Chapter II
Chapter- II
Growth and Development of Libraries
of Non-agricultural Universities
in Maharashtra upto 1997.
(Given in the sequence of the year of foundation of the University Library)

2.1. UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI LIBRARY
(Formerly UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY) (Established in 1878)

1.1 History : From the foundation (i.e. 1878) to 1957

The University of Bombay which is the second oldest university in India was founded in 1857. At the beginning the jurisdiction of the University extended to the whole of the Provinces of Bombay and Sind. The jurisdiction became more and more circumscribed as regional universities came to be established in the Bombay State. In 1997 the jurisdiction has been confined to Greater Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts. By the Act of 1928, passed by the Bombay Legislature, the constitution of the University was considerably altered. The university was again reconstituted in 1953 by another act. It became a teaching and a federal university. The first Vice-Chancellor of the university was Honourable Sir William Yardly in July 1857.

There were five post-graduate departments viz. Economics, Sociology, Politics, Statistics and Chemical Technology upto 1948. The number of constituent colleges were 32 upto 1957. Besides the constituent colleges, nine institutions of specialized studies in
the city have been recognised by the university. The total number of students in the university as on 1st August 1956 was 40,671. (1)

University Library

The university library was established in 1878. In 1864 Seth Premchand Roychand gave a munificent donation of Rs.2 lakhs towards the creation of the library which, in the words of the donor " May be an ornament to a city and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be the means of promoting the high ends of the university ".(2) This donation was accepted by the senate. After one month gap, the same donor made another gift of Rs. 2 lakh for a tower to be erected as a part of the library building to perpetuate the memory of his mother Rajabai. Now it is called Rajabai Tower. The foundation stone of the library and the Rajabai Tower was laid on 1st March 1869 and the structures were completed in November 1878. The height of the tower is 280 feet and it is a prominent landmark in the city. The Tower and library building were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. (3)

As regards books and periodicals in the library, there was a small collection of books which include Dr. John Wilson’s collection. (4) consisting of travel, oriental interest, theology etc. in 1879. From the annual provision of Rs.400 - for books and periodicals, books and periodicals were purchased and 4504 books and 214 manuscripts were in the collection. This collection was strengthened due to purchase of books and periodicals from the university funds and donations of rare collections from scholars and book lovers of Bombay. In the year 1956-57 the collection increased to
1,25,000 volumes. In the year 1930, the Government had sanctioned a non-recurring
grant of Rs.50,000/- to strengthen the post-graduate collection. In 1932 university
sanctioned book grant of Rs. 8500/- and in 1934, the figure rose to Rs. 20,000/- . Further
it was increased to Rs. 27,000/- and Rs. 40,000/- in 1939 and 1946 respectively. By the
end of 1956, the library collection increased to over 1,25,000 volumes including maps,
pamphlets etc. (5)

Manuscripts collection

The collection of manuscripts have also grown and in the year 1957 library
possessed nearly 6300 manuscripts in Persian, Arabic . Urdu and Sanskrit subjects.
University has published three catalogues of manuscripts during this period. (6)

1.3 Classification Scheme:

For classifying the books and other reading materials, Dewey Decimal
Classification Scheme is used. Some special schedules have been evolved for subjects
such as Sanskrit literature, Indian History and other topics of Indian interest which, in an
Indian library, need fuller and detailed treatment.

Use of library collection:

Library maintained day to day records of use of reading material. The following
records show the position of the use of reading materials. (7)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Readers and Visitors</th>
<th>Books issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number During the year</td>
<td>Average per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>40554</td>
<td>140.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>47445</td>
<td>164.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>52567</td>
<td>181.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>60636</td>
<td>193.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>87275</td>
<td>247.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>102240</td>
<td>293.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>88679</td>
<td>257.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>96974</td>
<td>282.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of monthly additions:

A list of monthly additions is being published regularly and it is printed in a classified form.

Besides these library activities, the Bombay University had started Diploma in Librarianship since 1944. The Fifth All India Library Conference was also organised in 1942. This library was managed under the able leadership of Dr. P.M.Joshi (years 1935-1947), D.N. Marshall (Years 1947 - 1972).
1.5 **Growth and Development of the Library from 1958 to 1997**

From 1958 to 1997, the library had made rapid progress in all its activities as follows and started new services. It built the spacious building at Kalina Campus with the name Jawaharlal Nehru Library (estd. 1976), started use of computers in libraries and compiled a catalogue of Theses and Dissertations available in the library in dBase III. The library staff also increased due to expansion of the library.

1.6 **Library Collection**

At present, the library's collection has increased as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>No of users</th>
<th>No. of days library opened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>18,845</td>
<td>5244</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>added in year 78-79.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>6,33,212</td>
<td>10507</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>6,39,048</td>
<td>9579</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6,46,943</td>
<td>12244</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diploma in Librarianship course has been converted in the Degree course as B.Lib.I.Sc. The M.Lib.I.Sc course was started in 1967, both the courses are organised at the Kalina Campus library. The University Librarian’s designation was changed to Professor of Library and Information Science and University Librarian since 1965, who heads the Department of Library and Information Science formed in 1965. Full time teachers of Library and Information science have been appointed.

1.6 Microfilming Project

The library has started microfilming of books and other documents under the Library of Congress project since December 1994. (9) During the year 1996-97, 3700 microfilms of the books were completed. 1169 books in English language, (10) 1124 books in Gujarati language, 469 books in Marathi language, 51 books in Konkani language, 278 books in Sindhi language, 102 books in Kannad language, 346 in Hindi and 161 books in Sanskrit language were microfilmed. The work of microfilming of books is in progress and will be completed soon. Now a days due to the hike in prices of books and periodicals the provision made for purchase of books and periodicals during the year 1995-96 was Rs 40 lakhs, and in 1996-97 it was Rs. 47.5 lakhs. University Grants Commission is also providing financial assistance to university libraries for purchase of books and periodicals. The UGC provided Rs.31 lakhs for purchase of books and periodicals during the year 1995-96 and Rs.26.75 lakhs in the year 1996-97.

It has also received Grant of Rs.50 lakhs from the INFLIBNET for library computerization in the year 1994-95. (11)
The library made rapid progress under the leadership of the following University Librarians.

Shri. D.N. Marshall (1947 to 1972)  
A festschrift was published to felicitate Shri. Marshall.

Dr. B. Anderson (1972 to 1978)

Prof. A.C. Tikekar (1978 to 1984)  Incharge Librarian  
Jan. Science & Librarian

Dr. S.R. Ganpule (1995 to 1997)

Smt. Vijaya Rajahans (1997 - Officiating capacity)

1.8 Expansion of the University

The University of Mumbai in the year 1996-97 had 35 university departments, 283 affiliated colleges and 69 research institutions recognised for research and 6798 students enrolled in University Departments. The University also started its activities in Goa. Various new institutions on the Kalina Campus were established such as ICSSR Western Regional Centre, INSDOC Regional Centre, J.P. Naik Education Centre. The departments at the Kalina Campus are Psychology, Library and Information Science, Science Departments like Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology etc.

LIBRARY BUILDING:

Major development of the library is the construction of a spacious library building at Kalina Campus in 1976, costing over Rs.90 lakhs. It has spacious reading halls for
reading in the library, along with stackroom, adequate space for acquisition, periodicals, reference, circulation sections and for stacking increased collection. It has a separate hall for Phd candidates and other research scholars. Total built up area constructed exceeds 72000 sq.fts. The department of Library and Information Science is also housed in this spacious building.

2. Nagpur University Library

2.1 Brief History :-(Period 1923 to 1973)

The First Phase

The jurisdiction of Nagpur University extends to eight districts of Maharashtra State viz, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Buldhana in 1948. In pre-independence days, these eight districts formed a part of the old Central Provinces and Berar. The first Collegiate institutions in the Central Provinces were Robertson College, Jabalpur, Hislop and Morris College of Nagpur and the Training college of Jabalpur. The three other institutions of higher education had also been established in Nagpur by the provincial Government before the first World War. These were the College of Agriculture (1906), Robertson Medical School (1912) and the Government Engineering School (1914). But all the three institutions conducted their own Diploma courses and none of them was affiliated to a University in 1923.

The Central Provinces administration appointed a Committee to frame a scheme which shall provide for a University of teaching type at Nagpur on 8th July 1914 by its
resolution no 682 under the Chairmanship of Mr A. I. Mayhew, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces. The Committee known as the Central Provinces and Berar University Committee spelt out the details of the composition of the University and its colleges, including the details of the number of students in each college, each course, method of instructions, requirements of teaching etc.

The Nagpur University Bill was introduced in the Central Provinces Legislative Council in August 1922. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar who was the Minister of Education at that time assured the council that he would pursue the project with vigour. Later on a notification was issued on 4th of August 1923 as the date on which the Nagpur University Act would come into force. (13)

2.2 University Library

Soon after the establishment of University, the idea of establishing library and building up a collection began taking place. The awareness of the need to have a properly equipped library was translated into action and it was decided to approach the Government for allotment of land for the Library building and grant of Rs 50,000 for construction cost.

The Vice-Chancellor put forward the following words in the Annual Report of 1924-25. (14) “The educational members of the University have often pointed out that a well stocked library is one of the urgent needs of the day. No College in the provinces
possesses the library in every respect and able fully to meet the needs of the Professors and the students, especially the advanced students. The University seems to be the proper authority to provide such a Central Library."

Since the cost of main building was to be covered by the donation from the Tatas and the Government Grant of Rs. One lakh, it was decided to utilise all the other donations in stocking the library with books. The foundation of the library building was laid on 1st December 1925 and the construction was speedily completed. The opening ceremony was held on 8th January 1927. The total cost of library building came to Rs 84062/- and the cost of steel racks (fireproof and practically everlasting ) sufficient to hold 18,000 volumes comes to Rs. 6000/-.

The University Library however built up a sizeable collection of books during the early phase. The total collection was 11,107 volumes during 1929 - 30. It reached to 18,807 at the end of the year 1931-32.

The number of borrowers was also gradually increasing from 2234 in 1929-30 which indicates the progress of the library and the use of the collection by the students. In the first phase of the development of the university paid great attention towards the building of the library but did not appoint a full-time qualified Librarian. Shri Y. M. Mulay was appointed as University Librarian in 1932. In 1933-34 he was sent for completing the Certificate course in Library Science of the University of Madras and
later on he went to U. K. for Diploma Course of University of London. Later on he was appointed to the eminent position of the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta.

The library collection increased to 43800 upto 1947. The problem of accommodating library collection was very acute in 1944-45 because the old fashioned building constructed 20 years ago was now inadequate to have increased collection.

Manuscripts section was developed during this period and manuscripts collected by way of gifts and purchase was nearly 3000 in 1947.

After the end of World war II, a detailed plan for development of university library was prepared by the well known leader of Library Science Rao Saheb S. R. Ranganathan and submitted to Government in 1946 costing Rs. 12 Lakhs for construction to a new site near Maharaja Baug on the North Ambazari Road. Accordingly a spacious library building was constructed in 1947.

The Second Phase: 1973 to 1997

The second phase starts on the completion of 50 years of the university. During this period, the library has made progress as follows:

The university has constructed separate library building for newly established university campus on Amravati road. Nagpur university has now two campuses, one is near the Maharaj baug and another is on Amravati road. The library started use of
computers in libraries and created databases of books and periodicals. The University Library has received an amount of Rs.50 lakhs from the University Grants Commission for computerization of the library under the INFLIBNET programme in the year 1995.(16)

3.2 **Collection** :

The collection increased as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Number of users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books &amp; Periodicals</td>
<td>MSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>2,12,722</td>
<td>14,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>2,78,313</td>
<td>14,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>3,15,924</td>
<td>14,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>3,19,018</td>
<td>14,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>3,20,348</td>
<td>14,313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(17),(18),(19),(20)

* In the above table we noticed a fall in membership of the library. The fall is ascribed to the following reasons given in the annual report of the library for the year 1996-97 page-1.
“Due to increase in membership fee and library deposit amounts, there has been a fall in the membership of the library during the last two years. Only 36 percent of the faculty and 46 percent of post-graduate students are members of the university library which suggests the need for special efforts to mobilise membership. Librarian is planning to better the situation.”

The library has acquired special collection of Career literature for the users appeared for various competitive examinations. This includes digests, few periodicals devoted for competitive examinations, reference books etc. The library has also purchased CD-ROM databases of Biosis, Statistical Abstracts, Humanities Index and LISA for the users and also CD-Net equipment. The library receives 318 periodicals subscribed in various subjects. (21)

3.3 Classification Scheme

Dewey Decimal Classification scheme is used to classify the reading material.

Publication

Nagpur University Library publishes a bimonthly newsletter known as “Nagpur University Library News” since 1996 The first of its kind in Maharashtra giving decisions taken by the library committee, news books added, visitors to the library and other news items. (22)
Besides these activities the B.Lib.I.Sc and M.Lib.I.sc courses are also run at the Central Library. The Department of Library and Information Science has started Ph.D programme in Library and Information Science since 1991.

**Computerization**

The library has started using the computers in the library in all the sections of the library. Under the able guidance of Dr.P.S.G.Kumar, University Librarian, the library has made notable progress in computerization of the library. Computerization includes Networking of university departments on different sites/ campuses and networking / connecting university departments to Central Library, in the library as well as Campus. Caliber 1999 convention of Information and Library Network, Ahmedabad was organised from 18-20 February 1999 as part of the University Platinum Jubilee Celebrations.

**University Librarians**

The University Library has made progress under the leadership of following Librarians.

- **Mr. Y.M. Mulay** (1932 - 1946)
- **Mr. P.S.Phadke** (1947 - 1950, 1952-53, 1956-61)
- **Mr. N.N. Gidwani** (1961 - 1964)
- **Dr. V.V.Kulkarni** (1964 - 1987)
- **Mr. S.B.Agarwal** (1987 - 1996) Incharge Librarian
- **Dr. P.S.G.Kumar** (1996 - onwards) University Librarian
4. **JAYAKAR LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**

   (Formerly University of Poona) (Established on 1st January 1950)

4.1 **History**

As an outcome of a long and sustained demand from the people from Pune region and social reformers to establish a separate university which would reach out to the interiors of Maharashtra to fulfil their long standing needs for better facilities in higher education, advanced research and specialised training in all basic, applied and professional fields, the Governor of Bombay appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Dr. M.R. Jayakar (23) to study the need of establishment of separate university. The committee submitted its report on 6th August 1943. However no action was taken until the end of the Second World War.

In 1946, a popular Congressman Mr. B.G. Kher became the Chief Minister of Bombay as well as the Education Minister. He really took interest in the matter and got the Poona University Act passed by the State Legislature on the 18th February, 1948. On the 15th April 1948, Dr. M.R. Jayakar assumed the office of the Poona University as the first Vice-Chancellor and the University was established on 10th February 1949. (24)

The 12 Districts from the jurisdiction of the University of Bombay were brought under the jurisdiction of the University of Poona. There were 23 colleges and 8000 under-graduate students and 186 post-graduate students registered with this university in the first year 1949-50. The geographical coverage was reduced by excluding the
Kolhapur, Solapur, Satara and Sangli Districts in 1962 as these districts were included in the jurisdiction of the Shivaji University which was established at Kolhapur in 1962. The colleges of Thane, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts were transferred to the University of Bombay when the new Act University of Poona Act. 1974 came into force in 1974. (25) The number of districts was further reduced to three when the North Maharashtra University, a separate university was established at Jalgaon on 15th August 1990. Since 1990, the University of Pune’s jurisdiction is limited to Pune, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts.

The beautiful campus of the University is spread over an area of 411 acres and set in sylvan surroundings with its 41 post-graduate departments. There are 216 affiliated colleges and 120 recognised research institutions and 2,12,747 students are pursuing their studies in the year 1996-97. (26)

**First Phase: 1950 to 1982**

The Library has been established on 1st January 1950 and moved to its new spacious building on 27 September 1958 and named after Dr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, the first Vice-Chancellor of University of Poona. The foundation stone of this library building was laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 1st August 1956 and the building was opened by the Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. (27)

The new building was designed to stack 1,50,000 volumes and 250 readers at a time, with special carrels for research scholars. The building was further extended from
time to time and now occupies over 40,000 sq.ft. area. In 1994 a spacious reading hall (approx.4000 sq.ft.) was constructed providing reading facilities for over 200 readers at a time. This reading hall is kept open from 8.00 a.m. to 12 midnight throughout the year including Sundays and holidays.

4.2 Library Collection

The richness of any library depends on the strength of the library collection. The Jayakar Library received a nucleus collection of 4500 volumes from the Government of Bombay called the Dr.D.R.Bhandarkar (28) Collection on orientology. The collection has been strengthened by valuable donations received from ex-rulers of Bhor and Ichalkaranji and from learned scholars like G.D.Madgaonkar, Dr.G.D.Apte’s collection on Medicine, Major Chapekar’s collection on Military Studies, Raut’s collection on Botany, Dr.N.G.Kalelkar( Linguistics), Prabhakar Padhye, Dr. M.R.Jayakar, N.C.Kelkar correspondence etc. The special features of this library is a collection of 1,20,000 back volumes of periodicals. In 1997-98 the library received 1243 current periodicals with subscription amount of Rs.50 lakhs.

The UGC has given a helping hand during the last four decades to boost the library collection and construction of library building.

3.3 Library use:

The library is being used on increasing scale. This is evident from the following figures:

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( Based on the information collected from Annual Reports of University of Poona ) (29)

**Second Phase : 1983 to 1997**

The second phase starts from 1983 to 1997. During this period the University library has made progress in all its activities. This is evident from the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection Books, periodicals and other materials</th>
<th>Working days</th>
<th>Total Attendance</th>
<th>Daily Average Attendance</th>
<th>Total issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>3,20,691</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>99,670</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>4,17,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>3,38,906</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>96,150</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>4,73,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>3,45,098</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1,26,819</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>5,58,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>3,61,417</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>1,36,645</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>5,76,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>3,77,657</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1,39,415</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>96,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>3,91,977</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>1,82,317</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>6,61,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>4,11,606</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>2,01,200</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>5,25,140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( Based on the Annual reports of the University of Poona of respective years ) (30)
Use of Collection

The library’s collection is widely used by the post-graduate students, M.Phil and Ph.D candidates, faculty members and academics from colleges and Research Institutions all over Maharashtra and a few scholars from Indian Universities. In 1996-97, there are 7202 users out of which 2890 were Post-graduate and research students, 463 faculty members, 1649 others, 145 institutions and 2055 casual readers. (31)

Library Services

Besides the reading facility, the library extends home lending and inter-library loan service, reference and documentation service, photocopying and microfilming service and guidance to M.Phil and Ph.D. candidates. Apart from these services, library maintained union catalogue of bound volumes of periodicals available in Pune libraries since 1950 for the use of the scholars. This is a unique example. These union catalogues were updated, cyclostyled and distributed among participating libraries.

The Jayakar Library provides service to departmental libraries established on university campus and run a UGC study centre at the Ranade Institute, Deccan Gymkhana for undergraduate students.

3.5 Microfilming Unit

A microfilming and Audio-visual unit has been established in the Jayakar Library from the donation of Rs.5,25,000/- received from Pu.La.Deshpande Foundation in 1987.
The library has microfilmed rare books and rare Marathi periodicals and few manuscripts available in the library. Apart from the regular collection, library has developed Pune city local history collection and Dr.S.G.Mahajan has compiled an annotated bibliography on Pune city covering about 1800 entries as Major Research project sanctioned by the UGC for a period of 3 years (1992-1995).

3.6 Computerization

Library had started use of computers in library since 1986. This activity has been streamlined with the financial assistance from the INFLIBNET programme which sanctioned Rs.6.5 lakhs for automation of Pune University Library vide its letter No. 152.

Accordingly LAN (Local Area Network) has been established at the Library. The server was connected to several nodes. A multi user LIBSYS software was purchased in 1992. So far the library has created a database of books with 35000 records, periodical holding, theses and Rajanish Collection.

3.7 Library and Information Science courses

As an activity of the University library, Diploma Course in Librarianship was started in 1958. This course was converted into degree course in 1964 known as B.lib.I.Sc. by appointing two full-time lecturers. The University started M.Lib.I.Sc course in 1979 by appointing a full-time Reader in Library and Information Science.
Ph.D programme in Library and Information Science was started in 1983 with Dr. M.B. Konnur as the first Ph.D. candidate. (1986)


4. S.N.D.T. (Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey)

WOMEN’S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MUMBAI (established 1955)

4.1 History

The social reformer and educationist Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve started Anath Balyakshram at Pune in 1899. To keep in mind the object was to give education to helpless widows, so that they could be self-reliant. The other institutions like Sharda Sadan of Pandita Ramabai, Seva Sadan of Ramabai Ranade and G.K. Deodhar were started in Pune with the same purpose. All these factors provided a background for separate Women’s institutions and special courses of studies for women. (33)

It is very surprising to find that a separate women’s University was started and which spread particularly in Maharashtra and Gujarat (i.e. in Western India.) The main purpose of starting women’s university was to provide higher education suited to the needs of women. Maharshi. D.K. Karve made various efforts to spread education among women.
With this background "Indian Women's University" was started in 1916 with four students. The first Senate which met on June 3, 1916 had five lady members. The first Chancellor of the university was the well-known scholar Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar and the first Vice-Chancellor was Wrangler Dr. R.P. Paranjape. Dhondo Keshav Karve worked as Principal of the college. (34)

Shri. Karve was worried about the finances of the institution. But as a matter of coincidence, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, an Industrialist and Head of the business house of Thackersey went on a world tour with his wife Lady Premilabai in 1919 and visited some Women’s Universities in Japan, which had inspired Karve to start the Indian Women’s University. On his return, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey donated 15 lakhs Rupees to the Women’s University on account of which the University came to be known as the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women’s University since the year. (35)

**First Phase: Years 1916-1955**

During the period from the establishment of the university to its recognition by the Government as statutory university in 1951 under its Bombay Act No.11 of 1949, it was a period of struggle for gaining independent status. Many social forces were generated which changed the status of women. In 1921, there were nineteen colleges for women and 905 girls were studying at college level. The most striking point of this phase is that the university fought against the social and political forces.

Inspite of these hurdles, the university continued its activities. In April 1948, on the 90th birth day of D. K. Karve, the Government announced its intention of giving
recognition to the University and in 1951, under the Congress Ministry headed by Shri. B.G.Kher, the bill was passed putting the university on statute book and renaming it as the “Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women’s University”.

**Second phase: 1955 - till 1997**

The Indian Constitution provided juridical equality to woman. The role of the woman in family and in outside has changed significantly. In this phase, the university had first to adjust itself for being par with other universities. Therefore the university further introduced the professional courses such as Home Science, Nursing, Education, Library Science, Technology and Commerce etc.

From 1951 to 1997, the S.N.D.T. Women’s University Library had made significant progress in all its activities. The library was founded in 1955. The University library celebrated Silver Jubilee function on September 22, 1979 with the hands of Dr. Madhuri R. Shah, Vice-Chancellor of the university. The university library made rapid progress under the able guidance of Librarian and Prof. Vidyut Khandwala, Prof. M.K.R. Naidu and Prof. Harsha Parekh. The University Library has a library system with the Central Library, Churchgate and two branch libraries one at Pune and another at Santacruz. It has two study Centres, one at Ghatkopar and another is at Santacruz. It has a separate school of library science and other units namely National Information Centre, Santacruz, Ms. JGM Smarak Trust Children’s Library and material Research Centre, Santacruz and Minisis Resource Centre, Churchgate.
4.2 Collection:

The collection has increased as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>C.L.</th>
<th>B.L.</th>
<th>B.L.</th>
<th>S.C</th>
<th>S.C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>Juhu</td>
<td>Santa</td>
<td>Ghat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>131745</td>
<td>33758</td>
<td>12180</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>1431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>178320</td>
<td>56404</td>
<td>37076</td>
<td>3479</td>
<td>4399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.V.Material</td>
<td>2115</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thesis &amp; Diss.</td>
<td>2467</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Reports</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reprints &amp; Brouchures</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2567</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>181404</td>
<td>57649</td>
<td>38580</td>
<td>3605</td>
<td>4446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.V.Material</td>
<td>2142</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thesis &amp; Diss.</td>
<td>2721</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Reports</td>
<td>1190</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reprints &amp; Brochures</td>
<td>3139</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3663</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>184610</td>
<td>59337</td>
<td>0556</td>
<td>3605</td>
<td>4513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.V.Material</td>
<td>2507</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thesis &amp; Diss.</td>
<td>3058</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Reports</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reprints &amp; Brouchures</td>
<td>3472</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3781</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( Based on the Annual Reports of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, 1980-81, 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97 )

113
It has a collection of 2,92,621 books and periodicals including branch libraries and study centres collection in the year 1997. The other reading material consist of 2913 Audio - Visual material, 3058 Theses and dissertations, 1382 Annual Reports and 7253 reprints and brochures. (37)

4.3 Services

The library is providing Inter-library loan service, reference service, bibliographies and reading lists, library orientation, photocopying service, current awareness service to its users.

Besides the library activities it has a separate National Information Centre at Juhu road Santacruz, Mumbai. This centre provides S D I services, queries and literature search service to the users. It has created SUCHAK database consisting of Sociology, Home Science, Women Studies, Library Science and Special Education subjects.

4.4 S.H.P.T.(Shri hansraj Pragji Thackersey)

School of Library Science, Mumbai

Besides these library services and activities, the S.H.P.T. School of Library Science conducts B.Lib.I.Sc. and M. Lib.I.Sc. Courses for women and organised continuing education programs, seminars, workshops, refresher courses for Librarians and Library Science teachers.
4.5 S N D T University Branch Library, Pune

It is accessible to students, teachers and others on the Pune Campus. Following Colleges and Departments are functioning:

1. S.N.D.T. College of Arts and Commerce for women, Pune
2. Department of Post-graduate Studies and Research, Pune (Arts and Painting) Commerce, Economics, Hindi, Marathi, Psychology.

The library acquired a PC/AT/486 with a CD-ROM drive. SULOC database is hosted on this machine so that readers will be able to access the Central Library catalogue in Pune. The Pune Library Network has provided a modem on loan and the Branch Library can now access PUNENET. E-mail and Internet searching are available in addition to searching the Union Catalogue of Periodicals and OPAC of selected member libraries of PUNENET.

The book grant of Rs.4,65,226/- was made available for purchase of books and periodicals. Notable additions were Encyclopedia of Management, International Encyclopedia of Educational Technology, Encyclopedia of Climate & Weather, Encyclopedia of Education for all etc. reference books were purchased. Books were also received as gifts from a large number of well wishers. The number of visits by students and teachers increased substantially. On the occasion of the 80th year of the university.
the library put up a special display on the history of the university and the library. The following table shows the progress of the branch library. (38)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Year 1996-97</th>
<th>Year 1995-96</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acquisition expenditure</td>
<td>4,65,226</td>
<td>2,78,913</td>
<td>+ 67% in Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No. of items added</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>+ 36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Members registered</td>
<td>2,551</td>
<td>2,959</td>
<td>- 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Library visits</td>
<td>93,607</td>
<td>72,319</td>
<td>+ 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Average daily visits</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>+ 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Documents used</td>
<td>1,86,358</td>
<td>1,47,163</td>
<td>+ 27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Average No. of documents used per day</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>+ 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Average No. of documents used per member</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>+ 49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. No. of users oriented</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>- 18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( Based on Annual Report of S.N.D.T. Women's University 1996-97, p 11)

The Branch Library is managed by Ms. Durga Murari, Deputy Librarian.
4.6 University Branch Library, Juhu

Branch Library, Juhu purchased databases such as Medline, Micromedex and Drugdex. The grants available for purchase of books increased by more than two and a half times (see table below). A bibliographic pathfinder on Food Science and Nutrition was prepared to help students and faculty to find their way through the maze of literature and thus strengthening the user education programme.

Special grants for Science and Technology augmented the funds available for purchase of books, CD-ROMs and Software. The grant helped in strengthening the collection in the field of Pharmacy, Computer Science, Management and Special education in the subject of Polytechnic.

The following table indicate the progress of the library. (39)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1996-97</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition expenditure</td>
<td>13,97,515</td>
<td>5,24,182</td>
<td>+166.60% in Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items added</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>+32.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members registered</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td>3,173</td>
<td>-10.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library visits</td>
<td>61,885</td>
<td>62,805</td>
<td>-1.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily visits</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>-1.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents used</td>
<td>1,11,400</td>
<td>1,31,986</td>
<td>-15.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average No. of documents</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>-23.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used per day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average No. of documents</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-4.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used per member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of users oriented</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>+18.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Based on Annual Report of S.N.D.T. Women’s University 1996-97, p 13)
5. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library, 

Aurangabad (Formerly Marathwada University) (Established in 1958)

5.1 History

The development of Marathwada region in the first decade of twentieth century particularly in the field of education has not been satisfactory. The number of schools, colleges was very small. As a result that the percentage of literacy in Marathwada was only 9.3 at that time. The percentage of women literacy was 2.6 only. There was no institution for higher learning in Marathwada for a long time. A decade after the establishment of Osmania University in Hyderabad, a Government Intermediate Arts and Science College was started at Aurangabad in 1927.

During the period of eight years till the recognition of the state in November 1956, a number of institutions have sprung up in this area catering the needs of higher education. While due to the Government and private efforts the institutions of higher learning were being established in the area. The people of Marathwada desired to have a University of its own.

The Government of Bombay appreciated the demand of the people in this area and appointed a Committee on 27th April 1957 headed by Shri. S. M. Palnitkar, Ex- Chief Justice of Hyderabad High Court and later Judge of the Bombay High Court. The Committee submitted its report on 1st December 1957, with a recommendation that Government took immediate step to pass the bill in legislation. As a result Marathwada
University was established on 23rd August 1958 and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The jurisdiction of the university extends over the Marathwada region comprising the districts of Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Beed, Osmanabad, and Latur which formed a part of the former Hyderabad State and is a unit of Maharashtra State. The colleges affiliated to the Osmania University were transferred to the Marathwada University in October, 1958. With the establishment of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University in 1994, Nanded, Latur and Parbhani districts were transferred to this university. Now the jurisdiction of the University is Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad.

The library building was constructed in 1966 and further extension was made to the library building in 1984.

5.2 University Library

Prof. N. A. Gore, the first Librarian was appointed in December 1959. The collection of the university library was increased year by year and the total collection of books and periodicals is 2,98,000 as on 31st March 1998.

This collection is housed in a spacious library building. A separate reading hall is also constructed for the use of the readers. A statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was inaugurated by Pu. La Deshpande in 1984 in the library premises.
5.3 Library Collection

The following table shows the progress in library collection.

**Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Books added</th>
<th>Periodicals</th>
<th>Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books &amp; periodicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>82,243</td>
<td>6234</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>1014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>1,35,502</td>
<td>10805</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>1358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>2,07,202</td>
<td>6382</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>2,56,033</td>
<td>4241</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>1506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2,94,637</td>
<td>2059</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>1544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( Based on the Annual reports of the Marathwada University of the respective years)

The name of the Marathwada University has been changed to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University on 14th January 1994 before the commencement of new common act for all universities in Maharashtra. This new act is known as Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994.

5.4 Library Services

The library is providing reading services to the users of the library from 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m throughout the year. In addition to this, list of additions service is provided to post-graduate departments of the university and affiliated colleges.
5.5 Department of Library Science

The Marathwada University authorities decided to institute a degree course in library science in 1968 and M.Lib I.Sc course was started in 1985. In the earlier years, the teaching was organised by the University Librarian. However after 1990, a separate Department of Library and Information Science has been established with its own building. Dr. A. Vaishnava is heading the department.

5.6 University Librarians

The library was managed under the leadership of the following University Librarians.

Shri. N.A. Gore (1959 - 1971)
Dr. Mrs. Snehalata Mohol (1996 onwards)

6. SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (Barrister Khardekar Library) KOLHAPUR (Established in 1962)

First Phase (years 1962 to 1982)

The Government of Maharashtra established the Shivaji University at Kolhapur in 1962 in accordance with Shivaji University Act (No.XXVII of 1962) passed by the Government of Maharashtra to meet the increasing needs of higher education in South
Maharashtra comprising of five districts viz., Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur. The main purpose for establishment of the university was to decentralise and reorganise university education in the State of Maharashtra. The University was formally inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on 18th November 1962.\(^{47}\) The University started three science departments in June 1964 viz. Physics, Botany and Zoology. In 1965, eight more departments were started. Initially these departments and the university office and library were housed in the town. In June 1966, the university administrative office, university library and eleven departments moved on to the new campus of 1100 acres outside the city to their respective independent buildings.

The earlier Act was repealed with effect from May 21, 1974 by Maharashtra Act No.XXIV of 1974\(^{43}\). The 1974 Act is repealed w.e.f. July 21 1994. The Jurisdiction of the University extends to four districts of Southern Maharashtra viz. Kolhapur, Sangli, Solapur and Satara.\(^{44}\)

**University Library**

The University Library had a small collection of about 7000 books primarily required for the new departments and library was housed in a small two rooms in the town in 1962. The university library has a functionally planned and elegant architectural design of “T” shape building at the cost of ten lakhs rupees. The carpet area of the building is 34000 sq.ft and there is provision for extension horizontally and vertically or if needed a complete wing can be extended on the southern side changing the building
shape into “H” shape in future. The location of the library building is in an easy proximity of all the departments, hostels, university administrative office and residential quarters situated in the campus. (45)

The University Library was named after Late. Shri. Barrister Balasaheb Khardekar on 24th October 1981, at the hands of Hon’ble Shri. O.P.Mehra, the then Chancellor and Governor of Maharashtra. Barrister Balasaheb Khardekar was a notable democrat, Member of the Parliament and eminent educationist.

Library Collection

During the year 1981, the collection of the library was 1,41,000 books. The current periodicals subscribed was 555 and 230 periodicals were received as gratis and on exchange basis. On an average, nine to ten thousand books were added to the library collection. Apart from the books, the library had 14,000 bound volumes of back volumes of periodicals during 1981. Besides this, the library had 2087 theses and dissertations, 2100 reports, 3200 rare books, 200 microfische, 15 microfilms, 40 maps in its possession during 1981.

Library Services

The library has three reading halls, General reading hall with 300 seats, reading hall for periodicals with 60 seats and reference hall with 20 seats. The general reading
hall was kept open from 6 a.m to 12 midnight and periodicals section was also open from 8 a.m to 8 p.m. This practice is still continued. The general reading hall was managed by the students throughout the year under the “Earn while learn scheme” of the university.

Barrister Khardekar Library adopted Dewey Decimal classification scheme and A.L.A. cataloguing rules from its inception. The University Library brings out regularly a mimeographed list of additions and circulate among the affiliated colleges and other neighbouring university libraries to inform them about the new additions since 1981.

The Library had 2500 registered members during the year 1981. Besides the central library, the UGC Study Centre was also set up in 1970 on the university campus in a separate spacious building to facilitate undergraduate students. It has a seating arrangement of 250 reading seats and collection of 40,000 books. This study centre was inaugurated on 21st February, 1972. This study centre is kept open from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight on all week days including Sundays and holidays throughout the year. It is managed by an Assistant Librarian.

The University started one year Diploma course in Library Science in 1965. From the year 1969 this course was converted into a degree course in Library Science.

SECOND PHASE (Years 1983 to 1997)

Due to inadequacy of space, the vertical and horizontal extension to the library building of the central library was done during the year 1985. The approximate built up
area of 10609 sq.ft. was constructed. A new wing of 6892.74 sq.ft area was added to the West side of the library building with the financial assistance from UGC.

From 1983 to 1997 the university library had made rapid progress in all its activities. The growth of the library is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>No. of users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>Bound Vols. of Periodicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>1,49,761</td>
<td>15,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>1,55,604</td>
<td>15,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>5673</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>1,96,642</td>
<td>28,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2,00,229</td>
<td>28,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>2,02,423</td>
<td>28,879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures taken from the annual reports of the Shivaji University of the respective years.)

Manuscripts Collection

The University has established an independent Archival Cell in the year 1988, with a separate staff of Assistant Archivist, Conservationist and Microphotographist each.
The cell consists of 5673 manuscripts and 25,000 rare books. These manuscripts and rare books have been collected as donations from the renowned personalities such as Dr. Appasaheb Pawar, Shri. Keshavrao Jedhe, Dr. Dhananjay Keer etc.

In the year 1996-97, the university library received 626 periodicals out of which 401 are subscribed and 225 are received as gratis or on exchange basis. At present there are 1185 theses and dissertations available in the library for the use of the research scholars. In addition to this, 2024 project reports are available upto the end of the year 1996-97. During the year 1981 the number of readers were 2500. This increased to 3803 in the year 1997.

The special feature of this library is that the reading hall of the library is managed by eight students assistants under "Earn while learn scheme" throughout the year. In the year 1994-95 university has 228 affiliated colleges and recognised institutions, it has increased to 235 Colleges in the year 1996-97.

University Librarians

The library was managed under the able leadership of Shri. L. G. Parab (1964-1965) First Librarian, Shri. B. C. Jakati (1966-1990), Dr. J. B. Jadhav (years 1991-1996) Smt. Sumitra P. Jadhav (1996 onwards) as Incharge Librarian. One full time teacher is appointed in the department.
History

The people from Vidarbha, especially social reformers such as Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh and others demanded separate university for the development of the people of Berar Province (Varhad) in higher education. This region consists of four districts viz. Amravati, Akola, Buldhana and Yeotmal. The Amravati University was established by the Government of Maharashtra on 1st May 1983 by an Act of the Maharashtra Legislature. The Act passed by the State Legislature (Maharashtra Act No. XXXVII of 1983) incorporating the teaching and affiliating university at Amravati was a measure in the decentralisation of University education in the State of Maharashtra. The Act was further amended vide Maharashtra Act No. XIV of 1984, XXII of 1988, XIV of 1990. In 1994 a common Act for all the Universities in Maharashtra was passed by the Legislature which is known as "Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994."

During the first decade (viz 1983 to 1993) the Amravati University has been developed in all respects. In the year 1995-96 the university has 10 faculties in Arts, Science, Commerce, Social Sciences, Medicine, Ayurveda, Education, Engineering and Technology, Law and Home Sciences. There are 22 postgraduate departments and 180 affiliated Colleges and one Education College conducted by the University.
University Library

The university has a spacious area of 600 acres with a beautiful natural atmosphere outside the city. With the establishment of the university, the University Library was also set up in 1983. The university has constructed a separate spacious library building of 8094 sq. meters area (three floors) with all the modern amenities.

7.2 Library collection

In the year 1996-97 the collection of the library was 43,637 books, 328 theses, 7048 dissertations and 1385 back volumes of periodicals. The library received 436 current research periodicals in various disciplines out of which 357 periodicals are subscribed, 66 periodicals are received as gratis and 13 periodicals are received under FTJS (Full Text Journal Service) from INSDOC, New Delhi. (49)

Similarly the library has developed special collection on Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Saint Gadge Maharaj and Mahatma Gandhi (50) and reference collection in different disciplines. In the year 1995-96, the library spent Rs.3,15,140/- for purchase of reference books.

University library is spending substantial amount on purchase of books and periodicals, furniture and equipment. During the year 1996-97, university has made a provision of Rs.8,50,000/- for subscriptions to periodicals and Rs.20,00,000/- for purchase of books, Rs.12,00,000/- for purchase of furniture and Rs. 10,00,000/- for purchase of equipment. Besides this provision UGC has provided Rs.4,00,000/- for purchase of books and periodicals and equipment in 1996-97. (51)
Library Services

The University Library has a spacious reading hall open from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on all working days and has 100 seats for reading in the hall. Besides these facilities, the library adopted open access for all users. In addition to all the activities the library has maintained special collection on various competitive examinations and a good number of post-graduate students are taking benefit of this collection.

The library also provides reference and information service, bibliographical service, literature search facility, reprographic service, clippings service, interlibrary loan service to the users. (52)

Computerization

The library has started the work of computerization of its activities in 1996, such as inputting of data of books, ordering of books and periodicals etc. For this purpose, university has made a provision in the budget for purchase of equipment for the library such as computers and its accessories, software, scanner, terminals etc.

The University Grants Commission has provided an amount of Rs.1 lakh for the computerization of library under the INFLIBNET programme. Detailed annual reports of working of the library have been broughtout for the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.
7.4 University Librarians

During the first decade of the university, the library has made rapid progress in all respects under the able leadership of the University Librarians. Mr. B.K. Bhosale (1983-1993), Shri. Patil (Incharge Librarian 1993-1994) and Shri. S.P. Potdar (1994 to the present). The University organises B.Lib.I.Sc and M.Lib.I.Sc courses in the library premises. The University Librarian is designated as Head of the Department of Library and Information Science and some of the staff members of the library participate in the teaching programme.

8. NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, JALGAON (Estd. 1990)

History

The North Maharashtra University was established on 15th August 1990 at Jalgaon by the Government of Maharashtra under Maharashtra Act No. XXIX of 1989 (53) as a teaching and affiliating university and Dr. N.K. Thakare was appointed as first Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Jurisdiction of the University extends over the area comprising the districts of Jalgaon and Dhule. The government of Maharashtra has given the land for the university at the river side of Girna. In 1991 University established five schools in sciences, they are School of Physical Sciences, School of Life Sciences, School of Chemical Sciences, School of Mathematical Sciences and School of Computer Sciences. These schools conducted various degree courses and Post graduate courses in
the concerned subjects. In 1996-97, there are five schools and two post-graduate
departments, they are Department of Chemical Technology and Department of
Management Studies. There are 114 affiliated colleges out of which 51 are in Jalgaon
district and 63 are in Dhule district. There are 19 recognised institutions.(54)

There are 50,580 students enrolled in the university for various courses. There
are 5,260 post-graduate students (779 in University and 4,481 in affiliated colleges) are
studying in the colleges and university schools and departments during the year
1996-97. There are in all 3,241 teachers out of which 40 teachers are working in
university schools and departments and 3,201 are working in affiliated colleges.

The special feature of the university is the student security insurance scheme had
been started by the university which is one of the achievement of the university.(55)

Library Building

At present the university does not have separate library building, but it is located
in the administrative building of the university. Separate library building with total built
up area of 9,833 square meters is under construction and ground floor is completed.

Library Collection

The following table shows the growth of the library collection during the years
1994-95 and 1997-98. (56)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>No of Books added</th>
<th>No of Periodicals subscribed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>7270</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>8279</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>10,536</td>
<td>2255</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>11,634</td>
<td>1098</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 1997-98 library had 11,634 books in its collection and 151 current periodicals are received by the library out of which 11 periodicals are foreign periodicals and 140 Indian periodicals. 1184 users are taking benefit of the library. To classify the books Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme is used by the library.

The library provides home lending service, reading hall service, inter library loan service, reference service information service to industries in Jalgaon city.

Shri. T.R. Borse, Assistant Librarian is in Incharge of the Library.

9. SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, NANDED (Established 1994)

9.1 History

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University was founded on September 17, 1994 through the State Government’s notification and Dr. J.M. Waghmare was appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor of the university. The university is named after
Swami Ramanand Teerth, the Doyen of the Hyderabad Freedom Struggle. The foundation day has a symbolic significance to the people of this area, since it was on 17th September, 1948 that the erstwhile Hyderabad State was liberated paving the way for the merger of the State with the Indian Union, like all other Princely states. The University has a beautiful campus of 650 acres situated between the Vishnupuri and Pangri villages on the Nanded Latur highway. (57) Dr. J. M. Waghmare mentioned in his report about the new university “The new University at Nanded will be a multi-faculty teaching and research University with a great stress on extension services.” (58)

The jurisdiction of the university comprises of Nanded, Latur and Parbhani districts. (59) There are 100 colleges affiliated to the university. There are eight faculties viz. faculty of commerce and management, faculty of education and physical education, faculty of engineering and technology, faculty of law, faculties of humanities and social sciences, faculty of medicine, faculty of ayurveda, faculty of science.

The university has following seven schools on the campus.

1. School of Physical Sciences.
2. School of Life Sciences.
3. School of Chemical Sciences.
4. School of Computer Sciences.
5. School of Earth Sciences.
6. School of Social Sciences.
7. School of Commerce and Management.

The emphasis of the campus teaching schools will be on non-conventional post-graduate courses relevant to the regional needs. In order to encourage the research activities, the university has started a research journal “New Vision.” (60)
The University proposes to establish a Research Centre for making an indepth study of the Hyderabad Freedom Struggle on the campus with Prin.G.R. Mhaisekar as its Chief Advisor.(62) The Library does not have separate library building at present.

9.2 Library Collection

The library has 16862 books, 13 theses and dissertations and 129 rare books and special collection in the year 1997-98. The library received 159 current periodicals, out of which 44 are foreign periodicals. During the year 1995-96 the total budget of the library was Rs. 23,49,000/- for purchase of books and periodicals and other heads of expenditure. The library has decided to use computers in the library and its activities for the benefit of users and to provide better services to them. The library timing is 10 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

The following table shows the growth in the library collection from 1994-95 to 1997-98. (63)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>No of Books added</th>
<th>No of Current Periodicals</th>
<th>No. of Books &amp; Periodicals consulted / issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>11,023</td>
<td>3829</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>29,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>16,832</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>10,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Services

Library provides reprographic services, Inter Library loan service. List of additions to University Departments and University Libraries in Maharashtra. (64) Librarian: Shri. S.P. Satarkar is Librarian of the University.

References:

1. University of Bombay: University of Bombay; Centenary Souvenir (1857-1957), Bombay, 1957 p.28
   (Based on information published in this book on various pages)

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3. Ibid p.28

4. Ibid p.29

5. Ibid p.30

6. Ibid p.30

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11. Ibid. p.104


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15. Ibid. p.51


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35. Ibid p.9


38. Ibid. p.11-12

39. Ibid. p.13-14


44. Ibid. p.891


48. Ibid. p.31


51. Ibid. p. L-295

52. Ibid. p. L-292


55. Ibid. p.1


59. Ibid. p.934

60. Ibid. p.934