

# **Adequacy of the Library Budget for Book Materials, Non-Book Materials and Furniture in College Libraries**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The research article describes more information on the management of the budgeting process in First Grade College Libraries of Chitradurga District of Karnataka state, India, with particular reference to knowing the adequacy of the library budget for purchasing the reading materials of the libraries, the adequacy of the amount spent on book materials and non-book materials, the amount spent on furniture and equipment and the amount spent on newspapers and journals for the last five years like 2020-21 to 2024-25.*

**KEYWORDS:** Library, Academic library, Library collection, Library budget, book and non-book materials, journals and newspapers.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A library is a dynamic educational tool. Its introductory function is to satisfy the intellectual requirements of its readers. A library is a collection of reading and reference accouterments, books, or media accessible for use and reading. It offers print and digital coffers and can be physical locales, virtual spaces, or both. Library collections include not only access to information, music, and other content stored in bibliographic databases but also published information coffers in colorful formats, such as CDs, DVDs, digital depositories, and other physical coffers. Libraries, which can vary greatly in size, are organized and maintained by colorful types of institutions similar to public bodies like governments, universities, sodalities, seminaries, and private individuals. In addition to furnishing information coffers, libraries are also responsible for changing, opting, distributing, organizing, and interpreting information requirements and training to navigate veritably large quantities of information using colorful information coffers. The druggies are also handled with a range of services from librarians who are professionally trained. Ultramodern libraries aren't intended to store documents or published accouterments, but rather to the colorful ways the libraries use the Internet to deliver their services, from creating individual websites to producing content for online public access via tools similar to registers, OPAC, Web OPAC, and so on. The main purpose of

an academic library is to support teaching, learning and research. Therefore, academic librarians must ensure that their resources are fully utilized. Because it is important for the development of education. The academic library's role is to collect, process and disseminate academic information. Critical research is conducted through the availability of library materials and the use of existing resources. Most of these studies focus on the scarcity of resources and the obsolescence of existing resources. Librarians must understand what resources and services are available in the academic library, how resources are used, and users' changing needs and interests.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Emojorho (2004) believes that budgeting and budgeting have become important to ensure effective financial management and avoid uncertainty or waste of financial resources. In a large organization such as a school library, there will be competing needs for assistance. In cases where funds are not sufficient, the main problem of these libraries is to provide a suitable basis for the distribution of these funds to the libraries. In the past, small libraries tended to disperse library funds or spend only until the funds ran out; However, classification based on patterns has become popular. In this process, classification is determined according to various factors such as teaching units, degrees received, and the number of full-time employees (Arora and Klabjan, 2002). Additionally, Clayton (2001) emphasized that the model-based distribution model should also take local importance into account. The model should include as many factors as possible to minimize inconsistencies.

## **SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

This study is limited to 30 first-grade degree college libraries i.e. Aided, Unaided and Government First Grade College, Libraries of Chitradurga district of Karnataka state, India. Only 29 colleges responded to the questionnaire. The researcher has worked only in undergraduate college libraries. However, professional colleges, i.e. B.Ed colleges, Law colleges, Engineering colleges, and Management colleges are excluded from the survey.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- ✓ To know the adequacy of the library budget for purchasing the reading materials of the libraries in the study area.
- ✓ To know the adequacy of the amount spent on book materials and non-book materials.
- ✓ To know the amount spent on furniture and equipment for the last five years like 2020-21 to 2024-25.
- ✓ To know the amount spent on the newspapers and journals for the last five years.

## **HYPOTHESIS**

Some thoughts on the topic addressed in this study are given below.

- a) Library Budget Increased by the year of 2021-22 to 2024-25.
- b) Most of the Amount expenditure on book materials, non-book materials, journals and newspapers.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in the geographical area of Karnataka state, Chitradurga district. A total of 30 first-grade colleges are the sample of the study. For each college, a single questionnaire has been distributed to the librarians of

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a particular college. 30 questionnaires are distributed to the 30 first-grade colleges to an equal probability. Out of the 30 respondents, 29 returned after and analyzed data.

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

In the data analysis and interpretation part first, the researcher distributed 30 questionnaires to the first-grade colleges' librarians or library staff of the study area. After that, the researcher received 29 filled questionnaires from the librarians or library staff of the study area. Then the researcher analyzes and interprets the data here.

#### **Adequacy of the library budget**

The following Table 1 reveals the percentage of adequacy or allotted amount for books, journals and other reading materials. Less than 11(37.93%) libraries have adequacy of amount for books, journals and other library facilities, whereas 18 (68.6%) libraries have not adequacy of amount for books, journals and other library facilities.

**Table-1:** Adequacy of amount for the books and other reading materials

| <b>Sl. No</b> | <b>Opinion</b> | <b>No. of the libraries</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1             | Yes            | 11                          | 37.93             |
| 2             | No             | 18                          | 68.6              |
| <b>Total</b>  |                | <b>29</b>                   | <b>100</b>        |

#### **The average amount spent on the books and other reading materials**

The table 2 depicts that there are gradual increases in the library budget during the last five years. In 2020-2021 the total budget allocated was 870,000, followed by the year 2021-2022 with the annual budget allocated was 581,450, during the year 2022-2023 the budget allocated to the library increased to 10,15,000 and in the years 2023-2024 the total library budget allocated was 6,29,565. In 2024-2025 the budget allocated to the library decreased to 14,500 for the procurement of information sources. The table clearly shows that the libraries are shifting to the books.

**Table-2:** Amount spent on the books for the last five years

| <b>Sl. No</b> | <b>Year</b> | <b>Average amount spent (Rs. in lakh)</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| 1             | 2020-21     | 870,000                                   | 27.96             |
| 2             | 2021-22     | 581,450                                   | 18.69             |
| 3             | 2022-23     | 1015,000                                  | 32.63             |
| 4             | 2023-24     | 62,9565                                   | 20.23             |
| 5             | 2024-25     | 14,500                                    | 0.66              |
| <b>Total</b>  |             | <b>3110515</b>                            | <b>100</b>        |

#### **The amount spent on the journals and newspapers**

The table 3 depicts that there gradual increases in the library budget during the last five years. In 2020-2021 the total budget allocated was 240,995 (Newspapers 163,995 and Journals 77,000), followed by the year 2021-2022 with the

annual budget allocated was 250,589 (Newspapers 156,339 and Journals 250,589), during the year 2022-2023 the budget allocated to the library increased to 290,580 (Newspapers 214,310 and Journals 76,270), and in the year 2023-2024 the total library budget allocated was 348,667 (Newspapers 218,167 and Journals 130,500). In 2024-2025 the budget allocated to the library increased to 386,599 (Newspapers 145,290 and Journals 386,599) for procurement of information sources. The table-3 clearly shows that libraries are shifting to newspapers and journals.

**Table-3:** Amount spent on the newspapers and journals for the last five years

| Sl. No | Year    | Library budget |             | Total   |
|--------|---------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|        |         | 1. Newspaper   | 2. Journals |         |
| 1      | 2020-21 | 3. 163,995     | 4. 77,000   | 240,995 |
| 2      | 2021-22 | 5. 156,339     | 6. 94,250   | 250,589 |
| 3      | 2022-23 | 7. 214,310     | 8. 76,270   | 290,580 |
| 4      | 2023-24 | 9. 218,167     | 10. 130,500 | 348,667 |
| 5      | 2024-25 | 11. 241,309    | 12. 145,290 | 386,599 |

#### The amount spent on non-book materials

Table 4 reveals the amount spent on non-book materials and the amount of non-boon materials added in the year 2020-2021 to 2024-2025. The table depicts that 29 libraries have spent on an average rupee for non-book materials. 316.23 percent for non-book materials spent an average amount in 2020-21, 210.82 percent spent in 2021-2022, average of 161.2 percent for non-book materials spent between 2022-2023. From In 2022-2023 each library spent 284.91percent amount. Further, during In 2024-2025 libraries have spent on non-book materials 316.23 percent. Below Table 4 presents materials for the amount spent on non-book materials for the last five years.

**Table-4:** Amount spent on non-book materials

| No | Year    | Average amount spent (in Rs.) | Co-efficient of variation |
|----|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | 2020-21 | 50                            | 316.23                    |
| 2  | 2021-22 | 400                           | 210.82                    |
| 3  | 2022-23 | 60                            | 161.2                     |
| 4  | 2023-24 | 22                            | 284.91                    |
| 5  | 2024-25 | 54.5                          | 316.23                    |

#### The amount spent on furniture and equipment for the last five years

Table 5 reveals the amount spent on furniture and equipment, and the number of furniture and equipment added in the year 2020-21 to 2024-25. Bellow table below shows that 29 libraries have spent an average of 37.18 percent on furniture and equipment in 2020-21, 6.30 percent in 2021-22, 21.16 percent 2022-23 and 23.94 in 2023-24. During 2024-2025 libraries have spent on an average of 11.44 percent for furniture and equipment.

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**Table- 5:** Amount spent of furniture and equipment for last five years

| <b>Sl. No</b> | <b>Year</b> | <b>Average amount spent</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1             | 2020-21     | 13000                       | 37.18             |
| 2             | 2021-22     | 2200                        | 6.30              |
| 3             | 2022-23     | 7400                        | 21.16             |
| 4             | 2023-24     | 8370                        | 23.94             |
| 5             | 2024-25     | 4000                        | 11.44             |
|               |             | 34970                       | 100               |

### **FINDINGS**

1. Less than 11(37.93%) libraries have adequacy of amount for books, journals and other library facilities, whereas 18 (68.6%) libraries have not adequacy of amount for books, journals and other library facilities.
2. During the year 2022-2023 the budget allocated to the library increased to 32.63 percent and in 2024-2025 the budget allocated to the library decreased to 0.66 percent for the procurement of information sources.
3. Majority spent the amount of Rs. 145,290 for newspapers and 386,599 for Journals in libraries of the study area.
4. During year of 2024-25 the libraries have spent on non-book materials 316.23 percent of Co-efficient of variation mode.
5. The Majority 23.94 percent of libraries have spent budget for furniture and equipment in the year of 2023-24.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

As suggested for the present study, it should be the duty of every college management to allocate more funds for the purchase of books for the college library development in the study area and to strive for the interest of the libraries as well as the quality of reading of the users.

### **CONCLUSION**

In summary, a fully faceted budget structure supports several outcomes, including it makes the library's stewardship of institutional resources clear; it makes communication and advocacy easier both internally and externally; it gives greater ongoing control over spending throughout the year; it creates a framework for the annual allocation process, which enhances transparency in decision-making; and encourages long-term planning and the inclusion of strategic directions in the budget. According to the authors, these results offer compelling evidence in support of a multifaceted, fully integrated budget redesign, as well as any necessary organizational modifications. It should be the responsibility of every college administration, as recommended by the current study, to set aside additional money for the acquisition of books for the college library's development in the research field and to work towards the libraries' interests as well as the users' reading standards in the study area.

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