CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION
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Objectives of the present chapter are to highlight concept of education, colleges, college library, college library finance, objectives of the research, hypotheses, limitation, methodology and conspectus of the study.

1.1 Preamble :

Library is now recognized as an important social institution in the life of any community, where every person can seek every kind of knowledge. With the development in the art of production of recorded knowledge libraries have expanded in size and enlarged their services. An academic library is therefore, an important educational tool in a college. No science college can function without laboratory. A laboratory in a college serves only a branch of knowledge but a library contains material in all branches of knowledge.

It is acknowledge fact that library is now recognised as an important social agency in the social fabric. A college library is established to facilitate the educational goals of its parent institution. It helps students to learn and supplement their class lectures. Since textbooks do not provide everything on a subject, students perform have to go beyond them in the library, which provides wide pastures of literature on the subjects of study. Library therefore, is the keystone in the college arch. It provides the young men and women the opportunity to make independent study possible and deal with their problems to give life greater meaning and have a sense of satisfaction of having gained more knowledge in the process.
In other country as elsewhere, various Education Commissions/Committees have repeatedly emphasised the importance of college library in the higher education. It can therefore be said that the process of higher education/learning is to acquire the know-how of using the resources of a good library. Learning can thus be promoted as effectively by the library use as the lecture or the laboratory methods.

'Money makes the mare go' is an age-old proverbs but it stands equally through even today. So finance plays a significant role in organisation and administration of a library. Finance is essential for running the college library properly. Promoting good library services in colleges depends upon sound finance. A library should be assured of adequate finance, otherwise it cannot discharge its obligations and guarantee the continuity of service to the users.

As the library is a growing body it requires continuous and proper funds to meet with present and anticipated modern furniture and has to employ qualified and trained staff. Thus the library requires sound fund, otherwise it will fail to discharge its functions.

1.2 Proposed Research:

Finance plays a vital role in the organization, administration and services of library. A library should be assured of adequate finance otherwise it couldn’t discharge its obligations and guarantee the continuity of proper service of the users. As a country with a planned economy, the lion’s share of the college finances in India comes plan allocations. As such library financing forms part of the planning of higher education. Even then large amounts are seen allocated for education in every five-year plan, it is noted that the majority portion of it goes to staffing, building, laboratories etc. The college libraries,
which ought to get an equitable financial share, do not get it. Because of this, college libraries do not function at the desired level of adequacy and efficiency to fulfill the objectives of higher education.

College libraries are not profit making institution but are institution, which require to spent good amount to fulfill their aims and objects. The funds are backbone of library services. Finance is essential for developing a library. Financial problems are faced in any sort of library activity. A good library depends on three things collection, staff and building. Another requirement of excellent use made of the library by faculty and students, depend heavily on the material investment that basic trio-documents, library staff and building. All these cost money. The financial problems of an established college are different then from that of a new college.

The foregoing account has given a pen picture of what a good, healthy and efficient college library should be linked, but the actual situation of colleges in Amravati University is depressing. In-spite of the substantial financial aid from the UGC, several college libraries still continue to wear a low profile.

The shortcomings of these neglected libraries are inadequate book collection, in hospitable building and faulty functioning. This situation should improve if the aims and objects of the college education have to be achieved. College libraries are facing more problems due to financial restriction. So there is a need for justified funding policy and application of marketing concept in library management. College libraries are facing problems due to ever-lightening budget. So it is increasingly necessary for library managers to plan allocated resources in the most effective manner.
1.2.1 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH TITLE:

"College Library Finances: A critical study of college Libraries under the jurisdiction of Amravati University".

1.2.1.1 Explanation of the concept:

It is essential to define and have clear idea about some of the terms used in the present survey. This will help the researcher understand the meaning and purpose of the terms used. Further, it also explains the context in which a specific term is used. Some of the important terms are defined below:

**College:**

The Dictionary of Education edited by C.V. Good¹ defines the term ‘college’ as under:

"An institution of higher education, usually offering only a curriculum in a liberal degree."

"A major division of a university, usually division of arts and science especially one that required for admission to study beyond the completion of secondary education."

Likewise, another Dictionary of Education edited by R.P. Taneja² defines the term ‘college’ as a, “tertiary institution of higher education establishment, usually of junior status to a university.”

According to Maharashtra University Act 1994³, "College means a college conducted by the university or affiliated to the university, situated in the university area”.

"Affiliated college" means a college which has been granted affiliation by the university.
College Library:

Every educational institution requires library containing various information sources. As rightly said: “Library is the heart of the institution,” colleges are also not exception to this. Every college has a library. P.N. Gaur defines the term ‘college library’ as “a library organized and administered by a college for the use of its students and member of staff.”

College Library finance:

Finance plays a very significant role in the organisation and management of any institution, more so in the case of libraries, as they are service institutions. A good library depends on three things: documents, staff and building. A fourth requirement of excellence the use made of the library by the faculty and students depend heavily on the material investment in those basic trio-documents, library staff and building. All these cost money. The amount will vary from college to college, depending on the nature of the curriculum, the quantity and quality of service expected and the quality of present collection. The total strength in a college is criteria to be taken into consideration while allotting funds for the library. The problems of financing the library of an established institution are very different from those of a new college.

There are three main sources of library funds. The principal source is the allocation from the current operating funds of the college, whether the college is public (Government) or privately controlled matters less in this connection than the amount of additional money the library may need during any one budgetary year. Some times a part of the amalgamated fund collection is given to the college library for purchase of reading materials. Occasionally some portion of the contingency grant of the college is made available to the library by the principal. A second source of income for college libraries is grants,
individual gifts and endowments. But this is not so very popular in India. A large number of college libraries throughout our country receive grants from the University Grants Commission. Other sources of income for college libraries are subscription/membership fee charged from the students and annual recurring and non-recurring grants from the state governments or the governing bodies of the institutions. Some college libraries may regard fine as another source of income although it is doubtful whether the money collected is ever sufficient to cover the cost involved is recovery.

1.3 Objectives:

Objectives for any research constitute the milestone where the researcher has to reach.

The main objective of the study is to examine the state financing in college libraries under the jurisdiction of Amravati University. More specifically the major objectives of the study are:

1) To trace the actual and functional conformity of the financial administration of the college libraries with academic goal.
2) To analyse the financial working of college libraries in relation to the following factors:
   a) To study the various financial sources.
   b) To study the various expenditure incurred by the college libraries.
   c) To study the growth and nature of collection of the reading materials.
   d) To study the various aspects of development of infrastructure of college libraries.
   e) To critically examine the college library finances.
   f) To study the financial problems of college libraries.
   g) To evaluate the quality of library services in relation to the finance.
h) To suggest how sound policy of college library finances can be formed.
i) To study staffing pattern of the college library.

1.4 Hypotheses:

A hypothesis is a statement temporarily accepted as true in the light of what is, at the time, known about a phenomenon, and it is employed as a base for action in the search of new truth.

Hypothesis is the tentative answer to the proposal made by the researcher at the beginning of the research. Hypothesis guide the researcher for the direction in which research is to be carried out. Importance of hypothesis in the research has been emphasised by many; however, the important stated by Landburge\textsuperscript{5} is remarkable. He says: “The only difference between gathering data without a hypothesis and gathering them with one is that in the latter case, we deliberately recognize the limitation of our senses and attempt to reduce their fallibility by limiting our field of investigation so as to permit the greater concentration of attention on the particular aspects which past experience leads us to confirm significant for our purpose.”

M.R. Cohen and E. Nagel\textsuperscript{6} have described functions of hypothesis as follows:

1) The function of a hypothesis is to direct our search for the order amongst facts.

2) It is of considerable advantage if a systematic enquiry is begun with suggested explanation or solution of the difficulty, which originated in it. Such tentative explanations are suggested to us by something in the subject matter and our previous knowledge.”

Taking into consideration the above factors the researcher has framed following hypotheses for the present study:
“UGC grants and fees are the main resources of the college libraries. The central hypothesis of the present study is that expenditure incurred by the colleges are not sufficient to meet the standard of performance including collection development, services and staff etc. as per the guideline of the UGC library committee 1957.”

a. The growth of colleges under the jurisdiction of Amravati University is far from satisfactory.
b. There is a mushroom growth in self-financing college library.
c. There exists no adherence to any established guidelines/standards with regard to collection development, budgeting, library building, equipment, staff, structure etc.
d. Application of II is not visible in the college libraries under the jurisdiction of Amravati University.
e. Library services & facilities in private-aided college are comparatively in a better position than other college libraries under jurisdiction of Amravati University.
f. There exists no homogeneity of services, facilities & other resources in Government, aided & self-financing colleges in Amravati University.

For testing the above mentioned hypothesis the author is investigating the present financing pattern services in comparison to the norms and standards recommended by the UGC and other bodies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study:

The scope of the present study is related to the library finances of colleges affiliated to the Amravati University and data up-to December 2000, there are 195 colleges under the jurisdiction of Amravati University. This figure
has been taken from Amravati University Annual Report 1999-2000. The district wise break-up of these colleges are as follows:

1. Akola 29
2. Amravati 69
3. Buldhana 31
4. Washim 18
5. Yavatmal 48

Total 195

**Limitation : (Period of study)**

This study is limited to the financial data of the period of ten years i.e. 1990-91 to 1999-2000.

1.6 Methodology :

The steps in methodology includes:

a) Data Collection

b) Data Analysis

c) Interpretation.

1.6.1 Data Collection :

Data are the raw materials of reflection until by comparison, contrast and evaluation they are stepped up to successively higher levels of generation.

Present study was done with the help of survey method. This method plays a significant role in research as can be seen from the statement, "The survey method is one of the most effective & scientific instruments of research, survey method can produce much needed knowledge".
The researcher prepared questionnaires for the college libraries. For collection the data for the present study, the researcher visited the following Institution (secondary resources) and collected primary data on college libraries under the jurisdiction in Amravati University.

1. Amravati University, Amravati.
2. Banglore University, Banglore.
3. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.
4. Mumbai University, Mumbai.
5. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.
6. S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai.
7. Shivaji University Kolhapur.
8. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded.
9. UGC Regional office Pune.

Data was also collected from the Annual Reports of Amravati University (i.e. 1990-91 to 1999-2000). The researcher also visited a number of relevant websites on Internet.

Population Sample:

In the context of Amravati University, as per the Amravati University, there were 195 colleges as on 31st December 2000, of the 195 colleges, there are 06 Government, 59 Private-Aided and 130 Private Un-Aided colleges. Out of 195 colleges, there are 08 colleges meant for girls only. A questionnaire was administered to all the colleges under the jurisdiction of Amravati University. In order words, all the college libraries formed the sample population.

It is only after persuasion, the author could get only 87 or 45 per cent questionnaires duly filled in. the questionnaires had 14 question with 136
sub-questions. Considering the number of questionnaires found valid and number of sub-questions properly answered, the researcher had to consider 87 responses for analysis. The report was prepared on the basis of the tabulation received.

**Design of Questionnaire:**

On the basis of a survey of questionnaires designed earlier, a structured was designed for college libraries.

Since this is a University-wide-study, the questionnaires were administered to all libraries with the hope of getting responses from a respective sample for detailed analysis. Broad details regarding the questionnaires are given below:

The questionnaires (Appendix-I) consist of fourteen sections here as under:

**Section A:**

Consist of seven questions on basis information about the college i.e. name of the college, year of establishment, name of the library, mailing address of college, name of the librarian, faculties in the college, status, etc.

**Section B:**

Consists of six main questions with sub-questions pertaining to library building of the college library, and facility providing. These pertained to the location of the library, area available for each section of the library, seating capacity available in reading room, etc.
Section C :
Consist of working hours of the library. It was having questions like number of working days of library in a year, timing of the library, timings on holidays or at the time of examination.

Section D :
Consist of governance of the college library. It was having questions like library committee, professor in-charge and frequency of the meeting.

Section E :
Consist of about users. The respondent librarians were asked to mention the number of users enrolled in last ten years, i.e. from 1990-91 to 1999-2000. Further, it was asked to give this number category-wise, i.e. U.G. Student, P.G. student, research scholars, faculty member, non-teaching staff, past students, etc. It was having questions like average number of users in a day, average daily circulation, etc.

Section F :
Deal with two questions on library collection first is total collection of the library during 1990-91 to 1999-2000. Total collection include text books, reference book, general books, rare books, manuscripts, periodical, maps, atlases, reports, standards, CD ROM’s, microfilms, microfiche, thesis, dissertation, audio-video cassettes, etc.
Second question is number of journals subscribed and received on gratis by the library during the last ten years i.e. 1990-91 to 1999-2000.
Section G:
Consist of four questions on library personnel, i.e. number of staff employed in the college library with category-wise, facilities provided by the library staff to improve their professional qualification, nature of study leave, number of library staff has enhance their qualification, etc.

Section H:
Consist of two questions on library finance i.e. first one is sources of income of college library, last ten years i.e. 1990-91 to 1999-2000. Second is item-wise expenditure of college library during 1990-91 to 1999-2000.

Section I:
Deals with seven questions on library budget. It was having question like, budgeting, provision made for item-wise last ten years i.e. 1990-91 to 1999-2000; budgeting techniques and methods for the budget preparation, generate own financial resources, norms and guidelines of UGC/D.E., funds are sufficient or not, acquisition policy, general impression of UGC.

Section J:
Comprises various services provided by the library dealing with two questions i.e. various sources is sufficient for providing services to users and services marketed for resources generation.

Section K:
Consist of figures of various furniture available in library asking the figures.
Section I:

Consist of figures of various furniture available in library asking the figures.

Section M:

Deals with four questions on automation of library. It was having questions like library computerized, Internet connection, software is used for library automation, access to online services, etc.

Section N:

Consist of four questions on personal comments of college librarian, like exiting library finance sufficient for running an ideal college library, exiting staff strength for the smooth working of college library, library had adequate book collection to meet the requirement of the user, and suggestion for eliminating the exiting problems especially financial problems.

In short, though the questionnaires, care was taken to cover almost all areas of library facilities and services in the colleges related to finances.

1.6.2 Data Analysis:

Collected data has been analysed and presented in tabular as well as in graphical form. In graphical form, bar charts, pie charts, line graphs are used for presentation. Each question mentioned in the questionnaire was coded for the possible answer or alternate given and the data was transferred on the graph paper. Tabulation was done manually. After decoding the data, percentages, frequencies were calculated for each alternative and correlations were also considered.
In addition, some of the tools/techniques used for analyzing, include mean, correlation and chi-square test etc. Details regarding some of the tools/techniques are given below:

a) Mean:

The inherent inability of the human mind to grasp in its entirety a large body of numerical data compels us to seek relatively few constant that will adequately describe the data.

Therefore, to know the measures of location or measure of central tendency of data, arithmetic means was estimated as per the given formula.

\[ \text{Arithmetic mean} = \frac{\sum X}{n} \]

Where,

\( \sum X \) = sum of individual observation

\( n \) = total number of respondent

Mean was estimated for various, such as, budget, collection, cost per unit, per capita expenditure etc.

b) Correlation:

When the relationship is of a quantitative nature, the appropriate statistical tool for discovering and measuring the relationship and expressing it in a brief formula is known as correlation.

Correlation is an analysis of the co-variation between two or more variables.

Correlation analysis contributes to the understanding of economic behaviour, aids in locating the critically important variables on which others depend, many reveal to the economist the connections by which distributions
spread and suggest to him the paths through which stabilizing forces may become effective.

The effect of correlation is to reduce the range uncertainty of our prediction.

This was used to study the relationship between college budget and library budget, library budget and book budget, cost per unit, per capita expenditure in different categories of colleges etc.

**c) Chi-Square Test:**

The Chi-square test is an important test amongst the several tests of significance developed by statisticians. The Chi-square test was used to compare an observed group of frequencies with an expected group of frequencies. This led to deduce the expected frequencies from the null hypothesis. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The statistical analysis of the data of the present study was done by statistical package.

Chi-square, symbolically written as $X^2$ is a statistical measure used in the context of sampling analysis for comparing a variance to a theoretical variance.

Steps involved in applying chi-square ($X^2$) test:

1) First of all calculated the expected frequencies on the basis of given hypothesis or on the basis of null hypothesis. Usually in case of $2 \times 2$ or any contingency table, the expected frequency for any given cell is worked out as under:

$$\text{Expected frequency} = \frac{(\text{Row total for the row of that cell}) \times (\text{Column total for the column of that cell})}{(\text{Grand total})}$$
of any cell

ii) Obtained the difference between observed and expected frequencies and found out the squares of such differences i.e. calculated \((Fo - Fe)^2\)

iii) Divided the quantity \((Fo - Fe)^2\) obtained as stated above by the corresponding expected frequency to get \(\frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe}\) and this was done for all the cells frequencies or the group frequencies.

iv) Found the summation of \(\frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe}\) values or what we call.

\[ \sum \frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe} \]

This is the required \(X^2\) Value

\(Fo\) = Observed frequency

\(Fe\) = Expected frequency-

\[ df = (r-1) \times (c-1) \] or \[ df = (r-1) \]

\(df\) = Degree of freedom.

\(r\) = number of rows

\(c\) = number of columns

The chi-square test was used to test the equality of proportion for various category of variables for Government, Private Aided (PA) & Private Unaided (PUA) college. The chi-square test was also used for testing the relationship of different attributes of the contingent table.

1.7 Review of related literature:

The topic under study, being of vital importance in the growth and management of libraries in general and college libraries in particular, has been
widely dealt with in the library literature in the country and abroad. It is, therefore, necessary to have a look at this literature. While taking this literature search the preference is given to the literature published in India as the topic of the study has more local dent. Amongst many other published literature commission reports are considered and minor stray studies are ignored.

A) **The Indian Education Commission 1882:**

This Commission was appointed by British Indian Government in 1882, to study the progress of education under the new policy adopted in 1854 by the East India Company and accepted by the secretary of state in 1859. The Commission, better known as the Hunter Commission after the name of its Chairman, Sir William W. Hunter, reviewed the Indian education system including the status of academic libraries. The Commission was disappointed to see the condition of libraries and declared them “hardly creditable.” The recommendations of Hunter Commission about special grants to libraries was actually the first official statement stressing the need for assistance to libraries attached to institution of higher learning.

B) **The Indian University 1902**

This Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh, was appointed by Lord Curzon in 1902. The Commission paid special attention to the University libraries and found that “Of the present University libraries, there not much to be said. The library at Madras appears to be entirely neglected. Bombay, has good collection of oriental and other book; but the library is little used by graduate and hardly at all by students. Calcutta has a library and money has been granted for the purpose of making it supplementary to other libraries in Calcutta. It is open to fellows and to person permitted by the
syndicate to use it for the purpose of library research. The Allahabad University has no library. Lahore has not a very large University library. The Commission recommended that, “Good reference libraries should be provided in this connection both with Universities and College in order that students may have an opportunity of forming the habit of independent and intelligent reading.”

C) Calcutta University Commission 1917:

This Commission was appointed by the Government in 1917 to study the situation and make recommendations to solve the existing problems. The Commission is also known as the Sadlier Commission after its Chairman, Sir Michael Sadlier. The final report of the Commission was published in 1919. The Commission made important recommendation and also looked into the affairs of libraries and found them in a very poor working condition, with small collections. The Commission pointed out that the majority of academic libraries did not provide open access to their collection, and books could not be borrowed for home use. The general observation of the Commission about the University and College libraries is that, in general the libraries are quite in adequate for the needs of the students, and still more for those of the teachers. The Commission was of the view that, “One of the greatest weakness of the existing system is the extraordinarily unimportant part which is played by the library.” In respect of finance, the commission recommended that 2 lakh rupees be provided to the Calcutta University for the initial expenditure on books with a minimum of 50,000 rupees per year to keep the book and periodical collection up-to-date. There is no doubt that the recommendations of the commission were very radical and in fact a landmark in the University Library development in India.
D) The University Education Commission (1948-49):

The University Education Commission was appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education vide Resolution dated 4 November, 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishna, Professor of Eastern Religious and Ethics at the University of Oxford. The commission observed that the existing libraries were inadequately stocked and managed. It submitted its Report in August 1949. The recommendations relating to library services are,

I.) The annual grant for libraries should be 6¼ % of the total budget of the University.

II.) Open access system is essential so that students will browse among the books in their free time.

III.) The libraries should be open for 12 hours a day for all seven days and throughout the vacations.

IV.) Properly trained staff should be appointed.

E) Library committee of the UGC, India-1957:

The University Grants Commission, India, appointed in 1957 a Committee under the Chairmanship of the distinguished Librarian scholar, Dr. S.R. Rangnathan to advice the UGC about development of University and College libraries and their organisation. The Committee submitted its report in 1965. The recommendation of the committee in respect of Fiscal aspect were that:

1. UGC Grant:
   i) The entire finance of a University or College Library should be provided by the University Grants Commission and the state Government;
ii) A period of 17 months should be allowed for the proper utilisation of the UGC grant for reading and kindred materials, to facilitate book-selection and book purchase along useful and economic lines without disturbing the weekly rhythm of the administration work of the library and the normal reference and circulation service to readers.

iii) A library may be allowed to spend up-to 1/5 of the Commissions grant for reading and kindred materials, on the staff required to select and complete the purchase of the materials and to complete the technical work and the processing necessary to bringing them into active use;

iv) Commission’s grant to university and college library should be determined according to an agreed per capita formula;

v) The Commission and the state Government should determined from time to time the proportion of their respective grants to a University or College Library.

vi) For the time being, the Commission’s share may be four-fifth of the total requirement and the share of the State Government may be the remaining one-fifth.

vii) The Commission and the state Government should have a Gentleman’s agreement that each will actually pay its own share of the library grants;

viii) The Commission should not withdraw or lower its grants to a University or a College Library because the State Government fails in its obligation and vice-versa;

ix) For the time being the formula may be at the rate of 15/- per student and Rs. 200/- per teacher and research fellow. There should also be
a special initial library grant in the case of a new department in an existing University.

x) In the case of an affiliating University, a similar scale should be followed for the college libraries. In addition, the University Library also should be financially assisted at rates to be determined by local context;

xi) The above mentioned scale of grant is of course subject to the amount at the disposal of the commission for grant for reading and kindred materials, and the capacity of the University or College to spend and other factors of local variation; and

xii) The library grant in any year should be based on the statistical data of the preceding year, without prejudice to any unexpected special demand arising in the course of the year of grant^{15};

2. Library Fund:

xiii) The library fund of a university or a college should be maintained and operated as a separate library account;

xiv) To make the spending of book fund useful and to avoid its being dissipated on the rush-purchase of any materials readily available in the nearby market, the un-appropriated amount of the budget should not be lost of the library, but should carried forward to the credit of the library and be available for inclusion in the budget of the next year, as an addition to the normal allotment;

xv) Spread the utilisation of the grant received from the Commission for reading and kindred materials as uniformly as possible over the entire period of 17 months allowed for purchases;
xvi) Avoid hastening to spend the grant somehow on the purchase of whatever is available for immediate delivery without fully satisfying itself about the actual or anticipated demand of the reading materials purchased; and

xvii) Allocate the total book fund equitable over all the disciplines pursued by the parent body; subject to the availability of worthwhile reading and kindred materials in the different disciplines and the special extraordinary needs, if any, of particular disciplines.

F) Education Commission 1964:

The Education Commission appointed by the Government of India, Resolution dated 14 July 1946, under the Chairmanship of Professor D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grant Commission, New Delhi. The report was submitted on 29 June 1966. The Commission laid emphasis on the importance of and need for libraries in all academic institutions. The Commission pointed out that the present position of expenditure on books and periodicals was not satisfactory of the 43 Universities the Committee visited, 5 Universities expended only less that 1% of the total university expenditure and 34 Universities expended 1.5%. It was only in 4 universities that the expenditure on books and periodicals was more than 5% of the total expenditure. The Committee also observed and recommended the following.

i) The Head of Department and Library staff should co-operate fully in drawing up an integrated plan of library development from a long range point of view.

ii) No new University, college or Department should be set up without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff, books, journals, etc. Nothing could be more damaging to a growing
department than to neglect its library or to give it a low priority. On the contrary, the library should be an important center of attraction on the college or University campus.

iii) The utilization of library grants should be suitable phased over a plan period.

iv) An essential thing about the development plan of a university library is to lay down physical rather than financial targets.

v) In addition to having ‘departmental’ and ‘seminar’ libraries stocked with a ‘working collection of books and journals’ the central library should facilitate inter-disciplinary communication as also the work of research scholars in border line disciplines. This will also be economical in the long run.

vi) With the emergence of active research in Universities, there is a need for conservation of research potential through documentation work and service.

vii) We should completely break away from the traditional view that a library is a conventional but more or less useless accessory.

viii) A collection of books, even a collection of good books, does not constitute a library.

ix) The library should provide resources necessary for research in the field of special interest to the University.

x) As a norm, a University should spend each year about Rs. 25/- for each student registered and Rs. 300/- per teacher and

xi) The foreign exchange needed for University and College Libraries should be allocated separately to UGC^{16}. 
G) The committee on National Policy On Library and Information System 1986:

This Committee headed by M.P. Chattopadhyaya emphasised the need for development of different type of libraries including academic libraries as part of the institutional infrastructure in the information work.

The report states that 'Adequate financial support for the development of libraries and information systems will be made available by the Government of India and State Governments. The National as well as State Government should provide for an expenditure of 6-10% of their education budget for the libraries. All educational institutions should similarly provide for their own libraries 6-10% of their total budget'.

H) Formulating standards For College Libraries:

University grants Commission’s workshop on formulating standards for College libraries held at Khandala, from 5th to 7th March 1979.

Recommendations:

Finance

1) Minimum of 4% of the total budget of institution should be allowed for the library.

2) The library budget for this purpose indicates provision for (i) books (ii) journals, and (iii) binding.

3) The expenditure of journals should be 20% of the library budget. The 80% of the budget should be utilised for books, non-books materials and binding.
4) Sufficient capital budget provision is necessary in the initial stages of the library.

5) Items like salaries for library staff, fittings and furniture, library stationary, insurance etc. should be part of the general college budget\(^\text{18}\).

1) **PUNNAYYA Committee (1992-93):**

The University Grant Commission (UGC) has appointed the Committee under the Chairman, Justice, Dr. K. Punnayya (known as Punnayya Commission) on founding of institution of higher education under the constitution of a high powered committee to examine present financial situation in general to central universities, deemed universities, Delhi Colleges and technical institution funded by the Government of India and to make recommendations about their financial needs and systems for the future. The Punnayya Committee giving some important recommendations regarding funding of institutions of higher education. The important recommendations are given below:

i) Additional resources generated by a University/institution\(^\text{19}\) may be kept in a separate fund to be utilised for furtherance of the objectives of the university/institutions.

ii) UGC may provide a matching grant as an incentive to universities generating additional resources.

iii) State Government funding must continue to be an essential and mandatory requirement for support to higher education.
iv) The unit cost system of calculation of eligibility for grants should replace the existing incremental system, which may be retained till the end of the current five years plan period.

v) In viewing academic infra-structural facilities, no distinction should be made in regard to the plan and non-plan grants and the entire system must be viewed as a whole.

vi) UGC must develop a system of presenting annually a set of selected information on academic, administrative and financial parameters of the institutions, particularly, which are fully funded by it.

vii) Fees for library, laboratory, sport should be revised upwards to deliver a significant part of the recurring cost.

viii) UGC in consultation with Government of India should set up a committee regarding the future set up for the Delhi Colleges in light of the foreseeable demand for new colleges in the National Territory of Delhi.

ix) Recommendation made for resource generation in respect of central finalised in consultation with the college and made applicable to them.

1.8 Summary of Major conclusions and Suggestions:

1. 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.

2. 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
3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 give job description.

9. 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.

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

11. 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”.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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).
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