

CHAPTER III

**I. ROLE OF UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY IN HIGHER
EDUCATION**

**2. BARR. BALASAHEB
KHARDEKAR LIBRARY**

C H A P T E R - I I I

1. ROLE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

- 1.1) University Library System
- 1.2) Its Role in Research Activities
- 1.3) Importance of Library Research
- 1.4) Elements essentials for the functional layout of University library system.
- 1.5) Users of the University library.

2. BARR. BALASAHEB KHARDEKAR LIBRARY

- 2.1) Shivaji University Jurisdiction
- 2.2) Library at a glance

1. ROLE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

New developments in information technology and increasing use of computers in academic libraries especially University Libraries create a venues for new kind of services in the libraries. There effective use of libraries in turn requires instruction to the users.

As public library today is considered as essential elements in the life of community and academic library is also an integral part of an Educational institute and a special library, or technical library is an dispensable in the Government Developmetn Research Institution Business or Industrial Organisation primarily because information Researcher in country are now recognised as being as vital as other resources such as energy and minerals the acquisition, organisation and dissemination of these information resources provide an essential basis for the progress of human civilization and society as a whole.

Important phenomina in the Universe of knowledge, viz. 'Information explosion' and 'Inter-disciplinary research' have generated new demands on the services to be provided by these libraries, documentation centres or

information centres. In order to meet these varied, changing and complex demands of the different user groups such as scientists, scholars, decisionmakers, planners and even lapmen, different technique and services have been developed as to provide the users the required information exhaustively, efficiently and effectively as well as in a form which would best serve their purpose. In this context the University Libraries plays an important role in catering the needs of its specific types of users.(1)

1.1) University Library System

University is the centre of learning for higher education. It imparts instruction at graduate and postgraduate levels and provides facilities for research and specialisation. Each university has a central library attached to it and may have many constituent libraries attached to different teaching departments or the constituent colleges. The ideal of the university library has been the dissemination and advancement of knowledge.(2)

The library in the university has been invariably termed as the 'heart' of all university work. The

university "must be found by the student to be place where he is welcomed and encouraged to pursue a personal and independent search for knowledge and understanding where his capacities for independence of thought and judgement are enlarged and where above all he is treated as a scholar to be provided with peaceful and uncrowded atmosphere conducted to scholarly work."(3)

Thus the library is not merely a storehouse of books; it is a dynamic agency to assist the scholars and researchers in carrying on their pursuits in the advancement of knowledge by making use of books and libraries. In a developing country like India, the University Library occupies a place of prominent in research it is the centre of intellectual activity in the field of higher education and research.

Objectives :-

The main objective of university library is to meet the reading and informational requirements concerning teaching, research and other academic programme of the university. The users comprise students, teachers and the researcher whose ultimate aim is to gain more and more knowledge and specialisation in specified field of study.

"The purpose of university library is to support the university's total programme. Since the range of the total programme extends from the freshman to the doctoral candidate engaged in scholarly research, the university library must try to offer resources and services of comparable range."(4)

The University Library has the following duties :

- (i) To acquire and accumulate varied types of use material for meeting the needs of different levels of users;
- (ii) To arrange the essential reading material and other library facilities for smooth running of all formal programmes of learning;
- (iii) To guide research scholars and provide them the resources useful for enhancement of research projects.
- (iv) To keep the faculty members informed of the latest nascent thoughts in their fields of specialisation.
- (v) To establish an instruction centre in the library and render reader's advisory services so as to



enable them to make maximum use of library resources and,

- (vi) To create the atmosphere which brings the users and use materials together so as to encourage reading for personality development, self reliance pleasure and making the intellectual curiosity more actule and strong;
- (vii) To keep the authorities informed of the achievement and library output of the university to seek support and financial assistance for the development of the library.(5)

Laying stress on the role and utility of a University library Paul Buch has given the following credo :

First, the library is the heart of education, every educational advance depends upon its resources and in large measure, the degree of advance is proportionate to the potential of the library to respond.

Second, methods and fashions in education change from generation to generation, but each generation uses the library as a means of realising its aims, hence, the library remains a great conservator of learning. An

investment in a library is a permanent investment guaranteeing returns for centuries to come.

Third, a quality education is impossible without a quality library.

Fourth; you cannot have a quality faculty without a quality library;

Fifth a library is vital to proper exploitation of our intellectual resources;

Sixth, the library is essential to maintenance of free access to ideas, and to the functioning of untrammelled mind. Though control will never be successful so long as books are freely and widely available. Here the laboratory can never take the place of the library.(6)

1.2) Its Role In Research Activities

An important part of the preparation for research consists in learning how to use the resources of libraries. It is important because all research inevitably involves the use of books, pamphlets, periodicals and documentary materials in libraries. This applies to studies based upon original data gathered in

the field study as well as to those based entirely upon documentary sources. In both types of studies there is the same need for using certain basic kinds of published materials. On the one hand general source materials have to be consulted for the necessary background knowledge of the problem to be investigated obviously no longer research project can be undertaken without their preliminary orientation. Nor should one be undertaken without knowledge of the research that has already been done in the field. It provides further orientation to the problem and at the same time eliminates the possibility of unnecessary duplication of effort. In addition, valuation information on research techniques may be gained from report of previous research.

Huge amount of money are spent on research but very little attention has been paid on improving efficiency or research through library research. If the research worker does not go the library first, he will waste time repeating work already done and reported by others.(7)

1.3) Importance of Library Research

Existing knowledge is the basis of research a thesis cannot be complete without reference to library. To originality of one's own work can be judged by reading what others have done and much of the fruitless labour will be saved by acquainting oneself with the work already done by others the value of library work cannot be depreciated. Any student who is interested in finding new facts about his particular line of investigation first familiarises himself with all that is already known about his topic and must have an access to the current literature in the concerned and related fields. In case of subject like relatively, nuclear physics, cosmic rays, human geography, industrial psychology, Banking, Diplomacy, juvenile delinquency etc. an access to current literature is of supreme importance because of rapid growth of literature in these fields study of subject, periodicals indexing and abstracting periodicals will give the researcher an insight into and upto date knowledge of the work which has already been done and some necessary guidance to proceed with his work. The books periodicals and other documents in the libraries are the sources of ideas which provide clues to new discoveries. The ideas embodied in books, seminars in the brain and ripen in the

mind of researcher promoting the growth of new ideas which contribute to furtherence of knowledge.

Through library research the researcher is able to understand what has already been done in this field, where he has to start what additions he aim to make and how it is related with the furtherence of knowledge and progress of the sciety.(8)

1.4) ELEMENTS ESSENTIAL FOR THE FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SYSTEM

The successful operation and functioning of a library is based on the premise that it would have adequate resources to support training and research fully trained and qualified staff capable & organising the information contents in the most scientific and helpful order, and the readers who come to use the library and its resource books, staff and the reader the trinity of librarianship as Dr.S.R.Ranganathan has put it, are the basic ingredients for the working of any library may, the university library.

Wilson and Tauber (9) have stressed that,

- (i) resources for instruction, research and extension.

- (ii) a competent library staff
- (iii) organisation of material for use
- (iv) adequate space and equipment
- (v) integration of the library with community, state, regional, national and international library resources.
- (vi) adequate financial support and
- (vii) Integration of the library with administrative and educational policies.
- (viii) a workable policy of library government are essential and are fundamental to the successful operation and development of the university library system of country.

Whatever be the structure and the responsibilities of the University library - limited or broad, their operation and functioning is likely to be influenced by the existance of other university libraries in the country or reigon, the prevalence and quality of school, public and special libraries, the existance of a national library or of a national system, the presence of documentation and biibliographical centres, the financial support of the library services, the restrictions on imports and currency, the extent of co-operation and co-ordination among libraries, the availability of trained librarians,

the availability of training for librarians, the status of librarians in the country and in the university, and the strength and quality of the professional library associations.(10)

1.5) Users of the university library

It is our experience that we have been facing better library users even before use know teachers expect more of their students and we are qualified that they expect more of library now-a-days students and teachers come to the library with urgent need and expect prompt answer from the library. They want more materials more reference services more and better all round library services. Students also need guidance services for the improvement of their career and other services which is beyond the present activities of the librarians. It compels the librarian to attempt to satisfy to the unlimited interest of the reader.

In academic libraries students and teachers are considered important categories of users is the administrative staff. Som libraries may provide extension service to general public also. A study increase in the number of young people going to school, college and university during the last two decades. School is the

primary place where reading habit can be included in the students.(11)

In university libraries users are categorised as under-graduate, post-graduate and research scholar, faculty members and administrative staff members the difference among the various categories of students is reflected in their library need to consult the library resource more frequently and regularly faculty members make effective use of libraries other users who made the use of the library. The non-teaching staff of the institution technical executive, skilled and unskilled laboratory personnel etc.(12)

REFERENCES

1. Thomapson, J. - An Introduction to University Library Administration 3rd Ed., London, Clive Bingly, 1970 P.S.
2. Sharma C. D. - Use of Libraries, New Delhi Metropolitan Book Co.Pvt.,1978 P.43
3. NURSERY COMMITTEE - Report of the committee on Australian Universities, Canberra 1967, P.57.
4. Sharma C.D. - P.44.
5. Ibid, P.44.
6. Paul Buck - Libraries and Universities Cambridge, Harward 1964, P.9.
7. Hiigam Narman - The library in the Univerity, Indian Book company,Delhi,1980 P.10.
8. Tejormurthy A. - Studies in Academic Librarianship Jaipur, Printwell Publication, 1987, P.32.
9. Louis Round Wilson & Maurice F. Tabor The University Library,New York, Columbia University 1956, P.19.
10. Srivastava S. N. & Verma S.C. P.10: University Libraries in India, Their Organisation and Administration, New Delhi Sterling, 1980, P.10
11. M.A. Gelfund, University libraries for Developing Countries, Paris, UNSECO 1971, P.24.

12. Ranganathan S.R. Academic Library system fourth plan period Library Science, 1965 P.294.

2. BARR.BALASAHEB KHARDEKAR LIBRARY

2.1) Shivaji University and its Jurisdiction

Four districts of Southern Maharashtra, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara and Solapur come under the jurisdiction of the University.

The total area of the jurisdiction is about 55,000 sq.kilometers and it has a population of about one crore.

The Shivaji University, established in 1962, started functioning with 34 affiliated colleges with a total about 1400 students. By the end of May 1994 the number of affiliated colleges and recognised institutions has increased to 214 with a total student population of about 1,77,000 students and about 6000 teachers. The University has started some of its Post-Graduate departments from June 1964, and added a few more in the subsequent years. The Shivaji University has at present as many as twenty eight departments providing for the courses in the faculties of Arts, Social Science, Education and Fine Arts, Master in Physical Education (M.P.Ed.) vocational has been started in the University from 1985.

The University has provided for courses like B.Lib

and information science, M.Lib & information science, Diploma and certificate courses in Russian Language, Bachelor of Journalism & Communication Courses etc. M.A.(Music), Diploma course in Music, Diploma in Dramatics, Diploma course in Tabala, Sitar, Harmonium, Diploma in Adult Education & Diploma in Population Education etc.

The University has at present Ten faculties - Arts, Social Science, Commerce, Science, Law, Education Engineering and Medicine, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic, Fine Arts.

TABLE NO. 1

**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY AREA, AFFILIATED COLLEGES, RECOGNISED INSTITUTES AND,
SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES 1993-94.**

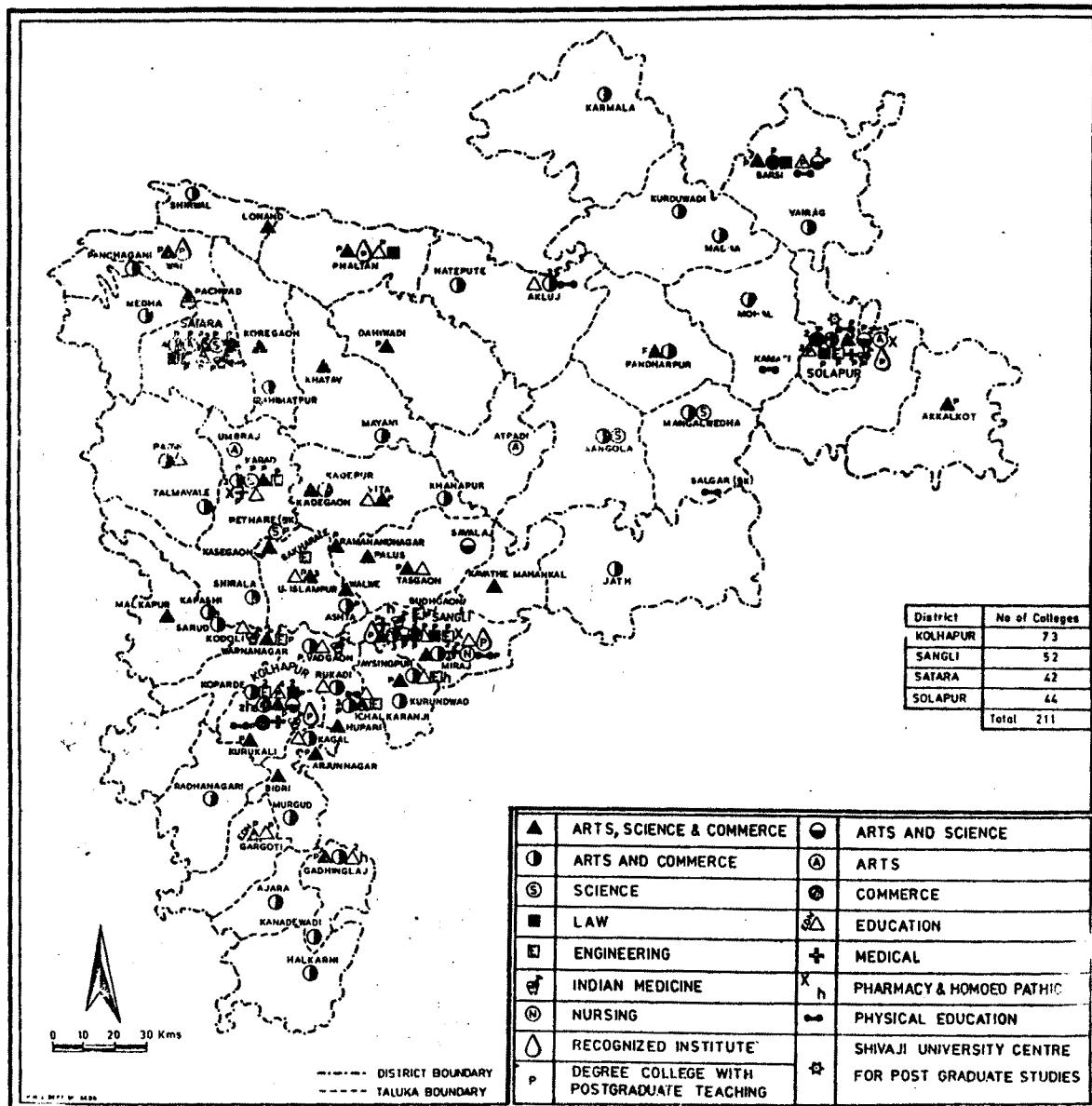
Year	Affiliated colleges & Rec.Inst.	Post Graduate Deptt.	Teaching Staff		Students		Non-Teaching Staff	
			Affiliated colleges & Rec.Inst.	P.G. Deptt.	Affiliated coll. & Rec.Inst.	P.G. Deptt.	Uty. Office	Affiliated & Rec.Inst.
1962	32 + -	-	-	-	25000	-	55	-
1972	73 + -	14	1866	102	45000	1083	563	-
1982	86 + 2	17	2888	133	61364	1917	671	2483
1992	189 + 3	28	5604	190	150000	2408	782	2754
1994	209 + 5	28	-	190	174407	3179	870	3976

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

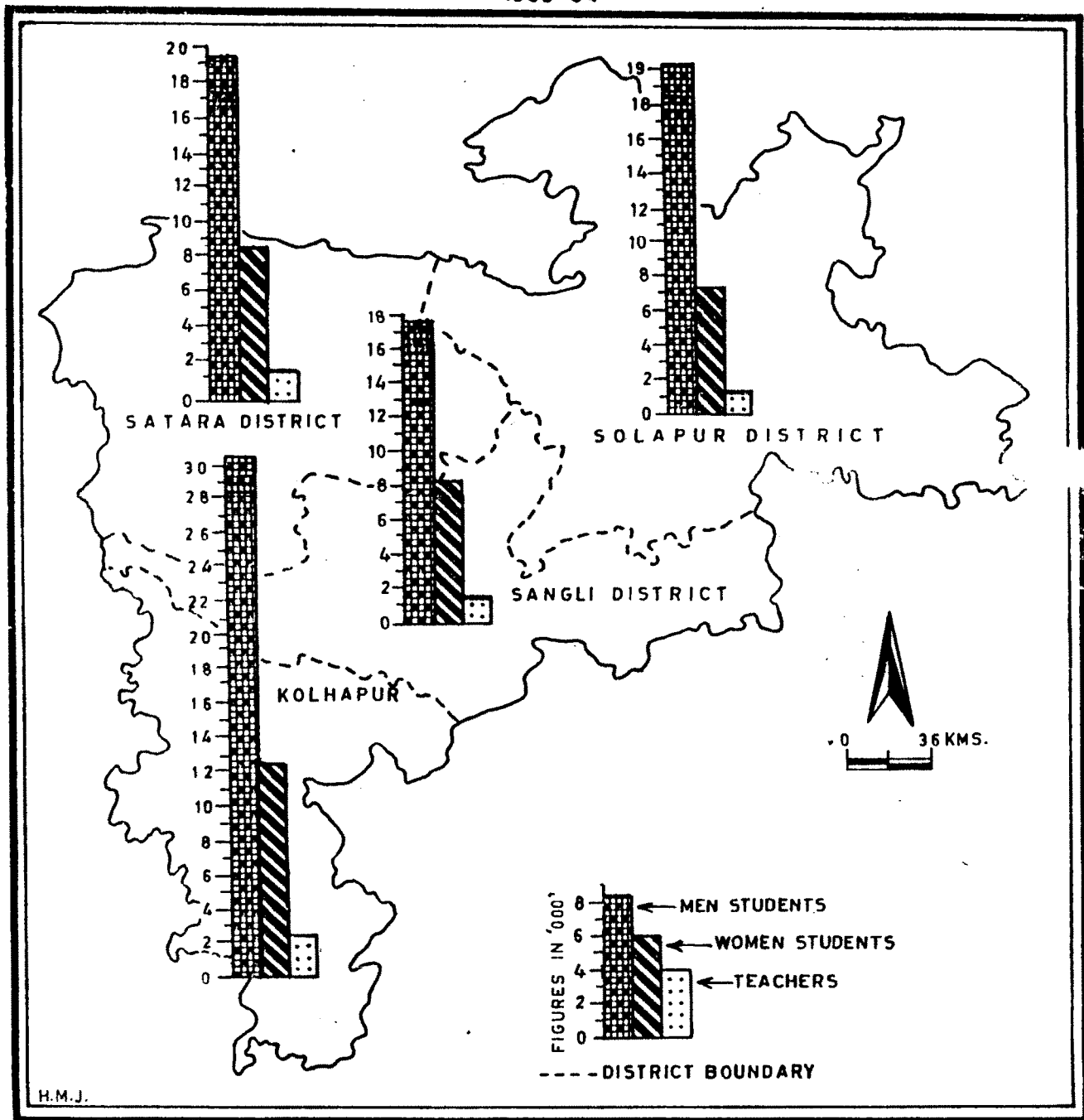
[as on 31-5-1994]

MAP No. 2

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY AREA
 AFFILIATED COLLEGES, RECOGNISED INSTITUTES AND
 SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES 1993-94

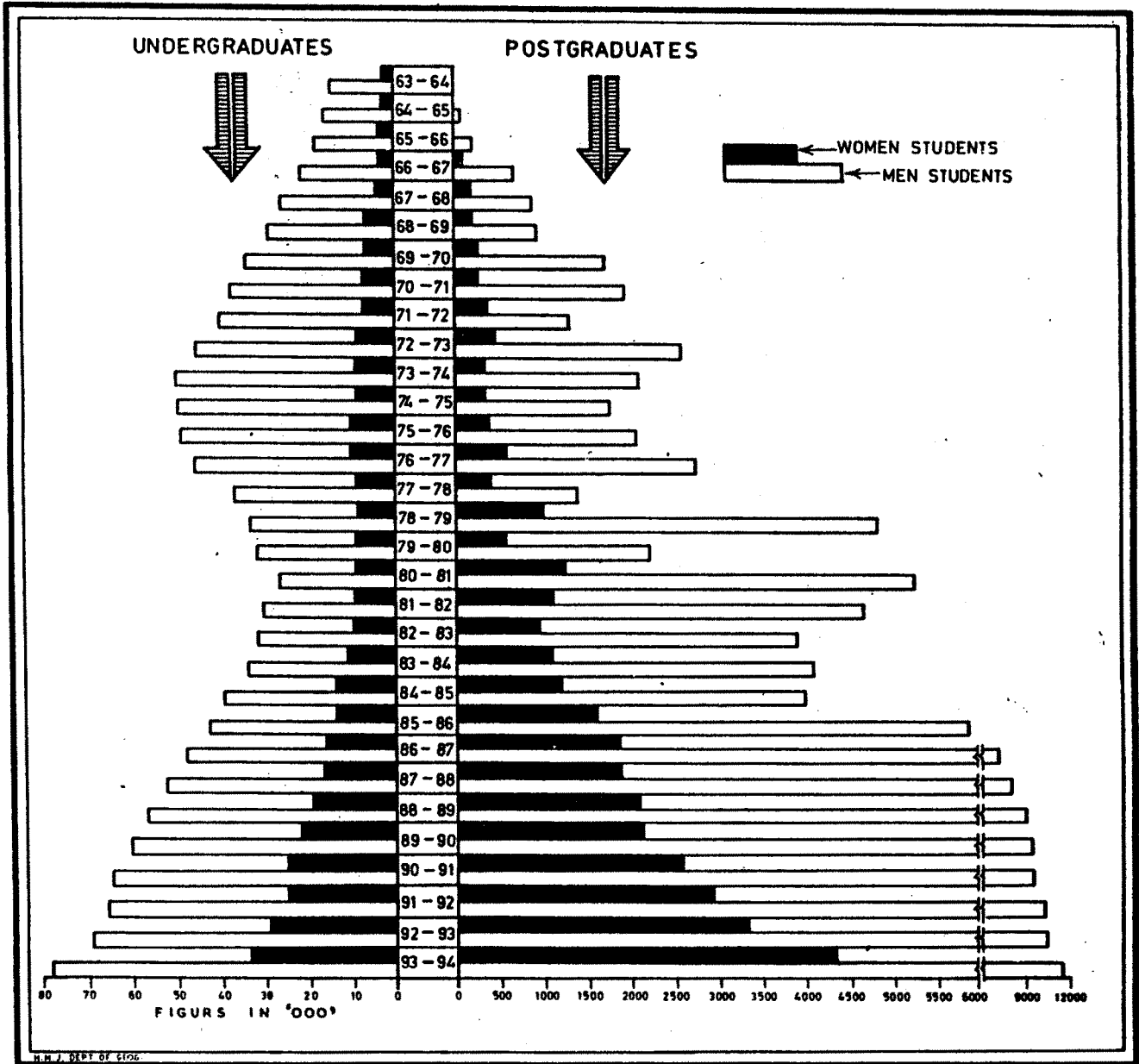


MAP No. 3
SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY AREA
DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF
STUDENTS AND TEACHERS
1993-94



NO. 4

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY AREA
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1993-94



1



Late Barr. Balasaheb Khardekar.

Birth : 1-8-1903

Death : 26-12-1963.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2

2



BARR. BALASAHEB KHARDEKAR LIBRARY.

2.2) Library at a glance

At the beginnning the library was housed in a portion of ladies hostel of G.K.G.College at Sambhajinagar, Kolhapur and started in the 1963-64, with a collection of 12618 books, 255 maniscritps and 2777 copies of certain periodicals and Journals by way of donations and the total amount spent was Rs.44301/- on purchase of books during the year.

The Library building was ready in 1966-67. The University library occupies a central and a prestigious site and is in an easy proximity of all the departments, hostels, administrative office and residential quarters situated in the campus.

The new Library building has a functionally palnned and elegant architectural design of 'T' shape built at the cost of one Million Rupees. The carpet area of the building is 340000 sq.feet and can be extended horizontally and vertically besides if need be complete new wing can be built on the southern side changing the building into 'H' shape and oriented east west. To expedite readers services the library has installed an automatic book lift and an intercom system. The entire building has concealed wing and mosiac tiled floors.

It has two wings

- (a) Administrative
- (b) Stacking and Reading

For easy and quick access of the readers the following sections and areas are spread evenly on both the wings.

- (i) Library Office
- (ii) Acquisition Section
- (iii) Processing Section
- (iv) MSS and Maps Section
- (v) Thesis and Dissertation Section
- (vi) Report Section
- (vii) Reference Hall
- (viii) Journal Section
- (ix) Text Book Section
- (x) General Reading Hall
- (xi) Rare Book Section
- (xii) Micro Reading Room
- (xiii) Lounges
- (xiv) Library Science Department
- (xv) Other Rooms & areas.

The rapid expansion of academic activities and the increasing number of students, faculty members and the administrative staff on the campus, the University

ENTRANCE OF THE LIBRARY.

71



CATALOGUE SECTION

4



CIRCULATION SECTION

5



REFERENCE SECTION

6

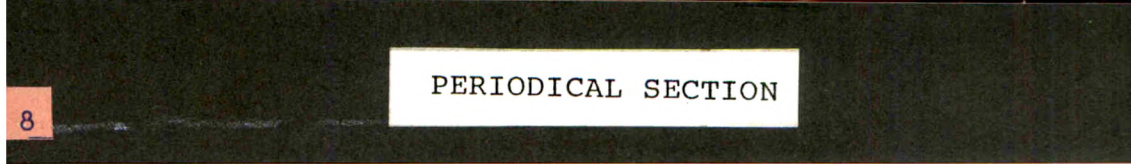




MANUSCRIPT SECTION

73

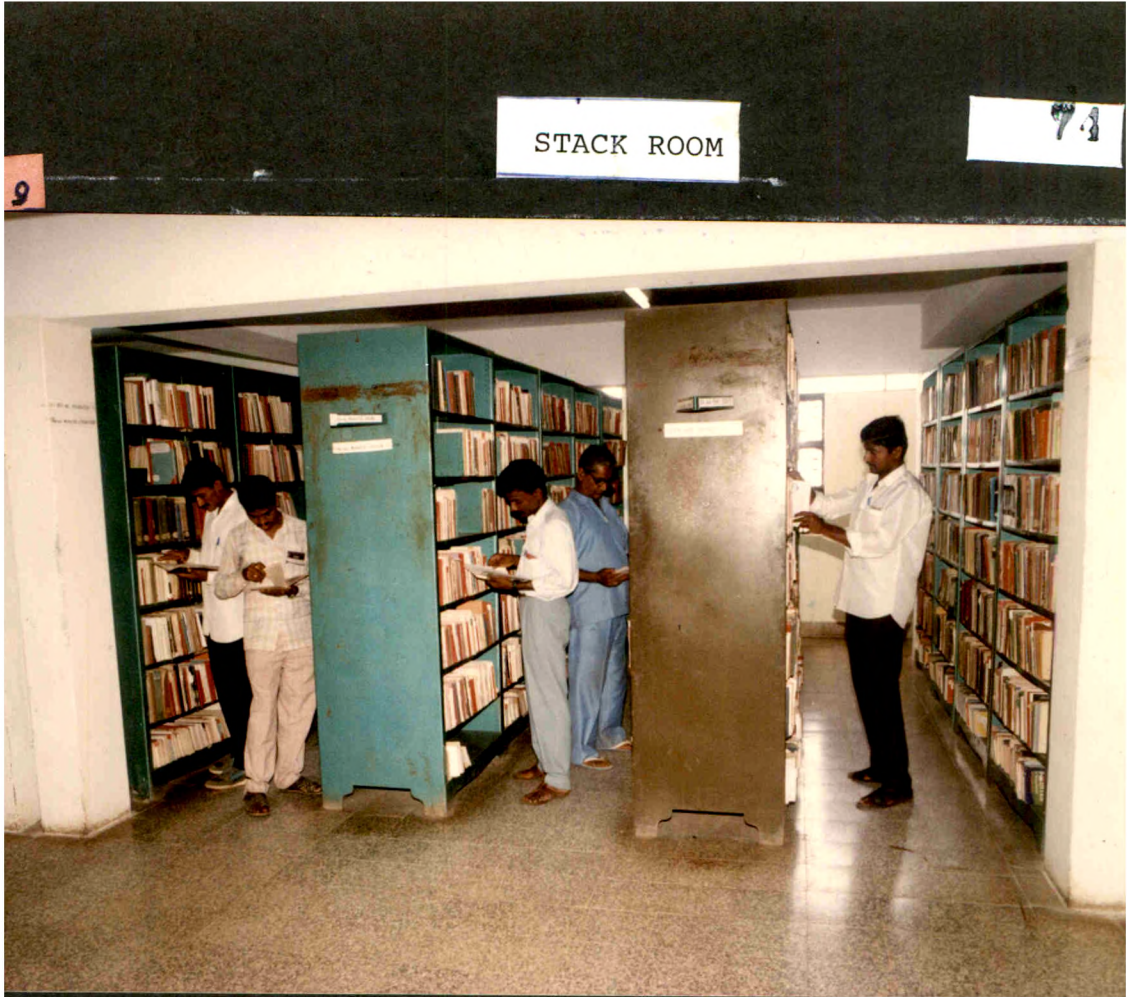
7



PERIODICAL SECTION

8





BACK VOLUMES

75



TEXT BOOK SECTION



Library had to accelerate its acquisition of reading material, the University authorities have been kind enough to make generous provision to the tune of Rs.20 to 25 lakhs in the Library budget every year enabling the fast growth of its collection.

At present the collection has been increased to 232970 as on July 95 including bound periodicals 28879 and Manuscripts 5673, Journals subscribed are 381 and about 269 journals are received gratis and 6 national and local dailies. Apart from these the library has about 1000 thesis, 1458 Dissertations and Project Reports, Rare books 4500, Maps and films 569.

The total budget sanctioned for purchase of book & journals during the year under report from U.G.C. 8th plan & University funds was Rs.29,55,252.46 . Out of which an amount of Rs.20,00,000/- was allocated for subscription to journals & Rs.0955252.46 for purchase of books and back volumes.

The Library has purchased some personal collection of eminent scholars in various faculties of knowledge, besides it has also received several large donations from enlightened citizens and organisations. On an average

DR. K. S. KHARDEKAR LIBRARY
KOLHAPUR



TABLE 9

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BOOK COLLECTION (1986-1995)

YEAR	NUMBER OF BOOKS
1985-86	1,66,603
1986-87	1,68,961
1987-88	1,77,206
1988-89	1,80,208
1989-90	1,83,936
1990-91	1,87,799
1991-92	1,90,451
1992-93	1,93,123
1993-94	1,94,441
1994-95	1,98,418

GRAPH NO. 10

GRAPH SHOWING THE BOOK COLLECTION

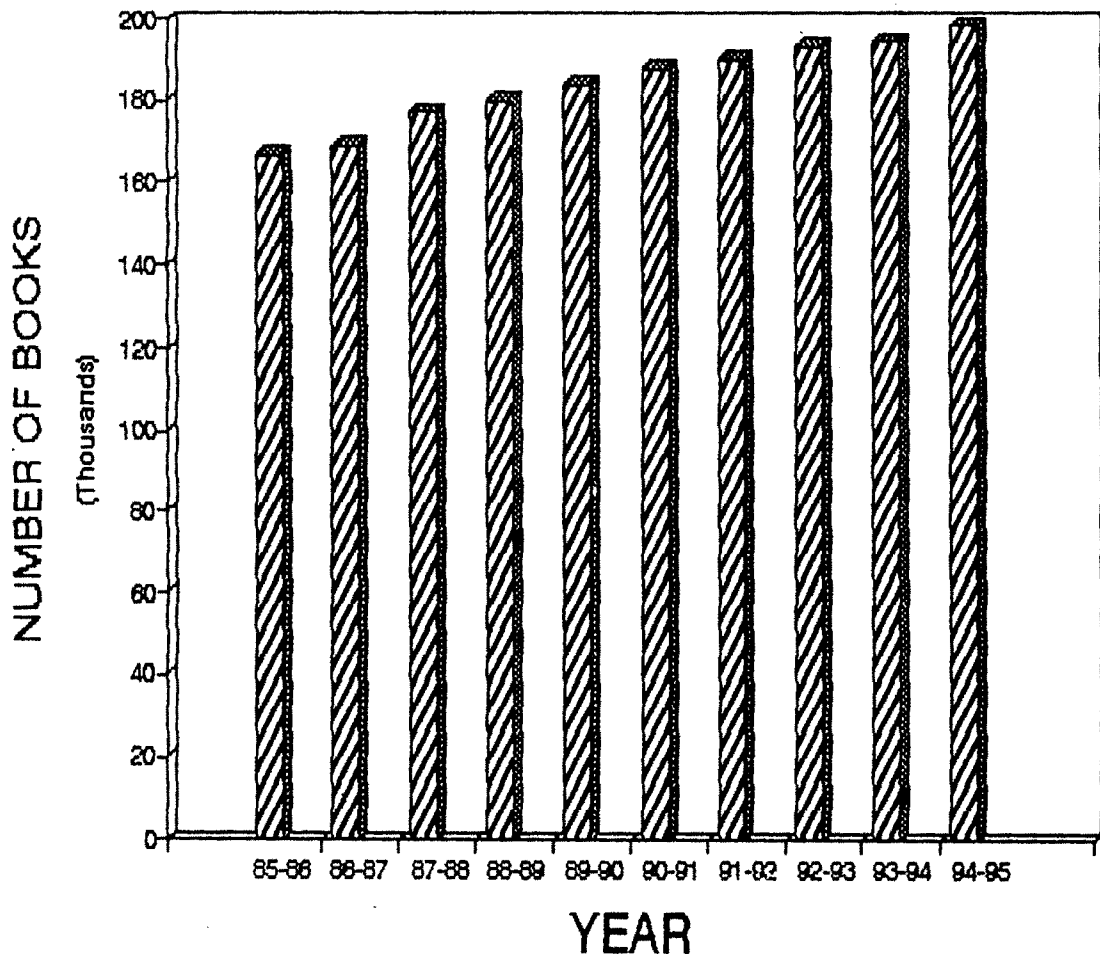
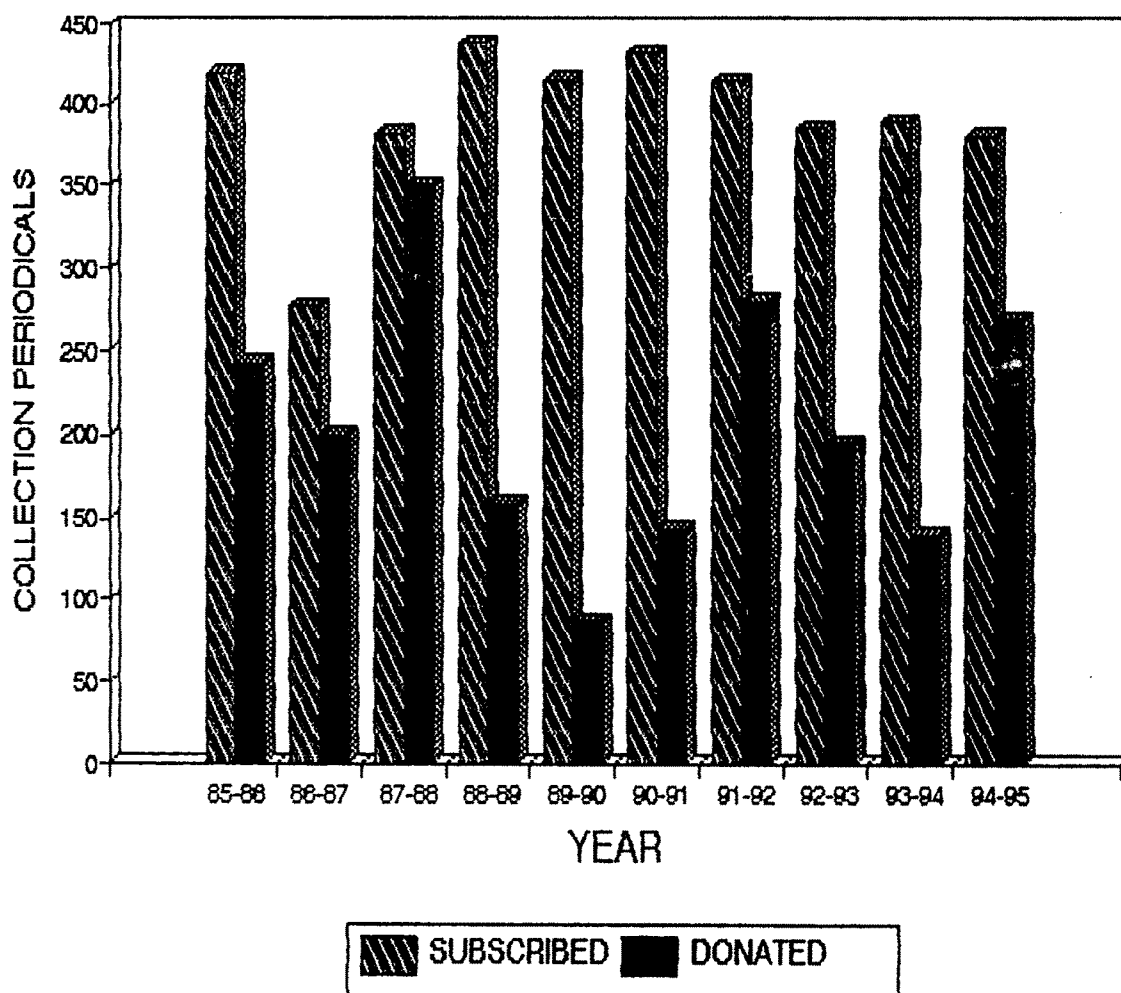


TABLE II

STATEMENT SHOWING PERIODICAL COLLECTION (1986-95)

YEAR	SUBSCRIBED	DONATED	TOTAL
1985-86	419	243	662
1986-87	277	200	577
1987-88	383	350	733
1988-89	438	160	598
1989-90	415	86	501
1990-91	432	144	576
1991-92	414	280	694
1992-93	386	195	581
1993-94	390	140	530
1994-95	381	269	650

GRAPH NO. 12

GRAPH SHOWING PERIODICAL COLLECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL COLLECTION OF LIBRARY (1986-95)

YEAR	BOOKS	PERIODICAL	MANUSCRIPTS	TOTAL COLLECTION
1985-86	1,66,603	16011	5673	1,88,287
1986-87	1,68,961	16266	5673	1,90,900
1987-88	1,77,206	16627	5673	1,99,506
1988-89	1,80,208	23127	5673	2,09,008
1989-90	1,83,936	25627	5673	2,15,236
1990-91	1,87,799	26529	5673	2,20,001
1991-92	1,90,451	26793	5673	2,22,917
1992-93	1,93,123	26916	5673	2,25,712
1993-94	1,94,441	26927	5693	2,27,061
1994-95	1,98,418	28879	6082	2,33,379

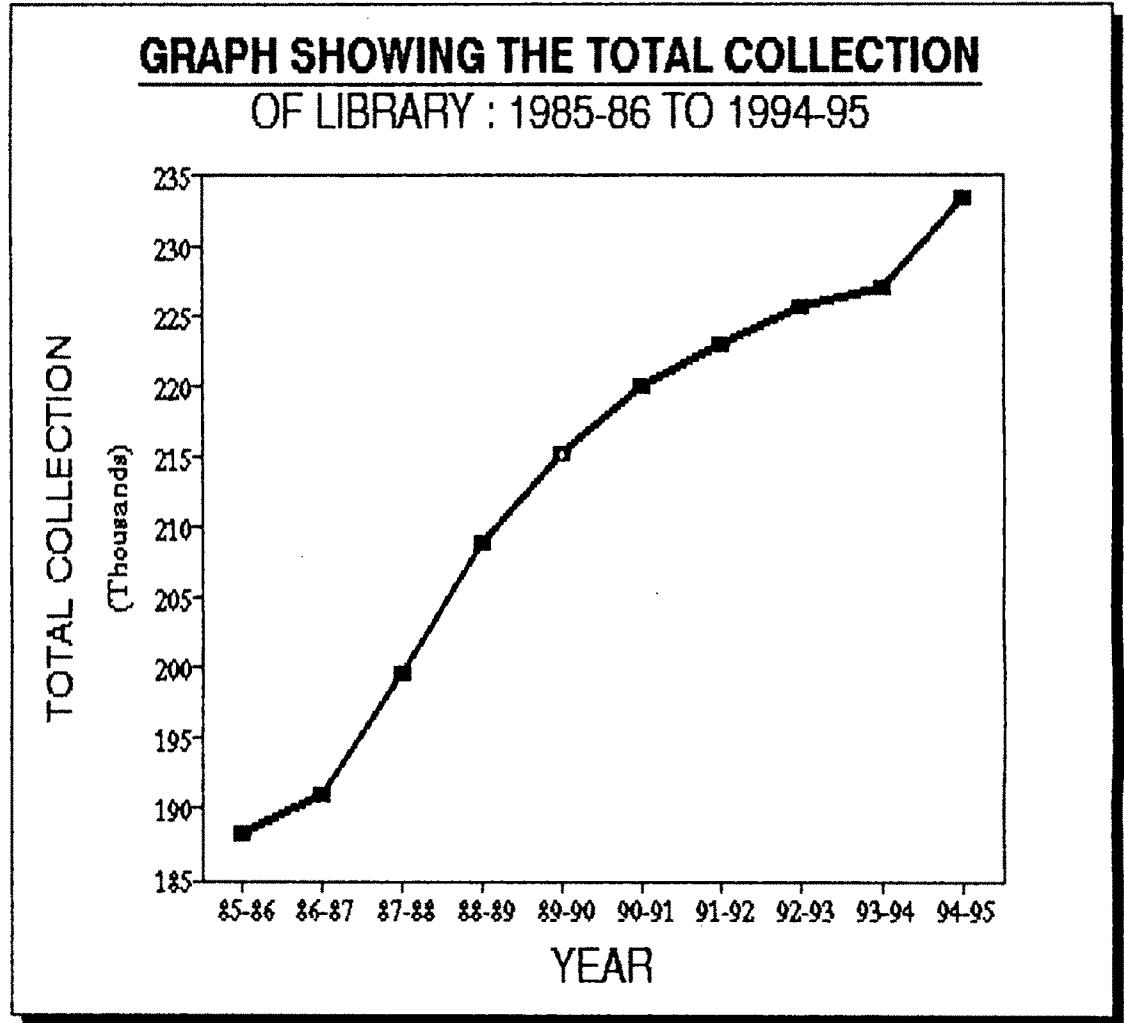


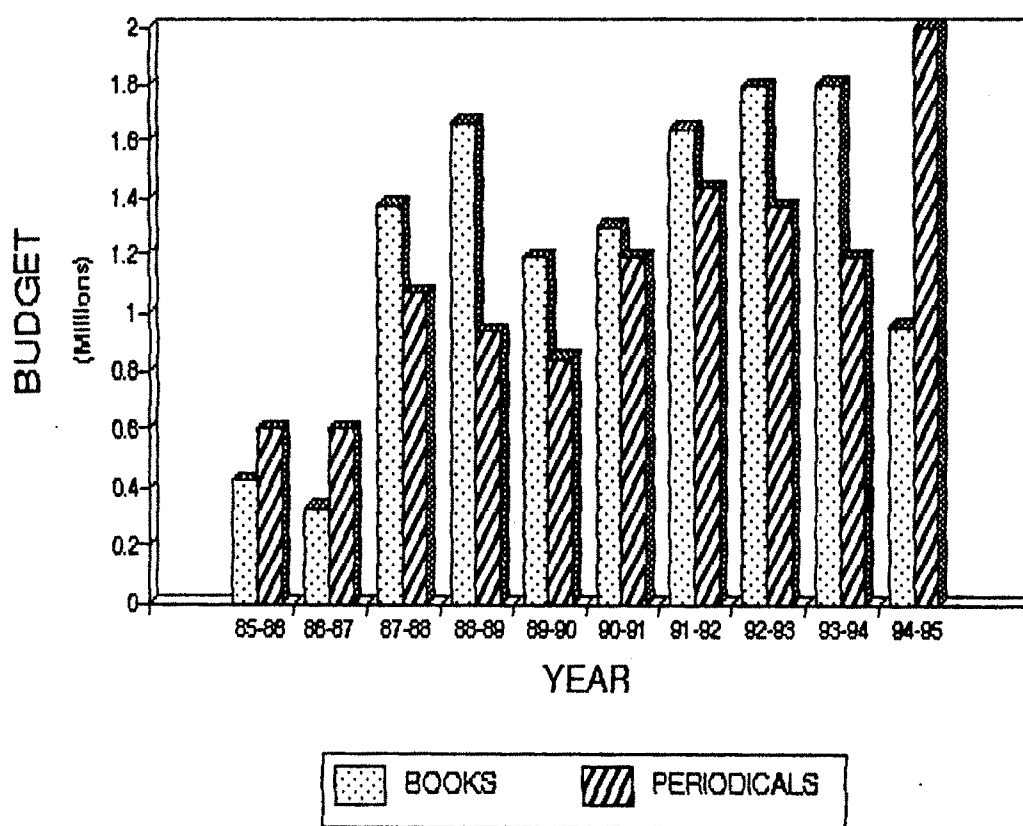
TABLE 15

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT SPENT ON BOOKS & PERIODICALS 1986-95

YEAR	BOOKS	PERIODICALS	TOTAL
1985-86	4,25,283.09	6,00,000.00	10,15,283.09
1986-87	3,30,928.61	6,05,000.00	9,35,928.61
1987-88	13,77,333.42	10,71,666.58	24,49,000.00
1988-89	16,61,666.58	9,39,541.35	26,01,207.93
1989-90	11,94,973.64	8,41,967.26	20,36,940.90
1990-91	13,01,028.46	11,96,000.00	24,97,028.46
1991-92	16,44,908.27	14,40,000.00	30,85,408.27
1992-93	17,95,300.00	13,73,238.00	31,68,538.00
1993-94	18,00,000.00	11,94,765.16	29,94,765.16
1994-95	09,55,252.46	20,00,000.00	29,55,252.46

GRAPH NO. 16

GRAPH SHOWING BUDGET BOOKS AND PERIODICALS



nine to ten thousand volumes are added every year to the library collection.

Its first Librarian was Late Shri. L.G.Parab. It is named as Barr.Balasaheb Khardekar Library during 1981 on 24th Oct.1981 under a renowned educationist and the Principal of Rajaram College, headed by a Librarian the present staff consists of about 50 personnel.

The Library has 3 Reading Halls and open areas.

- (a) General Reading Hall with 300 seats
- (b) Journal Section Reading Hall with 60 seats
- (c) Reference Hall with 20 seats
- (d) Open area on the frontage with seating space for 50 students.

All these areas are kept open almost throughout the year except on 3 public holidays, Independence Day, Diwali and Republic Day. The working hours of the Reading Halls are

General Reading Hall	:	6 a.m. to 12 midnight
Journal Section	:	8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Reference Section	:	11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

However, the general reading hall remains open all the 24 hours but no books are issued from this section

after midnight. This hall is manned by 8 students assistant under the cover all supervision of an Assistant Librarian. The student assistants work in a 3 hours shift and each receives Rs.80/- per month as remuneration under the "Earn while you learn scheme" of the university. About 2000 text and recommended books are kept in this hall for the use only on the premises of the library. The journal section has a spacious area for display to about 650 periodicals and also to stack the back files with an adjacent reading hall. The back volumes are got bound at the University Press. The annual total allocation for this section is about twenty lakhs and is one of the widely used section of the library, hence it is kept open for 12 hours a day.

The Reference section situated near the entrance hall has a collection of approximately 15,000 volumes comprising of almost all basic reference works and tools required for the readers viz. Encyclopedias, Gazzetter, Dictionarie, Directories and Atalases etc. and remains open daily for use, for eight hours.

The library has adopted Dewey Decimal classification and A.L.A. Cataloguing code with local variation. The Library has maintained a general uptodate typed author and subject catalogues for all the materials

received in the library and has also maintained separate catalogues for various sections viz, Thesis and Dessertations, Rare books, Text Books and Reading Hall collection for ready reference and convenience of readers.

The University Library brings out regularly a mimeographed list every two months of books acquired for the university departments and circulated among the affiliated colleges and neighbouring universities to inform them about the new additions to the library collection.

The library had adopted open access from the beginning to all its readers, however, since last year it has discontinued the access to the general stacks to the students whereas all other section viz. Reading Hall, Reference collection, Journal Section, Text book section continue open access for all the readers.

At present the library has about 4131 enrolled members comprising of students, faculty members, administrative staff and others. The students are entitled to borrow two books for a fortnight and keep Rs.50/- as deposit. Teachers are allowed to borrow 25 books and administrative staff are eligible for a books are issued to readers in an year and the library has also

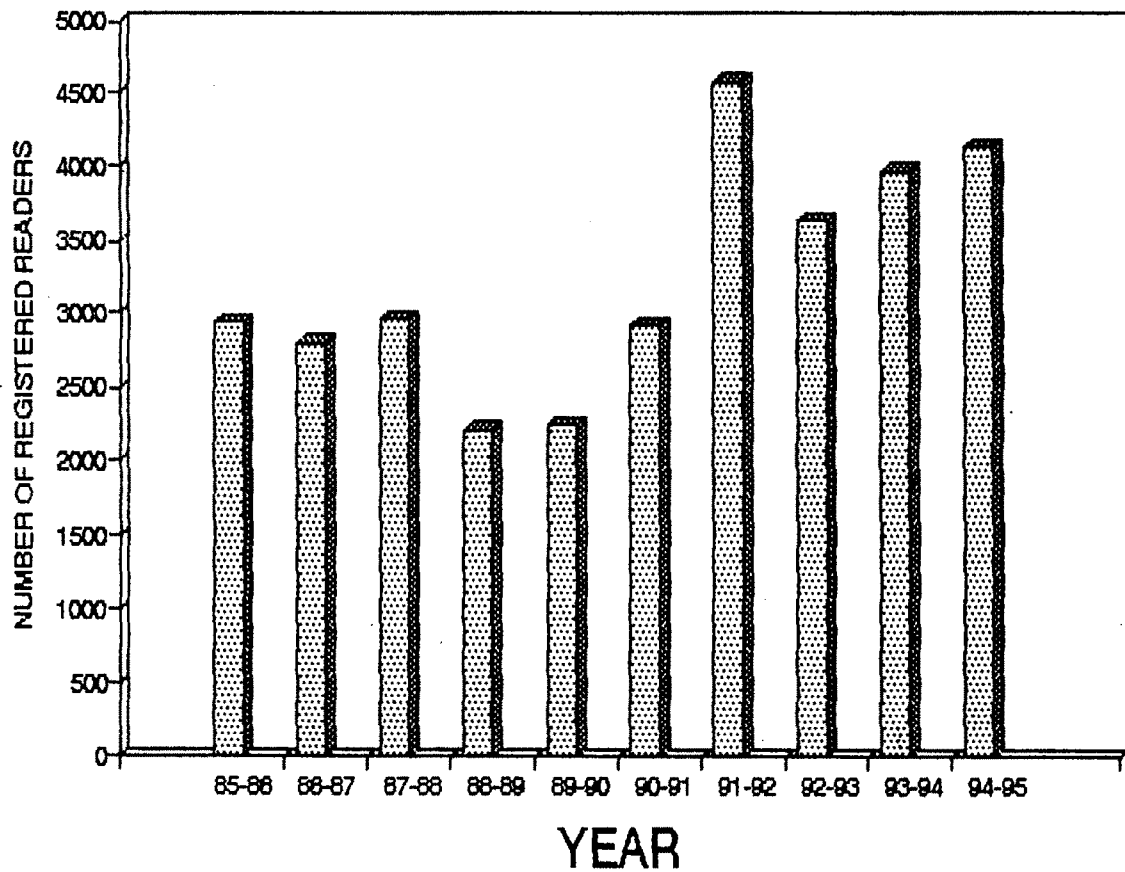
TABLE 17

STATEMENT SHOWING REGISTERED READERS OF THE LIBRARY (1986-1995)

YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED READER.
1985-86	2930
1986-87	2790
1987-88	2960
1988-89	2212
1989-90	2240
1990-91	2917
1991-92	4578
1992-93	3624
1993-94	3968
1994-95	4131

GRAPH NO. 18

GRAPH SHOWING REGISTERED READERS OF THE LIBRARY (1985 - 1995)



interlibrary loan system to facilitate readers. The library has adopted Broune's system for circulation of books. On an average 1000 to 1200 Readers visit the library and about 700 books are issued out to a readers every day.

A U.G.C. study centre is also set up since 1970 on the university campus in a separate spacious building to facilitate students at the graduate and post graduate level. It has about 250 reading seats and a basic collection of 40,000 books. Working hours are same as that of the University Library.

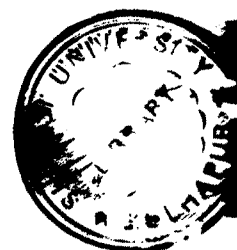


TABLE NO. 19

NO OF READERS & BOOKS ISSUED TO SUCH READERS/COLLEGES

Year	Registered Reader	books Issued for Home Reading	No. of Affiliated Colleges & Recog. Inst.	No of Books Issued to such colleges	No of Teacher's of Affiliated Colleges	No. of Books Issued to such college Teachers	No of Books borrowed on Inter.lib. loan	No of Books sent on I.L.L.
1985-86	2930	81235	-	-	249	5900	247	-
1986-87	2790	78680	-	-	269	5950	252	-
1987-88	2960	79760	-	-	384	6229	163	105
1988-89	2212	81470	-	-	254	6261	78	69
1989-90	2240	90210	17	60	-	-	64	36
1990-91	2917	97520	13	35	-	-	70	42
1991-92	4578	128748	32	76	27	281	5	44
1992-93	3624	118710	35	80	60	450	13	55
1993-94	3968	147108	40	350	-	-	80	45
1994-95	4131	36129	43	150	54	450	90	50