

**ROLE OF UNIVERSITY GRANT COMMISSION IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY: A
CASE STUDY ON ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE
(Autonomous) ERNAKULAM**

**Dissertation submitted to Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (Autonomous)
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of Degree**

MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

BY

DIVINA ROSILINE D'SILVA

Register No: 1723008



Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (Autonomous)

Kalamassery

2017-2018

CERTIFICATE



RAJAGIRI COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

KALAMASSERY, KOCHI- 683 104

MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

NAME : DIVINA ROSILINE D'SILVA

SEMESTER : SECOND SEMESTER

REGISTER NO. : 1723008

Certified that this is a bonafide record of work done by the student in the School of Library & Information Science, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery.

Faculty in Charge

Head of the Department

Examiner

Place : Kalamassery

Date :

DECLARATION

I, DIVINA ROSILINE D’SILVA, hereby declare that this dissertation titled **“ROLE OF UNIVERSITY GRANT COMMISSION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY: A CASE STUDY ON ST. TERESA’S COLLEGE (Autonomous) ERNAKULAM”** is a record of genuine work done by me under the guidance of Mrs. Archana Unnikrishnan, Assistant Professor, and no part of this has been produced before any university for the award of degree, diploma or certificate, to be the best of my knowledge and belief.

DIVINA ROSILINE D’SILVA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I benefit this opportunity with great honor to thank God for the grace and wisdom to complete this dissertation

I would like to thank the management, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences headed by Rev. Fr. Mathew Vattathara, Director, Dr. Binoy Joseph, Principal, Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, Dean Research Dr. M D Baby, and Head of the Department for supporting me to complete my work as part of the curriculum.

I am immensely grateful to Mrs. Archana Unnikrishnan, Assistant professor, and my research guide for her excellent support, motivation and critical comments, which had been significant in completing the research.

I am thankful to the P J Manuel, Librarian, of RCSS who provided all the vital facilities for the successful completion of the research.

Mere words cannot express my whole heart sense of gratitude to Sr.Ashritha (Mariya D'silva) Librarian of St.Teresa's College for her constant encouragement and full support throughout this work.

I am thankful to the Principal, Librarian and office Staffs who extended their co-operation in the data collection.

Deep sense of gratitude is expressed to my sisters of St. Joseph's and Anugraha Communities, my parents and friends for their support in accomplishing my goal.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AICTE	-	All India Council for Technical Education
CCF	-	Common Communication Format
CPE	-	Center for Potential Excellence
CSIR	-	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSST	-	Carmelite Sisters of St.Teresa
DST	-	Department of Science and Technology
FIP	-	Faculty Improvement programs
HPSN	-	Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGNOU	-	Indira Gandhi Open University
INFLIBENT	-	Information Library Network
IQAC	-	Internal Quality Assurance Cell
MHRD	-	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoEF	-	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoES	-	Ministry of Earth Sciences
NAAC	-	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NISSAT	-	National Information System for Science and Technology
NPE	-	National Education Policy
PG	-	Post Graduation
UG	-	Under Graduation
UGC	-	University Grant Commission

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 TITLE OF THE STUDY

1.2 DEFINITIONS OF THE KEY TERMS OF THE TITLE

1.2.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARY

1.2.2 UGC

1.2.3 CASE STUDY

1.2.4 AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

ST.TERESA'S COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM

1.3 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Library is a temple of knowledge. Library awakens people and nourishes them with food for the soul, body and mind. The primary aim of these centers is to collect, store and to disseminate knowledge to its user. Libraries are the place of advanced electronic resources, including the Internet facilities, digital library collections, remote access to a wide range of technology and instruction. Present libraries are considered as “Hybrid Libraries” where they serve the needs of the users through both print as well as online. According to Ranganathan “Library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of collection of book the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them and the task of converting every persons in its neighborhood in to a habitual library goer and reader of books”. A library is now recognized as an important social agency. It is consider as heart and soul of an academic system.

In the present society libraries act as an important institution in the life of any type of community, where everyone can seek every kind of knowledge. An academic library is an important education tools in a university, college and school level. Library is established to facilitate the educational goals of its parent institution and it helps the lectures as well as the student in their academic excellence. A mere textbook do not provide everything about the subject, so students are compelled to go beyond them to the library, which provides literature of wide pasture on the subject of their study. Library is the key stone of any institution.

The fifth law of library science says that the library is a growing organism. No educational institute can fulfill its objectives without sound libraries. To maintain this growing organization financial requirements are needed. According to Subhash Chandra Tyagi,

“Actually libraries are the spending institutions and will grow day by day. Therefore, their financial requirements are recurring”.

The financial resources are:

1. Fee collected from Library
2. Grants received from UGC
3. Overdue Charges
4. Grants received from State Government
5. Donations/ Gifts.

In India, University Grant Commission plays an important role in the development of academic libraries. India is considered as the first in promoting higher education, and library has a significant role in maintain high standard in education level. A good library management depends on the financial assessment, and UGC provides sufficient funds to keep up the standard of the libraries.

6.3 TITLE OF THE STUDY

The present study entitled as **“Role of University Grant Commission in the development of academic libraries: A case study on St.Teresa’s college (Autonomous) Ernakulam.”**

Specify on XIth and XIIth plan period.

1.2 DEFINITIONS OF THE KEY TERMS OF THE TITLE

1.2.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Academic library is the library which is attached to academic institutions like schools, colleges and universities. An academic library serves more specifically the students, research scholars, teachers and staff of the academic institution. Main objective of an academic library

is to give maximum learning materials to its users so that they may be fully educated in their respective level. Academic libraries are categorized into school libraries, college libraries and university libraries.

1.2.2 UGC

University Grant Commission of India is a statutory body set up by the Indian union government in accordance to the UGC Acts in 1956. It is important landmark in growth and development of higher education in general and of university and college libraries in the particular country. University Grant Commission recognized the importance of college and University libraries and gave top priorities for their development in the five year plans. University Grant Commission providing financial assistance for books, library buildings, staff etc.

1.2.3 CASE STUDY

According to Collins English Dictionary “ A Case study is a written account that gives detailed information about a person, group, or thing and their development over a period of time.”

1.2.4 AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

Are those colleges who experience freedom in certain areas of their curriculum activities such as to have their own syllabus, valuation scheme etc. UGC has the right to grant this status for the colleges who are asking for it.

1.2.5 ST.TERESA'S COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM

St.Teresa's college is an arts and science college in Ernakulam established on 1925, by Carmelite sister of St.Teresa. The library of St.Teresa's College started functioning from 1925 onwards. Initially it is named as the Mother Veronica Library it underwent remarkable changes through the years and at presents it is known as the Golden Jubilee memorial library consist of three storied buildings and total collections of books are more than 85,000 books. St Teresa's college is the first women college in Kerala. Varieties of courses were offered in different subjects such as graduate degree, post-graduate degree, and diploma courses.

1.3 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The present work concerns with the study of the University Grants Commission and its contribution to the development of academic Libraries especially for the development of St.Teresa's College library. In the present scenario library plays a vital role in every academic institution, for the development of the libraries UGC provides a better frame work, so that it is very necessary to study the role of UGC in the academic institution. It is expected that this study will help us to evaluate how UGC regulations, schemes and grants have influence in the growth of the library. Whether the grants are sufficient for the libraries and how far it is been utilized by the libraries.

6.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the role of UGC in the development of academic libraries
2. To evaluate the services and programmes organized by UGC for the development of libraries
3. To find out the various schemes of UGC for colleges specially during the XI and XII Plan period.
4. To examine whether the grants of UGC are sufficient for the further development of the libraries
5. To evaluate the usage of UGC funding allocated to the library of St.Teresa's College in XIth and XIIth plan period.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

Research methodology means is the different types or ways to solve the research problems, for this present studies it will be suitable to have historical, descriptive as well as an analytical study. A well structured Interview method is used for collecting the data.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

As we know library is a growing organism, each day new technologies are been implementing for the development of libraries and for this purpose a lot of funds are needed. There are a number of agencies provide funds for the academic institutions. The present study is confined about the growth and development of academic libraries through funding from UGC. Is Academic libraries are getting enough funds from UGC to adopt the modern

technologies? The study is limited to St. Teresa's College library and the grants of UGC which is limited to XI and XII plan period.

6.3 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Introduction had focused on Role of UGC in development of Academic libraries, objectives of study, Definitions of the key terms, Significance of the study, Scope and Limitations of the study, Research methodology includes methods of data collection.

Chapter 2 - Review of Literature

This chapter gives an appraisal of the relevant literature with the study related to the topic on various aspects of development of libraries and the role of UGC in its growth.

Chapter 3 - Role of UGC in the development of Academic institution

This chapter is mainly divided into two parts. In part I highlight about the funding agency of the libraries in which the role, schemes and regulations of University Grant Commission for the Academic Libraries, The five year plans from first Plan to twelfth. In part II highlights on St.Teresa's College and how UGC have influenced in the development of the college library.

Chapter 4 - Methodology

This chapter provides a brief description of methodology and the tools used for the data collection in this research work.

Chapter 5 - Analysis of Data

This chapter contains the analysis and interpretation of collected data and presented it in the forms of graphs and tables.

Chapter 6 - Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

This chapter gave the summary of the findings, suggestions and conclusion of the study.

This dissertation ends with detailed appendices and general bibliographies related to the topic.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature is an important task of any research paper. The review of literature mainly concentrates on a brief abstract summary of the paper presented by other pioneers in the specific field of the study. It helps in many ways while we are undertaken the study. The aim of literature review is to learn something new from others. Books and journals are the main source of literature review. It helps in increasing knowledge based on your research field and brings clarification on the selected area of study. And the present study deals with the finance of the library.

In this chapter a review of related literature related to the present study is enumerated. In order to survey the earlier studies in the areas of role of UGC in the development of Academic libraries in general, a number of sources were consulted and content was gone through to identify the related studies on the present topic of research. They include books, dissertations, articles, both in primary, secondary sources, online thesis and journals etc. This review is intended to give a clear idea of the subject under study. The reviews of the literature are given in a chronological order arranging the latest article first. Some of the studies relevant to the survey are:

Avinash U Jadhao, (2015)¹ conducted a study on “Role of University Grant Commission in Development of College Libraries in Vidharbha Region”. It is based on the role of university grant commission in development of college libraries. Researcher used the descriptive research method in that survey of all colleges for collection of data. It is case study of college libraries. The researcher takes vidharbha region there are three Universities. In all three universities there are 201 colleges were affiliated by University Grant Commission under section 2Fand 12B act. This study investigates the fact of financial mechanism of college libraries in Vidharbha Region. Information was collected from the college librarian by using the structured questionnaire. The findings in related to the objectives are- All the colleges received grants in 11th plan period. Most of the colleges received the grant for short term programmes not for long term programmes. The approved amount was not sufficiently released by the UGC for both programmes. The amount was utilized in excess than received amount for short term development programme. In long term programme amount was utilized

in less than the received amount for short term development programme. He also states that UGC plays a very important role in the development of libraries.

Abhinav Singh, (2015)² discusses on the Indian Private universities request to the UGC to treat them as similar to the government universities in terms of grants for research work and academic activities. He questioned, why should UGC treat private and government colleges differently? His findings were, research funds allotted to UGC are limited and needs to be utilized fully. UGC has no power to shut down any private universities. Unlike government universities, grants provided to students of private universities are very few. Citing the high number of enrolled students the demand is that UGC should not ignore the research grants to the private universities.

Anil N Chikate (2015)³ evaluates the schemes of UGC in his study on “Special Development Grants for Young Colleges during University Grants Commissions Tenth Plan: With Special Reference to Schemes Related to Library Books, Journals and Library Automation”. Every five years plan, UGC introduces new schemes for university and colleges for the developments and insists to implement them. In the 10th plan, UGC provided “Special Development Grants for Young Colleges”. The objective of the scheme is to provide an additional special development grant to young colleges who have been included by the UGC under Section 12 (B) of UGC act, 1956 in IX plan and this scheme aims to ensure the equity and access of higher education to deserving colleges. The assistance available under the scheme will be in addition to General Plan Development Fund for X plan.

Asha Khilare (2014)⁴ in this paper “Role of UGC and Higher Education”. Author explains about education. Education is the backbone of a nation. Higher education occupies at the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of education. Generally it comprises of three stages: - (a) Graduate (b) Postgraduate (c) M.Phil, Research or Ph.D. degree. He says that Higher education institutions have a special responsibility to provide leadership on education for sustainable development. The author describes the Establishment of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). The author says that NACC was established in 1994 at Bangalore.

Ashok S Sonone (2014)⁵ opined that the College libraries in India have a significant role to play in higher education. Majority of the undergraduate and graduate students of the country gets higher education through these colleges. In India as per the report of UGC (2012) 31324 colleges are providing higher education to the large number of students. The UGC has played a significant role in the growth and development of college libraries. The main objective of this study is to find out role of UGC in the development of College Libraries. Findings of the study shows that in most of the Schemes financial grant is available for Library Building, Extension of library building, Library Automation, purchasing of books and journals including e-journals and other study materials. Schemes are also available for the professional development of the college librarians.

Sharma Raj Kumar (2013)⁶ Investigated the refresher courses organized by UGC for serving teachers to enhance in teaching and learning resources. UGC encourage teachers to participate in seminars, symposia, workshops. The purpose of this study was to analyses critically and to review of courses under career advancement scheme offered by UGC, Academic staff colleges of various universities. The tools used for data collection were questionnaire and interview method. The findings of the study highlight on strength, weakness, inherent drawbacks and the needs urgent follow up about UGC refreshes courses.

S. D Vyas (2013)⁷ in his work, deals with Union experts are concerned about UGC and higher education explains NAAC's concern for quality of library practices as well as NAAC's set of best practices in academic libraries. The paper provides a few examples of the best practices experience in the libraries in different situations by Indian library Institutions.

Pratibha G. Taksande (2013)⁸ has examined the role of UGC for the development of college libraries of Nagpur University area. The main objective of the study is to investigate the grants received from UGC and various committees and commissions appointed by UGC for the development of college libraries. For collecting primary data, a set of questionnaires were canvassed to the librarians of the 64 college libraries of Nagpur University recognized by UGC. To collect more reliable data personal interview and personal observation methods were used. The major findings were, UGC granted 3.50% colleges for long term development programme. Remaining 96.50% colleges have not received grants. These grants are not

concerned with library development. Some suggestions of the researcher were that UGC should provide all sanctioned grants in hundred percent for the development of libraries, and to release separate grants under the heads of journals, Book-bank scheme as well as Non-Book Materials for the libraries.

B. Ravi Kumar (2013)⁹ carried out a study to evaluate the functions of new education policy in the higher education through library and the role of UGC in the development of academic libraries. Indian University Commission was set up in 1902 with the efforts of the Viceroy Lord Curzon in relation with the matters of academic libraries of India. This commission also forced to organize well the academic libraries in the country for the progress and development. Role of UGC in the development of academic libraries mainly deals with UGC and library committee, UGC and national information centers, UGC and computers, UGC and pay and scales of the library staff , UGC and library science training, UGC and reprographic services, UGC and establishment of INFLIBENT. As a whole UGC developed a system in the libraries for the progress of education, in which it announced to give regular and extra grant for the books, periodicals, furniture, buildings, tools and machines and staff of the libraries of colleges and universities.

Sunil Devidaspant Belsare (2013)¹⁰ examined the development of engineering college libraries and their Academic Movement in India in the ancient and medieval period, princely Ruler's period. The study also deals with how UGC plays an important role in developing engineering college libraries. To gather the data on the problem for the research are through Questionnaire, Interview, Personal observation The University Grants Commission undertook many steps and introduced many programs for building a system of accountability and assurance of quality in higher education. UGC introduced Faculty Improvement Programs (FIP), University Leadership Programs (ULP), National Eligibility Testing (NET), Academic staff colleges, Autonomous colleges etc. UGC also formed an Autonomous body namely national assessment and accreditation council to rank the excellence education imparted by the institutions on easily identifiable scales. The UGC gave a new face to the university and college libraries. It gave librarian a status, prestige and a better life.

Shivsha Ghumre (2013)¹¹ in his study highlight the college library budgets in Marathwada region and to find out need to change, to suggest practical solutions to the prevailing problems of the college libraries. The data collection tool used is questionnaire method. The major findings are 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. It is noted that in the financial year 2005-06; 2008-09 and 2009-10 library expenditure was more than library budget. All libraries were spending more on books compared to periodicals, binding, furniture, computers etc.

Bidve Hariprasad Sopanrao,(2013)¹² his paper focuses on UGC role in collection development in college libraries. The University Grants Commission (UGC) of India is a statutory organization set up for the determination and maintenance of standards of higher education. It provides funds for government recognized universities and colleges to development of human resource, collection, equipment, construction of building and maintenance of standard. Sometimes the commission may Allocate and disburse funds in different heads such as purchase of Books, Journals, Equipment, infrastructure development, Building Construction etc. present study examine the UGC contribution in college library collection development in affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad necessary guidelines for modernizing library and information system in colleges.

V. Senthur Velmurugan, (2012)¹³ states that the education and libraries are the two sides of a coin and are they cannot be separated each other. The progress and development of a country is mostly depended only on the libraries especially on academic libraries. UGC has been working as an autonomous institution and doing well for its development. The UGC keep the quality of education on par with the international standards, which is a heritage India since the British.

Mallikarjun Mulimani (2012)¹⁴ describes in his study on “Cost effectiveness of UGC-INFONET E-journals consortium accessed by selected three university libraries of Karnataka state”, the emergence of the internet in World Wide Web, and in the knowledge society, the most challenging tasks for the information professionals and information centers all over the world is to supervise the huge information that are being produced and developed in the

world. In his study library consortia development processes were examined in the contemporary combining historical perspective, dynamic developmental approach, and social structure stressing the issues of permeable boundaries in library consortia and the manifestation of inter-organization relationships. UGC INFONET e – journals consortium is made available to the university libraries in India whereby the students, teachers and researchers can access information by downloading the information. INFLIBNET makes available current as well as archival access to core and peer-reviewed journals and bibliographic databases from publishers and aggregators in different disciplines. A centrally managed UGC-INFONET e-journals' Consortium is therefore seen as a vehicle for driving these co-operative programmes. The UGC-INFONET e-journals consortium provided by INFLIBNET in the mainstream of the learning has been a boon to users for accessing information resources than ever before. Library authorities should encourage the users about tremendous impact of e-resources and their importance for the need of research work to create a solid ground for a digital learning environment and fulfill the main goal of the Library to derive required information needs of users

Isaac Aaditi (2012)¹⁵ in his article "Role of libraries in Academics" written in Times of India describing the seminar which was organized by the information and library network centre, an Inter-University center under the university grant commission, India, stressed on the role that libraries and library- sources can play in fostering academic and research excellence in the India universities, The value of a library is different from one institution to the other. It is a challenge to get funds to upgrade the library and the resources within but unless we do that, we cannot measure the impact the library resources are creating for the users."

Aparna R. Deshpande (2007)¹⁶ investigated in her studies that the women college libraries in Marathwada and Vidharbha region have been carried out in forty nine in number. A well structured questionnaire and observation has been designed to collect the data. UGC provides funds for the development of these libraries but only few are colleges are been benefited from it.

Kumar P. G. S (2006)¹⁷ in his paper, "UGC Scheme for the development of college libraries". He discusses the role of education in a democratic system and the importance of

libraries in education., he explains the exponential growth of institutions in higher education and in enrolment of student. The role plays by UGC in the development of academic library in a country with the help of figures. He discusses the constraints in the growth of the academic libraries in India in financial condition. He also describes about support given by the UGC to various college libraries for the purchase of books, text book, book banks, library building grants for evening colleges and community services schemes and summer institutes for college librarians.

K.O Mandgankar (2006)¹⁸ in his study investigated and explored the facts of financial mechanism of college libraries in Amravati University. Information was collected libraries from libraries by using structured questionnaire designed for librarians. And major finding were only 58% of the libraries fulfill the norms laid down by UGC regarding annual addition of books. Majority of the libraries had no separate library building only 41 colleges satisfied the norms of UGC guide lines in regard the floor area. To provide information to the users, college libraries should be establishment on sound footing with adequate finances, manpower, information resources.

Lalngaizuali (2006)¹⁹ discusses in his paper about the information technologies and its effectiveness on library and information systems in the changing scenario. The role and perception of libraries and information centers continue to change in the 21st century. It is therefore necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of library and information systems in the changing scenario. University Grants Commission (UGC) is instrumental in developing model curriculum in library and information science but many schools are lagging behind in terms of physical and ICT infrastructure, human resources (teaching staff) and financial constrain The researcher has taken into account the different course curricula, UGC reports, records, annual and perspective plan and other sources of information for data collection.

Purnima Devi and Surchand Singh (2006)²⁰ conducted a study on the Role of UGC in manpower development in the field of library and information science in India. The study explains the importance of manpower in context of libraries especially in the university libraries. It highlights the various aspects for development of library manpower in today's fast changing environment. Manpower is a critical factor for library effectiveness. It is required to

be trained in new technologies along with the traditional skills. The study analyses reports of various committees set up by the UGC in respect to libraries and their implication upon the manpower development of libraries.

I.S Hooda (2005)²¹ in his questionnaire based comparative study on the financial management of college libraries in Delhi and Haryana shows that Delhi University college libraries have better financial capability than those of Haryana. He found that different states in India had different funding patterns and stressed that parity should be maintained by the UGC in fund allocation to different college libraries.

Shiva Mishra (2003)²² his study on “funding” focused on the financial assistance of UGC. The Commission shall take all steps for the promotion and co-ordination of University education, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities, in consultation with universities or other bodies concerned. For this, UGC may inquire into the financial needs of universities; allocate grants from its Fund to universities for their maintenance, development and other general and specified purposes. For maintenance grants, the university prepares the budget and revised budget in September-October and get them duly approved by the Finance Committee and Executive Council. The representative of UGC and the Financial Advisor ensure that the proposals included in a budget are in accordance with the guidelines on the subject. The maintenance grants are subject to negotiations between the UGC, the HRD Ministry and Planning Department.

D. S Thankur (2003)²³ the study highlights the growth and development of the national institute of financial management library. Questionnaire method was used to collect data regarding the financial resources, growth of the library collection, number of users, application of automation and other information technologies used in the library services. The objective of the library is to provide the latest information to the users. The study is about the availability of financial resources and the expenditure on different items. Questionnaire method was used to collect information for this study. The problems of enormous increases in the cost of the journals and budgetary constrains through in inter library loan.

Mathad and Kannappanavar (2002)²⁴ made a survey of the financial aspects of the Karnataka college libraries. This study focuses on the financial provisions of constituent college libraries of Karnataka. Some of the findings of this study are as follows: It is observed that the Government and UGC found to be the major source of finance for these libraries. It is observed that the average UGC assistance is found to be Rs. 1, 69,643, and the maximum assistance is Rs. 2,30,000/-. The library expenditure is found to be inadequate to meet the requirements of the users. The correlation coefficient is found to be positive but insignificant and the authors found that inadequate funding was the main reason behind poor college library performances.

Namita Babasaheb Khot (2002)²⁵ has discussed the role of University Grants Commission as a national agency in the development of University Libraries and the recommendations of various commissions and committees appointed by Government of India on University Libraries and UGC and various budgetary provisions made by University Libraries in Western India. The descriptive and survey methods are primarily used for the research and the tools for data collection are Interview method and Questionnaire method. The main objective of the study was to analyze the contribution of the UGC to the development of university libraries in Western India. This objective is fulfilled by analyzing the UGC's contribution in many aspects like financial assistance provided for physical and human resources, allocation of funds in Five Year Plans, collection development through UGC funds, technological changes occurred due to finance provided by UGC and UGC's role in resource sharing and INFLIBNET.

Kannappanavar and Mathad (2000)²⁶ conducted a study on the "Profile of First Grade College libraries in Karnataka". The study reveals that the present status of college libraries in Karnataka is far from satisfactory this is mainly due to inadequate funds and staff. "Profile of First Grade College libraries in Karnataka".

S.S Pawar (1998)²⁷, in his paper "University Grant Commission and Development of Libraries". The author explained about growth and development of university library in modern India. In this paper author specially studied university libraries in northern India. The author suggested to develop the nationwide library network or library corporation system to

solve the problem of information explosion, increasing publication cost, reduction of University budget, depreciation of money, University library should develop fee-based information services and more power should be given to UGC.

Anuradha Gupta (1984)²⁸ in her article “Planning of a college library building and UGC norms: a case study of Vivekananda Mahila College library”. In this article she focuses on the requirements for planning a college library building and advocates the need for a UGC building subcommittee. She also enumerates and analyses the UGC norms for building in the context of present day requirements and provides a comprehensive case study of the newly built library of Vivekananda Mahila College in Delhi

Bhatt R.K (1919)²⁹ in his paper “Development of University and College Libraries in India”. He highlighted in this paper about the development of university and college libraries in India of before independent and after independent era. The author explain in brief outlines of Radhakrishnanan commission, Ranganathan commission, Kothari commission, wheat loan programme, role of UGC The development of college libraries. College library development combines in one volume the full text of the report. The expert committee for college libraries and selected studies by experts on all facets of college library system and can provide

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CHAPTER 3

PART 1

- 3.1 LIBRARIES**
- 3.2 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES**
- 3.3 FUND PROVIDED AGENCIES TO THE LIBRARIES**
- 3.4 GENESIS OF UGC**
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- 3.11 FIVE YEAR PLANS**
- 3.12 ELEVENTH PLAN**
- 3.13 TWELFTH PLAN**

3.1 LIBRARIES

A library is now recognized as an important social institution in the life of any community, for anyone who seeks for the knowledge can access it in any form. With the development in the art of production of recorded knowledge library have expanded in size and enlarge their services. The modern libraries are service agencies that welcome users and are organized to facilitate the use of graphic records. Libraries can be grouped under the following categories;

- National Libraries
- Public Libraries
- Academic Libraries
- Special Libraries

Any library is called national when it is the official depository of printed works of a nation. The public library is open for use by the public without any distinction of caste, creed or sex. It offers services based upon books and information for public groups on social, political, economic, cultural and other matters. Special libraries are different from other libraries. Special library is a library which is attached to any special institutions. An academic library is a library attached to an academic institution. It provides facilities for students and teachers to read books for reference. The size, shape, collection and services of academic library may vary depending upon the nature of the parent institution. It is the largest and most expensive resource of the academic institutions.

6.3 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Academic libraries are at the forefront of providing information services to their respective communities in order to support their teaching, learning and research needs. The main purpose of academic libraries is to support the parent institution in areas of learning, teaching and research. In achieving this mission, academic libraries are set up to provide services to meet the information and curricula needs of students and their faculty. The academic community consists of schools, colleges and universities and thus academic libraries consists of libraries of schools, colleges and of universities

➤ **School libraries**

School libraries aim is to prepare the students in obtaining various skills for their academic purpose. The library also moulds the students by inculcating morals values in order to become a good citizen in his or her society. The utmost aim of the school libraries among the students is to make an interest in reading so that the students may get thirst for getting new knowledge and increases their reading habit. School libraries have a number of functions to do. Audio–visual aids, picture books, globes, maps and photographs are fascinating from the point of children. The habit of reading books if acquired at an early stage will continue throughout life. Thus the function of the school library is to help the students in the progress of their self-discovery, to adopt high ideals in the life, to improve scholastic efficiency through self- study and to develop the capacity for critical thinking.

➤ **University libraries**

A university library is a part of university. University is a center for doing higher learning and research. The main aim of a university library is to act as a backbone of studies for conducting research. The main objective of a university library is to give training for a group of research workers working in different fields. A university library can support the university through maintaining a stock of collection in different subject for learning and research and by arranging them properly so that maximum use is made. The main objective of a university library is to build a collection of documents to cater the needs of academic community.

➤ **College libraries**

A college library is established to facilitate the educational goals of its parent institution. It helps the students to learn and supplement their class lectures. Since textbooks do not provide everything on a subject, students perforce have to go beyond them in the library, which provides wide pastures of literature on the subject of the study.

‘Money makes the mare go’ is an age –old proverb but it stands equally through even today. So finance plays a significant role in organization and administration of a library. Finance is essential for running the library properly. Promoting good library services depends upon sound finance. A library should be assured of adequate finance; otherwise it cannot discharge its obligations and guarantee the continuity of service to the users. Some of the funding agencies are as follows.

6.3 SOURCES OF LIBRARY FINANCE OR REVENUE

The sources of colleges and universities for getting grants can be viewed under two categories, viz.

- a) Primary Sources
- b) Secondary Sources.

6. The primary sources of income in the college and university libraries are the following:

- o The University Grants Commission (UGC)
- o The Governments (Union as well as State)
- o Endowment Funds
- o College or University Grant
- o Grants from Agencies (other than college or university.)

(b) The secondary sources of income in the college and university libraries are the following:

- o Fee for membership
- o Fine collected
- o Membership Fee by Non-Students (outsiders) and Teachers
- o Reprographic Service Fee
- o Fee for Inter-Library loan Service

3.3.1 Primary Sources

1. University Grant Commission

The UGC was formally established in November 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India through an Act of Parliament for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India. In order to ensure effective region-wise coverage throughout the country, the UGC has decentralized its operations by setting up

six regional centres at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore. The head office of the UGC is located at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg in New Delhi, with two additional bureaux operating from 35, Feroze Shah Road and the South Campus of University of Delhi as well. At present under UGC, there are 47 central universities, 381 state universities, 123 deemed to be universities and 291 state private universities.

2. The Governments (Union or State):

The Government agencies are the largest providers of funds for the university and college libraries. The funds are received in the form of recurring grants (to be received every year) or a lump-sum grant provided by the Governments (usually the Union Government in respect of the centrally-governed universities and the State Governments with regard to the State-controlled universities) in the general budget of the university. Rarely the Governments directly sanctioned funds to the libraries. Sometimes, the detailed schedules for the break-ups like building and equipment, furnishing and fittings and staff etc. are provided precisely by the Government in the budget. These grants are sanctioned for a definite period on financial year basis.

3. Endowment Funds:

These funds are generally donated by some philanthropists interested in the development of education. The donor expresses his wish whether the endowment should be used for a general cause or for a limited purpose. In case of general use, the income derived from the endowments can be used for a variety of purposes including the library. Sometimes, the endowment is received for a specific cause like the development of libraries.

4. University Grant:

The university sanctions funds to the library by providing the specific item individually. In certain cases the university allocates funds directly to the research or the academic unit, instead of the library. But this system is not conducive for coordinating the library resources and putting effective control over the grant.

5. Grants from Agencies:

Occasionally, special grants are received from certain sources other than the Governments or universities. Such sources are international agencies like the UNESCO, the

UNO or the private and individual foundations. The grants are routed through the university and the Government.

There are few funding agencies in India other than UGC like.

- CSIR(council of scientific and Industrial Research,
- DST(Department of Science and Technology),
- MoES (Ministry of Earth Sciences),
- MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forest),
- AICTE(All India Council For Technical Education)

3.3.2 Secondary Sources

1. Membership Fee:

Usually every student pays a membership fee for making use of the library service. Such fees are to be paid on a semester or yearly basis. In fact, the income from the membership fee meets only a small part of the total cost of the library service.

2. Fine:

The library charges a fine for the overdue books and for the books lost or damaged and for the supply of duplicate borrowing-cards lost by the members. These are the secondary sources of library income. A fine is also imposed on members for the violation of library rules with regard to maintenance of discipline in the library. The intention of collecting fines from the readers is not to earn or make it a source of income but to warn them against any such in discipline and make them aware of the sanctity of the library. The fine is collected and it is deposited in the account of the treasury.

3. Membership Fee from Non-Students and Teachers:

Certain universities or colleges make provisions for special membership for the persons who may not be the bonafide students or teachers of the institution. They charge a special membership fee from them for making use of the library. The fee may be in the form of certain amount to be paid annually or a lump-sum one; sometimes refundable too like the

caution money. In fact, there is no uniform policy in this regard and the provision varies from college to college or university to university as per the prevailing practice.

4. Reprographic Service Fee:

For providing Photostat copies or reprographic service, the library charges a fee. In some universities or colleges, the charges are only nominal since the parental institution contributes to the expenditure to encourage the availability of research materials to its users

5. Fee for Inter-Library Loan Service:

Many libraries ask the members to pay for the cost of postage or other such expenses for the documents requested from the other libraries under inter-library loan service. As the postal rates are rising day by day, this cost may be high in some cases to prove to be deterrent and discourage the members to avail the reading materials from other libraries on inter-library loan. Thus the borrowers are deprived of such material, sometimes essential to improve their research work. Reasonably the library should assume the responsibility to incur this expenditure on its own to help encourage the researchers to derive the full advantage of the inter-library loan facility which is so necessary for study and research. Among all these funding agencies UGC plays a greater role in developing the academic libraries.

3.4 GENESIS OF UGC

From ancient Bharat to modern India, higher education has always occupied a place of prominence in Indian history. In ancient times, Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramsila universities were renowned seats of higher learning, attracting students not only from all over the country but from far off countries like Korea, China, Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Tibet and Nepal. Today, India manages one of the largest higher education systems in the world. The present system of higher education dates back to Mountstuart Elphinstone's minutes of 1823, which stressed on the need for establishing schools for teaching English and the European sciences. Later, Lord Macaulay, in his minutes of 1835, advocated "efforts to make natives of the country thoroughly good English scholars". Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch of 1854, famously known as the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India', recommended creating a properly articulated scheme of education from the primary school to the university.

It sought to encourage indigenous education and planned the formulation of a coherent policy of education. Subsequently, the universities of Calcutta, Bombay (now Mumbai) and Madras were set up in 1857, followed by the University of Allahabad in 1887.

The Inter-University Board (later known as the Association of Indian Universities) was established in 1925 to promote university activities, by sharing information and cooperation in the field of education, culture, sports and allied areas. The first attempt to formulate a national system of education in India came in 1944, with the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post War Educational Development in India, also known as the Sargeant Report. It recommended the formation of a University Grants Committee, which was formed in 1945 to oversee the work of the three Central Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi. In 1947, the Committee was entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with all the then existing Universities.

Soon after Independence, the University Education Commission was set up in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S Radhakrishnan “to report on Indian university education and suggest improvements and extensions that might be desirable to suit the present and future needs and aspirations of the country”. It recommended that the University Grants Committee be reconstituted on the general model of the University Grants Commission of the United Kingdom with a full-time Chairman and other members to be appointed from amongst educationists of repute.

In 1952, the Union Government decided that all cases pertaining to the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to the Central Universities and other Universities and Institutions of higher learning might be referred to the University Grants Commission. Consequently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) was formally inaugurated by late Shri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research on 28 December 1953.

3.4.1 NEED OF UGC:

Most of university do willfulness after making a reputation in the education industry and do not endow quality work or standard education or fail to maintain the education level. That time UGC works wonder as it control and inform them to maintain their study culture or campus so that no scholar can remain deprived from the right level of education within the nation.

3.4.2 MEMBERS OF THE UGC:

The commission consists of 12 members' one full time chairman, vice chairman and 10 other members who attend its meetings. Two offices representing the Govt. of India i.e. the Ministry of Human resources Development and a secretary of ministry of finance are ex.officio members. There are not less than 4 members who are university teacher at the time of their appointment. Other members are from the persons-

1. Experience knowledge of forestry, agriculture, commerce, or industry.
2. The members of medical Engineering, law, or any other learned professionals
3. Who was vice chancellor of university or who are not teacher of university are in the opinion of central government, educationalists of standing or who have high educational destination.

The meeting of commission is held once in a month to discuss various matters like allocation of funds to the universities, college development scheme, research scheme, financial matter, administrative matters and takes a policy decision. The policy decisions are implemented by the concerned divisions under the authority of the secretary and chairman/ vice chairman. The matters of academic refer to expert committees and the decision are taken on the recommendation of the expert committees.

3.5 SERVICES OF UGC

The UGC has the unique distinction of being the only grant-giving agency in the country which has been vested with two responsibilities: that of providing funds and that of coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in institutions of higher education. UGC serves as a vital link between the Union and state governments and institutions of higher learning

- ❖ Promoting and coordinating higher education.
- ❖ Determining and maintaining standards of teaching, examination and research
- ❖ Framing regulations on minimum standards of education.
- ❖ Monitoring developments in the field of collegiate and university education; disbursing grants to the universities and colleges.
- ❖ Advising the Central and State governments on the measures necessary for improvement of higher education.

3.6 FUNCTIONS OF UGC

The function and power of the commission made under section 12 in the UGC act. Function and power is a responsibility of the commission to take in discussion with universities and their concerned bodies. The commission may

1. Inquire into the financial needs of the Universities.
2. Allocate and distribute the grant for the Universities.
3. Establish services and facilities in Universities.
4. Advise for Central Government, State Governments for getting the promotion to University education.
5. Advise on the allocation of grants and establishment of new universities.

Part 26 of the UGC act provide that commission can frame regulations, amongst others on qualification of teaching staff of universities defining the least standers of instructions to the grant of any degree.

3.7 KINDS OF GRANTS

- **Recurring Grant**

This is a recurring fixed annual grant, especially to meet the recurring expenditures like subscription to newspapers and periodicals, grants to purchase text-books for students and other items of routine and sundry nature in the library. The recurring grant should be increased to enable the library to meet its regular commitments as well as the extended service to the members. The Parry Committee has recommended that the recurring grant for libraries should be increased to enable them to meet their responsibilities and develop their service (Parry: 1968:164p).

- **Non-Recurring Grant:**

The non- recurring grant is sanctioned only once for a specific item of work or equipment and that has to be spent within the specified period of time. The recurring grant is allocated for the construction of the library building or its extension, for the purchase of book-stock for a new building and for building up the book collection for a newly created faculty or the Institution.

- **Special or Ad Hoc Grant:** The special grant is a once-for-all grant that the Parry committee cited the special grant sanctioned by the university grants commission for purchase of basic book stock for the libraries of seven British universities viz. Sussex, East, Anglia, Lancaster, Warwick and Kent. The committee stated that for the purchase of substantial special items for the libraries or those of distinguished scholars, a special central fund administered by the university Grants commission or some other appropriate body should make available funds

3.7.1 The UGC adopted the following approaches for allocating grants:

- University development grant
- College development grant
- Grants for variety of schemes
- Researcher development programme grants
- Quality improvement programme grants

The funds to the UGC are provided by the central government and in turn UGC provides grants to University and Colleges. The UGC is enjoying appreciable autonomy in the reallocation of funds to the universities given by the government.

The relation of UGC and state government of and state universities is highly complex. All the Indian universities except central universities and deemed universities have existence through acts of various legislatures. States in certain cases are creating university with or without consulting the UGC. The Sapru committee 1964 had recommended that UGC act should be amended to make it compulsory on part of state government to ask the commission before setting up a new University.

Any university can be recommended by the UGC to evaluate the improvement of university education and advice to the university, the necessary actions to be taken for implementing such recommendations as per clause D section 12 of the UGC act. The organizational relationship of college and university depends upon the forms and condition of affiliation of college by university for this a college should be under clause (b) of the sub section (1) of the (12A).

In India, the UGC is the apex body for higher education. The state powers of the funds at its disposal it has come to be regarded as an integral part of the academic community out the university system in general.

3.8 THE UGC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

The most important event in the history of the university and college education in India was the establishment of UGC on Dec 28, 1953, on the model of the UGC of Britain and became a statutory organization of the government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956 under MHRD. The main functions of UGC were to look after the educational interests of the country and to oversee the development and functioning of all the academic institutions, including their libraries. Since its inception the UGC has given priority to the development of academic libraries, and in the 5 year plans of the country, the provision was made to begin the

work for this purpose and allotted more and more funds at present 12th plan is completed and entered into 13th plan period (2018-2022).

The UGC was aware of the slow progress of academic libraries and therefore in addition to the financial help provided for development, it has also organized seminars from time to time to keep the academic librarians aware of the new developments in the field. UGC determined the pay scales of trained library personnel according to their post and cadre like teachers of the college and universities. Now, since 1986, the revised scales have also being given by UGC to the library staff, along with teachers of colleges and universities. UGC has taken initiative to train the librarians because a well-educated and trained library staff may serve the readers in better ways. UGC has also established and sponsored 5 National Information Centers in various regions of the country at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Varanasi and Bangalore to supply the current research scientists engaged in the research and development and progress of the country.

3.9 UGC AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The establishments of the university grant commission is a land mark in the growth and development of higher education in general and university and college libraries in particular in the country. The UGC has helped the colleges by giving grants for library buildings and equipment, books and journals and for setting up text-book libraries .But despites huge investments made in the purchase of book and periodicals through the grants made every year by the UGC, our college libraries do not rise to the level and show generally a very pathetic picture both in collection and services.

It is the duty of the policy makers of college education in each State to specify guidelines for college libraries regarding accommodation, library staff, essential services, librarian's responsibility and functions, collections, finance, other services and educational objectives. These guidelines should be followed for providing effective services to the users of the library. Recognizing this Government of Kerala constituted an Expert committee to examine the functioning of college libraries in the state and to suggest suitable measures for their improvement but it is not articulated. The price of books and journals, automation of the

documents, other modern gargets for the digitalizing of the library, staff pattern, status of the librarians etc is affects the smooth running of the library services.

3.10 UGC AND AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

Some colleges are given Autonomous Status. UGC has introduced a scheme of Autonomous colleges keeping in view the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) (1986-92). All Colleges under Section 2(f) & 12(b) of the UGC Act are eligible under the Scheme. UGC created a higher education body in 1994 at Bangalore (Karnataka) on the committee recommendation of NPE in 1986. NAAC's mandate includes the task of performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation of universities and colleges in the country. The philosophy of NAAC is based on objective and continuous improvement rather than being punitive or judgmental, so that all institutions of higher learning are empowered to maximize their resources, opportunities and capabilities.

Assessment is a performance evaluation of an institution and /or its units and is accomplished through a process based on self-study and peer review using defined criteria. Accreditation refers to the certification given by NAAC which is valid for a period of five years. At present the Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC is done on a voluntary basis. This is National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) which strives for quality and excellence in higher education and advocates for enhancing the role of library and Information Services in improving academic environment. NAAC design and developed a set of best practices in academic libraries and presented under the four broad subject areas in Library and Information Sciences is as follows:

- ❖ Collection and Services.
- ❖ Use of Technology.
- ❖ Management and Administration of Library.
- ❖ Extent of User Services.

The scheme of autonomous colleges was formulated by the UGC in the fourth five year plan (1969-73). These colleges themselves prescribe their curriculum and conduct the

evaluation of their students through a system of continuous evaluation. An autonomous college has-

- ❖ Freedom to determine and prescribe its own course;
- ❖ Prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy of the State Government;
- ❖ Evolve methods of assessment of student work, the conduct of examination, and notification of results;
- ❖ Use of modern tools of education technology to achieve higher standard and greater creativity

3.10.1 Pattern of Financial Assistance

UGC will provide assistance under this scheme to autonomous colleges to meet their additional and special needs. The assistance to meet additional needs will be payable on yearly basis. This entitlement for any particular year will however, lapse if it is not claimed / sanctioned by the UGC atleast in the succeeding year. This assistance will enable the college to meet the expenditure involved on items such as:

- ❖ Guest/visiting faculty;
- ❖ Orientation of teachers;
- ❖ Redesigning of courses, development of teaching and learning material;
- ❖ Workshops and seminars;
- ❖ Examination reforms, development of question banks etc;
- ❖ Office equipment, teaching aids and laboratory equipments;
- ❖ Furniture for office, class – rooms and laboratories;
- ❖ Library furniture, equipment, books/ journal;
- ❖ Renovation and new construction of buildings,
- ❖ Expenditure on meetings of Governing body and of Committees.

The universities are private institutions supported by public funds. The bulk of the university funds come from the Government via the University Grants Commissions. The commission is empowered to assess the financial needs of the universities/ colleges to allocate and provide grant for maintenance and development of the established universities / colleges,

keeping in view the development of the institutions concerned, its financial needs and the standard attained and the national purpose that is going to be achieved. The grants sanctioned by State Governments are usually in the form of recurring grants received annually by renewal but the UGC allocations are usually done for a plan period extending over generally a span of five years.

3.11 FIVE YEAR PLANS

Five year plan has been the backbone of India's development. A plan spells out how the resources of a nation should be put to use. It has some general goals as well as specific objectives which are to be achieved within specific period of time. In India, plans are of five year duration.

All five year plans in India have emphasized the importance and necessity of education, especially higher education for the success of the country, as is evident from some of the statements by the committees in support of education given below:

- In a democratic setup the role of education becomes crucial, since it can function effectively only if there is an intelligent participation of the masses in the affairs of the country
- In all branches of national life education become the focal point of planned development. At all stages of education the aims must be to develop both the skill and knowledge and a creative outlook.

Hence the Government of India and the UGC spent a lot of money for the development of higher education. The expenditure as following:

First plan

So far as library development is concerned, the Government of India, in the First Five year plan of the Education Department, 1951-56, includes the scheme of "Improvement of library services". This scheme envisaged a network of libraries spread all over the country. The proposal was made of setting up a National central Library at New Delhi.

Second Plan

Under the second five year plan (1956-61) the Govt. of India allocated Rs.140lakhs for setting up of a country wide net work of libraries in 320districts.

As a result of the plan most of the states in the country had several state central libraries and district libraries as the main distributing centers under this plan the institute, of library science at university of Delhi was also established.

Third Plan

In the third five year plan (1962-67) the Govt. of India has recognized that “ an adequate system of any well organized system of India further agreed that “ during the third plan steps were taken to setup or develop all four National libraries at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In this plan, there were provision also for strengthening libraries at the district and Taluka levels. During the third plan, other universities were provided with facilities for research in library science and training the library personnel.

Fourth plan

Under the fourth five year plan the planning commission made an appointed of a working group on libraries consisting of eminent librarians and educationists of India with Professor V.K.R.V Rao as its Chairman to evolve a second programme of library development consistent with the needs and requirement of the country as well as its resources. This group prepared a scheme of a phased and coordinated programme for the foundation of Public libraries, where in the library was given the status of a sub sector.

Fifth & Sixth plan

Under the fifth and sixth five year plan 1971-75 and 1975-80, subsequently, no working group for libraries was constituted. However library development activities were covered under the sectoral plans of individual organizations. In the field of Science and technology there was a considerable scope for library development in the 5th and 6th five year plans, as it was proposed to established the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT). The NISSAT scheme was implemented in June 1977.

Seventh Plan

During the 7th five year plan (1985-90), the Govt. of India, in its proposed library development , stressed on the appointment of a working group on modernization of the library services and information, under the chairmanship of Dr. N Sheshagiri. The Report, which was submitted in July 1984, has two parts. The first part deals with the requirements of the public, academic, special and national libraries, and information centers. The second part deals with Informatics and computer culture in the library community, education and training,

computerization of major libraries, constitution of a group to plan, design, monitor and evaluate computerization of libraries software development, a computer based union catalogue, National Bibliography and developing a library network using computer and communication technologies

During the 7th plan commission provided additional allocation for libraries. In April 1988 the UGC setup the most important project which is the INFLIBNET project. INFLIBNET is the cooperative computer communication network for connecting libraries and information centers in all universities, institutions of national importance and colleges.

Eight plan

Eight Plan period is from (1990-1995), In March 1990 the six task groups constituted by the UGC on the information and library and library network project submitted its report to facilitate launching of this multiple function and service cooperative network project. During the 8th plan the INFLEBNET was designated to establish between educational institution and research and development laboratories by pooling sharing, optimizing resources, facilities and services of libraries and information centers in university system as well as in the research and development complexes.

The UGC recommended CCF format for the INFLIBNET project for its network. In China, Columbia, and Yugoslavia CCF had been used as the national standers format. In Africa, Europe, Latin America CCF is used as cross international boundaries.

Ninth plan

Ninth Plan period is from (1997-2000), The working group of the ninth plan is reported that the amount received for libraries and informatics, sectors, giving maximum, privilege to academic libraries and to the university and higher education sector. In the ninth plan the chairman is the B.P.Singh secretary in the ministry of human resource development, the reports submitted by department of culture to the planning commission.

In ninth the working group suggested that for national library system Rs. 525 crore, for informatics Rs. 310 crore, for the apex body on libraries and information systems Rs. 5 crore, and Rs.50 crore for other activities. On the pattern of online computer library centre (OCLC) a national data base created and network may be developed in different cities.

Tenth plan

Tenth Plan is from (2001-2006). To accomplish a thoughtful alteration of higher education in order that it become an efficient advocate of sustainable human improvement and at the same time progress the application with closer links with the world of work and reach quality in its teaching, research and business and community extension functions including enduring wisdom. The most important thing of the tenth plan is to recognize the flaw and strength of the higher education institutions and then do focused findings and higher level to either remove the weakness or to achieve higher order of excellence. The UGC has made its mandatory for all its universities to get accredited before December 2002 and for colleges before December 2003.

3.12 ELEVENTH PLAN (2007-2012)

The period between 2006-2008 is characterized by several important developments in higher education. It coincided with two important events in higher education. First the Tenth Plan ended by 2006, and the preparation for Eleventh Plan commenced in 2007. Second this period also coincided with Sixth Pay Commission for the university and college teachers. It is during 2006-07 that government took a major new initiative to strengthen the higher education system. The policy initiatives were new and taken for the first time in last twenty years or so. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh termed Eleventh Plan as “Education Plan” and described it as “Second Wave” in the development of higher education. The second wave in development of higher education is reflected in setting a target 15 percent of enrolment rate, which is backed by a quantum jump in the financial allocation from Rs. 3294 crores during the Tenth Plan to Rs. 46,449 crores in the Eleventh Plan. The unprecedented expansion in institutional capacity is reflected in setting up of about 1464 new educational institutions – comprising 30 central universities, 8 IITs, 7 IIM, 20 NITs, and 20 IIIT’s, 3 IISER, 2 Schools of Planning & Architecture, 374 model colleges and 1000 Polytechnics.

Shri Arjun Singh Ji the then Minister of HRD who lead this initiative described the achievement in 11th plan as “our wish list coming true “. Shri Kapil Sibal Ji has subsequently taken several new initiatives of fundamental nature on the issues which were identified under the 11th Plan as well as the new issues .The new initiatives taken by the MHRD include setting a target of 30 per cent gross enrolment ratio, reforms of the regulatory authority, reforms of

deemed universities sector, reforms of quality assessment mechanisms, internationalization of higher education, reforms of qualification framework for vocational and legal education, to mention a few.

The UGC has contributed in a number of ways in developing policies and to devise the schemes and to transform them into action plan for implementation. The UGC also took several new initiatives for reforming higher education; many of the initiatives are of fundamental nature.

In XI Plan, greater importance has been placed on decrease of disparities between urban or rural and developed or under developed areas by ornamental support to colleges located in backward and rural areas. The focus on the schemes for colleges initiated with merged scheme.

3.12.1 The Assistance given by the Commission for Merged Schemes:

The UGC has given financial assistance for 14 merged schemes. The schemes are as follows.

1. Rejuvenation of infrastructure in old colleges.

A few of the older establishments have capable for keep up their substantial infrastructure, new buildings constructed. However, some of the establishments necessitate elevating their building from falling down circumstances. Keeping the vision, the commission will provide the monetary support for the restoration, construction, extension of the building to the colleges establish prior to independence. The assistance given by the commission under the schemes is upto Rs.15 Lakhs for renovation of buildings, including the classroom, staffroom, hostels, laboratory, etc.

2. Catch Grant for Young Colleges:

In this schemes the assistance given for built up fundamental internal structure in the appearance of the buildings, books and journals equipments. The maximum assistance for the scheme is Rs.12 Lakhs, and the amount allocated for building should not exceed Rs.9 Lakhs.

3. Colleges located in Rural or Remote or Border or Hill or Tribal Areas:

Aims of this scheme to reduce location disparities and increase access to higher education by providing residential accommodation for students and faculties on the rental basis allowances to deserving students of colleges located in Rural/Remote/Border/Hill/Tribal Areas Rs.10 Lakh assistance had given for this scheme.

3 Colleges with relatively higher proportion of SC or ST or OBC (Noncreamy layer) and Minorities.

The financial assistance given for this scheme to encourage access of students belongs to SC/ST/OBC (Non-creamy layer), Minorities, physically challenged and the students facing the problems of financial constraints. The financial assistance given by the commission is Rs. 10 Lakh for providing the stipend per month of Rs. 500 for students on the merit cum means basis to select by the college for purchasing books, stationary, and for incurring contingent expenditure.

4. Special grant for Enhancement of Intake Capacity in Colleges (initiative or capacity building):

To increase the intake capacity of exiting courses and for starting the new teaching programme. The financial assistance was given to the colleges by the commission, providing infrastructural facilities. The assistance given by the commission is upto Rs. 7 Lakhs for books and journals, construction / extension of classroom and laboratory, furniture and fixture for the newly constructed classroom/laboratory.

5. Establishment of Day Care Centers in Colleges:

The UGC gives the assistance for children of around three months to six months of age during the day their parents are away from home. This scheme includes male or female employees, scholars, students. In this scheme the financial assistance from the commission is once time grant of Rs. 2 Lakh was given.

6. **Colleges in Back Ward Areas:**

In this scheme the assistance given by the commission for expansion of internal structure and teaching, learning assets to college positioned in educationally rearward districts, in higher education to access better opportunities. The sealing assistance given by commission is Rs.12 Lakh.

7. **Establishment of UGC Network Resource Centers:**

In the scheme UGC, create awareness among students about the use of computers in various activities like administration, finance, examination and research. The ceiling of assistance non-recurring is 2.50 Lakh. First Time Assistance for :-

- **Hardware:** Consists of one Pentium PC with Color Monitor Up to 5 Nos. Latest version of Software preloaded, Printer 01, UPS – 1 KVA Up to 05.
- **Software:** Consist of Windows Vista Business Operating System, MS Office, Anti Virus One set, Fax Modem Internal or External The sealing assistance Recurring Rs.12, 000/- p.a, Network–Internet Connectivity Rs.12, 000/- p.a. ERNET, India, Ministry of Information Technology, and Govt. of India provided such facilities.

8. **Equal Opportunity Center in Colleges:**

The commission gives the grants to overseas the effective implementation of policies and programme for disadvantaged groups to provide guidance and counseling with respect to academic, financial, social, and other matters to enhance the diversity within the campus. The nature of assistance was to meet emergency payments for unjab bad meetings and honorarium to the counselor. The fund allotted for postgraduate colleges Rs.50, 000/-per annum and for undergraduate colleges of Rs.30, 000/- per annum. An honorarium charge for advisor is Rs. 1000/-per month also allotted in this scheme.

9. **Remedial Coaching for SC /ST / OBC (non-creamy layer)Minorities:**

The UGC provides the grant for remedial coaching is to be organized at under alumnae and post graduate level for improving educational proficiency and linguistic expertise for students in verity of subject, elevating their rank of basic conception, subject to provide

stronger groundwork. The assistance given to the commission is non-recurring objects not to exceed 1) For tools Rs.3 Lakh. 2) For journals, books and study material Rs.2 Lakh. The help given to the commission is recurring objects, not go beyond is Rs.10 Lakh for each plan era.

10. Coaching for NET for SC/ST / OBC (non-creamy layer) & Minorities:

The commission appointed to prepare the given grant for SC/ST and minorities candidate who were appearing in NET or SET. Limited no. of students becomes available for lectures in the university system. The assistance given to the commission is non-recurring objects not to exceed 1) for equipments Rs.2.50 Lakh. 2) For journals, books and study material Rs.1 Lakh. The help given by the commission are frequent items not go beyond Rs.7.5 Lakh for each plan time.

11. Coaching Classes for entry in services for SC/ST / OBC (noncreamy layer) & Minorities

The well-being and development of the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minorities are important indicators of the strength and success of a democratic society. Specific provisions have been made to improve the status of these groups, socially and educationally, so that they can take their rightful place in society. Representation of the groups in All India / State / Provincial Services and equivalent positions in the private sector is an indicator of how far the country has been successful to equip them so that they are in a position to safeguard their own interests.

In order to prepare students belonging to SC / ST/ OBC (non-creamy layer) and Minority communities to get gainful employment in Central and other services mentioned above, the UGC will continue the scheme of Coaching classes for entry in services for SC / ST & Minorities during the Eleventh Plan.

12. Schemes for Persons with Disabilities

Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN)

The Persons with Disabilities Act 1995 indicates that differently-abled persons should have access to education at all levels. In the higher education sector, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is supporting universities and colleges in the country to involve in special education activities to empower differently-abled persons.

The UGC had started the scheme of assistance to universities/colleges for Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (Differently-abled Persons) (HEPSN) during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, which continued in the Tenth Plan. Keeping in view the need to provide infrastructure to differently-abled persons in higher education institutions, the scheme is extended to the Eleventh Plan too. The details of the scheme are enumerated as follows:

The HEPSN scheme is basically meant for creating an environment at the higher education institutions to enrich higher education learning experiences of differently-abled persons. Creating awareness about the capabilities of differently-abled persons, construction aimed at improving accessibility, purchase of equipment to enrich learning, etc., are the broad categories of assistance under this scheme.

I. Providing Access to Differently-abled persons

It has been felt that differently-abled persons need special arrangements in the environment for their mobility and independent functioning. It is also a fact that many institutes have architectural barriers that disabled persons find difficult for their day-to-day functioning. The colleges under this scheme are expected to address accessibility related issues as per the stipulations of the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, and ensure that all existing structures as well as future construction projects in their campuses are made disabled friendly. The institutes should create special facilities such as ramps, rails and special toilets, and make other necessary changes to suit the special needs of differently-abled persons.

13. Career and Counseling Cell in Colleges

The scheme of establishing a Career and Counseling Cell in Colleges has been formulated to address the diverse socio-economic challenges and geographic backgrounds of the heterogeneous population of students coming to the Colleges vis-à-vis equity of access and placement opportunities through availability of appropriate institutional support information. Linguistic differences and cultural gaps among students also call for the setting up of placement cells. Availability of relevant and accessible information coupled with professional guidance to utilize the same can result in better career achievements outside the classrooms and help in the healthy progression of students.

Career and Counseling Cell would help the students with appropriate guidance to establish linkages with the world of work and locate career opportunities vis-à-vis the realities and job profiles in the context of highly competitive emerging occupational patterns. The gap in perception about the market demands and individual expectations could be bridged through psychological and confidence building measures

6.3 TWELFTH PLAN

XIIth plan period is from 2012-2017 and it is mainly focused to promote the expansion and strengthening of teaching and research programmes in the Universities and colleges, in the XII Plan the UGC has granted specific staff structure of teaching, research and non-teaching posts for WSCs in different phases of development. To make efficient use of this new staff structure and promote research and development of learning-teaching materials WSCs must draw up their annual plan as well as a vision document for qualitative growth during the XII Plan.

Currently, there are 82 centres in universities and 76 centres in colleges in our country. During the Plan Period, it is envisaged that the Women's Studies Programme will expand. The exact number of new centres to be opened is contingent on the resources available and will be decided in consultation with the Standing Committee. To meet the needs of the system of classification of Centres in four phases, Phase I, Phase II, Phase III and Advanced, the grant allocation for the above phases for each centre for the entire Plan period is proposed

Background of the Program

It has been an evolutionary process with the first programme in 1997 presented to the members of the UGC Standing Committee for Women's Studies, and some other women academicians, by an international team of the Commonwealth Higher Education Support Scheme (CHESS) from the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. As the programme was relevant but needed to be contextualized to the Indian situation, a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee was constituted for the purpose of reviewing and modifying the manuals. The UGC decided to institutionalize the process and formulate a scheme separating it from its origins in the committee for women's studies as it had become a full-fledged scheme with a separate though gender related focus. Hence, in the 10th Plan it became a full-fledged scheme of the UGC. In the 11th Plan, the focus continued to encompass a larger pool of women through the unjab bad on/awareness/motivation workshops. Those who completed this first stage were selectively picked up and trained to become Trainers and Local Coordinators so as to multiply the activity around the country. In the 12th plan the UGC decided to bring the Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher education scheme under the aegis of the Scheme for Women Studies and frame common guidelines for the two programs.

3.13.2 Objectives of the twelfth plan

1. To provide grants to the colleges for strengthening basic infrastructure and meet their basic needs like books & journals including book banks, scientific equipment, campus development, teaching aids and sports facilities.
2. To provide assistance for extension/ renovation of existing buildings and construction of new buildings.
3. To provide assistance to the colleges catering to the needs of the students belonging to the SC, ST, OBC(non-creamy layer)/ Minority communities as well as Physically Challenged and economically deprived students coming from families Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per definition adopted by the Stat Government/ UT /Central Government concerned

4. To encourage outreach activities, adult and continuing education in the neighboring areas so that the society as a whole, where the college is located, is benefited
5. To provide facilities for women.
6. To support competence building initiatives and promote multicultural activities in colleges, especially for teachers.
7. To accommodate innovative ideas to influence teaching, research, academic excellence and societal growth.

3.13.3 Preparation of Proposal by the Colleges for Development Assistance

The XII Plan General Development Assistance (GDA) will be provided in the form of Plan Block Grant (PBG)

Planning Board

The College may set up a Planning Board to approve the proposal for development of undergraduate and postgraduate education, after identifying its needs and deciding on its priorities. Besides the Principal, Coordinator IQAC, and senior teachers, Librarian, the Bursar or a senior person from the Accounts Department may be a member of the Planning Board. After finalizing the budget allocation for UG & PG education, the planning board should submit the details to UGC. The Planning Board of the college will be responsible for approving the proposal for development during the Twelfth Plan period for improving the standards of teaching and research at various levels, which include the items given below. The object head i.e Grant-in Aid General '31' and Capital Assets '35' under which the expenditure may be booked is given in parenthesis at the end of each of the item given below:

1. Books & Journals
2. Equipment
3. Instrumentation Maintenance Facility
4. Construction/Extension/Renovation of building
5. Improvement of existing premises
6. Competence building initiatives in colleges
7. Educational Innovation
8. Field Work / Study Tours

9. Extension Activities
10. ICT in Education
11. Improvement of facilities in existing premises- common room and toilet facilities for women
12. Day Care Centre
13. Human Rights & Duties Education
14. Career and Counseling Cell

3.13.4 Other Schemes of University of Grants Commission under 12th plan

It has implemented 49 schemes for universities and colleges across the country during 12th plan period. 13 schemes for universities, 5 schemes for colleges, 13 schemes for both universities and colleges, 17 schemes for individuals and 1 stand alone scheme have been given by UGC.

Scheme for Universities:

- ❖ Academic Staff College
- ❖ Area Study Programme
- ❖ Centres for Study of Social Inclusion and Exclusion
- ❖ Centres of Excellence for Development of Sports
- ❖ Centres with Potential for Excellence in a Particular Areas
- ❖ Establishment of Chairs
- ❖ Incentive for Resource Mobilization for Universities
- ❖ Joint Appointment of faculty
- ❖ Residential Coaching Programme
- ❖ Special Cells for SC/ST in Centrally Funded Universities
- ❖ Universities with Potential for Excellence
- ❖ Women Study Centres

Scheme of Colleges:

- ❖ Autonomous Colleges
- ❖ Colleges with Potential for Excellence
- ❖ Faculty Development Programme (for college teachers)
- ❖ Scheme for Seminars / Symposia / Conferences for Colleges
- ❖ Travel Grant (for colleges teachers)

UGC Funding for the 12th Plan Broad programme/activity categories for UGC funding:

1. Sensitisation/Awareness/Motivation Workshops: Non-Residential & Residential
2. Training of Trainers Workshops
3. Management Skills Enhancement Workshops
4. Research Stimulation Workshops
5. Refresher Programme Workshops
6. Position of Women Decision-Makers in Higher Education: A Study.
7. Revision/Printing/Photocopying/Translation of Manuals, Modules and Kits and other materials
8. Preparation of Case Studies and Implementation
9. Advocacy Initiatives
10. Administrative costs
11. Miscellaneous and contingencies

University Grant Commission built up to boost and sustain academic level & quality and command the universities in India. Universities and colleges that come under UGC are get funded to provide and sustain the quality of education. Education can be served in the better way to the students, until then education can be utilized by the students to make a better future path in India and across the globe.

CHAPTER 3

PART II

3.14 ST.TERESA'S COLLEGE

3.15 GOLDEN JUBILEE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

6.3

ST.TERESA'S COLLEGE AND ITS LIBRARY AT A GLANCE

St.Teresa's College (Autonomous) Ernakulam, Kerala, a pioneering institution committed to the cause of higher learning of women and their empowerment through excellence in teaching, learning and research, was established on 15th June 1925 by the Carmelite Sisters of St. Teresa (CSST) under the leadership of the visionary foundress Mother Teresa of St. Rose of Lima – a legend who opened up a new and glorious page for the empowerment of women, and who was declared 'Servant of God' on 29 January 2016.

This 92 year old premier minority institution is the only women's college in the city of Cochin and provides education in line with the mission of the foundress, aimed at the integral formation of intellectually creative, emotionally mature, morally responsible, spiritually enlightened, socially committed and truly liberated young women who will reposition themselves as self-reliant and responsible individuals and become agents of change to transform society.

The motto of St. Teresa's College, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom" (Proverbs 9:10), encapsulates the beliefs and ideals of the Teresian family and flows seamlessly into its vision statement.

PROGRAMMES OFFERED BY THE COLLEGE

The College, affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, became autonomous in the year 2014. The institution initiated the process of curriculum restructuring, determined to revamp the curriculum while retaining all the fundamental stipulations of the University/Higher Education Council, for ensuring optimum quality. Many innovative programmes were introduced keeping in mind the national goals – Skill India & Start up India. This was a policy initiative taken by the institution to offer courses for which the demand ratio was high and which facilitated employment and entrepreneurship. The College offers 53 programmes in total- in arts, science, and commerce and management studies:

 23 UG programmes,

 17 PG programmes,

- ✚ M Phil programmes,
- ✚ PhD Programmes,
- ✚ 1 UG Diploma and
- ✚ PG Diploma programmes.

Of these, 28 programmes are under the regular stream and 25 in the self financing category, with 22 programmes newly added in the post-accreditation period, of which 16 were added following the grant of autonomy. This includes 2 B Voc. Courses – Food Processing Technology and Software Development. A Community College and a Learning Disability Centre were initiated by the Department of Home Science. The following 9 new academic programmes were introduced during 2016-17:

1. M. Phil – Botany, English, Physics
2. PG – MSc Mathematics, Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics, Fashion Designing
3. UG – B.Com with Capital Market, BSc Psychology, BCA Cloud Computing and Information Security Management

Under the Choice Based Credit and Semester System the UG programmes offer 20 Open Courses. The UG & PG programmes offer Electives as well. Additionally, the College also offers 3 UG and 3 PG programmes in the distance education mode as a study centre for the affiliating university, and 3 PG programmes under Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK). Five higher order skill development programmes have been introduced by the College which is a centre for NSDC, SRC Kerala and ASAP. The International Language Centre of the College provides basic level courses in Spanish, German and French. Environmental Studies programme has been included in the syllabus as per UGC guidelines.

The students have a choice of 28 add-on courses. The College offers 10 add on certificate courses. It is also a Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK) that offers 2 courses (1 Certificate course and 1 Diploma course). As a registered study centre of IGNOU for offering distance education, there are 5 Courses (2 Certificate courses, 2 Diploma courses and 1 PG Diploma course). The College offers 17 value-added courses that are open to all the students of the College.

COURSES UNDER IGNOU (Distance Education)

1. Certificate in Soft Skills and Personality Development
2. Certificate Course in Jewellery Design
3. Certificate Course in Spanish
4. Certificate Course in French
5. Certificate Course in German
6. Certificate Course in Adobe – Photoshop
7. Certificate Course in Adobe – Flash (Animation)
8. Certificate Course in 2D Animation
9. Certificate Course in Coral Draw
10. Certificate Course in Tourism, French Language and Cultural History of Kerala

COURSES UNDER Centre for Continuing Education Kerala (CCEK)

1. Diploma in Computer Applications
2. Certificate Course in Data Entry

COURSES UNDER IGNOU (Distance Education)

1. PG Diploma in Translation
2. Diploma in Nutrition and Health Education
3. Diploma in Creative Writing in English
4. Certificate Course in Food and Nutrition
5. Certificate Course in Nutrition and Childcare

STAFF PROFILE:

St Teresa's College has on its rolls, 86 permanent faculty, 94 guest lecturers and 60 non teaching staff. Out of the 86 permanent faculties, 46 have doctorate degrees and 38 faculty members have Mphil as their highest qualification

RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY:

St. Teresa's College has always promoted research as an integral part of the curriculum. This research led and practice driven ethos makes Teresian Teaching- Learning distinctive. The College seeks to ensure that learning is informed by current research and practice in the subject area or discipline. Six departments are Centres for Research under Mahatma Gandhi University and 34 faculty members are research guides. The College is a recognized centre under the University to offer course work for PhD scholars since 2012. All together 16 research scholars were awarded PhD, 26 faculty members are engaged in research leading to PhD and 5 Major and 22 minor projects were completed in the last four years. During 2012-16, the College has availed funds from various funding agencies and nearly 44% of the fund received is used for research. Five Science Departments were recognized by DST-FIST in 2012. The College has also been recommended for financial support under the DBT Star College Scheme to 5 departments in 2017. The Teresian Research and Consultancy Cell (TRACC) and the R&D Department constituted solely for coordinating the research activities of the College, take the initiative to facilitate necessary infrastructure.

6.3 GOLDEN JUBILEE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Library started functioning along with the College in 1925. It started with just three almira's and 200 books; most of which were borrowed from the high school library. In the course of time it expanded. In 1944 when Carmel College was opened at Trichur, the books were divided between the two colleges, which again resulted in the lessening of the number of books. But the revolution of ideas in the field of education in the new post independence benefited the college library a lot. It was a steady growth with the major funding from the UGC and the concerted effort of the Management and Administrative bodies. Till 1959, the library was in two classrooms; the first room for English reference, prose and poetry, and the second room for History, Economics, Politics and Languages (at present the west wing of the college building). In 1959 The Library was shifted to a well-furnished room and was named "Mother Veronica Library", in memory of Mother Veronica; the Mother General of the congregation. In 1968 with the coming of the Science Block, Science Departmental Libraries started functioning.

In 1981 a newly furnished building was built and named as “The Golden Jubilee Memorial Library” was inaugurated to commemorate the golden jubilee of the college. The Central Library underwent a major refurbishment and transformation in 2010-11.

In addition to the resources that have been added in terms of books and journals, the Library refurbishment project has resulted in a completely automated, state-of-the art, digitally controlled library system which is fully equipped to deal with the demands of the student and teaching body. The library is situated in the spacious 4 storied building. The library has 3 floors. It is well ventilated and provided with ample facilities. At a time 300 students can access the library.

The primary function of the St.Teresa’s College Library is to provide information resources and services to the staff and students. However, they welcome members of the public and others outside of the College campus who would like to make use of the resources they hold.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LIBRARY

- ▶ Efficient Library Service incorporating modern Information Technology.
- ▶ To provide a stimulating environment for learning and research for the college community
- ▶ Exploring the possibilities of external linkages for better service

SERVICES OF THE LIBRARY

- Lending of books
- New additions
- Career guidance
- Competitive Examination information – display
- Reprography
- Reference Service
- Internet facility
- News paper /Articles clippings
- Book Bank
- Library News letter “**Liber**”
- Bibliography (Preparation on request by the students)

Implementation of MIS

The College Library is automated using KOHA software. KOHA is the first open-source Integrated Library System (ILS). It covers many user friendly library modules like Management, Circulation, Stock Verification modules.

ICT as a Tool to Support Teaching And Learning

- ❖ Library Automation, well equipped Audio Visual room, Internet, LCD projector, Non-Book materials, Sound Systems, Video camera, talking Library, Reprography and Printing
- ❖ KOHA software (open-source Integrated Library System) for library management.
- ❖ The D-Space Digital Library – using D-Space Open Source software
- ❖ Access to OPAC [On-line Public Access Catalogue] which is accessible in the departments also
- ❖ No. Of computers : 40 + 3 servers
- ❖ Internet facility is available on six days a week for the students and faculty, from 9 am to 6 pm on working days and 2pm to 4pm on Saturdays.
- ❖ The library has subscribed 24 Online e-journals
- ❖ Students are given training on accessing and using N-List, Dspace [Digital Library], Delnet etc...

MAJOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

There are a number of major research facilities developed in the campus during the post accreditation period. The Library supports largely in this development, providing following facilities

- ❖ Research Facilities – well equipped Research Centre with 6 computers for Internet facility
- ❖ Addition of National / International journals and books
- ❖ D- Space Digital Library, N-List, Delnet
- ❖ Reprographic units , LCD projector , Laptop, Internet

THE INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES FOR DIFFERENTLY-ABLED STUDENTS

- ❖ Lift is provided in both arts and science blocks for the differently abled students. A ramp facility is also available
- ❖ The library provides Talking Books: a collection of audio CD's with study materials is available for the visually impaired students.
- ❖ A Talking Library/Talking Book Library is furnished separately on the IIIrd floor of the Library for this purpose.
- ❖ Pearl portable camera for
 1. Scanning and reading the text
 2. Enlarging device, are also available for the visually challenged users of the library.

Library Club

It is a student body which works along with the Librarian in promoting Reading habit among the people

Objectives of library club

- ❖ Promote better use of library to foster better reading habits among the students
- ❖ Acts as a forum to bring together all those who are interested in reading
- ❖ Creates general awareness about books and journals as a source of knowledge, information and enjoyment

Activities conducting by the library club

- Awareness programmes & Competitions
- Conducting & Participating in Book exhibitions
- Re-arranging the documents

Information Literacy

The Fresher's are given orientation on different sections of the Library, catalogue, classification, reference on books of their concerned subjects, the methods of circulation

system, library rules, care and concern for books. The college calendar and the library manual, the news letter “**Liber**”, give information on the services of the library.

Efficient and Secure Service

- ❖ The Library follows the Open Access System
- ❖ Property counter maintained
- ❖ The Students are provided (RFID) – Radio Frequency Identification card for access to the Library
- ❖ Books are arranged subject wise in open shelves for easy access with bay guides and rainbow color tags
- ❖ First floor has a spacious Reading Room, A special collection of General Reference, Career Guidance and a counter for Issue and Return
- ❖ The Library assistants are in charge of Internet and Reprographic facilities
- ❖ The students are counseled to handle books carefully.
- ❖ The recent issues of magazines and research journals are displayed prominently
- ❖ The research reference section and the staff reading room function in the first floor of the library
- ❖ The CCTV ensures security of the library resources

Golden Jubilee Memorial Library plays a very important role in the growth and development of the college and to keep its standard within the state.

Funding Agencies in the College Library

- UGC
- Management
- Membership Fee
- Fine
- Endowment Funds
- Reprographic Services
- State Government

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**
- 4.2 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION**
- 4.3 DATA COLLECTION METHOD**
- 4.4 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**
- 4.5 DATA ANALYSIS**
- 4.6 PRESENTATION OF DATA**

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research. It is necessary for a researcher to design a methodology for the problem chosen. One should note that even if the methods considered in two problems are same the methodology may be different. It is important for the researcher to know not only the research methods necessary for the research under taken but also the methodology.

There are two types of research methods, namely; qualitative which involves interviews and documentaries, and quantitative which involves the collection of numerical data using questionnaires., The present study is about the growth and development of academic libraries through funding from UGC especially St. Teresa's College library and This chapter describes in detail the methodology followed to conduct this study.

4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the various schemes of UGC for colleges
2. To find out role of UGC in the development of academic libraries
3. To examine whether the grants of UGC are sufficient for the further development of the libraries
4. To evaluate the services and programmes organized by UGC in the development of libraries
5. To evaluate the usage of UGC funding allocated to the library of St.Teresa's College in XIth and XIIth plan in library budgeting.

4.2 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

The present study is about role of university grant commission in the development of academic libraries, order to collect the data a scheduled interview was designed. An interview schedule is a written list of questions, open-ended or closed-ended, prepared for use by an interviewer in a person-to-person interaction (Kumar 2005). Interview is the verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the

purpose of research. There are three types of interviews: unstructured, semi structured, and structured.

4.3 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The selection of suitable techniques and tools is of a vital importance for successful research. For the present study, the investigator with the guidance and advice from the supervising guide developed the questions on “about the growth and development of college library through the funding from UGC.” In this study, the researcher used a structured interview method as a tool for collecting data. The researcher prepared systematic questions to be asked to the UGC Librarian and UGC officer in the Administrative area of St.Teresa’s College. The questions used in the interview schedule are which satisfied the objectives.

4.4 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

For the purpose of the interview, the researcher sought a prior permission from the college Principal and the Librarian. The researcher made notes during the interview that were later compiled. Necessary discussions were made with the Librarian and the UGC Officer of the college.

4.5 DATA ANALYSIS

The data thus collected from the Librarian and UGC officer, has been analyzed using computer and presented in suitable tabular forms, on which the information was solicited and conclusions were drawn from them. The analysis part employed suitable statistical techniques to the data collected and tabulated.

4.6 PRESENTATION OF DATA

Analysis of collected data has been tabulated and presented in the form of tables, charts and figures to understand the present status of UGC grants released, utilized by the College and college library.

CONCLUSION

Research methodology is a systematic way of gathering information from using some tools and techniques. In this study mainly used some methods like questionnaire method interview method and observation method. These following methods are very helpful for the research work and its very systematic way of information collection.

CHAPTER 5
ANALYSIS OF DATA

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Any study designed to provide an empirical approach needs the analytical aspect in order to explore the result in a more systematic manner. Hence, the following discussion gives an analytical approach to the data collected and results found out from the investigations. In this chapter, the collected data dedicated to tabulation, analysis, interpretation, discussion and interference drawn according to the objectives of the study.

The main purpose of the present study was “The Role of UGC in the development of Academic library: A case study on St.Teresa’s College (Autonomous)”. The present researcher dealt with the data collected through interview with librarian and UGC officer of the college.

Table 5.1 Present Holdings of the College Library

SI No	Particulars	Total
1	Books	88106
2	Back Issues of Journals	7326
3	Bound Volumes	725
4	Text books	2843
5	Reference books	2874
6	International journals	21
7	National journals	95
8	Teresian Publications	3
9	News papers	13
10	Periodicals	117
11	Thesis	823
	Non Book Materials	
12	Audio Cassettes	102
13	Video Cassettes	64
14	Talking books (CD)	35
15	DVDs & CD-ROMs	356
16	Floppy discs	20
17	On-line journals	17+inflibnet,Delnet

The details of the present holdings of the St.Teresa's College Library is explained in Table 5.1 – Total number Books are 88106, Back Issues of Journals are of 7326, Bound volumes are of 725, Text Books are of 2843, among the total collection of books 2874 are reference books and about 2874 and the college have 21 international journals and 4 publications of the college and about 13 daily news papers and about 117 periodicals and thesis of PG students is 826. The details of Non Book Materials audio and video cassettes are about 102 and 64 and CD used for the purpose of visually challenged users of the library 35 and DVDs & CD-ROMs 356 and floppy discs 20 in number and for online journals purchased DELNET and INFLIBNET Database and Sage online journals.

From the data collected through the interview with the Librarian and UGC officer, a huge amount of money from UGC have been allocated, released and utilized by the College for its development in different areas especially focused on library, during XI and XII plan period, which is from 2007 to 2017.

Details of Grants received from UGC and the amount utilized by the college and towards college library for the year 2007- 2012 (XI Plan period) is given below.

Table 5.2 Amount Released, Utilized from UGC, under UG, PG, and Professional courses

Sl. No	Heads	Amt. Released for the college	Amount Utilized by the college	Amount Utilized by the college library
1	UG Grant	1,158,093.00	1,229,342.91	392,070.06
2	PG Grant	2,195,552.00	2,222,531.25	364,350.00
3	Professional Course	100,000.00	100,334.40	NIL
	Grand Total	14,589,000.00	717,803.96	738,420.06

Table 5.2 gives a picture of grants sanctioned by UGC in XI plan Period for different level of courses that are under UG, PG grant and under Professional Courses. Total amount released for the college under UG Grant was Rs. 1,158,093.00/- and the amount utilized by the

college was about Rs.1,229,342.91/- and from this Rs. 392,070.06/- has been used for the library. In PG Grant total amount released was Rs. 2,195,552.00/- and utilized by the college was about 494,534.65/-and from this amount utilized by the college library was Rs. 364,350.00/- with regard to the professional courses the amount released was Rs. 100,000.00/- and the college utilized an amount of Rs.100,334.40/- in which no amount has been allocated to the library. And the detail graphical explanation is presented in the Fig. 5.1.

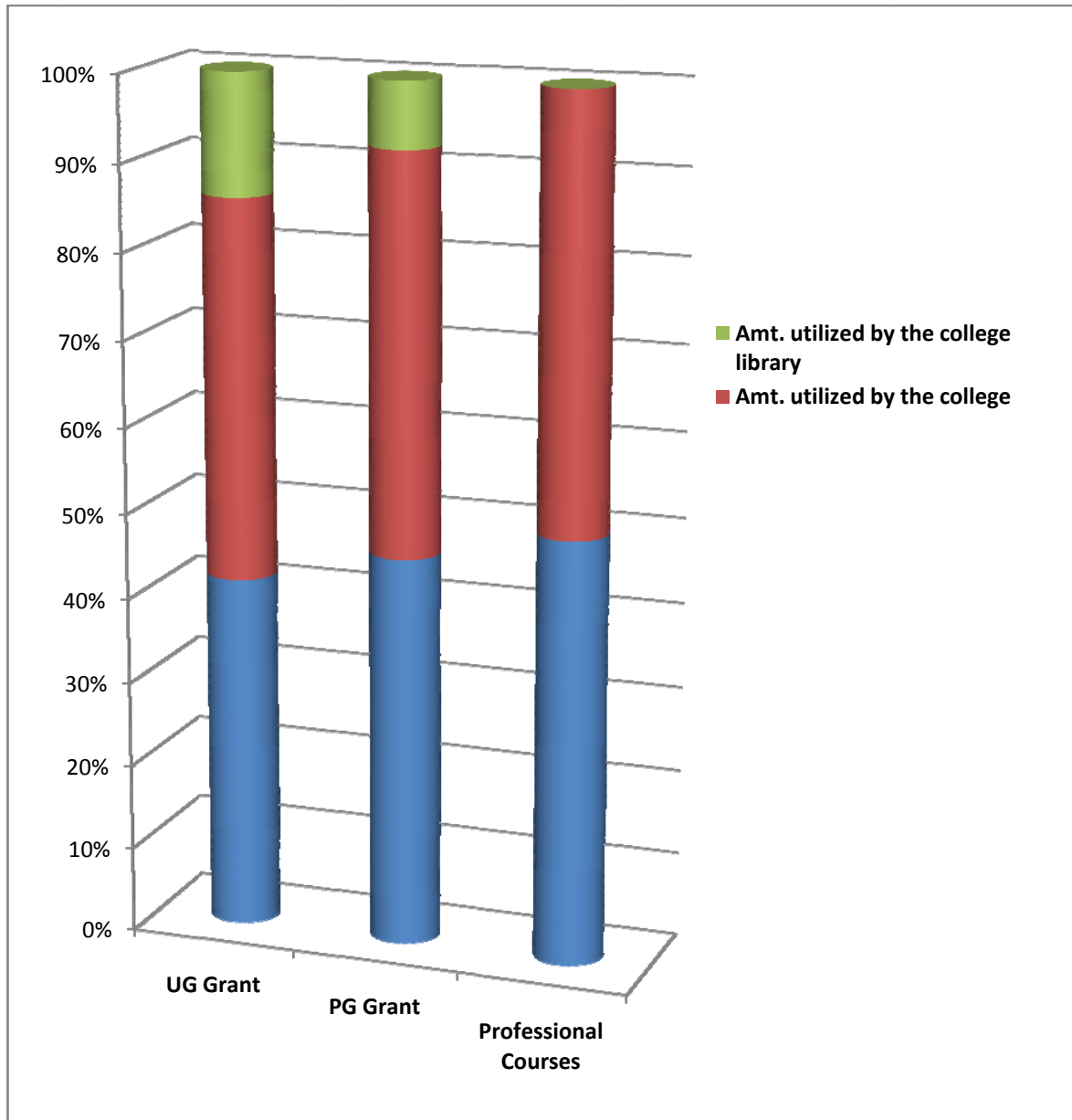


Fig. 5.1 Amount released, utilized from UGC, under UG, PG, and Professional course

Table 5.2.1 Usage of funds in UG grant under XI Plan

Year	Items	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
2007 – 08	Books and Journals	98,683.00	98,683.00
2008 – 09	Books and Journals	79,155.00	79,155.00
2009- 10	Books and Journals	76,176.00	76,176.00
2010 –11	Books and Journals	70,762.00	70,762.00
2011- 12	Books and Journals	67,294.00	67,294.00

Grand Total = 392,070.06

From the table it is note that the amount allocated to the library under UG Grant was been utilized 100%. In the year 2007-2008 library received and utilized the highest amount that is for Rs.98683.00/-.

Table 5.2.2 Usage of funds under PG grant under XI Plan Period

Year	Items	Amount Released	Amount utilized
2010 –11	Books and Journals	234,040.00	234,040.00
2011- 12	Books and Journals	130,310.00	130,310.00

Grand total = 364,350.00

The library utilized from PG Grant Rs.234,040.00/- in the year 2010- 2011 and the following year 2011-12 for Rs.130310/- for the purchase of books and journals The amount released to the library under PG Grant was utilized 100%.

Merged Schemes

Under XI Plan there are 14 Merged Schemes provided by UGC, out of which 5 schemes were allotted to the respondent College. They were: Improvement of Facilities in existing premises, Rejuvenation of Infrastructure in Old College, College with Relatively Higher Proportion of SC/ST/ OBC and Minorities, Coaching For NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC And Minorities, Career and Counseling Cell. Details of Grants received from Merged Schemes of UGC and the amount utilized by the college and college library is given below:

Table 5.3 Grants received from Merged Schemes of UGC

Sl. No	Heads	Total Amt. Released for the college	Total Amount Utilized by the college	Amount Utilized by the college library
1	Improvement of Facilities in existing premises	2,000,000.00	208,567.00	NIL
2	Rejuvenation of Infrastructure in Old College	1,000,000.00	1,242,262.00	NIL
3	College with Relatively Higher Proportion Of SC/ST/ OBC And Minorities,	500,000.00	505,000.00	NIL
4	Coaching For NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC And Minorities	540,000.00	534,669.00	125,247.00
5	Career and Counseling Cell	3,58,782.00	360,666.71	18,025.00
	Grand Total	4,040,000.00	2,851,164.71	143,272.00

Table 5.3 shows an overall grants sanctioned by UGC Merged Schemes in XI plan Period Total amount released for the college under Improvement of Facilities in existing premises was Rs.200000/- and the college utilized for Rs. 208567/-. Under Rejuvenation of Infrastructure in Old College, the amount released was Rs.10,00,000/- and the college utilized Rs.2,42,262/- in excess. College with Relatively Higher Proportion of SC/ST/ OBC and Minorities, the UGC released Rs.500000/-, and the college spent Rs. 5000/- more than released amount for this purpose. Rs.540000/-, was released under the scheme- Coaching For NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC and Minorities, but the college utilized Rs.534669/- including for the library Rs.125247/- and for Career and Counseling Cell scheme the total amount released was Rs.3,58,782/- and Rs.3,60,666.71/-was utilized by the college and from which the college library utilized Rs. 18025/-

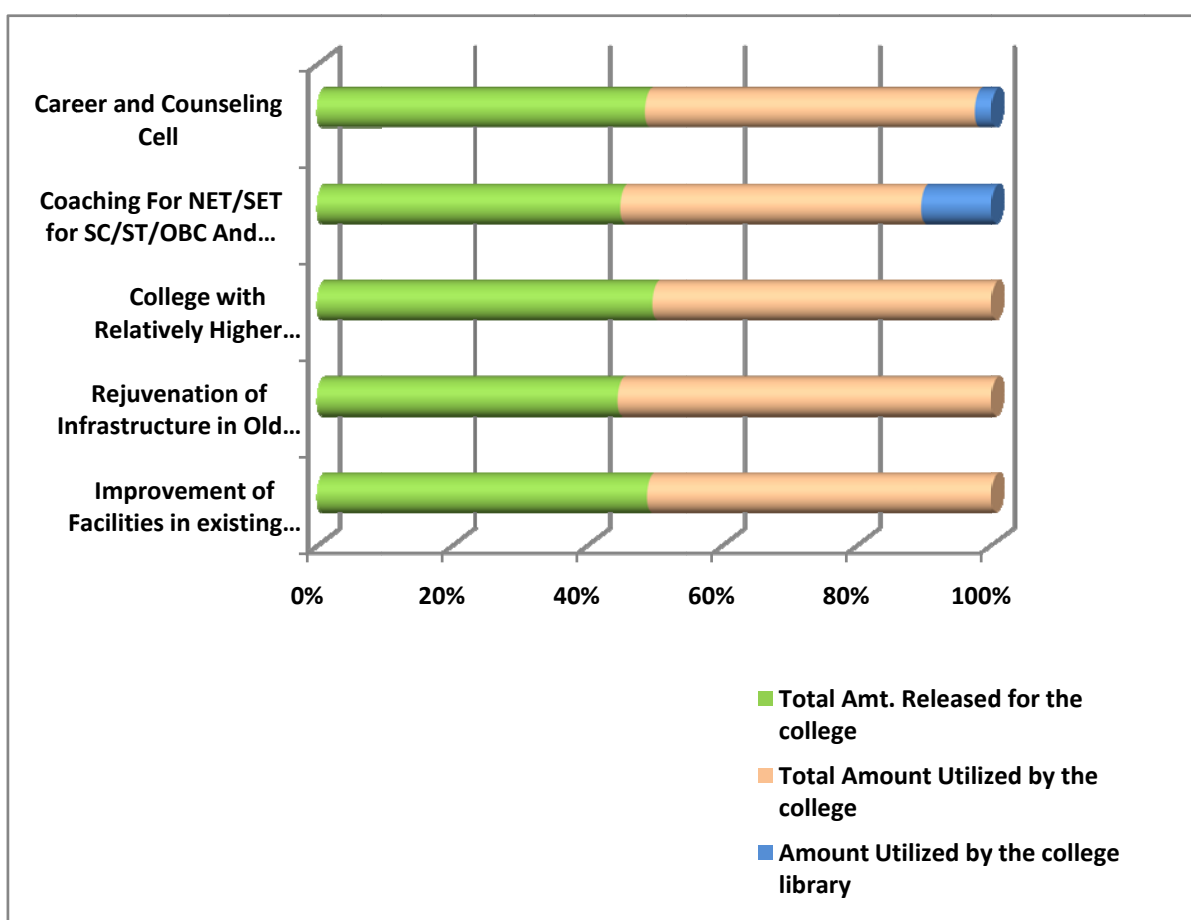


Fig. 5.2 Grants received from merged schemes

Table 5.3.1**Usage of funds under Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ ST/ OBC and Minorities in the library**

Year	Items	Amount utilized
2007 – 08	Books and Journals	25,214.00
2011- 12	Books and Journals	100,033.00

Grand Total = 125,247/-**Table 5.3.2: Usage of funds under career and Counseling Cell in the library**

Year	Items	Amount utilized
2011- 12	Reading Study Materials	18,025.00

Other schemes from UGC

There are thirteen different heads under the other schemes through which college had been funded. For the development of the library only four schemes were been utilized and these schemes are CPE, Additional Grants under Development Assistance, Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/ Minority Students, Career Oriented Programme.

Table 5.4 : Other schemes from UGC

Sl.NO	Heads	Total Amount released for the College	Total Amount utilized by the college	Total Amount utilized by the college library
1.	BSR Grant	7,600,000.00	7,723,487.00	NIL
2.	CPE	8,299,169.00	9,047,841.75	3,606,199.00
3.	Grant of International year of chemistry	100,000.00	100,338.00	NIL
4.	Additional Grants under Development Assistance	2,500,000.00	2,502,420.00	247,874.00
5.	Development of sports infrastructure Equipments in colleges	470,000.00	472,000.00	NIL
6.	Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/ Minority Students	1,160,750.00	1,244,936.60	47,231.00
7.	Career Oriented Programme	1,500,000.00	1,287,969.00	4,068.00
8.	Substitute Salary (FIP)	5,048,183.00	5,048,183.00	NIL
9.	Minor Research Project	1,333,000.00	1,301,242.00	NIL
10.	Major Research Project	554,300.00	554,300.00	NIL
11.	Seminars / Workshops	1,501,000.00	2,586,753.12	NIL
12.	IMF Center	1,793,412.00	2,033,107.00	NIL

In Table 5.3 shows the total grant spent by the UGC under BSR Grant Rs.7,600,000.00/- and the utilized amount by the college was Rs 7,723,487.00/- and CPE Grant for the college received Rs.82,99,169.00/-and the college utilized Rs .90,47,841.75 /- and out of which the library was given Rs 36,06,199.00/- , and Rs 100,000.00/- was released for the college under the Grant of International year of chemistry but the college utilized Rs.100,338.00/- . Rs.25,00,000.00/- was released under the scheme – Additional Grants under Development Assistance, but the amount utilized by the college was Rs. 25,02,420.00/- and the library spent Rs.2,47,874.00/- under this scheme. The Development of sports infrastructure Equipments in colleges, Rs. 4,70,000.00/- amount had been released and the college utilized Rs. 472000.00/- Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/ Minority Students in which amount released for the college is Rs.11,60,750.00/- and amount utilized by the college was Rs.12,44,936.60/- and the library utilized for Rs. 47,231.00/-.

Under career guidance programme the amount released for the college was Rs.15,00,000.00/- and utilized by the college was only Rs.12,87,969.00/- including Rs.4,068.00/- for the library.

And in Minor and in Major Research project the amount released to the college was Rs. 1,333,000.00/- and Rs.554,300.00/- respectively and the amount utilized by the college was Rs. 1,301,242.00/- and Rs.554, 300.00 /- and for the amount released for the college for the seminars/ workshops were Rs. 1,501,000.00/- and amount utilized by college was Rs. 2,586,753.12/- and in IMF center the amount released by the college was Rs.1,793,412.00/- and the amount been utilized by the college was Rs.2,033,107.00/-

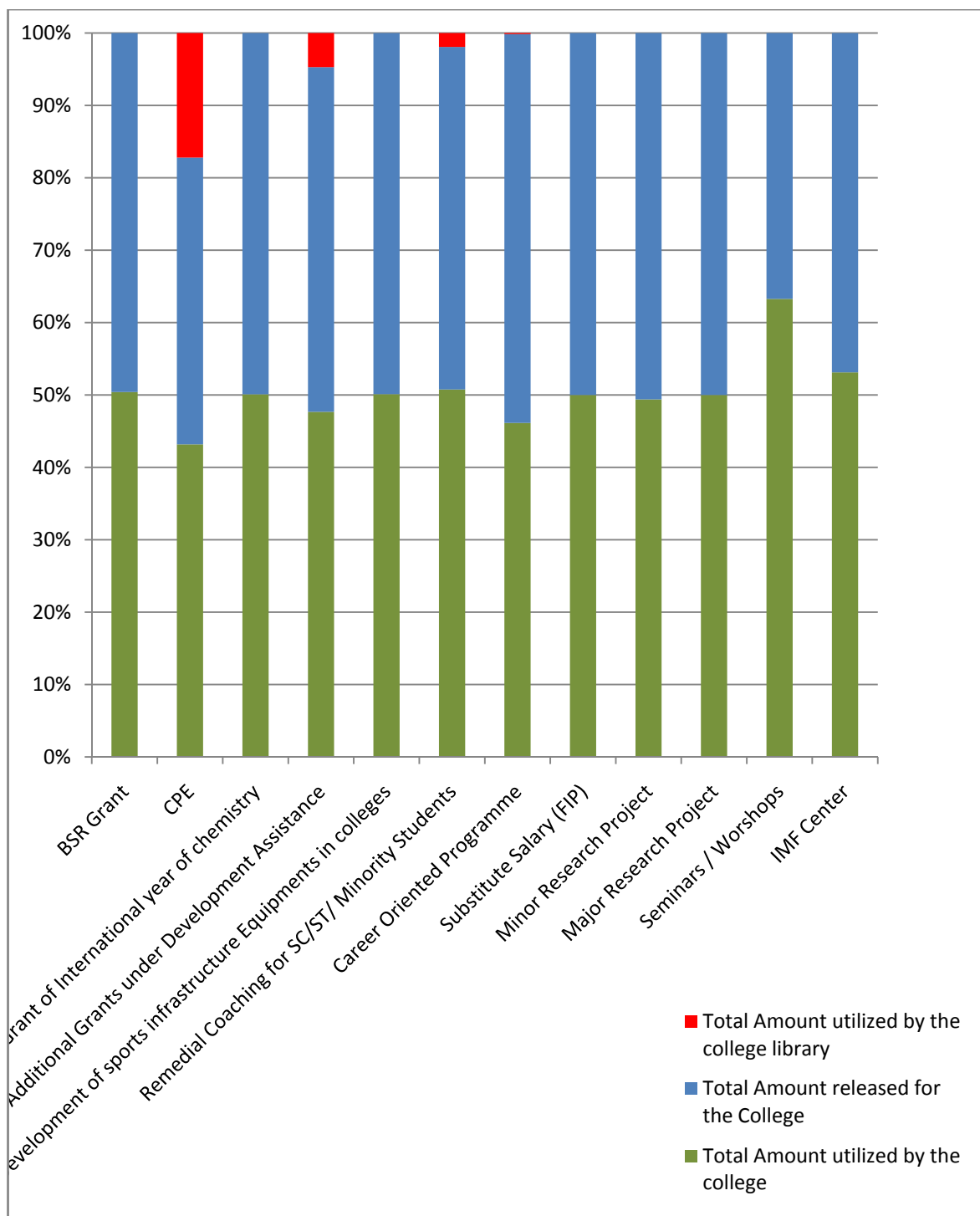


Fig 5.3 Other schemes from UGC

Usage of funds under Other Schemes in the Library during XI Plan Period

Table 5.4.1 Usage of CPE Funds in the library

Year	Items	Amount utilized
2010 – 11	Reburhishment of Library (non recurring Grant)	19,98,720.00
2010 – 11	Maintenance (Recurring Grant)	3,02,210.00
2010 – 11	Journal (Recurring Grant)	36,600.00
2010 – 11	Up gradation of research center	5,92,060.00
2010 – 11	Publication of research journal	40,944.00
2012- 13	Books	289,184.00
2012- 13	shelves	147,727.00
2012- 13	Journals	166,753.00
2012- 13	Education CD's	18,351.00
2012- 13	Publication of Journal	13650.00

Table No.5.4.2 (Additional Grants under Development Assistance)

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2010-11	OPAC- Touch Screen	76875.00
2010- 11	Camera	170999.00

Table 5.4.3**Usage of Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/ Minority Students fund in the library**

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2007-08	Books	12821.00
2009- 10	Books	6622.00
2010-11	Books	7588.00
2010 -11	Books	20200.00

Table 5.4.4 Usage of Career Oriented Programme fund in the library

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2008-09	Books	4068.00

Table 5.5 Grand Total of UGC Grants

Heads	Amount Released to the college	Amount utilized by the college	Amount utilized by the college library
Grand Total of UGC Grants	41,291,133.00	43,708,753.10	4,883,719.06

In Table 5.4 shows the grand total of the amount received and utilized by the college during the XI Plan Period and its graphical representation is explained in Fig No. 5.3

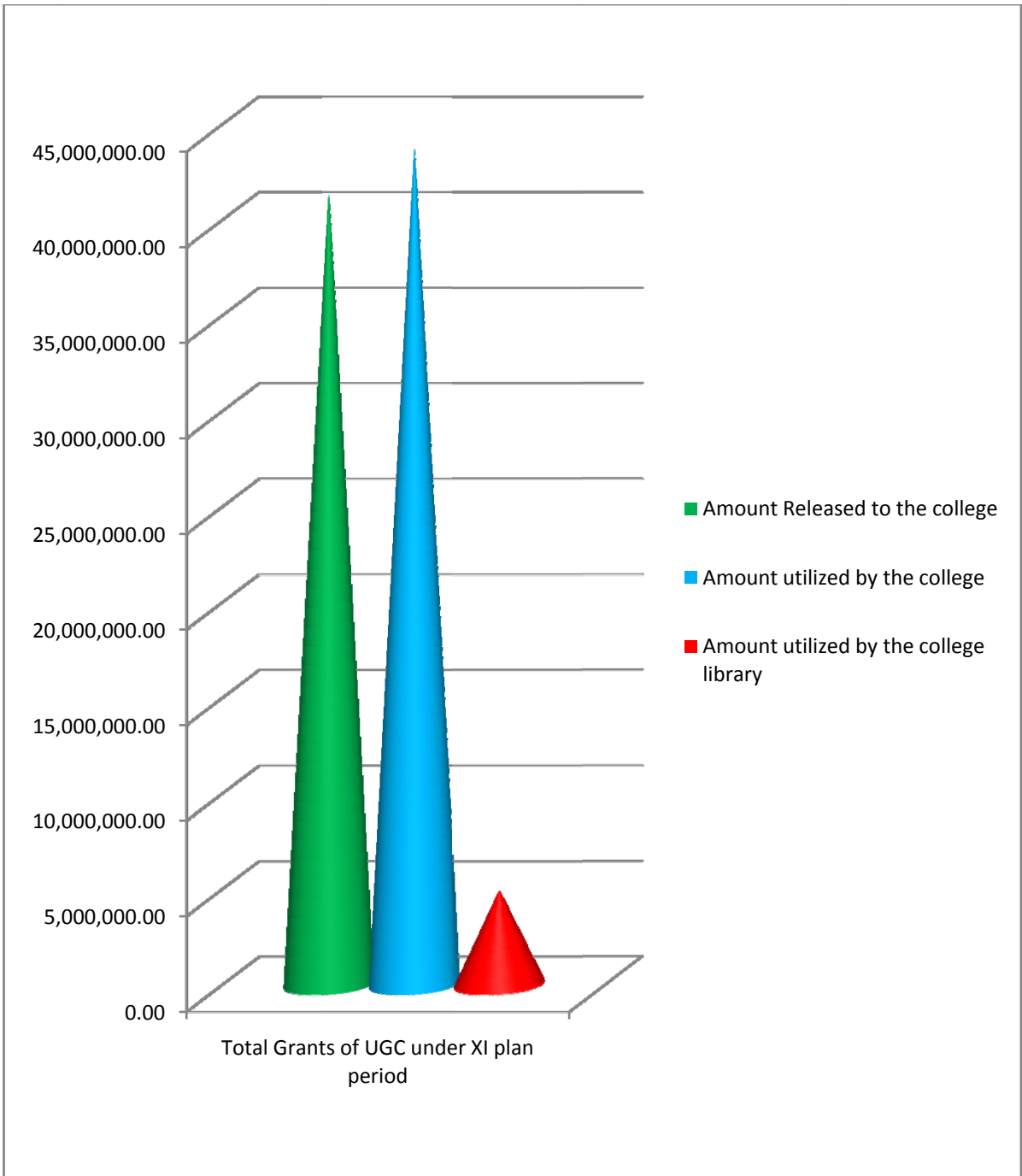


Fig. 5.4 Grand Total of UGC Grants

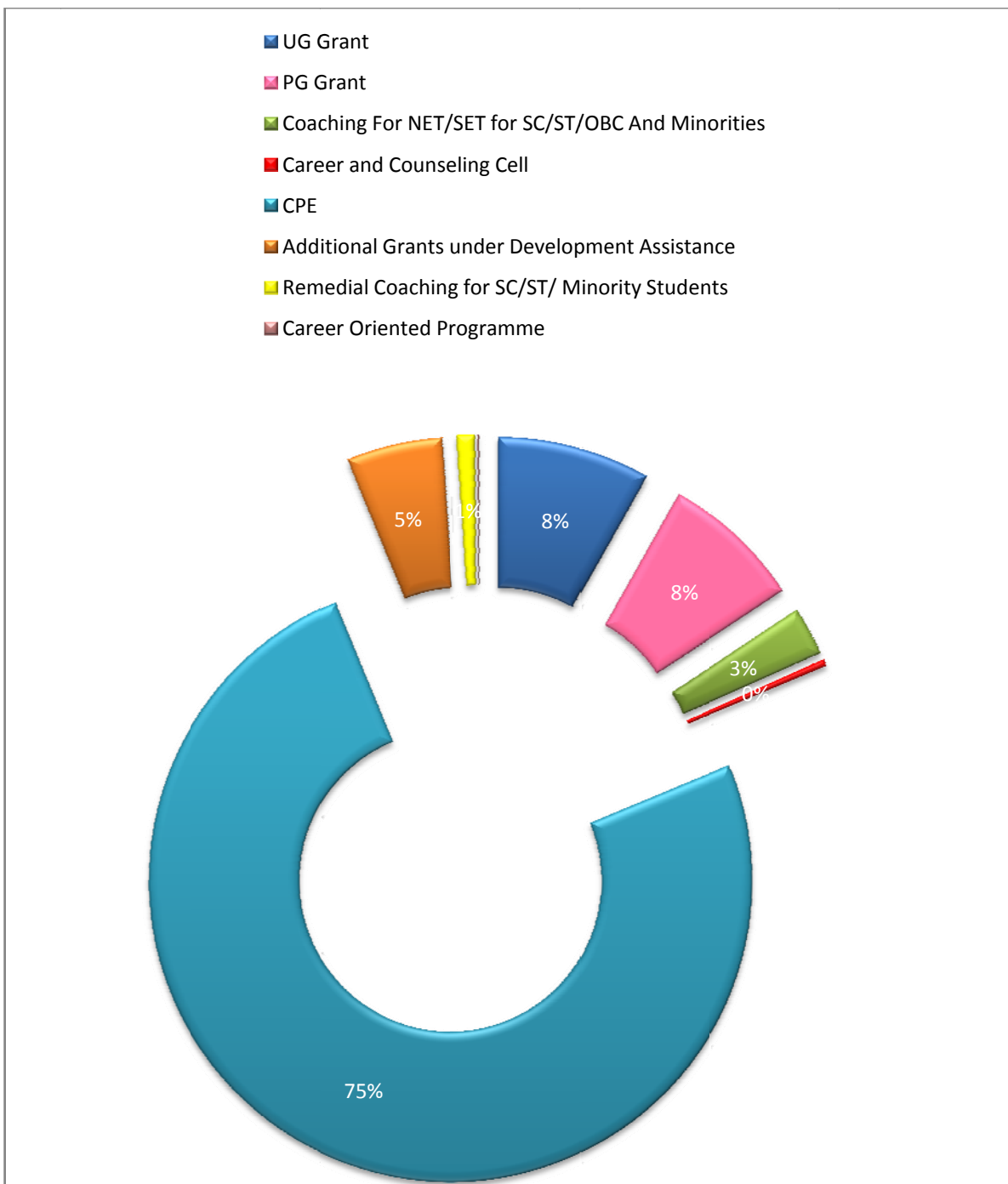


Fig 5.5 Usage of UGC grant by the college library during the XI Plan period

The Graphical representation of usage of UGC grant by the college library during the XI Plan period is shown in Fig.5.

Table 5.6: Details of Grants during XII Plan Period (2012-2017)

GRANTS RECEIVED FROM UGC & UTILIZED BY THE COLLEGE LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR 2012-2017 (XII PLAN PERIOD)				
Sl. No	HEADS	AMOUNT RELEASED FOR THE COLLEGE	AMOUNT UTILIZED BY COLLEGE	AMOUNT UTILIZED BY THE LIBRARY
1	General Development Assistance (UG & PG)	5569371.00	4512567.00	1,557,926.00
2	Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC and Minorities	225000.00	256437.00	
3	Travel Grant	204484.00	204484.00	
4	CPE	13000000.00	13,751,416.00	1,129,769.00
5	IQAC Grant	300000.00	147640.00	
6	Construction an Extension of Women's Hostel	8000000.00	12250000.00	
7	Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/Minority Students	104500.00	388840.00	20240.00
8	COP- Guidance and counseling	630000.00	332578.00	
9	FIP Contingency Grant	150000.00	150000.00	
10	Minor Research Project	2320507.00	2320507.00	
11	Major Research Project	2432000.00	2432000.00	
12	Seminar/ Workshop	1284987.00	1630149.00	20834.00
13	Innovative Programme – B.Sc Apparel fashion Design Course	3683261.00	4808229.00	201872.00
14	Autonomous College Grant	58,98,869.00	52,59,288.00	5,14,356.00
15	B Voc Degree Programme	7,500,000.00	2,735,867.00	222811.00
16	Community College	3548000.00	1618905.50	
	GRAND TOTAL	54,850,979.00	52,798,908.00	4,763,990.00

Table 5.6 presents the details of grants released and utilized by the college and by the college library. In XII Plan period the grants of UGC are been divided into 16 heads and among which only seven heads of grants are uses for the development of the library. The table clearly shows its details, the amount released and utilized under the General Development Assistance (UG & PG) Grant for Rs. 5569371.00/- and 412567.00/- and from which the amount utilized by the library is Rs. 1,557,926.00/- under Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC and Minorities grants no amount is been allocated or utilized by the college library in which Rs.225000.00/- and 256437.00/- were been released and utilized by the college respectively. And under travel Grant Rs. 204484.00/- were released and the same amount were utilized by the college but no amount is spent for the college library.

The amount released under CPE grant for Rs. 13,000,000.00 and for Rs. 13,751,416.00/- utilized by the college and from this Rs. 1,129,769.00/- was utilized by the college library. Under IQAC Grant released for 300000.00 and 147640.00 were utilized by the college and no amount is been utilized by the library and under Construction an Extension of Women's Hostel about 8,000,000.00 /- and 12,250,000.00/- amount were been utilized by the college, in which library had no fund. The amount released by the Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/Minority Students is for Rs. 104500.00/- and 388840.00/- have been utilized from which 20240.00/- were spent by the library.

Under COP- Guidance and counseling scheme Rs. 630000.00/- were released from which 332578.00/- were utilized by the college and no amount were allocated to the library. In FIP Contingency Grant 150000.00/- were released and full amount be utilized by the college only. Under Minor and Major research project Rs. 2320507.00/- and Rs. 2432000.00/- were released and fully utilized by the college. Under Seminar/Worshop Rs. 1284987.00/- were released and about Rs. 1630149.00/- amount were utilized from which library spent for 20834/-

The amount released by Innovative Programme – B.Sc Apparel fashion Design Course amount released for Rs. 3683261.00/- from which 4808229.00/- utilized by the college in this 201872.00/- were spent by the library. The college was raised to the status of Autonomous during this plan period and Rs. 5898869.00/- was released from which 5259288.00/- was utilized by the college and from this 514356.00/- were utilized by the library.

Rs 75000000.00/- were released for the B Voc Degree Programme and from this Rs.27358670.00/- were utilized by the college and in which 222811.00/- were utilized by the library. And under community college Rs. 3548000.00 amount were released but only 1618905.00/- were utilized by the college, no amount is been allocated for the library.

Grand Total amount released from UGC in the XII Plan period was Rs. 54850979.00/- from which 52798908.00/- were utilized by the college and from which Rs. 4763990.00/- were utilized by the library.

Among the 16 schemes only from seven schemes amount is been utilized by the library and this is been explained diagrammatically in the graphical representation given in Fig. 5.6

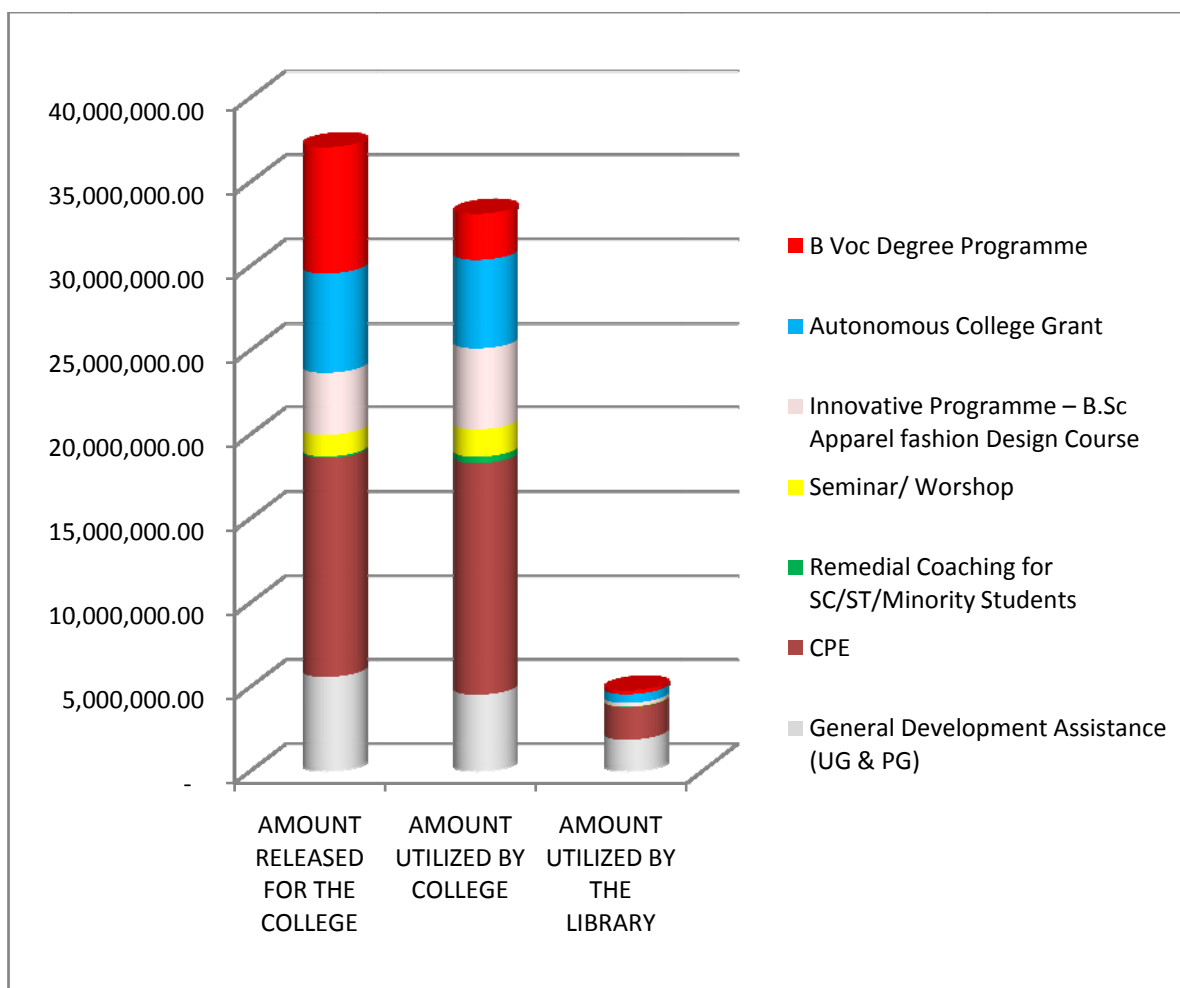


Fig. 5.6 Grants received from various schemes in XII Plan

Table 5.6.1 Usage of library funds – (General Development Assistance (UG & PG))

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2013-14	Books and Journals	162518.00
2014- 15	Books and Journals	363347.00
2016-17	Books and Journals	27180.00
2016 -17	Equipments	1004881.00

Table 5.6.2 Usage of library funds – (CPE)

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2014 – 15	Library Autonomous	4,99,700.00
2014- 15	Books and Journals	271976.00
2015-16	Books and Journals	158858.00
2016 -17	Books and Journals	199235.00

Table 5.6.3 Usage of library funds – (Autonomous Grant)

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2014 – 15	Books and Journals	3,01,921.00
2014- 15	Books and Journals	60,351.00
2016 -17	Books and Journals	1,52,084.00

Table 5.5.4 Usage of library funds – (B Voc Degree programme)

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2014 – 15	Books and Equipments	222811.00

Table 5.6.5 Usage of library funds – (Seminars/ Workshop)

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2014 – 15	Seminars	20834.00

Table 5.6.6 Usage of library funds – (Innovative Programme – B.Sc Apparel fashion Design Course)

Year	Items	Amount Utilized
2014 – 15	Books	201872.00

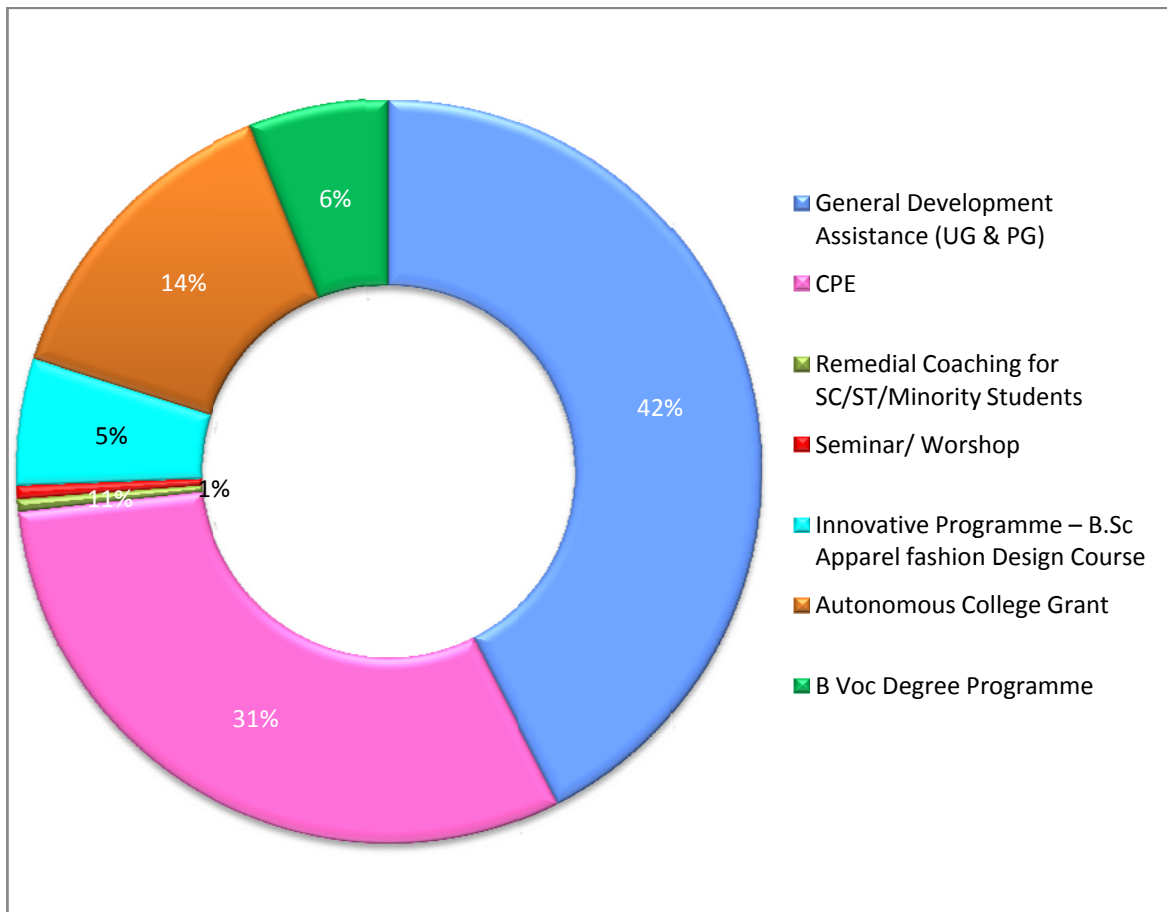


Fig 5.7: Usage of UGC Grant by the college library during the XII Plan period

Table .5.7 Grand Total of XII Plan Period

Heads	Amount Released to the college	Amount utilized by the college	Amount utilized by the college library
Grand Total of UGC Grants	54,850,979.00	52,798,908.00	4,763,990.00

Grand Total of XII Plan

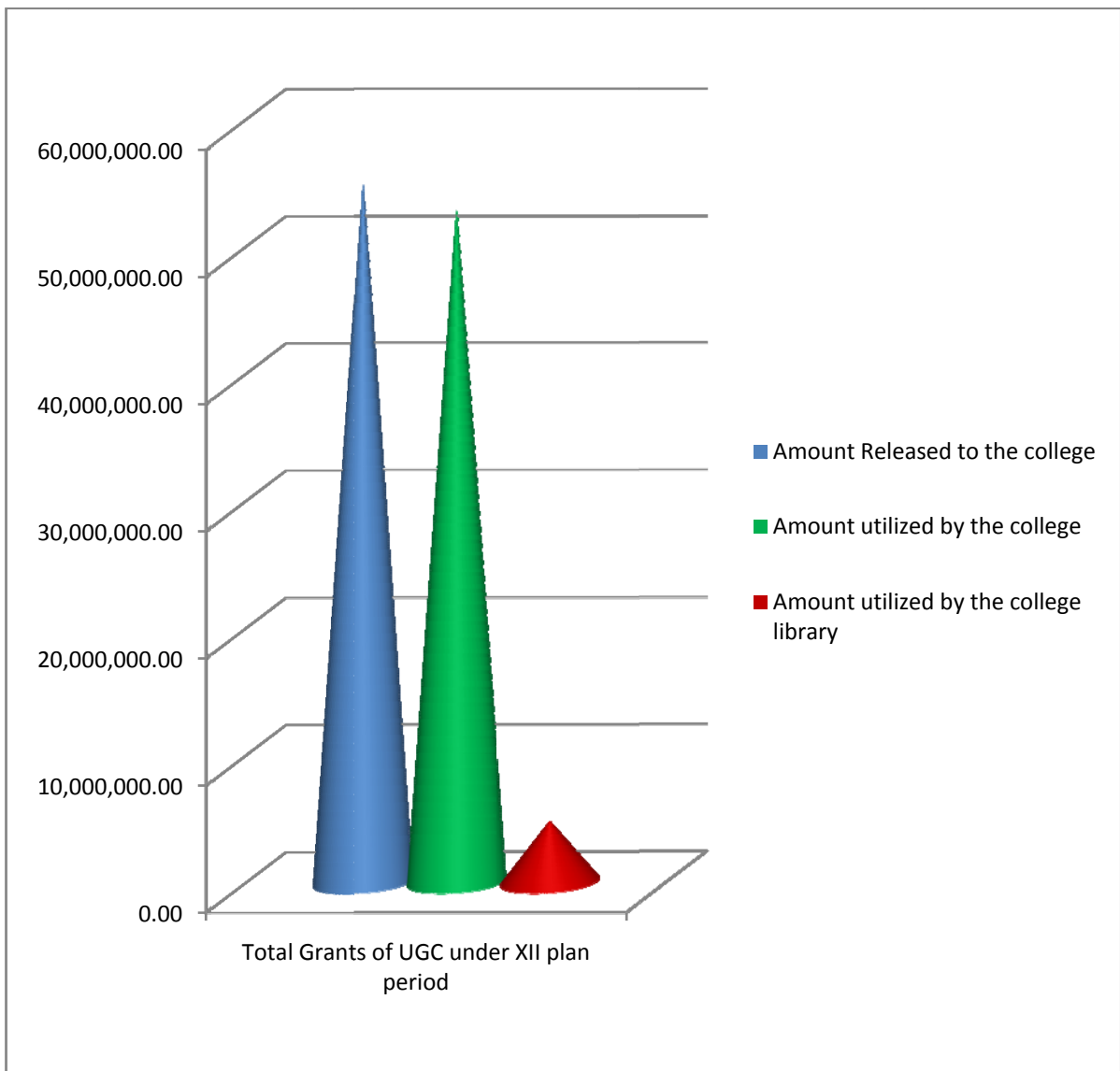


Fig 5.8: Grand Total of XII Plan period

Table 5.8 Grand Total of XI Plan and XII Plan period

Heads	Amount Released to the college	Amount utilized by the college	Amount utilized by the college library
Grand Total of UGC Grants	96,142,112.00	96,507,661.10	9,647,709.00

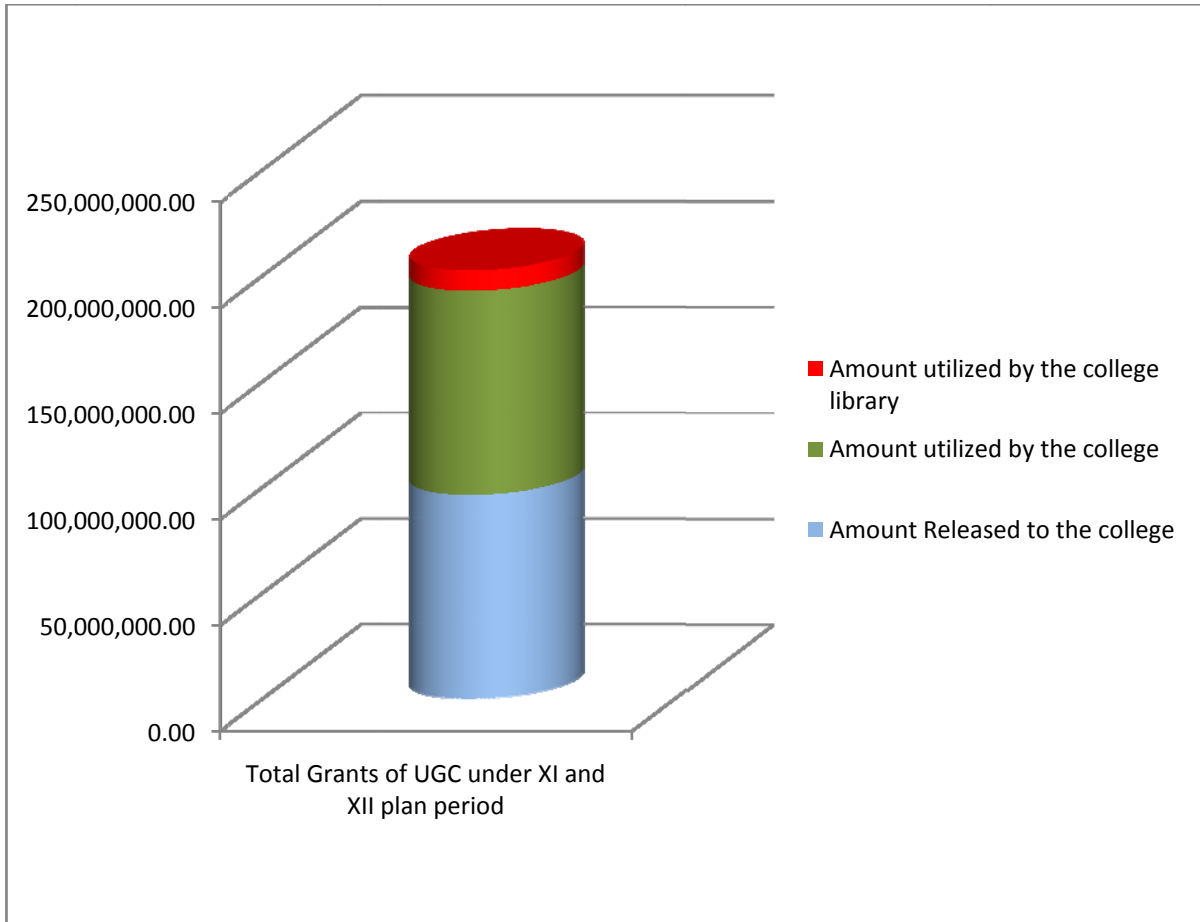


Fig. 5.9 Grand Total of XI Plan and XII Plan period

- ❖ Maximum usage of library funds in XI Plan Period was from CPE Grants for 75%
- ❖ Maximum usage of library funds in XII Plan Period was from CPE Grants for 42%

CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

6.1 FINDINGS

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

6.3 CONCLUSION

India is a democratic country with its vast and multisided regional, cultural, social, economic and political problems. The need for organizing libraries is imperative. Library, which is responsible for the development of the personality of the citizens of a nation, and undoubtedly it, plays an indispensable role as a community center for education, information creation and culture. It is the need of the hour that the Government of India should give serious consideration to the problems being faced by the libraries.

The role of UGC is giving due consideration to the problems of college libraries. Being the funding agency, it has provided considerably good financial assistance to strengthen the stock and services particularly in the XI and XII plan period. It is also helping the college to erect library building as well as in the development of considerable research activities in the college libraries in India. The present study **“The role of UGC in the development of Academic libraries: A case study on St.Teresa’s College.”** Was done in a systematic manner.

6.1 FINDINGS

Every research work is concluded with some results, which are either new or supporting the old one. The progress in any field of life would not be possible without active research work. The findings of the present study are:

1. Among all these funding agencies UGC plays a vital role in keeping up in the Academic field.
2. UGC provides its funds to the institutions in a five year plan period
3. UGC provides a variety of schemes and regulations for the development of academic institutions
4. Eleventh Plan is considered as “Education Plan” and it described as “Second Wave” in the development of higher education.
5. UGC provides number of services and programmes for the academic institutions but libraries are not fully benefiting from it because of lack of awareness of it.
6. Various sources of library finance are

- a. UGC
 - b. Endowment Funds
 - c. Fine
 - d. Management
 - e. Membership Fee
 - f. Reprographic Services
 - g. State Government
7. Under the XI Plan of UGC there were 14 Merged Schemes for higher education purpose, but respondent college received financial assistances only from five schemes, from these schemes the college library received financial support only from two schemes.
 8. UGC allocate a huge amount for the development of the respondent college and to its library.
 9. The allocated amount was not sufficiently released by the UGC.
 10. The amount utilized by the respondent college is excess than released amount by the UGC.
 11. During the XI Plan period separate grants were received from UG, PG, and Professional Courses.
 12. The purchase committee of the respondent college were not fully aware of the amount released for the purchase of books and equipment under UG,PG, and Professional courses allocated for the college library by the UGC under the XI plan
 13. The amount utilized by the respondent college for Books, Journals, and Refurbishment of the Library Buildings under UGC was not sufficient.
 14. It concluded that the grant received from the merged scheme and other scheme is utilized well in the respondent college.
 15. Maximum usage of library funds in XI Plan period was from CPE Grants ie, 75%.
 16. A bulk of amount has been utilized by the UGC for Minor and Major Research Projects only a few faculties return their books which was purchased under this schemes to the library according to the norms of UGC

17. From the study it is clear that the given finance assistance by the UGC to the respondent college for the last ten years, from which only 10% had been realized and utilized for the development of the college library.
18. The allocated funds are not been released at the proper time to the college by the UGC.
19. Funds from UGC and management are really supporting for the development of the respondent college library.

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

1. If the UGC Grants are released in the beginning of the academic year it will be more beneficial for the colleges.
2. The price of the books and other equipment has gone high so that the funds from UGC should also increase accordingly.
3. Library being the heart of an academic institution, it will be more useful, if the UGC allocate a separate fund only for the development of the libraries.
4. More focus should be given to the funding towards the e resources which will be more beneficial in the modern libraries.
5. Librarians should be fully aware of the funds which can be used for the library
6. UGC should release separate grants for journals and for non book materials to library.
7. It is suggested that the special grants to be provided for the computer purchasing in the college libraries. It is also recommended that the UGC should release the grants for purchasing the software in library.
8. It is recommended that the academic institutions should try to fulfill the norms and standards of the UGC which is recommended to the institutions for library buildings, reference section, circulation section, processing section, administration section, and stack room, etc.
9. It is also recommended that college library should be equipped with the latest technology, under the guidelines of UGC to keep up a standard of the institution.
10. It is recommended to the Librarians to organize the seminars, conferences, and workshop, related to library science field or beneficial to other departments in colleges

or universities. The UGC should provide 100 % grant to organize for seminars, conferences, and workshop.

11. UGC gives a huge amount for the development of academic institutions but only very less amount is been distributed to the libraries. Usually the grants from UGC are released towards the end of the academic year so to purchase a bulk of books towards end is really difficult. It will more usefully for the students and faculties to access new books towards the beginning of the academic year.

6.3 CONCLUSIONS

Education is key factor in development and advancement of the society. Unlike state, central and local government department, libraries are not revenue generating institutions, but are spending institutions because libraries are basically service institutions. They are non-profit organizations engaged in nation building activities by giving good services to their students. They are ready to offer, information, education and recreations to their students by charging only nominal fees during their admission. Libraries are Growing Organisms: The father of Library science Dr. S.R. Ranganathn's fifth law of library science, as libraries are growing organisms means that all the resources of a library, like books furniture, building and staff keep growing day by day. As a number of books and other resources are published continuously, these resources will be acquired in the library to serve the readers. To organize these resources more and more staff, building and furniture are required. This kind of growth is possible only if adequate grants are provided by the parent institutions such as University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly. In fact the UGC has recommended that every grant for book must be accompanied with the grant for staff, building and furniture in order to put them for proper use.

University Grant Commission built up to boost and sustain academic level, quality and commands the universities and colleges in India. Universities and colleges that come under UGC are get funded to provide and sustain the quality of education. Education can be served in the better way to the students, until then education can be utilized by the students to make a better future path in India and across the globe. UGC has its own norms

and policies that should be followed by the universities and colleges which comes under it and having approval from it. Approval form UGC, if any universities or colleges are fulfilling all the essential documentation and mandatory things as well. Then the Academic institution can be claimed for UGC affiliation.

The present study focused to identify the various financial sources and financial management of the library of St. Teresa's College Ernakulam. And it concludes that the UGC plays a vital role in providing funds, and services for the development of the library. The growth of the library depends in the development of the academic institution. These funds are providing through various schemes and programmes oriented by UGC. The respondent college is been benefited a lot by the UGC.

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APPENDIX

Scheduled Interview

Subject Title: - “Role of University Grant Commission in Development of Academic Libraries: A case study on St.Teresa’s College (Autonomous)”.

Misc Student: - Divina Rosiline D’silva
Dept.of Library Science
Rajagiri College of Social Science
Kalamassery

Note: Please give your valuable responses and cooperation in obtaining the necessary information. The information provided by you would be kept completely confidential.

1. Name of the Institute and the year of establishment
St.Teresa’s College, 1925
2. Name of the Library and the year of establishment
Golden Jubilee Memorial Library, 1925
3. Size of present library collection
 - a) What is the approximate size of your library’s collection?
 - Print
 - Non print
 - Electronic
 - Special collections (Text book, Reference books, standards, patents)

Present Holdings of the Library

Sl No	Particulars	Total
01	Books	88106
02	Back Issues of Journals	7326
03	Bound Volumes	725
04	Text books	2843
05	Reference books	2874
06	International journals	21
07	National journals	95
08	Teresian Publications	3
09	News papers	13
10	Periodicals	117
11	Thesis	823
	Non Book Materials	
12	Audio Cassettes	102
13	Video Cassettes	64
14	Talking books (CD)	35
15	DVDs & CD-ROMs	356
16	Floppy discs	20
17	On-line journals	17+inflibnet,Delnet

4. Does your library have a collection development policy? Yes/No

YES

5. What are the various sources of library finance or revenue in the college? List them.

1. *UGC*
2. *Endowment Funds*
3. *Fine*
4. *Management*
5. *Membership Fee*
6. *Reprographic Services*
7. *State Government*

6. Is there a library committee in your library for purchasing of books from UGC Grants
(YES / NO)

YES

7. Whether the College is approved under Section 2(F) & 12(B) of UGC Act?

YES/NO

YES

8. Under how many heads of grants does college receive grants from UGC? Mention it in
XI & XII Plan Period.

Heads of grants received under XI & XII plan period.

- *UG, PG, and Professional courses*
- *Merged Schemes*
- *Other Schemes*

9. UGC grants for various Schemes are given below. Please select the schemes under
which the utilizations of funds for the library are applicable.

- a) Faculty Development Programme For Colleges ✓
- b) Autonomous Colleges ✓
- c) Organizing Conferences/Workshops/Seminars in Colleges ✓
- d) Development Assistance to Colleges For Construction of Buildings
- e) Development Grant to Colleges

(14 merged schemes)

- f) Rejuvenation of Infrastructure in Old Colleges ✓
- g) 'Catch-up' grant for Young Colleges
- h) Colleges with relatively higher proportion of SC/ST & Minorities
- i) Special grant for Enhancement o intake Capacity in Colleges(initiative or capacity building)
- j) Establishment of Day Care Centres in Colleges
- k) Establishment of UGC Network Resource Centres
- l) Equal Opportunity Center in Colleges
- m) Remedial Coaching for SC /ST /OBC (non-creamy layer)Minorities ✓
- n) Coaching for NET for SC/ST /OBC(non-creamy layer) & Minorities✓
- o) Coaching class for entry in services for SC/ST / OBC (non-creamy layer) & Minorities ✓
- p) Schemes for Persons with Disabilities
- q) Career and Counselling Cell. ✓
- r) Colleges With Potential for Excellence ✓
- s) UGC-Network Resource Centre (UGC-NRC) in the Colleges ✓
- t) Jubilee, Centenary Grants to Colleges.
- u) Instrumentation Maintenance Facility (IMF) in College ✓

10. Mention the UGC Grants received under various schemes during XII plan period.

- ❖ *General Development Assistance (UG & PG)*
- ❖ *Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC and Minorities*
- ❖ *Travel Grant*
- ❖ *CPE*
- ❖ *IQAC Grant*
- ❖ *Construction an Extension of Women's Hostel*
- ❖ *Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/Minority Students*
- ❖ *COP- Guidance and counseling*
- ❖ *FIP Contingency Grant*
- ❖ *Minor and Minor Research Project*
- ❖ *Seminar/ Workshops*

- ❖ *Innovative Programme – B.Sc Apparel fashion Design Course*
- ❖ *Autonomous College Grant*
- ❖ *B Voc Degree Programme*
- ❖ *Community College*

11. Details of research projects undertaken by the faculty members in last two Plans (Major/ Minor research projects) and amount received for the library, number of books and journals acquired on its behalf.

From both the plan period (XI and XII Plan Period) nearly 30 Minor Projects and 4 Major Projects were done by the faculty members. But all the books have not returned to the library. Only few faculties have returned it.

12. Mention the details about the Usage of library funds received under UGC during XI and XII Plan Period.

Mainly used for the purchase of books and journals, stack shelves, OPAC, computersetc.

Detail explanation is given in analysis chapter

13. Furniture in Library purchased under UGC grants.

Computer Desks, Stack shelves, OPAC

14. Reprography Section of the Library- purchased under UGC grant.(specify it)

- Xerox Machine
- Computer ✓
- Microfilm reader
- Audiovisual aids ✓
- TV sets
- Projectors
- Laptops ✓
- Cameras ✓

15. No. of workshops and seminars that held in the library utilizing UGC grants especially last ten years.

ONE

16. Are you satisfied with the funding that you received from UGC?

NOT FULLY

17. Any Suggestions.....

❖ *UGC gives a huge amount is allocated for the development of academic institutions but only very less amount is been distributed to the libraries. Usually the grants from UGC are released towards the end of the academic year so to purchase a bulk of books towards end is really difficult. It will more usefully for the students and faculties to access new books towards the beginning of the academic year.*