley

• display and maintain a bibliography of your publications on your personal and other websites

• access, cite, bookmark and share your scholarly work

• create a list of publications for a CV, a report for a funding body and other administrative tasks

• Semester End Exam Papers based on Choice based Credit System will also be archived in a separate repository is under consideration.

Currently, E-theses Repository has been launched and the other two repositories will be coming soon. All the three repositories are provided and maintained by the Central Library of Saurashtra University as a service to the academic community of the University.

**E-Thesis:**

It contains completed and examined PhD theses from doctoral candidates who have studied at Saurashtra University.

In future, the Saurashtra University academics may wish to deposit a version of their thesis as awarded by another institution. Please contact the E-theses Repository Team for further information.
From the 2011-12 session once you have successfully completed your PhD, you will be asked to provide a final copy in electronic form (previously a hard copy was stored in the Library) to E-theses.

The Central Library will stop storing and receiving hardcopy theses after July 2011.

You may explore the site for full instruction on how to submit your thesis to the E-theses Repository on successful completion of your PhD.

User can browse or search by year wise, subject wise, department wise, author wise, guide wise and language wise.

Saurashtra University Research archive is an Open Access repository, aiming to make the material available to the widest possible audience. Material in the repository is available over the Internet and is indexed by search engines including Google Scholar (http://scholar.google.com/) and Open DOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories http://www.opendoar.org/). By making material freely available in this way it becomes more accessible worldwide, leading to greater visibility and impact of research carried out here at Saurashtra University.

As per the UGC (Submission of Metadata and Full-text of Doctoral Theses in Electronic Format) Regulations 2005, University Librarian, Mr Nilesh Soni has initiated the project with the aim to establish a repository service for the University in March 2011.

6.2.2.6: Bhavnagar University-Bhavnagar

About University:

Bhavnagar district is known for its cultural heritage and the then His Highness of Bhavnagar Shri Krishnakumarsinhji was first to donate princely state to the Nation. Mahatama Gandhi, the father of our nation studied in Shamaldas Arts College during 1888, which is now run by Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University. Bhavnagar District is situated between 21.18 -22.18 Longitude and 71.51-72.18 Latitude. The total area of the Bhavnagar district is 12048 Square Kms.
The University was established in 1978 by the state of Gujarat and the total area of the Campus is spread over 3 locations. Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University is providing high quality of Teaching and Research.

About Library:

Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University Library was established in the year 1979. Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University Library provides services as an information centre to the lecturers & students of 24 post graduates departments of constituent colleges of Bhavnagar university, researchers and administrative staff.

Special Features:

- For the Classification of books, this Library use DDC (19th Ed)
- Cataloguing is done as per AACR 2
- Open Access system for the users
- Web OPAC and E-Consortium service and INFLIBNET & DELNET facilities is also available in this library
- Automation of this library is under process
- For the library automation, this library uses software “SOUL 2.0”

Collection:

The university library has a large number of books and other reading material. The budget for the books was Rs 9.50 lacs & for the Periodicals subscription was Rs 14 lacs for the year of 2011-2012. There is a special collection of Bound volumes and
manuscripts. Some special books have been purchased by this library, which can be useful to students in preparation of competitive exams. The overall collection of university library is as under.

Library has very large collection of books having 126500 volumes, 1500 thesis, 205 Indian periodicals, 32 foreign periodicals, 14200 bound volumes and 2200 CD/DVD of different subjects to facilitate its large number of users. It has also a special collection of manuscript for research purpose.

Services:

The university library provides the various services to satisfy the users need are as under.

- Circulation Service, Photocopy Service, Current Awareness Service (CAS)
- Bibliographic Service (On Demand)
- Inter Library Loan
- News Paper Clipping Service
- Theses/Dissertation Database Service
- WEB OPAC service
- Internet/Fax/e-mail Service
- Online Service (INFLIBNET / DELNET)
- Selective Dissemination Information Service (SDI)
- Indexing & Abstracting Service
- Reference Service
- Literature Search Service
- User Education Service
6.2.2.7: Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University-Patan

About University:

The geographical jurisdiction of the North Gujarat University encompasses four districts-Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. Each one of the four district has its own distinct heritage. Geographically a part of the whole area is towards the desert of Kachchhh, while on the North Eastern side are rocky regions of forest populated by the tribal. The economy of the area is mainly agricultural. There are a few towns here and no big city. The rest of the population lives in villages. With a view to catering to the peculiar cultural and educational needs of the area, North Gujarat University was established by the Ordinance No. 5 of 1986 dated 17.5.1986 which was later passed as the North Gujarat University Act No.22 of 1986 on 11/9/86 by the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat. The University has been functioning since then and growing and expanding steadily.

A town in Patan district was chosen for the University Headquarter. The historical importance of the place cannot be underestimated. For centuries it had been the capital city of a large kingdom extending far beyond the bounds of present day Gujarat, under the Solanki rulers and a very important seat of Jain scholarship. It is the holy land of Hemchandracharya a great thinker who made valuable contribution to the studies in grammar, literature, religion and philosophy. The RANI-VAV, a great architectural and sculptural monument of yester years, the lakes of Shahastralinga and Khansarовар, the Jain temples of Panchasara and a few other remains in and around the place testify to the glory that was Patan, in not so distant past.

The university runs the 13 UG and PG programs under the faculty of arts, 6 programs under faculty of education, 4 programs under faculty of science, 10 programs under faculty of engineering and environmental plan, 3 program in faculty of law, 4 in commerce, 3 in home science, 4 in medicine, 3 in rural studies, 4 in pharmacy, 6 in management and 5 in PG diploma programs successfully.
About Library:

The library was started along with the establishment of the University in the year 1986. The library was established on 15th January, 1988. Initially it was housed in the Gandhi Memorial Hall. The University received a donation of Rs. 51 lakhs from Dr. M.S.Patel Trust, Mumbai for the construction of the library building, hence the library is named as Shivabhai Umedbhai Patel Library. The state government had also sanctioned Rs. 25 lakhs. Overall Rs. 85,69,616 has been spent for the construction of the two storied library building. The total built up area of the building is 2764.70 sq. meter. The Rotary Patan City has also donated Rs. 11.50 lakhs for library furniture, reading cabinets and books.

Collection:

For improve the collection, it's annual budget for purchasing of books is Rupees 12,00,000 (University Budget), 23,00,000 (UGC Budjet), 4,00,000 (E-Journals) and for periodicals is Rupees 3,00,000 (2010-2012) Total Rupees 2,85,13,882 has been spent for purchasing of the books. The library received the late Dr. B.J.Sandesara's personal library as a gratis. It contains about 4,252 books and some back volumes of literary and indological journals. The collection is very rich in the areas of Gujarati and Sanskrit literature, History, Culture Jainology and Indology. The library is also planning to build up a local history museum and Hemachandracharya a corner. Hemachandracharya was a versatile scholar and a great jainologist of Patan (also known as Anhilwad Patan) who flourished in the 12th century. The documents are being classified according to D.D.C. and A.A.C.R.-II is followed for cataloguing.
The university library has a very large collection having 65,954 volumes, 1094 dissertation, 1032 thesis, 2336 bound volumes, 834 audio-video cassettes and 108 current periodicals with the use of latest computer technology.

**Automation:**

UGC has sanctioned Rs. 7.50 lakhs under the plan of computerization and networking of University Libraries for the purchase of computer system. Out of this grants the library has acquired necessary equipment as suggested by the INFLIBNET centre. With this systems the library has made a beginning in creating database of books using **SOUL 2.0** software currently data of the 58,928 books have been computerized out of 65,954 by using of SOUL Software developed by INFLIBNET. Besides data of 44 current journals/ Periodicals are also computerized

**Services:**

The library provides all the traditional services like Reference, Bibliographical, Literature search, User, Education, Inter Library Loan, Photocopy, Audio Visual, Cyber Cafe- Internet, OPAC, Newspaper clipping, CAS, etc. Since last fifteen years the library is also organization weekly discussion group called 'Characha vartula' for students. It meets every Wednesday hence called as Budhavariyum. Average 25-30 students are regularly attending it and discussion on various subjects.

**Publication:**

- University's newsletter "**UDEECHYA**" Published Fortnightly
- Research journal "**ANART**"

**Membership:**

- **BRITISH LIBRARY** : www.britishcouncilonline.org
- **DELNET (DELNET ONLINE)** : www.delnet.nic.in
  (Developing Library Network)
- **INFLIBNET CENTRE** : www.inflibnet.ac.in
Notable Points:

- Shri Mohanlal Patel “Amrut Parv” Committee had donated 5,00,000 lakhs on 28-12-2001 University Library organized Lecturer Series From the interest received from donation amount.
- Late Umashankar Joshi levturer series is also organized every year by the university library.
- “Manavchetana urdvarohan saptah” organized every year by the university library.
- Shri Manibhai Prajapati (X-Librarian HNGU, Patan) had donated 1,11,111 on 17-6-2009
- University library organized “Guru vandana Granth Sanskruti Lecture Series” from the interest received from donation amount.

6.2.2.8: Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University-Bhuj

About University:

Kachchh District: Kachchh region has a separate identity and is different from other regions from geographical and social point of view. It covers almost 1/4th of the entire geographical area of the whole state of Gujarat. Kachchh is well known in India and world for its culture, skills, arts, crafts and also endowed with abundant natural resources. The adventurous people of Kachchh have settled in different parts of the world, heartily supporting the process of development of Kachchh.

University: Education is the basic requirement for the development of any region. The Govt. of Gujarat has taken a commendable decision to provide a separate University for the region of Kachchh to fulfill the demand of the people of Kachchh. The Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University Act was published in the Govt. Gazette in March 2003.
All the ten colleges of Kachchh district previously affiliated to the Gujarat University, with the Notification No : GH/SH/5/KUG-2104-1648-Kh of Gujarat State affiliated to Kachchh University on 22-June-2004.

The eminent leader Shyamji Krishna Verma of Mandvi, Kachchh motivated the independence movement from outside India, whose name is being given to this University and now the University is known as "The Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University".

The University recognized under UGC 2(f) by the notification No : F:9-11/2003/CPP-1 Dated : 3-2-2004.

The foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble Chief Minister Gujarat State for starting the construction work of Kachchh University Campus on Dt. 24/9/2004. The Construction work for the administrative blocks, four faculty blocks, Library, Computer Building, Guest House, Boys & Girls Hostel, with the budget estimates 35 crores funded by Gujarat State is going on the campus. The Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University has started its administrative and academic activity at new developing campus from academic the year 2007-08.

University started with 10 colleges in 2004 having 28 colleges with more than 15000 students and nearly 200 teachers working in the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Science, Education, Law, Technology including Engineering and Pharmacy. The University is providing higher education as par with any other university of the state and India.

The University is organizing the youth culture and sports activities to encourage the students and providing them a platform, more than 500 students participated in the Inter University Culture and sports activities organized by AIU ( Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi). In the year 2005-06 the student of the affiliated college secured second position in the "Collage Painting" of the youth festival in the west zone inter university tournament.
Similarly, a student of affiliated college secured third position in "Mimicry" event in the youth festival in the west zone inter university tournament in the year 2007-08. "Let us think of education as the means of developing our greatest abilities, because in each of us there is a private hope and dream which, fulfilled, can be translated into benefit for everyone and greater strength for our nation."

“Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education. The human mind is our fundamental resource.”

**About Library:**

KSKV library is established in the year of 2003 having 45000 Sq.ft. built up area. Library has spared 2000 Sq.ft. area for ICT tools and 6500 Sq.ft. for reading area. Library has following different sections which fulfill the users need.

- acquisition, circulation , internet, reference, process, newspaper, help desk, periodical, audio visual, OPAC, reading, reprography

Library has very large collection of books having 12489 titles. It has 3600 reference books, 114 journals, 90 national magazines, 24 international journals. It holds 575 thesis of various subjects and 650 dissertations. In the digital library, it has 1250 e-books and 34 e-journals with different CD/DVD and other reading and learning materials.

Library is fully computerized since 2008 with library automation software SOUL (version 2.0) network version of UGC-INFLIBNET. They are using barcode technology for circulation. It has institutional repositories like theis, dissertations, lecture notes, author collections, course material etc.
Library has already digitized the 72 Ph.D. thesis and 52 M.Phil. thesis. The process is going on and on for further benefit of the users. It provides various information services like document delivery, interlibrary loan, reference service, abstracting, literature search, bibliographic, referral, current awareness service, selective dissemination of information, online, news paper clipping service with scanning and retrieving, user awareness, internet and web OPAC with the use of different kinds of ICT tools and techniques.

Library organized various seminars and conferences for better development of library professionals in the ICT era.

Thus, the KSKV library is state-of-art library which provides the each and every need of the user with latest ICT tools and techniques.

6.3: Contribution of ICT in the Development of Grant-in-aid University Libraries of Gujarat

Researcher has found some major activities implemented in the university libraries of Gujarat to develop their user as a whole with the use of ICT tools and techniques which are mentioned as under.

6.3.1: Gujarat University Library-Ahmedabad:

Gujarat University library is a unique library which is using various kinds of ICT tools to provide the maximum satisfaction to its users. As the researcher has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library is fully automated using latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.1 from which such facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:
Library Automation:

University Library has using a integrated library software for computerization of library. Library using SOUL (2.0) Software.

- University Library has other facility provided through software like CAS, SDI & E-Books.

University Library has:

(i) E-books :- 11000+
(ii) E Journals:- 5000 +
(iii) CD:- 1000+
(iv) DVDs :- 1000+
(vii) Audio Cassettes :- 400 +
(viii) Video Cassettes :- 150 +

- Institutional Repositories of various reading and learning material like Ph.D. thesis, dissertation etc. It has also having ppt's of such technical topics.
- Library has using CC TV Camera for discipline purpose.
- University Library has a plan for digitization programme and M.O.U. sign with INFLIBNET centre for ETD project.
- University Library has Internet Room and provide through computer lab as well as OPAC terminals.
- University Library has collection of e-Resources like e-Database, e-Journals for the year of 2009 to 2012. and e-Books as per UGC INFONET Digital Consortium.
- University Library has a member of UGC –INFONET Programme and year of installation 2004-05.
- University has Internet and Intranet infrastructure like networking, Campus LAN and Wi-Fi Connectivity
- University Library has provide Educational Satellite (EDUSAT) Channel users of this type of facility like Teaching Staff, Students, Semi Teaching Staff and Outsiders.
• University Library organized the Seminar/Workshop for the development of ICT applications in the library which develop the professional and ICT skills to apply the ICT tools in the library.

• University has made its own website i.e. www.gujaratuniversity.org in which they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.

Information Services:
University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.

(i) Document Delivery Services  
(ii) Interlibrary Loan Services  
(iii) Reference Service  
(iv) Literature Search  
(v) Bibliographic Service  
(vi) Referral Service  
(vii) Current Awareness Service  
(viii) Selective Dissemination of Information  
(ix) Online Service  
(x) Newspaper Clipping Service (To Scan and Retrieve)  
(xi) User Awareness Service  
(xii) Internet/Email Service  
(xiii) Web OPAC Service  
(xiv) Article Searching Service

University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below.

(i) Access to library OPAC  
(ii) Users information on the status of issue/return date etc.  
(iii) Database services  
(iv) Online access to databases  
(v) Access to Internet in the Library
(vi) Access to other library databases  
(vii) Access to electronic journals service  
(viii) Access to Internet resources through Library portals  
(ix) Wi-Fi Facility

- Gujarat University Library has signed memorandum of understanding on "SODHGANGA" a repository of Indian electronic theses and dissertation with Dr. Jagdish Arora, Director, INFLIBNET Centre on 4th June 2012 in presence of Shri Ramanbhai Vora, Hon’ble Education Minister of Gujarat. Library has uploaded 61 Ph.D theses of various discipline and made it available on sodhganga@inflibnetcentre to the entire scholar community for open access.

- Gujarat University Library is in the last stage of automation. Students, Research Scholars and faculty members can access the 3,14,097 Bibliographical database, E-Resources, E-Books, E-Journals & Useful Websites through WEBOPAC in any corner of the Gujarat University.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that Gujarat University library and its professionals are very much aware to provide the state-of-art library to their user with the maximum use of ICT tools and techniques. So, researcher can say that ICT contributes and plays the major role for active functioning of such kind of library using ICT tools.

6.3.2.: M.S. University Library-Vadodara

Maharaja Sayajirao University library is a well known and reputed library in the state of Gujarat. It is using an innovative ICT tools to facilitate the users and provides maximum satisfaction. As the researcher has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library is fully automated using latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.2 from which such facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:
University Library has;

(i) E-books :- 100 +
(ii) E Journals:- 20802
(iii) CD/DVD:- 722 +
(v) Projectors:- 01

Institutional Repositories:

(i) Institutional Repositories of various reading and learning material like Ph.D. thesis, dissertation etc. It has also having ppt's of such technical topics.
(ii) Library holds rare photographs, notifications etc in digital form also for the ready reference of the user community.

Library Automation:

University Library has using a integrated library software SOUL 2.0 for computerization of library.

- Library is well equipped with C.C. T.V. Camera for discipline purpose.
- University Library has already digitized such reading material.
- University Library is using D-Space software for e-resource section. They installed the software in the year of 2012 worth Rs. 40,000/- installation cost.
- University library has made a Internet Room for the purpose of more learning and teaching activity. There are 10 P.C. in the internet section with CD/DVD writing facility providing good speed of internet.
- University library has 1 LCD projector, laptop and other computer peripherals for the maximum utilization of its library with the use of ICT.
- University is subscribing various e-resources since year 2007. It has a membership of UGC-INFONET program which provides thousands of e-resources to the user community.
- University has made its own website i.e. www.msuVadodara.ac.in which they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.
University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below.

(i) Access to library OPAC
(ii) Access to Internet in the Library
(iii) Access to electronic journals service
(iv) Access to Internet resources through Library portals
(v) Wi-Fi Facility

- University Library has using Internet and Intranet Infrastructure. Like Campus LAN, Wi-Fi Connectivity.
- University Library has an own independent Library Network
- University Library has a member of other Library Network like
  (1) INFLIBNET (2) DELNET (3) ERNET
- University library has a network connected to the Internet.
- University Library has a made FTP server for sharing the resources internally which was started in the year 2009.
- University Library is allocated the special budget for the development of ICT activities. Budget is used after networking, automation, e-consortium, hardware, software, video lectures, annual maintenance contract for ICT, etc.
- University Library has organized Seminar/Workshop for the development of ICT applications. They organized 4- conferences and 01 refresher course in the year 2009-10 and 03 conferences in the year 2010-11.

Digital Resources:

- E-Books
- E-Journals
- E.T.D.
- Research Platform
- Free-Journal
- CD-Rom Database
• Online Encyclopedia
• Online Newspaper
• Web OPAC

University Library Satisfaction ratio of using ICT tools and techniques in the library is 55 to 70% which saws that there will be little bit less usage of ICT which should be increase with the efforts of librarian and its professionals.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that M.S.University library and its professionals has put their maximum effort to provide the various resources with the use of latest information and communication technology. Library is spending and allocating special budget after the application and development of ICT enable resources. They are able to manage such kind of services through their web server and providing such digital facilities to their users. So, researcher can say that ICT contributes and plays the vital role to its user for providing various kinds of library services.

6.3.3: Sardar Patel University Library-Vallabh Vidyanagar

Sardar Patel University library is really a knowledge centre which facilitate the online and offline resources in a large number. It is a very famous library in the Gujarat state. Implication of ICT tools and techniques is a key feature of this university library. Library professionals are using and creating innovative ideas to satisfy their users with such kind of ICT tools and techniques. Library is automated with the latest library management software i.e. SOUL 2.0 of UGC-INFLIBNET. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.3 from which such facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:

Digital Materials & collection:

(i) E-Journals : 6000
(ii) CD : 547
(iv) DVDs : 09
(vii) Laptops  :  01  
(iii) Projectors  :  01  
(v) Audio Cassettes  :  03  
(viii) Video Cassettes :  183  
(vi) Micro Films  :  12

**Library Automation:**

University Library is using an integrated library software SOUL 2.0 version of UGC-INFLIBNET for computerization of library.

- University Library has other facility provided through software like CAS, SDI & E-Books.
- Library has C.C. T.V. camera for disciplinary matters since 2004.
- Library has a internet room with 10 PC.
- They have LCD projector, laptop, CD/DVD, audio and video cassettes, microfilms etc.
- They provide e-journals and e-database for the research scholars, students and faculties of the university.
- Library has a membership of UGC–INFONET Program.
- IT has also a membership of DELNET since the year 2009.
- University has made its own website i.e. www.spuvn.edu/ in which they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.

**Information Services:**

University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.
(i) Interlibrary Loan Services
(ii) Reference Service
(iii) Online Service
(iv) User Awareness Service
(v) Internet/Email Service
(vi) Web OPAC Service

University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below:

(i) Access to library OPAC
(ii) Access to Internet in the Library
(iii) Audio Visual Room
(iv) Intranet

University Library has a membership of other library networks as under:

(i) INFLIBNET
(ii) DELNET
(iii) UGC-INFONET
(iv) ICCC

- University Library has holds Seminar/Workshop for the development of ICT applications.

Digital Resources:

- University Library is provides the database of Union Catalogue from undermentioned link i.e.
  http://www.spuuvn.edu/administration/service_centres/library/union_catalog
- University Library has facility provided such useful e-resources like e-journals, e-books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, subject portal, thesis & dissertation, conferences etc.
University Library has facility provided Open Source like:

- Digital Library
- Digital resources
- World digital library
- Open access Digital libraries
- Digital South Asia Library
- Vidyanidhi

- Satisfaction ratio of using ICT facilities in library is 85 to 100% which saws the interest of users is much to use the ICT enable resource from library.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned sources, services and facilities that S.P. University library and its professionals are giving their level best efforts to satisfy the users need in the present ear of ICT. Library provides the various kinds of electronic resources, online databases, union catalogues, open sources and membership of other library networks proves itself that how the library is going to use their resource ultimate with the use of ICT tools and techniques. So, researcher can say that contribution of ICT for the development and usage of library is indeed remarkable.

6.3.4: Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Library-Surat

Veer Namrad University library is a very informative library which is using that latest ICT tools and techniques to provide the maximum satisfaction to its users. As the researcher has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library operation is being automated with the latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.4 from which such particular facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:
Digital Materials & collection:

(i) E Journals : 5000+
(ii) CD/DVD : 603
(vii) Laptop : 01
(iii) Projectors : 01
(iv) Maps/Charts : 43
(v) Audio Cassettes : 03
(vi) Micro Films : 14

Institutional Repositories:

Faculty profiles, lecture notes, endowment lectures, lecture schedules, convocation addresses, authors collections, ppts of technical topics, proceeding of training, special bulletins, pre-prints, records of gold medalists, archrivals of heritage values, projects, university handbook, records of achievements, success stories, rare photographs, news letters, statistical reports, reports of committees, annual reports and notifications etc. are available in digital form also for the ready reference of the user community.

Library Automation:

University Library is using an integrated library software SOUL 2.0 version of UGC-INFLIBENET for computerization of library.

University Library has:

(i) E-Books (ii) CD/DVD

- Library has C.C. T.V. Camera since 2007.
- University library has an internet section having 8 multimedia computers with Wi-Fi enable internet connection.
- University Library is a member of UGC –INFONET Program.
University has made its own website i.e. www.vnsgu.ac.in/ where they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.

**Information Services:**
University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.

(i) Document Delivery Services  
(ii) Interlibrary Loan Services  
(iii) Literature Search  
(iv) Referral Service  
(v) Online Service  
(vi) News Paper Clipping Service  
(vii) User Awareness Service  
(viii) Internet/Email Service  
(ix) Web OPAC Service  
(x) Article Searching Service  
(xi) Content Page Service (To Scan and Retrieve)

**University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below.**

(i) Access to library OPAC  
(ii) Users information online  
(iii) Database services  
(iv) Online access to databases  
(v) Access to Internet in the Library  
(vi) Access to other library databases  
(vii) Access to electronic journals service  
(viii) Access to Internet resources through Library portals  
(ix) Access to metadata repositories  
(x) Wi-Fi Facility
• University Library has their own independent Library Network
• It has a membership of UGC-INFONET.
• University Library has made FTP server since 2008 to share the various resources.

Digital Resources:

University Library is providing various e-journals of internationally reputed publishers like Springer, Blackwell, JSTOR, Taylor & Francis, Cambridge University Press, Open Journal@linlibnet etc to fulfill the users requirement 24X7.

• Satisfaction ratio of using ICT facilities in library is 70 to 85% which saws the interest of users is much to use the ICT enable resource from library.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that Veer Narmad University library and its professionals has put their maximum effort to provide the various resources with the use of latest information and communication technology. Library is spending and allocating special budget after the application and development of ICT enable resources. They are able to manage such kind of services through their web server and providing such digital facilities to their users. So, researcher can say that ICT contributes and plays the vital role to its user for providing various kinds of library services.

6.3.5: Saurashtra University Library-Rajkot

Saurashtra University library is a very huge in area and very informative library in knowledge which is using that latest ICT tools and techniques to provide the maximum satisfaction to its users. As the researcher has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library operation is being automated with the latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.5 from which such
particular facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:

**Digital Materials & collection:**

(i) E-Journals : 1800+ (Through INFONET)
(ii) Laptop : 01
(iii) Projectors : 01

Saurashtra University Library has very rich collection in his Central Library. The collection of central library are as under.

**Library Automation:**

Library is fully computerized using SOUL 2.0 software of INFLIBNET. It provides different services like circulation, display of new arrival, reference, reading, press clippings, document delivery service, OPAC, interlibrary loan reprography, internet etc.

**University Library has:**

(i) E-Books (ii) E-journals (iii) E-thesis (iv) CD/DVD

- Library has C.C. T.V. Camera since 2005.
- University library has seperately internet section with 35 multimedia computers and other useful peripherals.
- University Library is a member of UGC –INFONET Program since 2008.
- University Library has other facility provided through software like CAS, SDI, E-Books, E-journals etc.
- University has made its own website i.e. http://www.saurashtrauniversity.co.in where they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.
Information Services:

University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.

(i) Document Delivery Services  
(ii) Interlibrary Loan Services  
(iii) Reference Service  
(iv) Indexing Service  
(v) Abstracting Service  
(vi) Literature Search  
(vii) Bibliographic Service  
(viii) Referral Service  
(ix) Current Awareness Service  
(x) Selective Dissemination of Information  
(xi) Online Service  
(xii) News Paper Clipping Service  
(xiii) User Awareness Service  
(xiv) Internet/Email Service  
(xv) Web OPAC Service  
(xvi) Article Searching Service  
(xvii) Content Page Service

University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below.

(i) Access to library OPAC  
(ii) Overdue reminders through internet  
(iii) Recent additions list  
(iv) Individual alert services  
(v) Users information status online  
(vi) Database services  
(vii) Electronic Reference Service
(vii) Online access to databases
(viii) Access to Internet in the Library
(ix) Access to other library databases
(xi) Access to Internet resources through Library portals
(xii) Access to metadata repositories
(xiii) Information Repackaging Service
(xiv) Abstraction Service by online periodicals
(xv) Wi-Fi Facility
(xvi) Entry-Exit Counting Machine
(xvii) Audio Visual Room
(xviii) Tele-Conferencing
(xix) Video Conferencing

- University Library has using Internet and Intranet Infrastructure. Like Campus LAN, Wi-Fi Connectivity.
- University Library has an own independent Library Network
- University Library has a member of other Library Network like INFLIBNET and N-List.

Digital Resources:

**Saurashtra University Research Archive**

Saurashtra University Research Archive [SURA] is a project of the Central Library of Saurashtra University. It is an online store of freely, publicly, permanently available full text research material produced by staff and researchers at the Saurashtra University and the colleges or institute affiliated to the University. The repository acts as a focus for the University's research output and helps to manage the research process in future. It helps fulfill the University's mission to engender, encourage and disseminate scholarly work.
To provide dedicated support and to share the best practice and to improve the quality of the repository infrastructure, it is divided into three sections with an aim to enhance and develop them as individual repositories.

- E-thesis repository
- E-prints repository
- E-data repository

Currently, E-theses Repository has been launched and the other two repositories will be coming soon. All the three repositories are provided and maintained by the Central Library of Saurashtra University as a service to the academic community of the University.

Saurashtra University Research archive is an Open Access repository, aiming to make the material available to the widest possible audience. Material in the repository is available over the Internet and is indexed by search engines including Google Scholar (http://scholar.google.com/) and Open DOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories http://www.opendoar.org/). By making material freely available in this way it becomes more accessible worldwide, leading to greater visibility and impact of research carried out here at Saurashtra University.

University Library can search e-Thesis browse by Year, Subject-LC, Subject-DDC, Department, Guide, Author, Author's email and Language.

**Directory of Open Access Repositories in India**

The current directory lists repositories in India as listed and recorded at Open DOAR. Open DOAR is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories available on http://www.opendoar.org/find.php
E-Journals:

- Various e-journals and other e-resources are available at University through UGC INFONET
- University Library has provided services for e-journals. This service is intended for both Saurashtra University faculty and Central Library and the affiliated college of the university wishing to publish an online open-access or subscription-based journal using the Open Journal Systems (OJS), by the Public Knowledge Project. OJS supports all aspects of scholarly journal publishing including content tracking, peer review, subscription management, copy editing, and reading tools. As well, OJS assists with every stage of the refereed publishing process, from submissions through to online publication and indexing.

University provides the platform to the interested in using the OJS system and their free hosting service for publishing open access electronic journal for any research scholar, student or faculty to sending the mail at library@sauuni.ernet.in.

Special online publication:

- Lok-Gurjari (in Gujarati):
  http://ejournals.saurashtrauniversity.edu/index.php/lok
- Management Trends
  http://ejournals.saurashtrauniversity.edu/index.php/mgmt
- VAK
  http://ejournals.saurashtrauniversity.edu/index.php/vak
- Satisfaction ratio of using ICT facilities in library is 70 to 85% which saws the interest of users is much to use the ICT enable resource from library.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that Saurashtra University library is using a various electronic or digital resources with putting their maximum efforts to provide the various resources with the use of latest information
and communication technology. Library has tried to develop the library continuously with the use of ICT tools and doing innovative activities to satisfy the users need in the 21st ICT era. So, researcher can say that ICT contributes and plays an important role to its user for providing various kinds of ICT enable library sources and services.

6.3.6: Bhavnagar University Library-Bhavnagar

Bhavnagar University library is a very huge in area and very informative library in knowledge which is using that latest ICT tools and techniques to provide the maximum satisfaction to its users. As the researcher has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library operation is being automated with the latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.6 from which such particular facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:

Bhavnagar University Library has very rich collection in his Central Library. The collection of central library is as under:

**Digital Materials & collection:**

(i) E-Journals : Available through INFLIBNET & DELNET
(ii) CD/DVD : 2200
(ii ) Laptop : 01
(iii) Projectors : 01

**Library Automation:**

University Library is using an integrated library software SOUL 2.0 version of UGC-INFLIBENET for computerization of library.
University Library has:

(i) E-Books (ii) E-thesis (iii) Technical reports (iv) Bound Volumes (v) Newspaper Clippings

University library has a separate internet section to facilitate the students and faculty. University library having digital material like Ph.D. thesis, technical reports, dissertations, bound volume articles, newspaper clippings etc.

University has made its own website i.e. www.bhavuni.edu where they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.

Information Services:

University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.

(i) Interlibrary Loan Services
(ii) Literature Search
(iii) Referance Service
(iv) Indexing Service
(v) Online Service
(vi) Bibliographic Service
(vii) Online Service
(viii) Web OPAC Service

University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below.

(i) Access to library OPAC
(ii) Overdue through internet
(iii) Online access to databases
(iv) Access to Internet in the Library
(v) Access to other library databases
(vi) Access to electronic journals service

- University Library has their own independent Library Network
- It has a membership of INFLIBNET and DELNET

**Digital Resources:**

- University library is providing e-journals from INFLIBNET and other online learning material from DELNET.
- Satisfaction ratio of using ICT facilities in library is 55 to 70% which saws the interest of users is little bit low to use the ICT enable resource from library.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that Bhavnagar University library and its professionals has put their maximum effort to provide the various resources with the use of latest information and communication technology. They are able to manage such kind of services through their web server and providing such digital facilities to their users. So, researcher can say that ICT contributes and plays the key role to its user for providing various kinds of library services and users are becoming more aware to use such kind of resources from the library.

**6.3.7: Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University Library-Patan**

Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University library is very informative library in knowledge which is using the latest ICT tools and techniques to provide the maximum satisfaction to its users. As the researcher has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library operation is being automated with the latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.7 from which such particular facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:
Hemchandracharya University Library has very rich collection in his Central Library. The collection of central library is as under:

**Digital Materials & collection:**

(i) E-Journals  (ii) CD/DVD  (iii ) Laptop (iv) Projector

**Library Automation:**

University Library is using an integrated library software SOUL 2.0 version of UGC-INFLIBNET for computerization of library.

**University Library has:**

(i) E-Books (iii) Audio Cassettes(iv) Video Cassettes (v) Maps & Charts (vi) Micro Films
University library has a separate internet section to facilitate the students and faculty.

University has made its own website i.e. www.ngu.ac.in where they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.

**Information Services:**

University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.

(i) Interlibrary Loan Services
(ii) Reference Service
(iii) Current Awareness Services
(iv) Online Service
(v) Newspaper Clipping Service
(vi) User Awareness Service
(vii) Internet/Email Service
(viii) Web OPAC Service
(ix) Article Searching Service
University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below:

(i) Access to library OPAC

- University Library has internet and intranet infrastructure with campus LAN connectivity.
- University Library has its independent Library Network

Membership:

- BRITISH LIBRARY : www.britishcouncilonline.org
- DELNET : www.delnet.nic.in
- INFLIBNET CENTRE : www.inflibnet.ac.in
- BENTHAM : http://ingentaconnect.com/content/ben

Digital Resources:

- University library is providing e-journals from INFLIBNET and other online learning material from DELNET.
- Satisfaction ratio of using ICT facilities in library is 70 to 85% which saws the interest of users is high to use the ICT enable resource from the library.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that Hemchandracharya University library and its professionals has put their maximum effort to provide the various resources with the use of latest information and communication technology. They are able to manage such kind of services through their web server and providing such digital facilities to their users. So, researcher can say that ICT plays the vital role to provide various kinds of library services.

6.3.8: Krishnaguru Shyamjiverma Kachchh University (K.S.K.V. University):

KSKV University library is growing but having qualitative collection in the library provide the learning and teaching material using latest ICT tools. As the researcher
has mentioned above in the profile of university, the library operation is being automated with the latest library management software SOUL 2.0 version. Researcher has already mentioned the various facility and services of library in the above chapter 6.2.8 from which such particular facility is provided by the university library with the use of ICT tools and techniques are mentioned as below:

KSKV University Library has very rich collection in his Central Library. The collection of central library is as under:

**Digital Materials & collection:**

(i) E-Journals  (ii) CD/DVD (iii ) Laptop (iv Projector

**Library Automation:**

University Library is using an integrated library software SOUL 2.0 version of UGC-INFLIBENET for computerization of library.

**University Library has:**

(i) E-Books (ii) Ph.D. Thesis (iii) M.Phil Dissertation (iv) Projects (v) Rare Photographs (vi) Statistical Reports (vii) Annual Reports (viii) Endowment Lectures

University library has a separate internet section to facilitate the students and faculty. University has made its own website i.e. www.ksksvdigitaluniversity.org where they have given special space to highlight the library through which one can get all the information of library with the single click of mouse.

**Information Services:**

University Library provides the below mentioned information services with the use of ICT tools.

(i) Document Delivery Service
(ii) Interlibrary Loan Service
(iii) Reference Service
(iv) Literature Search Service
(v) Bibliographic Service
(vi) Current Awareness Service
(vii) SDI Service
(viii) Online Service
(ix) Newspaper Clipping Service
(x) User Awareness Service
(xi) Internet/Email Service
(xii) Web OPAC Service
(xiii) Article Searching Service

University library has facilities through ICT tools as mentioned below.

(i) Access to library OPAC
(ii) Reminders for overdue through internet
(iii) Recent additions list
(iv) Users information on the status online
(v) Electronic Reference Service
(vi) Online access to databases
(vii) Access to Internet in the Library
(viii) Access to other library databases
(ix) Access to electronic journals service
(x) Access to Internet resources through Library portals
(xi) Access to metadata repositories
(xii) Entry-Exit Counting Machine
(xiii) Tele-Conferencing

- University Library has internet and intranet infrastructure with campus LAN connectivity.
- University Library has its independent Library Network

Membership:

- DELNET : www.delnet.nic.in
- INFLIBNET CENTRE : www.inflibnet.ac.in
Digital Resources:

- University library is providing e-journals from INFLIBNET and other online learning material from DELNET.
- Satisfaction ratio of using ICT facilities in library is 55 to 70% which saws the interest of users is average and needs to increase it with the use of ICT enable resource from the library.

Thus, researcher can say from above mentioned services and facilities that KSKV University library and its professionals has put their maximum effort to provide the various resources with the use of latest information and communication technology. They try to provide the innovative services to their users which can be increasing gradually with the ultimate use of ICT resources.

6.4: Role of U.G.C. in University Libraries

The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established by an act of Parliament in 1956. It is an autonomous advisory organization for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards. The UGC directs higher education in India.

The UGC has played an important role in the improvement of university and college libraries. Realizing the value of the library and its role in higher education, the UGC accepted most of the recommendations of the several committees and commissions. UGC providing financial assistance for collection development, acquisition of books and periodicals, purchase of furniture and equipment, and construction of new library buildings. Working groups on information and library networks, modernization of library service and information centers, and the developmental programmes of NISSAT, NIC, DESIMET, ERNET, CALNET, DELNET and CIRNET have covered things like standardization of information handling, networks, and training.

Thus, U.G.C. played a vital role in overall development of University Libraries of India.
6.4.1: Details of U.G.C. Establishment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>UGC (University Grants Commission)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formation</td>
<td>28-12-1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarter</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Prof. Ved Prakash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ugc.ac.in">www.ugc.ac.in</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The University Grants Commission (UGC) of India is a statutory organization set up by Union government in 1956, for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. It provides recognition for universities in India, and provides funds for government-recognized universities and colleges. Prof. Ved Prakash, a noted academician and education administrator, is the Chairman of UGC, India. Its headquarters are in New Delhi, and six regional centres in Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Guwahati and Bangalore.

**History:**

UGC was recommended in 1945 and formed in 1946 to oversee the work of the three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and, Delhi. In 1947, the Committee was entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with all the then existing Universities. After independence, the University Education Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairmanship of S. Radhakrishnan and it recommended that the UGC be reconstituted on the general model of the University Grants Commission of the United Kingdom.

UGC was formally inaugurated by Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research on 28 December 1953.
However UGC was formally established in November 1956, by an Act of Parliament in 1956, as a statutory body of the Government of India. In order to ensure effective region-wise coverage throughout the country, the UGC has decentralized its operations by setting up six regional centers at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore. The head office of the UGC is located at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg in New Delhi, with two additional bureaus operating from 35, Feroze Shah Road and the South Campus of University of Delhi as well.

6.4.2: UGC and Library Committee

The library is the primary and significant requirement for any educational institution. The functions of library within any academic institution can be realized only in the context of institution’s philosophy of education. Library is the heart of a university and the character and efficiency of an academic institution can be determined by the treatment given to its central organ namely the library. An adequately well-equipped library is not only necessary for all teaching and learning but is also essential for research. A systematically developed library collection serves as a major academic facility to the faculty as well as students and facilitates them to conduct research in all fields. So libraries of the universities and colleges are storehouses of learning and repositories of scholarship.

In this Unit, we will talk about the vital role played by the University Grants Commission in the development of the academic libraries of universities, colleges and other educational institutions of higher learning since its inception in 1953.

6.4.3: Historical Overview of Indian Universities

In later nineteenth century, the requirements of an increasing population of European and Anglo-Indian societies and the great demand for liberal education by Indians resulted in the establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857. These universities were based on the model of the University of London. They were more or less examining bodies for the award of degrees to those who had attained proficiency in arts, science and literature by clearing university examinations.
As these universities had no role to play in teaching or research, libraries were not attached to them initially. The time gap between the establishment of the universities and their libraries ranged from 16 years to 50 years. Before the close of nineteenth century, two more universities were established at Punjab and Allahabad in 1882 and 1887 respectively but without any libraries attached to them. During 1919 to 1930, eight new universities came into existence at different places in India with the library facilities. They had contacts with British as well as American University Libraries. Thus, their administrative set-up was based on the model of libraries of the Western countries.

6.4.4: Growth of Academic Libraries

The development of the libraries of the universities established during the 19th century was largely due to the donations received from some philanthropists. For instance, Premchand Roychand donated Rs. 2 lakhs in 1874 for the library building of Bombay University that was built in 1878 and was occupied in February 1880. Similarly, the Calcutta University Library received donation of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of books in 1869 from Joy Kissan Mookherjee and the library started only in 1873. The same was the case with the Madras University Library. It received Rs. 25,619 from William Griffith that was utilised for the establishment of the library in 1907. These universities were not the centres of learning and research but were merely meant for holding examinations and awarding degrees. Thus, the need for well-equipped and organised library system was not felt. In Punjab and Allahabad, libraries were not considered important for the development of the university. This is evident from the Report of Sir Thomas Raleigh as the Chairman of the Indian Universities Commission of 1902 when he remarked— “Of the present university libraries there is not much to be said. The library at Madras appears to be entirely neglected. Bombay has a good collection of Oriental and other books; but the library is little used by graduates and hardly at all by students. Calcutta has a library and money has been granted for the purpose of making it supplementary to the libraries in Calcutta. It is opened to fellows and persons permitted by the Syndicate to use it for the purpose of literary search. The Allahabad University has no library. Lahore does not have a very
large university library.” The Commission recommended that universities and colleges should have good reference libraries to provide an opportunity to students to form habit of independent and intelligent reading. As a result of this observation and recommendation of the Commission, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904 with a specific statutory provision for the universities and affiliated colleges to maintain well-equipped libraries. After independence, the University Education Commission of 1948-49 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishan criticized the unsatisfactory conditions of the university libraries and remarked that – “While at a few universities the libraries are fairly well-stocked, grants for their upkeep are more or less reasonable, arrangements for lending books to teachers and students are efficient, and the reading room space is reasonably adequate, it was disturbing to find that in most colleges and universities, the library facilities were very poor indeed.”

The University Education Commission recommended that adequate funds should be made available by sanctioning 6.25% of the total budget or Rs. 40 per student as the annual grant for the libraries. It also recommended a special non-recurring grant once in every five years to strengthen the collections. The Commission described library as the heart of the university and stressed the need for an open access system, adequate and well-qualified staff, twelve working hours a day and so on. But, the Commission did not suggest any concrete measures to promote the library as the nerve-centre of a university.

6.4.5: Commissions and Committees for Library

Education has been a major concern of the Government which has since independence appointed various commissions and committees to make recommendations for the reorganization of the Indian Education System. The UGC being the single-most important statutory, advisory and Executive body, deliberately established to assist the Government in discharging its constitutional responsibility, has played an important role in the improvement of university libraries. The major library related commissions and committees appointed by the UGC are:

- The Library Committee (1957)
• Review Committee on Library Science (1961)
• The Education Commission (1964-66)
• Mehrotra Committee (1983)
• Committee on National Network System for Universities/Libraries (INFLIBNET)(1988)
• Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science (1990-93)

6.4.6: Important Programs of the UGC for Developing Academic Libraries.

Realizing the value and importance of a well-organized and well-equipped library and its role in higher education, the UGC accepted most of the recommendations of the several Committees and Commissions. It played an extraordinary developmental role by providing financial assistance for collection development, acquisition of books and journals, purchase of furniture and equipment, construction of new library building, and so on. The Central Government through the UGC allocated adequate and appropriate grants for various important schemes namely:

• Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (1951-61)
  Book Banks (1963-64)
• Regional Library Centers (1976):
  • Study Centers,
  • National Information Centers
• Area Study Centers
• Collection Development
• Infrastructural Facilities: Library Building, Equipment and Furniture

6.4.7: UGC and Library Networking Systems:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) was established by an act of Parliament in 1956. It is an autonomous advisory organization for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards. The UGC directs higher education in India.
The UGC has played an important role in the improvement of university and college libraries. Realizing the value of the library and its role in higher education, the UGC accepted most of the recommendations of the several committees and commissions. UGC providing financial assistance for collection development, acquisition of books and periodicals, purchase of furniture and equipment, and construction of new library buildings. Working groups on information and library networks, modernization of library service and information centers, and the developmental programmes of NISSAT, NIC, DESIMET, ERNET, CALNET, DELNET and CIRNET have covered things like standardization of information handling, networks, and training.

6.4.7.1: Library Consortia:

A consortium is a group of organizations who come together with a combined objective that requires co-operation and resource sharing. A library consortium can be local, regional, state, national, or international. The advantages of library consortia are:

- Consortia-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to wider number of electronic resources at substantially lower cost.
- Optimum use of funds
- Facilities to create digital libraries
- Services like CAS and SDI
- Cost sharing for technical and training support
- Electronic journals demand neither library space nor shelving nor can they be stolen
- Consortia have been offered better license terms, archival access, and preservation of electronic resources, which would not be possible for any single institution, and they are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with economy in maintenance.
6.4.7.2: UGC-INFONET:

UGC-INFONET is uses the Education and Research Network (ERNET) infrastructure. On behalf of the UGC, INFLIBNET is executing the UGC-INFONET project in collaboration with ERNET. This consortium promotes the use of electronic database and journals by the research and academic community. INFLIBNET Centre is the nodal agency for coordination of UGC-INFONET. It facilitates linkage between UGC, ERNET, and universities and coordinates the programme. UGC-INFONET is a boon to higher education in India. The programme helps mitigate the severe shortage of periodicals faced by university libraries. The consortia gets a discount of 85 to 90 percent of list price. In the year 2008, there was a tremendous growth in overall use of e-resources.

6.4.7.3: Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET):

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) is a versatile, integrated library and information system created in 1991 to support teaching and research in higher education. The information and library network centre will network 123 universities, 23 institutions, 6,100 colleges, and 200 libraries affiliated to other organizations through UGC. It promotes automation, creates union catalogues, provides access to information sources, provides training, etc. INFLIBNET has developed “SOUL” (Software for University Libraries) software for automation in-house functions which is now being used in most of the Indian University Library and colleges. The updated version of SOUL 1.0 is SOUL 2.0.

6.4.7.4: INDEST Consortium:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set-up the “Indian National Digital Library in engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium” on the recommendation made by the expert Group appointed by the ministry under the chairmanship of Prof. N. Balakrishnan. The Ministry provides funds for subscription to electronic resources for 38 institutions through the
consortium headquarters at the IIT Delhi. Besides 60 government or government-aided engineering colleges and technical departments in universities have joined the consortium with financial support from the AICTE. Moreover, the INDEST-AICTE Consortium welcomes other institutions to join. The INDEST-AICTE consortium is the most ambitious initiative so far.

6.4.7.5: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR):

CSIR has also formed a consortium with National Institute of Science, Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) (formed with the merger of INSDOC and NISCOM) as the nodal agency. To augment CSIR research and development activities, NISCAIR implemented an agency for access to electronic journals. On behalf of CSIR, it has entered into an agreement with Elsevier to access its 1,500 e-journals and intends to subscribe to more. CSIR consortium has extended its access to other providers of e-journals.

6.4.7.6: Other Networks under UGC:

There are a number of other national networks and library networks, including NICNET (National Informatics Center’s network), INDONET, CALIBNET (Calcutta Library Network), DELNET (Developing Library Network), etc. ADINET is associated with INFLIBNET, DELNET with NIC, and MALIBNET with CFTRI. A number of educational institutions are members of such networks. These networks, especially DELNET (which has 752 member libraries including 742 from India and 10 from outside), are engaged in compiling union catalogs, creating databases of experts, providing training to library staff, ILL, online facilities, reference service, assistance in retrospective conversion, etc.

6.4.8: Universities fail to utilize allocated funds

Official data show as much as 66% of allocations remain unutilized by some varsities. According to official data between 2009-10 and 2011-12, as many as 23 older central
universities have an unspent balance of `554 crore—nearly 28% of the total allocation.

According to official data between 2009-10 and 2011-12, 23 of the older central universities have an unspent balance of Rs.554 crore that’s nearly 28% of the total allocation.

During the 11th Plan, the University Grants Commission (UGC), the apex regulator of universities, sanctioned just Rs.688.76 crore to 131 state universities against an allocation of Rs.1,139.63 crore as development grants. The universities were also told about the available funds only in 2009-10, two years after the 11th Plan began. Worse still, these universities utilized only Rs.313.35 crore, or less than 28% of the total fund meant for the improvement of universities.

Amit Bhatia, chairman of Aspire India, an education and employability training company, said that “several universities, mainly government ones, don’t take decisions. It’s a clear case of lack of ownership and initiative.” Even a parliamentary committee on human resource development last month expressed its displeasure over fund utilization by universities and the response of the UGC. “The committee is not happy with the response... What is required is pro-active action both on parts of the UGC and concerned universities.”

So, the figures shows that the overall funds allocated by UGC is not spent properly for the university development, naturally it seems to be the less amount spent after the library development also which can improve the library more and more if the amount should be utilized maximum to develop as a whole in present scenario of ICT.
6.5: Conclusion

From above mentioned points we can say that the university libraries of Gujarat are well developed with the kind support of UGC. Each grant-in-aid university of Gujarat is well equipped with the ICT tools and techniques using various kinds of library automation software and adopting innovative ideas to develop their library. The contribution of ICT is playing a vital role for the development of university library as well development of librarian's skills. The user became satisfied with the usage of library holdings and its facilities provided by the university library. Without proper use of ICT; the libraries of Gujarat never became advanced. Implementation of ICT tools has done remarkable changes for resource sharing of different resources from the world. User can use the library 24X7 to acquire the knowledge of their interest with the use of ICT tools and techniques. Thus, we can say that the university libraries of Gujarat is now became modern, try to providing each and every learning and teaching material what user want; with the maximum use of ICT tools and techniques.
End Notes:


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