CHAPTER-3

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR LIBRARIES
OF BANGLADESH

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3.1 Country

The Bangladesh is a small, densely populated tropical country in South East Asia. It is believed that in the unknown prehistoric age Austro Asian races lived here. Then came the Dravidians from Western India, Asians from central Asia and Mangolians abysinians, Arabs, Armenians, Pathans, Turks and the British. "The territory constituting Bangladesh was under the Muslim rule for over five and a half centuries from 1201 to 1757 A.D. Subsequently, it was under the subjugation of the British after the defeat of the last sovereign ruler, Nawab Sirajuddowla, at the Battle of Plassey on the fateful day of June 23, 1757. The British ruled over the entire Indian sub-continent including this territory for nearly 190 years from 1757 to 1947. During that period Bangladesh was a part of the British Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam. With the termination of the British rule in August, 1947 the sub-continent was partitioned into India and Pakistan. Bangladesh was then a part of Pakistan and was known as East Pakistan. It remained so about 24 years from August 14, 1947 to March 25, 1971. It appeared on the world map as an independent and sovereign state on December 16, 1971 following the victory at the War of Liberation from March 25 to December 16, 1971" \(^1\).

The country is officially known as the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh and has a parliamentary form of Government. It has six divisions, sixty-four districts, four hundred ninety two thana (police station) and eighty five thousand villages.

3.1.2 Population

Bangladesh is a densely populated state. According to The World Almanac 2002, Bangladesh has a population of 13 crores 12 lakhs 69 thousands and 860. Population density 2542 sq. mi. \(^2\). Total area of Bangladesh is 56977 sq. miles \(^3\).

3.1.3 Educational Features of the Country

In the field of literacy and education, Bangladesh is growing faster than many other countries. The government is spending a lot of money to increase the primary, secondary and collegiate education in the country. The technical and professional education is also gaining momentum. "There are 29 universities (13 public universities
and 16 private universities), about 2,198 colleges (Govt. & Non-Govt.), about 15,293 high schools (Govt. & Non-Govt.), about 78,828 primary schools (Govt. & Non-Govt.), 7,096 madrasah (Govt. & Non-Govt.), about 5,400 university teachers, 55,320 college teachers, 1,75,597 high school teachers, 3,12,245 primary school teachers and 1,00,000 madrasah teachers in the country and the literacy rate (15+) both male-female is 51.3%.4.

3.2 Historical Background of Development of Universities and their Libraries

Bangladesh is a country of recent origin. It got independence from West Pakistan in 1971 after nine months of liberation war. Once, it was a part of undivided India. In ancient India the universities were the leading centres of learning and teaching. They attracted students and scholars from all parts of India as well as other countries. In the medieval India too, there were certain famous centres of Islamic learning. Unfortunately, these traditional seats of learning did not survive for long. “The modern universities were established, more than hundred years ago, ‘as exotic institutions created in imitation of the London University as it then was.’ The earliest universities set up in India in around 1857 were Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras”. But their libraries came up in 1873, 1880, and 1907 respectively”.

India, with a hoary past, has had the privilege of having famous seats of learning and land of scholarship. The intellectual enquiry and philosophical speculation has been a tradition in this country that dates back to the dim past. This resulted in compilation of monumental works like the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Arthashastra, the Manusmriti, the Kamasutras and the like. These monumental works of religious and philosophical treatises, the epics, the texts of socio-political philosophy and the aesthetic studies have been preserved from the remote past of the Vedic age. But, those were the days of memory-libraries and intellectual monopoly too; the learned pundits did not think of libraries as a source of disseminating knowledge. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, a philosopher and former President of India, once said, “In the old days teachers of India were themselves librarians and they were held in the highest esteem”. Newton Mohan Dutt is of the opinion that “they (teachers) were mobile libraries” and Richardson called them “memory libraries”. Perhaps that is why there were no academic
libraries during the Indus Valley and Aryan civilizations. It has been said that academic libraries formally became part of higher education in 414 A.D. when Taxila University was founded in the city of Gandhara. Taxila (in Punjab) was the first university in the world and had an excellent library. It was the intellectual capital of India higher education. The library collection included works on Hinduism, political science, literature, medicine and philosophy, etc.

Similarly, the Buddhist monastic institutions at Nalanda, Vallabhi (in Kathiawar), Vikramshila (in Bihar), and Odants Puri became important centers of higher learning. All of these institutions maintained libraries for the benefit of their students and faculty. Nalanda University, which was located about 55 miles south-east of Patna in Bihar, occupied a unique place and played a dynamic part in the field of ancient Indian education. Jogesh Mishra is of the view that "the university was at its peak of reputation and international glory in the ninth century A.D." This university had a splendid and well-planned library for thousands of students and hundreds of teachers. Collection of the library had invaluable manuscripts and served over 10,000 students including many from China, Tibet, Korea, etc.

The library campus was known as Dharmaganja (Piety Mart) comprising three monumental edifices aptly called Ratnasagara (Sea of gems), Ratnodadhi (Ocean of Gems), and Ratnaranjika (Collections of Gems). The Ratnodadhi was a nine-story building and specialized collections of rare and sacred works. Nalanda University library was the biggest in Asia at that time. Thus, we can say that there were a few good academic institutions of higher learning and academic libraries with rich collections. The accounts of these and other institutions and their libraries can be found in the writings of the famous Chinese travelers, Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang, and I-Tsing who visited India in 399 A.D., 629 A.D., and 672 A.D. respectively. In the words of Hiuen-Tsang, "The libraries were richly furnished, not only with orthodox literature but also with Vedic and other non-Buddhist works and with treatises on the arts and sciences taught in India at that time.

The medieval period of Indian history was full of battles and wars, which affected the progress of higher education and the development of academic libraries. India was
first invaded by the Muslims in 1175 A.D. and their frequent invasions did not even spare the educational institutions of higher learning. The losses were very heavy and "the destruction of the Buddhist Vihars and their famous libraries through Muslim vandalism created a void in the intellectual, cultural and literary life of the nation" during the early medieval period. Later Muslim rulers in India were book lovers, had their own libraries, and encouraged the establishment of madrasahs (colleges). Most educational institutions of higher learning in medieval India had their own libraries, but access to the educational facilities, as during the ancient period, was still limited to only a few privileged people and scholars. The Bhamani kings did an excellent job by founding many colleges with libraries in their kingdoms during the fourteenth century. It is evident from this brief account that higher education and academic libraries did not flourish during the medieval period to the extent that they flourished during the ancient period in India.

The development of higher education in general and academic libraries in particular, continued during the British period but at a slower rate. The origin of the present set-up of the educational system, including the system of college and university libraries, dates back to the first half of the nineteenth century. In his despatch to the Board of Directors of the East India Company in 1854, Sir Charles Wood outlined the future pattern of India. For first time three universities; one each at the three presidency towns in the country viz., Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up on the pattern of the London University to conserve, disseminate and advance knowledge.

3.2.1 Calcutta University

Calcutta University was the first to be established on January 24, 1857. Somehow, "the authorities of the Calcutta University foresaw the formation of the university library within the university as is evident from the fact that in the first by-laws of the university, the registrar of the university was empowered to be the custodian of, among other things, the library of the university". Thus a new era of higher education and academic libraries in India was started.

As expected, Calcutta University took the lead in establishing a library. The Senate of the university received many suggestions and recommendations from the
 Syndicate and its sub-committees on June 15, 1862. One of the recommendations was the “provision for a separate university building including space for a university library of suitable dimensions”\(^20\). These recommendations were accepted by the Senate but no action was taken to implement them for many years. The first breakthrough came in 1869 on February 22 when Raja Joy Kissen Mookerjee of Uttar Para donated 5000 rupees to the University for purchase of books for the library. Because the university had no any library at that time, the money was not used immediately. A collection of books belonging to the late Babu Eshan Chandra Bose was received by the registrar on June 26, 1869. This collection formed the nucleus of the library\(^21\). The Senate succeeded in constructing a beautiful building in 1872 at a cost of 434,697 rupees. The university library was also housed in this building\(^22\). In this way the oldest and the first modern university library was established in British India.

The total budget of the library in 1872 was only 6,000 rupees. In 1873-74, the university gave an additional sum of 3,500 rupees to the library fund and the Syndicate agreed to credit a part of surplus of the annual income of the university to the library every year. A committee was appointed to prepare a list of important books to be ordered for the library. In 1874 the library also started a collection of periodicals. A printed catalogue of books of the University Library was brought out in 1876 \(^23\). Regulations for the administration and management of the library were also drafted by a library committee and approved by the Syndicate in 1876. The registrar was an ex-officio librarian and the Secretary of the Library Committee during these early years. An eminent scholar, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray, was appointed the University Librarian in 1937. His library training was from University College in London, and he was the first professional librarian appointed to the position. Before his appointment, the library was run by non-professionals under the supervision of a senior professor, who was appointed honorary Librarian. During his first in office, Dr. Ray introduced the Dewey decimal classification, Anglo-American Code for cataloguing was used for the first time, and the Cutter scheme of Author numbers was also introduced to complete the professional cataloguing of books.
3.2.2 Bombay University

Bombay University was also established in 1857 without any libraries attached to it. It was the responsibility of various colleges to teach and prepare students for the final examination and colleges therefore had to maintain their own libraries for the students as well as faculty. These libraries consisted mainly of textbooks and a few other popular books. No official gave any thought to the question of attaching a library to the university until a Bombay businessman approached the university authorities to offer a donation of 200,000 rupees for the construction of the library building.

In his letter of August 27, 1864, to the Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government, the donor, Mr. Premchand Roychand, made a handsome offer towards the library building. He said that if constructed, this library building "may be an ornament to this city and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past, but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the university". To the surprise of all, Mr. Premchand made another offer of 200,000 rupees on October 6, 1864. This offer was made in the name of his mother, Mrs. Rajabai, and this sum was to be used for the "erection of a tower with large clock provided with a sound of joy bells". One condition of the second donation was that the clock tower was to be connected with the university library building. There were no objections or problem in meeting this simple demand. Rather, these gifts were very much welcomed and accepted by the Senate after the government of Bombay had conveyed the message of the donor to the university. The plans for the proposed university library were completed successfully by the city architect, Gilbert Scott, and the foundation-stone was laid on March 1, 1869.

The dream of Mr. Premchand Roychand became a reality in November 1878 when the library building along with the 280-feet-high clock tower was completed and ready for occupation. The total cost of the building was 550,000 rupees, according to Mani Subrahmanyan the total cost was actually slightly less: 547,703 rupees. The university library was formally opened to the students, faculty and administrators on February 27, 1880, in the presence of Premchand Roychand and thus Bombay University had a library for the benefit of all users. Many publishers and book-lovers from all over the country
donated books to the library. It must be added that "both the University Library and the Rajabai clock tower not only stand unique among the buildings of the first city of India, but also enhance the beauty of the city amply fulfilling the desires of the generous donor". This library was run by clerks until 1914 as no qualified professional librarians were available for lack of professional training programme in India. On the academic library scene, Bombay University appointed its full-time librarian in 1913. Before this historic appointment, the library was managed by an appointee from the registrar's office under the direction of the Syndicate.

3.2.3 Madras University

Madras University was also founded in 1857. Like Bombay University and Calcutta University, it was started as an examining body. Colleges attached to the University of Madras were responsible for teaching their students. These colleges had small libraries of their own but their collections were limited to textbooks and a few other near-text books. The budgets for theses libraries were also small and therefore the collections did not grow fast. The university "did not find any need for a library as there was provision for neither education nor research under (its) direct auspices".

Unfortunately, no donors came to the Madras University authorities with any offer as had come to Bombay and Calcutta Universities. The result was that Madras University remained without a library for its first fifty years. It was only in 1907 that Madras was able to get its first university library through donations. In March 1914, the Madras University Library decided to open its doors to the public also, and books were checked out for the first time for home use.

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was the first professional librarian of the Madras University Library. He joined the library as the University Librarian in January 4, 1924. He was trained at the University of London Library School before joining his duties at Madras. The very first act of Ranganathan was to extend the library hours from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. that was previously 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.

In actual practise the three universities restricted their activity merely to holding examinations and awarding degrees as hallmarks of fitness for recruitment to the civil
service of the country. In 1857 only twenty-two colleges were controlled by these three universities. All teaching was done at the affiliated colleges. It was therefore felt that there was no need to maintain libraries within these universities. Actually, the teaching universities were established after 1920s.

3.3 Universities of Bangladesh and Their Libraries

In Bangladesh, there are 13 public universities and 16 private universities. The Dhaka University is the oldest university of the country and it was established on 1 July 1921. Below is a list of all the public universities in the country and their dates of establishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhaka University</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajshahi University</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Agricultural University</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittagong University</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jahangirnagar University</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islami University</td>
<td>1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shahjalal University of Science and Technology</td>
<td>1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khulna University</td>
<td>1991</td>
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<tr>
<td>National University</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<td>Bangladesh Open University</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University</td>
<td>1998</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In present territory of Bangladesh, there was no university before 1921. The Dhaka University is the oldest university of the country and it was established on 1 July 1921. "At present, there are 13 public universities in Bangladesh. Each university has a university library the strength of which depends on the age of the university the relative
importance of the library, and the financial resources made available to it. Before the independence (1971) there were only 6 universities viz. Dhaka University, Rajshahi University, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Chittagong University and Jahangirnagar University, in the country. Other seven public universities have been established after the independence of Bangladesh.

In 1985 Islamic University and in 1987 Shahjalal University of Science and Technology were established by Government ordinance.

According to the section 5(1) G of the University Grant Commission (UGC), to give necessary recommendations for the establishment or extension of a university is one of the main responsibilities. With this end in view it had been recommending to establish a university in Khulna considering the report of the Education Commission and the gradual advancement of the country. Accordingly, a university was set up at Khulna in 1991.

Since 1983 the UGC had been recommending to set up an Open University for the growing demand of the country for higher education. In addition to this, it proposed to set up two affiliating universities, one in the eastern region and the other in the western region of the country in order to maintain the standard of education in affiliated colleges. According to the proposal, necessary steps to establish Bangladesh Open University and National University had been take in 1989 and 1990 respectively. National University was established according to Act 37, 1992 and Bangladesh Open University was established according to Act 38, 1992. Institute of Post Graduate Medicine and Research (IPGMR) established in 1965 was turned into Bangladesh Sheikh Mujib Medical University in 1998. Institute of Post Graduate in Agriculture (IPSA) established in 1980 started enjoying power to confer degrees since 1994. Later on, the institute was turned into a complete university and it was named as Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University.\textsuperscript{31}

The National University and the Open University are extending off-campus education. All the colleges of Bangladesh are affiliated to the National University. The Open University offers Distance Education. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Agriculture University and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University are of very recent origin.

Thus, out of the thirteen universities of Bangladesh, only nine are teaching universities viz. Dhaka University, Rajshahi University, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Chittagong University, Jahangirnagar University, Islamic University, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Khulna University. Only these nine universities and their libraries are running for ten years or more and have got some shape. Therefore, these nine university libraries have been picked up for the present study.

Brief history of above the mentioned nine universities and their libraries, functions & services are stated below:

3.3.1 Dhaka University and Library

Dhaka University: The University of Dhaka owes its origin to several factors: first and foremost, the desire of the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal to stimulate the educational progress of their community; secondly the desire of Government of India, as opposed to the present affiliating type. The third factor of special importance was the desire of the Government to relieve the congestion of the University of Calcutta. "The chief determining factor in the decision of the Government to make Dhaka the seat of a University", according to the Calcutta University Commission of 1917, "was doubtless, the desire to accede to the demand for further facilities for the Muslim population who form a vast majority in Eastern Bengal".

Mr. P.J. Hartog, the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dhaka, referred to "its political origin" in the first meeting of its Court on 17 August, 1921. In the Convocation address to the graduates of the year 1922, the Governor Bengal and the Chancellor of the University of Dhaka, Lord Lytton, expressed that this University was compensation to the Muslims for the annulment of the partition of Bengal. He observed, "it is no use recalling the days when Dhaka had just ceased to be the capital of Eastern Bengal and when the late Sir Robert Nathan and his Committee were busy designing the University of Dhaka as a splendid Imperial compensation". In his address Lord Lytton
also added, I have already stated in public that in my opinion this University is Dhaka's greatest possession, and will do more than anything else to increase and spread the fame of Dhaka beyond the limits of Bengal or even of India itself.\textsuperscript{33}

The Muslims of Eastern Bengal welcomed the partition of Bengal, 1905, hoping that the creation of a new province, in which the Muslims formed the majority, would facilitate their educational progress and material advancement. They realized that their educational backwardness was a basic cause of their decline in other fields of life. One of the primary causes of the backwardness of the Muslims was that the system of western education that obtained in the country did not meet the religious requirements of their community. Analysing the causes of the Muslim backwardness in education, the Indian Education Commission (Hunter Commission) of 1882 observed that 'the most powerful factors are to be found in the pride of race, a memory of bygone superiority, religious fears, and a not unnatural attachment to the learning of Islam'. A Muslim witness before the Calcutta University Commission stated, "Mussalmans have their own traditions and ideals—traditions and ideals which are the common property of Islam but which cannot be wholly identical with those of any other community... while the Bengal Mussalman is genuinely anxious that his community should reap the full benefits of secular education, he is not prepared to take those benefits at the price of any real sacrifice of Islamic tradition or custom". The Hornell Committee stated that the poverty of the Muslims, the linguistic difficulty, demand for religious instruction, and want of Muslim representation in governing bodies of educational institutions have retarded the spread of education among the Muslims.

The Calcutta University Commission stated that in Muslim deputations and witnesses everywhere emphasised that the state of affairs in the University of Calcutta was unfavourable to the interests of their community. They expressed the view that there was little chance of large increase in the number of Muslim students in the University, unless a University was established nearer to their doors, in which they "would have a voice in its guidance and there would be a faculty of Islam Studies". Apart from the lack of representation in the University and Colleges, they represented other grievances: (a) lack of adequate provision for instruction in Arabic and Persian, (b) difficulty in getting...
admission into colleges, (c) lack of hostel accommodation, (d) use of books in the University prejudicial to Muslim religion and tradition, (e) requirement that each student should give his name in the answer book at the University examination, (f) use of Sanskritised Bengal.

In pre-partition days, the people of Eastern Bengal had poor facilities for higher education. Most of the colleges were located in Calcutta or in places near about Calcutta. There were 13 colleges and 7 professional institutions, such as Medical College, Engineering College and others in Calcutta alone. The number of Colleges in the districts of Bengal was 19. Of these, only 9 were situated in Eastern Bengal districts and these were Broja Mohan College at Barisal (1889), Chittagong College (1869), Victoria College at Comilla (1899), Dhaka College (1841) and Jagannath College (1884) in Dhaka, Hindu Academy at Daulatpur (1896), Victoria College at Narial (1886), Edward College at Pabna (1898) and Rajshahi College (1973). Besides these, there were a Law College and a Training College at Dhaka. Murarichand College at Sylhet (1863) and Cotton College at Gauhati were the only two institutions for higher education in the province of Assam. A Law College was situated at Gauhati. This shows that out of 45 College, 30 were in Western Bengal and only 15 were in the whole of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Most of the Colleges in Eastern Bengal were dominated by the Hindus directly or indirectly and the poor Muslim students failed to get the benefit of higher education from these institutions.

The formation of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam proved to be a great boon to its people. In the short span of its existence this new province attained remarkable development in various fields. The Calcutta University Commission noted that during the mans of Eastern Bengal was marked. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam adopted necessary steps for the encouragement of the education of the Mussalmans and among these measures the following were the most important: (1) The introduction of Urdu teaching into the selected primary schools, (2) provision for liberal grants-in-aid, (3) reservation of special scholarships and free studentship, (4) provision for extended hostel accommodation, and appointment of larger proportion of Mussalmans to educational services.
Even Lord Hardinge himself admitted the fact that significant educational progress was made in the province of eastern Bengal and Assam. To a deputation in 1912, the Viceroy said, “Since 1906 it has made great strides forward. In that year there were 1698 collegiate students in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and expenditure on collegiate education was Rs.1,54,358. Today with the same number of institutions the corresponding figures are 2560 students and Rs.3,83,619. Nor has the improvement been confined to colleges. Educational classes and schemes were formed with reference to local conditions. From 1905 to 1910-11 the number of pupils in public institutions rose from 6,99,051 to 9,36,653 and the expenditure from provincial revenues rose from 11,06,510 to Rs. 22,05,339 while the local expenditure direct and indirect rose from 47,81,833 to Rs.73,05,260. \(^{38}\)

The declaration of the annulment of partition at the Durbar Day on 12 December 1911 came as a rude shock to the Muslims of Eastern Bengal and Assam province. The Muslims had a promising start in their material and educational development. The annulment retarded their progress. The voiced their resentment against this steps of Government. The viceroy Lord Hardinge perceived the dissatisfaction of the Muslims of Eastern Bengal and paid an official visit to Dhaka to soothe their ruffled feelings. A Muslim deputation consisting of Sir Nawab Salimullah, Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Choudhury, A.K. Fazlul Haq and other Muslim leaders waited upon the viceroy on 31 January 1912 and expressed their fears, if the modification of the partition of Bengal might not retard the educational progress of their community. The deputation impressed upon the Viceroy the need of providing effective steps for continuing the educational progress of the Muslims of eastern Bengal. In their representation, they said, “Eastern Bengal as is well known till the time of partition was a neglected area. Mohammedans were principal sufferers. This was the case especially as regards the education. It was during the days of the partition that serious attempts were made by the Government to devote their exclusive attention to the needs of Eastern Bengal and its people. The annulment of the partition was, therefore, looked upon with serious misgivings, especially by the Muslim section. For it was during these partition days that the problem of attention which their importance justified”.

As compensation for the annulment of the partition as well as protest against the general antipathy of the Calcutta University towards the Muslims, the deputation pressed a vigorous demand for a University at Dhaka. In his reply, Lord Hardinge said that the Government of India realized that education was the true salvation of the Muslims and that the Government of India, as an earnest of their intentions, would recommended to the secretary of State the constitution of a University at Dhaka. On 2 February 1912, a communiqué was published stating the decision of the Government of India to recommend the constitution of a university at Dhaka.

The Hindu leaders were opposed to the plan of setting up a university at Dhaka. They voiced their disapprobation in press and platform. On February 16, 1912 a delegation headed by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose waited upon the Viceroy and expressed apprehension that the creation of "an internal partition of Bengal". They also contended that the Muslims of Eastern Bengal were in large majority cultivators and they would benefit in no way by the foundation of a University.

In his reply, Lord Hardinge referred to the progress made by the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam during the few years of the partition and said, "when I visited Dhaka I found a wide-spread apprehension, particularly among the Muhammadans, who form a majority of the population, lest the attention which the partition of Bengal secured for the eastern provinces should be relaxed, and that there might be a setback in educational progress. It was to allay this not very unreasonable apprehension that I stated to deputation of Muhammadan gentlemen that the Government of India were so much impressed with the necessity of promoting education in a province which had made such good progress during the past few years that we have decided to recommend to the Secretary of State the constitution of a University at Dhaka and the appointment of a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal". The Viceroy assured the delegation that no proposals which could lead to the internal partition or division of Bengal would meet the support of the government of India; and he added that from the fact that he announced the intention of the Government in regard to Dhaka to a deputation of Muhammadans it did not follow in any way that the new University would be a Muhammadan University; it would be a University open to all-a teaching and a residential University.
Apart from the opposition by the Hindu intelligentsia other obstacles had to be overcome before the University of Dhaka could see the light of the day. Referring to this fact, the Calcutta University commission observed, "The scheme for the creation of the University of Dhaka started in 1912 has had infinite pains spent on it and the various complex plan elaborated for the legal and material constitution of the university has been referred to us for consideration and report".

The decision of the Government of India for the establishment of a university at Dhaka was approved by the secretary of State. In a letter dated 4 April 1912 the Government of India invited the Government of Bengal to submit a complete scheme with a financial estimate. The letter stated that the Government of India considered the creation of new Universities as an important factor in educational progress and that it was desirable that these Universities where possible should be of the teaching and residential type, binding together the colleges of a single town or a single circumscribed area. The University of Dhaka was in the first place "to serve as an example and test of the congested state of the Calcutta University". The letter also drew attention to "the desirability of making accessible to the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal a University in which they could have a voice (there being only six Muslim members on the Calcutta University Senate out of a total of 100, excluding ex-officio members)". The letter further suggested that there might be a Faculty of Islamic Studies in the University.

On 27 May 1912, the British Government of India formed the Nathan Committee to establish a separate residential university in Dhaka for better education of the Muslims of East Bengal Lessening the pressure on Calcutta University. The Committee was headed by Sir Robert Nathan and consisted of 13 members. It ordained an outline for the establishment of Dhaka University and Submitted the outline as proposal to the Government. But the later activities were postponed because of the first world war, 1914. Later on, the Government submitted the recommendations of the Nathan Committee to the Calcutta University Commission in 1917. The Commission approved the recommendation with a few amendments. As a result, Dhaka University was established as a separate and residential university through the Act XVIII of 1920. "The University of Dhaka formally opened its doors on 1 July, 1921 with 3 Faculties of Arts, Science and
Law and 12 teaching Departments: English, Sanskrit and Bengali, Arabic and Islamic Studies, Persian and Urdu, History, Economics and Political Science, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Law and Education. During the year of establishment there were three halls for students as Muslim Hall, Dhaka Hall and Jagannath Hall. After the establishment of so-called Pakistan, East Bengal Education Ordinance was passed. As a result, Dhaka University gained the power of affiliating the educational institutions conducting from higher secondary to degree classes. After the independence of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, Govt. passed 'Bangladesh Ordinance 1' concerning university rules. According to this ordinance all the universities came under the control of Bangladesh Government. In 1973 the complete university ordinance was passed and the university started to be governed following that ordinance.

This largest university of the country is situated on 260.50 acres of land in the pleasant atmosphere of Ramna in the capital city of Dhaka. Now the university includes 10 faculties, 46 departments and 8 institutes. At present there are 27,679 students, 1343 teachers, 525 officers and 2618 employees. The numbers of residential halls are 15 including one international residential hall. In the financial year 2001-2002 the University budget was 87 crore 75 lacs.

The university exercises its function and authority in administrative and academic matters through the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor being its Chief Executive and Academic Officer.

The university offers teaching courses at both degree and post-graduate levels under the following faculties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The Faculty of Arts</th>
<th>6. The Faculty of Business Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. The Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
<td>7. The Faculty of Pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Faculty of Law</td>
<td>8. The Faculty of Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Faculty of Sciences</td>
<td>9. The Faculty of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Faculty of Biological Science</td>
<td>10. The Faculty of Post-Graduate Medical Science &amp; Research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dhaka University Library.** The Dhaka University Library started in 1921 with a collection of eighteen thousand books received from Dhaka College and Law College. "Mr. F C Turner (Formerly Principal of the Dhaka College), was appointed in addition to his official duties as the Librarian of the Dhaka University." The Library now has over six lac books and journals. Moreover, it has around thirty thousand rare books and valuable manuscripts. It continues to grow steadily because of books and manuscripts donated by enlightened citizens as well as acquisitions made through its resources. Thus last year 7500 books and 325 periodicals were added to the library’s collections. At Present (as on 30.06.2000) Dhaka University Library has a total collection of approximately 6,00,000 reading materials; including nearly 5,00,000 books, and more than 1,00,000 bound volumes of journals. There are 218 officers and staff engaged with one Librarian (Development and Planning), one Librarian-in-charge (Administration), four Deputy Librarians, twelve Assistant Librarians and one Junior Librarians in the Library under the supervision of a Library Advisor. In the financial year 2001-2002 the library budget was 87 lacs (excluding staff salary).

The Dhaka University Library comprises of three buildings: the administrative building, the main library building, and the Science library building. The three-library building has a total floor area of 152000 sq. ft. of which stack area is 67600 sq. ft., reading area is 47300 sq. ft., staff area is 27000 sq. ft. and other area is 10100 sq. ft. The two buildings are three storied and one is two storied. There is accommodation for 870 students, 50 teachers and research scholars to read simultaneously.

The Dhaka University Library is the biggest library in Bangladesh and it is one of the biggest libraries in South Asia. It is a treasure house of rare books, manuscripts, and periodicals. It also attempts to stock the latest books and periodical published in Bangle and in English.

The Library remains open from Saturday to Wednesday from 8.00a.m. to 9.00 p.m. On Thursday the library is kept open from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The library remains closed on Fridays. While the library intends to serve all students and faculty members of the University of Dhaka, scholars from outside the university and overseas scholars can utilize library resources after seeking the permission of the university librarian.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Dhaka University Library

Syndicate

Vice-Chancellor

Library Committee

Librarian (Vacant)

Deputy Librarian (Reader Services)

Administrative Officer (Estb. & Account)

Deputy Librarian (Technical Services)

Deputy Librarian (Science Section)

Assistant Librarian (Periodical)

Assistant Librarian (Science Section)

Assistant Librarian (Acquisition)

Assistant Librarian (Processing)

Junior Librarian (Reading Rooms)

Assistant Librarian (Reading Rooms)
There is a Library Committee for efficient, effective and profitable management of the library. A thirteen member Library Committee is constituted as under:

1. "The Vice - Chancellor Chairman
2. The Pro Vice Chancellor Member
3. The Dean of the Arts Faculty Member
4. The Dean of the Social Science Faculty Member
5. The Dean of the Commerce Faculty Member
6. The Dean of the Law Faculty Member
7. The Dean of the Science Faculty Member
8. The Dean of the Business Studies Faculty Member
9. The Dean of the Biological Science Faculty Member
10. The Dean of the Pharmacy Faculty Member
11. Three Professors from Academic Council Member
12. The Librarian / Librarian- in -charge Member- Secretary

Locations of different sections in this library are as follows:

The Administrative Building has three floors
In its ground floor, there are seminar section, old newspaper and reading room
In the 1st floor, there are processing section, binding section and manuscript section
In 2nd floor, there are administrative section, acquisition section and reprographic section

The Main Building is also three storied
In the ground floor, there are circulation desk, reference and reading room, bound periodicals and reading room, rare books, Muktijudha Cell, American studies corner, U.N.O collections and computing section
In the 1st floor, stack for (social science, statistics, political science, economics, law, history, biography, geography, journalism and mass-Communication, social welfare, public administration), reading room and current periodicals (mezzanine floor)
In the 2nd floor, stack for (library and information science, philosophy, psychology, religion, linguistics, anthropology, business administration, English, Bengali, Islamic history and culture, Arabic, Urdu and Persian) and reading room.

The Science Building has two floors

In the ground floor, there are circulation desk, stack for (pharmacy, physics, computer science, applied physics & electronics, statistics, chemistry, applied chemistry & chemical technology, geography & environment, geology, mathematics, botany, aquaculture & fisheries, soil science, bio-chemistry, micro-biology, psychology, and clinical psychology), office room, and photocopy section.

In the 1st floor, there are general reading room, periodicals reading room, reserve counter and reference reading room.

Functions of Different Sections of Administrative Building

Administration Section: The administrative section of the library is responsible for the work connected with the general administration, correspondences, personnel management and maintenance of accounts and files of the library. There are ten officers and staff engaged in this section under the supervision of an Acting Librarian (Administration).

Acquisitions Section: The Acquisition section of the library is responsible for realisation of the acquisition policy of the University with the help of university teaching departments. This division is responsible for the acquisition of all book and non-book reading materials by purchase, gift and exchange. It maintains exchange relations with libraries and other learned organisations at home and abroad. This programme has been continuing in a very limited manner. The arrangement could have produced better results had not the lack of items on the university’s side to offer for exchange stood in the way. Resource sharing activities are also done here. This aspect of readers' service has flourished much to the benefit of serious and advanced readers. The library has been
assisting other libraries with which it has mutual arrangements in this regard by helping them with essentially needed reading materials.

The checking of bills and correspondences connected with the procurement of all sort of reading materials are also done by this division. Reference and bibliographical works, particularly in connection of the acquisition of publication and queries relating to procurement are also answered by this section. There are two officers and 6 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of an Assistant Librarian.

Processing Section: This section is responsible for accessioning, checking, classifying and cataloguing of books and other reading materials. Filing of catalogue cards is also done here. The Library has arranged all its reading materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. The Library Catalogue is the index to the contents of the library arranged alphabetically like a dictionary by author, title and subject. Cataloguing is done by AACR-2 and classification is done following DDC 19th edition. There are 22 officers and staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Reprographic Section: Photocopying services are available here to teachers, scholars, students, fellows, staff and other categories of people of this university for academic purposes at the rate of 50 paisa per exposure. Money thus collected is deposited to the University accounts.

Mention may be made here that, in this section there are audio-visual materials, micro film camera, micro film reader, micro film printer, microfiche reader etc. There are 11 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Manuscript Section: There are about thirty thousand rare manuscripts in this section. The necessary activities of bibliography or directory, catalogues, laminations, fumigation, microfilms etc. go on uninterrupted to ensure proper management of these valuable manuscripts. About 16 thousands of directory and catalogues have been completed so far. There are some manuscripts, which are about 350/400 years old. For
example “Prayashchitya Tatya”. A manuscript in Bengali was written by Raghunandana in 1622. Similarly, the manuscript “Prayashchitya Nimaya” was written by Gopalanyayapancanan in Bengali in 1668. Again, the manuscript “Naishadha Charita” was written by Sri Harsha in Bengali in 1727. The manuscript “Sati Maina-Lore-Chandrani written by Kazi Daulat is about 150 years old. Only 8 dedicated officers and employees run the section successfully.

**Binding Section:** This division has the principal responsibilities for binding and preservation of library collection. The preservation of books and other reading materials in the library control over the preparation of binding materials, accurate specifications for binding, careful restoration of books --all these are the functions of this section. There are one officer and 10 staff engaged in this section.

**Seminar Section:** The books of the faculty of Arts and Commerce are preserved in this section. There is a issue counter with the section. Regular students of the university can be issue one book at a time for a period of 14 days from this section. There is 4 staff engaged in this section.

**Old Newspaper Section and Reading Room:** Bound and unbound newspapers are preserved in this section. Bound newspaper is kept open access. There is a reading room in this section and two staff are engaged in this section.

**Functions of Different Sections of Main Building**

**Circulation Section:** The Library maintains its lending service through its circulation section for issuing books for home use to teachers, fellows and staff of the university. The circulation section is situated in the ground floor of the library building. The section is open on all working days (except Thursday) from 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. and on Thursday from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. There are nine officers and staff engaged in this section.
Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Member of teaching staff of the university</th>
<th>10 books for a period of 30 days.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Research fellows</td>
<td>2 books for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference Section: Reference unit is mainly responsible for the searching of materials for the compilation of short bibliographical lists on subjects proposed by scholars; collection and processing of the materials with annotations when necessary; attending reference queries requiring intensive investigation. There are 5 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Daily Newspaper: The daily newspapers are kept in a corridor between reference section and periodicals section. There are twenty-two daily newspapers including three English were kept in this section.

Bound Periodicals: Bound periodicals stack and reading room is in the ground floor and current periodicals & reading room is in the 1st floor at the south corner in the building. Periodicals stack is open access. There are seven officers and staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Automation Unit: This library has twenty-seven computers. These are used for different work in this library. These works are done under supervision of a Librarian (Development and Planning). The library has already started using computers in official activities, data entry and Internet surfing. There are four officers and staff engaged in this section.

Rare Section: This section of the library includes rare reading materials. It may be mentioned that this section is generally familiar as reserved section of the library from where no books are issued. Students are not allowed to use this section. This unit is mainly responsible for searching of materials for teachers, scholars and fellows when
necessary; meeting reference queries requiring intensive investigation and servicing of special types of materials.

**Muktijudha Cell:** Books on Liberation War, 1971 have been preserved in this cell located closely to the West Side of the rare section. In this section also students have no access. Only teachers and scholars can use the materials collected for them.

**UNO Collection:** This section is located just to the north of the rare section. Books from UNO publications are collected and preserved here to serve the users. But students do not have the access to the materials. Only teachers and scholars can use them.

**American Studies Corner:** American studies corner is housed in the extended building close to the rare section on the east. This section is new addition. While shifting the United States Information centre in 1997 about 8500 reading materials had been donated to the University of Dhaka, which are kept here. There is one officer and three staff engaged for the Rare, Muktijudha Cell, UNO collection and American studies corner section.

**Stack:** The second floor of the library includes of reading rooms and stacks for books of 12 disciplines, viz. social sociology, statistics, political science, economics, law, history, biography, geography, journalism and mass-communication, social welfare and public administration. The second floor of the library consists of reading rooms and stacks for books of 12 disciplines, viz. library and information science, philosophy, psychology, religion, linguistics, anthropology, business administration, English, Bengali, Islamic history and culture, Arabic, Urdu and Persian.

For teachers and research scholars of the university carrying on intensive investigation, special accommodation may be provided in the stack. A bonafied research scholar of the university intending to make a long-term use of the library may get a seat in alcove or a carrel on application.
Reading Rooms: Reading rooms are open on all working days (except Thursday) from 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. and on Thursday from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The Library is closed access, card catalogue of these books are an indispensable tool to readers, serving as the key to the contents of the library. To help the readers in using the Library Catalogue and to inform them of the resources of the library, there are subject guide boards. Users cannot take out any book of their own from the shelf in any reading room.

Rare books, reference books, periodicals, manuscripts and books valuable for their illustration are not lent out of the library but they may be consulted in the library under such conditions as the librarian may determine.

Seat arrangement of reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gent Students</th>
<th>Female Students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading room of the 2nd floor of Main Building</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading room of the 3rd floor of Main Building</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference reading room</td>
<td>60 (Combined)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals reading room</td>
<td>40 (Combined)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper reading room</td>
<td>40 (Combined)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Functions of Different Sections of Science Building

Circulation Section: The circulation section is situated in the ground floor of the library building. The section is open on all working days (except Thursday) from 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. and on Thursday from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. There are five staff engaged in this section.
Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Member of teaching staff of the university</th>
<th>10 books for a period of 30 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Research fellows</td>
<td>2 books for a period of 30 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stack:** The first floor of the library includes reading rooms and books of 18 disciplines, viz. pharmacy, physics, computer science, applied physics & electronics, statistics, chemistry, applied chemistry & chemical technology, geography & environment, geology, mathematics, botany, aquaculture & fisheries, soil science, biochemistry, microbiology, psychology, and clinical psychology.

**Photocopy Section:** There are two-photocopy machine in this section. Photocopying services are available here to teachers, scholars, students, staff and other categories of people of this university for academic purposes at the rate of Tk.0.50 per exposure. There are two staff engaged in this section.

**Reading Rooms:** Reading rooms are open on all working days (except Thursday) from 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. and on Thursday from 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. In case of emergency the Librarian may keep the library closed in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor. Particulars of such cases must be reported to the Library Committee at its next meeting. The Library is closed access. Users cannot take out any book from the stack. There are separate reading room for teachers and research scholars.

**Seat Arrangement of the Science Library Reading Rooms:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gent Students</th>
<th>Female Students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General reading room</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis/ Periodicals reading room</td>
<td>30 (Combined)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference Section: Reference service is an important service rendered by this section is that of making available to the users any special type of research materials and documenting such materials for easy and helpful reference to it. There are 2 staff engaged in this section.

The whole work of Science Library is done under supervision of a Deputy Librarian.
3.3.2 Rajshahi University and Library

Rajshahi University: Rajshahi University is the second largest university in Bangladesh that stands on the northern bank of the river Padma, five kilometres east of the Rajshahi city and in a locality of marvellous panoramic view called the Motihar Green. Its attractive main entrance, buildings of medium height, grass carpeted ground of open spaces intersected by metalled roads some with rows of tress of various kinds and the serenity of the environment make it the most beautiful University campus in Bangladesh. "The Government of Bengal wanted to explore the possibility of establishing a University in North Bengal. With this end in view, in 1917, it constituted a Commission with Sadler as its Chairman". "The Sadler Commission selected the site for the establishment of a university in North Bengal, at Rajshahi in 1919". "Rajshahi was culturally and educationally more advanced than any other town of North Bengal. It had the Zila School (1836), the Rajshahi College (1873), second only to Presidency College, the Varendra Research Society and Museum (1910), the only institution of its kind in Bengal and the Rajshahi Public Library (1884) which, with an impressive collection of book and journals, occupied a very high position among the libraries of Bengal".

"However, the Government of Bengal did not consider it economically feasible to establish a University at Rajshahi. Instead, under its instructions, the Calcutta University granted affiliation for B.A. Honours and M.A. courses in certain subjects in Rajshahi College. Thus, vanished the hope of Rajshahi having a University in British period". After the creation of Pakistan the need for higher education was urgently felt throughout the country. To meet the needs, shortly after partition, a university was established at Peshwar in North-West Frontier Province and another at Hyderabad in Sindh. The East Bengal Government did not think from within to establish any university. But a University was essential for the northern part of East Bengal. Early in 1952 Nurul Amin, Chief Minister and Habibullah Bahar, the minister for Health of East Bengal paid a visit to Rajshahi and pledged to consider establishing a University at Rajshahi. "A lawyer by profession, an ardent social worker and a fervent educationist, Madar Bux, in the Middle of 1952, led a delegation of elites, public leaders and students to Nurul Amin and succeeded in persuading him to recognize the need for a University at Rajshahi."
Convinced by the delegation of Madar Box the Government of Nurul Amin introduced the Rajshahi University Bill in the legislative Assembly in November 1952. On 31 marches 1953 the Bill became an Act known as the Rajshahi University Act 1953 (the East Bengal Act XV of 1953). The Act was published in the Dhaka Gazette Extraordinary June 16, 1953. Dr. Itrat Hussain Zuberi one of the most eminent educationists of this sub-continent was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of Rajshahi University on the 6th July 1953. In its early stage two small rooms of the local circuit house were used as the first office. The Old Portuguese trading post known as Barakuthi building situated on the bank of the river Padma was used as the residence and office of the Vice-Chancellor and various administrative units. Its first floor was the residence of the Vice-Chancellor and ground floor accommodated various offices such as those of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Controller of Examination and Accounts. The University started functioning from 1954-55 sessions. The academic activities started in Rajshahi Government College and some rented buildings with seven departments namely English, Economics, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Education and Law with 161 students including 5 female students from 1954-55 sessions. The classes were held in the Rajshahi Government College from 7.00 to 9.30 A.M. The famous Fuller Hostel of Rajshahi Government College was used as the first hostel of Rajshahi University. The Building known as Lalkuthi was used as women’s hostel. Momtazuddin Ahmed, the second Vice-Chancellor who held office from 1957 to 1965 started construction of its permanent establishment in Motihar campus. Therefore he was the first builder of permanent physical facilities. Later on, the university was established permanently on 732 acres of land at Motihar 6 miles to the east of the city of Rajshahi in 1964.

Now the university includes 8 faculties, 44 departments, five institutions and 15 residential halls including 4 ladies hall. At present the number of students are near about 24,000(Twenty four thousand) and teachers are 840(eight hundred forty) in this University. There are 2,100(Two thousand one hundred) officers and employers engaged. In financial year 2001-2002 the University budget is 49 Crore 81 lacs.
The university exercises its functions and authorities in administrative and academic matters through the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor being its Chief Executive and Academic Officer.

The university offers teaching courses at both degree and post-graduate levels under the following faculties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The Faculty of Arts</th>
<th>5. The Faculty of Business Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. The Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
<td>6. The Faculty of life and Earth Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Faculty of Law</td>
<td>7. The Faculty of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Faculty of Sciences</td>
<td>8. The Faculty of Medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rajshahi University Library:** Rajshahi University Library was established in 1955 aiming to support the instructional and research programmes of the university and to provide facilities to students, scholars and faculty members to make full use of the library for developing critical faculty and intellectual curiosity, and above all to keep them abreast with the latest theories, facts, problems, and development in their subject fields.

Initially the Rajshahi University Library started functioning at “Barakuthi”, in the heart of Rajshahi town. After one year the University Library moved to the B.B. Hindu Academy, a high school established in 1898. For three years the library remained there serving with all the then existing teaching staff/departments. By the end of 1958 when physics and chemistry departments were opened, a part of the library was transferred to the campus and housed in a room in the physics building. Gradually, as more departments were shifted to the campus and to make room for growing number books and students, Motihar kuthi, an old historic building, was used for the branch library purpose from October 1960 to April 1962. Due to shortage of accommodation, Motihar kuthi was vacated and part of the library was again shifted to a room in the first floor of the physics building, while the other part was transferred to a tin shed hostel. Thus, after temporary stray in various places, the Library was shifted to its present location in 1964 at Motihar Green that led to a great improvement in reading room facilities. The present library building has a total floor area of 54500 sq. ft. (approximately). Of whom stack area 19300 sq. ft., reading area 25700 sq. ft., staff working area 7300 sq. ft. and other areas are 2200
sq. ft. It is a very nice and modern three-storied building having spacious reading rooms on the first and second floors, each specializing in some topics or aspects of collections. The entire library building is a non-smoking area.

The new three-storied building has accommodation for 750 students, teachers and research scholars working simultaneously. Provision has also been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for construction of a separate library building for science faculties. The Library remains open from Saturday to Thursday from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. The library remains closed on Fridays.

At Present (as on 30.06.2001) Rajshahi University Library has a total collection of 310124 reading materials; including nearly 271422 books, more than 35464 bound volumes of journals, 2894 documents, 246 reprints and some audio-visual, microform and machine readable materials.

The Library remains open from Saturday to Thursday from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. The library remains closed on Fridays. While the library intends to serve all students and faculty members of the University of Rajshahi, scholars from outside the university and overseas scholars can utilize library resources after seeking the permission of the university librarian.

The library operations are conducted in 11 sections and still all the functions of these 11 sections are performed almost manually. Mention may be made here that the university authority has a plan for full library automation and as such a Pilot Project for its automation has already been started. The university has also appointed a Consultant for the purpose.

The library was linked with the “Bangladesh National Scientific and Library Information Network (BANSLINK)” a Pilot Project of the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (BANSDOC) is the executing agency of this Pilot Project and it has already supplied workstations to Rajshahi University Library by which the library will be able to participate in the above network with 15 major libraries of the country and as such by
courtesy of BANSDOC two professionally qualified Assistant Librarians of this university have already been trained. But the project is presently stopped.

There are 97 officers and staff engaged in the Library, have there are four Deputy Librarians and three Assistant Librarians under the supervision of Library Administrator. In the financial year 2001-2002 there was budget of 90 lacs 31 thousand for the library.

The services of the library include inter alias document delivery, current awareness service, and bibliographies of various types, literature searches, guide and preparation of reports for researchers and advice and problem solving of individual inquiries, providing photocopies etc.

There are two Committees for efficient, effective and profitable management of the library: One is the Library Committee and other is the Library Sub-Committee. The library Committee is the standing committee of the Academic Council of the University. The Vice-Chancellor of the university is its Chairman and the Librarian its secretary. The committee meets at least 1 to 2 times a year.

The library committee is constituted as under:

1. "The Vice-Chancellor" Chairman
2. The Pro Vice Chancellor Member
3. The Deans of the Faculties Member
4. Chairmen of the University Departments Member
5. Directors of all institutes of the University Member
6. 2 Members from the Faculty of Science Member
7. 2 Members from the Faculty of Life & Earth Science Member
8. 2 Members from the Faculty of Arts Member
9. 2 Members from the Faculty of Business Studies Member
10. 2 Members from the Faculty of Social Science Member
11. 1 Member from the Faculty of Law Member
12. The Librarian / Librarian- in-charge Member-Secretary"53.
There are 13(thirteen) members Library Sub-Committee is constituted as under:

1. Senior most Dean of the university
   Chairman
2. All the Deans of the Faculties
   Member
3. One Teacher Representative from each faculty
   Member
4. The Librarian / Librarian- in-charge
   Member- Secretary

Locations of different sections in the library are as follows:

In its ground floor, there are circulation section, general stack, binding and preservation section.

1st floor, there are rare, reference & documentation section, general reading room, science reading room.

2nd floor, there are administration & accounts section, acquisition section, processing section, periodicals reading room & stack, newspapers reading room, reprographic section, computer section,

From administrative and functional standpoint the Rajshahi University Library is organised into eleven operational units. These are:

i) administration; ii) acquisition; iii) processing; iv) circulation; v) stack; vi) rare, reference, & documentation; vii) periodical; viii) reading rooms; ix) reprographic; x) binding & preservation; xi) computer unit;

Administration Section: The library administration co-ordinates and administers the entire activities of various sections of the library. Immediate access to records related to the activities in finance, personnel, circulation, acquisition, serials, cataloguing, reference and readers services is necessary for the efficient functioning of the library and preparation of budgets, planning of facilities, reporting and production of different types of statistics for management decision. There are 7 officers and staff engaged in this section under the supervision of the Library Administrator.
**Acquisition Section:** Acquisition is defined as the discovery, searching, selection, ordering and receiving of all kinds of library materials, whether they are books, journals, films, newspapers, pamphlets or microforms. The acquisition function seeks to discover what materials exist that might fulfil the library’s objectives to select and order those best suited to its purposes that had not yet been acquired, to receive shipments, to claim all materials that failed to arrive, to preserve and replace holdings, and to process the materials to the cataloguing section. This section also does the checking of bills and correspondences connected with the procurement of all sort of reading materials.

This section also answers reference and bibliographical works, particularly in connection of the acquisition of publication and queries relating to procurement. There are 3 officers and 2 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Statistics of total reading materials (Till 30-06-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Materials</th>
<th>Till current year</th>
<th>Till last year</th>
<th>Accessioned current year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books (Bengali, English, Arabic, Persian and Other Languages)</td>
<td>2,71,422 copy</td>
<td>2,63,602 copy</td>
<td>7,820 copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals (Bengali, English and Other Languages) bound volume</td>
<td>35,562 copy</td>
<td>35,263 copy</td>
<td>299 copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document (Bengali, English, Arabic, and Other Languages)</td>
<td>2,894 copy</td>
<td>2,869 copy</td>
<td>25 copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint (Bengali, English, Arabic, and Other Languages)</td>
<td>246 copy</td>
<td>246 copy</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,10,124 copy</td>
<td>3,01,980 copy</td>
<td>8,144 copy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Preparation of bibliography, 13. Preparation of Union-list of holdings, 14. Recataloguing and re-classification, 15. Miscellaneous. There are ten officers and staff engaged in this section. The Library has arranged all its reading materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. The Library Catalogue is arranged alphabetically like a dictionary by author, title and subject. For Cataloguing, AACR-2 and for classification DDC 19th edition has been adopted. There are 4 officers and 5 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Circulation Section: This section is situated in the ground floor of the library building attached to the stack areas. The library maintains its circulation service through its lending section for issuing books to teachers, students, fellows and staff of the university for home use and handling of overdue and fines and hold requests, issuing of reading room cards and borrower’s cards to the users. Books are circulated through two issues and receive counters. One counter for students and other counter for teachers. The section is open on all working days from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. There are 6 officers and 7 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Privilege</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a Regular students of the university</td>
<td>2 books for a period of 15 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Member of teaching staff of the university</td>
<td>15 books for a period of 60 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Research fellows.</td>
<td>5 books for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d The member of the Syndicate and officers of the university or persons specially permitted by the Vice Chancellor</td>
<td>4 books for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stack: The functions of this section is; i) General circulation service, ii) Issuance of books to the users for inside study and receipt back the same, iii) Delivery of books to the users for the purpose of home issue, iv) Sorting, v) Fetching books from the counter to the stack, vi) Shelving, vii) Shelf reading and inventory, viii) Keeping records of books taken out of stack room for home use and inside study and check them against gate passes
issued every day, ix) Spraying insecticides on the books and book shelves. There is 3 staff engaged in this section.

**Rare, Reference and Documentation Section:** The function of this section is the searching of materials for the compilation of short bibliographical lists on subjects proposed by scholars; collection and processing of the materials with annotations when necessary; reference queries requiring intensive investigation and servicing of special types of materials. Another important service rendered by reference section is that of making available to the users any special type of research materials and documenting that material for easy and helpful reference to it. There are 3 officers and 2 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of an Assistant Librarian.

**Periodicals Section:** The functions of this section is; i) organisation of periodicals, ii) rendering services to readers, iii) shelving and re-shelving, iv) sorting periodicals for binding and repair, v) indexing: readers' guide to periodicals literature, vi) maintenance of gift and exchange publications, vi) miscellaneous.

**Periodicals Sub-section:** There is some weekly magazine and twenty-seven daily newspaper including five English are kept in this section. Only ten newspapers are bound for preservation. There are 3 officers and 7 staff engaged in the periodicals and Periodicals sub-section under the supervision of an Assistant Librarian.

**Reading Rooms:** There are five reading rooms in the library viz. i. Rare, reference and documentation ii. General reading room iii. Science reading room iv. Periodical reading room and v. Newspaper reading room. All reading rooms are open on all working days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. while the university is in session and 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. during vacation or for any length of time as may be decided from time to time by the university authorities. In case of emergency the Librarian may kept the library closed in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor. Particulars of such case must be reported to the Library Committee at their next meeting. The Library has open shelving system in the reading
room. Users can take out any book from the shelf in any reading room, as they like. Students of the university who have valid identity cards of the University and the University Teachers, Research Fellows are entitled to use books, periodicals and other reading materials in the reading rooms of the library. To help the reader in using the Library Catalogue and to inform them of the resources of the library, there are subject guide boards. Since the general stock of books of the library is in closed access, card catalogue of these books are an indispensable tool to readers, serving as the key to the contents of the library.

For teachers, research scholars and M.Phil. Students of the university carrying on intensive investigation, special accommodation may be provided in the reading rooms. A bonafied research scholar of the university intending to make a long-term use of the library may get a seat in alcove or a carrel on application.

Rare books, reference books, periodicals, manuscripts and books valuable for their illustration are not lent out of the library but they may be consulted in the library under such conditions as the Librarian may determine. There are 2 officers and 16 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Seat arrangement of reading rooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gent Students</th>
<th>Female Students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General reading room</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science reading room</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals &amp; Newspapers reading room</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare, Reference &amp; Documentation reading room</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reprographic Section: In addition to the services the library provides reproduction facilities of articles, part of rare and out of print text books and other published materials to meet, the research and educational needs of both the teachers, scholars, students.
fellows, staff and other categories of people of this university for academic purposes at the rate of Tk.0.50 per exposure. A money receipt shall be issued for each work for which a charge is made. Money thus collected shall be deposited to the University accounts. There is one officer and two operators are engaged in this section.

**Binding and Preservation Section:** The function of this section is binding and preservation of library collection. The binding section is given a new location in the ground floor of the library with modern machinery. There are 2 officers and 3 staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Registrar.

**Computer Unit:** There are four computers in the library. The library has already started to use computers in official activities. For speedy and quick bibliographical services, the library has started to use computers in compiling bibliographies. To provide better services to the users, the library will also start CD-ROM and Internet facilities as soon as possible. There are two officers and one staff engaged in this section.

**Seminar Library at the University Departments:** Each teaching and research department of the University has a seminar library. The Seminar (Departmental) Library books are the property of the Central Library of the University. Care and preservation of these books in the departmental libraries are the responsibilities of Chairmen of the department concerned. Books, of which the Central Library has multiple copies may be transferred to the departmental libraries with the consent of the librarian, provided, such transfer is not likely to prejudice the rights and interests of other departments. Rare books, books of reference, work of general interest including journals, manuscripts shall under no circumstances be removed to departmental libraries.

**Institute Libraries:** The University of Rajshahi has 6(six) Institutes for higher studies and research leading to M.Phil. and Ph.D. Degrees. In supplementation to the Central Library of the University of Rajshahi, these institutes have also their own libraries aiming to provide library, information and documentation services within the scope of their activities and to facilitate higher studies and research.
3.3.3 Bangladesh Agricultural University and Library

Bangladesh Agricultural University: The commission on National Education appointed by the government of Pakistan recognised the importance of education and research in agriculture and allied fields, and pointed out that problems connected with the development of agriculture could only be solved by improvement in the field of agricultural education and research. Having recognized this, the Commission emphasised that agricultural education can not attain its full-stature if the same was divorced from the atmosphere of scholarship and research that should characterise all higher education. The Food and Agriculture Commission also recommended the setting up of an agricultural University. This commission further suggested that the Agricultural University for the East wing of the then Pakistan be located at Mymensingh. "The alluvial soil of Mymensingh on the bank of the old Brahmaputra is enriched with matchless natural beauty. Various cash crops and food crops grow here in plenty. The university was established as complete in 1961 by the East Pakistan Agricultural University ordinance. After the independence in 1972 it was renamed as Bangladesh Agricultural University by "Bangladesh (about adaptation of university rules) ordinance". It has got separate features from those of other universities. Its main responsibilities include education, research, extension and training suitable for agricultural development of the country especially in the field of crops, dairy, veterinary, fishing, agro-economy and rural social science. The year 1961-62 was the first academic year in which the University was operating with the college of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry as the nucleus.

The University’s scheme is being financed by the government partly out of the US AID support and also out of the proceeds of the two credits granted by the World Bank.

Initially the university started with thirty-five departments under five faculties and a committee for Basic Science and Language departments. Subsequently Faculty of Fisheries was established in 1967 with three departments. Formerly it was the department of Fisheries under the Faculty of Agriculture. Set in rural surroundings in the world’s best Jute growing area on the banks of the river Brahmaputra, the campus covering an area of twelve hundred acres is situated three miles from the district town of Mymensingh and seventy-two miles from the capital city of Dhaka.
There are 6 faculties, 41 departments and 7 institutes under the university. Now the number of students is 5402 and teachers 417. At present there are 2338 officers and employees. There are 10 residential halls including one ladies hall. In the financial year 2001-2002 there was budget 43 crore 87 lacs for the University. The university exercises its function and authority in administrative and academic matters through the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor being its Chief Executive and Academic Officer.

The university offers teaching courses at both degree and postgraduate levels under the following faculties:

| 1. The Faculty of Veterinary Science | 4. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology |
| 2. The Faculty of Agriculture | 5. The Faculty of Agricultural Engineering & Technology |
| 3. The Faculty of Animal Husbandry | 6. The Faculty of Fisheries |

The Bangladesh Agricultural University confers degree from graduate level to Ph.D. level. Post-graduate Degrees are conferred in about thirty-five subjects. Till date Ph.D. degree has been conferred in four subject’s i.e.

| 1. Agricultural Chemistry | 3. Agriculture and Management |
| 2. Agronomy | 4. Soil Science |

The academic programme of the university may be outlined briefly as under:

i) Teaching-graduate and post-graduate

ii) Research-functional and developmental

iii) Pre-service and in-services training in extension and organisation and methods

iv) Refresher courses for lower level teachers in rural science and also for employees of non-teaching organisations.

v) Short courses, particularly for public servants at various levels. The syllabus and curriculum of this university were modified many a time to make the Agricultural Education field oriented and to meet the demand of the country. From the very inception
this university was conducting research in different fields. Subsequently upon the establishment of BARC (Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council) a new era has been developed in the field of research. Now in collaboration with the BARC this university is conducting extensive research in the field of Agriculture and allied fields. This university has also a project on extension works under the caption ‘Agri-versity Extension Project’ and also has undertaken a training programme for the graduates under Graduate Training Institute.

**Bangladesh Agricultural University Library:** Bangladesh Agricultural University Library came into existence as East Pakistan Agricultural University Library in 1961 just with the inception of the University itself. It started with a miniature collection of 5000(five thousand) volumes of the then East Pakistan college of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. It was situated at the 2nd floor of the old administrative building. The un-spacious room, although it was the biggest one of the entire building, in which the library was housed was unspeakably a camped quarter. It could hardly provide with adequate space for managing seating arrangements for forty readers at a time.

The university library moved to its new building in the early part of 1969. The present library building designed by the famous architect Mr. Richard J. Neutra of United States of America is a two storied, fully air conditioned building having a total space of 44000 square feet, of whom Stack Area 9200 sq. ft., Reading Room Area 20800 sq. ft., Staff Working Area 6100, Other Areas 7900 sq. ft. There is scope for further horizontal as well as vertices expansion.

The library has two general stacks having capacity of accommodating 200000 (two lacs) volumes of books, two general reading rooms having seating capacity of 600(six hundred) students at a time, one teachers reading room, 10(ten) carrels for teachers and research workers, a periodicals room having capacity of housing 1000(one thousand) current titles of journals and back issues for the same for 20(twenty) years, one textbook library, one reference library, one audio-visual library, one binding and repairing section and adequate space for acquisition, processing and office section.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Bangladesh Agricultural University
Library

Syndicate

Vice-Chancellor

Library Committee

Librarian

Operational Unit-1

Librarian

Administrative and Common Services Unit

Operational Unit-2

Assistant Librarian

Acquisition and Binding and Unit

Operational Unit-3

Deputy Librarian

Technical Processing Unit

Operational Unit-4

Deputy Librarian

Readers Services Unit

Operational Unit-5

Assistant Librarian

Audio-Visual & Reprographic Unit

Operational Unit-6

Librarian

Principal Scientific Officer

Scientific Documentation Unit
The library is situated at the centre of the university campus. Library facilities are open to all students, teachers, officers and other persons, associated with this university. It is being gradually provided with all modern library facilities.

At Present (as on 01.30.2001) Mymensingh University Library has a total collection of 174909 reading materials; including nearly 139821 books, more than 35088 bound volumes of journals, 477 theses. There are 1605 audio-visual materials and 19 CD-ROM. There are 97 officers and staff engaged in the Library of whom one Librarian, two Deputy Librarians, three Assistant Librarians. In the financial year 2001-2002 the budget was 50 lac 35 thousand for the Library.

The Bangladesh Agricultural University Library is governed in accordance with the “Ordinance Prescribing Bangladesh Agricultural University Library Rules” approved by the Syndicate under Resolution No.3, dated, the 10th October 1963. Formulation of general policies is made by the syndicate as per recommendation of Library committee consisting of the following members:

1. The Vice-Chancellor
2. Deans of Six Faculties
3. Chairman, Basic Science and Language Department
4. Co-ordinator for Advance Studies and Research
5. Student Affairs’ Advisor
6. The Proctor
7. The Registrar
8. The Treasurer
9. The Project Director
10. Four members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor
11. Librarian

Chairman (ex-officio)  
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member

One from each cadre of Teacher vide, Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Lecturer)  
Member
Member-Secretary.
Location of different section in this library is as follows:

In its ground floor, there are circulation section, general stack & reading room, periodical sub section & reading room, and textbook rental library.

In the 1st floor, there are library office, technical section, acquisition section, audio-visual & documentation section, reprographic division, reference section, general stack & reading room, and teachers reading room.

Here organisation concerns with the internal structure of the library, which should depend upon the departmentalisation and division of works. From administrative and functional standpoints the Bangladesh Agricultural University Library may be organised into seven operational units:

i) library office and common services section, ii) acquisition section, iii) technical processing section, iv) readers' services section (with six sub sections e.g. (a) stack, (b) textbook rental library, (c) counter, (d) reserve section, (e) reference section, (f) periodical section), v) audio-visual section, vi) binding & repair section, and vii) seminar library section.

The functions, existing staff position for each of the operational units are detailed below:

**Library Office and Common Services Section:** The functions of this section are;

**Acquisition Section:** The functions of this section are; 1. Invite and receive requisitions for books, journals, audio-visual and other reading materials. 2. Maintenance of book selection files and records department wise. 3. Cheeking and sorting requisitions against library stock and orders. 4. Checking requisitions with insufficient particulars

like a dictionary by author, title and subject. For Cataloguing, AACR-2 and classification DDC 19th edition has been adopted.

Readers' Services Section: This section has six sub sections.

i) Stack: The function of this section is; 1. General Circulation Service, 2. Issuance of books to the users for inside study and receipt back the same. 3. Delivery of books to the users for the purpose of home issue (on request). 4. Sorting, 5. Fetching books from the counter to the stack, 6. Shelving, 7. Shelf reading and inventory, 8. Keeping records of books taken out of stack room for home use and inside study and check them against gate passes issued every day, 9. Spraying insecticides on the books and book shelves. There are nine officers and staff engaged in this section.

ii) Text Book Rental Library: The functions of this section is; 1. Issue and receipt of textbooks, 2. Checking application forms, 3. Preparation and issuance of rental cards, 4. Sorting, 5. Shelving, 6. Shelf reading and inventory of Rental section, 7. Serving overdue notices, 8. Preparation of request letters to the Treasurer for realisation of price of lost and mutilated books etc., 9. Preparation of lists of textbooks available at the library Rental section from time to time and send them to respective heads of Departments for proper distribution, 10. Keeping track of examination programme and send defaulter's list to the controller of Examinations for withholding results, 11. Miscellaneous. There are two staff engaged in this section.

iv) Reserve Section: The functions of this section are; 1. Circulation services within the reading room, 2. Lending and receipt of reserved books for inside study. 3. Sorting, 4. Shelving, 5. Shelf reading and inventory, 6. Serving overdue notices, 7. Keeping vigilant eyes on the users in order to check as practices such as cutting of pages etc., 8. Miscellaneous. There are four staff engaged in this section.

v) Reference Section: The functions of this section are; 1. Organisation of reference materials, 2. Rendering services to readers, 3. Shelving and re-shelving, 3. Maintenance of gift and exchange publications, 4. Miscellaneous. There are two staff engaged in this section.


Number of seats in the reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gents/Females students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground floor</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First floor</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Audio-visual & Documentation Section: The functions of this section is; 1. Collections of audio-visual and current related materials, 2. Cataloguing and Classification, 3. Delivery of prepared materials to the users for the purpose of use, 4. Bibliographical services, 5. Computer search services, 6. Newspaper indexing services. This section has not yet been commissioned for want of staff though they have some materials for carry out the work.
**Binding and Repair Section:** The binding sections have not yet been commissioned for want of staff though they have some materials for carry out the work. At present the binding is being done on contract basis by the outside binders inside the library building.

**Seminar Library:** As regards the seminar library the library Sub-Committee recommends that the seminar library will be organised on departmental basis. The library will function under the supervision of the relevant Head of the Department.
3.3.4 Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology and Library

**Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology**: Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) is the only leading University of Engineering and Technology in Bangladesh for its academic standards and dynamism. From a simple Survey School, the BUET has come to its present position through crossing a long arduous journey. It is now the only internationally reputed University of Engineering and Technology in Bangladesh. “The process of engineering education in Bangladesh originated with the establishment of Dhaka Survey School in 1876. Subsequently the government of the day established Ahsanullah School of Engineering in 1908 and Ahsanullah Engineering College in 1948. On 1st June 1962, the Ahsanullah Engineering College was upgraded to the status of the East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology by the Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1961 to provide facilities for higher education and research in the field of engineering and Technology. The University was renamed as Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) after liberation in 1971”.

The campus of this university covers 80 acres of land to the south of Dhaka University. Now the university includes 5 faculties, 16 departments, and three institutes. At present the numbers of students are 7084 and teachers are 479. There are 164 officers and 884 employees engaged in this University. In the financial year 2001-2002 its budget is 26 Crore 23 Lacs.

**Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology Library**: Education, especially at higher levels has been described more as a process of learning than teaching, signifying the self-efforts to be put in by the students. Therefore the students in higher education are to be provided with necessary facilities and provision for mastering the subject matter, techniques, skills, habit of thought and methods of work in their chosen field. Classroom instruction alone will not provide all the required opportunities for attaining the complex educational objectives. It is exactly here that the libraries come to help the students. The university library is not only the connecting link between teaching and learning but, where students are intelligent and inquisitive; the library can supplement
from its rich resources what the classroom has failed to supply. The role of a university library in dissemination of knowledge to augment the classroom instruction is very much related to the method and level of teaching.

BUET devotes considerable effort and resources to the development of outstanding library collections and services to meet the expanding needs to serve as a national resources reference centre in the field of engineering and technology. The recent introduction of a new technology for example, e-mail service in this library, has greatly improved use of library services.

The Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology Library was established as a school library attached to the Dhaka Survey School established in the year 1876, within the Curzon Hall campus. Later it was shifted to its present site in 1908, when the survey school was renamed as Ahsanullah School of Engineering i.e. the library was upgraded. In 1948 the Ahsanullah Engineering School was upgraded to the status of an affiliated Engineering College under the University of Dhaka. Ultimately the College library again raised to the status of a University Library when the college was upgraded to the University in June, 1962. The East Pakistan University of Engineering and technology thus, has unique way of development in the sense that it is one of the very few libraries, which has witnessed three stages of growth and development viz. a school library, a college library and ultimately a university library.

The Library is housed in a 4 storied building of its own having 19775 sq. ft. floor space, of whom stack area 5000 sq. ft., reading area 9000 sq. ft., staff working area 4500 sq. ft. and other areas are 1275 sq. ft. The library has a collection of 131062 items of which 14087 are bound periodicals and 198 titles are in the current subscription list. The library services are available mainly to students and teachers, research fellows, officers and other staff of the university including visiting scholars. In addition, professional engineers from outside the university are provided access to the library facilities with special permission. There are 40 staff members in the library including 8 professionals having master’s degree in library and information science from home and abroad. In the financial year 2001-2002 the library budget is 90 lacs (excluding staff salary).
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology Library

Syndicate
|
Vice-Chancellor
|
Library Committee
|
Librarian
|
Deputy Librarian (Acquisition)

Assistant Librarian (Processing)
|
Assistant Librarian (Reference)
|
Assistant Librarian (Circulation)

Assistant Programmer (Computer)
There is the Library Development Committee of the library for efficient and effective management. "A six member Library Development Committee having one member from each of the teaching faculties advises in all aspects of library development and policy making issues. The Librarian works as the member-secretary of the committee".56

Locations of the different sections in this library are as follows:
In the ground floor, there are library office, book collection division, cataloguing division, reprographic division, and rental library.
In its 1st floor, there are reference, periodical and research reading room & stack.
In its 2nd floor, there are general reading room.
And its 3rd floor, there are circulation & general stack.

The administration of the library system headed by the University Librarian comprises of the following sections: (i) library administration, (ii) acquisition, (iii) cataloguing, (iv) reference, and (v) circulation.

Library Administration: The administrative section of the library is responsible for the work connected with the general administration, correspondences, personnel management and maintenance of accounts and files of the library. There is five staff engaged in this section under supervision of a Librarian.

Acquisition Section: The Acquisition section of the library is responsible for realization of the acquisition policy of the University with the help of university teaching departments. This section is also responsible for the acquisition of all book and non-book reading materials by purchase, gift and exchange. It maintains exchange relations with libraries and other learned organizations at home and abroad. This programme has been continuing in a very limited manner. The arrangement could have produced better results had not the lack of items on our side to offer for exchange stood in the way.
Resource sharing activities are also done here. This aspect of readers' service has flourished much to the benefit of serious and advanced readers. The library has been assisting other libraries with which it has mutual arrangements in this regard by helping them with essentially needed reading materials. The average annual addition of books in the library is about 3000, and titles of annual current subscription are 218. One Assistant Librarian and One Library Attendant are engaged in this section under supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Cataloguing Section: The cataloguing function seeks to describe the individual and collective characteristics of the items, the sources of their creation, their physical embodiment, their location and their possible future interest. The essential purpose is to inform potential users of the existence and character of the item that is available in the Library. As for Cataloguing, AACR-2 and for Classification DDC 19th edition has been adopted. The public catalogue of the library is a Dictionary Card Catalogue. Every 3 months an accession bulletin of new book list is published. Two senior cataloguers, two cataloguers and one book sorter are engaged in this section under supervision of an Assistant Librarian. An Assistant programmer assists about the matter of computer.

Circulation Section: Circulation control includes circulation, binding, reserves, shelf reading and inventory, handling of overdue and fines and hold requests, issuing of reading room cards and borrower’s cards to the users and handling of interlibrary loan requests. Two senior library assistant, two-library assistant, one sorter and three-library attendant are engaged in this section under the supervision of an Assistant Librarian.

Books are circulated through three issue counters and two receive counters. There are two issue counters and one receive counter for students and one issue counter and one receive counter for teachers. There are some rules of issuing cards for borrowing books in this library. Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the Conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

a. Level 1-3 students, four cards. 1 for Reading room, 1 for Rental library, 2 Borrow cards. 2 Books can be borrowed at a time for a period of 14 days from the library
b. Level 4-5 students, six cards. 1 for Reading room, 1 for Rental library, 4 Borrow cards. 4 Books can be borrowed at a time for a period of 14 days from the library
c. M.Sc., M.U.R.P., M.Phil., Ph.D. students, three cards. 1 for Reading room, 2 Borrow cards. 2 Books can be borrowed at a time for a period of 14 days from the library
d. A teacher can borrow 17 books at a time (of related subject) for a year.
e. Non-teaching staff (except class iv) can borrow 2 books for two weeks.

**Rental Library:** Among all the University Libraries of Bangladesh only the BUET Library has a special type of service, which is called “Rental Library Service”. This Rental library facility to the students is unique of its type in the country. It lends all textbooks of foreign origin to the students at a rent of 10% of the original price for an academic year/term. This helps the students in gaining access to the textbooks of all types. Rules regarding the Rental Library are as follows:

1. The Rental Library shall function as an independent unit under the supervision and control of the Librarian of the University.
2. It shall procure multiple copies of different textbooks for the purpose of renting out to the students of this University.
3. The multiple copies of textbooks, selected by the heads of the departments shall be purchased, provided such textbooks are kept in use for at least ten semesters.

One library assistant and one sorter are engaged in this section.

**Reading Room:** The library can accommodate 345 students at a time to provide reading room facilities of rare and out of print books, ready references and prescribed texts. The library has a reasonable number of users of reading rooms. Two senior library assistants and two-library attendant are engaged in this section in two shifts. Except for certain designated official holidays, the library reading rooms are open to student’s room 0900 to 2200 hours daily.
Seating provision in different reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gents /Females students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference, Periodicals and Research</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>320</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference, Periodical and Research Reading Room: Reference is a important liaison function between the users and library collections and uses the entire collection in the search with particular emphasis on reference materials such as indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, handbooks, manuals, dictionaries, encyclopaedia and periodicals as a whole. The reference function seeks to fulfil ultimate goal of the library to make accessible to an inquiring mind the accumulated knowledge of other minds and times. There is a good deal of interaction between the library staff and the users here. This particular service is being availed usually by the postgraduate students, researchers and teachers. It may be mentioned here that although undergraduate students are not currently availing of this opportunity, they should also be encouraged to use this service during writing of their thesis and other works, so that they are familiar with the state of the art of their discipline. At present collection of bound periodicals are 14087 and 198 titles are in the current subscription list. One senior library assistant, one library assistant and two-library attendant are engaged in this section under the supervision of an Assistant Librarian.

Reprographic: In addition to the services the library provides reproduction facilities of articles, part of rare and out of print text books and other published materials to meet, the research and educational needs of both the students and teachers. Since the introduction of course system in 1992, the teachers are being supplied with copies of class notes for distribution among the students. The reprographic section has currently 8 photocopying machines. Four reprographic operators and one assistant reprographic operator are engaged in this section.
Computer and E-mail Services: This library has ten computers and ten printers. These are used for different work in this library. This work is being done under the supervision of an assistant programmer.

In the twenties, the libraries are operating in a setting, which has become more complex than ever before. New technologies have become available as a means to improve library and information services and operations. A large number of library and information services and products are also commercially available for a library to choose from. These technological developments demand modifications and redesigning of the existing library and information system to keep pace with the information explosion that is taking place around the world. With this in mind, BUET has already undertaken a programme of computerisation of its library activities and services in order to accurately, timely and speedy process of its information materials and to provide right information to the right person at the right time which is the main objective of the library and information work.
3.3.5 Chittagong University and Library

Chittagong University: "According to the Chittagong University Ordinance, Chittagong University was established in November 1965. Chittagong University is situated 12 miles away from the port city on the north occupying 1350 acres of land at the side of small hills. The foundation stone of the Chittagong University was laid in 1964 by the president of the then Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan. Dr. A R Mallik was appointed its Project Director. He hired a house in the city of Chittagong for his office and campus. One administrative building and two class buildings, one library building and one hall of residence were constructed for preliminary housing of the University. The University was inaugurated by the Government of the then East Pakistan. Abdul Momen Khan and started functioning (teaching) from 28th November 1966 with Dr. A R Mallik as Vice-Chancellor and four teaching departments (Bangla, English, History and Economics) having enrolment of 202 students in the preliminary classes. Mr. M K Rahman was its first Register.

At present there are 6 faculties, 30 departments and 3 institutes in the university. There are 14000 students, 550 teachers, 2500 officers and employees. 3707 students live in 8 residential halls (two for ladies). In the financial year 2001-2002 there was budget of 43 crore 10 lacs for the University.

Chittagong University Library: The Chittagong University Library was started in the month of November, 1966 i.e. with the inauguration of the University with a scanty staff member and only 300 volumes of books as its nucleus. Mr. Md. Ataur Rahman was appointed its first Assistant Librarian who organized the library in its formative stage with the scanty staff members. The library was housed in a temporary building covering a floor area of 2400 sq. ft. In 1968 a floor area of 1200 sq. ft. used as a student's common room was added to the library (in the same building) and staff strength of the library was expanded. On 16th October 1968 Mr. Shamsul Alam joined as its first Librarian. About 20 staff members (Class III & IV) joined the library. During the academic year 1968-69 commerce Department (Management and Accounting combined) was introduced with an enrolment of 3 students. Since 1200 sq. ft. were added to the library students reading
facilities were increased to some extent. Floor area of 1200 sq. ft. was used as a reading room for students, and circulation and reference departments (combined) were housed in this room.

As a result, library services were increased correspondingly. But owing to the dearth of space reading room could not be expanded but clean with this acute space problems, readers' services were extended to the clientele. During this year 9812 volumes of reading materials and about 18 staff personnel were added to the library.

During 1970-71, the plan of original library building was approved. This building was designed with modern facilities with open access system and centrally air-conditioned. Site development work was started. But owing to liberation war the project was postponed in 1971-72. Department of Fine Arts was introduced with 14 students and commerce Department was separated to Accounting and Management.

Since liberation war continued up-to December, 1971 and Bangladesh came into being on 16th December, 1971 procurement of books and reading materials suffered to a great extent during 1971-72. After liberation the project of library building was kept in abeyance. Some library personnel (about 14 including one Junior Assistant Librarian) were added.

Obviously, the work leads of the library were increased to a great extent. But due to acute shortage of space library faced difficulties in rendering corresponding services to the clientele, and shifting of library was felt indispensable. No import licence was issued during this year. Hence, procurement of books was not up-to the mark. During this year books and journals were donated to this library by various foreign aid giving agencies, which were rich addition to the library holdings. During the liberation war some books borrowed by the teachers and others were lost from their residences, which were written off by the Syndicate.

Towards the end of 1973 library was shifted to the four-storied Administration Building occupying 3 floors (ground, 1st and 2nd) covering a total floor space of 17640 sq. ft. This is situated at the central point of the University campus having surrounded by 6 halls of residence and different faculty buildings and also two cafeterias.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Chittagong University Library

Syndicate
  |  
Vice-Chancellor
  |  
Library Committee
  |  
Librarian (Vacant)

Deputy Librarian (Reader Services)

Assistant Librarian (Circulation)

Deputy Librarian (Technical Services)

Assistant Librarian (Reading Rooms)

Assistant Librarian (Acquisition)

Assistant Librarian (Processing)
The Library is now housed in a 2 storied building of its own having 56700 sq. ft. floor space, in which stack area of 25000 sq. ft., reading area of 18500 sq. ft., staff working area of 9500 sq. ft. and other areas are of 3700 sq. ft. The library has a collection of 183039 items of which 23904 are bound periodicals. There are 86 staff members in the library including 4 Deputy Librarians and 2 Assistant Librarians. The library services are available mainly to students and teachers, research fellows, officers and other staff of the University. In the financial year 2001-2002 the library budget was 42 lacs (excluding staff salary).

There are 16 members library development committee. This committee is constituted as under:

1. The Vice - Chancellor Chairman
2. 5 Faculty Deans Member
3. 2 Members from the Faculty of Science Member
4. 2 Members from the Faculty of Arts Member
5. 2 Members from the Faculty of Business Studies Member
6. 2 Members from the Faculty of Social Science Member
7. 1 Member from the Faculty of Law Member
8. The Librarian / Librarian- in -charge Member- Secretary

Locations of different sections in the library are as follows:

In its ground floor, there are library office, book collection division, cataloguing division, circulation, stack (arts faculty), and reading room.

In the 1st floor, there are stack (social science, law, and commerce), reference, periodical, four reading rooms, and photocopy section.

The administration of the library comprises the following sections:

Library Administration: The library administration co-ordinates and administers the entire activities of various sections of the library. There are 10 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Acquisition Section: The function of this section is, to invite and receive requisitions for books, journals and other reading materials, maintenance of book selection files and records (department wise). This section is also responsible for the acquisition of all book and non-book reading materials by purchase, gift and exchange. The average annual addition of books in the library is about 5000, and titles of annual current subscription are 108. The checking of bills and correspondences connected with the procurement of all sort of reading materials are also done by this section. There are 8 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Cataloguing Section: The function of this section is accessioning, checking, classifying and cataloguing of books and other reading materials. The library has arranged all its reading materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. As for Cataloguing, AACR-2 and for Classification DDC 19th edition has been adopted. The public catalogue of the library is a Dictionary Card Catalogue. There are 10 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Circulation Section: The library maintains its circulation service through its lending section for issuing books to teachers, students, scholars and staff of the university. Students can issue books only for reading room use. There are 47 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the Conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Member of teaching staff of the university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Research fellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Officers of the university</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stack Division: There are two stacks in the library. One (Arts faculty) is in the ground floor and other (Social science, Law, Commerce) is in the 1st floor. The stack division of the library is a very important service point. Efficient and effective functioning of a modern library primarily depends on an efficient and well laid out stack area and as such this division of the library has been administering in such a manner as to make its contents available to the readers and borrower promptly and easily.

Reading Room: The library can accommodate 500 students at a time to provide reading room facilities of rare and out of print books, ready references and prescribed texts. The library has a reasonable number of users of reading rooms.

Number of seats in the reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gents /Females students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground floor</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st floor</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except for certain designated official holidays, the library reading rooms are open to students from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. daily.

Reference, Periodicals, Thesis and Rare Book: The function of this section is users use the entire library collection in the search with particular emphasis on reference materials such as indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, handbooks, manuals, dictionaries, encyclopaedia and periodicals as a whole. This particular service is being availed usually by the students, researchers and teachers. At present collection of bound periodicals are 23,904 and 108 titles are in the current subscription list. There are 11 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Photocopy Section: The Photocopy section has two photocopying machines. The library provides reproduction facilities of articles, part of rare and out of print textbooks and other published materials to meet, the research and educational needs of both the students and teachers. 2 Photocopy operators are engaged in this section.
3.3.6 Jahangirnagar University and Library

**Jahangirnagar University**: "According to ‘Jahangirnagar Muslim University ordinance 1970’ Jahangirnagar University was established on 20th August 1970 at Savar 18 miles away from Dhaka. After independence the name of the university was slightly changed into Jahangirnagar University according ‘Bangladesh ordinance 1’ in 1972."58

When the University was established in August 1970 a scheme was drawn up and approved by the government for development of the University in the next 20 years. The major objectives of the scheme were that (a) it will be a science-biased University, (b) it will be a centre of excellence and research, (c) it will be a fully residential University with a self-contained campus.

Initially the Jahangirnagar University started functioning with four subjects namely Economics, Geography, Mathematics and Statistics under two faculties with 150 students and 20 teachers from 1970-71 session. Now there are 3 faculties, 24 departments, 2 institutes and 9 residential halls in the University. There are 6000 students, 376 teachers, 173 officers and 1575 employees in the university. In the financial year 2001-2002 the University budget is 22 crore 80 lacs.

The university exercises its function and authority in administrative and academic matters through the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor being its Chief Executive and Academic Officer.

The university offers teaching courses at both degree and postgraduate levels under the following faculties:

1. The Faculty of Arts and Humanities
2. The Faculty of Mathematics and Matter
3. The Faculty of Social Science

**Jahangirnagar University Library**: The organization work of the University Library started right after the promulgation of the Jahangirnagar University Ordinance in 1970, although the collection of the books for the library began earlier. This work of collection for the university Library was run under the supervision of Dr. Surat Ali Khan,
then the Director of the University Project before the introduction of the University Ordinance.

About four thousand books and periodicals were collected by that time. Like the administrative offices the library was, initially set up at house no. 172, Road no. 13/3 Dhanmondi, Dhaka. Later, in December 1970, the library with other offices was also shifted from the Dhaka city to the University campus. A big room attached to the school building near the hall of Residence No. 1 was, at first fixed for the library. It is needless to say that it was very difficult to run the library work with such a narrow space which was, however, later on, solved with the addition of one tin-shed, which was being used by teachers and students as reading room.

Mr. A B M Saifullah, an Assistant librarian, with other nine employees of different cadres was appointed for the running of the library. A Library Sub-Committee with one Professor, two Associate Professors and the Assistant Librarian was formed for giving advice to the Authority in connection with library development and the Committee was later approved by the University Authority.

On February 1, 1973, Mr. A F Fazlul Majid joined as Librarian. In the session 1978-79 the Library Building Plan of Engineers associates was given final shape by the middle of the year. Mr. Godfrey Thompson, the British Expert gave his valuable advice in the modification of the Library Plan.

In November 1981 Professor Zillur Rahman Siddiqui, then the Vice-Chancellor, laid down the foundation stone, which was erected by June 1982. The University has now its own new library building having total plinth area of 65000 sq. ft. of which 40000 sq. ft. has been built, of whom Stack Area 11000 sq. ft., Reading Area 17000 sq. ft., Staff Working Area 7500 sq. ft. and Other Area 4500 sq. ft. Now the library collection includes 83811 books and periodicals. There are 52 officers and staff engaged with 3 deputy Librarians, 4 Assistant Librarians, 5 Deputy Assistant Librarians under supervision of a teacher (In-charge) in the library. In the financial year 2001-2002 the library budget was 46 lacs 75 thousand.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Jahangirnagar University Library

Syndicate
  └── Vice-Chancellor
    └── Library Committee
      └── Librarian (Vacant)

  └── Deputy Librarian (Reader Services)
      └── Assistant Librarian (Circulation)
          └── Deputy Assistant Librarian (Reading Rooms)

  └── Deputy Librarian (Technical Services)
      └── Assistant Librarian (Acquisition)
          └── Deputy Assistant Librarian

      └── Assistant Librarian (Processing)
          └── Deputy Assistant Librarian
There are 31 members in the Library Committee in which the Vice Chancellor is the Chairman and the Librarian works as the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

Locations of different sections in the library are as follows:
In the ground floor, there are circulations, stack, processing, binding and repairing, rare, Muktijodha Cell.
In its 1st floor, acquisition, reference, periodical & reading room, and general reading room.
In the 2nd floor, there is library office, teacher’s carrel.

The work of the library is divided into the following four sections:
i) Library administration, ii) acquisition, iii) processing and iv) circulation

Library Administration: The functions of this section are Planning, Organization, Administration, Supervision, Public relations, Correspondence, Checking at the Gate, Cleaning Lavatories & Toilets, Keep belongings of library users in safe custody etc.

Acquisition Section: The acquisition function of this section is searching, selection, ordering and receiving of all kinds of library materials, whether they are books, journals, newspapers, pamphlets etc. The average annual addition of books in the library is about 3000, and titles of annual current subscription are 98. There are two officers engaged in this section.

Processing Section: The function of this section is accessioning, checking, classifying and cataloguing of books and other reading materials. The library has arranged all its reading materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. As for Cataloguing, AACR-2 and for Classification DDC 19th edition has been adopted. The public catalogue of the library is a Dictionary Card Catalogue.

There is a binding sub section under the processing section. This section has the principal responsibilities for binding and preservation of library collection. There are
eleven officers and staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

Circulation Section: The Library maintains its circulation service through its lending section for issuing books for home use to teachers, students, fellows and staff of the university. There are twenty-seven officers and staff engaged in this section under the supervision of a Deputy Librarian.

This section has four-sub section.

Lending Section: The lending section is situated in the ground floor of the library building attached to the stack areas. The section is open on all working days from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Books are circulated by one issue and receive counter. Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

a. 1st year students can borrow 2 books at a time for a period of 14 days from the library
b. 2nd year students can borrow 2 books at a time for a period of 14 days from the library
c. 3rd year, Final year and Researchers get 5 books at a time for a period of 14 days from the library
d. A teacher can borrow 17 books at a time of related subject for a year.
e. Non-teaching staff (except class iv) can borrow 2 books for two weeks.

On the other hand, there are separate reading room cards for students and researchers for study in the reading room. They can issue four books at a time for study in the reading room.

Stack: Efficient and effective functioning of a modern library primarily depends on an efficient and well laid out stack area and as such this section of the library has been administering in such a manner as to make its contents available to the readers and borrower promptly and easily.
Reference and Periodical Section: There are reference and periodical materials collection very rich. There is a good deal of interaction between the library staff and the users here. This particular service is being availed usually by the students, researchers and teachers. At present collection of bound periodicals are 7,500 and 98 titles are in the current subscription list.

Reading Room: The library can accommodate 102 students at a time to provide reading room facilities of rare and out of print books, ready references and prescribed texts. The library has a reasonable number of users of reading rooms. The section is open on all working days from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Seat arrangement of reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gents /Females students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference and Periodicals</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10 (carrel)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photocopy Section: The Library has a photocopier machine. But it is inactive. There is a photocopier machines servicing by contact. The library provides photocopy facilities of books and other published materials to meet, the research and educational needs of both the students and teachers.

Computer Services: This library has three computers. These are used for cataloguing and different works in this library. These works are being done under the supervision of an Assistant Librarian.
3.3.7 Islamic University and Library

Islamic University: The movement for the establishment of an Islamic university since the British rule to promote completely Islamic education complying with modern education in Bangladesh, which is the second largest Muslim country in the world. People from all walks of life, especially, students and ‘Olamayekeram’ (learned in Islam) rendered all out efforts to establish an Islamic university. On the recommendation of Government Education Committee different governments in different times gave assurance again and again to establish such a university. “At last the then government declared of December 1, 1976 to establish an Islamic university in the country. Accordingly, a planning committee consisting of seven members ‘the Islamic University Scheme committee 77’ under the presidentship of Professor M. A. Bari was formed on January 27, 1977.” The committee submitted their report on October 20, 1977.

A conference of heads of Muslim states of took place from March 31 to 8 April 1977, at Mecca in Saudi Arabia and its one of the recommendations was to set up an Islamic university in each and every Muslim country. According to this recommendation a project office the proposed Islamic university was set up and Bangladesh government appointed Professor ANM Momtaj Uddin Chowdhury as the Project Director. At last, in order to promote higher Islamic education including education from modern science and knowledge, late president Ziaur Rahman laid the foundation stone for the proposed Islamic university at Shantidanga-Dulalpur under the greater districts of Kustia and Zessore. “Islamic University Ordinance was passed in the national parliament on 27 December 1980. Acquiring 175 acres of land at Shantidanga-Dulalpur, the campus was determined.” After that, Professor ANM Momtaj Uddin Chowdhury, The Project Director was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor to the university. Shah Azizur Rahman, Prime Minister to the then government, laying the foundation of the Saddam Hossain Hall, Inaugurated the erection of the University on January 16, 1982. Lt. Gen H.M. Ershad, immediate after capturing the power in 1982, shifted the university to Board Bazar in Gazipur, not far from Dhaka, by an ordinance making some amendment. though about 10% of construction was completed according to the plan and design in Kustia. About so acres of land was acquired and necessary infrastructure including academic
building, halls and other buildings. In order of start academic activities for the session 1984-85 notices for students' admission was circulated but it was postponed due to unknown reason. In the next session 1985-86 about 300 students were admitted in four different departments and two faculties. Eight teachers and necessary number of officers and employees were appointed to run the university successfully. The first class was started on 28 June 1986. But the people residing in that region of Kustia-Zessore raised a violent movement to shift the university to its previous campus. As a result, the Islamic university was shifted in 1990 by Govt. order. Temporary arrangements were made to avoid any hindrance to run the academic activities. The faculty of Theology and Islamic studies was shifted to PTI Building. Humanities and Social Science was shifted to Medical School Building and the academic and administrative activities were shifted to buildings of the town of Kustia for the time being. At last, the university was shifted to its own campus at Shantidanga-Dulalpur on 1 November 1992.

Now there are 5 faculties, 18 Departments, 6996 students, 239 teachers, 629 officers and employees in the university. There are also 5 residential halls. In the financial year 2001-2002 the University budget was 14 crore 72 lacs.

The university exercises its function and authority in administrative and academic matters through the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor being its Chief Executive and Academic Officer.

The university offers teaching courses at both degree and postgraduate levels under the following faculties:

1. The Faculty of Religion and Islamic Studies
2. The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
3. The Faculty of Applied Science and Technology
4. The Faculty of Business Administration
5. The Faculty of Law and Muslim Rule
Islamic University Library: The Library is housed in a four storied building of its own having 14182 sq. ft. floor space of whom Stack Area 4500 sq. ft., Reading Area 7200 sq. ft., Staff Working Area 1700 sq. ft., Other areas 782 sq. ft. The library collection includes 59710 books and magazines. The library services are available mainly to students and teachers, research fellows, officers and other staff of the university. There are 62 officers and staff members in the library including one Librarian, one Deputy Librarian and three Junior Librarians. Fourteen are professional, 3 sub-professionals, 37 non-professional and 8 is MLSS. In the financial year 2001-2002 the budget was 10 lacs for the Library.

There are two Committees of the library: One is the Library Committee and other is the Library Advisory Committee.

Library Committee:- A seventeen members Library committee, the Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman and the Librarian works as the member-secretary of the committee. Other fifteen are member of the committee.

Library Advisory Committee: - The Library Advisory Committee consists of all the Deans of the faculties and the Librarian is the Member-Secretary of the Library Advisory Committee. Dean of Social Science meeting of the Library Adviser Committee will preside over the meeting. The Library Advisory Committee is responsible for general supervision of the library.

Location of different section in this library is as follows:
In the ground floor, there are library office, acquisition, reference and photocopy section.
In its 1st floor, there is processing section, binding section, circulation, stack and reading room.
In the 2nd floor, circulation section, stack and reading room.
In the 3rd floor, circulation section, stack and reading room.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Islamic University Library

- Syndicate
  - | Vice-Chancellor
  - | Library Committee
  - | Library Advisory Committee
  - | Librarian
  - | Deputy Librarian
  - Junior Librarian
The administration of the library comprises the following sections:

i) Library administration  
ii) acquisition,  
iii) processing,  
iv) reference,  
v) circulation,  
stack & reading room  
vi) binding, and  
vii) photocopy.

**Library Administration**: The administrative section of the library is responsible for the work connected with the general administration, correspondences, personnel management and maintenance of accounts and files of the library.

**Acquisition Section**: The function of the acquisition section is determine the acquisition policy of the University with the help of university teaching departments. This section is also responsible for the acquisition of all books and periodicals by purchase, gift and exchange. The checking of bills and correspondences connected with the procurement of all sort of reading materials are also done by this section. The average annual addition of books in the library is about 3000, and titles of annual current subscription are 75.

**Processing Section**: The function of this section is checking, classifying and cataloguing of books and other reading materials. Filing of catalogue cards is also done here. The Library has arranged all its reading materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. Cataloguing is done by AACR-2 and classification is done following DDC 19th edition. The public catalogue of the library is a Dictionary Card Catalogue.

**Reference Section**: Reference section is mainly responsible for organisation of reference materials and rendering services to readers. The reference function seeks to fulfil ultimate goal of the library to make accessible to an inquiring mind the accumulated knowledge of other minds and times. There is a good deal of interaction between the library staff and the users here.
Circulation, Stack and Reading Room: Circulation control includes circulation, binding, reserves, shelf reading and inventory, handling of overdue and fines and hold requests, issuing of library and borrower’s cards to the users.

The first floor of the library includes of reading rooms and books of 4 disciplines, viz. Al-koran, Al-Hadis, Fikah, and Daoya. There are 5 staff engaged in this section.

The second floor of the library consists of reading rooms and books of 4 disciplines, viz. Law and Muslim Rule, Economics, Islamic History and Culture, Political Science and Public Administration. There are 5 staff engaged in this section.

The third floor of the library consists of reading rooms and books of 10 disciplines, viz. Bengali Language and Literature, English Language Literature, Accounting, Management, Applied Chemistry and Technology, Applied Physics and Electronics, Computer Science Technology, Applied Food and Nutrition, Information Science and Technology, and Biotechnology. There is 6 staff engaged in this section.

Books are circulated by three-issue counter (each floor has a issue counter). Each student can be issue 3 books at a time for study in the reading room. The section is open on all working days from 8.a.m. to 8 p.m.

Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the Conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Member of teaching staff of the university</th>
<th>20 books for a period of 30 days.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Research fellows (Ph.D.)</td>
<td>2 books for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Research fellows (M.Phil.)</td>
<td>1 books for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>5 books for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>1 book for a period of 30 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reading Room: There are 4 reading room in the library. The library can accommodate 414 students at a time to provide reading room facilities of rare and out of print books, ready references and prescribed texts.
Number of seats in the reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gents /Females students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First floor</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second floor</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third floor</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Binding Section:** The preservation of books and other reading materials in the library, control over the preparation of binding materials, accurate specifications for binding, careful restoration of books --all these are the functions of this section. The binding section is in the second floor of the library.

**Photocopy Section:** The library provides photocopy facilities for the readers of this university. The photocopy section has 2 photocopying machines. Two-photocopy machine operator is engaged in this section.

**Seminar Library at the University Departments:** Each teaching and research department of the University has a seminar library. The Seminar (Departmental) Library books are the property of the Central Library of the University. Care and preservation of these books in the departmental libraries are the responsibilities of Chairmen of the department concerned.
Number of seats in the reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Gents /Females students</th>
<th>Teachers/Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First floor</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second floor</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third floor</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Binding Section:** The preservation of books and other reading materials in the library, control over the preparation of binding materials, accurate specifications for binding, careful restoration of books --all these are the functions of this section. The binding section is in the second floor of the library.

**Photocopy Section:** The library provides photocopy facilities for the readers of this university. The photocopy section has 2 photocopying machines. Two-photocopy machine operator is engaged in this section.

**Seminar Library at the University Departments:** Each teaching and research department of the University has a seminar library. The Seminar (Departmental) Library books are the property of the Central Library of the University. Care and preservation of these books in the departmental libraries are the responsibilities of Chairmen of the department concerned.
3.3.8 Shahjalal University of Science & Technology and Library

Shahjalal University of Science & Technology: “The Shahjalal University of Science and Technology is situated at Kumargaon occupying 310 acres of land 8 kilometres away from the city of Sylhet”. It was the strong demand of the people had been rising of establishing a university in the area for a long time. Sylhet is a divisional city located in the extreme east of Bangladesh boarding with India. “Shahjalal Science and Technology University ordinance No. LXVII, 1986 and Jatya Sangsad Bill 20 were proclaimed by Bangladesh Government in 25 August 1986 and the Bill was implemented in 1987. The university started its academic functioning in the session of 1990-91.

Now the University has 5 faculties and 16 departments and two residential halls. There are 4000 students and the numbers of teachers are 260. There are 60 officers and 281 employees. In the financial year 2001-2002 there was budget of 10 crore 70 lacs.

Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Library: Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Library was established in 1991 aiming to support the instructional and research programmes of the university and to provide facilities to students, scholars and faculty members to make full use of the library for developing critical faculty and intellectual curiosity, and above all to keep them abreast with the latest theories, facts, problems, and development in their subject fields.

Initially the Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Library started functioning at the ground floor of the Administrative Building. There was no professional librarian of the library. The charge of the library was given to a teacher in addition to his teaching responsibility. Later the university administration took a careful look at the library to develop it. Five professional library personnel were recruited including a Deputy Librarian and Assistant Librarian. In 1995 the library shifted to its present building on the campus. The library building is four storied and total floor area is 29,300 sq. ft., of whom Stack Area 4500 sq. ft., Reading area 6200 sq. ft., Staff Working Area 3000 sq. ft. and Other Areas 950 sq. ft. At present only 1st floor and 2nd floor are using for library services. Ground floor and 3rd floor are still now unused. The library has accommodation for 90 students, teachers and research scholars working simultaneously.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Library

Syndicate
  /  
Vice-Chancellor
  /  
Library Committee
  /  
Librarian (Vacant)
  /  
Deputy Librarian
  /  
Assistant Librarian
  /  
Junior Librarian
Now (as on 30.12.2001) the Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Library has a total collection of 47,000 books and journals. The library operations are conducted in 6 sections and still all the functions of these 6 sections are performed almost manually.

The library was linked with the "Bangladesh National Scientific and Library Information Network (BANSLINK)" a Pilot Project of the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of Bangladesh. But the project is presently stopped.

There are 12 officers and staff engaged in the Library of which two are Deputy Librarians (one is Librarian-in-charge), one Assistant Librarian, and one Junior Librarian. There are 5 professional and 7 is non-professional staff. In the financial year 2001-2002 there budget was 26 lacs for the Library.

There are two Committees of the library for efficient, effective and profitable management: One is the Library Committee and other is the Library Sub-Committee.

**The Library Committee:** - There are 6(six) members of the library committee. This committee is constituted as under:

1. The Vice - Chancellor  
2. 2 Deans from two Faculties  
3. 2 Senior Professors of the University and  
4. The Librarian / Librarian- in -charge  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Member-Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Vice - Chancellor</td>
<td>2 Deans from two Faculties</td>
<td>2 Senior Professors of the University</td>
<td>The Librarian / Librarian- in-charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Library Sub-Committee:**- The Library Sub-Committee consists of 18(eighteen) member. The Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman and the Librarian/ Librarian in charge is the Member -Secretary of the Library Sub-Committee. All Departmental Heads are members of the Library Sub-Committee. The Library Sub-Committee is responsible for general supervision of the library.
Locations of different sections in this library are as follows:

In the 1st floor, there are acquisition & Processing section, books store.

In its 2nd floor, administration section, reference section, stack, circulation section, reading rooms.

The administration of the library comprises the following sections:
i) Administration, ii) Acquisition & Processing, iii) Reference, iv) Circulation, v) Stack & Reading room, vi) Computer & E-mail.

Administration Section: The library administration co-ordinates and administers the entire activities of various sections of the library. Immediate access to records related to the activities in finance, personnel, circulation, acquisition, serials, cataloguing, reference and readers services is necessary for the efficient functioning of the library and preparation of budgets, planning of facilities, reporting and production of different types of statistics for management decision. There are 2 officers and staff engaged in the section.

Acquisition and Processing: A section of this library where the functions of book & periodical acquisition, cataloguing, classification and processing are carried out. The sections are responsible for the acquisition of all books and journals by purchase, gift and exchange. The checking of bills and correspondences connected with the procurement of all sort of reading materials are also done by this section. For Cataloguing, AACR-2 and for Classification DDC 21st edition has been adopted. There are 5 officers and staff engaged in this section.

Reference Section: The functions of this section are, organisation of reference materials and rendering services to readers, maintenance of gift and exchange publications. There is one staff engaged in the section.

Circulation: The Library maintains its circulation service through its lending section for issuing books for home use to teachers, officers and staff of the university.
This section does not usually lend books to students for home use. The library offers to students simply reading facilities inside the library. The lending section is situated in the 2nd floor of the library building attached to the stack areas. The section is open on all working days from 9.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. There is 4 staff engaged in the section.

Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Members of teaching staff of the university</th>
<th>10 Books for a period of 30 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Officer /Staff of the university</td>
<td>2 Books for a period of 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stack: The stack section of the library is situated on the third floor. This section is closed access. No body can enter in this section without permission.

Reading Room: Reading rooms are open on all working days from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The Library has closed access system. Users cannot take out any book from the shelf. There is no separate seat for the teachers and scholars of the library.

Arrangement of seats in the reading rooms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd floor 1st Reading room</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd floor 2nd Reading room</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photocopy: The Library has no photocopier machine of its own. But there are three photocopier machines servicing by contact.

Computer & E-mail: There are twelve computers in the Library. The library has already started to use computers in official activities. To provide better services to the users, the library has been giving e-mail services.
3.3.9 Khulna University and Library

**Khulna University**: Khulna is the third largest thriving city of Bangladesh. Its population about is 1.3 million. Khulna is surrounded by picturesque countryside, winding rivers and a host of development centres. Since partition of British India in 1947, the city has been growing up as an important complex of trade, commerce and industries. The establishment of the seaport at Mongla and a Naval Base further accelerated the growth of the city. The city attained the Metropolitan status by its own characteristics in 1984. With a view to justifying the ever-increasing importance of Khulna, an Administrative Division with headquarters at Khulna was created in 1960. The total area of Khulna Division is about 33,730 sq. kilometers, with a large population of 15 million.

This region had at that time no university to provide higher education. In the early sixties there was a crying demand for setting up a University at Khulna to cater to growing educational needs. “In order to establish a University at Khulna according to the ordinance 5(1) G, the UGC submitted a proposal to the Govt. in 1983. Led by Professor Zillur Rahman Siddique a committee chalked out an outline of the university”\(^64\). Later on, the university came into being in 1987 and the Khulna University was established at Gollamari occupying 100 acres of land in the city of Khulna. “The ordinance was passed (Act No. LIV of 1990) in the parliament on 31 July 1990 and the academic activities of the university was started from August 1991”\(^65\).

Khulna University is situated in the southwestern part of Bangladesh. Some four kilometers away from the heart of the city, then a little afar from a bridge over the Hatiy rivulet, on the Khulna-Satkhira Road, stands Khulna University.

At present the University houses and administers six Disciplines viz. Agriculture, Computer Science and Engineering, and Urban and Rural Planning under the School of Science, Engineering and Technology; Business Administration under the School of management and Business Administration; and Forestry & Wood Technology and marine Biology under the school of Life Sciences. On priority basis, Disciplines like Agro-Technology, Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, Environmental Science, Food Nutrition Science, Oceanography, Water Resources Management, Pharmacy, Fine Arts etc. would be opened in phases. In addition to offering Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate,
M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programmes, there is provision for conducting both fundamental and applied researches in all the relevant fields of human knowledge. The University has already introduced Post-Graduate Degree Programmes in two Disciplines. Business Administration, Computer Science & Engineering, and Urban & Rural Planning.

The University is still in its infancy. The Administrative Block is housed in a two-storied building. The construction of four-storied Academic building has just been completed. The classes of all the six disciplines are being held there. The construction of Khan Jahan Ali hall is nearly completed. On the campus of the University, a Medical centre has been established recently. Facilities for games and sports and other corporate activities of the students are being developed. It has been planned to set up a Computer Centre, Forest Nursery, Fish Farms and Hatcheries.

The academic programmes are 4 years professional degree courses except Architecture, which is of 5 years duration. Each academic year is divided into two semesters with particular emphasis on sessionals including laboratory works, field trips and study tours. In the Khulna University there is no session jam, no student unrest, which have provided opportunity to the students to devote their time and energy to academic programmes most peacefully.

At present there are 3 faculties, 15 departments and three residential halls. The University enrolls a total of 2572 students and the existing six Disciplines are staffed with 185 teachers. In the University there are 65 officers and the number of office staff is 220. In the financial year 2001-2002 there was budget of 9 crore 27 lacs for the University.

The university exercises its function and authority in administrative and academic matters through the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor being its Chief Executive and Academic Officer.

The university offers teaching courses at both degree and postgraduate levels under the following faculties:
1. School of Science, Engineering and Technology
2. School of Management and Business Administration;
3. Life Sciences
Khulna University Library: Khulna University Library was established in 1991 aiming to support the instructional and research programmes of the university and to provide facilities to students, scholars and faculty members to make full use of the library for developing critical faculty and intellectual curiosity, and above all to keep them abreast with the latest theories, facts, problems, and development in their subject fields.

Initially the Khulna University Library started functioning at 2nd floor of the Administrative Building in a small room. There was primary collection of 1800 books in the Library. In 1994 the library was transferred to the first academic building. The present library building has a total floor area of 8,000 sq. ft. of whom Stack Area 2800 sq. ft., Reading Area 3000 sq. ft., Staff Working Area 1200 sq. ft. and Other Areas 1000 sq. ft. The library has accommodation for 72 Students, 8 teachers and research scholars working simultaneously.

At Present (as on 30.12.2001) Khulna University Library has a total collection of 21,000 books and journals. The library operations are conducted in 9 sections. All the functions of these 9(nine) sections are performed almost manually.

The library was linked with the "Bangladesh National Scientific and Library Information Network (BANSLINK)" a Pilot Project of the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of Bangladesh. But the project is presently stopped.

There are 16 officers and staff engaged in the Library of which two are Deputy Librarians (one is Librarian-in-charge), one senior cataloguer and one section officer. Five are professional, 10 non-professionals and one is MLSS. In the financial year 2001-2002 the library budget was 20 lacs.

There are two committees of the library: One is the Library Committee and other is the Library Sub-Committee.
Administrative Organisational Chart of the Khulna University Library

Syndicate
  |  Vice-Chancellor
  |  Library Committee
  |  Library Sub-Committee
  |  Librarian (Vacant)
  |  Deputy Librarian
  |  Assistant Librarian
  |  Section officer
The Library Committee: - There are 12(twelve) members of library committee. This committee is constituted as under:

1. The Vice - Chancellor  
   Chairman
2. The Treasurer  
   Member
3. 3 Dean from the three Faculty  
   Member
4. 2 Chairmen of the University Departments.  
   Member
5. 2 Member from Academic Council  
   Member
6. Director, Students  
   Member
7. Director, Planning and Development  
   Member
8. The Librarian / Librarian- in -charge  
   Member- Secretary

The Library Sub-Committee: - The Library Sub-Committee consists of four member. Dean of Biological Science, Chairman and the Librarian/ Librarian in charge is the Member -Secretary of the Library Sub-Committee. Chairman, Department of Economics and Chairman, Department of Architect is member of the Library Sub-Committee. The Library Sub-Committee is responsible for general supervision of the library.

Location of different section in this library is as follows:
In the 1st floor, there are administration section, acquisition section, circulation section, periodicals, stack & reading room, binding section, computer & e-mail section.  
In its 2nd floor, there are stack & reading room, photocopy section.

The administration of the library comprises the following sections:

Library Office: The function of this section is co-ordinates and administers the entire activities of various sections of the library. The first Assistant Librarian (Now Deputy Librarian and Librarian-in-charge) Mr. Mokhlesur Rahman joined the Library in
early 1991. During the period of his service he is introducing several new methods, techniques and measures for the development of the library.

**Acquisition Section:** The acquisition section of the library is determine the acquisition policy of the University with the help of university teaching departments. This section is responsible for the acquisition of all book and non-book reading materials by purchase, gift and exchange. The checking of bills and correspondences connected with the procurement of all sort of reading materials are also done by this section.

**Processing Section:** This section is responsible for accessioning, checking, classifying and cataloguing of books and other reading materials. The Library has arranged all its reading materials according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. For Cataloguing, AACR-2 and for Classification DDC 19th edition has been adopted.

**Periodical Section:** The functions of this section are, organisation of periodicals and rendering services to readers. In the library collections of periodicals is poor.

**Circulation Section:** The Library maintains its circulation service through its lending section for issuing books to teachers, students, fellows and staff of the university for home use. The lending section is situated in the 1st floor of the library building attached to the stack areas. The section is open on all working days from 9.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.

Each member of the following classes has the privilege of borrowing books from the library subject to the conditions and restrictions as laid down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Privilege</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Students of the university</td>
<td>3 Books for a period of 15 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Member of teaching staff of the university</td>
<td>6 Books for a period of 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Officer of the university</td>
<td>3-4 Books, no time limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stack: The conduct of the stack work, the promptness and adequacy of the service and the discipline of the stack personnel are the primary responsibility of the section. There are two stacks in the Library in the 1st floor and 2nd floor.

Reading Room: Reading rooms are open on all working days from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The Library has open shelving system. Users can take out any book from the shelf in any reading room, as they like.

Students of the University who have valid identity cards of the University and the University teachers, fellows are entitled to use books, periodicals and other reading materials in the reading rooms of the library.

Seat arrangement of reading rooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Room</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Teachers/ Researchers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st floor Reading room</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd floor Reading room</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binding Section: This section has the principal responsibilities for binding of library collection. The library has its own binders, the present number being one. The binding section has given a new location in the 1st floor of the library.

Photocopy Section: Photocopying services are available here to teachers, students, staff and other categories of people of this university for academic purposes at the rate of Tk.0.50 per exposure. Money thus collected is deposited to the University accounts.

Computer & E-mail: There are two computers in the Library. The library has already started to use computers in official activities. To provide better services to the users, the library has been giving e-mail services. There is one section officer engaged in the section.
References:


8. Ibid., p. 58

9. Ibid., p. 58


14. Trehan, G.L. opcit 10, P.34

15. Datta, Bimal Kumar. Opct 11, p.16,18


20. Ibid., p.5

21. Ibid., p.55

22. Ibid., p.50


26. Ibid., p.21


28. Hungun. *Opit 25, P.21*

29. Subrahmanyan. *Opit 23, p.69*

30. Misra, Jogesh. *Opit 12, p.48*


34. Mr. W.W. Hornell was D.P.I. of Bengal. *Government of India set up a Committee under Hornell to enquire into the cause of Muslim backwardness in Education*. It submitted its Report in 1913. (Quoted in A. Rahim, M. The History of the University of Dhaka. Dhaka, University of Dhaka, 1981, p.3)


40. Ibid., p.122


42. Ibid., Vol. IV, pt. II, p. 122-23

43. Bangladesh University Grants Commission. Opcit 31, p.39

45. Bangladesh University Grants Commission. Opcit 31, p.39


49. Bangladesh University Grants Commission. Opcit 31, p.40


51. Ibid., p.45

52. Ibid., p.45


54. Bangladesh University Grants Commission. Opcit 31, p.40


56. Ibid., p.35

57. Bangladesh University Grants Commission. Opcit 31, p.42

58. Ibid., p.42

59. *First Convocation 93*, Islamic University, Kustia, p.46

60. Ibid., p.40

61. Bangladesh University Grants Commission. Opcit 31, p.43

62. Ibid., p.43

63. Ibid., p.43

64. Ibid., p.44

65. Ibid., p.44