CHAPTER II

LIBRARIES IN COLLEGES: A REVIEW
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Purpose of this chapter is focus on the scanned literature on libraries in college. Accordingly present chapter is divided into following headings:

2.1 Introduction
2.2 Definitional Analysis
2.2.1 College
2.2.2 College Library
2.2.3 Collection Development (C D)
2.2.4 Library Services
2.2.5 Library Manpower
2.2.6 Library Furniture and Equipment
2.2.7 Library Building
2.2.8 Library Finance
2.2.9 Budgetary Norms And Standards
2.2.10 Library Automation
2.3 Role of U.G.C. Promoting College Libraries

2.1 Introduction:

The relevant data was collected from various books and journals articles published from time to time, which was treated as a basic for the study.

Review relevant literature is an important step for research. After formulating research problem, the process of reviewing the related literature was started.
The basic information source for finding out the researches carried out in the subject of library and information science is a bibliography. Different bibliographies are available for this purpose. Association of Indian Universities (AIU) published the bibliography of doctoral dissertation in social science can be basic material in this regard. The researcher has scanned all the bibliographies published by AIU. Since 1980-81 to the recent one, i.e. of 1993 published in 1997. In support of this, the bibliography of research in library and information science in India compiled by Vijay Pathak and L. S. Ramaiah, and P.S.G. Kumar has scanned as they have covered research conducted at M.Lib.Sc. and Ph.D. level.

The website of INFLIBNET was searched for this database and it was founded that no research has been done on College Library Finance.

In addition of this, a few books and large number of research articles related to present study have been starting from definitional analysis, libraries in college, collection development, information services, manpower, furniture and equipment, space, finance, library automation etc. which gave guideline to the researcher for forming questionnaire as well as for analyzing data.

2.2 Definitional Analysis:

2.2.1 College:

As an institution of higher studies, the college imparts post-secondary / higher secondary education leading to Bachelor Degree. Certain colleges also impart post-graduates education leading to a Master’s Degree.

The college plays a vital role in the university education system. During sixth plan period, the University Grants Commission formulated policy
for development of undergraduate and post-graduate education in the colleges, with view to improving the standard and quality of higher education.

2.2.2 College Library:

The college library has to be made the intellectual hub of the institution serving, equally both the students and teacher.

"This is all the more necessary because about 90% of the students in higher education in India pursue their studies in Colleges."

The College library has a supporting, coordinating and encouraging role. It is an integral part of the college education. Moreover it is the heart of the academic institution with arteries summing into its department and individuals.

A good college library not only serves the academic need to the student but also meets the educational and research needs. The quality of teaching learning process depends upon the resources and service of the library.

The college libraries thus serves the academic purpose, in addition to it, they coordinate several function related to teaching.

A library, which is forming an integral part of a college, organised and administered to meet the need of its student and faculty.

College libraries are institutions endowed with responsibility of meeting the educational need of their users.

In short, college libraries should provide needed information to its students for not only their examination purpose but also for further career, which may also help in nation building.

It can be summarized that college library are playing significant role in college, but on which literature is very scarce and proper guidelines are necessary for development of college libraries.
2.2.3 Collection Development (CD):

"The concept of CD, which is relatively recent terminology in library science, make explicit that there has to be planning behind the growth or maintenance of collection and that collection at any given time in the future should be the result of development rather than education.

Encyclopedia of library and information science says, "Library collection is the sum total of Library materials books manuscripts, serials, government documents, pamphlets, catalogues, reports, recording, microfilm reels, micro-cards, and microfiche, punched cards, computer tapes etc.- that make up the holding of a particular library".

Collection development in a library therefore would mean building up and improving the collection in that library.

The term Collection Development had involved to emphasis the need to respond to user's need.

Bloomfield (1987) says, "To meet the demands, librarians here evolved theories of collection development, which imply a more active role is managing libraries collection and indicate that the role may be change and develop in response to changing conditions."

Harrod's Librarian's Glossary (6th edition) defines, collection development as, "The process of planning a stock acquisition programme not simply to cater for immediate needs but to build a coherent and reliable collection over a number of years, to meet the objectives of the services".

Collection development is sometimes considered as synonymous to "Collection Building".

It can be concluded that collection development comprises various activities such as selection, acquisition of college management etc."
2.2.4 Library services:

The objective of a college library is to make available its services as an effective supplement to the instructional programme under taken by the colleges.

a. Reference Service:

According to the American Library Association Glossary of Library Terms, "Reference Service is that phase of library work which is directly concerned with assistance to readers in securing information and in using the resources of the library in study and research".

1. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan defines, Reference Service as, "Personal service to each reader in helping him to find the documents answering his interest at the moment pin-pointedly, exhaustively and expeditiously.

2. Margaret Hutchins defines, "Reference Service" as those that include "the direct personal aid with a library to persons in search of information for whatever purpose and also various library activities specially aimed at making information as easily available as possible".

The view of William Katz of 'Reference Service' includes, "the behind-the-scene activities of the reference library in the selections, acquisition and maintenance of library stock and its careful recording and administration".

All above definition and descriptions of Reference Service imply the following functions.

- Personal assistance to readers in the use of library and its collections;
- Answer question that readers ask or give the right sources that provide answer to such questions;
B. Current Awareness Services:

This Service is meant to keep researchers, advance level teachers and such other abreast of current development in their respective field of study and research. Obviously, the emphasis will be only on current materials that report research and development on the wave front of knowledge all over the world. Users of this literature keenly look forward to access tools such as current awareness bulletins. The service can be offered in the form of weekly bulletins, depending upon the quantity of materials received in the library.

c. Newspaper Clipping Service:

This service can be deemed to be a kind of current awareness service but not with current development in a field or discipline but with current events and activities. This service would be required by R & D managers, researchers at all level and the general category of users, wishing to be kept informed about current affairs.

d. Indexing and Abstracting Services:

Indexing and Abstracting (I&A) services are important links in the chain of communication between the originator of information and the ultimate users. Some of factors that have contributed to the launching of secondary periodicals like indexing and abstracting services are:
1) Enormous growth in published literature.
2) Diversity of publications.
3) Language barrier.
4) Scatter of published information and others.

These services is for current and retrospective literature on chosen fields with citations as well as abstracts, appearing in current journals as article and papers, and include reports, conference papers and proceeding and other.

c. Bibliographical Service:

This is conventional service offering in many libraries for a long time. University and special libraries may have of offer this service quiet frequently then public libraries, as in the former the clientele as well as their information needs are fairly well defined.

f. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI):

Hems Peter Luhn\textsuperscript{10}, defined SDI as, "that service within an organization that concerns itself machine assisted channeling of new items of information from whatever sources to those points within the organizations were the probability of usefulness, in connection with current work or interest in high".

g. Inter Library Loan Services:

Acquisition being uneconomic and cumbersome, costly and being difficult etc. one has to go for inter library loan, for quite some time. But still it has come to stay in the library world and is a necessary future of modern library activities. It includes borrowing and lending books between libraries, providing photocopies of article, books etc. and permitting faculty and student from one college to use the library of other. Present day modern technology is being employed and now libraries prefer to loan. Reprographed document instead of
original ones, and tally type equipments, which transfer the tele-fascimile image of the documents are in use and it is being realised more and more that library co-operation through inter library loan has become an economically feasible way to improve traditional library service a pattern which emphasizes the importance of improved access to a growing number of library materials.

**h. E-mail services:**

E-mail is the oldest and most widely used service. It is a message service operating through electronic and telecommunication to deliver hard or soft copy information. It is a system of communication whereby a user at one terminal sends message to a user at the other terminals and that message is converted to electronic signal for the purpose of transmission.

E-mail is cost effective and reliable mode of communication. It is the answer to the user's growing demand for information, which will not be available in the library.

Basic objective of the E-mail is to transfer written message or data from one computer to other within a very short time. Therefore, it is a very useful tool for the college library for providing effective and fast service to the users.

Some applications of it are:

1. College library can forward its request for a document to one or more libraries at any time.
2. Order for books, journals and other reading material can be sent through e-mail.
3. Day to day correspondence could be sent through it.
4. Reference services can be provided to the reader within a short time.
2.2.5 Library Manpower:

It was observed that bibliography published by AIU\textsuperscript{11}, that of the 146 Ph.D. Thesis accepted by different Universities in India, 15 (10.25%) these were related to manpower problem in libraries. However, here theses deal with the areas of the subject about job, satisfaction, placement, work environment or professional manpower needs etc. Further these consider different types of libraries except college library.

Dr. P.S.G. Kumar\textsuperscript{12}, compiled a bibliography, which consist of 1641 MLISC Dissertations, out of which 97(5.9%) deal with college libraries. Out of these, only two (0.12%) deal with the problems of manpower in college libraries, and one with staff manual and other with staffing problems of college libraries in Jaipur city.

Various State Government guidelines with regards to manpower in the college libraries in relation to State of Maharashtra, Karnataka\textsuperscript{13}, Kerla\textsuperscript{14}, Himachal Pradesh\textsuperscript{15}, and Norms given by UGC\textsuperscript{16}, etc were scanned.

2.2.6 Library Furniture And Equipment:

The following factor constitutes the principle of library furniture and designing. These have to be borne in mind while making selections.

i. Material:

The material used for the furniture should be selected on the basis of following principle; durability, resistance to wear and tear, adaptability to different finishing techniques, cost and the beauty.
ii. **Construction:**

The construction of the furniture should be such as can withstand abrasion and impact and the joints are fully right.

iii. **Comfort:**

Beside durability, comforts should also be sought in the furniture.

iv. **Finish and Colouring:**

The finishes should be surface coated, well protecting the surface of the material and enhancing the beauty and attraction of the articles. The colour and the material should be combined to give an attractive and inviting look to readers.

v. **Proportion:**

Proportion is an inherent quality in the designing of the furniture. Proper proportion allowed to different parts of the furniture adds to the symmetry and aesthetic beauty of the furniture.

vi. **Standardized Shelving:**

The book shelving should be standardized so that the parts are easily interchangeable. The tables, chairs, counters, and desks should be purchased in uniform groups.

vii. **Local climate:**

Attention should be paid to factors like climatic effect on the furniture, when making the selection of the material. This is all the more so in tropical climatic regions.
viii. Mobility:
These should be easily and conveniently mobile.

ix. Easy Maintenance:
These should be easy to maintain.

x. Economy:
Last but not the least, the furniture should be economical, besides being durable and serviceable. It can be summarized that, attractive & well furnished library furniture be helpful to attract the readers towards the library.

ISI Library Standards\textsuperscript{17}
The Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi has prescribed library Standards for furniture and equipment are

i. IS-1825 part-I, 1978: Library Furniture and fittings, part-I Timber (first Revision.)
ii. IS-1825 (part-II)-1977 : Library furniture and fitting, part-II-steel.

2.2.7 Library Building:
While planning the construction of library Building the guideline given by S. Seetarama are noteworthy. There guideline are about space planning, internal planning, planning of library building, criteria and designing and has also given Indian standards etc. this is supposed to be significant contribution of S. Seetarama.
The UGC’s workshop on formulating Standard for college libraries held at Khandala from 5th to 7th March 1979, recommended space and building norms.

In formulating guidelines for college library in respect of accommodation:

1. The library should be centrally located so as to be accessible to large number of students.
2. It should be located where future expansion and growth is possible;
3. The library should receive the maximum of natural light and should preferably be on the north side of a college building;
4. It should have an entry independent of the rest of the building with suitable arrangement for light and sanitation;
5. Space and equipment should be adequate;
6. Separate room should be provided for the convenience of library staff;
7. The library should also have room for the use of students and faculty members; and
8. All the rooms and areas should be well furnished and equipped with suitable chairs, tables and reference books.


Art Galleries, Libraries & Museums.
It can be summarized that, comfortable and adequate space is necessary for building.

2.2.8 Library Finance:

Promoting good library services in colleges depends upon the finance. Efficient library organisation and management depends on adequate financial provision in the college budget. The college authority alive to the value of better libraries should be willing to spend whatever is necessary for providing such a service\textsuperscript{19}.

Norms for Finance:

The recurring as well as non-recurring grants should be adequately provided for the college library. The recurring grant should not be on an ad-hoc basis but on Capital investment at graduated rate nature of service to be provided by the library. At least 6.5 percent to ten percent of the total annual budget should set apart for the management of library services. The UGC should supplement the other activities like inter-library loan and expenditure on co-operative acquisition out of its own resources. The funds made available towards library resources and personnel determine to a large extent the quality of library services provided by it\textsuperscript{20}.

The standing committee of the UGC for university and college libraries has approved the following norms for finances;

The fund provided for the purchase of various types of library resources would in a very large measure determine the quality of the library resources.

The library budget should be determined in relation to the total budget of the college. A minimum of four percent of the total revenue
(recurring) budget of the college including salaries, should be allocated for the library for the purchase of books, periodicals and other serial publication and binding. A suitable proportion of the budget should be earmarked for the purchase of periodicals in the case of all colleges; it should not be less than twenty-five percent in the case of college offering post-graduate courses. This does not include expenditure on books and journals for the institution of new courses.

The different norms laid down for allocation of funds to college libraries by committees and commissions are given below:

a) Radhakrishna Commission (1948)\textsuperscript{22} has suggested 6.5\% of the total budget of a University or College.

b) Kothari commission (1964)\textsuperscript{23} has suggested that it should be 6.5\% to 10\% of the university/college budget depending on the state of development of the library. XVII A All India Library Conference also supported this percentage.

c) Khandala Workshop on College Libraries (organised by UCG,1979)\textsuperscript{24} recommended 4\% of the college budget for books, journals, binding and other library materials, staff salaries and capital expenditure is not a part of this ratio. The Standing Committee of UCG for university and college library has approved this Standard.

d) K.N. Raj Committee, Karnataka University (1980-81)\textsuperscript{25} suggested 20 to 25\% of university/college budget for libraries.

e) AIU Report on National Policy on University Libraries(1986)\textsuperscript{26} suggested 10\% of total budget of University/college for libraries.
f) Dr. S.R. Ranganathan (1957)\textsuperscript{27} has suggested formula for financing the college libraries, on the basis of number of students and teachers in a college i.e. Rs.30/- per student and Rs.200 per teacher.

It can be concluded that, suggested norms of allocating of funds to college libraries by various committee/commission are different from each other, that means, there should be a uniform funding norms for college libraries is essentials.

Table No. 2.1 gives a clear idea of the amount as fixed by various committees for college library.

\textbf{Table No. 2.1}

\textit{Allocation of funds suggested by various committees for college library}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Committee</th>
<th>Amount per student</th>
<th>Amount per teacher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Radhakrishna Commission report 1948-49</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr.S.R. Rangnathan proposal (1957)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kothari Commission report 1964-66</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{2.2.9 Budgetary Norms And Standards}:

The norms laid down for allocation of funds to college library by committees and commissions are :-

- Radhakrishna Commission\textsuperscript{28} (1948), has suggested 6 1/4\% of the total budget or Rs.40 per student as the annual grant for their libraries, a special non-recurring grant should be made once in five year to cope with the arrears of books and journals.
Kothari Commission (1964)\textsuperscript{30} has suggested, that it should be 6.5% to 10% of the university/college budget depending on the state of development of the library.

Dr. S. R. Rangnathan (1957)\textsuperscript{30} has suggested that the proportion of expenditure of university/college library budget on various items should be as under:

a. Staff - 50%

Books and other reading materials - 40%

Binding and other contingencies - 10%

K.N. Raj Committee\textsuperscript{31}, Karnataka University (1982) suggested 20% of university/college budget for libraries.

A\textsuperscript{32} Report on National policy on University library (1986) has suggested 10% of the total budget of university/college for library.

Dr. R.L. Mittal\textsuperscript{32} in his book "Library Administration, has suggested a general standard for the allocation of expenditure among various heads of the library budget:

a. Staff 50%
b. Books 20%
c. Periodicals 13%
d. Binding 7%

G. J. Narayan (1991)\textsuperscript{34} in his book "Library and Information Management" has suggested the formula budgets, are:

a. Distribution of Total Budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>20-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>3-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and other items</td>
<td>5-10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Outlay on Books Fund

Books 30-35%
Periodicals 55-65%
Other 5-10%

A. K. Sharma (1985) in his article “College Libraries Administration in India; has suggested, the allocation of expenditure for various head (sections) may be made on the following patterns.

Salary and Wages 50%
Books 20%
Periodical 13%
Binding 7%
Lighting, Heating and cooling etc. 3%
Library supplies and other miscellaneous charges 7%

For calculating the current money value of Rs. 50/- from 1965 to 2000, whole sale price index was useful. That mean price of books and periodical were steadily increasing.

It is seen from the reviewed literature that, library expenditure should be in the range of 4% to 10% of the total institutions, budget, however, with regards to library budget it should be allocated on the basis and in the range of Rs. 20 per students and Rs. 300/- per teacher or Rs. 50/- per student.

2.2.10 Library Automation:

Library automation is needed to improve control over collection, to have an effective control over the entire operation, to improve the existing services as well as to introduce new services, to avoid duplication of work, to
share the resources among various libraries in a region and finally to use the services of the exiting staff effectively. Decision to computerize a library, doesn’t depend only on the size of the collection. It depends upon the complexities involved in library operations and the availability of staff to provide a variety of library services. Now a days, most of the documents are likely to be available in machine readable form at a few low price. In the present day context, information technology is needed in libraries and information centers, especially because of information explode, availability of information in machine-readable form, and multi-use of machine readable records. Thus, a considerable saving in effort, time and resources involved in manual processing can be achieved.

In college libraries for automation following fields are to be considered:

1. Collection development.
2. Serial control.
5. Cataloguing and subject indexing.
6. Reference and Documentation service.
8. Financial Control (Budget).
10. Stock verification and Inventory control.
11. Library statistics and Research.
2.3 Role of U.G.C. Promoting College Libraries:

Education has been a major concern of the Government, which has since independence appointed various commissions and committees to make recommendation for the recognition of the Indian Education system. The UGC\textsuperscript{36} being the single-most important statutory, advisory and executive body deliberately established to assist the Government in discharging its constitutional responsibility, has played an important role in the improvement of university and college libraries. The major Commissions and committees appointed by the U.G.C. are:

- The Library Committee (1957)
- Review Committee on Library Science (1961)
- The Education Commission (1964-66)
- Mehrotra Commission (1983)
- Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science (1990-93)

The Library Committee (1957):

After the establishment of the UGC by the Act of the Parliament in 1956, Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, its first Chairman, while drawing an analogy between a university and the human body remarked that the students from the body of the University, the administration is the head, the teacher are the soul and the library is the heart.

The UGC took effective measures by initially giving liberal grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for college and university libraries. It’s aim was to develop institution of higher learning and to strengthen library facilities in universities.
One of the first acts of the UGC in this regard was to appoint the Library Committee in 1957 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. It is popularly known as "Ranganathan Committee."

It was the first time that the Government of India sought advice from professional librarians. The Library Committee conducted a seminar on "Work Flow in University and College Libraries" at Delhi from March 4-7, 1959 to apprise the librarians about the findings of their survey. The UGC accepted recommendation of the Library Committee as norms for promoting university and college libraries.

**Education Commission (1964-66) :**

In July 1964, the Government of India appointed Education commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.S. Kothari to evaluate our education system as well as the libraries. This Commission is known as Kothari Commission.

The commission stated in the final report- "Nothing can be more damaging them to ignore its library and to give a low priority. No new college, university or department should be opened under adequate member of books in the library are provided."

While commending the Radhakrishna Commission for recommending either 6.2% of the total education budget of the university and college or Rs. 40.00 per student as annual grant, for the library, the Kothari Commission also suggested monetary guidelines.

"As a norm, a university should spend each year about Rs. 25 for each students and Rs. 300 per teacher or from 6.5% to 10% of the Total budget depending on the stage development each university library".
Mehrotra Commission (1983):

The UGC appointed a committee on December 24, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Professor R.C. Mehrotra, to consider the revision of pay scales, career/professional development and service conditions of teachers in the universities and colleges. In October 1985, the UGC in consultation with the Government of India, requested the Mehrotra Committee to consider the revision of pay scales of Librarian and Directors of Physical Education too. The Committee submitted the report on revision of pay scale of Librarian to the UGC on September 3, 1986.

Recognising the importance of libraries in imparting and disseminating knowledge, the Mehrotra committee discussed the functions of librarians in ever changing trends in development in the fields of library and information science and use of modern innovative the pay scales of librarians at various level considering duties assigned to them are commensurate with qualification and improvement in quality of library services. The librarians should have promotional opportunities, adequate facilities to improve their qualification or attend refresher's courses to update their knowledge and new courses to impart instruction on modern technological developments.

The Commission discussed at length the qualification for recruitment of librarians. Qualifying national eligibility test in library and information science for the college librarians was made necessary for improving the quality of new entrants. Librarians also needed to prepare self-assessment report at the end of each financial year. Assessment by users of the library should be considered important while assessing librarian's performance. The promotion of librarians should be linked with the acquisition of additional qualifications. The Committee has suggested that librarians should be given duty
leave to avoid opportunities to attend summer schools, workshops, seminars, etc., to keep them abreast with the modern developments.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee and implemented it.

Committee on National Network System for University Libraries (1983):

The Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on Modernisation of Library Service and informatics for the Seventh Five year plan (1985-90) under the Chairmanship of Dr. N. Seshagiri. The working group suggested to develop computer network inter linking all special libraries in India by 2000 A.D.

In 1988, the UGC constituted a Committee of National Network System under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal, the then UGC Chairman to suggest measures for networking of libraries and information centers in universities, deemed Universities, institutions of national importance, UGC information centers, R & D institutions and colleges. The main objective of the Committee was to share the existing resources to optimum utilization and avoid duplication of holding so as to have an access to wide range of libraries.

The Committee decided to constitute a working group to prepare a project report on "Information and Library Network" (INFLIBNET). The working group has covered in detail various aspects such as Output and Services, INFLIBNET Organization, standardization for Information Handling, Application Software Requirements, Computer Hardware, Technical Specialisations, Network Manpower and Training Need, Management Mechanism, Implementation, Mechanism and Cost Implications.

The proposed INFLIBNET became reality by establishing a National Center at Ahmedabad.
Curriculum Development Committee on Library and Information Science (1990-93):

In September 1990, the Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) on Library and Information Science (LIS) was constituted on the recommendation of the UGC.

The Committee gave a historical overview of the development of LIS education in independent India and the present status of LIS education. The Committee emphasised provision of minimum accommodation for the department of LIS, setting up of the library and workshop -cum information processing laboratory, strength of teaching staff and non teaching staff and recruitment of teachers following prescribed qualification by UGC. The most important contribution of the Committee was the formation of new curricula with core courses and optional courses.

Importance Programmes Of The UGC For Developing College Libraries:

Realising the value and importance of a well-organised and well-equipped library and its role in higher education, the UGC accepted most of the recommendation of the several Committee and Commission. It played an extraordinary development role by provided financial assistance for collection development, acquisition of books and journals, purchase of furniture and equipments, construction of new buildings and so on. The Central Government through the UGC allocated adequate and appropriate grants for various important schemes namely-

- Loan Education Exchange Programme (1951-61)
- Book Banks
- *Collection development
- *Infra-structural Facilities
Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme (1951-61):

The Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme came into existence in 1957 when the American congress passed the Public Law 480 (P.L.480), under this act, a loan of $19,000,00,00 was provided to India for the purchase of wheat from America to relieve acute food shortage in India after independence. The Act further specified that a sum of $5,000,00,00 of the interest accruing from the loan should be used for promoting higher education by purchasing books and journals, scientific equipments and also for the exchange of educationists and academicians between India and United State of America. Wheat Loan Funds were also used to establish and equip libraries of the College in India.

Thus, the wheat Loan grant and exchange programme helped in the progress of library profession and promoted libraries to render effective service to users.

Book Banks (1963-64):

In 1963-64, the UGC introduced a new scheme of 'Book Bank' and provided grants to acquire multiple copies of costly text books, recommended in all the discipline. The objectives of this scheme was to provide text books to poor, needy and deserving students for home study on long term basis charging nominal deposits. Initially Rs.15,000 to Post-graduate colleges and Rs.10,000 to degree colleges were provided for establishing book banks. Prior to 1975, the UGC provided 75% of the grant to the colleges which agreed to release 25% matching grant depending upon the strength of students at the colleges.

After 1975, the UGC provided assistance of Rs. 60.00 per students to the maximum of Rs.50000 to a college in a plan period. UGC allowed 30% of
the library grant to be utilised for book banks. The UGC Review Committee in 1981 felt that there were gaps in implementation of book banks scheme and it has not made a uniform impact in all the university and colleges. Thus, it was discontinued.

Collection Development:

The university system in India comprises varied type of universities and colleges namely central universities affiliated colleges which receive grants for building, library collection under various scheme of the Central and State Governments. The teachers, Students and research scholars of the University/Colleges can enjoy benefits of the Library facilities.

The UGC has provided substantial grants since its inception for the acquisition of books and journals under general development schemes and for special programmes.

The funds are allocated to the universities and colleges for every five year plan period. UGC receives the proposal of fund requirement, from the libraries following the prescribed guidelines.

Infra-structural Facilities: Library Building, Equipment And Furniture:

The smooth functioning of a library as well as rendering of effective and efficient services depends upon the functional building, modern equipment and appropriate furniture. UGC has provided grants either to construct new library buildings or renovate/expand existing buildings during every five plan.

In spite of liberal funds provided by the UGC for library buildings, they were insufficient to meet the growing needs of the libraries.
Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Committee finalised first standards IS:1533-1960 entitled "Code of practice relating to primary elements in the design of library building."

The Committee recommended that a proposal for any new building, fittings and furniture, or for the adaptation of existing library buildings or for extension of library should be examined and approved by a library expert appointed by the UGC.

These standards were revised by Indian standards IS:1533:1976 as "Primary Elements in the Design of Library Buildings."

In the seventh Plan, the UGC suggested in the guidelines to spend 20% of the ceiling of grant for construction of library building and facilities.

In the Eight Plan guidelines, pattern of assistance for library building was 50%, the same is that of equipment, books and journals. Thus, 45% to 50% were made available for audio-visual aids T.V., VCR, overhead projectors, reprographics facilities, etc. and acquisition of books and journals including library services.

With the launching of INFLIBNET Programme, the UGC has earmarked funds for computer facilities for human resource development and automation of library operation to participate in the networking of libraries of universities and colleges.

Old Reputed Colleges (Book & Equipments):

The details of one time grant paid to Colleges by the UGC Regional office under the scheme 'Old Reputed colleges,(Books & Equipment) those are completed 50 and 75 years.

The UGC has constituted a number of Committee and launched several programmes for the development of university and college libraries.
In Ninth Plan

One time grant of colleges for Books, Equipment, Renovation, etc. allocated to college under the college development scheme.

Conclusion:

The reviewed literature shows that scanty literature was available on college library. It was also observed from the literature reviewed that, there was no uniform pattern in the norms/standards/guidelines regarding collection development, library services, library manpower, furniture, space and budget etc. suggested by the various authorities. And state government for fulfilling the user’s requirement providing effective services, it is necessary to develop uniform guidelines for college libraries.
REFERENCES


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