Chapter -II

Review of Literature

This work is an attempt to study the Financial Management of State University Libraries of Western India: A comparative study with special Reference to Pune University. Therefore the literature is reviewed by considering 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. This study will suggest a few solutions to the problems in order to improve library services. The study will 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 conducting literature review.

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 output of the research will be useful for resource generation, resource sharing and minimize the expenditure of university libraries for better result.

Quality is the single most important issue in education, business and government today. People are critical of present education system, as it is believed that the system is sending half baked students from colleges and universities who are hardly prepared to meet the demands of society. Quality education requires quality education. It is difficult to conceive how higher education system can achieve its goal of human resource development sans a library. It is here that students and teachers come in contact with scholars of the past and present and drink deep
the knowledge and wisdom of society to develop their intellectual horizon. Thus higher education and libraries are inextricably intertwined and help society by providing the necessary manpower in different fields, open new frontiers of knowledge.

According to Muzaffar Ali, The then British Indian Government appointed it in 1882 to review the progress of education in the light of new policy of East India Company 1854. It is popularly known as Hunter Committee, as its Chairman was Sir William Hunter. According to it, the conditions of the Libraries were "hardly creditable" and it recommended for special grants to the libraries. In the words of Anis Khurshid, it was the first official statement stressing the need for assistance to libraries attached to institutions of higher learning. According to the Indian Universities Commission Report 1902, to look into the state affairs in the five Universities in the country. The committee lamented the conditions of the University libraries. It found that there was no library in the Allahabad University, at Madras the library was entirely neglected, while the condition of Lahore University library was far from satisfactory. Bombay had good collection of oriental and other books, but the library was little used by graduate and hardly at all by students. Calcutta had a library and money had been granted for the purpose of making it supplementary to other libraries in Calcutta. The commission recommended that good reference libraries should be provided in this connection both within universities and colleges in order that students may have an opportunity of forming the habit of independent and intelligent readings. According to Saini S.S., he reviewed Calcutta University Commission which was appointed in 1917 by the then Government to look into the affairs of single University under the chairmanship of Sir Michael Sadlar. In the opinion of the Sadler Commission, the collection of the University Library was small and its working conditions were poor. It observed that the university and the college libraries in general were quite inadequate for the needs of the students and still more for those of the teachers. Perhaps it was the first Commission which was recommended a regular grant a minimum of Rs. 50,000 per year to keep the book and periodical collection up-to-date. Besides it also advised the government that the 2 lakh rupees be provided to the University for the Initial Expenditure on books. Thus this commission thought of the collection of reading material which was vital instruction and research. It rightly wanted that the collection be live, hence the annual budget for reading material.
After independence India appointed University Education Commission in 1948 under the Dr. S.R. Radhakrishnan. The commission observed the inadequacies of the financial assistance given to University and college libraries. The commission recommended as follows:

1. The Universities should spend Rs.40 per student per annum on Libraries

2. The percentage of library expenditure to the total expenditure of the University should be 6 per cent. The commission also observed that this should be minimum normal expenditure on libraries if the education is to be made effective meaningful.

The work reviewed by Mangla P.B. Related to financial management of Universities Libraries. It was the first time that the Government of India sought advice from professional librarians regarding the concrete steps which could be taken to ameliorate the plight of University and college Libraries. The report of the Library committee and proceedings of the seminar published together in 1965 is certainly a landmark documents in the development of university and college libraries in India since independence. Following were the recommendations of the committee regarding finance

1. The entire finance of University or college Library should be provided by the University Grants Commission and the state Government.

2. The library grant to a university or a college should be determined according to an agreed per capita formula etc.

The library grant for year should normally be based on statistical data of the preceding year, without prejudice to any unexpected special demand arising in the course of the year of grant.

N.B. Inamdar and Ramaiah reviewed and suggested that 20-25 per cent of the total budget of the universities may be set apart for the operation grant for university libraries and the annual increase in the budgetary provisions of university libraries shall be of the order of 20-25 per cent in keeping with general price rise.

Ajad J.L. has analyzed the pattern and procedure of grants-in-aid in Universities. Consequently library being a vital component of University he also touched upon their expenditure. He observed that recurring expenditure on libraries rose from 1.8 percent of the
total recurring expenditure on higher education in 1947-48 to 3.1. per cent in 1966-67. He observed that about 82 per cent of the universities were spending between 1 per cent and 5 per cent of their total recurring expenditure on libraries.

Mr. Nanjundappa D.M. 8 Worked on library finance of the Karnataka University and he found that growth of library expenditure as compared to other units of the university was very slow. He suggested guidelines for optimal inter functional allocation of funds in the university.

Srivastava, Sham Nath, Verma and Subash Chandra 9 have done macro level study of UGC project and they conducted a survey at all India level. The study covered 32 university Libraries which supplied information. It furnishes information collected which through questionnaire regarding financial expenditure from first five year plan to fourth five year plan. It found that only 6 universities made financial provision of 6 1/2 per cent or above for libraries, as recommended by University committee and commission, 3 university libraries were spending 5 per cent ten within the range 1 per cent or more but less than 3 per cent and remaining 3 were spending even less than 1 per cent of their total university budget on their libraries.

According to K.S. Deshpande 10 study gives a comparative statement of expenditure on the University and library and a comparative statement of budget estimates budget provision, expenditure account university funds and UGC grants on purchase of books etc. the study gives details the rise in average cost of books rise in cost of binding materials and cost of periodicals. Issac K.A. In 1981 Librarian K.A. Isaac conducted a survey of 58 university libraries and he found that their budget ranged from 1 lakhs to 15 lakhs and the per cent of expenditure from 1.5 per cent to 7 per cent and the percentage of expenditure from 1.5.

Dr. A.Tejumurty 11 has done doctoral work on University libraries finances his study gives overall growth of expenditure of university libraries in M.P. it also makes comparative analysis of university library expenditure in his conclusion he noted that proportion of library expenditure to total expenditure had gone down and staff salaries and wages formed about 5 to 35 per cent of the total expenditure.

Suriya and Malathi 12 have made an attempt to study the cost-accounting of a university library system at a micro level viz. to estimate the cost of various library functions and
programmes and assess the efficiency of the information system in achieving the objectives of
the institutions.

R.G. Prasher \(^{13}\) his findings on the percentage of expenditure on agricultural university
libraries were much below. Budget of almost every agricultural university library showed an
increase during successive years, but this increase had not been in proportion to the increase in
the university budget itself. it was less. According to Ramaiah \(^{14}\) found that the value of foreign
currency namely British Pound and American dollar increased and value of rupee has declined
very much. For these reason year after year the university libraries are getting less and less
books.

According to G. Devarajan \(^{15}\) the funds allocated from university budget and grants
received from UGC constituted the major source of income of the university libraries . The ration
of expenditure on salary, books and periodicals and other items varied from library to library. It
was 5:2:1 in the Kerala University Library, 19:9:1 and 1:2:2 in the Calicut and Cochin University
libraries.

Dr. Sonal Singh \(^{16}\) reviewed the study on development of University Libraries in Uttar
Pradesh after Independence has also given a chapter on University library finance. The
University grants commission provided mainly three types of grants viz. recurring, non-recurring
and ad hoc. The recurring grants were mainly for the purchase of books and periodicals. .

According to knowledge commission working group report \(^{17}\) To fulfill its role in the
present and changing context, each library must have a well-rounded collection relevant to its
user community. A specific percentage of the budget should be earmarked for this purpose in
every institution. The collection may be supplemented by access to networks and e-resources to
achieve qualitative and quantitative standards.

Saroj Bala \(^{18}\) University Library Finance: A case study of Punjab has compared the

Most of the other studies by various authors related to University finance by Panchmukhi
P.R. . Nanjundappa D.M. Working of University Finances, Nigam M.S. , A study of Finances of
the University of Rajasthan, Mathew. E.T., " University finances in India a case study of the
Kerla University, Jha Dibankar. Report on a study of the Patna University, Mukharji K. 'The Calcutta University Finances etc. are found to be mainly restricted to financial analysis. This study is step ahead of many other such studies. In other words it attempted to make this study more comprehensive but restricted to library financial management a case study of Jaykar Library University of Pune.

**International Review:**

The purpose of international literature review is to review the different sources of financing university libraries globally, especially alternative sources of funding outside governments grants.
References:


10. K.S.Deshpande “ University Library system in India. New Delhi Sterling 1985


12. Suriya M.and Malathi N. ‘ cost accounting of University library system with reference to Tamil University Library system with reference to Tamil University Library, Thanjaver Library Progress (International)6 (1-2) Jan-Dec 1986)


