CHAPTER-3
PROFILE & HISTORY OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is responsible for supervising the functioning of all the Universities in India through its chief regulatory body, University Grant Commission (UGC)

The University Grants Commission which came into existence on 28.12.1953 became a statutory body of Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall in consultation with the concerned universities; take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. For teaching and research, extension was added as the third dimension of education by the Commission.

UGC (2013) The UGC serves as a vital link between the Union and State Governments and the institutions of higher learning. In addition to its role of giving grants to universities and colleges, the University Grants Commission also advises Central and State Governments on the measures necessary for the improvement of university education. It also frames regulations such as those on the minimum standards of instruction and qualifications of teachers on the advice of subject specialists and academicians with whom if frequently interacts in connection with the formulation, evaluation and monitoring of programmes.

The other government organization whose contribution for the upliftment of Indian educational scenario is worth mentioning is All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

All Deemed Universities are established under the section 3 of the UGC act 1956.
3.1 PRESENT SCENARIO OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

3.1.1 Distribution of Degree awarding Universities/ University Level Institutions

Ved Prakash (2012) there is 634 Universities / University Level Institutions are working with 33,023 Colleges, 8.17 Lakhs Teaching staff and 169.76 Lakhs students.

Table No: 3.1
Degree Awarding Universities in India (As on year 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Universities</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Deemed Universities</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Central Universities</td>
<td>043</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>State Universities</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Private Universities</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>University Level Institutions</td>
<td>065</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>634</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UGC (2012).

According the table No. 3.1 the Universities are distributed in five categories. i.e. Deemed, Central, State, Private and University level Institutions. In India there are highest numbers of State Universities. These Universities are 297 (47%). The second highest number of Deemed Universities and it is 129 (20%). Central Universities are 43, it is only 7%. At this present time there are total 634 Universities are working.

3.1.2 State-wise Universities in India

The Universities are working in all States of the Country. According the table No. 3.2, in 31 States all categories of Universities are in progress.
Table No: 3.2

State-wise Universities in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Gujrat</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>634</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UGC (2012).

According to the table No. 3.2, the top five states which having highest No. of Universities are working i.e. State of Tamil Nadu. There are 59 Universities, second largest State, where the most number of Universities are working, it is Uttar Pradesh. The third highest number of universities in the state of Rajasthan fourth is Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra is on the 5th stage. But in some states there are only 2, 3, 4 universities, these states are, Goa 2 universities, Mizoram and Chandigarh 3 university each, Nagaland and Puducherry 4 Universities each. In the 1950-51, there are 30 Universities was established. In the next 10 years (1960-61) the number of
universities was 55. In 1970-71 it is 103, 1980-81 it was 133. Next 10 years (1990-91) it is increased up to 190. Again in 2000-2001 it was 256. 2010-11 suddenly go up to 564. And in the 2011-12 it is 634.

3.1.3 State-wise Deemed Universities

Regarding the table No. 3.3 there are total 129 * Deemed Universities in India. These Deemed Universities are distributed in 21 States of the Country.

Table No: 3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. Of D.U.*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Gujrat</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>03</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*D.U. = Deemed Universities.

**NSD (2011) does not include the National School of Drama which changed status on 7th Oct. 2011, and its current status is unclear.

Tamilnadu is the largest state of Deemed Universities. There are 29 deemed universities. Below that, the Maharashtra state is on 2nd number. In Maharashtra total 15 deemed universities are available.

There are no deemed universities in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, J& K, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim /Tripura, and of the union Territories.
3.2 DEEMED UNIVERSITIES IN MAHARASHTRA: AN OVERVIEW

The Maharashtra state is major hub of business, the state is also known for educational excellence. There are several universities in Maharashtra, which provides quality education to the people. There is also number of educational and research institutions of world repute. Maharashtra is the third largest state in India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>University Status</th>
<th>No. Of Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Central Universities</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>State Universities</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Private Universities</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Autonomous Universities</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Deemed Universities</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UGC (2012).

Central University, Private University and Autonomous Universities are single number in Maharashtra. Deemed Universities are first number i.e.21, and on second number state Universities are working.

3.2.1 CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES


3.2.2 STATE UNIVERSITIES

A. General Universities

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. (1958).

2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere. (1989).


5. Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik (2000).


7. Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923).
10. Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women’s University, Mumbai. (1916).

B) Agricultural Universities

C) Open Universities
1. Yeshwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik. (1990)

3.2.3 PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

3.2.4 AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY

3.2.5 DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

There are 21 Deemed Universities in Maharashtra. Out of that 10 Universities are in Mumbai, 07 in Pune, and one each in Wardha (Nagpur), Kolhapur, Karad (Satara) and Loni.BK. (Ahmednagar).

A) Deemed Universities in Mumbai City

B) Deemed Universities in Pune city


C) Deemed University in Ahmednagar

D) Deemed University in Satara


E) Deemed University in Kolhapur


F) Deemed University in Nagpur


3.3 PROFILE AND HISTORY OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES IN MAHARASHTRA

3.3.1 PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITIES

I. Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune (www.bharatividyapeeth.edu)

History

The Department of Human Resource Development, Government of India, on the recommendation of University Grants Commission, accorded the status of Deemed University to twelve units of Bharati Vidyapeeth. Subsequently, the Govt. of India on the recommendation of UGC and AICTE brought three more institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth within the ambit of Bharati Vidyapeeth University.

The UGC vide their letter NO.F.No.3-2/90CPP-1 Dated 17 August 2002, agreed to bring two more research institutions. Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune commenced its functioning from 26th April 1996, and received ‘A’ Grade accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) an autonomous body of UGC.

As per the AIU report, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University ranks among the top 10 universities in India for international student constituent units of the university are located in eight campuses in India. All the campuses have excellent infrastructure and are equipped with all necessary facilities to facilitate high quality education.
Courses offered

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University has been running a total 234 courses in the different subjects at various levels. Out of this 44 programmes are at undergraduate’s level and 104 are of post graduate level, while 37 are diploma programmes.

Additionally there is M.Phil. Programmes in three subjects and Ph.D programmes in 34 subjects. The distance learning wing offers a wide range of 16 courses. The University has today arrived at a stage where different programmes are conducted in various fields. Such as Engineering, IT, Architecture, Medicine and Allied areas, Sciences and Technology, Management and Social sciences.

The school of Distance Education has created facilities such as use of excellent infrastructure, use of ICT, use of web base open resources, flexible time table, learner oriented and supportive assessment mechanism. Also it has established nine academic study centers, which are completely self owned institutions and are provided with excellent teaching faculty. These centers functioning as an interface between the university and the students.

B.A., B.Com., B.Lib. & M.L.I.Sc., M.A. (English) and M.A (Economics) are the degree courses provided under distance mode.

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune has two campuses. One at Dhankawadi and another at Erandwane in the heart of the city.

Dhankawadi Campus

This campus is the prime campus of BVDU (Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University) and is spread across 85 acres of land which is very conveniently located. This campus is also known as Katraj campus. It houses 24 colleges of various disciplines major among them are the medical college, dental college, college of engineering, and there is house of Bharati Hospital, Ayurved and Homeopathic hospital.
Erandwane Campus

This campus is located in the heart of Pune city and houses five major and other smaller colleges primary among them are IMED, New Law College, Pune., College of Pharmacy and Yashwantrao Mohite College of Arts, Science and Commerce.

Library

BVDU has consistently been advancing its knowledge strength. Libraries are supported to be one of the most important knowledge centers at any educational institute. There are above 3, 00,000 books, 501 international journals and 1144 National journals available in the libraries of constituent unit of BVUD.

In Maharashtra constituent unit of university library, the collection of books and periodicals are as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Name of the Institute</th>
<th>No. of Books</th>
<th>Int. Journals</th>
<th>National Journals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>01</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13411</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>Dental college</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>College of Ayurved</td>
<td>17535</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Homeopathic college</td>
<td>10993</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>College of Nursing</td>
<td>5921</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Y.M.College of ACS.</td>
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<td>New Law College</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Social Science Centre</td>
<td>7439</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7504</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>YCI studies &amp; Research</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Inst. of Environmental Education</td>
<td>2310</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>2322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>14</td>
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</tr>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>28681</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Inst. of Management</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>47319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Poona College of Pharmacy</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14880</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>College of Architecture</td>
<td>3951</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Inst. of Hotel Management</td>
<td>6597</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Research school for Health Affairs</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rajiv Institute of IT &amp; Biotechnology</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Dr. D.Y.Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune (www.dypuniversity-@yahoo.co.in)

This University established under section 3 of the UGC ACT, 1956, vide Notification No-F 9-39/2001-U.3 Dated 11th January 2003 of Government of India.

Dr. D.Y.Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune, comprising of Padmashree Dr.D.Y.Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Pimpri, Pune was accorded the status
of University under UGC above section. Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of secondary and higher education, New Delhi, and 2\textsuperscript{nd} Notification No.F-69/2003 (CCP-I). Dated 24 January 2003 by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi. This University is a self financed Deemed University in Pune.

The mission of this university is “To contribute to the socio-economic and ethical development of the Nation by providing high quality education through institutions that have dedicated faculty and state of the art, infrastructure, and are capable of developing competent professional and liberal-minded citizens”.

With the mission the university has been providing high quality education in the faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Allied Medical sciences, Nursing, Bioinformatics, Management and distance learning through eight institutions. In each programme the university ensures the provision of high quality education, the pursuit of knowledge and the creation of new ideas.

Though the university started with one constituent unit, i.e. the Medical College in January 2003, it has now eight constituent colleges / institutions offering a variety of programmes.

Courses offered

Medical college offers different types of Medical courses, which are MBBS, M.D., M.S., P.G.Diploma, Superspeciality, Ph.D. etc.

The Dental College offers B.D.S, M.D.S and Ph.D. courses.

Dr.D.Y.Patil Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Institute, Pune, this unit started in the year 2004. The courses are, B.Tech.(Biotechnology), M.Tech., M.Sc. (Biotechnology), Ph.D. etc. The Vidyapeeth has been accredited with ‘A’ grade by NAAC with a CGPA of 3.08 in sept.2009 for the period of five years. The vidyapeeth has well set objective and goals, university offers diverse spectrum of courses ranging from diploma to super specialty course in the faculty of medicine and Ph.D in other faculties.
University has got modern information communication technology facilities and IGB internet connectivity for the campus under National Knowledge network with advanced curriculum.

Library

In this campus having different departments, so they have its own departmental libraries. i.e Medical, Dental, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Management and Biotechnology. They collectively provide the important library services to users.

Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>M.C.</th>
<th>D.C.</th>
<th>N.C.</th>
<th>P.C.</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Man.C</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1563</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1038</td>
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<td>11900</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: M.C. = Medical College, D.C. = Dental College, N.C. = Nursing College, P.C. = Physiotherapy College, B.C. = Biotechnology College, Man.C. = Management College.

Services

- CAS (Current Awareness Service)
- Indexing
- E-mail services
- CD-NET
- Internet Browsing
- Web based OPAC
- Reprographic service
- Online services
- Resource sharing
- SDI
- Other services
III. SYMBIOSIS International University, Pune (www.siu.edu.in)

This University established under section 3 of the UGC Act.1956. Vide Notification No.F9-12/2001-U-3 of the Government of India.

History

Inspired by the ideals of ‘Vishwa Bharati’ of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and ‘Antar Bharati’ of Sane Guruji and with a deep desire to help foreign student, an idea of ‘SYMBIOSIS’ was conceived by Dr. Mujumdar in the year 1971. The moto of symbiosis is ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’, and truly for the foreign students at Pune it is a ‘Home away from Home’.

Symbiosis International University (SIU) is located in the metropolitan city of Pune, an important educational hub of the country. Symbiosis is acknowledged for its career oriented courses and regarded as one of the top notch Indian universities that have been imparting quality education over the past 30 years.

In the year 2002 SIU was conferred the Deemed to be University status by the Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India. Later in the 2006 the word Deemed was withdrawn through a vide notification issued by the University Grant Commission (UGC). SIU has established 37 academic institutions spread across 9 campuses in and around Pune. Today in this university near about 75 countries students are studied. So this university is multi cultural, multilingual and multinational institutions. The university has total six campuses in the Pune city.

1. S.B. Road Campus- S.B. Road Campus is the campus from where journey of symbiosis started in year 1971.

In this campus, Symbiosis law school, Symbiosis institute of health sciences, Symbiosis school of economic and Symbiosis school for liberal arts, these institutes are located.

2. Lavale Campus- This campus located among lush hills, lavale offers a change to co-exist with nature as it stands over a valley surrounded by clouds and painted green in its best season. Lavale is roughly 17 Km from Pune University. Lavale is in the Mulshi District. The main office of symbiosis international university is located here.
Campus Institutes

a. Media and Communication.

b. Business Management

c. Telecom Management

d. Symbiosis Institute of Technology

e. Banking Management

f. Symbiosis School of Biomedical Sciences

g. Symbiosis School of Photography

3. Hinjewadi Campus

This campus makes it highly conducive for learning. This campus spread over five acres area.

Institute Campus

a. Symbiosis Institute of International Business.

b. Symbiosis Centre for Management and Human Resource Development.

c. Symbiosis Centre for Information Technology.

4. Khadki Campus:

This campus located in Khadki cantonment area. This campus stands tall as a centre of higher education. The campus further attractive architecture in an environment friendly green setting.

Institute campus Only one institute campus here.

a. Symbiosis Institute of Management Studies.

5. Viman Nagar Campus

This campus situated inside the city limits yet far from the absolute chaos of city life. Housed in an award winning building, the campus that houses Symbiosis
Institute offering undergraduates programmes, is well situated of their needs and learning potential.

**Institute Campus**

a. Symbiosis Centre for Management Studies, Pune  
b. Symbiosis Institute of Design  
c. Symbiosis Institute of Media and Communication.

6. Atur Centre

This campus is located in the heart of the city and has institutes which conduct non-residential programmes. It consists of two different adjacent buildings. It is approximately 15 km away from Pune railway station.

**Institute Campus**

a. Symbiosis Institute of Computer Studies and Research.  
b. Symbiosis Institute of Geo-informatics.(SIG)  
c. English Language Teaching Institute of Symbiosis.(ELTIS)

**Courses Offered**

SIU offers diploma, graduate and postgraduate degree programmes in various disciplines through its constituent institutes.


P. G. Courses- LLM, MBA, MBA-IB, MBA-AB, EX-MBA, MCA, MBA-IT, MBA-IIBM, MBA-N & ITI, Master in Mass Communication & Journalism are also available at the University.

**Library**

The University has 20 Libraries across all its campuses. The collections at all the libraries are the result of more than forty years of continuing commitment by librarians, faculty, students and private donors to build one of the best libraries in India. The library directly supports the research and instructional needs of the university, while also serving as custodian of culture and discovery.
The collection of more than 2 lack books, library is one of the core foundation upon which a student’s education is built and form the corner stone of university research efforts. Most of the libraries have subscriptions to online databases, periodicals such as EBSCO, EMERALD, Down to earth, (e-version), HBR, GBR, DELNET, PROWESS, BCRC, CMI, DATANET, etc. The libraries have its own Portal.

IV. Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), Mumbai. (www.ictmumbai.edu.in)

The Institute of Chemical Technology (ICT), Mumbai was established as the Department of Chemical Technology on 1\textsuperscript{st} October, 1933 by the University of Mumbai, through active support of industries and philanthropists. The institute was most popularly known as UDCT, Mumbai. Research has been an integral part of ICT since its inception and it has created over 500 first generation entrepreneurs. The UDCT grew significantly in stature and was granted autonomy under UGC regulations by the University of Mumbai and further converted in to an Institute on 26\textsuperscript{th} January, 2002.

Under the World Bank TEQIP programme, the government granted it full autonomy in June 2004. Due to the recommendations of the Government of Maharashtra and University of Mumbai, the ICT was granted Deemed University status by the MHRD on 12\textsuperscript{th} September, 2008 with all provisions of the UGC for funding and support as the state owned Deemed University.

The ICT has brought kudos to India, despite being at a disadvantaged position with reference to other technological institutes of national importance, particularly the IITs, IISc, ISERS, NISERs and Central Universities. Its stellar performance is reflected in following:

1. The MHRD had evaluated all deemed universities in the country in 2009 and granted “A” grade to 38 universities among 129 deemed universities. The ICT is rated as number one Deemed University with “A” grade. It is the only one among 4 in Maharashtra state, the other 3 being centrally funded TIFR, TISS and CIFE.

2. The ICT has also been rated as number one institute by NPIU among 127 TEQIP funded institute, all over India, in October, 2010.
3. Biospectrum magazine in August 2010 has also rate ICT’s programme as number one among all biotechnology programmes in the country and the first prize was bestowed on 17\textsuperscript{th} December at Bangalore.

4. A survey was published by professor Jude Summerfield of Georgia Tech., USA in Jan.2011 showing that the ICT is number one institute in India far ahead of several other including IITs and it is also in top 10 in the world in chemical engineering. This rank has been maintained since 1970’s.

5. The recently the UGC decided to recognize faculty who has supervised as single guides at least 15 Ph.Ds. the ICT has a record of 11 faculties who qualified for special grants. The Director Professor G.D.Yadav is the topmost among all academics with supervision of 61 Ph.D and 58 master’s degree holders. He is the only serving faculty in the state to be a fellow of the TWAS the academy of the Developing world. Trieste, Italy, including fellowship of INSA.

6. The ICT produced 100 Ph.Ds during 2009-10 which record for any institute in India engaged in chemical engineering technology.

The Institute has a glorious of 78 years, having produced many industrialists, academics, bureaucrats, Padma awards and secretaries to government department, directors of CSIR labs and over 500 first generation entrepreneurs. Institute has very strong linkages with industry and produced some of the topmost academics and industrialists.

**Library**

Library of ICT has established in the year 1933, it functions as the central library of the institute. In terms of the subject collection, it is one of the best special libraries in the country. It performs a dual role of an academic library as well as a research library, catering to the information needs of the in-house students and faculty, in particulars, and the academic and research community, in general.

Library has its separate two storey building and follows a completely open-access concept. It has a specialized collection in chemical engineering, chemical science, chemical technology and pharmacy and their allied fields.
Specialty area: Chemistry, applied chemistry, chemical technology, chemical engineering, pharmacy, energy and environmental engineering, biotechnology, food technology and fermentation, polymer science & technology, textile science and technology, oils & surfactant, dyestuff technology.

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</table>

**Library Collection**

As well as online journals form Elsevier (Science direct), springer, wiley and the Royal society of chemistry (RSC).

The bonafide students and faculty of the institute has book-lending facility. Photocopying facility is available for all users, on payment. Internet and online journals access facility is available for the bonafide research students and faculty. Book bank facility is also provided. The library offers access to primary databases like SCIFINDER, through the UGC-INFLIBNET Consortium and Scopus and Food Science and Technology Abstracts (FSTA). The library is working towards getting the access to journals from publishers like the American Chemical Society (ACS). The Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC), Taylor and Francis and Springer through the UGC-INFLIBNET Consortium.

Under the book bank scheme, students belonging to the backward classes receive the benefits of books bank scheme. The library remains closed on the Independence Day, the republic day, Ganesh chaturthi and Dasara.

**V. Narsee Monje Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) Mumbai.**

(www.nmims.edu)

Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandals, with the help of a donation from Nasee Monje Educational Trust, established a recognized management institute of the
Mumbai University in 1981. Since then NMIMS has grown into a flourishing university, offering courses / programs across various disciplines, such as management, technology, science, pharmacy, architecture, and commerce.

Today the university has over 10,000 students and more than 300 faculty members. The faculty at the university represents an eclectic mix of industry and academic experience, National and International experience. Over the years, NMIMS has grown into an outstanding academic establishment, covering varied areas of academic interest, attracting an equally diverse faculty and student body.

The University hopes to contribute to strengthening the corporate foundation by imparting training in the latest techniques and know-how. It has been awarded “five star” rating and “A” Grade by the NAAC and UGC respectively.

NMIMS has also been awarded the ISO 9001-2000 certification by ICL in 2004 and “A***” rating by CRISIL. The Institute was granted “Deemed University” status by the UGC in 2003 and can hence grant full academic degrees on its students.

This university having its campus throughout in India, i.e. Mumbai, Bangaluru, Shirpur, Hyderabad and in Chandigarh (Proposed). Mumbai campus of this university is conveniently located at JVPD Scheme, close to the domestic and international terminals of the airport in the financial and commercial capital of the country, Mumbai. It has seven schools in its ambit with each school operating like an independent business unit and having its separate infrastructure.

a. School of Business Management.
b. Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering.
c. School of Pharmacy and Technology Management.
d. Balwant Sheth School of Architecture.
e. School of Science.
f. School of Commerce.
g. School of Distance Learning.

The campus has 40,000 s.q.ft of built up area. Each of the school has classroom, seminar and the conference halls. M.D.P. centers that are fully air conditioned and equipped with multimedia and other instructional hardware.
Courses Offered

NMIMS offers many UG and PG programmes.

UG-Programmes: B.Arch., B.Sc. Economics., B.Pharm. etc.

PG-Programmes: MBA - Finance, Marketing, General.

- MBA - Actuarial Science
- MBA - Banking
- MBA - Capital Market
- MBA - Pharmaceuticals Management
- MBA - Human Resource Management
- PGDBM - Business Management
- PGDM - Post Graduate Diploma in Management
- EPGDM - Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management
- M.Pharm / Ph.D.
- M.Sc. Biological Sciences
- M.Sc.- Chemical Sciences

Certificate Courses

- Molecular Medicine
- Molecular Oncology.

Library

The R.M. Desai Library Learning Resources Centre at the NMIMS and the school of business management and libraries of each of the school are well furnished and air conditioned with a total stock of more than 48,000 volumes ad subscribes to about more than 120 Indian and foreign periodicals spanning all aspect of management.

The libraries also have 520 videos, 320 audios, 190 CD’s, 275 VCD’s, annual reports, management games, news clippings, newsletters and case studies. The open access system facilitates free use of books on the self. In addition to the regular
services NMIMS library also provides more facilities like, interlibrary loans, audio listening facilities, photocopy, etc.

The library is a member of BCL (British Council Library), AIRC (American Information Resource Centre), BMA (Bombay Management Association), MANLIBNET (Management Library Network), AVERC (Audio Video Educational Resources Centre), Advance Standard Council of India and ECCH (European Case Clearing House Ltd).

Library also has tie ups with Harvard Business School for other Harvard products. Library services provided are reference service, ILL (Inter Library Loan), CAS, Info Alert / SDI, TOC of the day, library Databases.

VI. Padamshree Dr.D.Y.Patil University, Navi Mumbai. (www.dypuniversity-@kyahoo.co.in)


The D.Y.Patil group’s forays in to education and health care extend back to over two decades and today stand as benchmarks that others aspire to emulate. The university houses in its ambit some of the leading institutes of higher learning and has a culture of commitment, transparency and team work.

“To provide quality in all spheres of higher learning in general and health services in particular to all including those in the rural and urban areas of the nation, keeping in view the societal needs in the global context’, this is the vision of the university.

Mission of the University is, “To Impact and disseminate knowledge, develop competencies and also to provide for research and development in the emerging areas of health science, sciences and technology, business management, hospitality management, law, liberal education, teachers education, sports etc”.

Goals of the University are as, “To be recognized as one of the leading institutes of higher learning in India within the next 5 years and gain recognition in the global arena.”
The University has been accredited by NAAC with CGPA of 3.35 on a four point scale at ‘A’ Grade. The Vice-chancellor Prof. Dr. James Thomas received the award at the hands of Prof. Ved Prakash, Vice Chairman, UGC.

**Courses Offered**

In this university various courses are conducted and total intake capacity of the various courses is above 4 thousand including MBBS, MBA, BDS, BAMS, BPT, B.Tech., M.Sc., B.Ed., M.S. M.D., etc.

**Library**

The University has a Central Library. The spacious central library has a large number of titles and regularly subscribes to numerous national and international newspapers, journals and magazines of interest to the student.

The library has more than 33404 books in health science, education, management, etc. In addition to this library has subscribed about 272 journals in every year. In this university various medical and educational courses are available; apart from the central library the department library is also having well collection on particular subjects.

The Automation of Library and Digital Resources:-

The library is semi computerized using SLIM-21 software and library catalogue is available and any reader can access through library web-site. In the digital library there are 45 nodes connected with internet facility. For online journals library has subscribed PRO QUEST Hospital collection and j-Gate database printing facility is available in the digital library.

**VII. MGM Institute of Health Science, Mumbai.** (www.mgmuhs.com)

The MGM Deemed University has been originally notified as a Deemed to be university in the name of and style of “MGM Institute of Health Sciences vide Notification No.F.9-21 / 2005-U.3 (A) Dated 30.08.2006 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, New Delhi. Following a letter issued by the UGC allowing the Deemed Universities to use the word “University”. University has two campuses in Maharashtra (Aurangabad & Mumbai) and one in Noida (UP). All institutions are run under the
able guidance of Shri Kamalkishor Kadam, Chairman of the trust and Ex-minister of education, Maharashtra and the trustees Shri Ankushrao N. Kadam, Dr. P. M. Jadhav, Dr. S.N. Kadam, Nitin Kadam, and U.N. Kadam. The Institutions under MGM trust have achieved a mark of excellence in their respective areas over the year.

**Background of the Institutions**

The Deemed University status was conferred to the institutions namely MGM Medical College, Navi Mumbai and MGM Medical College Aurangabad which were established in the year 1989 and 1990 respectively with permission of government of Maharashtra. The MBBS and postgraduate courses of the colleges under reference as above have been recognized by Medical Council of India from time to time. As per the norms of UGC, MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai is registered under society’s registration Act, 1860 as well as under Bombay public charitable trust Act with its registration no. MAH-177/06 and registration number-F-5466 under BPT ACT.

MGM Deemed University sought permission to start nursing and other biomedical courses, which are allied to the core specialization of, have been started by the university in accordance to the notification of central government NO.2-1/2006 U.3 (A) dated 5th April 2006.

**Library**

The library of MGM Institute of Health Science (MGM) is a very important component of the institute and has a special place in the higher learning and research, both at the national and international levels. It is central library having collection mainly in medical and health sciences. Now it has a good collection of books and periodicals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>06</td>
<td>CD/Video &amp; Audio Cassettes</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Maps / Atlas</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Automation

In this information technology period networking is also one of the ways of achieving the goal of resource sharing. The technology is revolutionizing library automation and networking the libraries. The library operations are automated with Libsys software.

Library provides Barcode Technology for speedy transfer of information to the users. The library has adopted this system to provide timely services to the users which also helps to save time. Users can access in house database and CD-ROMs and others electronics resources available in the library. In the computer lab, near about 47 computer systems. All PCs are connected with local area network and one heavy duty network printer in installed. Whole campus is connected with Wi-Fi technology.

Services

Library provides important services for its users. Mainly-

a. CAS
b. E-Mail
c. CD-ROM search
d. Internet Browsing
e. Reprographic service
f. SDI
g. Online services
h. Resource sharing
i. Real Time Service (where user’s can directly interact with librarian).

VIII. Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad. Dist.Satara. (KIMS)
(www.kimsuniversity.in)

Krishna Institute of Medical Science established in 1984, KIMS has become an important center of medical education in Maharashtra. The University declared as ‘University’ under section 0 the UGC Act 1956 in May 2005. The university now has a number of constituent colleges, which include medical, dental, physiotherapy, nursing and biotechnology. Students from all regions of India other countries besides
Malaysia, UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Mauritius, USA and Canada have enrolled in the university.

**Mission of the University**

“To prepare competent manpower with sound knowledge and excellent skills through quality education and to inculcate scientific temper, moral and ethical values”.

**Vision of the University**

“To promote globally competitive training in the field of medicine with emphasis on need based science and technology and contribute towards excellence in the field of medicine.”

“To raise academic standards of the university by constantly upgrading the curricula to match global standards”.

“To evolve an evaluation method that will evaluate students objectively”.

“To encourage both teachers and students to undertaken research in their respective fields”.

**Objectives of the University**

“To provide the instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may deem fit”.

“To provide for research and for the advancement of and dissemination of knowledge”.

“To undertaken extra mural studies extension programmes and outreach activities to contribute to the development of the society”.

**Courses Offered**

The University offers many courses in medical sciences i.e. undergraduate degree (MBBS), degree and diplomas for P.G. in various branches. P.G.Diploma in medical laboratory technology is also offered by the institute.

**Library**

The Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Learning Resource Centre (LRC) is rapidly developing up to one of the most sought professional education and research referral library. It started its service in the year 1984. The library has vast number of
printed documents, and it subscribes to over 143 National and International journals. The detailed of library collection is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<td>2074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mission:** “User satisfaction through quality services is our concern”

**Vision:** “To be an information centre of excellence in providing access to widest possible range of literature which will provide help in better medical education, patient care, research and all round development of its users.”

**Goals**

a. To give timely and quality services and information to our users.

b. To assist the users in upgrading their knowledge/information/skills in making proper use of library resources and services.

c. To provide effective and efficient services to our users.

d. To plan and design use of print, e-resources, and cost efficient services.

e. Enable faculty member, students and other users of the library to become better informed in their field of specialization and super specialization.

f. Save the time of user in meeting their needs.

**Objectives**

a. To select, acquire, Preserve and disseminate relevant and latest information to our users.

b. To supply the latest information to all specialties in their respective field.

c. To issue and return the book and other reading materials within reasonable time.

d. To display photographs, pamphlets and other relevant materials on notice board.
e. To provide information communication transmission (ICT) services to all the users (availability of the book’s author wise. Publisher wise, title wise).
f. To assist the user to access the information on World Wide Web.

**Infrastructure**

Aesthetically designed with all modern facilities admeasuring an area of 1720 Sq.mt. has been exclusively provided for central library with objective of providing an academic ambience of excellence.

The library with its different components e.g. Periodical section, Circulation section, Stack section, Multimedia, Internet, Reprography section, Reading hall for staff, U.G. and P.G. students caters to the varied user needs. The KIMS Library collaborated with Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, in following areas.

a. Orientation programmes for faculty members, students and physicians in the region.
b. Workshops and training programs for library staff and library professional in general.
c. Library staff exchange programme.
d. Providing technical and need-based expertise, such as developing website, digital library etc.

Library have Digital Library Solution Equipment i.e. Digital server, to facilitate screening of multimedia CD’s and DVD’s. Library has mirrored more than 100 CD’s and DVD’s on this server. Institutional repository of lecture, slides, videos, staff publications, syllabus of different courses, question papers etc. is being developed.

Library has bar-coding printer and scanner for bar-coding of books and borrowers tickets of the library members, and also has well furnished furniture, air-conditioned computer Lab., and Wi-Fi facility provided across the campus.

Library provided information on patent filling formalities and procedures and make the faculty member, researchers aware of the patent rights, library established patent cell.
Animations leased for three years from MARK IV animation studios Pvt.Ltd. Coimbatore and made available on intranet for the benefit of students and faculty member. More number of animations and videos are being added.

KIMS LRC provided following services to the users. Circulation, Reference service, Referral service, Users orientation/education, Internet, Printing & Reprographic services, CAS, Newspaper clipping services, etc.

KIMS LRS have some additional facility; it gives the incentives by the way of awards to the faculty and undergraduate and postgraduate students, in a year for making maximum use or it. Library provides training for basic computer concepts, information retrieval and database search to the users. Staff updates their working skills by attending seminars, conference, and workshops.

IX. Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (DMIMS), Wardha, Nagpur

www.dmims.org

Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences a Deemed University was granted this status by the University Grants Commission in 2005. Its Chancellor is Honorable Shri Dattaji Meghe and its founder Vice-Chancellor is Dr. Ved Prakash Mishra. It is the first self-funded university of this region and another feather was added to its cap when it was accredited with an “A” Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) which is an autonomous body set up by the University Grants Commission. The university is focusing on research and the pointers towards its growing esteem in this regard are the B.C. Roy Award for Research which was conferred on the university by Her Excellency Shrimati Pratibha Patil, the President of India on the occasion of the “Teacher’s Day” and also the indexing of its house journal in only its third year of existence thereby becoming only the second Deemed University in the country to be worthy of this honors inspite of being located in a rural area.

In order to further strengthen and provide impetus to research, a separate department namely “Datta Meghe Department of Post Graduate Education and Research” has been created.

This University is located in 125 acre campus in Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha about 70 kms from Nagpur, Maharashtra, India which is the geographic center of
India. It is located away from the hustle and bustle of the city amidst serene surroundings in a self sustaining complex which has all the facilities.

The constituent’s campus of the DMIMS are-

a. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College (JNMC).
b. Sharad Pawar Dental College (SPDC).
c. Ravi Nair Physiotherapy College (RNPC).
d. Smt.Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing.
e. Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved College (MGAC).

The DMIMS University offered various courses

In the Medical Sciences MBBS, BDS, BAMS, B.Sc & M.Sc (Nursing), and near about 30 discipline related medical courses in PG as well as diploma courses and Interdisciplinary courses. Some certificate courses are also offered with MPH etc.

In the Dental Science, BDS and MDS with diploma courses and PG certificate in Endodontic courses, PG certificate in oral maxillofacial courses.

In the faculty of Ayurvedic, University offered BAMS course. In Nursing faculty Basic B.Sc (Nursing) and Post Basic B.Sc (Nursing), and PG courses in Medical surgical Nursing, OBGY Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Pediatric Nursing and Community Health Nursing.

Library

DMIMS Deemed University, having departmental libraries.

<table>
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<td>154</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Library Services**

The University library provides good services to its users. Library housekeeping system is fully computerized. MELDERS/MEDLINE, electronic data searching facility, such as data available from 1966 to till month. Reprographic service, Audio visual, online public access catalogue and News paper clipping files are also available. Some digital services also provided by the library to users.

Library has also membership of W.H.O. publication, INFLIBNET and MUHS, software, e-journals o line database.

**X. D.Y.Patil Education Society, Kolhapur** ([www.dypatilunikop.org](http://www.dypatilunikop.org))

D.Y.Patil Education Society is established in the year 1987, with the mission to provide best quality education in the area of health sciences comparable with the best institutions in the world.

D.Y.Patil Hospital and Medical research centre is a teaching hospital attached to the medical college. The Hospital is constructed on a sprawling campus admeasuring 25 acres of land.

After almost two decades of work as an affiliated medical college, earlier of Shivaji University, Kolhapur and later of Maharashtra University of health Sciences, Nashik based on excellent and constant academic performance, a very strong and aesthetic infrastructural system, efficient and transparent governance and distinct potential for future progress, the department of secondary and higher education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, on the recommendations of University Grant Commissions (UGC) under section 3 of UGC Act of 1956, vide its resolution No.F 9-26/ 2004-U3, Dated 1st September 2005, has accorded the university status to D.Y.Patil Education Society consisting of D.Y.Patil Medical College with immediate effect.

**Courses Offered**

University offers UG and PG courses as well as Diploma and Ph.D courses in different Medical subjects.

**UG Courses**

MBBS, B.Sc. Nursing, B.P.Th.
P.G. Courses
M.D. Medicine, M.D. Pediatrics, M.D. Skin/V.D., M.D. Anesthesia, M.S. Surgery, M.S. Obst. & Gyn., M.S. Ent., M.S. Ophthalmology, M.S. Anatomy, M.D. Physiology, M.D. Pathology, M.D. Microbiology, Psychiatry, M.S. Orthopedics, Radiology, etc.

M.Sc. Courses
M.Sc. in Stem Cells & Regenerative Medicine.
M.Sc. in Medical Physics.
M.Sc. in Environment Health Sciences.

Diploma Courses
D.G.O.
D.C.H.
D. Ortho.

Ph.D Courses
Medical Physics
Microbiology.
Environmental Science.
Biochemistry.

Library
The library is the nerve centre of any educational institution. The medical and Nursing College has more than 17032 volumes of different disciplines in health science and subscribes to 92 Indian and International journals. In addition to this, the college also subscribes e-journals.

In addition to the central library, each department has its own department library. The central library has been provided with internet facility to student and the faculty members.

XI. Pravara Institute of Medical Science (PIMT), Loni (www.pravara.com)
Pravara Institute of Medical Science was given a status of Deemed University from 29th Sept. 2003 by Human Resource Development Ministry, Govt. of India on the advice of UGC under section 3 of UGC Act 1956 vide the notification No.F-9-11/2000-U3.

The Pravara Medical Trusts is the parent organization of the University and was established in 1972 in a small village Loni, of Ahmednagar districts by a
visionary Padamshri Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil, the founder of cooperative movement in India. In 1976 the trust started providing primary and secondary level medical care with establishment of modest hospital of 100 beds and over a period of time the hospital grew in 800 beds multidisciplinary, superspeciality medical institute with state of art facilities.

The following institutes under the ambit of the university.

a. Rural Medical College and Hospital, Loni
b. Rural Dental College and Hospital, Loni.
c. College of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation center, Loni.
d. College of Nursing, Loni.
e. Center for Biotechnology, Loni.
f. Center for social medicine, Loni.
g. Bioscience Management School, Sinnar.

This University is unique in more than one way, but it is specialized in medical and Health Science, with a dedication to serve the society as a centre of excellence with emphasis on socially meaningful medical education, health care and research.

The trust has received accolades from his Excellency Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Ex. President of India, for the pioneer work done in the field of integrated rural development and appreciated the participative model of integrated rural development followed at Loni as role model for the development of rural India and has been referred by his Excellency as operative model of RURA- providing Urban Amenities to Rural area.

Courses Offered

This University at present offers various UG, PG & Diploma level programs. This university has the same status as that of other statutory universities in India. The infrastructure developed at the university campus provides an opportunity to the meritorious students to become, appropriate and need based health providers in their own environment.
Library (Learning Resource Centre)

The PIMS, Deemed University learning resource centre (LRS) is rapidly developed to be one of the most sought after professional education and research referral library. The service was started in 1984. All bibliographic details of books, journals and CD-ROM databases are accessible through the local area network (LAN). The library has vast number of printed documents (24952) and as on date, subscribes to 319 National and international journals. The library has established contact with other organizations for exchange of institute’s publications and interlibrary loan arrangement. LRC Staff updates their working skills by attending workshops and conferences.

Vision of the University Library

“Promote access to library resources, facilities and services needed by members of professional and higher education community for the successful pursuit of academic programs and research activities”.

Mission

“User satisfaction through quality service is our concern”.

Computerized Information Retrieval

Considering the importance of computerization, PIMS, DU LRC has set up an information centre. The library has prepared a database of books and periodicals in different subjects. The housekeeping activities like acquisition, serial control, cataloguing, circulation, OPAC, have been automated by using “TechFocuz LMIS Ver. 2.7 Software.

LRC provides Barcode Technology for speedy transfer of information to the users. The library has adopted this system to provide timely services to the users which also helps to save time. Users can access in house database and CD-ROMs and other electronic resources available in the library. All PCs are connected with local area network and one heavy duty network printer is installed. The campus is networked through Wi-Fi technology to share information.
Services

PIMS DU LRS follows open access system through which users can search books themselves. Varied service like bibliographic and reference services, internet, printing and scanning services, reprography services, CAS, interlibrary loan, book bank, newspaper clipping service and user orientation and information literacy with the objective of imparting basic computer concepts, information retrieval and database search are offered.

Library Resource Sharing

No library is an island to satisfy the need of the reader, library has to share the resources of other libraries. The University DU LRC shares the resources with many libraries.

3.3.2: NON-PROFESSIONAL DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

I. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, (TMV) Pune. (www.tmv.edu.in)

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth was established in 1921 under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, as the educational memorial of Lokmanya Tilak, the great patriot and leader of the freedom struggle. Since inception, the vidyapeeth has focused on fulfillment of Lokmanya’s dream of imparting national education that would equip a large number of students to contribute productively towards the development of a strong modern India.

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth has constantly catered to the changing needs of the society without compromising on quality and its prime focus. In recognition of its contribution in the field of Sanskrit, Ayurveda, Social sciences and Distance Education. The Government of India conferred the status of a Deemed University upon Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth in 1987, as per the provisions in the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

This Vidyapeeth is known at the national level for its unique identity for the realization of the ideal of imparting national education and igniting patriotic sentiments amongst the youth during the pre-independence era. The Vidyapeeth has the required structure right from its inception with its entire constituent, namely the Board of Management, the academic council, planning and monitoring board,
faculties, finance committee etc., along with the chancellor, vice-chancellor and the registrar as executive heads.

The University has been accredited as a B+ by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). It is not only known for the unique range of courses, it is also famous for its emphasis on extracurricular activities.

With the well-equipped infrastructure, facilities of Information Communication Technology and with a team of dedicated staff the vidyapeeth is all geared up to take the challenges of globalization. Almost all the programs offered under the distance mode are also available on regular and full time basis. The vidyapeeth also offers value-added programs like Six-Sigma, Soft-Skills and CAD-CAM-CAE to all in campus students in order to improve their personality and skills. As well as to ensure appropriate placement for the students, the vidyapeeth has also established a placement cell.

The University has other three campuses in Pune –city, one in Narayan peth, second is in Sadashiv peth and third is in Nigdi, and other campuses one each in Chipuln, Belapur and Sangli.

Courses Offered

Full time

a. Management / Hotel Management
   MBA in HRM / Finance / Marketing/ Ayurved, Pharmacy, Biotechnology, Clinical Research, BBA, Bachelor of Hotel Management & Catering technology, BBA in Hospitality and tourism. Certificate courses in Accommodation operations and Bakery & Confectionery.

b. Social work: BSW and MSW.

c. Mass Media: Master of journalism, Electronic media, Bachelor of journalism, Diploma in mass media, certificate courses.

d. Health Sciences: BPT, B.Sc Nursing.

e. Education: B.Ed, M.Ed (English Medium).

f. M.A., M.Sc., M.Phil and Ph.D in Geography.

g. Library Sciences: B.Lib, and M.Lib.
h. Ayurveda: Courses in Ayurveda.

i. Research: Research in Mass Media, Journalism, Library science, Social science, Social work and Education.

j. Fine Arts-BFA (Animation), Diploma in 2D and 3D Animation.

All the courses conducted and degrees awarded by the university are as per the norms and guidelines of UGC, DEC, NCTE, INC and AICT.

The Vidyapeeth has focused on fulfillment of Lokmanya dream of imparting national education that will enable the students to contribute productively to developing a strong modern India.

Library

The Vidyapeeth has a library which has got a huge collection of books, journals, periodicals and historical manuscripts. Students, teacher and even visitors to the library make good use of the library to enrich their knowledge. The institute, with assistance from the UGC is making an all out effort to modernize the library facilities.

The central library of the Vidyapeeth possesses a sizeable collection of about 1,00,000 books and reference books and 211 journals in Social science, Sanskrit literature, Philosophy, Religion, Ideology, Ayurveda, Library and information science, Computer science, Engineering, Management, and Education etc., and provides services to students of all the courses of the vidyapeeth. Every year the inventory progress is increasing. The departmental libraries provide rich reading material to all the students.

Rare books and Manuscripts Collection

Rare books and Manuscripts collection may be said to be a special feature of this library. Well known Sanskrit and learned scholars have donated their personal collections to the library. The library plans to digitize the manuscripts collection.

Library Automation

Networking is also one of the ways of achieving the goal of resource sharing. The technology is revolutionizing library automation and networking the libraries. INFLIBNET is one of the major programs of UGC, initiated towards automation and
networking of libraries. The library of the Vidyapeeth has been identified by the UGC under INFLIBNET programme.

The library operations are automated with SLIM 21 software. The web OPAC facility is available in the library.

II. Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.

(www.deccancollegepadu.ac.in)

The Deccan College in Pune is the third oldest educational institution in the country. Stretching back to the Dakshina Fund started by Khanderao Dabhade, a Maratha Sardar and continued by the Peshwas for propagating learning, the dakshina fund was given the status of an institution named as the Hindoo College on 6th October 1821 (Vijayadasmi day) by Mountsturat Elephantine, the enlightened Governor of Bombay Presidency. An English school was merged with the Hindoo College to form the Poona College. From its original location in Vishrambaug Wada and later in Wanowri, the Poone College shifted to its present large campus near Yerawada.

The land of the campus was donated by the Bombay Government and the foundation stone of the main building was laid on 15th October 1864. At this stage the college was renamed as Deccan College in recognition of the enrolment of students from the entire Deccan region.

The main building of the college was built in Neo-gothic style from a munificent donation of one lakh rupees given by the renowned philanthropist Sir Jamestjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Bronet. The college started functioning on the new campus on 23rd March 1868. This institute has emerged as a foremost center in the world of higher learning and research. It has produced a galaxy of students who rose of positions of excellence in various walks of life. They include Sir.R.G.Bhandarkar, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gurudev R.D.Ranade, G.G. Agarkar, R.K. Rajawade and Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis.

It is temporarily shut down in 1934 due to lack of funding, but was reopened on August 17, 1939 as a Post-Graduate and Research Institute for promoting higher learning and research in Indology and social sciences. The reopened institute originally had four teaching and research department. i.e. Archaeology, Linguistics,
History, and Sociology-Anthropology. It was incorporated by the Poona University (now University of Pune) in 1948, becoming one of its recognized institutions. India granted the Deemed to be University Status to the Institute on March 5, 1990. Currently Deccan College has two teaching and research departments, archaeology and linguistics.

**Library**

The Library of Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute (DCPRI) is a very important component of the institute and has a special place in the world of higher learning and research, both at the national and international levels. It is unique library having collection mainly in the field of Archaeology, Ancient Indian History, Medieval History, Anthropology, Linguistics, Sanskrit, Philosophy and Religion. It has inherited a rare collection of books from the old Deccan College whose origins goes back to 1821. Now it has a collection of more than one lakh fifty five thousand documents.

**Collection**

Normally the library acquires books and periodicals by purchase, gifts, and complimentary review copies and exchange copies against the institute’s publications. The library subscribes to about 426 Indian and foreign journals. It also has a good exchange programe with the learned institutions all over the world. There are nearly 175 institutions on exchange mailing list for the DCPRI Bulletin and publications. Notwithstanding he limited nature of funds, the library has tried its best ot purchase most essential books and continues to subscribe to ‘core’ journals from its regular so far. It has been possible to build up a good and useful reference collection consisting of various Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Atlases, Gazetteers, Census Reports, Annuls, Directories, Archaeological Report and Memoirs, Linguistic survey of India Report etc. In this library also have the collection of supporting fields such as Science & Technology, Art, Architecture, Botany, Ecology, Agriculture, Education, Sociology, Philosophy, Medicine, Ayurveds, etc.
<table>
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</table>

There are some special collections also which is published in early 16th century onwards. Some of the rarest and unique titles which are not available in any libraries in India. These collections are-

b. Riyasatkar Sardesai Collection on Maratha History.
c. Dr. S.K De. Collection on Sanskrit and German.
d. Dr.S.M. Katre Collection on Linguistics.
e. Dr. H.D.Sankalia Collection on Archaeology and Ancient Indian History and Culture.
f. Dr.S.B.Deo Collection on Archaeology and Ancient Indian History and Culture.
g. Dr. Irawati Karve Collection on Sociology and Anthropology.
h. Shri S.M. Mate and Dr. M.S Mate Collection on Mixed subjects.
i. Prof.A.M. Ghataage Collection on linguistics, Sanskrit & religion.
j. Dr. G.H. Khare Collection on Maratha History.
k. Dr. M.M. Mathur Collection on Archaeology and Ancient Indian History and Culture.

**Thumb size Bhagwat Gita**

One of the tiniest and smallest Bhagwat Gita print ever made has been the most precious collection of the library. It is 2.3 cm long, 1.6 cm wide and 0.75 cm thick having 392 pages. This contains not only the entire Gita with illustrations but some other books also. The book is in the Devnagri script. It is called as the
“Angusthamatra Gita”. The text is so far clear that it can be read without the help of magnifying glass. However, a lance is attached to its brass case. The case along with the Gita shaped as a pendant. The book is hard bound with golden decorations on it.

**Manuscript Collection**

The library has about 12000 rare handwritten paper manuscripts including some palm leaf manuscripts. Three descriptive catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts have been published by the DCPRI covering the partial collection. i.e. Veda, Kavya and Dharmasastra. The library provides also some good services to users.

**Automation**

The DCPRI Library has been selected among the major university libraries by under INFLIBNET programme. The library has installed library software ‘Librarian” ver-5.0 for data management. The LAN has been set up in the library and OPAC facility is given to its users. The library is also getting a fee full text access to the E-resources under UGC-Info net, E- journals Consortium to the Springer link, JCCC and ISID.

**III. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune.** ([www.gipe.ac.in](http://www.gipe.ac.in))

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics is one of the oldest researches, teaching and training institutions in Economics in India. The history of the GIPE is linked with the history of the Nationalist Movement in India.

The Institute is located in the premises of the servants of India Society, established in 1905 by the great Indian Nationalist leader Gopal Krishna Gokhale, whom M.K. Gandhi regards as his political guru. Gokhale bungalow still stands in the precincts of the society.

The institute was established in 1930 with a generous grant of Rs. One lakh twenty thousand, made by Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale, M.L.C. of Satara, under the guidance of its first director D.R.Gadgil. It is registered under the societies registration act, 1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. The servants of India society is the trustee of GIPE, because of its proliferation in research and training in various aspects of economics, the UGC in 1962 recognized GIPE a centre of advanced study in agricultural economics.
The Government of India, on the advice of UGC had declared GIPE as a ‘Deemed University’ on 9th May 1993. In recognition of the quality of teaching and research undertaken and its future potentials the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded GIPE A+ Grade on 2003.

By virtue of prestige and National as well as International recognition, the GIPE right from its inception is functioning in accordance with its various programmes, such as research and teaching. The combination of teaching and research is one of the unique features of GIPE. The GIPE is mainly concerned with teaching economics and allied subjects in post graduate courses besides imparting instructions in the subjects of research methodology to student’s enrolling for M.A. and Ph.D since functioning as a Deemed University. The GIPE has devoted much time and energy to introduce new syllabus for awarding its own post-graduate degree in M.A. and Ph.D. This Institute also offers a certificate course on computer application for economic analysis.

**Library**

The library was established in 1905 under the aegis of the servants of Indian Society which had the late Nationalist leader Gopal Krishna Gokhale its founding member and which formed a proud part of the Indian Nationalist Movement. In 1930, it started to act the library of the newly established GIPE and in 2001 its name was changed to Dhananjayarao Gadgil Library.

The vast collection of the Dhananjayarao Gadgil Library of the GIPE stands as a proud witness to an eventful century of social and political development in India, spanning the country’s transition from a colonial territory to an independent and powerful nation-state. The library boasts one of the largest and most important collections of social science documents on Economics, Politics, Sociology, History and allied subjects that successfully cater to the needs of scholars, academicians, policy maker’s journalists and other working in these fields in India and abroad. During the academic year 2011-12 alone, more than; 15 thousand visitors passed through its premises.
Collection

Over the decades, the library collection has expanded phenomenally, from about 13480 books and 204 journals at the time of independence, to the current near about 2.70 lakhs of documents and 401 journals covering almost all branches of knowledge. The collection of the library include bound volumes of 1873 journals titles, about 400 unpublished theses and dissertations and some microfilms, floppies, CD’s and maps. The library is a depository library of the publication of the United Nations and its agencies, the world banks, the European Economic Community, the International Monetary fund, and the Government of Canada, besides books, the library also receives 445 current periodicals titles including almost all leading English language journals.

Journals

The library receives 401 journals from different sources. The sources-wise statistics of journals are given below-

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<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Subscription</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Gift</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Depository</td>
<td>020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The library also has holdings of 1873 journals titles, the total volumes of which come to 34,206.

Special Collection

The library possesses a rare collection of old British Parliamentary Papers of the 18th and 19th centuries, about almost unbroken series of the proceedings of legislatures in India, both Central and State; and a large collection of reports of commissions and committees appointed by the Government of India, U.K., U.S. etc. it also possesses the union budgets rights from 1799-1805 and 1874-75 to till date. The census publications of government of India and states right form 1872 first census of India to till date, also form a very valuable part of our collection. Special holdings include gazetteers Maharashtra state gazettes and Gokhale papers microfilms etc.
Library Services

The library provides reading facilities, lending facilities, inter-library loan service, photocopying services, and documentation services. The documentation service of the library includes:

   a. Fortnightly list of Article.
   b. Fortnightly list of Additions.

Lending Services

The library extends lending facilities to all types of members except casual members. While research staff of the institute can borrow 20 books at a time (Subject to increase on demand).

Library Automation

Library automation succeeds through the combination and work performed by hardware, software, and people. Without the right human skills, no matter how advanced the technological tools, library automation will yield disappointing results, Dhananjayarao Gadgil Library has started its automation programme in 1998-99, immediately after receiving 9th plan automation grants of 16 lakhs from UGC and it is progressing well because of the skill of knowledge, confident, and practical professionals.

IV. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Deonar, Mumbai. (www.tiss.edu)

A Deemed University, established under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, Vide Notification No.F-11-22/ 62-U2, Dated 29th April, 1964 of the Government of India. Currently, the institute hosts 6 schools, that is –

   a. Habitat Studies.
   b. Health System Studies.
   d. Rural Development.
   e. Social Science, and
As well as four independent centers-

a. Lifelong learning.

b. Media and cultural studies.

c. Research Methodology.

d. Jamsetji Tata Centre for Disaster Management.

These schools and independent centers conduct one bachelor’s degree, 18 Masters Degree, an integrated M.Phil-Ph.D programme, and diploma and certificate programme. In addition to the teaching programmes, faculty members also conduct research, field action and extension activities.

The mandate of Universities to provide education that will enable a high quality of inquiry amongst their students and build their capacities to work as good professionals has not changed. Hence, Universities are still expected to impart education, skills and training, carry out basic and applied research to generate knowledge, and build partnership with industry, Governments and civil society to contribute to human well being.

TISS has restructured the institute to take on new millennium challenges to education institutions. This restructuring process of the institute, which was initiated in 2006, has met with success, with the Tandon Committee appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India to review Deemed to be Universities, placing the TISS in category ‘A’ meaning satisfactory performance on all the quality aspects.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) completed the peer review for re-accreditation of the Institute in November 2009 based on a seven criteria assessment procedure. The institute secured a CGPA score of 3.88 on a four point scale, indicating a very good high level of academic accomplishment.

During 2010-11, the institute offered 18 masters, an integrated M.Phil-Ph.D as well as direct Ph.D programmes; and a range of diploma and certificate programmes through 6 schools and 4 independent centers. Since 2006, the number of teaching programmes in TISS has increased from 4 to 8, and the corresponding student strength from 400 in 2005 to a total of 1667 on roll in the current academic (2010-11)
year. Past experience indicates that all the academic programmes started by the TISS are the first of its kind in India.

**Library**

The Sir Dorabji Tata Memorial Library at TISS is a unique knowledge centre, which offers essential and specialized information resources and personalized information services to its faculty and students. The main objective of the library is developing user-based resources, providing human and technologically moderated access to knowledge and facilitating users to identify, evaluate and access information.

**TISS-INFLIBNET Centre**

This centre provides laser printing, scanning and internet access facilities. TISS is one of the Document Delivery Centers supported by UGC INFLIBNET.

**Learning Resources**

Library has in stock about 116000 books covering the principal fields of internet in social sciences. More than 157 International and 133 Indian journals are currently subscribed. About 3500 thesis and dissertations submitted to various schools and TISS and various project reports, committee reports are also housed in library. These resources are arranged in three classes, i.e. General collection, reserved collections and Reference collection.

**Training and Information support**

Library conducts training sessions to help the users / readers and information literacy programmes are arranged periodically to educate users about e-resources like online database and e-journals.

Information Services:

Some of the important information services provided are CAS, SDI, Document Delivery Services, Bibliography and reference services, networking with DELNET, INFLIBNET for effectives inter library loan services.
**TISS Digital Library**

Institutional repository to access electronic thesis and dissertations, faculty project report, electronic version of Indian Journal of Social Work (IJSW), Sociological Bulletin, etc.

**Electronic Resources**

A wide range of electronic journals and online databases are available, i.e.-

a. SAGE Journals online- Access to full text of all leading social science journals from sage inc.
b. ABI/ INFORM GLOBAL-Full text for Management and social science journals.
c. INDIASTAT.COM-Access to statistics of INDIA.
d. WORLD BANK Online- Latest World Bank publications.
e. EMERALD Insight- Access to full text of leading management and allied subject journals.
g. Gale Virtual Reference Library- Encyclopedias and specialized reference sources for multidisciplinary research.
h. Indian Business Insight Database (IBID)- Compilation of vital information on Indian business and industry subjects.
i. Blackwell Synergy- For full text e-journals in social science, medicine, science and technology.
j. J-STOR-A digital archive of more than 1.8 million articles across 47 disciplines.
k. ISID Online- Indian Economy, particularly concerning industry and the corporate sector.
l. Springer Link- World’s leading interactive database of high quality science, technology and management journals.
m. Cambridge journals Online- Full text for over 100 social science journals published by CUP.
n. Oxford University Press Online- Full text access to over 200 social science journals from OUP.
o. Project Muse- Full text for over 380 high quality humanities and social sciences journals from over 60 publishers.

p. Taylor and Francis- Full text of social science journals.

q. JCCC @ UGC INFONET- An e-journals gateway to India’s academic and research community etc.

**Locating Resources**

The library catalogue available at all times and on the off campus, access the library catalogue via library website (Web Opac) from any computer or use any of the online public access catalogues (OPAC terminals) spread throughout the library. Library also offers additional facilities like open access fetching and copying, proxy borrowing service, computer aided reading facility, etc.

**Training and Information support**

Library conducts training sessions to help you locate access and evaluate information for reader use. Information literacy programmes are arranged periodically to educate users about e-resources like online databases and e-journals.

**V. International Institute of Population Science (IIPS), Deonar, Mumbai.**

([www.iipsindia.org](http://www.iipsindia.org))

In the year 1956, the United Nations, the Government of India and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust jointly established the institute to serve as a regional center for teaching, training and conducting research in the area of population studies in the ESCAP region, prior to 1970, the IIPS was popularly known as “Demographic Training Research Centre “(DRTC).

The Institute was declared as a Deemed University on August 15, 1985. The institute is an autonomous institution under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. It also offers academic courses to strengthen the productive health, research and training programmes and provides consultancy to government and non-governmental organizations and other academic institutions. The IIPS has helped in building a nucleus of professionals in the field of population and health in various countries in the ESCAP region. During the past 50 years, students from 42 different countries of Asia and the Pacific region, Africa, and North America have been trained at the institute. Many, who are trained at the
institute, now occupy key positions in the field of population and health in
governments of various countries, universities and research institutes as well as in
reputed national and international organizations.

Vision of IIPS

“To Position IIPS as a premier teaching and Research Institution in population
science responsive to emerging National and global needs based on values of
inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection”.

Mission of IIPS

The Institution will strive to be a centre of excellence on population health and
development issues through high quality education, teaching and research.

This will be achieved by-

a. Creating competent professionals.
b. Generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence.
c. Collaboration and exchange of knowledge and ,
d. Advocacy and awareness.

Library

The Library has documents in book form as well as electronic form on
different disciplines such as demography, family welfare, economics, mathematics,
statistics, public health, sociology, geography, etc. The collection is in English and
Hindi languages and published by Union Government, State Government, Corporate
Bodies, International Agencies and Commercial Publishers of India and abroad.

Collections

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<td>CDs/DVD/VCD</td>
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</table>
Special Collection

The library has special collection of all the census volumes of India as well as all the state and union territories published by the Registrar General of India and Census operations of various states and union Territories. United Nations, World Bank, ILO, Foreign Census, Ph.D theses, POPLINE database (online-offline). The reputed publishers e-journals access and complete census of India 2001 data on CD is the strength of the library.

Services

a. CAS
b. SDI
c. Document Delivery Service: Document delivery service basically refers to the supply of photocopy of research papers form journals or conference proceedings, against a request form a user either through the librarian or form the users directly. The users can send their request either by post, e-mail or fax. On the bases of users request for photocopy of any article, articles of journals the library will charge Xeroxing and postal/ courier charges.
d. Reprographic service.
e. Internet and e-mail service.- with realizing the importance of providing communication technology, library has access to INTERNET facility that encompasses a broad range of services to augmented education and research activity. Internet services are provided to all the faculty, staff, students & research scholars of the institute.
f. Information & Reference service.
g. Reference assistance:- Library provides in-person assistance at a designated information or reference desk. Providing reference help in the library is often the most effective way of getting your questions answered.
h. Telephone reference and electronic reference services: the library answer questions over the telephone and also answer questions submitted through the e-mail. This method is usually best for factual or directory type questions, certain other types of questions may be best answered in person.
VI. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research: (IGIDR), Mumbai.

(www.igidr.ac.in)

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) is an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the reserve bank of India for carrying out research on development issues from a multidisciplinary point of view. IGIDR was registered as an autonomous society on Nov. 14, 1986, and as a public trust in January 1987. On December 28, 1987 the campus was inaugurated by Late.Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India. Subsequently, the Institute was recognized as a Deemed University under section 3 of the UGC Act in 1995. It is conducting extensive academic research on a wide set of issues related to economic policy and theory. Over the years it has emerged as one of the premier research universities in the country.

IGIDR obtained the highest ranking of A++ from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 2002. Over the last two decades, it has strived to serve as a high level think tank both for the Reserve Bank of India as well as the Indian Government. Its academic status as an advanced research and teaching organization puts it in a league comparable to the best institutes in the world.

Starting as a purely research institutions, it rapidly developed into a full-fledged cum research organization when it launched Ph.D programme in the field of development studies in 1990. The objective of the Ph.D programme is to produce researchers with diverse disciplinary backgrounds who can address issues of economics, energy and environment policies. In 1995, the institute initiated the M.phil programme. The M.Sc. programme commenced in 2003 to introduce students to the world of research at an earlier stage.

The institute strives to strengthen the interface between academic and policy makers by networking with other centers of excellence both in India and abroad.

IGIDR has embarked on ambitions programmes of collaboration with several universities and institutions (National and International). Among major collaborating various initiatives. The university has awarded Ph.D degree to above 65 students and M.Phil degree awarded to date in 61 numbers.
Library

The IGIDR Library is rapidly building up to be one of the leading professional research and reference libraries in the country. All bibliographic details of books, journals and CD-ROM database are accessible through the campus-wide Ethernet network.

The Library has over 90743 printed documents and it’s subscribed to over 482 National and international journals. Some of the important CD-ROM database subscribed by the library. It has established contact with over 100 National and International organizations for exchange of the institutes publications and inter-library loan arrangement.

The library also has an account with BLDS under GDNET programme to meet its inter-library loan requirements. University library has developed an online union catalogue of journal holdings, the data for which comes form 18 major business and economic libraries of the country.

The catalogue has provided a platform for sharing resources among libraries. The electronic library is about to bloom with an initial collection of 2500 documents and is accessible through the campus networks. The electronic library aims to collect articles, discussion working papers, and books etc, which are available in public domain. It also intends to have in its collection the entire thesis submitted to the institute by M.Phil. and Ph.D students.

The library has developed the institutional repository, ‘Kautilya’ using open source software d-space. This repository contains full text of the institute’s working papers abstract of thesis submitted to IGIDR.

The library of the institute aims to be a leading research library in the fields of development studies, development economics, general economics and Indian economy. It also aims to build a comprehensive collection of back volumes of journals in the field of economics and related subjects.

Services: Following services are provided to the user –

a. Inter library loan

b. Bibliographic services
c. Users orientation  
d. Reference services  
e. Current Awareness Services  
f. Photocopy services, etc.

VII. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education, (CIFE) Mumbai.  
(www.cife.edu.in)

The Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), was established in the year 1961, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. The administrative control of this institute was transferred to ICAR in 1979. Subsequently, the scope and mandate have been widened to include education, research and extension.

Recognizing the pivotal role played by the institute in Human Resources Development in fisheries, the institute was accorded the status of Deemed –to-be University in March, 1989.

There are six major functional divisions at CIFE equipped with state of the art laboratories and various sections/ cells to carry out specific work. The institute has two campuses, one at Yari road and another at seven Bungalows, Mumbai. The new Yari road campus houses scientific divisions, chamber of the Director and joint director and accounts sections, conference hall, community hall, aquarium. Examination and academic cells, library building, staff quarters and ladies hostel etc. wet labs, ponds and hatcheries are also developed in Yari road campus.

The old campus at seven bungalows houses, three divisions, laboratories, classroom, computer cell, and committee room, auditorium, workshop and museum. These two campuses are a kilometer apart from each other at Versova. The institute with its headquarters at Mumbai has four centers at Kolkata (West Bengal), Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Powerkheda (Madhya Pradesh) and Rohtak (Haryana) near Delhi.

The CIFE has been accredited by ICAR for five years from September, 2007 to August, 2012.

Courses offered

CIFE offers Master of Fishery Science Programmes in nine disciplines. Viz. Fisheries Resources Management, Aquaculture, Post harvest Technology, Fish Nutrition and Biochemistry, Fish Pathology and Microbiology, Fish Genetics and
Biotechnology, Fish Business Management, Aquatic Environment Management and Fisheries Extension.

While the doctoral programmes are offered in the ten disciplines, i.e. Fisheries Resources Management, Aquaculture, Post–harvest Technology, Fish Genetics, Fish Biotechnology, Fish Nutrition and Bio-chemistry, Fish Pathology and Microbiology, Fish Business Management, Aquatic Environment Management and Fisheries Extension.

A two year post graduate (PG) diploma in fisheries science, which the institute used to conduct since its inception, mainly for in service personnel of state fisheries department was, discontinued from the academic year 1998. This course was solely responsible for providing the trained manpower for fisheries development in the country till fisheries colleges under State Agriculture Universities (SAU) came into the picture during the seventies.

Library

The CIFE library is rapidly developing up to one of the most sought professional education and research. The library has vast number of printed documents and it subscribes to over 91 National and International journals.

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<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Foreign Journals</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>CD/DVD/VCDs</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Library has bar-coding printer and scanner. Bar coding of books and borrowers tickets of the library members is regularly done for smooth and timely issuing and returning of books. It has well furnished and air-conditioned computer lab. with sufficient computers for internet and digital access.

Considering the importance of computerization the CIFE has setup an information centre. The library has prepared a database of books and periodicals in
different subjects. The library follows open access system through which users can search books themselves.

**Services**

The CIFE library provides so many important services to its users.

a. Information and Reference Services
b. CAS (Current Awareness Services)
c. E-Based SDI
d. Document delivery services: This service basically refers to the provider of photocopy of research papers from journals or conference proceedings, against a request from a user either through the librarian or from the users directly. The users can send their request. Library will charge it.
e. Internet and E-mail service: with realizing the importance of providing communication technology, library has access to internet facility that encompasses a broad range of services to augment education and research activity. This service provide to all the faculty, staff, students and research scholars of the institute.
f. Newspaper clipping service, etc.
g. Information display and notification.
h. Audio visual cassettes viewing services.
i. Web-based OPAC

The library has a 3 magnetic security and fixed CCTV cameras at important corner.

The library conducts computer short term courses for library staffs.

**VIII. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai.** (www.tifr.res.in)

Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, the founder of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, is remembered by those who know him as an extraordinary man, a distinguished scientist, a deeply cultured person and an able administrator. He studied at Cathedral and John Cannon School and later at Eliphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science before going to Cambridge. At Cambridge, he studied at Gonville and Caius College.
During the course of his stay at Cambridge, Bhabha’s interests wandered towards mathematics. After obtaining a first in his engineering course he went on to live his dream. He had crafted his journey away from industry to academics. He returned to India in 1939 and took up the position of reader at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore. While working in Bangalore he thought of setting up an institute planted its seed in Bhabha’s mind. On March 12, 1944 he wrote to Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Chairman of the Dorab Tata Trust, on the advice of his friend JRD Tata. His plea was approved. The Tata institute of fundamental research started functioning in Bangalore from June 1, 1945 and later that year moved to Bombay.

In realizing his vision of the institute, he took bold steps to attract talented people and gave them the freedom to pursue their research activities. In 1966, Homi Bhabha, the founder Director of the Institute died in an air crash, after him, Professor M.G.K. Menon became the director of the institute. He was succeeded by; Professor B.V. Sreekantan in 1975. Professor Virendra Singh became director in 1987, followed by Professor S.S. Jha in 1997; Professor S.Bhattacharya became the director in 2002. The present director is Professor Mustainisir Barms.

In the 1960’s the Institute expanded to start a Molecular Biology Group and a Radio Astronomy Group, the 1970’s saw the Institute expand to include Theoretic Astrophysics and the Homi Bhabha Center for Science Education. Next two decades the institute further expanded by founding new national centers. The National Centre for Radio Astrophysics in Pune, the Centre for Applicable Mathematics in Bangalore. The National Centre for Biological Science in Bangalore.

The TIFR is a National Centre of the Government of India, under the umbrella of Department of Atomic Energy, as well as Deemed University awarding degree for master’s and doctoral programs.

A TIFR basic research in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Computer Science and Science Education. The main campus of university located in Mumbai, the university has additional campus in Pune, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The work of the Institute is now carried out in three schools, the school of Mathematics, the school of Natural sciences and the school of Technology and computer sciences. The institute was granted the status of a Deemed University in 2003.
Vision

“It is the duty of people, like us to stay in our country and build up outstanding school of research such as some other countries are fortunate to possess”.

This was the vision that guided the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) which Homi Bhabha founded. The institute was founded on 1st June 1945 with support from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. The Institute first began functioning within the Cosmic Ray Research Unit on the campus of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and moved to Mumbai in that year.

Archives

The TIFR Archives store the collective memory of the institute by preserving papers, documents, photographs, sound recording that tells the history of the institute from 1945 to the present. Researchers will find here a wealth of resources for the history of science in India. The idea of separate archives for TIFR was proposed in 1995-96 during the institute’s golden jubilee celebrations. The collection process began in 2002, when Mr. J.D.Isloor, formerly scientific officer in the TIFR Radio Astronomy Group started collecting documents.

Library

Scientific Information Resource Centre (SIRC)

SIRC has a large collection of documents, mainly covering the subjects as Astronomy and Astrophysics, Theoretical Computer Science, Condensed Matter Physics, High Energy Physics, Material Science, Mathematics, Molecular Biology, Nuclear and atomic physics and theoretical physics. It has received National acclaim for its quality. SIRC subscribes National and foreign journals covering the above mentioned subject areas. It has also a large collection of bound volumes of journals, some dating back to 1820’s.

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<td></td>
<td>Indian Journals</td>
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<td>Foreign Journals</td>
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<td>CD/DVD/VCDs</td>
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In addition to books, periodicals and electronic resources, SIRC has a collection of non-book materials such as thesis, maps, and Audio-visual materials. The SIRC also maintained a special collection of the manuscripts of Prof. Harish Chandra and Prof. C.P Ramanujan and original drawings of Dr. Homi Bhabha. The collection is housed mainly in three stacks, journals stack, book stack and extension areas.

**Services**

a. OPAC- web OPAC which is powerful web based search engine for searching books and journals holdings databases.
b. Issue of books/journal volumes.
c. Reference service/assistance.
d. Photocopy services.
e. Inter-library loan- SIRC has an Inter-library loan arrangement with all importance Government and semi-government academic institutions of India. Books or journals which are not available with TIFR can be procured from these instructions for a short time.
f. Online-database: SIRC provides access to over 4000 on-line journals. SIRC also access to some of the back files, even to 1660’s, it has access to full text databases such as Springer LINK, ACM Digital library and IFL online. It also has access to bibliographic databases, such as Mathsci Net.
g. CD-ROM Search: SIRC for the use of TIFR scientific community has installed a CD-Mirror server. This server contains various electronic information resources such as Encyclopedia Britannica, the National Geographic (1888-1999), and back files of various journals etc. It has also multimedia

h. Resources collection and audio-visual materials users can make use of these preferably after normal working hours.
From following two Deemed Universities, researcher does not get any response.

1. Defense Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Pune

History

The Defense Institute of Advance Technology (DIAT) as it known today came in to being as the Institute of Armament Studies in 1952 in CME campus. In 1976, the institute was renamed as “Institute of Armament Technology (IAT)”, which moved to its present location at Girinagar, Pune. From the relatively narrow scope of armament studies alone in the fifties, the role of the institute was considerably enlarged by the Defense R&D Council in 1964 and further in 1981.

On the basis of Accreditation by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Pune University recognized eight courses or the award of ME degree in 1980. In the year 2000, the institute acquired the status a Deemed University. IAT has been renamed as DIAT on 1st April, 2006.

and consistent innovation in material as well as intellectual infrastructure towards customers delight.

Vision: - “To be a center of excellence of international repute for education, training and view to strengthen national security and self reliance.” research in advanced technologies with a

Policy: - Defense Institute of Advanced Technology Deemed University (DIATDU) is committed to creating a center of excellence for education, training and research in contemporary and futuristic technologies by way of continual improvement

a. To cultivate core competencies in basic and applied research in contemporary and futuristic technologies.

b. To attract and nurture intellectual capital.

c. To maintain an eco-friendly and appropriate academic ambience.

d. To promote professional development of personnel for productive performance.
e. To strengthen collaboration with the Armed forces, academia, R & D Institutions and industry.

f. To generate adequate financial resources for sustainable growth and development.

**Information Centre and Library**

Since the establishment of Institute of Armament Technology (IAT) in 1952, the library has come into its existence. Initially, started in College of Military Engineering (CME), Dapodi, Pune, as the library of institute of armament studies. Library occupies a place of pride in DIATDU and plays very vital role in institute’s outstanding training, research and education mission.

Information centre and library is the knowledge hub of the defense institute of advanced technology DU, Pune. It reflects the institute’s commitment of providing the best possible library and information services to its academic community of faculty members, scientist, students and staff members. It is a major resource for defense, science and technology and allied subjects information in this part of the world and has a tremendous collection of both printed and digital resources. It offers a range of services including reference and consultation, membership, circulation, document delivery resources sharing, information alert, bibliographic and digital library services to the library members.

The IC & L has been continuing its mission of facilitating the creation of new knowledge through the procurement, retrieval, preservation, organization and dissemination of different sources. The collection of books, journals, e-journals, databases, thesis, report, standards and other reading resources is the best and largest asset of the library.

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In the collection of databases, such as Science Direct, IEL, ASME, ACM, and J-Gate etc. The compact storage system was installed in the new library building and back volumes of prior to 1060’s are preserved in the compact storage. For integrated information access facility, the library is suing Libsys-7, the web centric library management software.

The information centre and library is one of the important library in defense and allied subject in the country to provide access to e-journals and e-books. As on today, more than 100 full text online journals are available for access.

Presently library subscribed more than 500 journals. The journals published by; IEE / EEE, ASME journals, ACM Digital library, Science Direct and J-Gate portal DELENET Database etc., are available online only. Online journals are accessible through the different websites.

The IEL provides the IEEE/IEE Electronic Library covers almost one third of the world’s current electrical engineering and computer science literature, providing unparalleled access to publications from the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and the institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE). The resources covers more than 9,50,000 documents from over 12,000 publications, including 219 journals, transactions, magazines, conference proceeding, IEEE standards. More than 25,000 new pages are added per month. It provides access to more than two million full-page PDF image including all original charts, graphs, diagrams, photographs, and illustrative materials. Resources, transactions, magazines, conference proceedings, standards, Media web. Back files 1988 onwards plus select legacy content dating back to 1950.

**ACM Digital Library**

The ACM Digital Library incorporates digital versions of works published by ACM since its incepting. The major component of the resources is an enhanced version of the ACM Digital Library plus an extended bibliographic database, consisting of more than a quarter million citations of core works in computing. The ACM Digital Library hosts over 1.3,000 full-text articles from ACM journals, magazines and conference proceedings and half million bibliographic records with
about 2,50,000 links to full bibliographic information and 70,000 further links to full text resources. Resources 32 full-text journals + conference proceedings + others.

The ASME promote and enhance the technical competency and professional well-being through quality programs and activities in mechanical engineering, better enable its practitioners to contribute to the well-being of humankind through its publication that include 19 journals, transactions, magazines.

The library has agreement with developing library network (DELNET), New Delhi to make available the documents in its network libraries, if required by IC & L users. DELNET is a consortium of over 700 libraries from India and abroad. The documents (Book, journals, articles, reports) form these libraries may be made available either requesting directly to DELNET or through IC & L. For this purpose DELNET maintains the number of databases of the holdings of its member libraries. You may search Delnet Databases to find the required document.

2. Homi Bhabha National Institute Deemed University, Mumbai

Homi Bhabha National Institute Deemed University is a University recognized by UGC. This university was established on 3.06.2005. The MHRD vide Notification No F9-5/2004-U.3. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) since its inception has been pursuing basic research as well as technology development with equal year. Today apart from industrial units, DAE runs 4 major research centers and 7 grant-in-aid institutions. These are as follows:

1. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai.
2. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam.
3. Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore.
4. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Kolkata.

Grant-in-aid Institutions:

1. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai.
2. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata.
3. Institute of Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar.
4. Institute of Physics (IOP), Bhubaneswar.
5. Harishchandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad.
6. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai.

7. Institute of Mathematical Science (IMSC), Chennai.

Each of the centers is well established with a long history of excellence under a single research driven framework. It is named after the late Indian physicist Homi J. Bhabha.

While in the research centre the focus is more on technology and product development. The grant –in-aid institutions concentrate relatively, more on basic research. In this process, the research centre and the grant-in aid institutions have together provided high caliber technologists as well as scientists to the department but for which India’s spectacular strides in the field of nuclear sciences and their applications would not have been possible. A key element of the success achieved in the manpower development is the visionary initiative of Dr. Homi Bhabha who set up the prestigious BARC training school in the year 1956. In addition to the training school at trombay, training school has been set up at other places as affiliates of BARC training school.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is premier research and development centre of the Department of Atomic Energy. It was set up in the year 1954 as Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay (AEET) with Dr. Homi J.Bhabha as its first director in 1967, it was renamed Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is a multi-disciplinary research centre having state-of –art infrastructure for Pursing R &D covering the entire spectrum of Nuclear Science and Engineering.

R & D activities of the center cover a very wide spectrum of disciplines including physical science, chemical science, engineering science, biological sciences, reactor engineering, health and safety, material science, nuclear fuels, nuclear recycles and others. The activities also include operating large facilities such as nuclear reprocessing plants, waste manage isotope production facilities, while scientific and technical support functions such as human resource development, library and information services, intellectual property protection, technology transfer and technical services.
The BARC training school and its affiliates have been running a remarkably successful orientation course for engineering graduates and science post-graduates. The grant in-aid institutes, apart from carrying out research, have been running predoctoral and doctoral programme, which have helped in producing high quality scientific research personnel, it has also made significant contributions to the national scene.

REFERENCES


Webography