CHAPTER 4

ENGINEERING COLLEGES

LIBRARIES
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Look into in library history in India has remained all in all disregarded range which has come about into accessibility of extremely restricted and insufficient writing. Remarking on the spot of library recitation in India, Donald G. Davis, Jr. of the University of Texas at Austin keeps in touch with that "in spite of the fact that a center expositive expression on Indian library history exists, it has numerous lopsided characteristics and holes. The researchers are extremely scattered in their hobbies and their geological area. With one individual seldom helping more than one work. There is small design to existing research efforts." (Davis, 1989) In this setting, the piece of history master happens to be essentially additionally segregating and vital to make an examination of the change and change of libraries in India, the segments answerable for their progress in like manner the effect of the formerly expressed parts on the library advancement."It is for the most part affirmed that our libraries are underutilized in connection to ventures being made in them. Non-utilization also low-utilization of libraries measure to wastage of offices being made accessible. Possibly the proficiency rate, absence of perusing propensities, and so on, are the foundations for low use from the side of supporters… User training programmes Scholastic Libraries in India: A Historical Study R.k. Bhatt Copartner Professor and Head Bureau of Library and Information Science College of Delhi, Delhi, India must be ordered by libraries in a manner that libraries are completely used." He further commented that, "if library antiquarians might address the roots and patterns of library issues, they might give an important administration to the calling and social order." (Rajgopalan, 1989) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan said, "a record of the libraries in the first four periods (the Vedic, the Buddhist, the Medieval, and the Muslim) should fundamentally depend upon the authentic examination. done. The library calling is excessively little in India to save an individual to top off this classicist hole. Those prepared in the deductive system for following history are excessively distracted with dynastic and political history to save sufficient time for social history all in all and library history specifically." (Ranganathan, 1956) Subsequently, an undeniable examination of the advancement and headway of academic libraries in India, is a focus, the satisfaction of which may at the same time go far in clearing the ungraceful nature and openings, specified long ago. Such a study gets monstrous not basically in perspective of the massive advancement concerning the progression likewise change
of libraries in India, moreover since their change has been formed in the first stage by the phenomena that have framed the evident course of this period and, also, the climbing of library as an essential instrument in the development of information similarly socio-budgetary transformation.

4.1] School and schools Libraries in Ancient India:

was recognized to be the typically regarded seat of higher considering and arranging in India (Chakravorty, 1954) yet still there is no proof ran crosswise over so far in the archaeological uncovering at Taxila that there had been an amazing library outline in the Taxila College. Fa-Hien recognized such libraries at Jetavana request at Sravasti (U.p). In 400 A.d., there began to exist a standout amongst the most marvelous known schools, the converted into an amazingly prevalent seat of thinking of, its distinction spreading past the breaking purposes of India. Nalanda close Patna enhanced to be the first Buddhist request and an enlightening focusing. is because of the records left by Hiuen-tsang, who existed in the cooperation for three years in the first 50% of the seventh century, and I-tsing who moreover stayed there for ten years towards the last some piece of that century. Data on the Nalanda University Library is also revealed in the Tibetan accounts, from which we like that the library was engineered in a stand-out region known by the poetical name the Dharma ganja, (Devotion Mart) which held three monstrous structures, called the Ratnasagara, the Ratnodadhi and the Ratnaranjaka of which the Ratnasagara was a ninestoried building and housed the collecting of game plans and noteworthy sacred works like Prajnaparamita Sutra and so forth. The library at Nalanda had a rich supply of courses of action on reason and religion and held messages identifying with punctuation, defense, made meets desires, the Vedas, the Vedanta, and the Samkhya justification, the Dharmasastras, the Puranas, Astronomy, Astrology moreover Medicine. (Mukherjee, 1966)

The planet well known schools, case in point, the Vikramshila, the Vallabhi and the Kanchi were advancing up in dissimilar parts of the nation all around the period from the fifth century A.d. All these colleges managed rich libraries (Pustakabhandaras) in like manner in the entrance holding such books there used to be a picture of the goddess Saraswati with a book in her grasp. He fabricated the Vikramshila safe house in the eighth century A.d. It had a rich gathering of organizations in the Sanskrit, the Prakrit and the Tibetan languages. As to library of the school,
the Tabaqat-i-Nasiri admonishes us that there were unprecedented number of books on the religion of Hindus under the distinction of the Mussalamans, they summoned, diverse Hindus that they may give them data with respect to the import of these books; however the entire of the Hindu get together was executed in the war. Muslim vandalism made the vanishing of the stunning collecting at Vikramashila. The Jagгадal Vihara in Varendrabhumi was likewise an enormous focal point of looking at with respectable collecting of the examining material. It was made by the ruler Kampala, who administered from 1084 to 1130 A.d.(misra,1979) The procurement of business settings for inspecting, association, changing moreover unwinding novel doubles demonstrates that this library was in no route less than its contemporary libraries in centrality. Regardless of the way that not as impressive as the library of Nalanda, it regulated a considerable measure of private collecting of lives up to expectations. In like way Mithila had been to an incredible degree unmistakable for its experts since the times of Rajrishi Janaka and had a rich amassing of notable examinations on the prominent improvements of the Hindu Shastras. The library of its school needed a key part in showing and thinking over. A needle (Shalaka) was punctured through the association on the subject of the singular's specialization and he was relied on to clear up the last page punctured. Along these lines the learner's wrapping quality of the subject was tested.(mukherjee,1969) Mithila pressed on to cheer in its all India vitality in the field of focusing on work the finish of the fifteenth century A.d.

The school at Sompuri, case in point that of Vikramshila, regulated an essential position since the times of Dharampala (769-867 A.d.). Like Nalanda, this school comparatively had its own particular library. Atisa Dipankar, an extraordinary expert, existed there. He with the backing of diverse masters, made as the Tibetan the Madhyamkaratnapradipa of Bhavaviveka. This school was squashed by super hot breakout betwixt the eleventh century A.d.( Misra )Efforts were made by the cleric Vipulsrimitra to modify the school yet it couldn't recuperate its past brightness. The certification that this school had a phenomenal library is supported by a reference in a stipend of Guhasena, dated 559 A.d., wherein a procurement was made out of the really popular reward for the buy of books for the library. This critical seat of thinking about at Kanheri, on the West Coast, flourished all around the standard of Amoghavarsha in the ninth century A.d. The library regulated a huge position inside the fortress, and the supporters offered cash to purchase books for the library. (Misra, 1970) The keep going of the amazingly predominant seats of recognizing
in Eastern India was Navadwipa in Bengal. It arrived at its stature of splendor from 1083 to 1106 A.D. as a middle of dexterous radiance and likewise its rich library business settings, when Lakshman Sen., a guide of Gauda, made it his capital (Majumdar, 1960). In any case, this library was comparably pounded on top of the core by Bakhtiyar Khalji. Its library housed in the top blanket of the five storyed building of the school had a monstrous total on the Buddhist reason, especially of the Mahayana school that Nagarjuna had constructed, science and pharmaceutical. The enormity of the storing up in this library is borne out by the way that it not basically had deals with the Buddhist made works and the Tripitakas, besides

wears down different improvements of exploratory information, for example, Botany, Topography, Mineralogy and Medicine. It was a remarkable investment for experts from the novel parts of India moreover from nations, for instance, China, Burma and Ceylon.

4.2] University Libraries in Medieval India:

The region of scholastic libraries all around the medieval time of Indian history is not known, however the Muslim rulers did criticize libraries in their specific renowned living courses of action. An independent remission, be that as it may, was a library joined to a school at Bidar, (gawan, 1463-82) having an accumulating of 3000 books on varying exchanged to Delhi to consolidating it with his grand living course of action library, (keay, 1918). All around the medieval period, in view of Muslim intrusions and political hindrances, the powerful areas and kingdoms of Indian rulers fell one by one. This affected higher planning and the change of adroit libraries furthermore.

A rate of the worth truism occasions which actuated the change similarly progress of higher getting ready in India all around this period were the station of the Calcutta School in 1781, Jonathan Duncan, then a British executor, assembled the Benaras Sanskrit College in 1792.

The Charter Act of 1813, the fortification of Fortress William and Serampore Colleges, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay schools and their libraries, Seeker, Raleigh and Calcutta University Commissions, library arranging programmes, the station of Inter College Board, Sargent Report
and course of action of the University Grants Committee, the station of Madras University, University of Bombay, University of Calcutta and their libraries, the constitution of Inter-College Board, the gameplan of Hartog Council, the Montague-Chelmsford changes of 1919, the Legislature of India Act of 1935, and the Sargent Committee Report and so on constructed framework for stronghold of libraries in various parts of the nation.

Without sufficient cash identified underpin, the library couldn't make due for long and in 1835 it was chosen to close the library plus its colossal collecting was exchanged to the 39.(kopf, 1969). The Charter Act of 1813 passed by the British Parliament gave the East India Company finish distraction as for educating Indians. The stronghold of C.m.s. The library of this school too was made despite its station and at a later arrange the school was offered association to the University of Burdwan for the reason for why of advancing degrees.(mathai,1970) The seventh March 1835 choice of the British Indian Government to push English creating and sciences in India was happened into the spread of number of schools in India and by 1839 there were over forty universities with copartnered libraries in the British range in India. For their stronghold, gatherings of cash was made open by the Indians as donations.(naik, 1800-1973) In 1840 Presidency School was inherent Madras, imitated by a therapeutic school in Bombay in 1845. This progress in getting ready was instrumental in making schools in India.

The Charles Wood dispatch of 1854 extensively viewed as the 'Magna Carta of English Education' in India additionally made ready for the foundation of the schools in the presidency towns.(subramanian, 2001). Sir John Colville natural the Bill with make colleges in India and it was passed by the Governor made ready for the fortification

Indian Education Commission, extensively attempted to be Seeker Commission was picked by the British Indian Government in 1882 to study the progress of bearing under the new approach held in 1854 by the East India Company and exchanged to the Crown also distinguished by the Secretary of State in Seeker in his report had clearly imparted that the states of the libraries was in an especially poor state and reported them "hardly creditable."(ali, 1967) The Commission paid surprising appreciation for the universities and their libraries similarly different work places. The brief projected conclusion of the Requisition was the stronghold of Punjab College,
Lahore (now in Pakistan), and Allahabad College in 1882 and 1887 independently yet still the state of the guideline and libraries stayed in a poor state. The Raleigh Commission 1902 picked by Lord Curzon to break down the conditions and prospects of the Indian schools and to suggest measures to redesign their constitution and fulfilling yearnings moreover guidelines of showing besides gave wary consideration regarding the scholarly libraries and distinguished that, "the library is insignificant utilized by graduates and hardly whatsoever by other students."(ibid. p.192-3.) Further, the Commission remarked, "In a school where library is requiring then again gravely masterminded, the people have no shot of encompassing the slant of self-governing and canny reading."(goil, 1966) Thus, the Commission explicitly derived that reference associations must be made an essential some piece of all libraries in universities and schools, and that one of the indispensable conditions for the honor of school affiliation with a school be the openness of understudies to the library of the institution.(khurshid) The suggestions of the Raleigh Commission were combined in the Universities Act of 1904 and gave the competence to all schools to oblige that all schools searching for acquaintance look after genuine libraries, gear, library building, and credit books to all learners yet the circumstances and the status of libraries couldn't be enhanced much basically in light of the way that the medicines made by the Commission and the acquisitions made in the show couldn't be finished fittingly (Hungun)

The Calcutta University Commission generally rumored to be Sadler Commission was designated by the organization in 1917 to study the circumstances and the status of heading in the nation and to make recommendations to comprehend the existing problems.(datta,1975). The Commission distinguished that "a champion around the most bewildering insufficiencies of the existing framework is the especially superfluous part which is played by the library"(report of the Committee designated by the Government of India to Enquire into the Conditions and Prospects of the Calcutta University Requisition, 1917) and uncovered that "in a couple of schools the library is seen not as a central a piece of training apparatus however just as a give or take pointless reliable accessory."(hungun) The Requisition made the prescriptions as for the libraries that school libraries be fortified and that planning should be given to the understudies and on occasion to the teachers about use of the library.(sharma,1964). One of the rapid result of the Calcutta University Commission was the stronghold of some new preparing cum-private schools at Patna in 1917, Osmania in Hyderabad in 1918, Dacca (now in Bangladesh), Aligarh,
and Lucknow in 1921, Delhi in 1922 and Nagpur in 1923 also each and every one of them were made on top of the fortress of libraries as a key a piece of the school framework. As imparted previous, the effect of the Requisition could possibly be seen in the Stronghold of a couple of universities and in addition their libraries. This was the period when in the libraries situation, a solitary seemed who at a later stage changed the whole scene and change into the father of library science in India. S.r. Ranganathan. S.r. He was primed at the University of London Library School some chance starting late joining his purposes behind living at Madras. Things fulfilled change quickly after his joining. For example, he put forward the giving and reference associations at the Madras School Library and expanded the library hours for the profit of the book lovers. Regardless of the way that the hours had long former been 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., they were changed in accordance with 7 a.m. (Subramanian) He passed on an approach of areas to in the ballpark of two thousand educators at the gathering of the South Indian Teachers' Union in 1929 regarding the utilization and rudiments of the library associations. Ranganathan.

The essential target of the course in its starting was to spread the plans of the worth of remarkable library associations also cutting edge library methods (ibid. p.86) around potential clients of the library.

The game plan of the school library of Madras had been amazingly poor from the starting and it was undeniably a testing obligation to control, run and quick the library suitably inside it. P. In his talk, Ranganathan gave a viable record of the library order in Europe and the United States of America and separated it and desperate, dazzling work places existing in India, consolidated that unlucky deficiency of trusts wanted him upgrading his library." The Chief Minister was altogether shocked by Ranganathan's talk and guaranteed to give more State serve to the University Library. Its short impact was a gift of rupees 6,000 which was added to the twelve-month give from the State, and, also, rupees 100,000 in erraticism whole were appointed by the Madras State Government in that year to purchase books and periodicals in perfect sciences, humanities, and social sciences. Acquisition was additionally made for extra allows to the library, as and when new divisions of study and examination were manufactured. In the announcements of Ranganathan, "This was the first experienced the center when such a forward budgetary go taking into account the school libraries in India was taken in the second quarter of
the twentieth century."(Ranganathan, 1963) The School of Madras library made an extraordinary begin under Ranganathan's promising action and acquaintanceship. In 1930, the library had five fairly primed reference chiefs to help the book fans, and they "passed on the was the first experienced taking into account Indian libraries that an uncommon reference association was displayed in a school library. The library assembling unfolded to the library was moved to its first new and persisting useful building. The devotion of Dr. Ranganathan to the progression and change of libraries all around and the Madras School Library unequivocally is undoubtedly tremendous and striking.

To we should want that the Library School of Madras and the Madras School Library were the labs of Ranganathan to propound his plans in library science and to test them for all points and excuse for why. A rate of the principal and real plans of Ranganathan were the Five Laws of Library Science which were verbalized by him in 1924, (on the same page.) moreover their listing and course in 1929 and 1931 autonomously. These laws are still recognized a coupling together hypothesis for all library practices and associations, and set of guidelines for the dynamic change and examination of library science as a tenet.

Despite the way that higher guideline and scholastic libraries made a few movement all around the first quarter of the present century, yet their change and progress was unmistakably not phenomenal asked. Instructive establishments and their change after 1916 made a couple of issues besides and the general feeling was that the "method for Education was being yielded for measure." While such a circumstance won, the Indian Statutory Commission, comprehensively reputed to be the Simon Commission, was picked by the Government in 1927 to study the conditions bigger in India. The Simon Commission picked an Auxiliary Board to research the progression of guideline in India. Sir Philip Hartog, a past some piece of the past Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dacca, was picked its Chairman. In its report, submitted in 1929, the Committee communicated that "the dispersal of holdings for school training around different schools had made it testing to development school libraries of the sort required for advanced work both at the Honors additionally the examination order larger a piece of the school libraries were inadequate and all obliged remarkable additions."(bose, 1965). In spite of need of books, libraries correspondingly obliged exceptional current periodicals in their accumulations. The
Committee comparatively made a phenomenal note of the low smart measures in different schools and colleges and the "loathsome rivalry for contenders between neighboring universities". This report, in any case, did not offer any complete, different, moreover sensible reacts in due request with respect to the issues. As we have starting late specified, in 1935, Ministry of Training was arranged in every reach, steady with the acquirements of the diarchy in the Montague-Chelmsford Changes of 1919, supplemented by those of the new Legislature of India Act of 1935. The Ministry of Training in India needed the Central Advisory Leading gathering of Education in 1944 to study the instructive conditions in the nation. The Board's report, known Sergeant, the Educational Advisor to the Government of India, considered an expert get ready for the change of getting ready in the post-World War li India.(ibid.) Its terms of reference secured planning whatsoever levels - key, collaborator, and higher. The Indian schools, as they existed then, in spite of different dumbfounding characteristics, completed not completely fulfill the necessities of a national arrange of preparing. All around the British guideline, a couple of blocks and requests set sporadically cleared track for the station of different schools and the station of different schools and all around cases the libraries were likewise made notwithstanding them. It is also impeccable that as seemed diversely in connection to the first two decades the movement of school libraries after 1924 enhanced make progress yet the school libraries were still insulted and were captivating to get their distinction. Beyond any doubt, the scholarly libraries all around the British guideline had no nuts and bolts in the quick life of the acquaintanceships of higher planning and the segregating part that could be played by the shrewd Libraries in the life of the affiliations could inconceivable be seen in the procedure level of higher arranging of the free India and the fact was in addition shown when around then of national preoccupation, the noteworthiness of libraries in showing and examination was distinguished, also libraries got the unanticipated thought about the Administration of India.(mangla, 1974).
4.3] Engineering College Libraries in India:

Artistic accumulations of different savvy people and human when all is said in done, their considerations and inferences, creative abilities, examine work since ages as data rendering thorough administration in training and different frameworks of development of humankind.

Designing Library assumes a crucial part in distinction and valuation for accomplishments of humankind. (UNICCO engineering library manifesto'.) (1972) No foundation of such inalienable quality can contend or substitute Engineering Library regarding furnishing extensive administration for instruction, stylish thankfulness, amusement, data and research of the neighborhood this is the explanation for why Alvin Johnson Venkatappaiah, V. (1990) has rightly called an Engineering library as "People University." Ranganathan characterized the Engineering library, as - Any library created as well as looked after by a Local Library Authority, incorporating the voyaging libraries. Any library, open to the Engineering complimentary and looked after and supervised by the Government or by any neighborhood form;

Any library advised by the Government as engineering library. Unesco4 in its statement characterized the Engineering library as a library –engineering library or famous libraries as those which serves the number of inhabitants in an ostensible charge, they might serve the general engineering or extraordinary classifications of the military, doctor's facility patients detainee's laborers representatives et cetera.

Which is begun and looked after under the acceptable command of law? Which is looked after wholly from the Engineering subsidizes. Which is “Free” to all areas of the Community paying little respect to race, colour, age, sex, nationality, dialect, status or level of instructive attainment?

- Which does not ordinarily gather any charge for its administrations? Admonitory Committee on libraries, 5 selected by the Government of India (1958) upheld the universally acknowledged meaning of a -Engineering library. As per the Advisory Committee an Engineering library is a library.
Which is financed generally out of engineering supports?

Engineering library serves its community by fulfilling seven major roles. **Chandra, Ravinder Kumar.** (1999:84)

- information archival,
- Preservation and preservation of culture,
- Knowledge distribution,

The above part offers the general Engineering a chance of getting free data that is suitable exact and upto the prerequisite. Building libraries additionally give an open put for correspondence, collaboration and trade of advantageous data and imaginative thoughts. Along these lines together Engineering libraries eventually strive to serve the requirements of the Engineering. All the more explicitly an Engineering library assumes accompanying parts.

**Engineering library as a centre for education:**

An Engineering library is basically an instructive focus. It helps push training whatsoever levels, i.e. Essential, Secondary, Higher, Non formal, Adult, Distant, Vocational etc. An Engineering library serves as middle for casual self-instruction. An Engineering library opens its ways to all areas of the individuals of a group independent of any attention. This open entryway approach of engineering library serves to improve client's potential and imaginative capabilities. An Engineering library draws in clients by method of its shifted exercises and furnishes him with material for self-education, and improvement of capabilities.

**Engineering Library as a Cultural Centre:**

As a distinction of the above significant part 'UNESCO Manifesto' includes that an Engineering library may as well connection itself with other instructive, social and social
foundations incorporating schools, grown-up instruction assembles, relaxation movement amasses and with those concerned with the advancement of the workmanship and society. Other than improving the mental skylines of the book lovers, the Engineering library additionally helps the social enhancements of the book lovers and the neighborhood or even the non-bookworms by masterminding film shows, displays, social events and even addresses and workshops, discusses and symposia.

**Engineering library as a centre for humanizing Democratic-outlook:**

A resident in a just nation likes number of rights. With a specific end goal to practice their rights sagaciously, it is fundamental that each subject ought to be decently educated of his right and obligations. Building Libraries Acts as a wellspring of data for nationals to prepare and judge what is intrinsically right and what is generally. So to be socially mindful and know their rights the library additionally helps individuals in redesigning the book lovers by furnishing daily papers and periodicals. This is one of the explanations why our Planning Commission gives significance for creating and upholding Engineering libraries. *(Venkatappaiah, v. Op. Cit., 2)*

UNESCO through its different plans and programmes has been always helping engineering libraries for assuming key part in social advancement. UNESCO's Engineering Libraries Manifesto is a pointer of this.

**Engineering library as an information centre:**

An Engineering library gives refreshment for man's soul by the giving books for unwinding and delight for an extensive variety of bookworms with fluctuated investment, help to the scholars in their particular range of premium, procurement of most recent specialized, exploratory and sociological data and reference material for a specific field of exploration and innovation. For this it utilizes present day advances, for example workstations, telecommunications, varying media materials. With these gears a resourceful curator makes the Engineering library a data community for the group. It additionally serves as a focal point of reference for the book lovers
and specialists all hands on deck neighborhood, Technocrats, Industry masters, space masters and research organizations and so on.

**UNESCO Engineering Libraries Manifesto:**

1994:-UNESCO Manifesto for Engineering libraries was initially distributed in 1949. The second modified release was distributed in the year 1972. Both were ready as a team with IFLA. The present reexamined form of the pronouncement is likewise ready in co-operation with IFLA.

**Engineering Library Movement in India:-**

Affirming the significance of Engineering libraries various Engineering libraries have been built in India for performing their continually expanding part in the social order. Establishment of Engineering libraries and identified exercises offered ascent to Engineering library development in India. As in numerous different nations in India to the spread of learning and the advancement of libraries have been interrelated phenomena.

Patel and Krishna Kumar (Kumar, Krishan. (2004) have given point by point record of advancement of engineering libraries in India. Some of imperative historic points in the advancement of engineering libraries are as given beneath.

**4.4] Libraries in period of 4th century to 18th century:**

In antiquated India as promptly the fourth century B.c the written work and perusing of original copies were customarily practiced. This has prompted the development and advancement of gathering of compositions at paramount centres of studying. A hefty portion of these centres gained imperial gifts and support. These establishments looked after their own original copy accumulations, for example Nalanda, Vikramasila, Odantapuri, Somapuri, Mithila, Kanheri had
extremely popular libraries appended to them. The Buddhist, Jains and Hindus likewise made huge commitment to the field of studying. They disparaged training and ability exercises and secured countless foundations called upasrayas and sanctuary universities. These organizations secured and supported their particular libraries. From the seventh century A.D all Mughal rulers with special case of Aurangzeb enlarged their backing to workmanship, music and expositive expression. The libraries likewise made momentous advancement throughout this period. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the improvement of libraries accepted driving force because of the ascent of Europeans settlements in India. The Christian preachers with a perspective to engender religion, advertised studying, presented printing and additionally built libraries. The early libraries did not serve as an instrument of mass training. They were progressively like space warehouses.

**Engineering Libraries in 19th Century:**

Throughout the nineteenth century significant improvement identified with socio-financial angles occurred in India which offered force to the Indian library development. In the year 1808, government of Bombay started a proposal to enlist libraries which were to be given duplicates of books distributed from government supports for the support of literary works. The Calcutta (now Kolkatta) Engineering library was made in August 1835 from private sources. It was intended to serve the requirements of all the individuals.

By the center of nineteenth century, libraries built with the animated back from Europeans. These can't be viewed as free Engineering libraries as they finished books for home perusing just to their parts that paid membership charges.

In 1860 a little library was set up by Jean Mitchell in Madras as a part of the storehouse. The library was opened to the Engineering in 1896; it was renamed as Connemara Engineering Library. Just an ostensible store was needed. After autonomy in 1948 this library turned into the state focal library,
Towards the close of the nineteenth century, social, financial and political preconditions vital for the inception of Engineering libraries were starting to exist. This was the time when the national stirring was occurring. National stirring was energized by the framing of Indian National Congress (1885) the discourse of Swami Vivekananda at the Parliament of World Religions (1895) held in Chicago and his work in arousing national social pride and vital pretended by National guides like -Bipinchandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai in heading the Swadeshi development. Thus suitable conditions for the foundation of Engineering libraries got accessible, after nineteenth century finished all the commonplace capitals and numerous region towns had supposed Engineering libraries. Also large group’s royal states had Engineering libraries in their capitals, (e.g. Indore Travancore - Cochin, Patiala)

**Engineering Libraries in 20th Century:**

Maharaja Sayajirao III Gaekwar of Baroda made surprising commitment to the Engineering library development in. India. Throughout the course of his visit to the United States in 1906 he was enormously awed by the pretended by Engineering libraries in the headway of instruction. He understood that libraries will assume an extremely significant part in teaching the masses and chose to secure Engineering libraries in his state. He defined an arrangement to build a system of libraries in his state, further he welcomed W. A. Borden [librarian of the Young Men’s Institute in New Haven] to lead the proposed arrangement of free Engineering libraries in Baroda. He created the Central Library and launched an Engineering library framework. Borden likewise led library instructional courses to prepare the library staff in 1910. This was first major venture in securing the present day libraries in India.

The library development in present day India is said to have started in Baroda throughout the first decade of the twentieth century. When Borden left Baroda, he had realized an extraordinary bargain, as arranging and building a system of engineering library framework in Baroda. Indeed, the little villages had their own libraries. Because of the most distant sightedness of Maharaja Sayajirao III Baroda state was equipped to furnish free library offices to residents of the state.

**Engineering Library Acts rule and regulations:** -
Post Independence the Engineering library development gained force because of institution of library enactment in distinctive States of India. These Acts have helped the libraries for financing, structure, administration and legislation of library framework, forces and capacities of powers and such different matters identifying with" Engineering libraries. So far library enactment has been instituted in following Indian states. Alam, Parvez and Jawaid, Ch. Ahrarul Hasan. (2004)

5. Gujarat Engineering Libraries Act (2001)

There has been one and only act in preindependent India: the Kolhapur Engineering Libraries Act, 1945. This gesture was transcendentally made to support the Karveer Wachan Mandir, Karveer (Kolhapur). The demonstration is ancient now. Because of the deliberations of S.R. This was the first Engineering library act to be passed in free India.

The Rajiv Gandhi Foundation: -

The Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has embraced another programme to create in each village a country library. This establishment has opened 1500 provincial libraries in the village of Rajasthan.

The Bengal Library Association: -
The Bengal Library Association was framed in Calcutta on December 20, 1925. The acquaintanceship is housed in a four-story building, comprising of office, library, classrooms etcetera. It holds classes, gatherings, addresses and preparing programmes. Countless have been issued by it. Because of exertions of the affiliation the Engineering Library Bill was passed in the primary venture in the library development in. Maharashtra-was. Brought in 1804 with the establishment of the Literary Society. On 26th November 1804 22 Europeans of Bombay met at the Governor's House, Parel and structured themselves into the 'Literary Society of Bombay' with the end goal of advertising functional learning, especially associated with India.

Jonathan Duncan put forth the social order two duplicates as a commitment towards the shaping of a library of the Literary Society of Bombay and therefore the thought of stronghold of library of the Literary Society of Bombay got quickened. For this reason the social order obtained the Medical and Literary Library of Dr. Scott which was in awful condition. The social order selected a panel for reporting the state of Medical and Literary Bombay.

Not many books were acquired since the buy of Medical and Literary library. The president, Sir James Mackintosh (Literary Society of Bombay) in this manner on 28th May 1810 proposed to use some sum from the equalization of Rs. 15,000/- with the social order, for obtaining books. This proposal was acknowledged and 175 titles in 500 volumes incorporating knowledge compilation books, lexicons, sets of a few magazines and audit in Philosophy, Medicine, Literature and mainstream Engineeringations incorporating daily papers both in English and French and additionally Indian daily papers were gained for the social order's perusing room in 1812.

The tenets for the regulation of the library were affirmed on 27 October 1812. The standards were identified with library's participation issuing of books and periodicals and stock taking.

The library began working going all out from 1813. Increases of new Engineeringations were added every year to library gathering from England. The library accepted endowments of books from the legislature of Bombay From opportunity to time.

At the starting the library had 17 parts. It developed to 83 in 1820 had 30 subscribers and 39 non-inhabitant parts. All the parts were Europeans. In 1827 Sir John Malcolm, the President, proposed that Literary Society of Bombay might as well hold hands for the hunt for information
with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland which had been begun in London in 1823. This inference was acknowledged and name of social order was modified into 'Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

A library is a developing organic entity and expanding requires more space and settlement. Sir James Mackintosh foreseen these necessities and thusly he argued the legislature for apportioning rooms in the Town Hall to the Literary Society for its library and gathering lobbies. For this reason social order gave Rs. 10,000/- as a contribution. In 1830 the rooms in the Town Hall were allocated to the Literary Society of Bombay and the social order's office and the library moved to the new expanding 26th November 1830. (Mahajan, 2000)

**Engineering College Libraries**

The following stage in the history of library development was the station of Engineering College Libraries or Native General Libraries in the Bombay Presidency. With the improvements in printing and station of printing presses in the locale an expansive number of books and daily papers were printed in English and also in provincial dialects. Consolidated with the spread of instruction, the knowledgeable Indian's interest for perusing materials expanded. There was an expanded interest for perusing material for amusement. These two variables prompted station of Engineering College Libraries expediting the Native General Library development in the Bombay Presidency.

The predominant endeavor toward Native General Library development was made by Mr. J. H. Stoqueler, supervisor of the Bombay Courier, who secured a library to be specific the Bombay General Library for the normal profit of both Europeans and Indians, in 1830.3 Stocqueler, Joachim Hayward (1800-1885) the foundation of this library may be portrayed as the third historic point in the history of library development and improvement in the Bombay Presidency.
This offered ascent to advancement of comparable Engineering libraries in different parts of India.

The Calcutta Engineering Library was created in 1835 before long a library was made at Ahmednagar in 1838 by Chief P. T. French. This library was created for the local group, perusing materials in the vernacular dialects were looked for and low rate of membership was stipulated for enrollment. These parts of a Native General Library were carried to the notice without precedent in the establishment of this Library. Consequently, the Ahmednagar library is to be treated as sequentially the first Native General Library in Bombay Presidency.

As an aftereffect of this British Policy, Engineering College Libraries were created in the primary urban areas, for example Ratnagiri 1850 Kolhapur 1850 Thana 1851 Sawantwadi 1852, Satara 1852 Kolhapur 1853 Sholapur 1853 and Dhulia 1854 (Mahaja, S.G. Op. Git.24) the closure of 1885 there were 10 Engineering College Libraries in the mofussil plus 10 in Bombay. In this manner the library development spread over to 11 towns in Western Maharashtra. Throughout the time of 1856 to 1881 something like 106 libraries and perusing rooms were created recently in Western Maharashtra. Library development spread over from 11 towns to in the vicinity of 75 towns blanket all regions in Western Maharashtra. Consequently this period may be called as the "time of Expansion".

The Libraries of Marathi books and journal

(Gajway, P.M) A differentiate branch called 'Curator of Libraries' was made by the Maharashtra Government for the advancement of Engineering Libraries. Shri. R. P. Karve, Shri T. D. Vaknis, Shri K. D. Puranik functioned as 'Curator of libraries' This office drafted the guidelines according to the proposals of Fyzee council for giving regard and give to the Engineering libraries.

From there on Engineering libraries began to get Government regard and additionally give. After in the not so distant future number of ensured Engineering libraries were expanding. 'Colleague Curator of libraries' was selected for every division to assess and guide the Engineering libraries.
Maharashtra Library Association Published extremely helpful course readings for the library science and its understudies.

Maharashtra State was structured with territories of Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha, as A’linguistic State in the year 1960. There was a divide Engineering Library Act and Library Association in Vidarbha and Marathwada. So that in 1962 Maharashtra State Library Association was secured.

An alternate point of interest in Maharashtra Engineering library development is Maharashtra Engineering Library Act which was passed in 1967. This is the fifth enactment passed on Engineering libraries in India, 'Maharashtra Engineering Libraries

Act 1967 accommodates a differentiate Department of Libraries with the Director Libraries as its head.

4.5] Profile of Engineering College Libraries:

Introduction to study area

Maharashtra district between 19° 35’ and 20°, 52° North latitude and 73°, 16 and 74°, 56 east long with an area of 15582 Sq kms. Has 15 Taluka with total Population, 11, 52,326.

Maharashtra is a verifiable place in Maharashtra and one of the eldest urban communities in the Deccan and Place of journey. The city has numerous old sanctuaries which are great bit of structural planning, particularly the sanctuary of Kalaram sanctuary and Muktidham are places of appreciation for all who visit the Maharashtra. Satpur the suburb of Maharashtra are extremely popular for its mechanical home. The Indian security press and H.a.l, Ozar are really popular everywhere on India. . Trimbakeshwar, which is renowned worldwide for Jyotirling and birthplace of stream, Godavari is just 18 miles far from Maharashtra.

Maharashtra has been said in the "Stupa" at Jabalpur .The Pandav Lena is additionally old one. it is apparent that Maharashtra was one of the grandest commercial centers in India since long
time. The well known rationalist, Ptolemy had made a notice of Maharashtra in his composition and the acclaimed Indian Astrologer and Mathematician Varahmihir has specified Maharashtra as one of the paramount puts in the Year 500 B.C. Maharashtra is the head quarter of Kolhapur area and is additionally the headquarter of Kolhapur income division of Maharashtra.

Kolhapur is regarded "the third generally industrialized city of Maharashtra after Mumbai and Pune. Kolhapur is arranged at a separation of roughly 350 kms from monetary capital of India Mumbai.

Profiles of Sample Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D. Y. Patil College of Engineering &amp; Technology, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sanjeevan Engineering &amp; Technology Institute, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adarsh Institute of Technology &amp; Research Centre, Sangli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>K.B.P College of Engineering &amp; Polytechnic, Satara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government College of Engineering, Karad,Sangli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sveri’s College of Engineering, Pandharpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karmayogi Engineering College, Solapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sanjay Bhokare Group of Institutes, Miraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kolhapur Institute of Technology’s College of Engineering, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Sangli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nanasaheb Mahadik College of Engineering, Peth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jaywant College of Engineering &amp; Management, Sangli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Brahmdoridada Mane Institute of Technology, Solapur</td>
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<td>Institution Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Padmabhushan Vasantraodada Patil Institute &amp; Technology, Sangli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ashokrao Mane Group of Institutes, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dr. J. J. Magdum College of Engineering, Jaysingpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tatyasaheb Kore Institute of Engineering &amp; Technology, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Fabteen Technical Campus - College of Engineering &amp; Research, Solapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dr. Ddaulatrao Aher College of Engineering, Satara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bharati Vidyapeeth’s College of Engineering, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>S.K.N. Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present development of Engineering Library in Maharashtra

There are 302 Engineering libraries in over all Maharashtra.

The present structural setup of the western state engineering library system consists of:

Kolhapur District Engineering Colleges 12  
Sangli District Engineering Colleges 06  
Satara District Engineering Colleges 07  
Solapur District Engineering Colleges 12  

Engineering Library Movement in Kolhapur District

The thought of Engineering Library came to ascent as right on time as the British administer in India. Bruisers began numerous libraries as 'Engineering College Libraries'. Around which the 'Kolhapur Native General Library' was made in the year 1840 51 in Kolhapur area. Through the years it has made wonderful advancements.