Chapter- III

Profile of University Libraries in Western India

Profile of Universities and their libraries:

The objective of present chapter is to precisely describe the historical background of the respective universities and their libraries in western India. It is equally important to know the background history of the universities included in the survey, before any in-depth attempt is made to analyze the state of their financial management. Such an awareness of the ground realities, their basic resources, and the associated environment in which they function would have an important bearing on the status study.

Present chapter is divided under 3 sections.
1. Goa State
2. Gujarat State
3. Maharashtra State.

3.1 Goa State: An overview

Goa, a tiny emerald land on the west coast of India, the 25th State in the Union of States of India, was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961. It was part of Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu till 30 May 1987 when it was carved out to form a separate State. Goa covers an area of 3702 square kilometers and comprises two Revenue district viz North Goa and South Goa. Boundaries of Goa State are defined in the North Terekhol River which separates it from Maharashtra, in the East and South by Karnataka State and West by Arabian Sea. Goa lies in Western Coast of India and is 594 Kms (by road) away from Mumbai city. Goa, for the purpose of revenue administration is divided into district viz. North and South Goa with headquarters at Panaji and Margao respectively. The entire State comprises 11 talukas. For the purpose of implementation of development programmes the State is divided into 12 community development blocks. As per 2001 census, the population of the State is 13,42,998. A very striking feature of Goa is the harmonious relationship among various religious communities, who have lived together peacefully for generations. Though a late entrant to the planning process, Goa has emerged as one of the most developed States in India and even achieved the ranking of one of the best states in India with regards to investment environment and infrastructure.
Figure 3.1 Map of Goa State

Goa University Building

Figure 3.2
According to the 2001 census, Goa has a literacy rate of 82% with 89% of males and 76% of females being literate. Each taluka is made up of villages, each having a school run by the government. Due to the low levels of corruption and the quality of the government schools, private schools are less in demand, compared to the rest of the country. All schools come under the state SSC whose syllabus is prescribed by the state Education department. There are also a few schools run by the all-India ICSE board or NIOS board. Most students in Goa complete their high school using English as the medium of instruction. Primary schools, on the other hand are largely run in Konkani and marathi (in private, but government-aided schools). As is the case in most of India, enrollment for vernacular media has seen a fall in numbers in favour of English medium education. As per a report published in the times of India, 84% of Goan schools run without an administrative head. After ten years of schooling, students join a Higher Secondary school, which offers courses in popular streams such as Science, Arts, Law and Commerce. A student may also opt for a course in vocational studies. Additionally, many join three year diploma courses. Two years of college is followed by a professional degree. Goa University is the sole university in the state located in Taleigao and all Goan colleges are affiliated to it. There are four engineering colleges and one medical college in the state. The Goa Engineering College and Goa Medical College are run by the state whereas the other three engineering colleges are run by private organisations.

3.1.1 Higher education

Goa University is the premier center of higher studies in the state and most of the colleges are affiliated to it. One can also come across medical and engineering colleges in Goa. There exists both private and government engineering colleges in the state. BITS Goa is also a renowned institute which grants admission to the students on the basis of their performance in the all India aptitude test conducted by the institute. Some of the colleges in Goa also offer courses in arts, commerce, science, law, architecture, dentistry, marine engineering, hotel management, fisheries and pharmacy. NCAOR and NIO are the two national Oceanographic science institutes situated at Vasco and Punjim in Goa. Goa Institute of Management established in the year 1993 is a famous B-School of the region. Students willing to pursue their undergraduate and postgraduate degree in Portuguese may do it from the Goa University.

3.1.2 Location of University

Goa University is built on a plateau called the Taleigao Plateau, located around five kilometres from the Goan state capital of Panaji or Panjim. It can be approached either via Bambolim or Dona Paula-Taleigao. The Taleigao plateau overlooks the beautiful Arabian Sea and the picturesque Dona Paula shores, a former beach village and now a tourist location. The
University is also counted as one of the must-sees by many tourist guides, who route visiting tourists around this region. The CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) of India's report says that the number of students during 2001-02 to 2005-06 in four departments of French, Philosophy, Portuguese and Center for Latin American Studies was less than five but total expenditure on these four departments was Rs 1.66 crore during 2001-2006. However GU claimed students opt for professional courses which causes low student-faculty ratio. While 31 percent of the academic posts were vacant – the recommendations of the Korgaonkar committee to reduce the staff are yet to be adopted. It has also continued with full-fledged works division even after completion of major works. The expense on this division for a period between 2001-06 was Rs 3.51 crore, pointed out CAG report. Another anomaly pointed out in CAG report is though GU has taken possession of 163.02 hectares of land from PWD in May 1992 – till 2006 it had not conducted demarcation of boundary land. GU has also been rapped over transfer of land for convention center and IT park. It neither prepared any land use plan nor did it take any concrete steps to get the land (1.6302 km²) transferred from the State Government to the university’s name. While on one hand if GU claims to be hard pressed for funds which are needed to take up more challenging programmes – it's infrastructure for distance education created at a cost of 2.15 crore has remained largely unutilized. This facility was established in 2001, and though infrastructure has the capacity to reach and provide distance education to over 5000 students, the university had not commenced any course under distance education mode. Thus infrastructure created at the cost of Rs 2.15 crore largely remained unutilized, says CAG report. Goa University has also accumulated deficit of university amounting to Rs 7.73 crore. It has not adopted the accrual system of accounting.

3.1.3 Overview of Goa University Library

The University was established in June 1985 around the nucleus of Centre for Post Graduate Instruction and Research of the University of Bombay in Goa. The University Campus is located on the outskirts of Panaji, the capital city and spread over nearly 173 hectares on the Taleigao plateau overlooking the scenic Zuari River joining the Arabian Sea. (Goa University, 2007)

The Goa University Library and Information Centre was set up in 30th. of June 1985 around the nucleus of the Library of the Centre for Post Graduate Research and Instruction, University of Bombay. The initial collection numbered 37,678 books and several bound volumes of periodicals. The library holdings have crossed one lakh books covering a wide range of disciplines under Humanities, Social Science and Pure and Applied Sciences especially Microbiology, Marine Science, Environmental Science, Computer Science, Geology,
Management and other disciplines including a special collection on Latin America and the Caribbean. The Library also has a large collection of titles in Konkani, the state language of Goa and a foreign language section which includes titles in Portuguese, French and Spanish. The Library acquires around 2500 books and over 400 periodicals every year. It also receives more than 150 periodicals gifted by various organisations and institutions. Goa University Library is a designated *repository Library of United Nations publications* since 1996.

![Goa University Library Building](image)

**Figure No. 3.3**

In addition to these, library has a collection of rare books on Indo-Portuguese History and Culture donated by the late Dr. P. S. S. Pissurlekar (about 5000 books in various languages). Mr. Nuno Gonsalves of Portugal and numerous others have donated their collections to the University for the use of scholars of Goa and the neighbouring regions. The Goa University Library is the single largest centre of academic resources in the State of Goa and caters not only to the needs of the academic community of the state but also serves many scientific, historical and social science researchers from neighbouring States. The library also houses special interest collections and rare and antique manuscripts. The Library is currently in the process of revamping and revitalizing its collection so as to make it useful to the community of researchers that it was set up to serve.

### 3.2 Gujarat State: An overview

**Gujarat** is a state in India. Its capital is Gandhinagar, while its largest city is Ahmedabad. Gujarat is home to the Gujarati-speaking people of India. The state encompasses major sites of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, such as Lothal and Dholavira. Gujarat played an important role in the economic history of India throughout the history of India. It has been the location of
major ports on the Indian Ocean in both ancient and modern history, leading it to become one of the main trade and commerce centers of India. Lothal, one of the world's first ports, is located in Gujarat. Mohandas Gandhi, considered India's "father of the nation", was a Gujarati who led the Indian Independence Movement against the British colonial rule. Even today, Gujarat has one of the fastest growing economies in India.

Origin

Modern-day Gujarat is derived from Gurjaratra that is the land protected or ruled by the Gurjars, or from Gurjar-rashtra, the Gujjar nation. The origins of the Gujjars are uncertain. The Gujjar clan appeared in northern India about the time of the Huna invasions of northern India. Some scholars, such as V. A. Smith, believed that the Gujjars were foreign immigrants, possibly a branch of Hephthalites ("White Huns"), however others, such as K.M. Munshi, stated them as Indian. The name of the tribe was Sanskritized to "Gurjara".

Ancient History:

Historically, the present-day state of Gujarat has been one of the main centers of the Indus Valley Civilization. It contains major ancient metropolitan cities from the Indus Valley such as Lothal, Dholavira, and Gola Dhoro. The ancient city of Lothal is the site of the India's first port. Also, Dholavira, the ancient city, is one of the largest and most prominent archaeological sites in India, belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. The most recent discovery was Gola Dhoro. All together, about 50 Indus Valley settlement ruins were discovered in Gujarat.

The ancient history of Gujarat was enriched by their commercial activities. There is a clear historical evidence of trade and commerce ties with Sumer in the Persian Gulf during the time period of 1000 to 750 BC.

There was a succession of Hindu kingdoms including the era of the Gupta dynasty and Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty. Afterwards the region was ruled by the Maittrakas and then the Solankis. The 11th century history of Gujarat saw the emergence of the Muslims in the political arena of the state. The first Muslim conqueror was Mahmud of Ghazni whose conquest of Somnath effectively ended the rule of the Solankis.

3.2.1 Higher Education in Gujarat

The Gujarat Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board (GSHSEB) are in charge of the schools run by the Government of Gujarat. However, most of the private schools in Gujarat are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) board. Gujarat has 13 universities and four agricultural universities. Gujarat is also known for many national level institutions. The Space Applications Centre (SAC) is an institution for space research and satellite communication in
Ahmedabad, India, under the aegis of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, a renowned scientist, industrialist, and visionary Gujarati, played an important role in it. He also founded Physical Research Laboratory, a research institute encompasses Astrophysics, Solar System, and cosmic radiation. He also envisioned Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, one of the internationally reputed management research institute that is located in Gujarat's commercial capital Ahmadabad and is the top ranked management institutes in the country. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute has been established under Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Govt. of India at Bhavnagar. It was inaugurated by Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India on 10 April 1954, with a view to carry out research on marine salt, and salt from inland lakes and sub-soil brine. It is working on reverse osmosis, electro membrane process, salt and marine chemicals, analytical science, marine biotechnology, and other related fields. B.K. School of Business Management is ranked 6th in terms of financial Management. K. S. School of Business Management is also an MBA College in Gujarat University providing a unique five year's integrated MBA Course. The National Institute of Design (NID) in Gandhinagar is internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multi-disciplinary institutions in the field of design education and research. In addition, Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) is one of the leading sectoral institution in rural management. IRMA is a unique institution in the sense that it provides professional education to train managers for rural management. It is the only one of its kind in all Asia. Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology located in Surat is one of the best engineering colleges in India. It is one of the 20 National Institutes of Technology created by the central government and is a deemed university. It has students from all over India and some foreign students as well. Also, there is Nirma University ranked 14th in self-financed engineering colleges in India. Gujarat Science City, is a government initiative to draw more students towards education in science, which hosts India's first IMAX 3D theatre, an energy park, a hall of science, an amphitheatre, and dancing musical fountains among others. Apart from that, Mudra Institute of Communication Ahmedabad (MICA) is one of the most famous institutes for mass communication and is well-renowned across India. IIT Indian institute of technology was established at Gandhinagar in the year 2008. IIT Gandhinagar is mentored by IIT Bombay. IIT'S first batch started on 1 August 2008, at a temporary building of government college, Chandkheda, Gandhinagar. The Institute of Seismological Research (ISR) has been established by the Science and Technology Department, Government of Gujarat in 2003 and is registered as a Society. ISR campus is at Raisan, Gandhinagar in a sprawling and picturesque area on the banks of Sabarmati river. Aims and objectives include assigning optimum seismic factors for buildings.
in different regions and long-term assessment of earthquake potential. The ISR is the only institute in India fully dedicated to seismological research and is planned to be developed into a premier International institute in few years time.

3.2.2 Bhavnagar University

Bhavnagar district is known for its cultural heritage and the then His Highness of Bhavnagar Shri Krishnakumarsinhji was first to donate princely state to the Nation. Mahatama Gandhi, the father of India studied in Shamaldas Arts College during 1888, which is now run by Bhavnagar University. Bhavnagar District is situated between 21.18-22.18 Longitude and 71.51-72.18 Latitude. The total area of the Bhavnagar district is 12048 Square Kms.

The University was established in 1978 by the state of Gujarat and the total area of the Campus is spread over 3 locations. Bhavnagar University is providing high quality of Teaching and Research Programs in Science, Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Management, Rural Studies and Law Faculties. The University has at present 20 Post Graduate Departments and 4 Recognized Institutes.

Bhavnagar university library was established along with the university only in the year 1978. The library subscribes to more than 160 Indian and foreign journals and year adds more than 1000 books into its collection on various subjects. The library is rich in the collection on subjects like management and its related subjects. Recently the library has got UGC-INFONET connectivity from INLFIBNET under which it is getting access to more than 4000 journals on various subjects. The central library has a reading hall attached to it which can accommodate up to 500 readers at a time.

Bhavnagar University Library

Fig.-3.4

59
3.2.3 Gujarat University

Gujarat University was established in the year 1949. The Gujarat University is the largest university in the state catering to the needs of higher education of more than two lakh students scattered over 235 colleges, 15 recognised institutions and 24 approved institutions. There are 34 Post-Graduate University departments and 221 P.G. Centres. Gujarat University has developed phenomenally in the last 57 years to be recognized as a premier University in the country today. It provides education in one of the widest range of disciplines to about two lakh students.

Gujarat university library was started along with its parent body the Gujarat University. The University Library moved to its newly constructed building in May 1967. The Library have more than 3,35,000 books.

Gujarat University Library Building

Figure no. 3.5

The Library adds about 5000 books every year and subscribes to about three hundred periodicals in various subjects. This library caters to the needs of the students and teachers of the University at large. In addition, there are small libraries attached to each school / department in which house texts and reference books on courses being currently offered by the respective school / department are provided. These books are issued from the Central Library on long-term basis to each school / department. The department and school libraries offer books and reading-
room facilities to their students and teachers. Also there is a reading room attached to the Central Library. The reading room can accommodate 600 readers. They can sit and read at the same time. For those students who find the Central Library away from their residence, nearer centres are provided by the university in the Ahmedabad city, such as centers at Hajipur, Saraspur and Khokhra-Mehemadbroad.

3.2.4 Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University

The geographical jurisdiction of the North Gujarat University encompasses four districts—Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. With a view to catering to the peculiar cultural and educational needs of the area, North Gujarat University was established by the Ordinance No. 5 of 1986 dated 17.5.1986 which was later passed as the North Gujarat University Act No.22 of 1986 on 11/9/86 by the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat. The University has been functioning since then and growing and expanding steadily. PATAN a town in Patan district, was chosen for the University Headquarter.

The North Gujarat University was carved out of Gujarat University whose Headquarter is at Ahmedabad. On bifurcation, the North Gujarat University inherited no physical assets from its parent University. It had, therefore, to start its existence ab-initio so far as its local habitation was concerned. PATAN, a historical town in northern part of Gujarat, was officially designated as the Head-Quarter town of the University. The town happens to have composite campus of four affiliated colleges. The managing council of the colleges was kind enough to put at the disposal of the infant University its two hostel buildings on rent to accommodate its offices. Thus began the University to operate and serve 41 colleges scattered over the three erstwhile districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana and Sabarkantha allotted in its jurisdiction. Along with the two hostel buildings the University rented a hall, called the Gandhi Memorial hall, to house its library. The aim was to start building up a nucleus library for the future post-graduate departments of the university. This was an act of foresight of the first functionaries of the University. The University simultaneously moved the State Government to acquire land admeasuring about 185 acres from farmers. It also requested the State Government to transfer its seed farm land admeasuring about 35 acres to the University. However, this entailed considerable delay owing to litigation in the State High Court and then in the Supreme court. Following the supreme court judgment acquisition of the land has been possible. As a result over the years the university has been able to get land as follows. Government land 35.00 acres Land acquired from the farmers 177.50 acres. The university will in due course acquire land admeasuring 7.50 acres from one farmer. Total land available = 212.50 acres. In addition to this the University has also received a property worth Rs.10/- lakhs by way of donation from the Gramodyog Mandal, Patan. At present the
University Employment Bureau is housed in that building. Our proposals to the State Government for further assistance in materializing plans for more constructions in phased manner, are under active consideration.

Map of Hemchandracharyya North Gujarat University

![Map of Hemchandracharyya North Gujarat University](image)

Figure No. 3.6

Hemchandracharyya North Gujarat University Library building

![Hemchandracharyya North Gujarat University Library building](image)

Figure No. 3.7
The library was started along with the establishment of the University in the year 1988. The library was established on 15th January, 1988. Initially it was housed in the Gandhi Memorial Hall. The University received a donation of Rs. 51 lakhs from Dr. M.S. Patel Trust, Mumbai for the construction of the library building; hence the library is named as Shivabhai Umedbhai Patel Library. The state government had also sanctioned Rs. 25 lakhs. Overall Rs. 85,69,616 has been spent for the construction of the two storied library building. The total built-up area of the building is 2486.41 sq. meter. The Rotary Patan City has also donated Rs. 11.50 lakhs for library furniture, reading cabinets and books. Since last fifteen years the library is also organization weekly discussion group called 'Characha vartula' for students. It meets every Wednesday hence called as Budhavariyum. Average 25-30 students are regularly attending it and discussion on various subjects.

3.2.5 The Maharaja Sayajirao University Baroda

The Maharaja Sayajirao University, named after Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad III, the visionary ruler of Baroda (Vadodara), is one of the premier universities of India and the largest university in the city of Baroda in Gujarat, India. The Faculty of Technology and Engineering and the Faculty of Science are the best in Gujarat. Originally known as the Baroda College of Science (established 1881), it became a university in 1949 after the independence of the country. It is both teaching and residential university in the sense that it offers all its courses under a single roof. It is the only university in Gujarat whose medium of instruction is English for all its courses.

Shrimati Hansa Mehta Library, the University Library of M S University of Baroda was established on May 1, 1950. At the time of establishment of the M. S. University of Baroda, a collection of 25,000 books belonging to the two State Libraries (Huzur Political Office and Secretariat Library) was handed over to the University Library. There were several colleges in Baroda - Baroda College (for Arts), Science Institute, Commerce College, and Secondary Teacher's Training College etc. These colleges had libraries of their own. These libraries continued to remain as Faculty Libraries and were administered independently. Thus the University Library System was established on 1-5-1950, which was housed in the central block of Old Residency Office Building.
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (MSUB) has laid down fibre optics of 26 kms on its scattered six campuses with more than 2000 nodes on the campus, to facilitate its fraternity to keep pace with the research and academic activity.

University is fortunate to be identified in the first 50 Universities by the UGC under the UGC Infonet project for V-SAT connectivity through ERNET bandwidth of 512 KBPS over and above this, on the campus, 2 mbps bandwidth of Technology Promotion Trust is also available for effective Information communication across the campus. More than 216 kms of Structured Cabling (Copper) for Connecting Computer @ 100 MBPS, connecting over 85 Departments and Institutes, Structured Cabling for over 2000 Nodes, Network Logically divided into 5 Segments based on Geography, 24 x 7 Internet Services (2 MBPS + 512 KBPS), Linux based Active Firewall, Centralized Worms (Virus) Detection, Total and Per Department bandwidth monitoring (MRTG), Per IP Bandwidth Usage Monitoring (Squid Logs Analyzer), Web based Online Network Monitoring.

3.2.6 Sardar Patel University

Sardar Patel University, named after one of the great sons of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (the first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India; a relentless freedom fighter; a trusted lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, well known for his gigantic achievement of integration of princely states after independence) was established in 1955. Its first Vice-Chancellor was the Late Shri Bhailalbhai D. Patel who was the founding father of this University township of Vallabh Vidyanagar.
In a span of around forty years, thanks to the zeal and discipline of its students, a sense of dedication of its teachers, and the dynamic attitude of its Vice-Chancellors and administrators, Sardar Patel University has come to be known as a major seat of higher education in this part of the country. It is today a full-fledged University with eleven distinct faculty streams in Arts, Sciences, Business Studies, Engineering and Technology, Medicine, Pharmacy, Homeopathy, Management, Home Science, Education, Law and Fine Arts. The University has twenty four post-graduates departments and forty four(forty three affiliated and one constituent) colleges within its fold. These colleges are located at Vallabh Vidyanagar, Karamsad, Anand (around 5 Kms. away from the main campus). In addition, the University possesses well equipped and sophisticated laboratories, a rich central library(apart from departmental and college based libraries), an Instrumentation Center, a Computer Center and a Museum, housing rich artifacts relating to the regions culture and heritage.

The University Library called Bhaikaka Library is housed in a very large and magnificent building having spacious reading rooms that can accommodate 700 readers at a time. Students making use of the Library shall abide by the rules of the Library, a copy of which can be had on request from the Librarian of the University.

3.2.7 Saurashtra University

The Saurashtra University is one of the largest universities of Gujarat state in India. It has very vast campus admeasuring 410 acres. It covers five districts of Saurashtra region. Saurashtra University is located on 20.58 to 23.08 North Latitudes and 70.20 to 71.44 East latitudes. It is connected by Train-route, Air route and Road-rout with all the main cities of India.
Saurashtra University is having 28 regular departments including self finance P. G. Department on campus and 207 affiliated colleges offering courses in Medical, Law, Basic Science, Commerce, Management, Humanities, Arts, Music, Religion and Indian Culture. The researchers have made immense contribution to the body of knowledge and added into the fame of university through out the world.

Saurashtra University has established strong links to interact with industries, to provide career counselling to students, to provide facilities to international students, to support economically poor but talented students while their studies and to check regularly the performance of the internal administration system.

Saurashtra University library was established along with its parent institution in the year 1967. Library is open to the reader from 10.30 am to 6.00 pm on every working day it has a spacious reading hall to accommodate 600 readers. Recently library has undertaken project of electronic theses and dissertation and by enacting act the university library has made binding to the researcher to submit soft copy of theses/dissertation to the university. Also it has placed closed circuit cameras in various sections of the library to enable the librarian to monitor the activities of the readers and the staff of the library.

3.2.8 Veer Narmad South Gujarat University

The Veer Narmad South Gujarat University has its campus in the historical city of Surat. The University has a campus spread over 250 acers (additional 150 acers have been put under reservation. At the time of incorporation in May 1967, it comprised of 21 colleges and 12,290 students. The University now has more than 70 Degree colleges in Arts, Commerce, Science, Education, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Physical Education, Computer and Information
Technology.

The Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Library is located at the heart of University complex. The library started functioning in February, 1976. The total construction area of Library is approximately 28,000 sq.ft. The library has a collection of about 1,55,100 Books, 1,031 Theses, 6,000 Dissertations and other reading materials. The collection is housed subject wise for various disciplines. Library is subscribing around 234 Indian Journals and about 34 foreign Journals. Recently University started access to online journals through J-GATE and U.G.C.-INFONET Consortium. More than 8000 online journals could be accessed from 7 different subject groups. The library has received a large collection of gratis.

3.3 Maharashtra

In Maharashtra state 10 university and university libraries are there which are as follows:

3.3.1 History of Maharashtra

The name Maharashtra first appeared in a 7th century inscription and in a Chinese traveler's account. Its name may have originated from rathi, which means, "chariot driver". At that age Aharashtra was full of builders and drivers of chariots who formed a maharathis, a "fighting orce." In 90 A.D. king Vedishri made Junnar, thirty miles north of Pune, the capital of his kingdom. In the early fourteenth century the Devgiri Yadavs were overthrown by the northern Muslim powers. Then on, for the 900 years ending, no historical information in this region is available. In 1526, first Mughal king, Babar, established his prominence in Delhi and soon the Mughal power spread to the southern India. The Mughals were to dominate India till the early eighteenth century.

3.3.2 Higher Education in Maharashtra

Higher education broadly comprises college and University level education, which includes the degree courses, the post graduate courses and research work for doctorate. Post-Doctorate degree Instructional courses of the graduate and the Post-graduate level in different discipline excluding technical and vocational courses.

There are nine Non-Agricultural Universities in the State, Prior to 1974, Each University was established by a separate enactment. However, with a view to bring out uniformity in the privileges conferred upon the Universities and with a view to defining the duties and functions of Universities uniform University Act was enacted for the nine Non-Agricultural Universities in 1994.

The Universities are delegated certain well-defined functions by the Act and the structure of these Universities is also uniformly laid down within the framework of the Universities Act.
1994. Universities have to frame their statutes for efficient administrative as well as academic functioning. The primary functions of the Universities are to run courses for instructions at various level of higher education. To implement its various programs effectively and to attain excellence in academic standard etc. each University functions within the area of its jurisdiction laid down in the Act.

As per policy numerated in the statement of educational reconstructing of the state, it shall be the duty of Universities to provide adequate and equal opportunities of Higher Education learning and research for the benefit of students of all levels of society.

Government has established Yeshwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University at Nashik for providing new educational opportunities, instruction, teaching and training and other access to larger segments of the population & in particular to the disadvantaged groups such as those living in remote and rural areas including working people, housewives and other adults who wish to upgrade or acquire knowledge in various fields.

Promotion of Research and Production Literature useful for research and studies is achieving, increasing importance today and universities have therefore, to pay special attention to its function. One such measure taken in that direction in the establishment of the Maharashtra Universities book Production Board. Under this scheme established the Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board established in 1969 to produce literature in regional languages at the University level. The Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board, Nagpur has taken up the work of publishing standard books on various subjects, useful to University or students. The books published by the Board are the original or translations of standard work. All these are produced in the regional language i.e. Marathi.

3.3.3 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

Marathwada region is mainly an agricultural area. In spite of its rich cultural heritage, its great spiritual and literary traditions and its valuable historical association, it is backward in comparison with other parts of the state of Maharashtra.

Basically Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library functions differ from those of Universities situated in Urban and metropolitan area like Bombay, Poona, and Delhi. In big cities there are many educational institutions, which may equal the university towards which the education scholars and the research workers depend upon for the reading material. There are no special libraries in the Marathwada region, which will be able to cater the services in adequate manner.
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library in the absence of other large library has to fulfill the requirement of the scholars of Marathwada region as a whole.

Even though the university was established on August 23, 1958, along with its library, the functioning of the University Library started with the appointment of its first Librarian Shri N. A. Gore, a Sanskrit scholar and ideologist in December 1959.

The University grants commission and the Government of Maharashtra played vital roles in the growth and development of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library. In May 1966 library shifted to its new building on University campus. U.G.C. sanctioned the scheme of opening study center in the city in the year 1970.

From the year 1978 the study center was transferred to the library. Afterwards the University library had to close down the study center in the year 1988 due to technical difficulties. During the sixth plan period the UGC recommended the creation of the documentation section for the library and sanctioned two posts of professional assistants for the documentation work. Those post were duly filled in the year 1980.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Building

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library building is situated within the University Campus known as Sonehri Mahel, Building by a Rajput Raja Oracmanaharaj Paharsing of Bundelkand. A few furlongs from here to the South – East by Bibika Maqbara. On the North – West side lie the ancient rock temple of Aurangabad called Aurangabad Caves. Again very “Ananadasaram” of the renowned Bundelkand Saint-Poet “Nipat – Niranjan” in he beautiful sylvan surrounding of Sihyachal ranges. SOUL developed by INFLIBNET is used in the library.
and 306000 titles have been entered by the end of September 2005. Issue and return of books is also done by soul.

In future, mechanization of library operations would bring about radical change in functioning of the library, in future computerization of the library operation would greatly reduce the routine job and relieve a sizable number of library personnel who can be conveniently developed for introducing new library services for improving the existing one.

### 3.3.4 Mumbai University

The University of Mumbai (Bombay) was established in 1857. In August, 1864, Premchand Roychand, a merchant prince of Bombay, offered to the University a donation of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the erection of a university library which may be an ornament to the city, and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be the means of promoting the high ends of the University.

**Mumbai University Building**

Two months later this gift was followed by another gift of Rs. 2,00,000 from the same donor for a clock tower in connection with the library to perpetuate the memory of his mother Mrs. Rajabai. The foundation-stone of the library and the Rajabai Clock tower was laid on March 1, 1869, and the work was completed in November 1878. It was formally opened to readers on February 27, 1880, after a conversazione by the Chancellor. The building then housed not only the library but also the administrative office and was also the venue of the post-graduate lectures.

In 1879, the library consisted mainly of the following collections:-
1) a number of miscellaneous books (mostly historical and biographical) presented by the Government in 1864, when the old library of the East India Company, was removed to the India Office some of the books being divided among the Indian Universities.

2) Dr. John Wolson's Collection: This was purchased in 1876 by the University from the heirs of Dr. Wilson (after whom the Wilson College is named) and consisted mainly of Orientalia, and books on travel and theology.

3) Books presented to the University.

In the early years, the library had an annual book budget of Rs. 400 but this was later discontinued so that in about 1900 we find that "the only additions now made to the library are the official publications sent in by the local Government and the Government of India and some school and college books presented by publishers." The library then had 4,504 books and 214 manuscripts.

It was only after Sir Alfred Hopkinson's report of 1914 that attention began to be paid to the planning and development of the library. Sir Alfred suggested the appointment of an experienced Librarian Committee under the control of the University Syndicate.

The annual grant to the library was renewed but the amount not fixed and it varied according to circumstances. In 1930, the library got a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 from the Government to strengthen its collection for post-graduate work. In July 1932, a book grant of Rs. 8,500 was made. It was increased to Rs. 18,500 in the following year and the year later to Rs. 20,000. Thanks to the various loans and donations including from the U.G.C., the India Wheat Loan Fund and other individuals and organizations, the library's stock of books and periodicals has been steadily growing and the library today is literally bursting through its seams, even though four tier anexe to the main library building to provide space for 2,20,000 books was built in 1959.

The library is particularly rich in various reference materials, bibliographical tools, books on Mathematics, the Social Sciences and Indology. It has also a valuable and rare collection of back files of periodicals in Sciences, the Social Sciences and Indology.

Due to shortage of space another Campus of the University was set up at Vidyanagar in 1968 and a unit of the University Library was constructed in July 1971 therein. The new Library building named Jawaharlal Nehru Library, was constructed and was inaugurated on 18th October, 1976 and expanded in phases. Now it functions in a full fledged manner and caters to the library needs of students, scholars, faculty of all the departments situated on Campus. Today it has a stock of nearing 7 lakhs books, periodicals and other material.
3.3.5 North Maharashtra University

The North Maharashtra University is one of the upcoming universities in India, the university was established on 15th August, 1990 under the Maharashtra University Act No. XXIX of 1989 as a teaching and affiliating University. It actually started its academic and administrative activities under the leadership of Prof. Dr. N. K. Thakare, the first Vice Chancellor of the university, from academic year 1991-92. The jurisdiction of North Maharashtra University is spread over three districts of North Maharashtra i.e. Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurbar.

The university was shifted to its own campus in 1995. The university is situated on the banks of river "Girna" and the campus of the university is spread over a hilly terrain of 650 acres of land. The university is approximately 10Kms away from the Jalgaon city. The pollution free hilly terrain provides natural ambience which creates a perfect environment for study. All Departments are equipped with all modern facilities, required by students/visitors.

North Maharashtra University Building

![North Maharashtra University Building](image)

Figure 3.13

The university is imparting education to students, through various courses at under graduate, post graduate, doctoral and post doctoral level, under 09 faculties, which includes Science, Engg. & Technology, Education, Medicine & Pharmacy, Ayurvedic Medicine, Arts & fine arts, Commerce and Management, Mental, Moral & Social Sciences, Law faculty.

Right now, there are five schools and six academic departments on the campus. Soon university will be starting new academic departments. There are 148 colleges and 34 institutes and 8 recognized R & D centres affiliated to the university and this number is growing every year. The University has developed a model Examination System and is one of the few Universities in the State for conducting examinations regularly and declaring the results well in
time as per the Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994. The action plan of the University in this regard is serving as a prototype to other Universities in the State.

The Central Library of the North Maharashtra University is endowed with excellent collection of textbooks, reference books, encyclopedias and reputed periodicals and journals. The Industrial Information Unit has been started on demand from the industrialists. The Library services are provided to the industries, which are members of the unit. Computerization and Networking of the central library is been undertaken under INFLIBNET program. Construction of Central Library building is progressing towards completion, in the meanwhile library is operating from Administration Building. The teaching and research needs are adequately met imaginatively through its dedicated staff. It has sufficient number of textbooks, reference books and encyclopedias on a variety of subjects. Besides, it provides a spacious reading room and centralized Xeroxing and printing facility to cater official as well as student needs. NMU has a place of pride to be the first University, recipient of INFLIBNET software through auspicious of UGC, made operational in 2000. It too has Internet connectivity, where surfing for desired information can be done.

3.3.6 Pune University

Pune University established in 1948, the University has since become one of the leading centres for research and teaching in the country. The 400 acre campus is located in the North Western part of Pune. The placid environs and state of the art facilities provide it's numerous students with an ideal atmosphere to pursue research in various areas of Science, Arts, Commerce and Languages. The University houses 40 departments which provide a wide array of academic programs. Though a young centre, the University has made a significant impact in various areas of research and teaching, and continues to strive for excellence. The University of Pune (formerly known as University of Poona) was established under the Poona University Act, passed by the Bombay Legislature on 10th February, 1948. In the same year, Dr. M. R. Jayakar assumed office as the first vice chancellor of the University.
Initially the University had a jurisdiction extending over 12 districts of Western Maharashtra. However, with the establishment of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur, in 1964, the jurisdiction of the University was restricted to 5 districts, namely Pune, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Dhule and Jalgaon. Out of these, two districts - Dhule and Jalgaon are attached to the North Maharashtra University established in August 1990. During the year 1949, there were only 18 colleges affiliated to the University, with an enrollment of over 8000 students. Thereafter, the number of colleges increased, and in 1994-95, the University had 41 post-graduate departments, 209 affiliated colleges and 118 recognized research institutions, with an enrollment of 1,70,000 students for both the under-graduate and post-graduate courses in different faculties.

The University Library named after Dr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, the first Vice-Chancellor of Pune University started in 1950 with books donated by Dr. Jayakar himself. Located in a spacious building (with 44,000 sq.ft. area) with a huge reading hall it is very close to the main building of the university. The Jayakar Library is rich in its collection and services. The rare books and manuscript collection in the library is an invaluable asset for the scholars. The library receives more than 1,500 periodicals in print as well as online access and has a strong collection of audio-visual materials including CD-ROMs, etc. Jayakar Library plans to move into the electronic information era in a big way.

The University of Pune has participated in the UGC INFONET Programme which facilitates access to E-journals of world collections along with JSTOR, J-Gate, Muse and other famous international databases of world. Presently Jayakar Library is implementing two projects, viz.
1. Pune University Digital Library: A part of "Millions of Books on the Web Project" in collaboration with Carnegie Mellon University, USA and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. So far 2142 books were scanned.

2. RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Technology) Technology, which is non-contact, non-line-of-sight nature and is based on smart labels.

3.3.7 Rashtrasant Tukodoji Maharaj University, Nagpur

The University started functioning in 1923. The library of this university which was also established in 1923. The University main library is on North Ambazari Road, Nagpur-10. There is a Campus Library at the New Campus on Amravati Road. In addition several university departments, Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Law College of Education have their own libraries.

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University Building

Figure No.3.15

Presently University comprises of thirty-six Postgraduate Teaching Departments (PGTD), three Constituent Colleges/Institutions (Law college, Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, and College of Education). Over three hundred and fifty colleges are affiliated out of which one hundred and sixty, and one hundred and forty three are Government funded and self-financing, respectively. The Department and conducted college/Institution buildings are spread over in 7 campuses with an overall area of 327 acres. Following programs under various faculties are run through the above-mentioned PGTD, Conducted College and Affiliated Colleges.
The University Library did not have its own building until 1957 and was housed in most inadequate premises. It was in 1953, as a special feature of the first Five Year Plan, that the University authorities put up a scheme to the University Grant Commission for the development of the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Dr V B alias Bhausaheb Kolte Library, including the construction of new building estimated to cost Rs. 12,50,000/-. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 29th March 1954. The building was designed to have two floors with a total floor area of 57,480 sq. ft. and to provide a stacking capacity in 4 tiers to hold 3,50,000 volumes approximately, and accommodate 250 readers in the general. The work commenced and it took almost three years to complete the construction of the building and the University Library shifted to its new premises in July 1957.

The Campus Library, a branch of the University Library. The building was constructed from U.G.C. fund and inaugurated on 5th December 1978. Prior to this there was a reading room with a sizeable collection attached to the post-graduate teaching departments known as PGTD. On its establishment, the collection of the PGTD has been transferred to the Campus Library. Books for the Campus Library are procured through University Main Library. The Campus Library is building up its collection in tune with the requirements of Post-graduate students, the researchers and the faculty members.

In 1978, the Campus Library, one of the branch Library of Dr V B alias Bhausaheb Kolte Library was opened at Campus area on Amravati Road. A large number of volumes and the Manuscript section of University Library was transferred to this Campus Library. Besides this there are various Departmental libraries and the University Main Library acquires books for both the Campus and Departmental Libraries.

3.3.8 Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University

Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University established on 1st May, 1983, the auspicious Maharashtra Day & Worker’s Day. This University geographically covers the western Vidarbha belt (i.e., five districts – Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Buldhana and Washim) of Maharashtra State. The University, in its small span of two decades, has contributed in many ways for economic, social and cultural upliftment of the society by offering quality education. The Motto of the University is – “Education for Salvation of Soul”.
University Library is a reservoir of academic information. Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University enjoys a sense of pride to state that, it has a prestigious and huge library with all modern amenities. The total collection of library is 1,03,547 volumes. It includes various types of resources in different forms like books, thesis, dissertations, back holdings of Journals, proceedings of seminars, conferences, research reports of reputed organizations including special publications of UGC, AICTE, ICAR, ICSSR, AIU, UNESCO including video cassettes and CD-ROM databases etc. The university library currently subscribes 413 Journals which includes 12 National and 10 International Journals of Chemical Technology. The Library has open access system and is open up to 8 P.M. There is a spacious reading room having seating capacity of 500 students at a time. The University Library is linked by way of Internet through Broadband VSAT to UGC-INFONET and INFLIBNET network. The University Library is having access to full text on-line journals from UGC-INFONET Consortia. The University Library is well equipped with all infrastructural facilities to access that above information resources.

3.3.9 Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Shivaji University, established in 1962, is named after the Great Maratha Warrior and founder of the Maratha empire Chhatrapati Shivaji. It was inaugurated on 18th November, 1962 by Dr. Radhakrishnan, the then President of India. One of the major objectives behind foundation of this University was to cater to the regional needs of South Maharashtra. The jurisdiction of the University is spread over four districts viz. Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara with strength of about
2,00,000 students studying in 275 affiliated colleges and recognised institutes. This region of Maharashtra boasts of rich and varied socio-cultural heritage. Under the innovative and socially reformist leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the princely ruler of Kolhapur, the city had become at the beginning of this century, a focal point of educational opportunities for all classes and communities of South-Western Maharashtra, and northern parts of neighbouring Karnataka. This is also land of Karveer Bhaurao Patil, who struggled for taking education to the masses by his innovative 'Earn and Learn' scheme. When the University was founded by the Shivaji University Act of 1962, the objectives set before the University included making opportunities of higher education accessible to rural youth, conducting fundamental and applied research in the field of science and humanities to ensure regional growth and development.

The University imparts education in 10 major faculties of Arts, Social Science, Science, Commerce, Education, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Ayurvedic Medicine, Engineering and Technology. The University has started Post-graduate teaching centre at Solapur in 3 Post-graduate Departments. Barr. B. Khardekar library, Shivaji University is one of the leading university libraries in Southern Maharashtra, India. It caters to the academic needs of students, faculty and other user groups of university and visitors from other universities and institutes. The library has over 2.8 lakhs printed documents and it subscribes to over 384 national and international journals. Library is also a member of UGC/INFONET E-Journals consortium of INFLIBNET, under which it has access to over 3000 electronic journals and few electronic databases. It has established contacts with universities, national and international organizations libraries for inter-library loan arrangement.

**Shivaji University: Library Building**

![Figure No. 3.17](image-url)
The University Library was named after Late Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar on 24 October, 1981. Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar, the prince from Kagal, Maharashtra, India, who was a true sportsman, a notable democrat, the Member of the Parliament, an eminent educationist, a lover of English Literature and a disciplinarian to the core. The University library occupies a central and a prestigious site and is in close proximity of all the teaching departments, hostels, administrative office and residential quarters on the campus. The new Library building is functionally planned with an elegant architectural design of 'T' shape, with a carpet area of 34,000 sq. ft. The new extension of the Library building was inaugurated at the auspicious hands of Hon. Chancellor Dr. P.C. Alexander on 24th January, 1996.

3.3.10 SNDT Women’s University, Mumbai

The beginnings of the SNDT Women’s University date back to the later part of the nineteenth century, when Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve, the bold social reformer who had dedicated his life to the advance of Indian women, set up a simple system of schooling for widows and other destitute women. Slowly and steadily the school grew into a well-established institution. Encouraged by this success, his aspirations stretched. In 1916, the Maharshi launched the Indian Women’s University at Pune with an enrolment of five students.

SNDT University Building

Figure No. 3.18

Impressed by the Maharshi’s bold venture, in 1920, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, an eminent industrialist and philanthropist of Bombay, who was also committed to the cause of women’s education, offered a generous gift that became a turning point for the University. The University was renamed Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women’s University in memory of his mother. In 1936, the University shifted its headquarters to Bombay. In 1951, the
University was granted statutory recognition and from then on came to be known as Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women’s University.

The university Library was founded in 1955 with a small collection of 3,000 volumes in the basement of the university building, the library has grown into a system with more than 3 lakhs volumes and several user oriented services. The university library system caters to the needs of the university-managed colleges and the university departments through the central library, churchgate and its various units.

The SNDT Women’s University library exists to support the teaching, research and extension activities of the university by providing to students, faculty and staff, information and documentary resources and services, relevant to their needs. Being an integral part of the university, the library is committed to play a proactive role in the empowerment of women through dissemination and use of information and knowledge. SNDT women’s university library is a multi-unit library system with a central library, two branch libraries (at the pune and juhu campuses) and two study centres. Associated with these service units, and part of a common system, is the postgraduate teaching departments of SHPT school of library science; the association creates a synergy which produces a unique strength.

3.3.11 Solapur University

Solapur University located in Solapur city in Maharashtra, India. It was inaugurated on 3rd August 2004. Dr. Iresh Swami was the first Vice-Chancellor of Solapur University.

The jurisdiction of this University is spread over Solapur district, with a strength of about 60,000 student studying in 61 affiliated colleges and recognized institutes. These colleges offer U.G. and P.G. teaching in various disciplines of Arts, Science, Social Science, Commerce, Law, Management, Engineering, Technology etc.

At present, Solapur University is located on a campus of 38.5 acres, expecting 500 acres of more land for developing further infrastructure. Seven post graduate departments are being run on the campus -Physics, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Electronics, Geology, Computer Science (M.C.A) and AIHC (Ancient Indian history culture and Archaeology). Prior to its inception on 3rd Aug 2004, it was a Post-Graduate Teaching Center (incepted in 1984) of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. At present, Solapur University is located on a campus of 38.5 acres, expecting 500 acres of more land for developing further infrastructure. Seven post graduate departments are being run on the campus -Physics, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Electronics, Geology, Computer Science (M.C.A) and AIHC (Ancient Indian history culture and Archaeology).
The inaugural function of the library building at Kegaon took place on 6th Oct 2004. The books in library consist of not only purchased books but also books donated by philanthropic schools. The reading room of the library is kept open from 10.20 am to 6.00 pm on and average 130 transactions take place daily. The library also provides few books to local college under inter-library loan-scheme. Journals and copies of the dissertation and thesis of M.Sc (T&D), M.Phil and Ph.D received from Barr.Balasaheb Khardekar Library, Kolhapur are also used for reference by the research students and the reaching faculty from various local colleges in and around Solapur city.

3.3.12 Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

The Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University was established at Nanded by bifurcating the Marathwada University at Aurangabad on 17th September 1994, the day on which in 1948 erstwhile Hyderabad State was liberated from rule of the Nizam. Nanded is a district headquarter as well as a holy city situated on the banks of Godavari river in southeastern part of Maharashtra state. Nanded is directly approachable by train from Mumbai (erstwhile Bombay) (650 km), Delhi (1700 km) and Bangalore (800 km). Nearest airport with regular flight services are located at Aurangabad (260 km) and Hyderabad (270 km) the famous tourist places of India.

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathawada University

Figure No 3.19

The University has been named after Swami Ramanand Teerth the Doyen of the Hyderabad Liberation Struggle and also a renowned educationalist and social activist. The
University is to cater for southern part of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra State, specifically to the districts of Nanded, Latur, Parbhani and Hingoli.

The University Campus has a well equipped central library which acts as the nucleus of institutional research and teaching activities. It has collection of more than 25000 books which, apart from text books, include bound volumes of periodicals, reference books, special collection on Hyderabad freedom struggle, complete volumes of works of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr.Babasheb Ambedkar, Vinoba Bhave, Kakasaheb Gadgil etc. The text book collection contains general textbooks as well as reference material useful in the subjects like Astrophysics, Seismology, Information Technology, Disaster Management, Biotechnology, Industrial Chemistry, etc. Library remains open for ten hours in a day except for Sunday and government holidays. A computerized database of the holdings is now available along with OPAC. Book/issues circulation work and serial control is fully computerized. Within a year the LAN environment is being installed for total computerization as well as access.

Present chapter has covered historical background as well as general information of universities along with their libraries in western India. The next chapter deals with the financial management of university of pune library - 1949-200
References
16. Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University official website (2007b)  
17. Sardar Patel University official website (2007)  
   (http://www.spuvvn.edu/about/index.html accessed on 21/03/2007)
18. Saurashtra University official website (2007)  
   http://www.unishivaji.ac.in/lib/index.htm accessed on 21/03/2007
   http://srtmun.org/aboutus.asp accessed on 21/03/2007
   accessed on 21/03/2007.
   http://sgu.ernet.in/lib/ accessed on 21/03/2007
   http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharaja_Sayajirao_University_of_Baroda accessed on 
   18/6/2007