Chapter – 1

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the present chapter is to highlight concepts of public library, financial management, Marathwada region, specify objectives, hypothesis, explain methodology, conspectus of the study.

1.1 Preamble

UNESCO public library manifesto (1949) was revised in 1972 recently amended in 1995 has defined that public library is a practical demonstration of democracy’s faith in educational, universal education as a continuing and lifelong process, in the appreciation of the achievement of humanity in knowledge and culture. The manifesto further emphasizes that, i) The public library should be established under the clear mandate of law, ii) it should be maintained wholly from public fund iii) there should be no direct charge for any of the services iv) it should be open for free and equal use by all members of the community, irrespective of their age, sex, religion, language, status or level of education. Public library is a living force of education, culture and information and an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women; a local gateway of knowledge which provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision making and cultural development serve social groups. Public library is a library established and financed by a local or in some cases central government body or by some other organization authorized to act on its behalf without bias or discrimination to all who wish to use it.

It is an agency established for providing access to knowledge, information for all purpose of public, it provides resources and services in variety of media to meet the needs of individuals and groups for education, information and personal development including recreation and leisure, they have an important role in the development and maintenance of a democratic society by giving the individual access to a wide and varied range of knowledge, ideas and opinions. (Public Library Service, 2001)
Public libraries crop up in multiplicity of societies, in different culture, historical background, technological and at different phases of economical development. However, their service delivery has universal characteristics although in a varied contexts in which they operate. They primarily provide resources in a variety of media to meet the both diverse users and their needs. Public libraries represent an indispensable link in the scientific system chain, a crucial role link in the development and maintenance of wide range and intensity of knowledge modernization and ideas in society and at individual level.

1.2 Proposed Research

Many information scientists have used different terms for public library system. The recognition of public library first took place in western-Saxon countries. The term public library first appeared in Latin (bibliotheca publica) as a technical term in 17th century to distinguish the general university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge by then from those of endowed libraries. The historical combination of the growth of printing, public education, democratic institutions and urbanization during 19th century led to the establishment and development of public libraries in USA and UK. UNESCO stated that ‘the public library is the principal means whereby the records of man’s thoughts and ideas and the expression of his imagination are made freely available to all (UNESCO 1994).

Public library means i) A library established and maintained by the state government for use of the public; ii) a library recognized by the Director for the purposes of grant-in-aid from the library fund; iii) and any other library which the state government by notification in the Official Gazette declares to be a public library for the purposes of this Act. (Maharashtra Public Library Act, 1967).

Sharma (1980) defined “Public library is generally considered the brain trust of society. It is also defined as “Sanatorium of the mind” a progressive society therefore will ever like to keep its brain healthy, fresh and alert. It is possible only if provision for the perennial flow of fund is made available to meet the daily requirements of this ever growing organism.

Finance is a motive power. Financial Management is the study of principal and practice involved in the financial operations of libraries and other institutions. Financial management deals with the problem of acquisition, distribution and utilization of funds, balancing of revenue and expenditure, general control and evaluation of financial affairs. (IGNOU, 1989)
1.2.1 Statement of Research title
Since public libraries are backbones for education, culture and information plays important role in development of elite citizens.


1.3 Explanation of Concepts

Marathwada

Marathwada is the region comprising the eight districts Jalna, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad and Beed was once part of the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad under the governance of Nizam (Marathwada assembly election, 2004)

Public Library

According to Ranganathan (1960) public library is a library owned and maintained by the public of its area for the socialization of its books and kindred materials for free service to the people of the area.

Financial Management

Financial management is a diagnostic technique for detailed analysis of future oriented activities of person and groups of persons responsible for administration. Broadly speaking finance is concerned with obtaining funds and making the optimal use of these funds. But each firm treats this as special problem within limitations of its specific environment. Libraries by their nature are spending institutions, not having their own income source. They have certain particular characteristics which must be kept in mind whenever we talk of finance in libraries. (Dhiman, 2008)
1.4 Objectives of the study:-

The vital role the public libraries can play in a countries programmes for development and national reconstruction particularly in areas such as spread of education, dissemination of information, utilization of the leisure time in purposeful activities as well as in programmes for its overall socio-economic development has been well accepted and even well demonstrated in developed as well as developing countries all over the world. It plays an important role as a social, cultural, educational institution which is open for each and every people without any discrimination. (Vyas, 1993)

Broad objective of the study was to get an overview of Financial Management of Public Libraries in Marathwada. While the Specific Objectives of the study are,

1. To trace development of public libraries in Marathwada;
2. To find out the financial resources of public libraries of Marathwada region;
3. To survey whether libraries have utilized fully the grant made available to them.

1.5 Hypothesis:-

The researcher, initiated the process of investigation, and so it resorted to the following hypothesis for this study:

1. Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of libraries.
3. Government is major source of funding to public libraries.
5. Public libraries spend as per the norms provided by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970).

1.6 Scope and Limitations:

Scope of the study was limited to the financial management of public libraries of Marathwada region. The term “Public Libraries” has been used in the restricted sense as defined by the Maharashtra Public Libraries Act (1967) as: Public library means i) A library established
and maintained by the state government for use of the public; ii) a library recognized by the
director for the purposes of grant-in-aid from the library fund; iii) and any other library which the
state government by notification in the Official Gazette declares to be a public library for the
purposes of this Act. (Maharashtra Public Library Act, 1967).

Under the first category there were only two libraries in the region the Government
Divisional Library and Government District Library at Jalna. Under the other two categories
there were on 31.3.2009, 2444 recognised public libraries. By an amendment to the act passed in
1974, libraries of research and literary institutions could also be recognized and given
government grants (Maharashtra, 1974). There were 3 such libraries in Marathwada. However
since their objectives would differ from those of the other public libraries, it was decided to
exclude them from the study.

On examining further the 2444 libraries, it was found that for the purpose of grant-in-aid
they were classified as class A, B, C, D and village libraries. The list of government aided
libraries published on 31-3-2009 in the government gazette indicated that there were 42, libraries
in class ‘A’, 503 libraries in class ‘B’, 402 libraries in class ‘C’ and 1497 in the class ‘D’.

An initial study indicated that all of the class ‘D’ and ‘C’ libraries had meager resources
and no trained library personnel to provide service collecting data from them would have been
difficult, time consuming and yet would have revealed little. It was therefore decided to restrict
the study to only such libraries as were recognized as class ‘A’ or ‘B’ or as District or Taluka
libraries. In all 545 libraries were surveyed i.e. 22.29% of all public libraries in the region. There
were 8 districts, 57 taluka and 480 other libraries belonging to class ‘A’ and ‘B’ classes.

1.7 Population Sample

Sampling may be defined as the selection of some part of an aggregate or to telling on the
basis of which a judgment about the aggregate or totality is made. In other words it is the process
of obtaining information about an entire population by examining only a part of it.

The population sample includes 545 libraries covering all districts, taluka and other class A
and B libraries from Marathwada. The sample includes 22.29% libraries from Marathwada.

It must be recognised that this sample of 22% is not representative of the average libraries in
Marathwada, but consists of the larger of the recognized public libraries.
Marathwada is the common name for Aurangabad division situated in south eastern part of Maharashtra state. It covers an area of 2,48,298 square miles and according to the census of 2001 has a population of 430733, while literate population is 306078. The map (Figure No. 1.7.1) shows 8 districts of the region.

Figure No: 1.7.1
Location of Marathwada on the map of Maharashtra State

There is great disparity in total number of public libraries in each district and the representation from district is an equal. Table 1.7.1 shows the total number of libraries and the number and percentage of libraries surveyed from each district.
Table No. 1.7.1
Total Number of Libraries District wise distribution of Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Number of Libraries</th>
<th>Libraries Surveyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalna</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parbhani</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hingoli</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanabad</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>2444</strong></td>
<td><strong>545</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.8 Research Methodology

Survey method was used for the present study. Survey method is commonly used in behavioural sciences. It gathers data from relatively large numbers of cases at a particular time & is not concerned with the characteristics of the individual. Survey studies are mainly of what exits type, that is to say there are design to determine the nature of the existing state of affairs.

1.8.1 Data collection

The data was collected with the help of Structured Questionnaire. Structured Questionnaire call for short, check-mark responses are known as the restricted or closed form. It is easy to fill out, takes little time, keeps the respondent on the subject, is relatively objective and is fairly easy to tabulate and analyses (Best, 2003).

1.8.1.1 Design of Questionnaire

7
Structured questionnaires (Appendix-A) was prepared and distributed to the district, taluka and other class A & B public libraries of 8 districts in Marathwada. The researcher has kept a follow-up by personally visiting majority of libraries and could get 100% response from the libraries.

Researcher had prepared a set of structured questionnaire to collect data from the libraries. The questionnaire consisted of the sections viz. general data, information of resources and resources development, income, Expenditure.

**Section A:** It was on general data which consisted of the name of the library, address of library, grade, years of establishment, librarian’s personal information like name, Salary.

**Section B:** This section is about information resources and resource development which consists of the following, collection of the books, periodicals and newspapers(local & others), number of books acquired, expenditure on books, total circulation, Cultural programmes, user’s fees, total number of library members, fine charged etc.

**Section C:** This section is about income which consists of different sources of income.

**Section D:** This section covers the items on which expenditure is allowed as per Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970).

The data regarding number of libraries, approved expenditure, the rules amended from time to time, etc. was collected from office of the Assistant Directorate of Libraries, Aurangabad.

### 1.8.1.2. Information Sources

Researcher used both primary and secondary sources like historical records and other relevant information was collected from documentary sources either in print or electronic form about and on public library which formed part of review of literature. Secondary sources were used by the researcher to obtain information relevant to this study this was through literature review the documents related to public library, financial management, Marathwada etc.

The researcher had conducted a sample study of financial management of public library in Marathwada. Rules of public library, public library acts, finance, financial management Marathwada and their detailed information.

### 1.8.2 Data Analysis
The data collected from the librarians and Assistant Director of Libraries was analyzed and tabulated.

However, a presentation of data was not in the same sequence of the questionnaire. Also to increase the cohesiveness and readability of the findings, related questions were analyzed together. The data collected was analyzed and clubbed together to give a full picture of the particular situation. Mostly the data analyzed was represented in table forms and graphs.

The descriptive statistical measures like averages mean and percentages were used for the analysis of data wherever required. Since the data was collected for five years 2004-05 to 2008-09 attempt was made to analyze data year wise. The two fixed variables were used to analyze data i.e. grade and class of libraries.

1.9 Summary of Major Conclusions & Implications

1.9.1 Conclusions

1.9.1.1 Development of Libraries in Marathwada

- Eighteen public libraries were established during 1901-1947 i.e. before independence. Of the 18 libraries, 11 are still existing. Of the 11 existing libraries 6 are class A, 4 class B and 1 class C library.

- Twenty nine public libraries were established during 1948-55. i.e. Under Hyderabad State. Of the 29 libraries, 15 are still existing. Of the 15 libraries 11 are class ‘A’, 3 class ‘B’, 1 class ‘C’.

- Marathwada Library Association was founded in the year 1959. There were 71 public libraries, 32 of which were established after 1957, and only 48 libraries received grant-in-aid.

- The library of the Asiatic society of Bombay had been recognized as the state central library prior to the implementation of the Act and this recognition has continued, till, 1991.

Divisional libraries for Aurangabad, Pune, Nasik, Ratnagiri were established during the years 1967, 1969, 1974, 1976 respectively.

- During the year 2008-09, the total number of libraries in Maharashtra were 9743 while in Marathwada 2444. It leads the Mumbai, Nagpur, Amravati, Nasik divisions. Therefore
the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is partially valid.

- Rate of growth of libraries in Maharashtra was 137.57 while in Marathwada it was 18.26. Marathwada leads Pune, Nagpur, Amaravati & Nasik divisions. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is partially valid.

- Marathwada consists of 8 districts namely Aurangabad, Beed, Nanded, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Latur, Hingoli and Jalna. Now these 8 districts were considered while comparing growth of libraries in Maharashtra as a whole and Marathwada its part. Mostly in all the years after 2001-02 Marathwada is leading in growth rate. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid.

- There are more number of taluka libraries in Marathwada than Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Amravati & Nashik divisions. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid.

- Marathwada is having 1888 other libraries, which is more than the other libraries of Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur, Amravati & Nashik divisions. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid.

- Mumbai region is having 4 Government Libraries, Pune 3, Nagpur 9, while Marathwada is having only 1 government divisional & 1 district library. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is invalid.

- The Marathwada has more number of class ‘A’ libraries than Nagpur, Amravati & Nashik. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is partially valid.

- Marathwada has highest number of class ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’ libraries than other divisions of Maharashtra. Therefore the hypothesis “Marathwada leads other divisions of Maharashtra in the development of public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid.
Development in number of libraries in Marathwada from 74 libraries in 1967-68 to 858 in 1989-90 nearly 8 times in only 20 years. The credit goes totally to the efforts made by Marathwada Library Association, while 33 times it was increased during the period of 42 years.

Of the 545 libraries only 118 (21.65%) of the recognised public libraries were run by local government, while 427 (78.35%) of the recognised public libraries were run by the private body.

Total Collection

Five forty five libraries surveyed had in total 23491480, 59625, 26266 books, periodicals and newspaper respectively, i.e. on an average per library 8620.72, 21.87, 9.63 books, periodicals and newspapers respectively were available during five years under survey.

The book collection per capita 11.77, per literate population 16.57, and per registered member is 8.23. As a general guide an established book collection should be between 1.5 to 2.5 per capita. The minimum stock level for the smallest service point should not be less than 2500 books. (Public Library Service, 2001). Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 2) is invalid.

Total Book Collection

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 90% to 93% libraries have collection of books less than 30000, while negligible i.e. less than 1% libraries have collection of more than 80000 books.

In class ‘A’ two libraries viz. Balbhim Vachnalaya, Latur & Swami Ramanand Teerth Hindi-Marathi Vachnalaya, Selu had the collection less than 15000 books; while 56 libraries in class ‘B’ had the collection of books less than 5000; while as per Maharashtra Public Libraries Rules (1970) the class ‘A’ & class ‘B’ library should have more than 15000 & 5000 books respectively. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/ UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)” (Hypothesis No. 2) is partially valid.
❖ Periodicals

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 80% to 86% libraries have subscribed to less than 40 periodicals, while 1.28% to 2.56% libraries have subscribed to more than 80 periodicals.

Three class ‘A’ libraries subscribed to less than 50 periodicals, while 20 class ‘B’ libraries had subscribed to less than 15 periodicals. However, as per Maharashtra Public Libraries Rules (1970) class ‘A’ library should subscribe to more than 50 and class ‘B’ library should subscribe to more than 15 periodicals. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)” (Hypothesis No. 2) is partially valid.

❖ Newspaper

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 90% to 93.94% libraries had subscribed to less than 20 newspapers, while 0.18% to 2.01% libraries had subscribed to more than 50 newspapers.

Four class ‘A’ libraries had subscribed to less than 15 newspapers, while one class ‘B’ library had subscribed to less than 5 newspapers. As per Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970) the class ‘A’ library should subscribe to more than 15 newspapers; while class ‘B’ library should subscribe to more than 5 newspapers. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)” (Hypothesis No. 2) is partially valid.

❖ Total Members

There were on an average 226.072 registered members per library. During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 85% to 89% libraries had less than 400 registered members, while 2.01% to 3.66% libraries had more than 800 registered members.

Three class ‘A’ libraries had less than 300 members while 15 class ‘B’ libraries had less than 100 members. However as per Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970) class ‘A’ library should have more than 300 and class ‘B’ library should have more than
100 registered members. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)” (Hypothesis No. 2) is partially valid.

❖ Home Lending

On an average 6894.79 books per library were issued during the five years under survey, while on an average per registered members 30.01 books were issued.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 88% to 91% libraries had circulated less than 30000 books, while 0.18% to 0.54% libraries had circulated more than 80000 books.

❖ Reference Service

On an average 652.06 researchers per library availed the benefit of reference service during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 9% to 23% libraries had less than 200 researchers, while 1.28% to 7.88% libraries had more than 500 researchers availing the reference service.

❖ Cultural Programmes

On an average per library 7.35 cultural programmes were organized during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 71.19% to 83.85% libraries organized cultural programmes less than 20, while 0.36% to 1.10% libraries organized more than 50 cultural programmes.

Six class ‘A’ libraries have organized less than 10 and 30 class ‘B’ libraries have organized less than 4 cultural programmes, while as per Maharashtra Public library Rules (1970) the class ‘A’ library should organize more than 10 and the class ‘B’ library should organize 4 or more cultural programmes. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)” (Hypothesis No. 2) is partially valid.
❖ **Library Staff**

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 28% to 69% libraries had employees less than 4, while 0.18% to 36% libraries had more than 8 staff members.

Eighteen class ‘A’ libraries had less than 4 staff members while 159 class ‘B’ libraries had less than 3 staff members. As per Maharashtra Public Rules (1970) Class. A library should have 4 staff while class ‘B’ library should have 3 staff members.

One district library had less than 4 staff members, 38 taluka libraries had less than 4 while 304 other libraries had less than 4 staff members. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries are far from IFLA/UNESCO guidelines (2001) as well as Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid.

1.9.1.2 **Sources of Income**

❖ **Total Income**

On an average per library ₹319415.40/- was total income received from all sources during the years under survey.

On an average total income received per user, per library was ₹1465.54/- for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 1.83% to 3.85% libraries have received less than ₹30000/-, while 63.30% to 90.46% libraries have received more than ₹80000/- as total income from all sources.

❖ **Grants from Central Government**

On an average per library ₹90579.61/- grants from central government were received for the years under survey.

On an average grants received per user, per library per year from central government was ₹346.79 for the years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 3.11% to 11.19% libraries have received less than ₹30000/-, while 18.16% to 69.54% libraries have received more than ₹80000/- as grant in aid from central government. Therefore the hypothesis “Government is major source of funding to public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.
**Maintenance Grant**

On an average ₹ 83784.30/- maintenance grant per library was received during the years under survey. On an average maintenance grant received per user, per library was ₹ 476.17 for the years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 0.00% to 1.83% libraries have received less than ₹ 30000/-, while 11.56% to 72.47% libraries have received more than ₹ 80000/- as maintenance grant respectively. Therefore the hypothesis “Government is major source of funding to public libraries”, (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

**Other Government Grant**

On an average per library ₹ 11654/- were received as other government grant during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 1.46% to 4.77% libraries have received less than ₹ 30000/- while negligible i.e. 0.18% to 0.73% libraries have received more than ₹ 80000/- as other government grant. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries receive income as per Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

**Grants from Nagarpalika/ Mahanagar Palika**

On an average per library ₹ 105090.01/- were received during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 1.10% to 2.56% libraries have received less than ₹ 60000/-, while 1.46% to 3.48% libraries have received more than ₹ 60000/- as grant in aid from Nagarpalika. Therefore the hypothesis “Government is major source of funding to public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

**Grants from Grampanchayat**

On an average per library ₹ 15609.13/- were received during the five year under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 0.18% to 20% libraries have received less than ₹ 30000/-, while 0-0.91% libraries have received more than ₹ 80000/- as grant in
aid from Grampanchayat. Therefore the hypothesis “Government is major source of funding to public libraries” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

❖ **Registration Fees**

On an average per library ₹782.31/- were received during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 6% to 11% libraries have collected registration fees less than ₹50/-, while 19.26% to 24.40% libraries have collected registration fees more than ₹100/-.

❖ **Membership Fees**

On an average per library ₹10317.76/- has been collected as membership fees during the five years under survey.

On an average membership fees received per user, per library was ₹231.46/- for the years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 82% to 85% libraries have collected less than ₹30000/-, while negligible i.e. 0.36% to 1.65% libraries have collected more than ₹80000/- as membership fees.

❖ **Library Deposit**

On average per library ₹6033.40/- deposit was received during five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 25.87% to 36.88% libraries have received less than ₹30000/-, while 0.18% to 2.93% libraries have received more than ₹80000/- as library deposit.

❖ **Fine**

On an average per library ₹1283.22/- fine was received during the five years under survey.
During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 2.56% to 2.93% libraries have collected less than ₹1000/- as fine while 0.36% to 1.65% libraries have collected more than ₹5000/- as fine.

Cost Recovered for Loss of Books

On an average per library ₹2278.62/- cost was recovered for lost of books, during the 5 year under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 8.07% to 9.35% libraries have recovered less than ₹3000, while 0% to 1.28% libraries have recovered cost more than ₹8000/- for loss of books.

Income from Parent Institution

On an average per library ₹11471.50/- were received income from parent institution during the years under the survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 1.46% to 3.85% libraries have received less than ₹30000/-, while negligible i.e. less than 0.18% -1.83% libraries have received more than ₹80000/- as income from the institution.

Fixed Deposits

On an average per library ₹4264.90/- was the amount of fixed deposits.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 3.30% to 58.71% libraries have less than ₹30000/-, while 0.18% to 1.65% libraries have more than ₹80000/- as fixed deposits respectively.

Interest Earned

On an average per library ₹1377.48/- were earned as interest during the five year under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 32.11% to 42.01% libraries have earned less than ₹4000/-, while 1.65% to 3.48% libraries have earned more than 8000/- as interest.
 Loan Recovery

On an average per library ₹30355.20/- was loan recovery during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 17.98% to 33.94% libraries have received less than ₹ 30000/-, while 2.01% to 17.24% libraries have received more than ₹ 80000/- from loan recovery amount respectively.

 Sale of Waste Papers

On an average per library ₹1412.30/- have been received during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 69.72% to 75.04% libraries have received less than ₹ 4000/-, while 1.46% to 2.38% libraries have received more than ₹ 8000/- by sale of waste papers.

 Donations

On an average per library donations of ₹14679.80/- were received during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 54.67% to 60.36% libraries have received less than ₹ 30000/-, while 0.72% to 2.56% libraries have received more than ₹ 80000/- as donations.

 Other Income

On average per library ₹17567.69/- were received as other income during the five years under survey.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 28.62% to 69.90% libraries have received less than ₹30000/-, while 1.46% to 7.52% libraries have received more than ₹ 80000/- as income from other sources respectively.
1.9.1.3 Expenditure

- **Income and Expenditure of Libraries surveyed**
  
  On an average per library ₹319415.40/- was the total income received from all sources during the years under survey.
  
  On an average per library ₹161457.98/- were spend during the years under survey.
  
  The percentage of expenditure to income shows that during the 5 years under survey the 545 libraries have spent 50.34% of their income.
  
  During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 1.46% to 3.11% libraries have spent on less than ₹ 30000/-, while 44.77% to 89.90% libraries have spent more than ₹ 80000/- on total expenditure respectively.

- **Approved Expenditure of Public Libraries and Maintenance Grant received**
  
  On an average per library ₹145028.05/- was approved expenditure during the years under survey.
  
  On an average per library maintaince grant received was ₹83784.30/- during the years under survey, while the mean percentage of maintaince grant to approved expenditure was 71.66% during the years under survey.
  
  As per Maharashtra Public Libraries Rules (1970), the public libraries get 90% of last years approved expenditure as maintenance grant, while practically the libraries surveyed are receiving maintenance grant in the range 65% to 78% which is far less as compared to approved expenditure. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries receive income as per Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 4) is invalid.

- **Percentage of Maintenance Grant to Approved Expenditure**
  
  Twenty six (4.77%) libraries have received 89% of maintenance grant to the approved expenditure. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries receive income as per Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 4) is invalid.
**Expenditure on Pay and Allowances**

On an average per library ₹1878351.02/- were spent on pay and allowances.

Libraries surveyed were spending on pay and allowances ₹117691.16 per person, per year. The average figures are high due to the librarians working in local government who get full salaries.

The surveyed libraries were spending on an average 52.07%, 58.20% and 81.77% of total expenditure approved expenditure and maintenance grant respectively.

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 3.66% to 27.70% libraries have spent less than ₹30000/-, while 8.80% to 28.44% libraries have spent more than ₹80000/- on pay & allowances respectively. In other words 83.31% libraries follow the rules while 16.69% libraries violate the rules stated under Maharashtra Public Libraries Act (Maharashtra, 1970). Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries spend as per the norms provided by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid.

---

**Expenditure on Reading Material**

On an average per library ₹27426.58/- were spent on reading maerial during the years under survey.

The libraries surveyed have spent in the range 6-9% of total expenditure and 11-16% of maintainace grant, while only during the years 2008-09 the average expenditure was increased to 50% and 76% of total expenditure and maintenance grant respectively. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries spend as per the norms provided by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid only for the year 2008-09.

The 36.15% libraries follow the rules while 63.85% libraries violate the rules stated under Maharashtra Public Libraries Act (Maharashtra, 1970). Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries spend as per the norms provided by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 5) is invalid.

---

**Expenditure on Books**

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 10.64% to 74.67% libraries have spent less than ₹30000/-, while 2.56% to 4.77% libraries have spent more than ₹80000/- on

---

20
purchase of books respectively. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries spend as per the norms provided by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid.

❖ Expenditure on Other Reading Material

During the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, 83.48% to 89.90% libraries have spent less than ₹30000/- while 0.73% to 2.20% libraries have spent more than ₹80000/- on purchase of other reading material respectively.

❖ Other Expenditure

Expenditure on rent, tax, building maintenance, furniture maintenance, insurance, printing & stationary, cultural programmes, library association’s membership fees, attending conferences, development of library services, miscellaneous expenditure etc. is approved as per Maharashtra Public Library Rules and public libraries in Marathwada had spent on these items. Therefore the hypothesis “Public libraries spend as per the norms provided by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970)”, (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid.

1.9.2 Implications

❖ Government of Maharashtra

It was observed that in public libraries pay scales of the librarian and other staffs are not decided. They are given consolidated amount but not the scale to the librarian and other staff. For smooth functioning of public libraries in Maharashtra the library staff should be given full pay and their scales should be decided.

❖ Directorate of Libraries

In order to increase productivity and enhance services in the public libraries, it is recommended that government should provide the necessary financial resources and financial packages for the application of IT and others new technologies in the libraries. The paradigm shift is needed by public libraries moving away from the traditional and conventional services to internet services in all its operations.
For development of “C” and “D” class libraries, it is recommended that government should try to increase the financial grants and packages.

- Library Authorities

Library authorities should provide sufficient finance to libraries, so as to get matching maximum funds form the government.

It is suggested that library authorities of most of those public libraries do not participate for employee benefits, which, may include the lawful disbursement of funds for expenses related to educational or professional development of an individual employee for smooth functioning of library operations as follows,

1) In service training;
2) Attending seminars or others special courses of instruction;
3) Tuition reimbursement;
4) Libraries & library staff.

a) Librarians

Librarians should spent 50% of maintenance grant on purchase of books, so as to get 90% of maintenance grant as per the previous years approved expenditure.

They should also follow the norms given by Maharashtra Public Library Rules (1970) for receiving income as well as for expenditure.

1.10 Conspectus:-

The thesis is organized in the following chapters viz.

Chapter I - Introduction

This chapter deals with general background of public library, objectives, characteristics and components of public library system statement of the research problem, aims and objectives of the study, scope and limitations, hypothesis and research methodology.
Chapter II- Financial Management of Public Libraries in Marathwada: A Review

The chapter presents the scanned published literature on the subject by the researcher. It provided the background and context for the research. The collected literature is organized under the major headings: public library, financial management, Marathwada etc.

Chapter III- Development of Public Libraries in Marathwada

In this chapter, researcher has described information about the development of the public libraries, public library act, present position of public library by grade and class.

Chapter IV- Sources of Income

This chapter deals with total income, grant in central government and state government, maintenance grant, other government grants, grant from local self-government, Grampanchyat, Nagarpalika, other sources, income from institution, interest, fixed deposit, loan recovery, sale of the waste paper, cost recovery of the loosed book, registration fees, membership fees, membership deposit, fine and other income for other resources.

Chapter V- Expenditure

This chapter includes total expenditure, approved expenditure, expenditure on reading material, expenditure on books, expenditure on other reading material, expenditure on pay and allowance, expenditure other than salary: rent, tax’s, building material, reading material, furniture maintains, insurance, printing and stationary, cultural programs, library association fees, attending conferences, development of library services, miscellaneous expenditure.

Chapter VI-Conclusions/ Findings and Implications

This chapter presents a brief description of the results of the study and significant implications.
1.11 Conclusions

It is essential for any research to survey or literature on the topic of research to get the exact idea of the topic, hence, the comprehensive relevant literature on financial management of public library was scanned and presented in chapter 2.
References