University Libraries are recognized to have a social function in making knowledge publicly available to all. This role becomes even more critical in making India a knowledge society. To fulfill this potential, existing university libraries must modernize their collection, services and facilities, become more pro-active and collaborate with other institutions and agencies. In today’s context, libraries have to play two distinct roles - to serve as a local centre of information and knowledge, and be a local gateway to national and global knowledge. The library and information sector is committed to support the creation of a knowledge society by providing equitable, high quality, cost effective access to information and knowledge resources and services to meet the informational, educational, recreational and cultural needs of the community through a range of national, institutional, University and public libraries. To fulfill above task it needs more financial support.

7.1 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.

According to Dr. Ranganathan recommendation (1965) the proportion of expenditure of university library budget should be 50% expenditure on staff, 40% expenditure on books periodicals and reading material & 10% for other miscellaneous expenditure include (binding, postage, printing & stationary, maintenance of equipment and manuscript, anti-termite treatment, Newspapers, special issues, library insurance, furniture, electricity etc).

The UGC library committee (1957) suggested that 50% of the library budget should be spent on books, periodicals and other kind of materials while other 50% should be spent on staff.

Kothari commission in 1964-66 suggested 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. AIU further suggested percentage vice expenditure for university library that is 25% for books 13% for periodicals 6% for binding and 50% for Staffs salary. During the 2004 to 2009 Pune university library spent more than recommendation given by various commissions expenditure on books and periodicals i.e. 52% of its library budget followed by Swami Ramananand Thirth Marthwada University Nanded and In Gujarat state Bhavnagar University library i.e. 48% , Sardar Patel University library also spending 41% on books and periodicals. 50% university libraries are spending less than 50% on salaries and fifty percent university libraries spending more than 50% on salaries. There are also variations in percentage of each university library on allocation of library miscellaneous expenses.

9. 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.

10. 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.

7.2 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.

7.3 Areas for Further Research:

1. There is lot of scope for research on financial management of library and how allocation made in various budget heads for state funded non-agricultural Universities.

2. There is scope for research how various commissions contributed for university library finance and development.
3. How new model of consortium can develop to utilize the budgetary provisions of University library with the help of information technology.

4. To study on development of formula for library budget.

5. What are the future challenges to state funded non-agricultural universities in Western India?

7.4 Conclusion

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 for collection development and subscriptions to periodicals for every year in the proportion. No University libraries spending budget as per norms i.e. minimum 6-10 % of the total budget of the University spent on the libraries. Hence the first objective is proved.

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.

At the last I would like to highlight on there is need to set up new commission, or committee to fulfill the needs of state funded non-agricultural University in India. All old norms and suggestions needs to review with consideration of present changing pattern of higher education.