

## **EXPENDITURE OF COLLEGE LIBRARY BUDGETS IN MARATHWADA REGION: A CASE STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The objective of the present study is to highlight college library budgets in Marathwada region. It includes expenditure of library budgets under various heads. The present study has various aspects. One of them is the assessment of the present budgetary status of college libraries in Marathwada region and to find out need of change, to suggest practical solutions to the prevailing problems of the college libraries with the help of the questionnaire method, the questionnaire was sent to all 116 NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science colleges along with self addressed duly stamped envelope with return postage by the researcher in the month of October 2010. The respondents were asked to return the questionnaire within 15 days. Out of 116 only 80 (68.97%) questionnaires were received within a month.

**KEYWORDS:** Library Services, College Libraries, Library budget, Marathwada.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

After independence, the various states of the country helped the progress of education in their respective areas, but the centre also shares some responsibilities in some field of education. The central government is irresponsible for determining the standard of research, science, technical and higher education. Some Universities and institutions have come under direct control of the central government. The Central government established the University

Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Technological Institute (IIT), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for the development of higher education in the country. At present, in Higher Education, there are 335 universities, 16885 colleges, 99.54 lakh students and 4057 teachers in India. (www.education.nic.in accessed on 13-08-2010).

The Marathwada region is based mainly on agricultural area and is backward in comparison with other parts of the state as far as education, industry, trade and commerce, and living standards of its people are concerned. Its backwardness is due to historical, geographical and political causes and conditions. Marathwada, a division of Maharashtra state, includes Aurangabad. As regards higher education, Marathwada has three Universities: one is agricultural established in 1972 at Parabhani having eleven affiliated colleges and other two are non-agricultural Universities. Among the non-agricultural Universities, Dr. Babasahab Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (www.bamu.net, accessed on 12-08-2010) established in 1958 has 314 affiliated colleges and swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, established in 1994, having 361 affiliated colleges (www.srtmun, accessed on 12-08-2010).

## 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The present study entitled "College Library Services in Marathwada" is undertaken with the following objectives:

- a) To know the present status of NAAC accredited colleges in Marathwada.
- b) To examine the budgetary provision of these libraries.
- c) To study the Expenditure of the budgets under various heads.

## 3. HYPOTHESIS:

The following are some of the major hypotheses formulated for the study.

- a) Library Budget Increased by yearly.
- b) Most of the Amount expenditure on books.

## 4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

This study is limited to 116 NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science college libraries in Marathwada affiliated to SRTMU, Nanded and Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. Out of these colleges, only 80 colleges were responded to the questionnaire. The researcher has undertaken only NAAC accredited colleges. However, professional colleges i.e. of Law, B.Ed., Engineering, Management, Information Technology etc. are excluded from the study.

## 5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Sadhu and Singh pointed out the advantages of surveys in the following words: "This type has the advantage of greater scope in the sense that a large volume of information can be controlled from a very large population. Survey research, no doubt, is more expensive but the amount and quality of information, that is collected, makes such investigation very economical. This information is also accurate, of course, within the range of sampling errors because trained and technically knowledgeable personnel are employed for the job." ( Sadhu

and Singh, 1992) Considering the importance of 'Survey', the researcher has decided to apply survey method to the collect data from NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science college libraries in Marwathwada.

## 6. DATA ANALYSIS:

Analysis of collected data of surveyed libraries has been tabulated and presented in following heads.

### 1. YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGE

Table No 1: Year of Establishment

Sr. No.	Year of Establishment	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	1950-1959	4	5
2	1960-1969	8	10
3	1970-1979	15	18.75
4	1980-1989	18	22.5
5	1990-1999	17	21.25
6	Not Responded	18	22.5
	Total	80	100

If we compare the sample of responses received with the growth in the colleges in Marathwada, it can be observed that about 30 (37.50%) colleges were established before 1980. Those are considered as old colleges and 17 (21.25%) colleges are considered as younger. Therefore it is assumed that, the maximum number of respondents has good facilities and services.

### 2. FACULTIES AVAILABLE IN THE COLLEGES

Table No 2 Faculties available in the colleges

Sr. .No.	Faculties	No. Of Responses Received	Percentage
1	Arts	2	2.5
2	Commerce	2	2.5
3	Science	3	3.75
4	Arts and Commerce	11	13.75
5	Arts and Science	11	13.75
6	Arts, Commerce and Science	34	42.50

7	Arts, Science and Management	3	3.75
8	Arts, Commerce, Science and Management	14	17.5
	Total	80	100

From the table no.2, it can be observed that the maximum responses i.e. 48 (60%) received from colleges having Arts, Commerce and Science faculty. From these colleges 14 (17.5%) were having Management faculty also. There were 7 ( 8.75%) single faculty colleges, 11(13.75) colleges having arts and commerce faculties, 11(13.75) colleges having Arts and Science faculty whereas 3(3.75%) colleges having Arts, Science and Management faculty responded to the question. It is clear that 73 out of 80 (91.25%) colleges were multi faculty colleges. It is noticed that 75 ( 93.75%) colleges having Arts faculty, 61 (76.25%) colleges were having Commerce faculty, 65( 81.25%) colleges were having Science faculty, where as 17 ( 21.25%) colleges were having Management faculty. It is interpreted that some of Arts, Commerce and Science colleges were having Management faculty. Such type of colleges started professional courses such as B.B.A., B.C.A., and B.C.S. etc.

### 3. LIBRARY BUDGET:

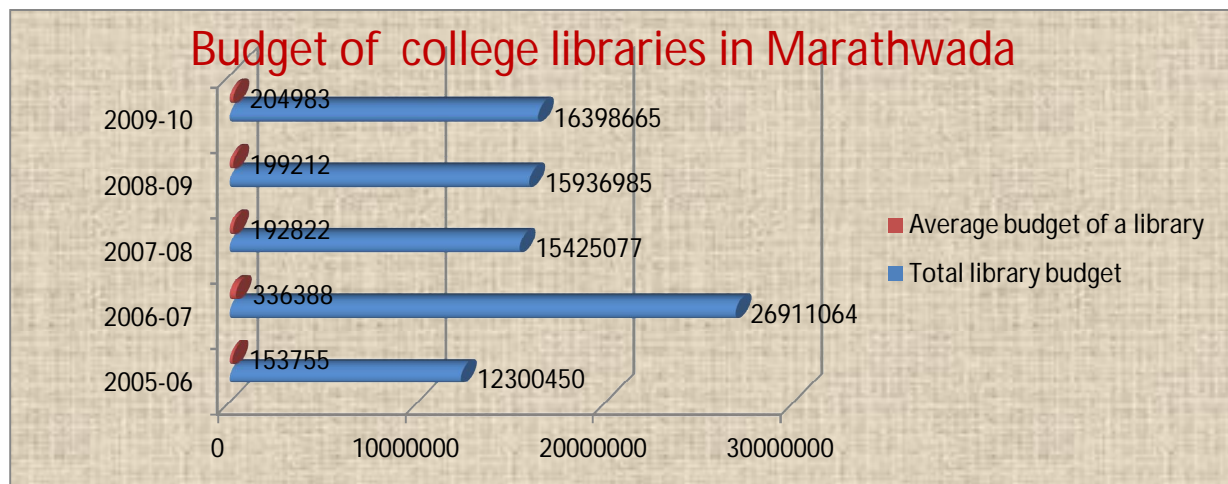
Library budget is an important factor for the library, so it was essential to know the library budget. The respondents were asked to mention the library budget of previous five years. While analyzing the library budget of the libraries surveyed, the total year wise budget and average budget for a library in Marathwada for last five years is presented in table no 3. It is observed that the budget of college libraries as shown in above tables, it is not compatible to ACRL (2012) Standards. It is also noted that the budget has been increased year by year during study period.

Table no 3 Total library budgets: year vs quantum in lacks.

Sr. No.	Range	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of Respo.	%	No. of Respo	%	No. of Respo	%	No. of Respo	%	No. of Respo.	%
1	Up to 50000	24	30	16	20	20	25	22	27.5	13	16.25
2	50001 to 100000	11	13.75	14	17.5	17	21.25	15	18.75	21	26.25
3	100001 to 150000	13	16.25	21	26.25	16	20	6	7.5	3	3.75
4	150001 to 200000	8	10	3	3.75	0	0	5	6.25	7	8.75

5	200001 to 250000	5	6.25	4	5	5	6.25	5	6.25	5	6.25
6	250001 to 300000	8	10	8	10	6	7.5	8	10	2	2.5
7	above 300000	11	13.75	14	17.5	16	20	19	23.75	29	36.25
	Total	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100

Graph No.1: Budget of college libraries in Marathwada



CHI-SQUARE TEST:

Table no 3. 1

Variables	Chi-square	DF	Sig. Level
Library Budget	50.02	34	0.05

(0.05 = 43.72, 0.01= 50.89)

Table number 3.1 depicts that the co-efficient chi-square on library budget. It reveals that there is significant difference found between library budget chi-square [50.02 (df – 34) , P<0.05].

4. LIBRARY EXPENDITURE:

Table no.4 shows that 32(40%); 35(43.75%); 32(40%); 29(36%) and 34(36%) college libraries had expenditure below Rs. 100000 during the financial year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Whereas 20(25%); 26(32.25%); 13(16.25%);

20(20%) and 19(23.25%) college libraries had annual expenditure more than Rs. 300000 during the financial year 2005-06 to 2009-10 respectively. Other libraries were ranging between Rs.100000 to 300000 in the annual expenditure and libraries were 22(27.50%); 13(16.25%); 29(36.25%) 27(33.75%) and 26(32.50%) respectively.

Table No. 4 Annual Expenditure of Library

Sr. No.	Range	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No of Respo.	%	No of Respo.	%	No of Respo.	%	No of Respo.	%	No of Respo.	%
1	Up to 50000	20	25	18	22.5	22	27.5	17	21.25	16	20
2	50001 to 100000	12	15	17	21.25	10	12.5	12	15	18	22.5
3	100001 to 150000	11	13.75	8	10	16	20	8	10	13	16.25
4	150001 to 200000	3	3.75	3	3.75	6	7.5	11	13.75	5	6.25
5	200001 to 250000	5	6.25	2	2.5	5	6.25	8	10	2	2.5
6	250001 to 300000	3	3.75	0	0	2	2.5	0	0	6	7.5
7	above 300000	20	25	26	32.5	13	16.25	20	25	19	23.75
8	N.R.	6	7.5	6	7.5	6	7.5	4	5	1	1.25
	Total	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100

Reso. = Respondents, % = Percentage

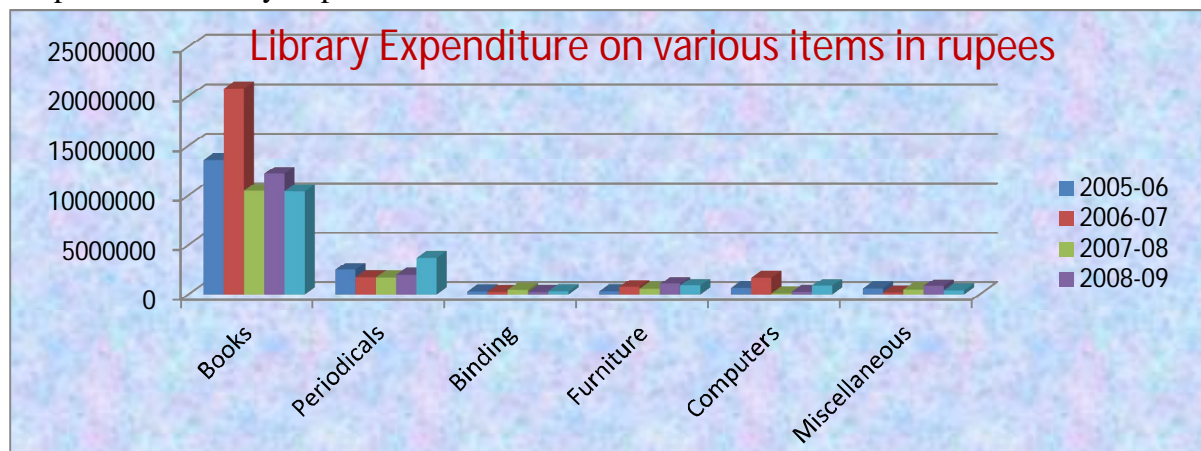
## 5. ITEM WISE LIBRARY EXPENDITURE:

Table no. 5 Amount of expenditure on various items in percentage

Sr. No.	Budget head	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Budget in Rs.	%	Budget in Rs.	%	Budget in Rs.	%	Budget in Rs.	%	Budget in Rs.	%
1	Books	13553766	75.71	20794803	82	10461723	75.74	12188995	74.62	10410309	62.53
2	Periodicals	2503079	11.19	1757252	6.93	1734437	12.56	1992376	12.2	3679785	22.1
3	Binding	302560	1.69	257959	1.02	460852	3.34	264425	1.62	321475	1.93
4	Furniture	321220	1.79	765170	3.02	562693	4.07	1076638	6.59	900136	5.46
5	Computers	640160	3.58	1706972	6.73	110740	0.8	275647	1.69	879416	5.28
6	Miscellaneous	589951	3.3	199211	0.79	481781	3.49	850012	5.2	408592	2.45



Graph No. 2: Library Expenditure on Various items



From above table no. 5 and graph no. 2, it is noted that 75.71%; 82%; 75.74%; 74.62% and 62.53% budget was utilized on books during 2005-06; 2006-7; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively where as 11 to 12 percent budget was utilized on periodicals during study period except in year 2009-10 (22.10%) and 2006-07 (6.93). It is also observed that the expenditure occurred on binding was ranging from 1.69% to 3.34%; budget was utilized on furniture on periodicals during the study period except in year 2009-10 (22.10%) and 2006-07 (6.93%). It is also observed that the expenditure occurred on building was ranging from 1.69% to 3.34%; the budget was utilized on computers and equipments required for library computerization was ranging from 0.8% to 5.28%. The budget was utilized for computerization was highest (5.28%) in the year 2009-10. Miscellaneous expenditure included contingencies also occurred ranging from 0.79% to 5.2% during the study period.

#### 6. THE EXPENDITURE ON BOOKS:

Data regarding the expenditure on books are collected from the colleges during the study period and tabulated as in table no 6

Table no 6 Amount of expenditure on books

Sr. No.	Range	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%
1	Up to 50000	19	23.75	18	22.5	18	22.5	16	20	13	16.25
2	50001 to 100000	17	21.25	17	21.25	20	25	17	21.25	22	27.5
3	100001 to 150000	6	7.5	2	2.5	6	7.5	7	8.75	15	18.75
4	150001 to 200000	5	6.25	5	6.25	9	11.25	10	12.5	3	3.75
5	200001 to 250000	6	7.5	3	3.75	5	6.25	4	5	2	2.5
6	250001 to	2	2.5	5	6.25	0	0	3	3.75	0	0

	300000										
7	above 300000	14	17.5	19	23.75	11	13.75	12	15	14	17.5
8	N.R.	11	13.75	11	13.75	11	13.75	11	13.75	11	13.75
	Total	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100

Table no. 6 shows that 16.25% to 23.75% college libraries expenditure on books was below Rs. 50000 during the study period and 14(17.25%); 19(23.75%); 11(13.75%); 12(15%) and 14(17.25%) colleges libraries had expenditure on books above Rs. 300000 during the academic year 2005-06 to 2009-10. Whereas 19(23.75%); 15(18.75%); 20(25%); 24(30%) and 20(25%) college libraries had expenditure on books ranging from Rs. 100000 to 300000. It is also observed that number of colleges having expenditure on books between Rs. 100000 to 150000 is increased year by year during the study period

#### 7. EXPENDITURE ON PERIODICALS, BINDING, COMPUTERS AND FURNITURE:

Table no. 7 shows that 41.25% to 46.25% college libraries were spending on subscription of periodicals and newspapers below Rs. 25000; 10% to 23.75% college libraries were spending in the range Rs. 25000 to 50000; and 7.5% to 20 % college libraries were spending between Rs. 50000 to 75000 on periodicals and newspapers subscription during the study period. Whereas 2; 2 and 7 college libraries were spending on periodicals and newspapers above Rs. 100000 in the year 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Not a single library was spending on periodicals and newspapers more than Rs. 100000 in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07.

As regards the expenditure on binding, it is noted that near about 50% college libraries were spent money on binding purpose during the study period. It is also observed that 18.75%; 15%; 13.75%; 12.50% and 11.25% college library were spent money on binding below Rs. 2500 and 13.75%; 12.50%; 16.25%; 7.5% and 21.25% college libraries had expenditure more than Rs. 10000 whereas 18.75%; 23.75%; 23.75%; 32.50% and 18.75% college libraries were spent budget ranging from Rs. 2500 to 1000 during the year 2005-06; 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Table no. 7 Amount of expenditure on periodicals, Binding and furniture:

Expenditure on Periodicals											
Sr. No	Range	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%	No. of colleges	%
1	Up to 25000	33	41.25	37	46.25	39	48.75	37	46.25	33	41.25
2	25001 - 50000	19	23.75	8	10	11	13.75	8	10	8	10
3	50001- 75000	11	13.75	16	20	6	7.5	8	10	7	8.75
4	75001-	0	0	2	2.5	5	6.25	8	10	8	10



	100000										
5	Above 100000	0	0	0	0	2	2.5	2	2.5	7	8.75
6	N.R.	17	21.25	17	21.25	17	21.25	17	21.25	17	21.25
7	Total	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100
Expenditure on binding											
1	Up to 2500	15	18.75	12	15	11	13.75	10	12.5	9	11.25
2	2501 - 5000	8	10	8	10	14	17.5	13	16.25	7	8.75
3	5001- 7500	5	6.25	4	5	2	2.5	8	10	5	6.25
4	7501- 10000	2	2.5	7	8.75	3	3.75	4	5	3	3.75
5	Above 10000	11	13.75	10	12.5	13	16.25	6	7.5	17	21.25
6	N.R.	39	48.75	39	48.75	37	46.25	39	48.75	39	48.75
7	Total	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100
Expenditure on furniture											
1	Up to 10000	5	6.25	11	13.75	9	11.25	10	12.5	11	13.75
2	10001 - 20000	4	5	5	6.25	3	3.75	8	10	9	11.25
3	20001 - 30000	6	7.5	6	7.5	3	3.75	3	3.75	10	12.5
4	30001 - 40000	3	3.75	0	0	5	6.25	7	8.75	6	7.5
5	40001 - 50000	0	0	4	5	8	10	9	11.25	7	8.75
6	Above 50000	0	0	6	7.5	7	8.75	7	8.75	13	16.25
7	N.R.	62	77.5	48	60	45	56.25	36	45	24	30
8	Total	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100

Regarding furniture, 22.50%; 40%; 43.75% 55% and 70% college libraries spent on furniture during year 2005-06; 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The figures show that the expenditure was increased year by year on furniture during the study period. Whereas 6.25%; 13.75%; 11.25%; 12.50% and 13.75% college libraries spent on furniture below Rs.10000 during study period and 7.5%; 8.75%; 8.75% and 16.25% college libraries spent on furniture above 50000 in the year 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. And 16.25%; 18.75%; 23.75%; 33.75% and 40% college libraries spent on furniture in the range of Rs. 10000 to 50000 during study period i.e. in the year 2005-06; 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively

Collected data of library expenditure on computers and its accessories was further analyzed. It is found that only 10(12.50%); 12(15%); 3(3.75); 8(10%) and 8(10%) college

libraries spent on computers and its accessories during the year 2005-06; 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. In the year 2005-06, expenditure on computers was from rupees 5000 to rupees 240000; in the year 2006-07, the expenditure on computers ranging from Rs. 15000 to 332650; in the year 2007-08, the expenditure on computers was Rs.3580,4000 and 50000 respectively; in the year 2008-09, the college libraries spent money in range of Rs 3549 to 887000 and in the year expenditure was ranging from Rs. 10000 to 225000. It is clear that near about 15% college libraries spent money on computers and its accessories during the study period.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

- 1 The library budget was linearly increased from financial year 2007 – 08. It is also noted that the growth of average budget of a library was constant during last five years (except 2006 – 07) and it was noted near about 60,000 per year 60% college libraries were having budget upto Rs. 1,50,000/- whereas some 13.75% libraries were having budget more than 3,00,000/- per annum.
- 2 It is noted that in the financial year 2005-06; 2008-09 and 2009-10 library expenditure was more than library budget. On an average, per capita expenditure in college libraries during financial year 2009 -10 was Rs. 232.89. Not a single library fulfills the standards suggested by Ranganathan, Radhakrishnah and Kothari.
- 3 All libraries were spending more on books compared to periodicals, binding, furniture, computers etc.

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