Abstract

The primary objective of university library is to support the teaching and research carried out in university departments. Managing university library requires financial support and man power to organize its collection and to provide better services to users. Today university libraries in all over India are facing financial crisis to develop their collection. Most importantly the subscriptions to periodicals are increasing every year about 10-20% but university budget for subscription is not increasing in that proportion. Hence there is an urgent need to increase its budget provisions in collection development and subscriptions every year. In order to build a good balanced collection in the university library requires strengthening financial resources which have to come through various funding agencies.

According to Dr. Ranganathan argument “with regards to the social values of the university education and research there is strong trends towards the consensus of opinion all over the world favoring a socialist pattern of education. As a result of this trend, the entire cost of university in general and library in particularly made from public funds”.

Dr. Radakrishnan Commission (1948) suggested 6.25% amount of the total budget of the university or Rs. 40 per student should be spent on university library. According to Ranganathan committee (1965) suggested Rs 15 per student and Rs 200 per teacher and research fellow’s expenditure in university library. According to Kothari commission in 1964-66 suggested 6.5% or Rs. 25 per registered student and Rs. 300 per teacher and research fellow. It also suggests the proportion of expenditure on reading material in relation to the staff should be ratio of 4.5 in addition to this it also suggested 10% for furniture 5% for book binding and 8% for miscellaneous expenses. K.N. Raj committee (1980-81) recommended 22-25% of the total budget of university should spent on libraries. According to the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) 1987 suggested 10% of the total budget of the total university. It also suggested adding 25,000 volumes per year at the rate of Rs 200 per volume. AIU further suggested percentage wise expenditure for university library that is 25% for books 13% for periodicals 6% for binding and 50% for Staffs salary of the library budget. According to working group of planning commission recommended that academic library can calculate books and periodicals at the rate of Rs.75 per student and Rs. 500 per teacher. Alternatively it can be 10-15% of the total budget of the university depending on the stages of development.
Financial management of University of Pune for Library

As per the Maharashtra university act of 1994 section 75 (2), every year university budget is presented before senate for approval. This budget estimates are based on the expenditure of last year and considering the expected expenditure on new development and projects, academic programmes to be implemented in the university. Separate budget for receipt and expenditure are shown under each university department.

Importance of the Study:

This study has been carried out the existing method of financial management in state funded non agricultural Universities in western India and critical review has been taken while completing the research. This research will help new ideas for enhancement of university libraries, This research have taken 60 years review of financial records of University of Pune and made comparative study with state funded non-agricultural Universities libraries of Western India i.e. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa from 2004 to 2009 which have focus on the expenditure on library by universities.

An attempt is made by researcher to evaluate present budgetary provision for state funded non-agricultural university libraries particularly from Western India i.e. Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat and made comparative study of the each university and made suggestion and recommendation in conclusion.

Objectives of the study

The objective of this study is to find out whether state funded non agricultural university libraries were meeting the standards of various norms set by various commissions and committees. The second important objectives of the study are to suggest a few solutions to the problems in order to improve library services. Third objectives of the study are to take review of financial management of university libraries and compare the financial resources to each other’s.

Following are few important objectives are carried out while completing this research work.

1. To study whether university libraries are spending funds as per the norms suggested by various bodies and experts.
2. To study the sources of funds and its utilization.
3. To suggest the remedies to generate income to university libraries
4. To study the overall requirement of university library in terms of collection, staff, services etc.

The basic work of the research is to prepare a comparative study of state funded universities in Western India in terms of financial resources and its utilization and provide policy option for enhancement of university libraries. The out put of the research will be useful for resource generation, resource sharing and minimize the expenditure of university libraries for better result.

Scope and limitations of the study:

There are three states in the western part of India i.e. Goa State, Gujarat State and Maharashtra State. In Goa there is one university libraries, in Gujarat there are seven university libraries and in Maharashtra there are 10 university libraries (except Agriculture University). This study covered total eighteen university libraries. It makes a major difference as far as university library finances and services are concerned. Their collections, services, and requirements are of special type.

Hypothesis

1. University libraries are not spending money for developing libraries as per prescribed norms and standards by various committees.
2. Libraries are facing financial crunches due to increase in prices of books and periodicals.
3. whether manpower and high prices in printing and publishing the books and journals have any impact on library development
4. Whether library financial management norms and standards are changing in the new era of globalization

Research Methodology

The present study has been carried out by using primary and secondary sources from various libraries. To achieve these research objectives, a study was carried out using questionnaire as data collection. Questionnaire were circulated to each of the seventeen university librarians (State funded non-agricultural University libraries) to collect statistical data relating to various sources of library funding, fund allocation, and library expenditures in
the university libraries. Statistics were collected for a five-year period, covering the academic years 2004-2005 to 2008-2009. The data of University of Pune collected from its establishment i.e. 1949 to 2009.

For the collection of data, following methods were used viz.

- Questionnaires were circulated to each Western non-agricultural state university librarian for getting the exact primary data regarding particular university libraries financial position.
- Secondary data was collected from the university budgets and university library reports for last 5 years.

This made it possible to capture recent changes that have taken place. This research has been carried out in all state funded non-agricultural university universities in western India with special reference to financial management of university of Pune Library.

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter one is focused on introduction of University education, Indian higher education and role of University, contribution of library in higher education, historical development of University library finance, committees and commissions for the University library development during pre-independent and after independence period. Selection of the topic, Aims and objectives of the study, Scope and limitations of the study, Hypotheses, and Research methodology.

Chapter II: Review of literature

In this chapter researcher has made attempt to review of literature on issues related to financial management of university library, the work done by various academician related to University finance and library management.

Chapter III: Profile of University Libraries in Western India

The objective of third chapter is to precisely describe the historical background of the respective universities and their libraries in western India. It is equally important to know the background, history of the universities and its library an attempt has made to analyze the state of their financial management. In this chapter detail information incorporated by personal visit and internet sources.
Chapter IV: Financial Management of University Library

This chapter covered definition and concept of financial management, need of financial management in University library, importance of University library finance, overview of income and grants funding agencies, grants received by the university out of its total budget, grants received by UGC, ICSSR, DRDO, DST, ICHR, Ford foundation, library services in the context of finance, brief review of trends in library finance, UGC programmes and library development, Ranganathan Committee, financial Assistance for University library services, UGC National Information services INFLIBNET, and standardized library services in the context of library finance.

Chapter V: Financial Mechanism and Analysis of the Budget of University of Pune
Jaykar Library 1949-2003 to 2004

In this chapter researcher have made an attempt to study on financial management of Jaykar library and university of Pune. Researcher have gone through original university financial records, i.e. Annual budget from 1948-1949 to 2008-2009. In this chapter researcher have studied whether University of Pune spending funds as per the norms suggested by various committees and commission and whether University library spending funds on various budgetary heads as suggested by Ranganathan Committee. Detail study covered with map, chart, and tables.

Chapter VI: Comparative Study, Data interpretation and Analysis

This study covered comparative study between University of Pune Jaykar library and other western University libraries i.e. Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Goa from the period of five years from 2004-05 to 2008-09. In this chapter researcher made an attempt to covered total strength of library user, total library collection, library financial provisions, library expenditure on various budget heads, researcher also studied whether all western University libraries getting fund as per norms and whether University libraries spending funds on its various budgetary heads as per Dr. Ranganathan recommendations. In this chapter detail comparative study has been made with Pune University jaykar library and other western University libraries of their financial management.
Chapter VII: Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

Findings:

1. The budgetary provisions made in the University library, budget are not sufficient to fulfill the requirement of university libraries in Western India.


3. It was find out from the study that few university library are recruited library staff as per the sanction post by state government & spending funds on salary more than 50%. There are few university libraries spending fund on salary below than 50%.

4. The rules and regulations of spending funds from university to university are different. In few university libraries, librarian is empowered to spend funds subject to his power of utilization. In some cases librarian is not empowered to spend funds, it affects the entire utilization of the funds.

5. It is observed from the study that the budget of Pune University is increasing continuously and library budget is also increasing. However increase was not proportionate as per the norms suggestion by UGC. The total budget of Mumbai & Pune University library was highest among all the western Indian non-agricultural universities.

6. While analyzing Pune University Budget from 1948-2009 there is continuously increasing annual budget & library budget. However the percentage wise there is no increase as per the various norms.

7. Pune university library is one of the best University library among western Indian universities in terms of computerization, RFID, and online resources available to researcher and its user.

8. Though various commissions and committees suggested certain percentages of allocations to university library, no definite pattern of allocation of funds is followed. When the university library’s expenditure was analyzed in the light of recommendation of the commission and
committee, there were wide variations in what was recommended and what is provided. The financial package given by the funding agencies to university is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the library.

9. From this research work researcher find very difficulties to get financial data related to financial management of University. Researchers visited personally to all universities as well as through questionnaire researcher get information. There are very few Universities in Western India who have maintain financial documents about their University library. Researcher also made an attempt to get information through Right to Information Act.

**Conclusion**

1. It is observed from the data collected that western Indian university libraries are not spending 6 to 10% amount of their total budget of the university.

2. It is observed from the data collected University of Pune from 1949 to 2009 in the initial period university of pune provide moderate fund to library for its development.

3. It is also observed from the information collected that universities are totally depend on the state Government and UGC for construction of separate library building.

4. Considering the growth of the student population in each university and department number of courses increased, university should acquire more space with help of state Government and other organization and donors from the society and made financially provision accordingly.

5. All libraries are maintaining a well-rounded core collection, including reference material to satisfy the regular needs of its user community. These may be supplemented through networks, e-resources, etc, to achieve better quantitative and qualitative standards.

6. Library collections are dynamic resources and there should be, constant upgradation of reading materials to ensure that the collection remains relevant to the user communities, to maintain upgradation it require funds from parent institution.

7. There should eventually be a permanent National Commission/ State Commission for State funded non agricultural university Libraries. As an interim measure, a National Mission/ State Commission on Libraries should be set up for a period of five years which should be converted into a permanent Commission
8. A national/State census of all state funded non-agricultural university libraries should be prepared by undertaking a nationwide survey.

9. A Task Force should be set up by the government of India or State government for review financial provision for state funded non-agricultural university libraries.

10. The student teacher proportion should maintain and uniform guideline should made to all University authorities for library budget of state funded non-agricultural university libraries.

Recommendation

1. In the library budget, salary of the library staff is a major expenditure i.e. 50% of more. However university should calculate salary of the university staff as one head which includes salary of all staff appointed in university. Out of the total budget of the university 10 to 15% amount should be allocated to university library for developing library except salary & furniture.

2. The norms suggested by various committees & commissions should be revised in the light of present situations considering the increasing percentage of rate. For this state Government should constitute a committee to study these aspects in details & recommendation made by such committee be accepted for implementation.

3. It is also recommended that the staffing pattern for library staff for state funded universities be revised periodically e.g. every after ten years.

4. State universities are getting funds from funding agencies for research projects submitted by faculty members of the university. It is recommended that minimum 5% to 10% of the sanction amount of each research project be allocated to central library to the university to develop library collection and reading recourses.

5. A national level commission on academic libraries should be set up to establish norms and standards for libraries and these should be revised periodically by the commission and commission should be strictly observe that the norms and standards are followed by academic libraries.

6. The libraries should not be considered as a source of income it is a nonprofit learning institution and service oriented institution.
7. The University Grants Commission which is highest body for maintaining standard in higher education in the country should recommend to Government of India to spend 15 to 20% of the total budget of the university and it shall be made mandatory to each university. It is recommended from the study that state funded universities are facing financial crises every year. To cope with these universities should generate their own funds from various research projects and other activities.

8. To fulfill the role of University libraries in the present and changing context, each University library must have a well-rounded collection and excellent library services relevant to its user community.

9. The size and nature of collection the library should be based on the population of students and faculty.

10. Newly established department or school should be provided more funds to develop collection in initial stage.

11. For income generation for the University library there is need provide web based services, special services like article searching, literature search, sale of publication, digitization of rare material of other institution, research project submitted by library staff from funding agencies like UGC, DST, ICHR, ICSSR etc. To use mechanism like late fees from faculty, students and researcher and charge more for lost books from library. To provide reference internet access to the researcher, government membership, bibliographies, reading list, information literacy programme. There should be fees for scanning and document delivery system. Provide internet access/down loading and printing facility and charge for each copy with market rate. Each university should start University newsletter, increase reader membership and earn income for library. There should be separate Xerox / photography centre in library so university can generate the income. To provide print syllabus to researcher and student with reference books and new arrival list of books.