Chapter-V

GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES UNDER STUDY
The products of University Library have direct bearing on its genesis and development, type, objective, functional organization. Hence, as a background of the study, a brief account of genesis and development of University Libraries in India and Andhra Pradesh in general and Osmania, Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Kakatiya, Nagarjuna, Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Potti Sreeramulu University, Acharya Ranga Agriculture University, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, NTR University of Health Sciences, English and Foreign Language University, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, University of Hyderabad, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University and Sri Krishnadevaraya University Libraries in particular is presented here.

5.1 UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

The basic aim of university education is to cater to the needs of higher education and those who want to spread their knowledge in the interest of nation and society. A university mainly stands for higher learning research.

The late Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru remarked about university in the year 1947, “a university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for research, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth”\(^1\)\(^{(India, University Education Commission (1948-59))}\)

Three modern universities came into existence in the presidency cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on the model of London University in the year 1857 by an Act, on the recommendations of the Woods
Education Commission. The social reformers, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Lord Bentrick and others are responsible for the establishment of these three universities. After three decades, the Punjab University and the Allahabad University came into being in the years 1882 and 1887, respectively. At the close of the 19th century, only five universities existed. As these universities initially had no role to play in teaching or research, libraries were not attached to them.

Indian Universities Act of 1904 is the result of the Second Education Commission (1902) under Sir Thomas Raleigh. In fact, the active and primary role of universities is imparting higher learning and research. An education policy was formulated in India, in 1913. As a result, new universities were established across the nation. At the time Independence of India, there were 21 universities in United India. Central Advisory Board of Education and a Grants Committee were the major bodies of administration. Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University were established in 1916 and 1921 respectively and they were of unique character. They were residential universities without affiliation of any college outside the campus. They were also known as unitary universities.2 (*Rama Devi Pani, 2006*)

5.1.1 Education Commissions

Higher education in India has grown by leaps and bounds since Independence. Growth in demand for higher education can best be described as phenomenal. Different Education Commissions had been
appointed to study the ways and means and determine the objectives and purposes of India university education. The commissions put forth several suggestions of significance for the improvement of education at the university level. Teacher education and training of teachers to improve their capabilities; diversification of the curriculum, encouragement of research, religious and moral education; importance to be given to three – language formula reform in the system of examination; setting up of rural universities; and promoting women education were the important recommendations of the reports of the different education commissions.

5.1.2 University Grants Commission (UGC)

The first University Education Commission of free India set up by the Government with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as the Chairman had members from United Kingdom and United States of America in 1948. (Carlyel, 1972). The Committee strongly recommended the establishment of UGC on the basis of an identical body in Britain. The UGC of Great Britain came into existence in July 1919 and served as a model for the establishment of such bodies in several countries. In India, the UGC was “established in December 1953 and was made a statutory body in November 1956 by an Act of the Parliament to maintain the standard of higher education in India. The UGC has been functioning as an autonomous advisory organization since its inception (India. Education Commission, 1967).
5.1.3 Current Status of Universities

“Over the last several years, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of universities from the number 28 in 1959 to 305 in 2003; the students’ population has gone up from 2.5 lakhs to over 70 lakhs, while volume of teachers got expanded from 12,000 to 5 lakhs.⁵

**TABLE. 5.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Universities (Central and state)</th>
<th>Deemed Universities</th>
<th>University-level institutions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J&amp; K</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Association of Indian Universities, 2003.
5.1.4 University Education in Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh state – A.P. in short – most populous in the country. It was formed on November 1.-, 1956. It has 23 (twenty three) districts, classified into three regions: Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. In area it ranks 5 and covers about one fifth of total geographical area of the country.

Osmania University, established in the year 1918 at Hyderabad, is the first university to have been established in the state. This was followed by Andhra University, which was established in the year 1926 at Visakhapatnam. Sri Venkateswara University was established at Tirupati in 1954, nearly after three decades. After 1964’ 35 universities came to be established in the state, including central and deemed to be established.

There are, as on the date of this study, 29 state Universities, 1 deemed university and 5 central universities, meeting the needs of higher education in the state, offering widest possible subjects in arts, commerce, humanities, science, technical, medical, agricultural and veterinary science, etc.

5.1.5 Management and Governance of Universities (A.P)

Out of the total 35 universities, the state government controls 29 universities, 5 are under the control of the central government and the rest is deemed to be university. All the universities are autonomous.

The Andhra Pradesh State Council for Higher Education (APSCHE) has been periodically organizing conferences of Vice-Chancellors on
policy matters as well as general topics for better governance of university administration (Gidwani, 1992).

5.2 UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN INDIA

In olden days India was educationally the most advanced country in the world. Its heritage and culture is available in Vedas and Upanishads, which are in intensive use in the world for the development of knowledge and culture. The then Gurukul system of education was in practice to generate and preserve new knowledge. Knowledge was generated through discussions of Parishads or Assemblies of Brahmins who had mastered the Vedas and the Dharma sutras. Nalanda had a grand library called Dharma ganja (Piety Mart). It consisted of three buildings called Ratnasagara, Ratnadadhi and Ratnaranjika with a great collection of sacred manuscripts on classical literature. Taxila University maintained an excellent library as a part of its teaching programme. Similarly, other institutions of higher education, Valabhi, Vikramasila, Ujjain, and few less known centers like Jagaddala, Odantapuri, Mythyl, and Nadir too maintained good libraries for the scholars and philosophers working in their portals. During the medieval period, the Mughals established madarsas/schools in India. The first Mughal emperor, Babar, was a great lover of books. He took keen interest in the development of an Imperial Library. After getting familiarity with English, modern universities were established in 1857, at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. To eradicate illiteracy and educate the people towards building up the nation, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal
Nehru took active role. Gandhi was of view that “education should be directly relevant to the life of the people.”

The great scholar-Hindu monk Swami Vivekananda says, “Every human being is a mobile library.” These are the reasons that after independence too much stress has been put on educational reconstruction in India.

5.2.1 Modern concept

University libraries all over the world have their own place of importance in the scheme of higher learning. University libraries are shaped and influenced by the objectives of the university to which these are attached. The primary motto of these is to maintain the standards of teaching and research. The credit for opening the first university library in India goes to the University of Calcutta and this is the oldest of the modern universities in India. The Second University that established its library was the University of Bombay. It started functioning with a small collection of historical and biographical books. The report of the Hunter Commission (1882), states that libraries were, unfortunately, almost neglected, may be due to their near non-existence in colleges and universities (Sharma, 1965).  

There was slow growth in establishing university libraries, as there was a time gap between the establishment of the universities and libraries. There were no research activities in universities earlier. In fact the
necessity of establishing a university library was not felt. Table 5.2 shows clearly the gap between establishment of universities and their libraries.

TABLE 5.2

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR LIBRARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the university</th>
<th>Year of Establishment of University</th>
<th>Year of Establishment of university library</th>
<th>Time gap between establishment of University &amp; University Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>17 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>16 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allah bad</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>29 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The libraries in our education institutions were in a miserable plight at the close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. Indian Universities Commission of 1902 reported, “the library is little used by graduates and hardly at all by teachers.” No attention was paid to the development of the libraries, even after the passing of the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

The Punjab University at Lahore did something unique for the establishment and organization of its library. It tried to organize the library on modern lines with the help of Asa Don Dickinson, an American librarian. He is the first librarian who introduced the open access system for a university library in British India. The Calcutta University Commission (1917) remarked, “in general the libraries are quite
inadequate for the needs of the students, and still more those of teacher”. Further, the Commission, in its findings, recommended that libraries be strengthened and that training be given to the students and occasionally to the teachers in the use of the libraries. It also recommended the teaching function of the universities with adequate facilities for providing great libraries (The Calcutta University Commission, 1919). After Independence, keeping in view the objectives of higher education in the country, the university library has to shoulder onerous responsibilities. A library exists not merely to help the instructional functions of a university; it also does a good deal in aid of research, which is another major function of the university. The importance and the role of a university library in higher education is emphasized in different reports brought out by various Library and education commissions in India and abroad at different times. At the time of Independence, there were only twenty universities in India. But libraries, in most of them were not of much significance. They were not assigned their due place in the educational set up.

The University Grants Committee (United Kingdom) stresses the role of a library in a university system in its report (1921) thus:

“The character and efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of its central organ the library. We regard the fullest provision for library maintenance as the primary and most vital need in the equipment of a university.” To have closer contacts with the librarians in the western countries earlier helped in making “certain improvements such as open
access, card catalogues, subject bibliographies, reference services and interlibrary loans as essential features of library service” (Viswanath, 1957). Some Indian librarians went to England and America to study and brought back rich library experiences based on their close observations of western libraries and study of new methods and techniques of library services which had a bearing upon the functioning of their respective university libraries in particular, and university libraries in the country in general.

Realizing the efficacy of libraries in the higher educational programmes, the University Education Commission (1948-49) headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan recognized the importance of libraries and said, “Teaching is a co-operative enterprise. Teachers must have the necessary tools for teaching purposes in the shape of libraries and laboratories as also the right type of students. The library is the heart of all the university’s work; directly so as regards its educational work, which derives its life from research work. Scientific research needs a library as well as its laboratories, while for humanistic research; the library is both libraries and laboratory in one. Training in higher branches of learning and research is mainly a question of learning how to use the tools and if the libraries tools are not there how can the student learn to use them? But for humanistic and scientific studies, a first class library is essential to a university.”

The importance given by the Kothari Commission Report (1964-66) on Education to the role of libraries in higher education is reflected in these words: “No new University, college or Department should be set up
without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff, books, Journals, space etc. Nothing could be more demanding to a growing department than to neglect its library or to give it a low priority. On the contrary, the library should be an important center of attraction on the college or University campus”. The role of a university library in higher education is further emphasized in the Atkinson Commission Report (1976)\textsuperscript{14} in the following words: “The library is core of a University. As a resource it occupies the central and primary place, because it occupies the central and primary place, because it serves all the functions of a University, teaching and research, the creation of new knowledge and the transmission to posterity of the learning and culture of the present and past.” And library service is the supreme activity to attract the attention of the user community. Looking at the commitment of the university library to promote the cause of healthy higher education, it is essential on the part of technical people to evaluate and assesses the usability of the library resources and the cost of the manpower in managing library activity.

Chakravarty and Sukhwinder\textsuperscript{15} (2004) stressed that UGC-INFONET and INDEST-Consortium are two major initiatives that have come to the rescue of academic libraries so that they can cater to the needs of academia depending upon them. These revolutionary steps are providing scholarly resources including peer reviewed journals, databases, abstracts, and proceedings. These efforts will definitely boost the higher education system in our country.
Without the help and cooperation of library, no formal education programme can be fruitful. In order to achieve the aims of a university, it has to take help of its library.

The major commissions and committees appointed by the UGC are.

1. The Library Committee (1957)
2. Review Committee on Library Science (1961)
3. The Education Commission (1964-66)
4. The Mehrotra Committee (1983)
5. Committee on National Network System for Universities/Libraries (INFLIBNET) (1968)
6. Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science (1990-93)

In 1988, the UGC constituted a Committee on National Network System under the chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal, the then UGC Chairman to suggest measures for networking of Libraries and information centres in universities, deemed universities, institutions of national importance, UGC information centres, R & D institutions and colleges. The main objective of the Committee was to share the existing resources of optimum utilization and avoid duplication of holdings so as to have an access to wide range of literature.

The proposed INFLIBNET has become a reality by the establishment of a National Centre at Ahmedabad and four Regional Centres at:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi North
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore South’
3. Jadavpur University, Calcutta  East
4. University of Poona, Pune  West

5.2.2 Functions of University Libraries

The importance of the library is recognized. No university can develop or produce effective work without a good library at its center. The study made by R.N.Sharma reveals that “The functions of a university library are greatly affected by the factors such as Resources for instruction, research, extension etc.

5.2.3 Growth of University libraries in AP

Higher education requires the assimilation of vast amount of knowledge. Library is the embodiment of knowledge. University libraries have enriched higher education with all the diversities and it has been described as “the heart of a university”. The State had only two Universities before Independence. Now, the number has increased to 35, including conventional Universities, deemed Universities, and Universities specializing in subjects like Agriculture, Technology and Medicine. There is one Women University and one Open University. The table 5.3 shows year of the establishment of University arranged in genealogical order and place where the university library is located in Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE 5.3
CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Estt. Year</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Osmania University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>OU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra University</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>AU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Venkateswara University</td>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>SVU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>English Foreign languages University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>EFLU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table 5.4, it is clear that the tenure of Sri Jalagam Vengala Rao, and Sri.N.T. Rama Rao, the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh was the golden period (1976-1990) for the growth of Universities in Andhra Pradesh. 4 Universities in Telangana, 3 universities in Rayalaseema and 2
universities in Andhra regions were established. There is a prominent growth of universities recently due to the initiatives taken by the present government under the leadership of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekar Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He blessed with 17 universities for 3 regions; 6 universities for Telangana region, 6 universities for Andhra region and 5 universities for Rayalaseema region.

Table: 5.4

Growth of University libraries in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Deemed/ University libraries</th>
<th>Central University libraries</th>
<th>Total University libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1915-1930</td>
<td>Telangana and Andhra region</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1931-1945</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1946-1960</td>
<td>Rayalaseema/ Telangana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1961-1975</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1976-1990</td>
<td>Telangana/ Andhra/ Rayalaseema</td>
<td>4 2 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1991-2005</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006-2008</td>
<td>Telangana/ Andhra/ Rayalaseema</td>
<td>6 6 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey

However, it is obvious that no university was established during the period of 1931-1945 and 1991-2005. During this period the higher
education was totally neglected by the then Chief Ministers /rulers of Andhra Pradesh.

5.3 PROFILE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES UNDER STUDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The present study is limited to fifteen University Libraries namely, Osmania, Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Kakatiya, Nagarjuna, University of Hyderabad, English and Foreign Language University, Sanskrit University, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, NTR Health University, Acharya NG Ranga Agriculture University, Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Dr. B.R.Amkedkar Open University and Sri Krishnadevaraya University Libraries. In view of this, the genesis and development of these fifteen Libraries are studied in a more detailed way. The table 5.5 shows location and establishment year of the university libraries under study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Estt. Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Osmania University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra University</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Venkateswara University</td>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>English Foreign languages University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Technological University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>University of Hyderabad</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kakatiya University</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nagarjuna University</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Acharya N.G Ranga Agriculture University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sri Krishnadevaraya University</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalaya</td>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sri Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NTR Health University</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth</td>
<td>Tirupati</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: Field Survey

5.3.1. Profile of Osmania University

The Osmania University, the first and the oldest one, was established in 1918 at Hyderabad by Nizamathe VII of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and has emerged as one of the premier universities in the
country ever since. The university is located on a sprawling campus spread over 1600 acres.

At present, it is catering to the needs of higher education in six districts, viz., Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Medak. Osmania University has seven campus colleges—Arts and Social Sciences, Science, Engineering, Commerce and Business Management, Education, Technology and Law, as well as 15 extension centers on the campus. In addition, there are six constituent colleges including two autonomous colleges, viz., Nizam College and University College for Women, P.G. College of Law, P.G.Science College and P.G.College of Physical Education.

A Centre for Distance Education adds to the variety of academic programmes offered by the university. Nearly 500 colleges offering 100 courses under the ambit of the university attract a large number of students from other countries too. At present the student population is around 2,50,000

5.3.1.1 Osmania University (OU) Library

Osmania University Library is the oldest library of the 15 university libraries, under study. It has a good library building at the centre of the university campus. It is well-equipped with furniture, fixtures and fittings. The library has a decentralized system. There are separate libraries for Engineering College, Science College, Law College and Arts College. There are also separate seminar libraries in the departments.
The library is kept open throughout the year except 7 national holidays. Monday to Friday, the library is kept open from 9.00 A.M. to 9.00 P.M. On Saturday and Sunday and on other Public holidays it is open from 10.00 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. During examinations, it works from 8.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M.

The library has about 5.20 lacks books and 62,000 volumes of serials, 4,000 government documents, 6,900 thesis/dissertations, 6,500 manuscripts and 300 films/and microfilms, and few CDs. It has open access system. It follows Dewey Decimal Classification for classification purpose and the cataloguing is done as per Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. The catalogue is arranged in dictionary form. The library is one of the Depository Centres for United Nations documents. It has a good collection of Arabic and Urdu books. It has some rare and old books, which are invaluable.

It is in the initial stages of automation. The manpower is yet to be trained to utilize the computer for various functions in the library. They are using at present CDS/ISIS and SOUL package. The entire catalogue is to be reconverted. The university library is one of the nodal centres under INFLIBNET project.

The total users of the library consist of teachers (1,071), research scholars (990), students (7,249), non-teaching staff (925) and others (2,590) making the total 10,494.
There is total staff of 90 people working in the library. Out of them, 30 are professionals and the remaining 60 are supporting staff. The posts of Librarian and Deputy Librarians are vacant and they are not filled-in for the last few years. The professional positions for a big library like this are very inadequate. The second – line up leadership is to be strengthened. There are too many nomenclatures of staff and there is a lot of stagnation in the lower staff.

### 5.3.2 Profile of Andhra University

The Andhra University Andhra University was established in the year 1926 by an Act of Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (1925) which envisaged the established of affiliating, teaching and residential university for the Telugu (Andhra) districts of Madras Presidency. The jurisdiction was narrowed down by a later act to five districts, viz., West Godawari, East Godawari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam.

The Act covers five categories of colleges. Medical colleges have been transferred in 1990 to NTR University of Health Science, Vijayawada, and Andhra Pradesh.

University Library was established in 1926. It is named as Dr.V.S.Krishna Memorial Library.

#### 5.3.2.1 Dr. V.S. Krishna Library, Andhra University

The Andhra University Library was established in 1926. It is named as Dr.V.S.Krishna Memorial Library. It has its own library building with a seating capacity for 450 readers. The library follows decentralized system.
Besides the main library, there are two more libraries— one for the Engineering College and the other for Law College. The library works throughout the year except on Second Saturday and public holidays. The library is kept open on the working days from 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Its text book Section kept till 12.00 p.m. Its holdings are (a) books and back volumes – nearly 5 lakhs. It subscribes to 1200 periodicals. It has also some non-book materials and palm leaf manuscripts in Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil and Bengali. The library follows open access system. Its collection is classified by Dewy Decimal Classification and catalogued by Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. The total users of the university library as on today are about 10,000 consisting of teachers, researcher scholars, and students, visiting scholars, non-teaching staff and other.

A total staff of 75 is working in the library, out of which 23 are professionals and the remaining is supporting staff. A professor is kept in—charge of the library for the last few years without filling the post of Librarian. Further the post of deputy librarian also vacant. Measures are to be taken to fill the vacancies for better functioning of the library. There are too many nomenclatures of the staff. Most of the staff such as Technical Assistants and Library Assistants is stagnated for the last many years without promotions. At present there is no leadership.

The services rendered are: (a) photocopying; (b) documentation; (c) abstracting and indexing and Internet.
5.3.3. Profile of Sri Venkateswara University

Sri Venkateswara University is the third biggest University in Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1954 at Tirupati to meet the higher education requirements of the rain shadow region of Rayalaseema and Nellore. It is located on a sprawling 1,000-acre campus with picturesque Seshashal Hill range of the Eastern Ghats forming the backdrop. With the up gradation of one of its erstwhile P.G. centre, viz., P.G. Centre, Anantapur, into a full-fledged university (Sri Krishnadevaraya University) in 1981, the territorial jurisdiction of the University is now confined to the districts of Chittoor, Kadapa and Nellore.

Starting with one constituent college in 1954, the University today has two well equipped and full-fledged constituent colleges and two P.G. centres located in Kadapa upgraded into a full-fledged Yogivemana University Library, and Kavali (Nellore district) consisting of four departments each. The University College of Arts and Science has four schools.

The University colleges today have on rolls more than 3,000 students at P.G.level besides engineering students. The University faculty has strength of 800 covering 55 disciplines. The University is propagating the system of distance education during the last two decades. The University has been providing academic affiliation to 151 P.G. and degree colleges in the districts of Chittoor, Kadapa and Nellore.
5.3.3.1 Sri Venkateswara University Library

Sri Venkateswara University Library was established in 1954. It has its own building. It has a centralized library system with only a main library. The library works throughout the year except on three national holidays. It is kept open on working days from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays, the library works from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. It has stock of 4.5 lakhs of books out of which 50,000 are back volumes of journals. There are 4000 theses/dissertations. The library has few non-book materials such as maps, globes, charts, reports, etc., total users of the library are 5000 as on today consisting of 482 faculty members, 1,369 research scholars, 2600 students, 1,016 non-teaching staff and others. The post of Librarian is kept vacant. There is a total staff of 73 in the university library, out of which 26 are professionals and 47 are non-professionals. There is only one post of Deputy Librarian, one post of Assistant Librarian and one Documentalist, which are very inadequate to manage a university library. Further, the post of Deputy Librarian and Assistant librarian are vacant for some time. The second wing of the library authority is not effective in the management of the library. There are various nomenclatures of the posts. The university library has been providing traditional service as well as Internet services. The library has audio-visual equipment. The process of automation under INFLIBNET programme is under progress.
5.3.4 Profile of English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU)

This institute was established in 1958 as CIEFL (Central Institute of English and Foreign Language. Later, it became English and Foreign Languages University (Central). The total stock of the Library is 1,35,788. It subscribes to 308 current periodicals. The library works throughout the year, except on national holidays. It is kept open from 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. It is also equipped with the non-book collection of microfilm, manuscripts, and other rare material. It provides reprographic, documentation, CAS bulletin, micro-film services, database search, and Internet services. The total staff of 27 professional/ semiprofessionals are working.

5.3.4.1 English and Foreign Languages University Library (EFLU)

The Ramesh Mohan Library of CIEFL was established in 1982. It became English and Foreign Languages University (Central University) in 2007. It has a separate spacious planned library building with adequate modern furniture, fixtures and fittings. Besides the central (main) library, there are two more branch libraries. One for the French and the other for German languages and also regional center at Lucknow. The library works throughout the year, except on national holidays. It is kept open from 9.00 A.M. to 11.00 P.M.

The library has the specialized collection of 2.5 lakhs of books and subscribes to about 600 periodicals. It is also equipped with the non-book collection of microfilm, manuscripts and other rare materials. The library
follows the open access system. Dewey decimal classification for classification and Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-II) for cataloguing are followed in the Library. It follows centralized departmental system of functioning. It is under the process of automation.

The total staff of 27 professional / semi professionals is working. The library provides readers service, photocopying services, bibliography service and documentation services, database search etc., to the users.

5.3.5 Profile Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (J.N.T.U.), Hyderabad

The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University was established in the year 1972 by an Act of State Legislature. The University was started with three government engineering colleges at Anantapur, Hyderabad and Kakinada along with Government College of Fine Arts & Architecture at Hyderabad as its constituent colleges. In addition, the Oil Technological Research Institute at Anantapur was subsequently transferred to J.N.T. University in 1985. The Institute liaises with oil-based industries and has organized many research programmes. The Institute won several gold medals. Subsequently, JNTU Act was amended in 1992 to affiliate any other college notified by the state government. The newly emerging Engineering Colleges in Andhra Pradesh, after 1995, have become affiliated to this University.
The University started distance education programmes in B.Tech, Civil Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electronics & Communication Engineering in 1983.

JNT University is also offering through JNTU College of Fine Arts and the School of Planning & Architecture, highly professional and job-oriented courses leading to Bachelor in Fine Arts, Bachelor of Photography, Bachelor of Architecture and Master of Urban & Rural Planning (MURP).

The University has established a number of centres / schools under the umbrella of the Institute of Post-Graduate Studies & Research (IPGSR). To provide continuous refresher courses for updating and acquiring additional skills in new areas, UGC sanctioned an academic staff college for technical teachers.

The University has been offering a number of PG programmes in Computer Science and Information Technology. It has been offering short-term courses in software area. With the fast growing needs in the area of Information Technology, the University has established the School of Information Technology in the year 2000-2001 to bring all the computer and information technology related activities under the control of the School of Information Technology.

The University has 11 constituent colleges including 76 engineering colleges, 8 pharmacy colleges and 2 architecture colleges. The University has on its rolls B.Tech students covering day-time, part-time and
correspondence courses (6,510); B.F.A. (360) and about (300) students for various PG programmes offered in daytime. The University celebrated its Silver Jubilee Year recently.

5.3.5.1 Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (J.N.T.U.) Library, Hyderabad

Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University was established in 1972. There are five constituent colleges. The library of the P.G. School of Continuing Technological Education has been upgraded into a university library with effect from 1990. The library is housed in the fourth floor of the Academic Block. It is provided with furniture, fittings and fixtures. The library is closed on second Saturdays, Sundays and other public holidays declared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Hence it is kept open to the users for 190 days in a year. On all other days the library is kept open from 10.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. The library has a collection of 20,000 books, 500 back volumes of periodicals, 3500 M.Tech. Dissertations and 200 Ph.D. Thesis. The library is subscribing to 56 periodicals. The users of the library are about 2000.

The total staff working at present is 7 out of which only two persons are professionals and the rest are supporting staff. The library is offering the traditional services such as circulation of books, reference and inter-library loan. Computer search facility also has been introduced recently. Services are to be augmented for which qualified staff are essential. The library is headed by a full fledge librarian.
5.3.6 Profile of University of Hyderabad (HCU), Hyderabad

The University of Hyderabad was established in the year 1974 by an act of Parliament. It is a Central University fully funded by the Central host.

The jurisdiction of the university extends to whole of the state of Andhra Pradesh. The university’s sprawling, campus spreads over 2,300 acres of land. The university has school of Mathematics & Computer/Information Sciences, Physical Chemistry, Life Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Sarojini Naidu School of Performing Arts, Fine Arts & Communication.

The University library is a central facility to support the teaching and research needs of the university. The Vice-President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, names the university library as Indira Gandhi Memorial library.

5.3.6.1 Indira Gandhi Memorial library University of Hyderabad (HCU)

The University library is a central facility to support the teaching and research needs of the university. The Vice-President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, names the university library as Indira Gandhi Memorial library. The library is kept open through out the year except on national and public holidays. It works from 8.30 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. on all working days and from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. on all holidays.
The library has rich collection. As on 31.3.2008 the collection of the library is as follows, 2, 35,000 books 72,600 back volumes, 3170 thesis of dissertations and 700 journals subscribed. The library is fully automated. It is also heading for the digitalization and the database is connected to the campus wide local area network (LAN) for the benefit of network users in all the schools and departments. This is the first university library which started digitization its collection.

5.3.7 Profile of Kakatiya University (K.U.), Warangal

Kakatiya University was started in 1976 in Warangal and now is poised to become a centre of academic excellence. Its jurisdiction area is extended to four northern Telangana districts of Karimnagar, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal.

The University has an university engineering college, a regional engineering college (REC) (an associate college). It has now in its fold 137 colleges located in its territorial districts. The state government had brought the P.G. centres at Kothagudem, Godavarikhani, Karimnagar and Khammam under the administrative control of Kakatiya University in the year 1983.

The University has started offering the correspondence-cum-contact programmes through the School of Distance Learning and Continuing Education (SDLCE). This School was started in 1988 to offer initially part-time M.Phil courses in 12 subjects for the benefit of the service teachers.
The University has eight faculties, which have 18 departments in all. At present it offers 50 courses and certificates, diplomas, under-graduate, post-graduate degrees and research degrees. The total enrolment is about 21,000 students.

5.3.7.1 Kakatiya University Library

The Post-Graduate centre of the Osmania University established at Warangal in 1967 was upgraded and named as Kakatiya University in 1976. The P.G.Centre library became university library established in the year in 1976. There were departmental libraries, which were centralized in the year 1985. The library is kept open through the year except on public holidays declared by the government of Andhra Pradesh. It works from 8.00 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days where as it is kept open on Sundays from 10.00 a.m. to 4 p.m. it has a total collection of two lakh documents with 40,000 back volumes of periodicals. During the period 1985-85 to 1993-94 the total books that were added to the collection are 36,449, the library has been subscribing to 300 periodicals. There are no non-book materials. The collection is not up to the satisfaction of the users. The total users of the library are 5500 out of which teachers are 200, research scholars and 1973 and students are 4717.

There is a total staff of 33 persons, of which 12 are professionals and the remaining are supporting staff. The post of Deputy Librarian was recently created and filled in. The supervisory staff is negligible and far below the UGC staff pattern. The university library provides only
traditional services such as circulation of books, reference service, inter-library loan service, and photocopying service and, Internet service. No facilities are available for bibliographic service, documentation service, current awareness service, and selective dissemination of information and computer search. The information services are almost nil. This is not conducive to attract teachers and scholars to utilize the library resources.

5.3.8 Profile of Nagarjuna University (N.U.), Guntur

Nagarjuna University, which was started in the beginning as autonomous P.G. Centre at Guntur, emerged into a full-fledged University in August 1976. It caters to the needs of higher education in three districts, viz., Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam. It has two P.G. Centres – one at Nuzvid and the other at Ongole.

The University has 37 academic departments and seven centres of higher learning under operation since 1992. It has 213 affiliated colleges comprising under-graduate, post-graduate, engineering, education, law, pharmacy and oriental colleges. The student strength of this university is about 1.2 lakhs. It has 28 P.G. teaching-cum-research departments on its campus besides 38 affiliated colleges offering P.G. courses.

The University has centres of study on Mahayana, Buddhism and Aquaculture etc. The Library has Internet facility, micro-film unit and a documentation cell.
5.3.8.1 Nagarjuna University Library

Nagarjuna University was established in the year 1976 by upgrading P.G Center of Andhra University at Nagarjunasagar established in 1967. The library has a spacious building at the heart of the university campus. The library building is in three floors. The library is closed on first Saturday of every month, all Sundays and the public holidays declared by the government of Andhra Pradesh. It is kept open for only 190 days in a year. The working hours of the library are from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The library has a collection of 1,50,000 documents. The documents are classified according to DDC and cataloguing according to the AACR. Open access is followed in the library. The library resources are not adequately viable for serious research.

There is a total staff of 43 persons in the university library, out of which 17 are professionals and the remaining are non-professional supporting staff. The library is headed by library-in-charge. The library provides the traditional services as well as Internet services. Information services comprising documentation, preparing of bibliographies, CAS, SDI and computer search are completely lacking.

5.3.9. Profile Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad

Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, formerly A.P. Agricultural University was established in the year 1964, based on the Land Grants System of education.
The mandate of the University is to provide agricultural extension mainly to rural people of Andhra Pradesh and to promote and extension programmes in agriculture and allied fields.

The University introduced distance education programme for the first time in 1998.

Recognizing the importance of transfer of technology to farmers, the University has reorganized its extension activities in the year 1998 viz., establishing District Agriculture Advisory and Transfer of Technology Centres in 22 districts of the state, except in urban district of Hyderabad.

The University has 6 agricultural colleges (Rajendra Nagar, Bapatla, Tirupati, Naira, Aswarapet and Mahanandi {Nandyal}), 1 College of agricultural engineering (Bapatla), 3 colleges of veterinary science (Rajendranagar, Tirupati and Gannavaram), 1 college of fisheries science (Muthukur), 2 colleges of home science (Hyderabad and Bapatla) and 4 agricultural polytechnics (Palem, Jagityal, Maruheru and Anakapalle), animal husbandry polytechnic (Palamaner) and 7 Regional agricultural research stations and also 50 agricultural research stations, 6 livestock research stations and 4 fisheries research stations. The University has 1,799 scientists and 3,950 technical and supporting staff.

The geographical jurisdiction of the universities indicates that specialized universities and central universities have got the entire state of Andhra Pradesh as their jurisdiction.
5.3.9.1. Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad

Acharya N.G. Ranga Agriculture University Library of an oldest/senior of state university was established in 1964. The central library is well planned with adequate space, furniture, fixtures and fittings. The library has 6 college librarians throughout the state, with centralized system of functioning.

The central library works on all the working days, excepting national holidays. It is kept open from 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M; provides all kinds of reader services to its users.

The library has specialized collections of about 2.5 lakh books, subscribing to about 250 periodicals. It has a sizeable collection of reference sources. Besides this, it has some important databases in the field of agriculture and its allied fields.

The library has about 75 staff members, working including its constituent colleges, spread over the state. The library is yet to be automated fully. The services to the readers are still in the conventional form.

5.3.10 Profile of Sri Krishnadevaraya University (S.K.U.), Anantapur

Sri Krishnadevaraya University came into existence on 25th July 1981 and became a full-fledged affiliating university in 1988. It has an extensive campus of about 500 acres. It serves the needs of higher education of two districts viz., Anantapur and Kurnool.
The University has 96 colleges in the districts of Anantapur and Kurnool affiliated to it, including five women’s degree colleges, three oriental colleges, 8 colleges in education, two colleges of physical education and one engineering college. The S.V.U.P.G. Centre at Kurnool came under the jurisdiction of this University in 1991. Seven affiliated colleges are offering P.G. courses.

There are four faculties, viz., Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Sciences, Faculty of Law and Faculty of Management. There are 28 departments in S.K. University College offering 32 courses and 6 departments in S.K.U.P.G. Centre, Kurnool, offering six courses.

5.3.10.1. Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library

Sri Krishnadevaraya University was established in the year 1981 by up grading P.G.Centre at Anantapur which established in the year 1967-68. The library is at present in spacious building. It is closed on 6 national holidays. On the rest of the days is opened from 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The collection of the library is around 1.12 lakhs covering 32 subject fields and 15000 back volumes of journals. The collection is classified by the DDC and catalogued by the AACR. The users of the library are about 3000.

A total staff of 37 members are working in the library out of them 16 are professionals and the remaining are supporting staff. The post of Deputy Librarian and Assistant Librarian has been vacant for a long time. Library is headed by the Library-in-charge (Senior Library Assistant Grade-1) No librarian post is sanctioned. The university library needs a full
time librarian to plan or design the overall development of the library on the modern lines. The university library is rendering the traditional services along with excellent competitive cell. LAN facility is available in the university.

5.3.11. Profile of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University (Dr. BRAOU), Hyderabad

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, formerly known as Andhra Pradesh Open University, is the first Open University in India and was set up by an Act of the A.P. State Legislature in August 1982. It has a state-wide jurisdiction. The headquarters of the University is at Hyderabad. The University was re-named in 1991 after the great national leader of the oppressed classes and the architect of Indian Constitution by amending the University Act.

The University was started with the objective of providing educational opportunities to those who could not have the advantage of institutions of higher learning and to provide opportunities in higher education for a large segment of the population including unemployed, women, including house-wives and adults who wish to upgrade their knowledge / education in various fields through the methodologies of open and distance education. The University provides flexibility to the students with regard to eligibility for enrolment, age of entry, choice of courses, methods of learning, conduct of examinations and operation of the
programmes. This University also makes provision for research and also for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

The University has four faculties and 20 departments. The University has 132 study centres, spread over all the 23 districts of the state. The University has also started 13 PG centers with 92,000 students being admitted every year.

5.3.11.1. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University Library

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University Library along with the university came into existence in 1982. It is housed in a new building complex of the university. Sufficient space has been allocated to the library. The library is provided with adequate furniture and fixtures. The library is closed on all second Saturdays, Sundays and the public holidays declared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh the library is kept open only for 190 days in a year. The working hours of the library are from 10.30 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. the university library has a collection of about 75,000 volumes the library has some audio-visual films, the books are classified by the DDC and catalogued by the AACR large quantity of the books are yet to be classified and catalogued.

Total staffs of 14 persons are working in the library, out of which 4 are professionals and the remaining are supporting staff. There is a Library In-charge who is a Deputy Librarian. The library is provided with the traditional services such as references, circulation etc., it is not able to provide any documentation and information services to its users.
5.3.12. Profile of Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam, Tirupati

Sri Padmavati Mahila Visva Vidyalayam, Tirupati, is the only institution of higher learning in Andhra Pradesh devoted exclusively to women’s education. The University was established with the conviction that emancipation and empowerment of women can be achieved only through education. Towards this end, the University offers courses, which serve the dual purpose of academic excellence with applied orientation.

The courses are so designed as to impart vocational skills and to infuse leadership qualities. The academic programmes of the University seek to develop in the students specific skills for gainful occupation, to create in them an awareness of work ethics, work habits and human values and to motivate them for creative interaction with the society. The University was recognized by the University Grants Commission in 1987. The University has a total strength of 1,200 students.

5.3.12.1. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam (SPMVV) Library

Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam Library was established in 1983. It is housed in the academic block the library is closed on 9 national holidays it is kept open on working days from 8.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. and on holidays from 10.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. The library has a total collection of 50,000 volumes. The books are classified by DDC and catalogued by AACR. The collection has multiple copies of text books. The total users of the library are 2000.
The total staff working on the library are 14, out of them 6 are professionals and the remaining are supporting staff. Deputy Librarian heads the library. The library automation with INFLIBNET financial assistance is in the active process.

5.3.13. Profile Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University (PSTU), Hyderabad

After the formation of A.P., in 1956, the state government established several academies to foster development of arts, culture and the Telugu language. In 1985, these academies were amalgamated into one organization, which was called the “Telugu Vignana Peetham”. Subsequently, by an Act of the A.P. Legislature, the Telugu University was established in December 1985 and the Telugu Vignana Peetham was merged into the University.

The Telugu University, the second university in the country to be based on a regional language, has its headquarters in Hyderabad, with outstation campuses at Rajahmundry, Srikakulam and Warangal.

The University started to function as a centre for research and to impart training in Telugu language, literature and culture. The University is organized into 5 schools, i.e., School of Fine Arts, School of Language Development, Vignana Vikas Peetham, (Hyderabad), School of Literature (Rajahmundry) and School of History, Culture and Archaeology (Srikakulam). The jurisdiction of the University covers the whole of Andhra Pradesh.
5.3.13.1. **Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University Library (PSTU), Hyderabad**

Telugu university library was established in 1985 along with the university. There are two P.G. centres of the university with libraries at Srikakulam and Rajahmundry. The library has no separate library building. The present space and the furniture is very inadequate. The university library is kept open on all the days except for a few national holidays the working hours of the library are from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. the library has a collection of 1,00,000 volumes and about 5000 back volumes of periodicals. It is subscribing to 100 periodicals at present. There are a few microfilms and manuscripts. The books are classified according to the DDC and catalogued by the AACR. The library has a dictionary catalogue. The collection is a special one and majority of the collection is in Telugu language, the library follows open access. The total users of the library are 500.

A total staff of 26 persons are working in the library, out of them 11 are professionals and the remaining are the supporting staff. The university library is attending to the traditional services such as issue of books, reference, inter-library loans etc., it has also prepared some bibliographies. The brief description of the university libraries given above and the statistical tables and charts giving details of their collection, finances, staff and services provided as appendices to this report amply demonstrate their present position.
5.3.14. Profile of NTR University of Health Sciences (NTRUHS), Vijayawada

NTR University of Health Sciences (known as University of Health Sciences) was established under the A.P. Legislature Act No. 6 of 1986 at Vijayawada to provide training and research on allopathic and Indian system of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing.

The University has faculties of modern medicine, dental surgery and nursing ayurveda, unani and homeopathy, naturopathy and yoga, physiotherapy and lab technology.

The University is a member of the Association of Indian Universities and the Association of Commonwealth Universities. The Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Central Council of Indian Medicine and the Central Council of Homeopathy recognize the degrees awarded by the University. The University has 59 affiliated colleges under its fold.

5.3.14.1. NTR University of Health Sciences (NTRUHS), Vijayawada

The N.T.R. Health University was recently established at Siddhartha Medical College campus, Vijayawada in the year 1986. A separate library with all modern facilities has been constructed to house the specialized collection.

The library has most of the collection in electronic media and it is in the process of establishing the digital library. The library is kept open on all the days, excepting on the public holidays.
There is about 10 staff professional and semi-professional are working in the library. It is functioning on centralized system and provides all types of services to its users.

5.3.15. Profile of Rashtriya Sanskrit Maha Vidyapeetha (RSMV), Tirupati

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Maha Vidyapeetha, an higher learning, central government institution was established in the year 1987 exclusively for promoting Sanskrit language at Tirupati, The Rashtriya Sanskrit Maha Vidyapeetha library has a separate library block with adequate space. It has sophisticated, up-to-date collection, furniture, fixtures and fittings.

The library has 12 staff members, professionals/semi professionals, working in centralized system. It is kept open on all working days from 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. excepting on national public holidays. The library has specialized collection of about 50,000 books and rare-collection. It is under process of automation.

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