CHAPTER VI

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6.1 Introduction:

The present study “College Library Finances: A critical study of college libraries under the jurisdiction of Amravati University” was carried out on 87 college libraries located in different district/part of Amravati University.

In this study investigated and explored the facts of financial mechanisms of college libraries in Amravati University. Information was collected from libraries by using structured questionnaire designed for librarians. The data collected from the respondents through the questionnaire was tabulated and analysed. Statistical techniques like arithmetic, mean, co-relation and chi-square test were used in the analysis. The findings in relation to the objectives (Sec.1.3) have been presented. In addition suggestions of findings/results are also discussed. The treatment of the study spread over six chapters.

6.2 Conclusions:

The conclusions/finding have been presented under the following headings.

Collection in Amravati University: Distribution
Library services
Library manpower
Budget
Sources of finances
Colleges in Amravati University:

1. Amravati University has 195 colleges are self-financed/PUA with only few colleges being run by the Government itself. Since, 1982, Govt. of Maharashtra discontinued the policy for financing and encouragement was given to privatization. This resulted in a mushroom growth of self financial and PUA colleges. This finding is in conformity with the hypothesis that there is a mushroom growth in self financing colleges in Amravati University (Sec. 1.4).

Collection Development:

2. Maximum number of college libraries were having collection 1001-5000 of all categories. It was also observed that 78.16% libraries were having below 5000 reference books collection and 55.17% libraries were having below 10000 general books.

3. Data regarding non-book material shows that of the different types of non-books materials, Govt., P.A and PUA colleges posses a collection of maps and atlases. In addition, PA colleges also had audio video cassettes as well as CDs,

4. Only 58% of the libraries fulfill the norms laid down by UGC regarding annual addition of books. It can also be observed that P. A. colleges as a whole account for the largest collection of purchased books vis-à-vis
Govt. and/or PUA college libraries, due to the fact that the budget provision for libraries is more in PA colleges than other colleges.

5. Overall per capita book collection was 26.36. However Govt. colleges were having highest (87.85) per capita book collection, whom compared to P.A. and PUA colleges. It is due to the fact that most of Govt. colleges libraries are old.

6. All Govt. and P. A. college libraries followed book collection norms of UGC while majority of PUA college libraries failed to fulfill even essential norms.

7. There is slide increase in average number of periodicals subscribed to in case of all categories of colleges during study period. Average per year college subscribed was for 17 periodicals. Hence, this increase in number of periodicals subscribed to the colleges is noticed.

8. While few college libraries procure 10 newspapers, most of them procure 5 newspaper.

Library services:

9. Most of the Govt. and PA college libraries were providing circulation service was prime service in case of PUA college libraries. Only few PA and PUA libraries were provided reprographic, inter library loan, newspaper clipping and CAS services. It is observed that only 8.04% surveyed libraries provided internet services.

10. Funds received to library from various resource is insufficient for library services. It is also interesting that not a single library of surveyed college adopt marketing of services.
11. On an average per day book circulation is more in 62(Govt.); 96(PA) and 54(PUA) college libraries.

Library Furniture:

12. Majority of the libraries surveyed did not have funds for purchase of furniture and educational technology equipments.

Library Building:

13. While majority (59) of the libraries had no separate library building only 41 colleges satisfied the norms of UGC guide lines in regard the floor area. It is also conclude that 100% Govt. and PA college had reading room facility and 76.47% PUA colleges were having facility of reading room.

Library Manpower:

14. Majority of the libraries surveyed 78 colleges had librarians. Majority of librarians were having M.Lib. or MLISc. With P.G. degree in other faculties 21.84% librarian having MLISc, 4.60% librarian having MLISc with NET/SET, 29.89% were having P.G. degree in other faculties with BLISc.; 2.30% librarian passed only BLISc. and 10.34% post of librarian are vacant.

15. It is concluded that guidelines given by different authorities for manpower in libraries, as per Maharashtra Govt. guide lines, till college reaches the strength of 1000. There will not be clerk, hence if the librarian avails of leave, the library will be run by class four servants only. The Government
of Maharashtra manpower formula is based on number of students only and does not consider timings of readers in the college etc. No minimum core staff is proposed and it does not given job description.

16. The Kerala Government's Joy Committees recommendation to be more realistic in its approach.

17. Dr. Ranganathan suggested staff formula which in the present context has to be inflated. But even this three decade old accepted formula was not been considered by Maharashtra Government while issuing guidelines for college libraries.

18. AICTE's staff formula does not give proportion of increase in staff if number of readers, documents or timings of the library increase. While the staffing formula suggested by U.P. Government sufficient for running model college library.

**Budget:**

19. For preparation of budget that 31.03% surveyed libraries are using by comparison with past experience method. 100% Govt. college libraries using programme budgeting, 1.15% and 2.30% surveyed college libraries using line budgeting and performance budgeting, 59.14% surveyed college libraries using arbitrary method for preparing library budget. Total budget of libraries surveyed for ten years was Rs. 32,793,495/- on an average per college library budget was Rs. 527,9349/- during last ten years per college per year budget was Rs. 60,682/-.

20. All libraries were spending more on books compared to periodicals.

21. It can be observed that overall collected data of the surveyed libraries that majority of libraries used. By comparison with past experience methods/techniques of budgeting, while analysing the total budget of the
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libraries surveyed it is seen that the total budget of libraries surveyed for ten years was Rs. 5279349/- during last ten years i.e. per college budget was Rs.60682/- . It is conclude that majority of the college libraries had budget provision below Rs. 20000/-. It is also conclude that all surveyed libraries budget is steady increased per year.

22. It has been observed that there exists no homogenates formula, norms and guidelines in particular for estimating with precision how much money college should invest in its library. This is conformity with hypothesis that "There exist no adherence to any established guidelines/standards with regard to collection development, budgeting, library building, equipment, staff structure etc".

23. It is observed that negligible amount has been spent on college libraries make fact clear that libraries as stated by the Report of University Education Commission.

24. It was observed that of the 87 college library surveyed, only few libraries fulfilled the students standards given by Dr. S. R. Ranganathn.

25. It was observed that Govt. colleges are having highest per capita book collection, while PUA colleges had less per capita book collection.

26. There is a significantly different from one another in various categories in respect of per capita book collection at level of significances and significant value of indicating significant differences among categories.

27. It is observed that sources of finances, library fee is the major source of finance for libraries overall categories of colleges. It is also observed that PA and Govt. college libraries received UGC and State Govt. grants and miscellaneous amount as main sources of library finance for library.

28. The financial resources of a college library in Amravati University are not sufficient to meet the needs of the users of the library because of increasing cost of documents. The book budget of the library is not even
in accordance with the recommendations of various commission and committee. The Kothari Commission had recommended that grant for the library should include a grant of Rs. 300/- per teacher in 1966, but the estimation of book budget does not include this aspect.

29. It is observed that 8.50% libraries were spending below Rs. 5000/- on books. While 70.11% libraries were spending subscription of journals below Rs. 5000/- and 47.34% libraries were spending on newspaper below 5000/- due to expenditure guidelines of Maharashtra Govt. i.e. Rs. 3000/- admissible amount for journals.

30. No grant is available for library furniture (except racks and book cases). Grant for library furniture should include office furniture, matting/carpeting the library floor etc.

31. It is concluded that there is slight increase of amount of expenditure on various items in all categories of college during last ten years due to inadequate library funds.

32. All surveyed college library spent more amount on books and less amount was spent on journals as compared to news papers.

33. It is concluded that only two libraries in surveyed colleges having library computerization. Internet connection. This funding is in conformity with hypothesis viz. Application of IT is not visible in the college libraries (Sec. 1.4).

34. It is concluded that majority of college library budget less than 1% of total college budget.
Suggestions:

1. No new college should be established without a library and properly qualified Library, adequate infra-structural in form of building, furniture, equipments need be made available.

2. It is suggested to the University concerned that they should give affiliation only to these colleges where in qualified librarian are employed and necessary information is available. It is further suggested that for proper evaluation at the library concerned one qualified library or information professions as an expert should be involved in each college, Local Enquiry Committee of University.

3. The inspection commission of University should be lay down norms for libraries in affiliated colleges, in consultation with the university librarian.

4. The grant given by the State Government Rs.3000/- for subscription to the periodicals is very less. It is essential to increase it to Rs.25000/- or Rs.10000/- per faculty.

5. Existing College libraries fee affiliated to Amravati University is Rs.20/- should be immediately increased to Rs.150-200/- per students. (Library fee is a major financial source of all categories colleges).

6. College must spend at least Rs.100000 or 10% of total college budget whichever is higher every year for the purchase of books.

7. UGC should provide all types of grants to libraries hundred percent.

8. The UGC should not with draw or lower its grant to a college library because the State Government fails in its obligation and vice-versa.

9. The library grant to a college should be determined accordingly to an agreed per capita formula.
10. The U.G.C. and State Government should determine the proportion in which their grant to a college library.

11. The entire finance of a college library should be provided by the U.G.C. and the State Government.

12. Adequate budget provision should be made at the initial stage of the development of a college's library.

13. All existing norms relating to staffing pattern, budget, building, equipment, and furniture should be adhered to. At least 10% of college budget be allotted to library.

14. There is a variation in the rate of library fees in different colleges. A minimum uniform fee per year per student should be charged from the student.

15. Management should accept the fact that library is an effective instrument of education and research and librarians perform a teaching role by instructing students formally and internally and advising and assisting faculty in their scholarly pursuits.

16. Inclusion of University Librarian as a part of the Committee that goes for inspection/according permission to called will be helpful.

17. Librarians should make the most effective use of their available financial, reading and human resources. Innovative and modern management techniques need to be adopted by them.

18. The use of modern technologies should be made without any hesitation whenever feasible and necessary for efficient services.

19. It will be helpful if cells are created in the office of Director of Higher Education of States President over by professional Libraries having a rank of it. Director to look after the affairs of college libraries.
20. The librarians of the college libraries should be allowed to participate in
the preparation of the Library budget.

21. All funds for library binding be transferred to the budget of the library.

22. That is moving away from over-dependence on a succession of
development grants, the college adopt a function approach to library
develop which hinges financial support on more systematic calculation of
the resource required to achieve programme objectives.

23. It is observed that the college librarian has the total financial
responsibility of the library, but the does not have financial power of
disbursement. This look very strange. It is suggested that either the
librarian be relieved of the financial responsibility or he should be given
more financial power.

24. Acquiring and selection of all types of reading materials should
necessarily have an active participation of college libraries.

25. All Colleges should have library committee with principals as chairman
and librarians an secretaries.

26. User education and user studies are very important in activizing the use of
libraries and finding out educations and research needs of students and
faculty.

27. Inter-library loan and resource sharing is very important to meet the
demands of users.

28. The University libraries should from networks of all college libraries
affiliated to them and provide necessary guidance and assistance.

29. Reference service, Documentation service and Bibliographies services
need be performed vigorously by college librarians.
30. Every college library should have a separate library building for housing the books with basic comforts like lighting, furniture and equipment with sufficient space for stalk-cum-reading norms and periodicals reading room, librarian and technical staff room etc. the library should be centrally located so as to be accessible to a large number of students. It should be located at a place where future expansion and growth is possible.

31. The number library staff should be based on the staff formula of UGC.

32. All college libraries should be kept open for longer hours at least 12 hours a day and on holiday; to help the students to make use of the library more effectively.

33. The University should publish a Union Catalogue of the holdings of each of its affiliated college libraries and maintain it as a means for carrying out an effective inter library loan services.

34. Every year the library should be add at least two books per students and five books per teacher to its collections.

35. In order to increase productivity and enhance service in the college libraries, it is recommended that management concerned should provided for the necessary financial sources for the applications of IT in the college libraries.

Concluding Remarks:

From the foregoing account, it becomes clear that action should be taken by the management concerned, Principals, Librarians, Universities, Govt., etc. It appears that college Libraries in India in general & AU in particular are facing two major crises Financial and Manpower which have direct influence on the efficient and effective mgt. of information resources & services.
Financial Crisis occur either due to the provision of inadequate funds (as low as 1.8% of institution budget when it should be in the range of 6.5 to 10% as suggested by Kothari Commission) and/or due to the diversion of funds allocated to library for other purposes. It can also be due to the reasons that management does not realize the value and cost of information hence they do not allocate financial resources for the same. The manpower crisis may be due to lack of or non-availability of qualified professionals or due to lethargy in the appointment of Librarian or due to lack of dedicated and committed information professionals. Being money-less and Man-less what can the poor college Library do is the questions. Unless some positive action is taken by the Librarian, management & Govt. we would be pushed a side or even by passed by the users and our users may tap the doors of Commercial Vendors for provision of information.

In this context, IT (IT) has come as a Godsend gift for us. Some may, however, see it as a threat and a danger, while others will view it as providing challenges and opportunities. Probably, it may overcome many crisis en-counted by libraries. But computerization or IT may not be the only solution for all crises in libraries. At best, it is a great facilitator, a tool that can be put to good use.

To conclude, it can be said that information is Sin-Qua-Non for development of students. To provide information to the users, college Libraries should be establishment on sound footing with adequate finances, manpower, information resources etc. The Librarians working in the College Libraries on their part should function as Committed, dedicated information professionals and provided the necessary and appropriate library and information services and thereby ensure user(s) satisfaction.