CHAPTER – III
CHAPTER III

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN INFORMATION ERA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNIVERSITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the most important elements of socio-economic development that has attracted the attention of the planners, policy-makers and leaders in the recent past is 'education'. It is an established fact that education an important catalyst of socio-economic transformation. It provides strength and flexibility to people to respond to changing situations and enables them to cause and to contribute to societal development. Education is the mainstay of all national endeavors and has the responsibility for transferring human beings into human resources. Development of human resources is the main function of education.

3.2 EDUCATION

The term 'education' is derived from the Latin word 'Educare', which means bringing up a child, both physically and mentally? Aderemi Olutola¹ describes education has "a process of socialization of change and innovation of preservation and dissemination of societal values and of the total development of an individual from birth to death".

Education influences the structural elements of the society and the living mode of the individuals. It has also a bearing on the thought and behavior patterns and the personality structure of an individual. In one course of development of a society it is imperative that the cumulative knowledge and experience, necessary for the economic, social, cultural and political development of the society is passed on the coming generations. Education is the process which makes this process of transshipment possible from one generation to the subsequent ones.

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Education is an integrated system with a network of mutually reinforcing subsystem. Primary education, secondary education and tertiary (higher) education. Although, all of them are important in their own way, the last one i.e., higher education is the most important. As the national policy on education 1986 said “Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical, social, economic, cultural, moral, and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialized knowledge and skills. It is therefore, a crucial factor for survival”[2]. At a micro level, being the last stage of formal education, with diversified foci, it has a lasting and permanent influence on the personality of an individual.

3.3 HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education refers to education in post-secondary institutions, college and universities. Higher education is a vital constituent of the total education system. It represents a set of ‘higher’ values and ‘new’ functions. Higher education, as we have today, is the outcome of a long socio-historical process of evolution. It represents a combination of three functions, namely, development and perfection of the individual, dissemination of knowledge and its creation, preservation and progress of society.

3.3.1 Objectives of Higher Education
Pandey and Chakraborthy[3] have described the following Higher Education objectives:

i. Development reasoning and thinking power
ii. Judgment and decision making ability
iii. Self-concept and value clarification, proper study habits
iv. To learn and removal of an ambiguity, risk facing capacity, scientific temper etc.

Naline Ranjan Sarkar has suggested that education should have a three-fold aim i.e.

i. To get a living
ii. To live a life
iii. To mould the world

As essential aim of education is to enable a man to have a meaningful life.
3.4 UNIVERSITY

3.4.1 Concept and Definitions

Several scholars have defined university in different ways. According to Rashdall, "University is body of scholars and teachers, but not a place. Newman on the contrary has attached importance to the 'aspect of place'. Fundamentally, university is a body of students and teachers where knowledge is transmitted but for doing so, a 'place' is a necessary.

The word 'University' therefore, connotes the existence of a corporate body of teachers and scholars and a place where students could be attracted to "drink from the fountain of knowledge". The other important aspects are of 'continuity' and 'autonomy'. Universities should be 'perpetual bodies' and they should have freedom to select teachers and admit students to different courses of students and finally, to grant degrees to successful students on completion of courses.

The university is a place where young persons educate one another by conversation with one guidance of senior people, who are somewhat wiser than these persons.

Encyclopedia of Americana⁴ states that universities have been valued and respected as centers for intellectual life. They have provided places for scholars to work for the advancement of the arts, letters and sciences.

According to the Encyclopedia of Britanica,⁵ university education consisting of arts and sciences colleges as well as graduate and professional schools have the authority to confer degrees in various fields of study.

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences⁶ states that the universities are "organizations engaged in the advancement of knowledge; they teach, train and examine students in a variety of scholarly. Scientific and professional fields; science propagation
of true learning is impossible without original investigation; an equally important function of universities has been is conduct scientific research.

Sahai⁷ opines that university study for truth, reason, tolerance and humanism. It helps in the progress of the universe and thereby adds to the being of the nation and the people.

In American universities; as Wilson and Tauber⁸ point out, the most significant growth has been in the fields of professional education, and of graduate study and research. They list the functions of the university as conservation of knowledge and ideas, teaching, research, publication, extension, and service and interpretation.

A university serves to add knowledge by research and reflection, to teach certain subjects as an intellectual discipline and increasingly these days, perhaps also as a preparation for a particular profession. Which is especially true of the technological universities importing profession education, and finally to enable the student’s nature as a good citizen.

In the words of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, “A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately then it is well with the nation and the people”.

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, former president of India, while inaugurating the world book fair in 1988, observed that “A university is more important than a university, whereas a university cannot do without a library. University library in the context of higher education.

Dictionary of Education defines ‘University’ as “A University is an institution of higher education which has a liberal arts college: offers a program of graduate study: has usually two or more professional or Faculties; and empowered to confer degree in various fields of study”.

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3.4.2 Objectives of the University

The basic functions of modern university may briefly be identified as

i. Conservation of knowledge and ideas amassed from time immemorial.
ii. Dissemination and communication of this knowledge and ideas through teaching, publications and extension services.
iii. Expansion and extension of boundaries of the existing knowledge by research through teachers and research problems.
iv. Production of manpower for various professions by imparting technological and professional education.
v. Transforming a student to nature as a person.
vi. Interpretation of the result of research and investigation conducted by the university the society in different ways.

Helping the teacher, the taught to achieve the highest academic honors and a lifetime of good reading.

3.4.3 Functions of the University

In broad terms, the functions of the universities in modern world may be said to be the following.

i. To Seek and Cultivate New Knowledge: To engage vigorously and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discovers.
ii. To provide the Right Kind of Leadership in All Walks of Life: To identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full by cultivating physical fitness, developing the power of the mind and cultivating right interests, attitudes and moral and intellectual values.
iii. To Provide Society with Competent Men and Women: It provided society with competent men and women trained in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions who will also be cultivated individuals, imbued with a sense of social purpose.
iv. To Strive to Promote Equality and social Justice: It provide equality and social justice and to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of education.

v. To Foster in the Teachers and Students: It foster in the teachers and students and through them in society generally, the attitudes, and values needed for developing the good life in individuals and society.

In addition to, these broad functions, which they share in common with all universities. Indian universities will have to shoulder some special responsibilities in the present state of our social and educations development.

i. They must Learn to serve as the Conscience of the Nation: It serve as the conscience of the nation and from this point of view, they should encourage individuality, variety and dissent within a climate of tolerance.

ii. They should Develop Programs of Adult Education in a big way: They should develop programs of adult education a big way and to that end. Evolve a widespread network of part-time and correspondence courses.

iii. They should assist the Schools: They should assist the schools in their attempts at qualitative self-improvement.

iv. They should shake off the heavy load of their early traditions: They should shake off the heavy Load of their early tradition. Which gives a prominent place to examinations and strive to improve standards all round by a symbiotic development of teaching and research.

v. It Act as Centre of Gravity. They should create at least a few centers which would be comparable to those of their type in any other past of the world and thus help to bring back the centre of gravity of Indian academic life within the country itself.

Education Commission (1964-66) enumerate the functions of the universities in modern world may be said to be the following.

i. To seek and cumulative new knowledge.

ii. To engage vigorously and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth, and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discoveries.

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iii. To provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life.

iv. To identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full by cultivating physical fitness, developing the powers of the mind and cultivating right interests, attitudes and moral and intellectual values.

v. To provide society with competent men and women.

vi. Trained men and women in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions who will also be cultivated individuals imbued with a sense of social purpose.

vii. To strive to promote equality and social justice and to reduce social and cultural difference through diffusions of education and .

viii. To foster among the teachers and structures and through them in society generally, the attitudes and values needed for developing the good life in individuals and society.

Sahai lists the broad functions of the universities as:

i. To pursue the truth, explore and cultivate new knowledge and interpret the contemporary needs beliefs in the light of the contemporary needs and necessities.

ii. To strive to promote equality, liberty, fraternity and justice to the people and reduce social and cultural gap in the society by disseminating knowledge and information.

iii. To generate and provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life in the society for: the uplift of the society and the nation.

iv. To diffuse and foster the real values and attitudes amongst the teachers and students necessary for attaining good citizenship, create a happy and assuring life for the people, besides developing the society and

v. To impart knowledge to the students (boys and girls) in the fields science, arts, agriculture, engineering, technology, medicine and various other subjects give professional and vocational training for the development of the nation and the people.
3.4.4 Classification of Universities

Universities can be classified from different angles.

a. From the sponsoring Government angle
   - Central Universities and
   - State Universities
b. From the structural point of view
   - Unitary or Residential universities.
   - Affiliating universities and
   - Open universities
c. From the status point of view
   - Deemed Universities and
   - Universities proper
d. From the scope/role of point of view
   - General Universities
   - Special Universities

(Including National Institutes such as Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Medical Universities, Women's Universities, and Language Universities etc.)

The above schemes of classification are not mutually exclusive. But such classification enables us to understand the structure, roles of different categories of universities from their own perspectives.

3.4.5 Type of Universities

According to Kiranmayi four types of institutions of higher learning exist in India.

i. Affiliating Universities
ii. Unitary Universities
iii. Federative Universities
iv. Deemed to be Universities
3.4.5.1 Affiliating Universities

An enshrined in constitution; a university can be established through an Act of the parliament or through a state (Provincial) legislation. The former ones are called “Central Universities” and the later are known as “State Universities”. Whereas the central universities are fully funded both for maintenance and development by the central government, the state universities are mainly financed by the concerned states. However, central government through the University Grants Commission provides a part of development grant and grant for specific purposes (like research, starting courses in emerging areas etc.) to the state universities keeping in view the stage of development of such universities and their performance.

Large number of colleges mainly offers courses up to Bachelors level only. The colleges are not empowered to award degrees. Therefore, colleges have to be affiliated to universities which are vested with the power of conferring degree after examining the students. It is the university which prescribes the course of studies and syllabi which, is affiliated colleges have to follow. Similarly, the examinations for the students of affiliated colleges are also conducted by the university on the basis of which the students’ performance is evaluated and degrees are awarded e.g. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati ; Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Anantapur etc.

3.4.5.2 Unitary Universities

In a university almost entire teaching is done by the university in its own departments and as far as possible students reside on the campus e.g. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

3.4.5.3 Federative Universities

This is also restricted to a town where there are a number of colleges which, generality work under the direction of, and in cooperation with, the university e.g. University of Delhi, Delhi
3.4.5.4 Deemed to be Universities

There are some institutions which are working in specified areas and have earned the status of a university after years of exemplary service to the society such institutions which become universities not through a status but by virtue of a span of devoted service recognized by the University Grants Commission are called “Deemed to be University”. Established by individuals, trustee or private organizations. These institutions are contributing a lot in the noble task of nation building.

The deemed to be universities are running several specialized courses. They have their own methods of evaluation and teaching. These evaluation methods and degrees provided to the students are recognized at all India level by the University Grants Commission.

The deemed to be universities are performing Yeoman’s service in the field of higher education particularly in some specific areas. They can flourish more and prove more beneficial to the society. E.g. RSVP, Tirupati; SVIMS, Tirupati.

3.5 GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

It is now almost fifty years since India gained independence and more than 50 years. Since University Grants Commission (UGC) has come into being. There has been a phenomenal expansion of higher education before and after independence with corresponding growth of libraries attached to these institutions. The first three universities in India were established in 1857 at Chennai, Calcutta and Mumbai. During 19th Century, there were five universities in India and prior to India’s independence (i.e. before 1947), there were 20 universities. Since then number of universities are growing and as 1961-62. The number comes to 55, as in 1991-1992, it becomes 136 with 114 universities and 22 deemed universities. At present, there are 273 universities including deemed universities. The rate of growth shows, that after independence, about three new universities are established annually in India.
Libraries have to play a vital role for the successful implementation of the academic programs of a university. Institutions of higher learning greatly depend on the library, its collection, services, and other related factors for satisfying their basic objectives. Different education commissions and committees formed by the Government of India for suggesting measures to be undertaken for the development of education have recognized that development of education have recognized and development of libraries has an important role in developing educational infrastructures.

Till today, the UGC is the chief funding agency for the development of university libraries in India. It allocates a minimum grant of 6.25 per cent of the total grant of any university for development of libraries in the country.

The growth of higher education in India, in the last five and a half decades presents a very impressive picture. There has been an appreciable growth in the number of universities and colleges in India. Since 1950-51 the total number of university level institutions increased from 28 to nearly 448 by the end of December, 2009.

The growth of universities / university level institutions in India since 1950-51 in different decades is presented in the following table 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Universities / University Level Institutions</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1959</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1960 to 1969</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1970 to 1979</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Between 1980 to 1989</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1990 to 1999</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 2000 to 2009</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UGC Annual Reports & Other Publications. Includes Central, State Private and Deemed Universities.
It is clear from the table 3.2 since the dawn of Independence, till the recent times both the central and State Governments appear to have been serious in promoting establishment of different kinds of universities / university level institutions in India. The total number of universities established in the country, as it stands by 2009, is 448, out of which the number of traditional universities is as high as 244 (including institutions for specialized studies) and as of the remaining institutions, there are 39 central universities, 33 institutions of national importance, and 132 other academic institutions recognized as deemed universities out of which 42 are agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary universities, 64 are Engineering and Technology Universities and 26 are various medical Universities.

**Fig. 3.1**
Frequency Distribution of number of newly established Universities in different decades

![Graph showing frequency distribution of newly established universities in different decades](image)

From the Figure: 3.1 mentioned above it is noticeable that, the newly formed universities in the decade 1970-79 is minimum, but overall phenomena exhibit the increasing trend.

The table 3.2 and fig.3.2 presents the scenario of number of universities / university level institutions in India in various States and Union Territories.
### Table 3.2
The number of Universities / University Level Institutions in the States and Union Territories in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>States / Union Territories</th>
<th>General Universities</th>
<th>Central Universities</th>
<th>Deemed Universities</th>
<th>Institutions of National Importance</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<td>03</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>05</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Orissa</td>
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<td>08</td>
<td>01</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakshal</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>19</td>
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</table>

#### Union Territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>States / Union Territories</th>
<th>General Universities</th>
<th>Central Universities</th>
<th>Deemed Universities</th>
<th>Institutions of National Importance</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Andaman Nicobar Islands</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Dadra Nagar &amp; Haveli</td>
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<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 244   | 39   | 132   | 33    | 448    |

**Source:**
1. website of University Grants Commission: http://www.ugc.ac.in (Visited on 18-05-2010)
2. www.indiastudycenters.com (Visited on 18-05-2010)
3.6 DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Development of universities in Andhra Pradesh can be divided into two phases:
1. Pre Independence Period
2. Post Independence Period

3.6.1 Pre Independence Period

During pre independence period only two universities were established namely Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918) and Andhra University, Visakhapatnam (1926).

3.6.1.1 Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)

Osmania University has Andhra Pradesh the oldest University. The Osmania University founded on October 5, 1918 by a Royal Degree of the then ruler of Hyderabad. H.E.H.NOCOB Sir Mir Osman Alikhan Bahadur, the Seventh Nizam, owes its name to him. It's Jurisdiction, at that time throughout the Andhra Pradesh.

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Now its jurisdiction, of the university comprises the districts of Hyderabad, Mabubnaga, Medak, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Nizamabad districts in Andhra Pradesh.

Till 1947, the university was a limb of the Government. But in that year with the vision of Dr. Ali Mohammad, it Vice-Chancellor, Osmania was granted a revised charter and became autonomous. In 1959, the character was replaced by an Act of Andhra Pradesh legislature, the Osmania University Act, 1959. Which brought it in line with other two regional universities in the state? Osmania is now governed by this Act as amended in 1966, 1976 and 1981 and 1991.

The university runs 7 colleges on the campus, 6 constituent colleges outside the campus, 8 PG centers and has 478 affiliated colleges (including oriental colleges). During 1993-94, 4 PG centers were set up at Medak, Gadhwal, Siddipet and Vikarabad.

3.6.1.2 Andhra University, Visakhapatnam (1925)

Andhra University is the second university in Andhra Pradesh came into existence in the year 1926 as a result of Andhra University Act 1925 which envisaged the establishment as an affiliating; teaching and residential university for the Telugu, (Andhra) district of the Madras presidency. By a latter act the area of jurisdiction has been narrowed down. This university may also found and maintain university colleges providing for pass courses and postgraduate courses, degree colleges providing courses for degree in arts, commerce or science; professional colleges providing courses in engineering, education and medicine; oriental colleges recognized providing courses for oriental titles. Medical colleges have been transferred in 1990 to NTR university of Health Science, Andhra University.

Now the jurisdiction of university extends to the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, and Vijayanagaram.
There are 5 university colleges, 3 postgraduate centers, 160 affiliated colleges and 15 oriental colleges under the university. Postgraduate and extension centers are located at Kakinada and Srikkakulam, within the university area.

3.6.2. Post Independence Period

3.6.2.1 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)

During the post independence period the Sri Venkateswara University was the first university established in 1954. Its jurisdiction of the university extends to the districts of Chittoor, Kadapa and Nellore, Kurnool and Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh. After the S.K.University establishment jurisdiction of S.V.University reduced to only Chittoor, Kadapa and Nellore Districts only. There are 2 constituent colleges, 2 postgraduate centers of Kadapa and Kavali besides 118 affiliated colleges and 2 engineering colleges, 6 law colleges, 4 education colleges, 2 physical education colleges, 1 college for research in Yoga, and allied science and 4 oriental colleges in the university area.

3.6.2.2 National Institute of Technology, Warangal (1959)

The National Institute of Technology, Warangal (NITW), started off as the Regional Engineering College, Warangal (RECW), established in 1959 with the ten Honourable Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru laying the foundation stone. It was the first of 17 such Regional Engineering Colleges to be set up across the length and breadth of India. NIT Warangal is misnomer, as the closest city to the institute is Kazipet. However, Warangal being the larger city and the district headquarters, steals the limelight. In 1976, its affiliation was changed from Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University to Kakatiya University, with which it remained affiliated, till it became a deemed university in 2002. NIT, Warangal offers undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Computer Science, Electronics and Communications, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. In addition to engineering programs, postgraduate programs are also offered in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. NIT, Warangal like other NITs of India, received students through an all India level.
3.6.2.3 Acharya N.G.Ranga University, Hyderabad (1964)

In 196, Acharya N.G.Ranga University was established at Hyderabad. This university has 18 constituent colleges. There are 67 research stations including 7 regional agricultural research stations including 22 district agricultural research advisory stations and transfer of technology centers 6 Krishi Vignan Kendras, 1 extension education institute and an agricultural information and communication center and regional biogas development center under the jurisdiction of this university.

3.6.2.4 Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Hyderabad (1972)

Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU) was started in 1972 in Hyderabad. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University was established on October 2, 1972 by an act of Andhra Pradesh legislature (the Act was subsequently amended by act of 8, 1975, of 1977 and 19 of 1981). Rightly named after the ardent lower of Science and Technology, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, the University was established with the noble objectives of strengthening and improving the standards of Technological Education and making it relevant to the rural and industrial development of the country. Technological advancements and infrastructure facilitate to determine the progress and prosperity of a nation. This is very true in case of India, endowed with huge population growing at a rapid pace and cast natural resources largely remaining unexploited. Realizing that promotion of technical education was the imperative need of the hour, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, the first technological university of India was established in Andhra Pradesh with headquarters at Hyderabad. The singular objective by the way of emphasis on training and research in engineering and applied sciences. On its formation, the Government Engineering Colleges at Anantapur, Kakinada and Hyderabad, along with the Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture at Hyderabad, became its Constituent Colleges. The backbone of the oldest Engineering Colleges of South India.
3.6.2.5 Central Institute of English and Foreign Language (CIEFL),
Hyderabad (1973)

In 1973, the central institute of English and foreign languages was established in 1973, in Hyderabad. It conducts only postgraduate courses. It is an India institution attracting students from different states of India and from abroad.

3.6.2.6 University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (1974)

The University of Hyderabad a premier institution of postgraduate teaching and research was established by an act of parliament on 2nd October 1974 as a central university. The University is located about 20 Kms from the city of Hyderabad on the old Hyderabad-Bombay highway. Stretching over nearly 2300 acres of land, the sprawling, scenic, serene campus is the home of a variety of birds. The University also has a city campus- The Golden Threshold- the residence of the late Sarojini Naidu. The jurisdiction of the University extends to whole of the state of Andhra Pradesh. No institution affiliated to any other university in the state shall be recognized by the University.

3.6.2.7 Kakatiya University, Warangal (1976)

Kakatiya University had a modest beginning as postgraduate center at Warangal in the year 1967. The postgraduate center was upgraded to a university on August 19, 1976 by as act 1976 and was named as “Kakatiya University”. The total number of colleges is 142. The jurisdiction of Kakatiya a University is Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal.

3.6.2.8 Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur (1976)

The Nagarjuna University was established in August 1976 by an act of state legislation. There are 175 affiliated colleges, 5 engineering college, 16 colleges of education, 6 law colleges, 3 colleges of pharmacy and 8 oriental colleges besides the university college and 2 autonomous cover. The jurisdiction of Acharya Nagarjuna University is Ongole, Prakasam and Guntur districts.
3.6.2.9 Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Puttaparti (1981)

It was founded by Sri Satya Sai Baba on 22 November, 1981. This institution provided higher education over the entire state of Andhra Pradesh.

3.6.2.10: Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur (1981)

Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur came into existence on July 25, 1981 fulfilling a silent demand and a long cherished dream of the people of Rayalaseema. In 1981, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur was established in 1981. The university is a full-fledged affiliating university with 80 colleges.

3.6.2.11. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad (1982)

The B.R. Ambedkar Open University was established in August 1982. The university functions through a network of 117 study centers located in the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and all the districts of the state.


It was established by Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam Act 1983 passed by the Andhra Pradesh legislature. The jurisdiction of the university extends. Over the entire state of Andhra Pradesh.

3.6.2.13 Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad (1955)

It was established by an Act of 1955 for the promotion and advancement of Telugu language, literature and culture. Jurisdiction of the university extends to an region of the state of Andhra Pradesh.
3.6.2.14 The University of Health Sciences (now NTR University of
Health Sciences), Vijayawada (1986)

It was set up on 2nd November, 1986 by Andhra Pradesh Government for ensuring
efficient and systematic training and research in allopathic and Indian system of
Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing and Physiotherapy, in the state.

3.6.2.15 Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, (SVIMS), Tirupati
(1994)

Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences has been set up as a university
institution through an ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on 8th
September, 1994. The University is now governed by an act of state legislature (Act No.

The objectives of the institute are to create a center of excellence for providing
medical care, educational and research facilities of high order in the field of medical
sciences in existing super specialties and other super specialties as may develop in future.

3.6.2.16 Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad (1964)

The Nizam’s orthopedics hospital was established by Nizam’s Charitable Trust on
December 1964; the State Government took over the management and renamed the
hospital as the Nizam’s Institute of Orthopedics and specialities on 13 February 1976.
The Institute of Medical Sciences has been established and the Nizam’s Institute of
Orthopedics and specialities was renamed as Nizam’s Institute of Medical Sciences,
Hyderabad on 11 March 1986.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have conferred the status of a university to
the NIMS by an enactment by the legislature assembly and the act came into force from
The major objectives of the Institute are to create a center of excellence for providing medical care, educational and research facilities of high order in the field of medical sciences in existing super-specialties and such other super specialties as develop in future, including continuing medical education and hospital administration, to develop patterns of teaching in postgraduate level and, in super-specialties so as to set a high standard of medical education to provide for training in Para-medical and allied fields, particularly in relation to super-specialties.

3.6.2.17 Dravidian University, Kuppam (1997)

Dravidian University, a teaching research, residential and affiliating university has been setup through an act of Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Act No. 17 of 1997) with its jurisdiction all over the state. The headquarters of the university shall be at such place in the state as may be notified and it may have auspices in India and abroad. The university is established to promote Dravidian studies especially in the fields of literature, culture, archeology, language, history, rural development.

3.6.2.18 International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (1998)

IIIT is formerly Indian Institute of Information Technology. It is an autonomous, self-supporting institution started in 1998 with seed support room Andhra Pradesh government. The mission of the Institute is to be a global centre of excellence in information technology, education, training and research. Major National and International IT companies.

3.6.2.19 Maulana Azad National Urdu University, (MANUU),
Hyderabad (1998)

It is a Central University is established by an Act of Parliament with an all-India jurisdiction. It started functioning from 9th January, 1988, with its headquarters at Hyderabad. The mandate of the university, as per the Act is to promote and develop Urdu language, to provide vocational and technical education in Urdu medium, to provide education through conventional teaching and distance education system and to provide focus on women education.

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3.6.2.20 National Advanced Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR), Hyderabad (1998)

NALSAR University of Law, established under the Andhra Pradesh Act 34 of 1998, is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal. It is a fully residential university engaged in teaching and promoting research in law and allied disciplines. The University campus is located on a sprawling 5 acres site abutting the Shameerpet in Hyderabad. The university has as its primary mission for the creation of a generation of able, competent and human lawyers who will not only enter the Bar and bench but will also be equipped to address effectively the imperatives of the new millennium.

3.6.2.21. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSVP), Tirupati (1961)

The Vidyapeeth was founded in 1961 as a registered autonomous organization under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It was taken over by Rashtriya Sanskrit Samsthan, an autonomous organization under the auspices of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in 1971. The Central Government declared the Vidyapeeth as Deemed University vide notification of November 16, 1987. The Vidyapeeth is set up to preserve shastric traditions, undertake its interpretation and establish their relevance to the problems in modern context, impart instruction in traditional Sanskrit in specialized branches, provide intensive training on modern as well as shastric core and to conduct research in pedagogical aspect of Sanskrit education. In all Andhra Pradesh is having 23 (twenty three) universities o meet the requirements of higher education.

3.7 UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

University library is a library or a system of libraries, established, supported and administered by a university to meet the information needs of its students, scholars, faculty members, etc. and support its instructional, research extension and services programmes. University library is the chief instrument in assisting achieving the objectives of the parent institutions. Resources in the library are collected in order to
enable the university to achieve preserve and disseminate knowledge among the educated people and all study and research activities could be radicated from them. Ensuring constant availability of information and knowledge for students, scholars and teachers is one of the prime objectives of the university. This task is of two folds, in one of the scale, it is imperative that we conserve our existing resources and at the other that we expand our resources through new acquisitions and technological innovation. A library is more important than a university as a library can function without a university while a university can not do without a library. The University Grants Commission of United Kingdom had rightly stated (1921). The character of efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of its central organ, the library. We regard the fullest provision for library maintenance as the primary and most vial need in the equipment of a university.

University education implies the need of the art of acquiring the know how of using modern library to the best advantages. According to Wilson and Tauber (1976:71); the well-administered university library directs its activities towards the fulfillment of the functions of the university. By accumulating and organizing books, manuscripts, journals, and other materials, the university library services as an invaluable and in the conservation of knowledge and ideas and as an active force in the teaching, research and extension programme of the university. A university library aims to functions a dynamic intellectual’s work house in educational field by dissemination of necessary information as and when required.

University library seeks to promote the objectives of higher education. A university library is a part of the university system and there by its aims to fulfill the objectives of its parent organizations. By accumulations and organization of books, manuscripts, journals, and knowledge in different formats. The university library serves for the conservation of the knowledge and ideas, and active force in teaching, learning process, research and extension programmes of the university. The main objective of the university library is to meet the reading and information requirements concerning teaching, research and other academic programmes of the university. Thus a modern university library aims to function as a dynamic institutions of education.

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It is the university library that is created within the university system as a vital organ to fulfill its ideas and objectives and therefore, the university library is aptly described as the heart of the university. Prof. Paul Buck, Director of the Harvard University Library remarks that the library's quality is a major factor in determining the education that an institution can provide and the quality of the faculty it can remit.

A university library has yet to gain its proper place in the changed concept of a university.

University library is an integral part of the institution of higher education.

Thomas Clarye's has stated that, "The true university of is collection of books" is an encouraging, if over simplified starting point.

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, former presented of India while inauguration the World Book Fair in 1988. Observed that 'a library is more important than a university because a library can function without a library'. Where as a university can not do without a library.

University library in the context of the higher education these days plays a most cardinal role.

Different committees and commissions on higher education in India and abroad have called the university library by impressive terms such as' the heart of the university' 'fulcrum of university education', 'the workshop of scholars', 'laboratory of the learned', and so on.

The University Grants Commission of Great Britain in its report of 1921 has mentioned:

"The character and efficiency of a university may be gauged by its treatment of its central organ... of the library. We regard the fullest provision for library maintenance as the primary and the most vital need in the equipment of a university, an adequate library
is not only the basis of all teaching and study; its is an essential condition of research with out which addition to the sum of human knowledge can not be mode'.

Deshmukh, the first chairman of the UGC, commented that 'students were the body of the university, the administration was of course the head, the teachers were the soul and the library is the head'.

The UG (UK) report states that the 'The Library is the core of a university. As a resource it occupies the central and primary place because it serves all the functions of a university teaching and research the creation new knowledge and the transmission to posterity of the learning and culture of the present and the past'

Seshagiri's\textsuperscript{10} report identifies the relation between the university and its library as follows;

"A university/college is a community where scholars and teachers are the head, students and the library, its Soul'.

Further the report adds that the traditional methods of teaching and evaluation have undergone changes in several universities and colleges with the result that their libraries are not mere appendages but are an integral part of their teaching and research programs.

It may be relevant to quote the credo of Buck\textsuperscript{11}, the following paragraph:

"Library is the heart of education
The Library the great conservator of learning
Quality faculty is not possible without quality library
Quality education is not possible without a quality library
Library is vital to proper exploitation of our intellectual resources.
Library is essential to maintain of free access to idea'.

To quote Gujaraj\textsuperscript{12} again, it 'libraries are not mere sore houses, they are such springs from which knowledge flows out to irrigate the wode field of education and culture'.

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Ranganathan\textsuperscript{13}, "Succinctly puts the library as a training of books, staff, users'.

Shera, Kent\textsuperscript{14} and Perry think that library in collective sense is ‘to maximize the effective social utilization of the graphic records of civilization’ and a library is a ‘collection books organized for use’.

3.7.1 Objectives of University Library

University library being the point of all academic activities shall have the following objectives:

- To support teaching and research;
- To develop its collection by acquiring reading materials to meet the present and future needs of users;
- To organize its collection, operations and services so as to provide for the reading materials and information needs of its users in anticipation and on demand.
- To integrate new technologies like computers and electronic devices etc.
- To provide facilities like Reprography, inter library loan, translation services, abstracting and indexing services;
- To provide library users Education and relate to technological innovations, so that the librarian no longer is a craftsman but serving educationalist through technological means;
- To build up collection of libraries in so comprehensive and complete manner as to enable them to responsive to the scholarly needs of the academicians;
- To monitor the limited financial resources so that a mighty reservoir of knowledge in the country is build up and the limited funds are thus made to go a long way;
- To weave into a network of the university research and other libraries in the country so that the barriers of time, space and language that exist between the documents on the one hand and their users on the other are eliminated and
➢ To improve the quality of service of the libraries and make them available to intellectuals, scholars, and researchers by evolving and continuously revising and updating standards for library practices and performances\textsuperscript{15}.

3.7.2 Functions of University Library

Libraries, nowadays, are recognized as laboratories and hubs of wheel, without which no practical work can be done. No university can develop or produce effective work without a good library at its centre. The function of a university library is greatly affected by the following eight factors:

➢ Resource for instruction, research and extension;
➢ a competent library staff;
➢ organization of material for use;
➢ adequate space and equipment;
➢ integration of the library with administrative and educational policies;
➢ integration of the library with community, state, regional, national and international library resources;
➢ Adequate financial support and
➢ A workable policy of library system \textsuperscript{16}.

Due to changing methods, both the teaching staff and the students mainly depend on library. Now the libraries occupy an important place in each university. Due to the wider change in the function, scope, organization and administration, tasks of library are no longer confined to the two traditional functions of collecting and storing. Thus it is observed that, "A university library is not merely storage of books and other reading and non reading materials and preservation of them but, is a dynamic instrument of education"\textsuperscript{17}. The sole aim of our education is to promote learning and extend the boundaries of our knowledge. To satisfy this demand of readers, a university or any higher educational institution has to depend upon its library.

The Kothari Education Commission Report clearly defines the functions of university libraries in order to realize the objectives of university education as under:
➢ "To provide resources necessary for research in fields of special interest to university;
➢ Aid the university teacher in keeping abreast of development in his field;
➢ Provide Library facilities and services necessary for success of all formal programmes of instruction;
➢ Open the door to the wide world of books that lie beyond the borders of one's own field of specialization and
➢ To bring books, students and scholars together under conditions which encourage reading for pleasure, self discovery, personal growth and sharpening of intellectual curiosity"¹⁸.

The role of university library in higher education is emphasized in the Atkinson Commission report (1976) in the following words: "The library is the core of a university. As a resource it occupies the central and primary place, teaching and research, the creation of new knowledge and the transmission to prosperity of the learning and culture of the present and the past"¹⁹.

M.B. Line²⁰ is of the opinion "The function of the university library is to bring together information or knowledge on one hand and human beings on the other". The phenomenon 'Information Explosion' or 'Literature Explosion' has a bearing on the university libraries in two ways: firstly, university libraries must undertake the responsibility of collecting and supplying the right type of literature to the scholar at the right time pin pointedly, exhaustively and expeditiously; and secondly, they must endeavour as far as possible, to organize and give access to information and make the selection and control easy, acceptable and quick.

Paul Buck's²¹ famous observations about the university library referred to as his 'Credo' are worth mentioning here. His observations are:

➢ The library is the heart of education;
➢ Methods and fashion in education change from generation to generation, but each generation uses the library as a means of realizing its items; hence the library remains the great conservator of learning;
➢ A quality education is impossible without a quality library;
You can't have quality faculty without a quality library;

A library is vital for the proper exploitation of our intellectual resources;

The library is essential for the maintenance of free access to ideas, and to the functioning of the untrammeled mind.

A well equipped and well managed library is the foundation of modern educational structure. The importance of libraries in education cannot be stated in better terms than by Carlyle, "The modern university is a collection of books". Other authorities state it as "the hub of all activities in an educational institution. It is rather the heart of an education institution. The standard of an educational institution, the quality of instruction provided by it can be gauged by the quality of its library service to the readers". A quality education is impossible without a good library. Education without library service is like a body without soul. Education and library services are twin sisters and one cannot live apart from the other.

The basic function of a library is educative. B.N. Banerjee states "The role of library is not merely to provide stimulus to reading by variety of ways. They are taking more and more active part in the attainment of the educational goal of the university".

G.D. Bhargava states, "In the era of democracy in education, library is a social institution which can provide equal opportunity for self education".

While discussing the educational function of the library, Gelfand stated that, "The fundamental role of the library is educational. It should not be operated as a mere store house of books attached to a reading room, but as a dynamic instrument of education. It should feed the intellect of the student, encourage the researches of the faculty and invite all who enter its house to partake fully of its intellectual and cultural fare".

Thus, the fundamental role of the library is educational. The university library should be operated as a dynamic instrument of education. It serves the teaching needs of the faculty. It should cater to the intellectual requirements of students, researchers and teachers in their academic pursuits.
3.7.3 Modern University Library Functions

The importance and utility of a university library has also been brought out by Paul Buck as follows:

i. The Library is the heart of education: Every educational advance depends upon its resources and, in large measures; the degree of advance is proportionate to be the potential of the library to respond.

ii. Method and fashions in education change: From generation to generation, but each generation uses the library as a means of realizing its aims; hence the library remains a great conservator of learning. An investment, guaranteeing returns for centuries to come.

iii. A quality Education: A quality education is impossible without a quality library.

iv. Quality faculty: You cannot have a quality faculty without a quality library.

v. Proper expatiation of resources: A library is vital to proper exploitation of our intellectual resources.

vi. Maintenance of free access to ideas: The library is essential to maintain of free access to ideas, and to the functioning of an untrammeled mind.

3.8 BRIEF PROFILE OF THE SELECTED SIX UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

3.8.1 SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University library was started in the year 1955 with a small collection of 6,700 books taken from Sri Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati, administered by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. Initially the library was housed in one portion of the college main building. Later it was shifted to the present building which was declared open in July 1964, by late Dr.S.Radhakrishnan, the then President of Republic of India. The impressive dome, well-planned garden around the building which a network of fountains in front add grandeur and elegance to the library building, which made the former President of India Dr.S.Radha Krishnan describe it as “The Taj Mahal of the South”.

The University library, centrally situated and easily accessible to all the departments in the campus, has steadily grown over the years. By the end of Academic year 2009-10 it has a total collection of 3, 54,261 volumes which include 34,166 bound
volumes of journals and nearly 2,970 theses and dissertations. The library also has vast collection of micro films on several subjects. It currently subscribes to 320 Indian Journals at an annual cost of 12 lakhs a year. The library serves the information needs of the students, Research scholars, and Teaching faculty of S.V.University college of Arts and Sciences and S.V.U. Engineering College, Non-Teaching staff of the university and deposit borrowers numbering around 8,800. In order to provide better services to its users, the huge collection has been arranged in such a manner that books and back volumes of journals on sciences and technology are housed in the newly constructed extension building and books and back volumes of journals on Social sciences, Arts and Humanities are housed in the three floors of the stack area of the library building, so that the readers may not find any difficulty in locating the documents of their choice.

The library is kept open for readers between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM in 3 shifts on all working days with the transactions at the circulation counter except on Sundays and holidays, on which days the library functions from 10 AM to 5 PM for study and consultation purpose. The library follows the open access system in all the wings of it. The books are classified using Dewey Decimal Classification scheme and catalogued using Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. The library maintains three types of catalogue viz; Classified Catalogue, Author Catalogue, and Title Catalogue. A novel feature of S.V. University library is the establishment of Competitive Examinations Cell in the year 2000 with the main objective of providing reading material for student community preparing for various competitive examinations. The cell provides books and journals relating to Civil Services, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, TOEFL, GATE, GRE, GMAT, CAT and other Competitive examinations. S.V. University library has a user friendly Digital Library also. Further it is the only library which started children’s wing opened in Mahatma Gandhi Centenary year, 1969.

The S.V. University Library is a participating member in the INFLIBNET Programme of UGC. The computerization work was started in the year 1996. The creation of Database for theses (Ph.D, and M.Phil) consisting of 1,914 records and database for serials (Back volumes and Current Journals) consisting of 2,169 records has been successfully completed. The creation of database for books is in progress. So far 98,000 records are created. The library has organized 7 National Seminars and conferences so far. There is a total staff of 54 persons working in the library out of which
16 are professionals and the remaining are supporting staff. The library is headed by the librarian.

The University Library provides services such as Book-lending Service, Readers’ advisory service, Reference service, Reprographic service, Internet service, Inter-library loan facility and searching of E-Journals.

3.8.2 SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library was established in June 1968 with a total collection of 1411 Books covering 5 subjects. The library was housed in a single room until 1976. Then, on 04.12.1976, the library was shifted to independent premises in the ground floor of the present library building. On 07-11-1994, the university library occupied the first floor of the library building, which lies right in the heart of the campus and is flanked by the buildings of humanities and physical sciences, with hostels on the rear and a well-laid out, garden in the front. In view of development in information technology, the UGC provided financial assistance of Rs.6.5 lakhs through INFLIBNET for library automation and networking to S.K. University in the year 2000 – 2001. The library undertook data conversion work from 2001 onwards. As a first step internet services were introduced in the library in 1998. The University has acquired LAN (Local Area Network), which will further enrich the library. SOUL (Software for University Library) has been installed and the process of automation of entire library is in progress under INFLIBNET. So far, out of 85,000 holdings, 850 theses have been converted into SOUL database.

The main objective of the university library is to support the educational and research requirements of the students, research scholars and faculty members by providing access to information and also develop the collection to fulfill anticipated educational and research functions of the university.

The University library has a rich collection of books and journals by the end of Academic year 2009-10 it has a total collection of 1, 29,564 which contains old reputed publications and latest collection covering all subjects offered by the university. The collection also includes rich quality reference books covering all areas of universe of knowledge in the form of Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Biographies, Bibliographies, Year
books, Hand books, Manuals, Directories, Almanacs, Gazetteers, Geographical documents, Reports and Theses.

The University library has a large collection of research journals covering all subjects offered by the university. At present, the university library is subscribing 176 current national and international periodicals. In addition to this the university library has back volume journals from 1970 onwards. The collection is classified by the DDC and catalogued by the AACR. It caters to the needs of nearly 3600 readers which include teaching and non-teaching staff, full-time and part-time research scholars and P.G. students of university.

A total staff of 37 members are working in the library, out of them 16 are professionals and the remaining are supporting staff. The library is headed by librarian in-charge (Assistant Librarian). The university library is rendering the traditional services such as:

- Quick Reference Service
- Reprographic service
- E-Mail service and Internet service
- T.B.C. and theses collections
- SC, ST Book Bank,
- Excellent Competitive examination Cell.

The above stated profile of the selected universities of Andhra Pradesh became necessary to understand the background of the university and its library for taking correct decision in analyzing the financial position of the university libraries. In other words, the financial management will have influence on various factors of the university as a system.

3.8.3 SRI PADMAVATHI MAHILA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University Library was started in 1983 with about 839 books and 29 periodicals for the use of faculty and students. The area of Library building is 38,486 sq. feet. The Library has about 72,850 of books regarding the subjects, reference books, text books and gift books, 8500 back volumes of periodicals and 217 periodicals are
subscribed for the years 2002-07. Nearly 3000 students, 260 Research Scholars, 260 Teaching Staff, 180 Administrative Staff etc., have membership in the Library.

3.8.3.1 Library working hours

The timings of the Library are from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on all working days and from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on all public holidays. At present the University has 27 departments. Transactions per day are 300 and approximately 400 users are visiting the Library daily.

3.8.3.2 Library computerization and UGC - INFLIBNET programme

Under UGC INFLIBNET programme, the University Library has computerized all its operations using Soul Software. University Staff and Students can access the documents or any other information regarding current Journals, back volumes of Journals through OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue). The University Library has submitted data bases on books, theses, serial holdings, current serials and experts’ data to the UGC INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad. All these data bases can be accessed from the INFLIBNET website i.e., www.inflibnet.ac.in. Through UGC-INFOLNET programme the University gets more than 3000 e-journals from different publishers.

3.8.3.3 Current status of automation and network

Rupees 1.00 lakh was sanctioned by UGC for establishment of core facility for access to the information under INFLIBNET programme during the year 1996-97. One Computer and one Printer were purchased and installed in the Library. During the month of March’01 an amount of Rs.6.50 lakhs was sanctioned by UGC through INFLIBNET for Automation and Networking Systems in the University Library. From this grant one Server, six P.Cs, two Printers, Modem, Scanners, Telephone, Air-Conditioner and SOUL Software were purchased and installed in the Library.
3.8.3.4 University digital library

In addition to the above, this University is accessing e-resources through JCCC @ UGC INFONET gateway under UGC-INFONET Digital Library. Regarding Digital Library, so far University Library has acquired 221CDs on books and 314 floppies on Indexing and Abstracting Journals. With the help of the Director, SVETA, the Central Library, TTD, all the theses available in the Library have been digitalized.

3.8.3.5 Facilities developed

During the X Plan period the amount that was released for books and journals was utilized for purchasing 11,567 documents and these were placed on shelves. In recent year’s equipment viz., Open Steel Racks, Steel almirahs with Glass doors, Office tables, a Computer and Printer were purchased by the University Authority as facilities to students.

3.8.3.6 Other activities

The University Library has organized INFLIBNET REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON ‘LIBRARY AUTOMATION’ from 12-16, June, 2006 in collaboration with INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad.

3.8.3.7 Future plans

➢ To propose to subscribe e-journals.
➢ To strengthen the reprographic services.
➢ To develop a separate section for the Digital Library.
➢ To provide internet services to the users.
➢ To provide access to the library collection through LAN to the entire campus.
➢ To provide linkage with the sister institutions in Tirupati for resource sharing and meeting the local information needs.
➢ To introduce networking with five Women’s Universities in India for resource sharing.
➢ To increase the bandwidth of Internet Connectivity to speed up the access.
3.8.4 RASTHRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA LIBRARY

The Vidyapeetha Library is named after the first Vice Chancellor, Mahamahopadhaya Sri Pattabhirama Sastri. It has a precious collection of 88,129 books as on 31-03-2010 and more than 5500 manuscripts in different languages like Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil and different scripts such as Devanagari, Grantha, Telugu, Kannada, Tiggalari etc. The library has the following sections viz. Text books, Circulation, Maintenance, Technical, Periodical, Manuscripts, Reference, Acquisition, Administration, INFLIBNET And Reprographic Service. Every year 160 journals and periodicals, 15 foreign journals are being subscribed. Many titles of back volumes have been preserved.

3.8.4.1 Library Working Hours:

Monday to Friday: 9-00 a.m. to 8-00 p.m.
Issues & Returns: 9-30 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. and 2-00 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday: 8-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m.

3.8.4.2 Library Collection Subject Wise as on March 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Volumes</th>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vedic Literature</td>
<td>2676</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hindi Literature</td>
<td>2237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sahitya</td>
<td>11626</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>2365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vyakarana</td>
<td>5181</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Telugu Literature</td>
<td>2773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Epics</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vedanta</td>
<td>8742</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dharmasastra</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Indology</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gita &amp; Upanishad</td>
<td>1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>3464</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Descriptive Catalogues</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jyotishya</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Back Volumes</td>
<td>5500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Puranas</td>
<td>7751</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Reference Books</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Art &amp; Architecture</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>1517</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>7758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8.4.3 Membership: staff and students of the Vidyapeetha are eligible to get enrolled as members of the library, provided they are recommended by the Registrar.
3.8.4.4 Future Plans:

The library has become the member of INFLIBNET by which would be providing information and reference data about Sanskrit studies through net-working and also about national and international Sanskrit scholars. In future, any one can access the Library and collect required information through INFLIB-NET centre.

3.8.5 DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The name of the Dravidian University Library was Bishop Caldwell Dravidian E-Resources Centre (central library). The Library is assisting the University to promote Dravidian studies especially in the fields of comparative literature, religion, sociology, culture and indigenous science and national integration. The present library is housed temporarily in “Narayanaguru Bhavan” one of the biggest buildings of the University with all the facilities. The library follows Dewey Decimal Classification. The book numbers are given using the Cutter’s table. Books are catalogued according to AACR-2. Library of congress subject headings are used for providing subject headings.

3.8.5.1 Staff of the Library

The Library is managed by one qualified library professional with the other library professionals on contract basis. As on today one Librarian I/c, 5 Professionals and 5 supporting staff are working.

3.8.5.2 Library Working Hours

The library is kept open for the readers from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on all working days and Sundays. On all public holidays, from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. The transactions at the circulation counter open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. except on Sundays and holidays,

3.8.5.3 Periodical Subscription Policy

The Indian and foreign periodicals are being subscribed through agency obtaining subscription rates from the agents. The foreign periodicals are subscribed through the agency for foreign periodicals.
The library is propose to subscribe Indian as well as foreign ones periodically utilizing the UGC grants and the annual budget every year. The University has requested the UGC for providing a grant of 25 lakhs for nearly 57 journals especially for Foreign Journals.

3.8.5.4 Languages

Books about 18000 volumes in Dravidian languages like Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam and Thulu etc. are kept separately in the stack area.

3.8.5.5 Display of Archives Manuscripts

Rare collection of coins, photographs, plates, stamps, prints, clay tablets, palm leaves, ancient documents, wood carvings, stone-carvings and old ornaments etc. are preserved and displayed in the protected area at the library. These collections reveal the culture, tradition, lifestyle and education of the old for their remembrance.

3.8.5.6 Internet Centre

For the benefit of the students, research scholars and staff of Dravidian University, internet facility has been provided to update knowledge and to utilize electronic information services in the library.

3.8.5.7 Library books collection (up to 2006-2007)

The library has procured subject and general books (reference and general stack) during the period 1997-1998 to 2006-2007 a total number of 50000 volumes worth 2.2 cores.

3.8.5.8 Library Automation

The Library Automation work has been under taken and 15000 volumes are entered.

3.8.6 YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The university library was started in the year of 1997, name of SVUPG Centre Library with a small collection of Books. The Library was housed initially in one of the college buildings and later it was shifted to the present building which was constructed
with UGC grants. The Library has steadily grown over the years and now has nearly 30,000 books of different subjects besides 30 journals subscription of National and International repute.

The Library caters to the information needs of the students, subscribes newspapers and Magazines and follows Open Access System. The Library is kept open on all working days between 10:00 A.M to 05:00 P.M for study and consultation purpose only. A spacious and convenient library building is nearing completion stage of construction. It is proposed to digitalize the library and to have I.T. facility to support academic and research activities.

3.8.6.1 C.P. Brown Library

C.P. Brown Library, an undertaking of C.P. Brown Memorial Trust has been officially handed over to S.V. University, Tirupati from 1st October 2005 by the Govt. of A.R. As per the orders of the Govt. the responsibility of the Library was transferred to Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa from 1st November 2006. In the Library, there are 32,000 books and 393 members are utilizing the books. Every day several members visit the Library for referring books and to read magazines & dailies.

3.9 DETAILS OF SIX LIBRARIES IN THE UNIVERSITIES TAKEN FOR THE STUDY

Table 3.3 reveals that majority of the universities opened the libraries more than 10 hours per day in all working days. 50% of university libraries have provided the e-journals access through UGC-Infonet digital libraries consortium, and most of the university libraries using SOUL (Software for University Libraries) Library Automation Software.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Working Hours</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Digital Collection</th>
<th>Librarianship Staff (in nos.)</th>
<th>Technical Processing</th>
<th>Library Automation and Software</th>
<th>Areas of IT Applications</th>
<th>Database Services</th>
<th>Information Services</th>
<th>Connectivity to Networks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SPMVIT</td>
<td>8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on all working days, 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on holidays</td>
<td>*B - 110,000, **P - 217, ***GV - 4,000</td>
<td>e-journals - 1,000 (through UGC-Infonet)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>AACR-2</td>
<td>SOUL</td>
<td>Acquisitions, Circulation, Technical Section, and Periodicals</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>CAS, SDI etc</td>
<td>UGC-Infonet, Digital Library consortia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SVIT</td>
<td>8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on all working days, with the transactions at the circulation counter; except on Sundays and Holidays, on which days the library will function from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. for study and consultation purpose only.</td>
<td>*B - 112,007, **P - 290, ***GV - 2,188</td>
<td>e-journals - 4, 430 (through UGC-Infonet)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>AACR-2, DDC</td>
<td>SOUL, NewGenLib</td>
<td>Acquisitions, Circulation, Technical Section, Periodical and Digital Library for students' Faculty members</td>
<td>Digital Library of Ph.D. Theses, Repository of Digital Documents on Chemistry, OASIS, Digital Depository, and JCC-UGC Infonet</td>
<td>CAS, SDI etc</td>
<td>UGC-Infonet, Digital Library consortia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RSVIT</td>
<td>Monday to Friday: 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m., Saturday and Sunday: 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.</td>
<td>*B - 95,500, **P - 150, ***GV - 380, ****M - 5500</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>SOUL</td>
<td>Acquisitions, Circulation, Technical Section, and Periodicals</td>
<td></td>
<td>CAS, SDI etc</td>
<td>INFLIBNET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*B - Books **P - Periodicals ***GV - Back Volumes of Periodicals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Working Hours</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Digital Collections</th>
<th>Library Staff (in Nos.)</th>
<th>Technical Processing</th>
<th>Library Automation and Software</th>
<th>Areas of IT Applications</th>
<th>Database Services</th>
<th>Information Services</th>
<th>Connectivity to Networks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4     | SKUA                   | 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. on all working days and between 10.30 a.m to 5.00 p.m. | *B – 1,20,883  
**P – 242  
***BV – 13,880 | 12 | DDC | SOUL | Acquisition, Circulation, Technical Section, and Periodical (Under Processing) | Nil | CAS, SDI | UGC-Informet Digital library consortium |
| 5     | DUK                    | 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. on all working days and between 10.30 a.m to 5.00 p.m. | *B – 55,000  
**P –  
***BV – | 5 | DDC | SOUL | Acquisition, Circulation, Technical Section, and Periodical (Under Processing) | Nil | CAS, SDI | Nil |
| 6     | YVUK                   | 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. on all working days and between 10.30 a.m to 5.00 p.m. | *B – 28,438  
**P – 36 | Nil | 5 | DDC | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

*B – Books **P – Periodicals ***BV – Back Volumes of Periodicals
REFERENCES


30. http://www.dravidianuniversity.ac.in/library.html