

# **Resource Generation and Mobilization in College Libraries in Mizoram**

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**Library and Information Science**

(School of Economics, Management and Information Science)

*Submitted by*

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2014

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that the thesis entitled “**Resource Generation and Mobilization in College Libraries in Mizoram**” submitted by me has not previously formed basis for the award of any Degree or Diploma or other similar title of this or to any other University or examining Body.

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify the thesis entitled “**Resource Generation and Mobilization in College Libraries in Mizoram**” Submitted by, **Zomuana Joute** for the award of **Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science** is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the students’ bonafide research and has not been submitted for award of any degree.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ALISE	Association for Library and Information Science Education
BRO	Border Roads Organization
CAS	Current Awareness Service
CD	Compact Disc
CD-ROM	Compact Discs-Read Only Memory
CDS/ISIS	Computerized Documentation Service / Integrated Set of Information system
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLIR	Council on Library and Information Resources
CSO	Civil society Organization
DONER	Development of North East Region
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
E-Governance	Electronic governance
GNP	Gross National Product
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
INFLIBNET	Information and Library Network
INFONET	Information Network
IT	Information Technology
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LIBSYS	Library System
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
NE	North East
NEC	North Eastern Council
NER	North Eastern Region
NERIST	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology
NISSAT	National Information System for Science and Technology
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
OPAC	Online Public Access catalogue
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
SGC	Sikkim Govt. College
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
UGC	University Grants Commission
USA	United States of America



# **CHAPTER – 1**

## **Introduction**

## **1.0. Introduction:**

Universities and Colleges are considered as institutions of higher learning. Libraries in these institutions play an important role in supplementing the higher education and research. Libraries are otherwise known as ‘information and knowledge repositories’ and enable the students to build up an appropriate academic and professional career. It is therefore necessary to design and develop a quality library system in order to provide an effective teaching and learning environment. Library as ‘learning and intellectual centre’ need to be supported not only in building, physical, human, and intellectual resources, but also require strengthen its financial resources. A perennial source of finance is a great support to the library system to provide quality services. Therefore, College and University libraries are facing constraints to meet the developmental activities and services as they are expected to be. Therefore, mobilizing additional sources/finance is the need of the hour in the greater interest of the students, teachers, and research scholars and for the institution as well.

### **1.1. College Library Scenario in North Eastern Region**

North Eastern India comprises Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. Geographically the region is isolated from the rest part of the country. The entire region represents a unique set of topographical, climatic, economic, social and cultural conditions, which differs from the mainland. Due to low economic standard of the people, insufficient fund for libraries and cultural gap among the people who live in, the college libraries of North East region are not in standard services till today as it ought to be. Library automation and networking in this region is in the initial stage. College Libraries and library professionals of this region are also adjusting with the changes with the result of application of Information Technology. It is learnt that many college librarians in the states of North-Eastern Region of India has not be able to realize the importance of ICT and its application in the libraries. In the process, some of the College libraries in this region are coming up with new technology, to be at par with other parts of the country.

The modalities of resource sharing and networking are also very much required for the proper functioning of college libraries in North Eastern Region with a view to satisfy the changing needs of the readers. Moreover, there should have collective efforts of the librarians, authorities of the colleges, central/ state governments, and other financial grant sanctioning authorities like UGC, ICSSR, and NISSAT for gearing up the condition of the libraries of in the north eastern region of India. Therefore, with the development of Information and Communication Technology infrastructure, the college libraries in this area will be able to serve and cater the educational needs of students, academicians and researchers.

## **1.2. College Library Scenario in Mizoram**

With the result of trifurcation of Education Department, administration of the Colleges was taken over by the Department of Higher & Technical Education, Govt. of Mizoram since 1989. At present there are 24 degree colleges in Mizoram under the state government, each college has its own library which were started with without library professionals. Most of the College Libraries have no adequate library staff, some libraries does not have professional or semi professional or non-professional staff and are manage by only one or two library staff. Many colleges are running their library without Library Committee; as a result the college library developments could not go fast as it ought to be. All responsibilities of the administration of the college including library administration rest on the college Principal.

College libraries in Mizoram are not provided with separate fund for collection development. Since there is no separate fund allocated for library development, funds received are only lump sum grant, as a result most of the college libraries do not receive grant for collection development for more than ten years. So, college libraries in Mizoram are lagging behind in comparison with rest of the country. College libraries are varying in size of collection, number of users, services, IT infrastructures and availability of funds. In many colleges, library services, staff requirement and its

infrastructures development seems to be given less importance by the concern authorities. In some college libraries, Librarian does all kinds of jobs from technical to clerical as well as administration.

College Library staff are different in number from college to college, and there is no uniformity. In staffing pattern, their qualifications, service status and pay structures. Surprisingly, some library staff is engaged in other official works without doing the job in which they are appointed for. With the development of Library Science Education in Mizoram, most of the working librarians pursue higher education and they were now placed into qualified standard. Out of 24 degree colleges only 14 colleges are having full fledged College librarian as per UGC norms while 14 colleges are not having adequate supporting staffs; some are having only 2 staff including College Librarian. Some college libraries are managing by non professional Library Assistant without any other supporting Staff.

### **1.3. Library Resources**

The college library can only grow and improve with adequate financial, human and physical resources. In order to accomplish its vision, the resources must be activated and utilized in a responsible and efficient manner. Library Resources include physical, human, intellectual and finance.

#### **1.3.1. Physical Resources**

Physical Resources include land, library building, book shelves, furniture, like chairs, tables, reading tables, reading rooms, racks etc. Physical Resources also includes ICT infrastructure like Computer, library software, Scanner, RFID technology, photocopier, Internet connection, LCD projector and other equipments. Library resources may also include other facilities and supporting infrastructure. All these facilities can enable the library to provide effective and efficient library and information services.

### **1.3.2. Human Resources**

This includes the library staff of professional, semi professional and non professional category to design, implement and follow up activities and projects. Human resources also need professional skills and expertise to carry out the diverse library services.

### **1.3.3. Intellectual Resources**

Intellectual resources include books, journals, reports, thesis, abstracts, bibliographies, patents, publications, scholarly articles etc. which could enhance the quality and standard of library collections. These are also known as information and knowledge resources and learning resources.

### **1.3.4. Financial Resources**

Financial resources may include the variety of sources of finance: Government budget, Grants from other development agencies, fees, fines, donations, gifts, sales of products, and budget for Salaries of library staff.

## **1.4. Resource Mobilization for Libraries**

The resource mobilization is a process to find out, and how to acquire the resources needed to carry out work on library services. It focuses on what is necessary to assess and what resources are currently available and how those resources are being used and how additional resources and resource partners can be identified and exploited. In the context of resource mobilization, the term ‘resource’ is understood to mean only ‘funds’. Mobilization and generation of resources is also seen as synonymous with securing new or additional resources, it is also about making better use of, or maximizing of existing resources. Mobilization is ‘the process of organizations for the pursuit of collective goals’. In the context of college library service, it can be concluded that resource generation and mobilization means mobilizing the financial

resources to strengthen college and its library as well. It is process or an activity that takes place to mobilize with a strategic planning.

With the rapid increase of knowledge and the unprecedented scientific and technological development, the college libraries are finding it difficult to keep pace with the changing need of users due to the inadequacy of financial resources, especially since the Government of India considerably reduced its funding followed by the State Government. So, inadequacy of financial resources for libraries is being discussed at various platforms and different levels. It is increasingly being realized that library services cannot depend only on the existing normal funds made available by the Government and library authorities. In such situation, libraries need to generate and mobilize its resources and to be supported by the public as well as other agencies.

### **1.5. Significance and Scope of study.**

So far many library science research have been done in university libraries, bibliometrics, library use and user studies, information seeking behavior, information systems, classification and indexing, special libraries, library history library finance and management, reference service and sources, and library science education, document selection and procurement, cataloguing, and experimental designs in library management– though these seem practical and relevant to present day needs. Moreover, doctoral research had also undertaken in library automation, library software, and networking and information technology.

It is learnt, no specific research had not been done in the resource generation and mobilization, and the existing inadequate financial resources for library development. Therefore, basic research on resource mobilization is the most relevant area of study in the context of budget cut, increasing prize and demand of more financial, physical, human and intellectual resources. Hence, it is needed to do research in library resource especially in resource generation and mobilization to fill this gap of research.

This study is not only for present library services, but also to suggest and explore collaboration and partnership with external agencies. The outcome of the study shall help the college authorities, planners and policy makers. The study is also important to formulate appropriate plans for college library authorities in the state. College libraries are running in a very less financial support from the government, at the outset resource generation and mobilization is an utmost important activity for development of library services. Besides, the limited grants received from the state government, college library should try and mobilize its resources from other agencies. For all these reasons, the present study is very much significant and necessary in these situations of financial constraints and increasing demand of better library services and its development.

College library also plays an important role in the higher education system of the Mizoram state. Therefore, the present study is limited to 24 colleges (Government & Deficit Colleges) in Mizoram. The names of colleges are provided in the Appendix-1. Further, the study is limited to generating and mobilizing financial resources to enhance and improve the quality of library services. Thus, the scope of the study is limited to college libraries under the Higher & Technical Education, Government of Mizoram, and its resources generation and a plan for resource mobilization.

## **1.6. Review of Literature**

Review of literature provided is a critical discussion of the academic literature related to the research problem and it helps to gather knowledge require for writing a research report and also provides justification of the problems related to the research study. These may includes journal articles, bibliographic abstracts, research dissertations, and research articles etc. Some of those currently literatures relating to library financial resource generation and mobilization are given below.

Sharma, Narinder Kumar (1980) mentioned that the major share of the financial resources of a library is usually allocated to the purchase of reading material. Today, libraries are considered as a welfare unit, and public institutions and they cannot depend upon their own income from membership fee and overdue charges. College libraries are receiving development grants from UGC usually of two types: recurring to meet regular requirements and non- recurring, also known as ad hoc grants that are neither ascertainable nor of uniform magnitude from year to year. In case of college libraries in India, the recurring book- budget depends upon the share from amalgamated funds allocated to the library for purchase of books.

Mangla, P.B (1981) emphasized the role of college and university libraries in higher education and described the growth of college education and libraries and examines the reasons for their slow development. He explained the contribution of the UGC in the development of college and its libraries after independence, and also discussed the areas of professional concern such as financial support role of college, library services, constitution and functions of the library committee and book loss. The author further elaborated that college libraries in general continue to suffer from lack of proper financial support for various item involving expenditure on both recurring and non-recurring basis. Therefore, increased financial support is urgent not only to meet the varied demands of the increasing library users but also to meet the increased in the cost books, journal and other reading materials.

Anand, JK (1983) described the main sources of library finance in the colleges are: (i) library fee collect from the students (ii) reading room fee -charging of reading room, and (iii) UGC grants –two kinds of the UGC grants which are generally received by the college libraries i.e. recurring and non- recurring. (iv) miscellaneous sources: price recovered for the lost books, penalty for lost reader's tickets, unclaimed library security, ever due charges and the amount realized from the sale of old newspapers and magazines. The author revealed that out of the 50 colleges, only 12 colleges are



charging reading room free. Special grants are provided by the UGC for racks, stacks, furniture and equipment at the time of construction of a new building for a college.

Bavakutty, M (1986) discussed about library finance and adequate book fund is indispensable for the building up and running of a standard and worthwhile college library. Whenever a new college is established, the university which gives affiliation should stipulate that at least 10 percent of the total budget of the college be earmarked for the library at least for the first ten years. Afterwards, the library budget may be reduced to 5 percent. Further, ad hoc allocations should be made for constructing library building, and procurement of furniture, equipments, binding etc.

Steele and Elder (1992) emphasized in his paper on 'Becoming a Fundraiser', the importance of the library finding its resources. Most important things in terms of fund raising for library will be to attract, stimulate, and motivate donors or external agencies. Fund raising can lead to enhanced personal effectiveness and leadership. Library fund raising requires the participation of the library staffs and other authority of the library.

Vara, Lakshmi R.S.R (2003) have studied that the contemporary college system in India is encountering increased enrollment, changing educational policies, and financial pressures leading to recession of budgets by the Government. Financial resources that are sufficient and consistent are essential for the development of college libraries. In India, specific recommendations for financial estimation and budgetary provisions for college libraries were not made as the subject was considered with university libraries. The library should maintain a long- and short-range financial plan and budget based on revenues from state government grants. The author further said that library has to broaden its financial support through various means such as fee-for-service, student subscriptions, membership fee to private members such as, Open University learners, gifts, etc. The library has to monitor the cost incurred for library resources, services, and reports to the management. The library has to prepare an annual budget that represents its activities.

Iguwaja, Marwan (1994) studied empirical support for resource mobilization explanations of collective action in the U.S. is strong, it is still uncertain whether the theory offers adequate explanations for collective action in non affluent or crisis-ridden settings. This article examines whether collective action increases as a function of increased hardship or improved political opportunities and/or economic resources for mobilization. The findings also indicate that the influence of resources is contingent on the form of state vulnerability in existence.

Tilson, Y (1994) surveyed the policies of charging and practices in London-based public, academic and special libraries and information services with the object of establishing which pricing mechanisms are in operation and which services are being provided at a fee. The majority of libraries of all types have formalized some sort of differential pricing scheme in relation to user type and type of usage. There is a high commitment in academic and public libraries to a basic free level of service. Regulatory charges are largely the domain of public and academic libraries services acting as candidates for the generation of income differ between library types; the work is largely conducted by special and academic libraries.

Burlingame, Dwight F (1994) had discussed growth and development of library fund-raising in the United States and reviewed within the context of library history as well as in the greater context of the development of contemporary philanthropy in this country. The role that fund-raising can play in the articulation of a library's mission as well as the contribution it can provide to management objectives are examined. The author concludes that fund-raising can play a critical role in the future of today's libraries.

Bhatt, R.K. (2000) have mentioned that there have been has changed in the traditional concept of college library is a custodian of books but now it became a centre of learning. UGC has put several efforts for the improvement of libraries in higher education, But due to the inadequate financial resources the condition of the college

libraries is generally poor, their development is rather slow and that the position of the college libraries and its services are very backward, thereby income mobilization and generation from other sources became important for academic libraries.

Bulpitt, Graham (2000) he discussed and considered how library buildings may be used to generate income by drawing on the experience of a number of university libraries in the United Kingdom where almost all libraries generate income based on buildings as a physical resource and experience. He discussed that there is an avenue for university library to look for opportunities to raise income with proper budgetary systems and identifying various sources for library expenditures.

Lwoga, TE & Chilimo, WL (2003) examines the role of resource mobilization in improving library services in Public University Libraries. Some of the challenges facing these libraries are limited funds and other library resources. Public University libraries manage, collect and provide access to an ever-growing arsenal of information for an increasing number of users in an environment of growing financial constraints. The author argues that libraries employ highly trained and educated staff, need to strengthen existing collections, complex facilities and sophisticated electronic technologies in order to operate successfully and efficiently. The author further discussed various approaches that are needed to address financial dilemmas of the Public University library through resource mobilization. Different ways of resource mobilization for Public University libraries are examined. These include library endowment and cultivating donors, resource sharing, cyber gifts, fee-based services, fund raising, and local support, friends of the library and professional public relations programs all of which are part of an entrepreneurial approach to library management.

Edward, G Evans (2004) elaborated that library is receiving limited funds and the library must make money/generate funds as far as possible. The author said fiscal management is a joint activity involving everyone who participated in the process, selection, acquisitions and senior management. The paper also traces about fund accounting and estimating cost.

Emojorho, Daniel (2004) made a survey about Nigerian university libraries and revealed that government allocations are the main source of revenue supporting library operations, this level of government support differs between federal and state institutions. This inequality prompted a study to identify the various sources of funds supporting academic libraries and to determine which were the most useful. Among the discoveries was that the budget is used as a long-term development plan, helping the librarians prioritize their needs. The author further discussed that if the university library to meet its objectives, enough money must be provided regularly for procurement of materials and payment of staff salaries, as well as for buildings and other equipment. To ensure effective financial management and to avoid uncertainty or waste of financial resources, budgets and budgeting become vital.

Preeti Mahajan (2005) concluded that due to a financial crunch and the rising costs of journals, many Indian university and college libraries cannot subscribe to all the required journals and databases. To overcome this problem, libraries have mobilized their resources by establishing consortia to share electronic access to journal literature. The author further pointed out that UGC launched a major initiative called UGC-INFONET, that provides high speed Internet connections in the college library so as to have electronic access to professional literature including research journals, abstracts, review publications, and databases from all areas in science and technology, as well as in social sciences and humanities.

Glover, Troy D, et al (2005) have done a deep study resources is fundamental to the survival of any organization is its ability to mobilize necessary resources to forward its own purposes. In recognition of this necessity, the leisure literature is ripe with citations associated with acquiring financial resources.

Abebe Teklehaimanot, et al (2006) said the scope of the resource mobilization can cover different types of resources, mainly human resources, material (in-kind) technological resources and financial resources. It focused on the process of mobilizing or soliciting such resources for use to accomplish the objectives of different programs

and activities undergoing in the University. According to the author, resource mobilization is a process, which takes place through three sub-processes of, firstly, identification of needs and sources, the second sub-process is the process in which communication, negotiation, and agreement takes place, and the last one is the process of availing resource.

Sudarsan, P.K (2006) examined how to develop and demonstrate a performance-based allocation model for university libraries in India. Using economic models with weighted values, a system of allocating funds to university library departments is illustrated. The paper finds that many university libraries in India struggle to continue their existing operations and services due to financial problems, careful budgeting and most appropriate use of financial resources are essential to solve the existing financial problems. The model takes into account efficiency and equity considerations, which can assist the library in allocating its budget in a transparent and fair manner.

Hooda. O.P (2008) had discussed about financial management of college libraries that relates to overall management and achievement of the appropriate objectives of the organization. It provides a conceptual and analytical framework for financial decision making. The function of finance covers both acquisition of funds as well as their allocation. He further discussed about higher education and college libraries, different sources of college library finance and suggested that guidelines for financial activities for college libraries. Also he deliberated library financial accounting, effects of resource crunch in college libraries and information technology and future of college libraries.

Kivolonzi, Peter (2009) said that income generating activities are many and varied and it can be done by strengthening of institution, developing and implementing training programmes, and sell of information materials, sale of publications and use of resource centre (library). And, also review and increase of annual fees paid as well as the value added services to members fees paid would increase income to the institution. Further, the author also said that communication is the heart and soul of resource mobilization,

as well it must be flexible, persuasive, user-friendly, targeted, factual, culturally-sensitive and brand-building in the messages it communicates. Another way of mobilizing resources is by reducing operational requirements within an organization; here application of ICTs could provide a timely and cost effective opportunity for enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and productivity.

Larra Clark and Denise Davis (2009) discussed that libraries are depending more on soft money-fees, fines, grants, donations and staff salaries, and also elaborated sources of funding library services. Also presented library sources of funding are needed to support for salaries and technology expenditures. The author also discussed about the sources of funds for libraries receives from local, state and federal in USA, and expenditures of those funds.

Shrestha, Buddhi Man (2009) said resource mobilization refers to the collection and utilization of resources in an organized way to produce results according to the given system of governance. It is based on a flow concept in which the inflow and outflow of resources are the concerns of "who gets what and how much from whom" He further said that resource mobilization refers to the collection and utilization of resources in an organized way to produce results according to the given system of governance.

The scholar further said that resource mobilization is, therefore, the scheme of collecting funds for financing a plan for the socio-economic development of the institution or a country. Resource mobilization is a flow concept which concerns with "who gets what and how much from whom", which is mostly determined by the governance system and institutions responsible to implement. The author pointed out that there may be various resource mobilization systems of governance and mobilizing institutions like the central government, local government, private organizations and others. The problem of the institution builder is to mobilize, that is to attract these resources to the organization and to mount programs of action consistent with the capabilities of these resources at any point of time.

Midda, Abdul Momin, (2009) studied that the economic forces faced by academic libraries are not only some of the greatest concerns in this sector, but also compound the problems posed by other forces, diminishing or stagnant library funding has led to a greater demand for accountability in library spending and the advocating of quality audits and performance measurement as tools to increase efficiency. In addition, libraries are increasingly looking to other sources of income and fund-raising activities such as charging for certain services to alleviate this problem. The increasing costs of books and journals has fuelled the “access” versus “holdings” debate, and led to increasing reliance on inter-library loans and collaborative and co-operative arrangements.

Lorenzen, Michael (2010) studied academic libraries in the United States of America who have had to endure significant budget cuts. Funding continues to go down at the same time the cost of materials and staff continues to increase. This has created an untenable situation of annual reductions to acquisitions budgets and the layoff of library staff. Not surprisingly, academic libraries have looked at other ways to fund their budgets. One of these is an increasing emphasis on fund raising. Towards the fund raising, the authors poses many questions, like, what works for raising money for an academic library? What doesn't work? How does this differ from other kinds of fund raising in higher education?. The author further studied that most large academic libraries in America employ one or more professional fund raisers know as academic library development officers to seek external funds. This qualitative study presents what academic library development officers perceive as being successful methods of fund raising. It also presents what these individuals believe does not work. The whole development process for the academic library depends on the ability to identify likely donors.

Ubogu, Janet Onomeh & Okiy, Rose B (2011) studied academic libraries and the importance of funding in providing quality library service cannot be overemphasized. It is the glue that holds the building, collection and staff together and allows the library to attain its goals. As such, money can be considered the soul of the library. Inadequate

funds impede the effectiveness of any library. The authors said that it is absolutely essential for a library to possess the resources that will enable it meet its goals, as well, beautiful building, well trained staff and modern information storage and retrieval systems can only be appreciated if excellent services are rendered to users. These services cannot be provided without adequate finance. The amount of funding that a library receives directly influences the quality of its services. The authors further mentioned that like water and air, libraries have become an integral part of human existence, and are often called the memory of human race, libraries are supposed to have on their shelves the records of almost everything which man has thought, dreamt of and invented. All these demand that, academic libraries should be adequately funded to be able to carry out these functions.

Chakrabarti, Avijit & Gurey, Pritam (2012) said fundraising or resource mobilization is the process of soliciting and gathering contribution as money for nonprofit organizations by requesting donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations or governmental agencies. Traditionally, fundraising consisted mostly of asking for donations on the street or at people's doors. Today, fundraising may be done face to face or by online requests. The authors studied that colleges in West Bengal received funds mainly from government agencies like University Grant Commission (UGC), Higher Education Department and contribution from students. But with instability in economy Governmental budgets can vary from each year due to cutbacks, lower governmental tax revenues etc. So, college libraries have to plan accordingly to generate funds to purchase items and maintain the quality of service.

The authors also said that money generated through fundraising will provide more resources for library to purchase equipment, supplies and inventories. There are several strategies to raise fund for academic libraries such as book festival, inventory sales, cultural contest, and help from Alumni etc. The paper also discussed the condition of fund raising activities by the college libraries and suggests new strategies to raise fund for the college libraries in West Bengal.



Naik, Sathish H, & Kumara, B (2013) discussed finance plays a crucial role in all developmental activities of an organization and libraries being spending organizations do not earn revenue for its services rendered. Therefore, libraries need constant financial support both from the government and non-government agencies to provide its services smoothly and effectively. The authors also said that a perennial source of finance also strengthens the system to perform in an efficient manner. In case of college libraries the sources of finance include the subscription charges collected from the students and the annual recurring grants from the institution. In order to modernize the services of libraries it needed to seek and utilize various kinds of revenue sources and financial management techniques.

### **1.7. Research Design**

In the present study, the following research designs have been formulated for delimiting the research problem, objectives and hypothesis.

#### **1.7. Statement of the problem**

Developments of college library service have been encountered by financial problem which comes up with the increasing demands of information users and application of ICT in the libraries. And, due to the price rise coupled with decreasing fund, college library faces many difficulties in their day to day functions. Library authority will have no other alternative but to adopt new mechanism or strategies for getting more funds and earning more revenues.

Financial resources for college libraries in Mizoram are not in a stable position and there is no separate fund allocation under the Department of Higher & Technical Education, Government of Mizoram. As a result, college libraries get a very less development grants from the government. Most of the college libraries did not receive grant from the government for more than ten years. College libraries are depending upon fees and fines collected from the students. To develop library services, it is necessary to increase and generate college library fund. For which, resource generation and mobilization are very much essential and the need of hour for college libraries.

Therefore, the present study is not only essential for present college library scenarios, but also to suggest and explore additional financial resources and its utilization. The outcome or result of the study would be very much useful and a help for college authorities, planners and policy makers to formulate plans and policies to develop college libraries. For all these reasons, a research study had been undertaken upon this research problem in the greater interest of the colleges of Mizoram and users as well.

### **1.9. Objectives of the study**

The study was conducted with the following specific objectives.

- To make assessment of existing sources of finance for college libraries including the funds received from state and central government.
- To identify different areas of resources generation and mobilization both from internal and external sources.
- To explore the possibility for external collaboration under Public Private Partnership. (PPP).
- To suggest and conclude that resource generation and mobilization could result in providing quality library services and enhance teaching, learning and research.

### **1.10. Hypothesis:**

The present study carried out and also verified or proved tentative assumptions or hypotheses as follows.

- Adequate finance improves quality of library and information services.
- Library Authority lacks initiatives in resource generation and mobilization for college libraries.

- UGC and state government grants have much impact on resource generation and mobilization for libraries.

## **1.11. Research Methodology**

In the present study, the following methodologies are adopted for collection of data.

### **1.11.1. Questionnaire Method**

It is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Questionnaire method does not require as much effort as verbal or telephone surveys, and often have standardized answers that make it simple to compile data. Through this method data are collected from 24 College libraries in Mizoram, and college librarians and senior library professionals who have their responded to the questionnaire. A structured questionnaire circulated to the respondents is given in appendix. **No AP 4.**

### **1.11.2. Interview Method**

Interview is a process of communication or interaction in a face to face situation. In the present study, interview was conducted to various library minded persons like, college or institutional library committee members, retired administrators associated with higher education, and officials of higher education departments. Moreover, planners and policy makers, and members of planning board as well as library minded persons are also interviewed. The following are the list of persons interviewed in during the study and they are further categorized into four categories:

- Officials of higher and technical education.
- College library committee members.
- Library minded person.
- Policy maker/planner in Mizoram.

### **1. Officials of higher and technical education**

- Pu C Ramhluna, Jt. Director, H&TE, Mizoram.
- Pu C Lalsangkuma Dy. Director H&TE
- Dr K Pradhan Jt. Director H&TE,
- Dr HL Malsawma Former Director H&TE.

### **2. College library committee members**

- Pu Hmingdailova College Librarian & Senior Library Professional,
- Pu, Vanlalduha, College Principal & Senior Teacher
- Dr.Lalzarmawii College Teacher
- C Vanlalruaia, Senior College Librarian

### **3. Library minded person**

- Pu Lalthangfala Sailo, Univ. Dy. Registrar, Principal, Rtd,

### **4. Policy maker/Planne**

- Dr. R.Lalthangliana, Senior college teacher & Ex Minister, Govt of Mizoram

#### **1.11.3. Case study Method**

Case study method involves an in-depth examination of a single instance or event or a case. This method provides a systematic way of looking at events, collecting data, analyzing information and reporting the results. In the present study, five (5) best existing College Libraries following the best practices in terms of resource mobilization in North Eastern Region are identified and selected for case study. By studying such college libraries, information on their financial sources both internal and external, their experiences have been gained and collected and, those experiences from

the best libraries may be adopted for the development of college libraries in Mizoram, and those are identified and selected college libraries are:

- St Edmund's College, Shillong, Meghalaya.
- St Anthony's College, Shillong. Meghalaya.
- Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan Library, Cotton College, Guwahti. Assam.
- KC Das Commerce College, Guwahati. Assam.
- DM. College of Science, Imphal, Manipur.
- 

### **1.12. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The data collection under the present study was limited to 24 Colleges in Mizoram under Higher & Technical Education. In other words, 24 colleges and their libraries and senior library professionals represent the sample out of the total population. The data collected from the respondents are presented in tables, graphs, charts, figures with textual discussion. In the data analysis and interpretation, techniques of percentages had been used and also data are tabulated and analyzed with the help of MS Excel package.

### **1.13. Chapterisation**

The present study of research problem had been breaking up into different approaches to the research problem consisting of introduction, college library scenario in North Eastern Region, resource generation and mobilization in college libraries, financial resources of college libraries in Mizoram. The approaches to the research problem also include data analysis and findings as well as suggestions and conclusions. Therefore, the present study can be presented in the following six chapters:

## **Chapter I – Introduction**

The first chapter deals with the introductory of the whole study, covering the importance of library for higher education, college library scenarios in North East India as well as in Mizoram, library resources, methods of data collection, objectives, significance and scope of study to clarify the research work.

## **Chapter 2 - College Library Scenarios in NE India and Mizoram.**

The second chapter deals with an overview and an introduction of colleges in North Eastern Region, college library in the present context, college libraries of different states in the Region and discussed their status and condition.

## **Chapter 3 - Resource Generation and Mobilization in College Libraries**

The third chapter discussed meaning, elements, processes, methods basic, mechanism, strategies and a means of resource generation and mobilization. The chapter also discussed different library resources, importance of fund and mobilization of both internal and external sources for college library.

## **Chapter 4 - Financial Resources of College Libraries in Mizoram**

This chapter presented the different financial resources of college libraries in Mizoram by giving both internal and external sources, and deals with utilization of resources, planning and situation analysis for resources mobilization.

## **Chapter 5 - Data Analysis and Findings**

The fifth chapter contains the data analysis with the help of tables, graphs, charts and figures and also gave findings from interpretation and analysis of the collected data. Also, this chapter includes testing of hypothesis framed in the present study.

## **Chapter 6 - Conclusions and Suggestions**

The last sixth chapter consists of suggestions from interview method, case study method and from the entire study. Besides, the chapter includes scope for further research from the present study and conclusions of the study.

### **1.14. Conclusion**

College library can no longer confined to traditional resources rather extended its dimensions to electronic resources. In the process of development, college library requires adequate financial resources to develop and use the latest technologies for its effective and optimum utilization. In today's rapidly changing environment, it is needed to secure sufficient resources that will sustain the library services. The process of resource mobilization and generation is utmost important in order to meet the changing needs with effective modernization and motivation of the scientific, technical and supporting manpower in college library .

To meet the increasing needs of different user's, college library should be well equipped and modernized. For that libraries must have adequate funds. Further, applications of modern technology for knowledge management are very much required. It is said that all the college libraries in the North Eastern region are lacked of adequate fund. To improve and developed library services it is required to generate and mobilized financial resources

College libraries are encountered by financial insufficiency to meet the quality teaching and learning challenges in providing quality higher education. Libraries being part of these institutions are being constantly which affect the services. To meet this problem college library have go for resource generation and mobilization to have adequate physical, ICT, human, intellectual and financial resources.

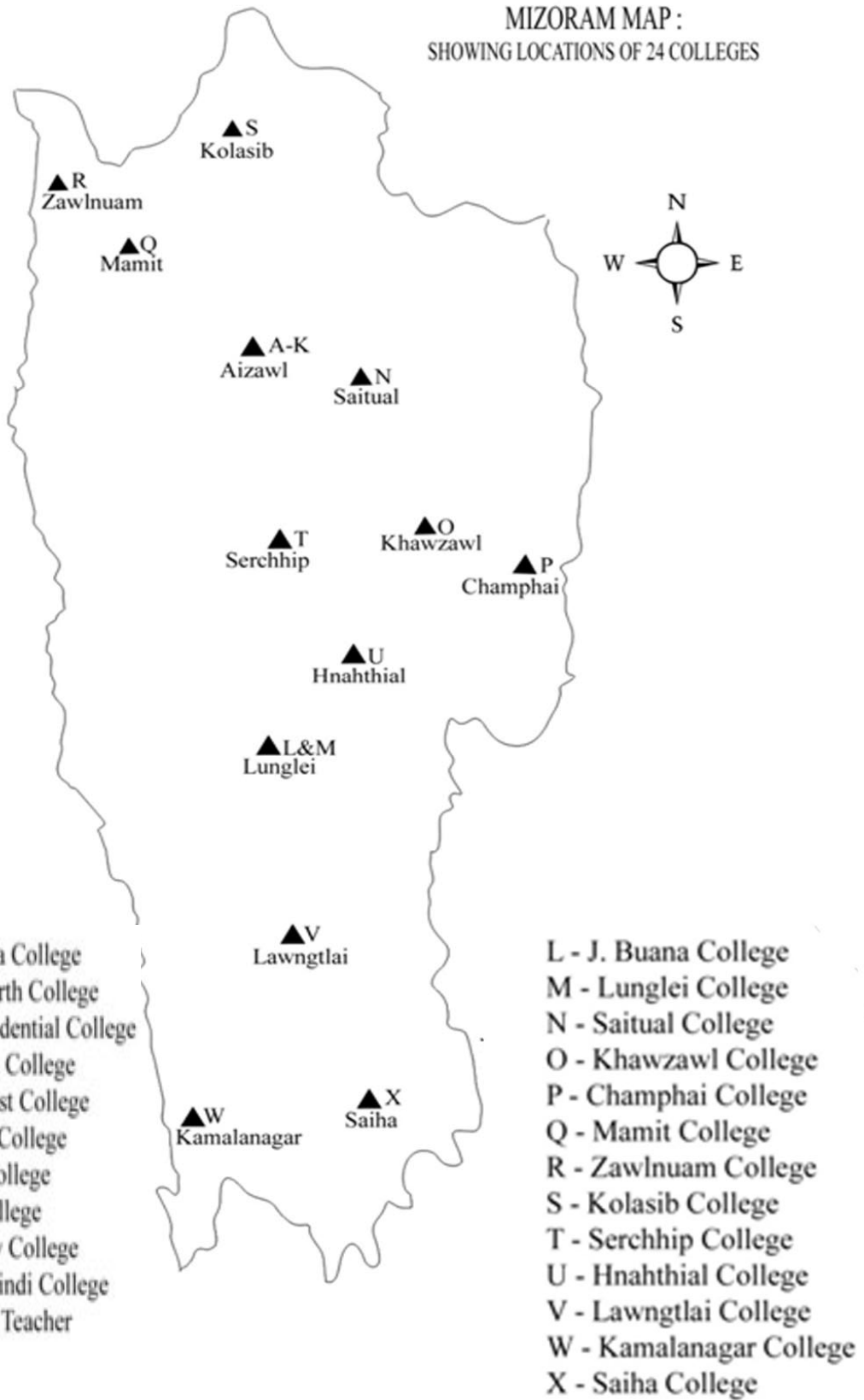
Further, applications of modern technology for knowledge management are very much required. It is said that all the college libraries in the North Eastern region are lacked of adequate fund. To improve and developed library services it is required to generate and mobilized financial resources.

College libraries are encountered by financial crunch to meet the quality teaching and learning challenges in providing quality higher education. Libraries being part of these institutions are being constantly which affect the services. To meet this problem college library have go for resource generation and mobilization to have adequate physical, ICT, human, intellectual and financial resources. Therefore, in the present study, discussions have been made regarding the resource mobilization and generation in college libraries of Mizoram.

Understanding the need and significance of the research problem, the next chapter (Chapter – 2) shall discuss an overview of College Library Scenario in the North Eastern Region



MIZORAM MAP :  
SHOWING LOCATIONS OF 24 COLLEGES



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## **CHAPTER – 2**

# **College Library Scenario in the North Eastern Region of India**

## **2.0. Introduction**

The present chapter analyzes and highlights the scenario and status of college libraries in the North-Eastern Region and the initiatives taken for library quality improvement. The development of college libraries of this region is in a slow process due to certain difficulties, such as, inadequate financial resources, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of library professionals, educational facilities, different climatic conditions, geographical isolation, and socio - cultural ethnic situations. Before independence of India, there were only 16 college libraries in this region, majority were located in the Assam. In spite of all these factors, higher education in North East India had witnessed rapid growth after independence.

In this region many of the college libraries has initiated application of ICTs for better library services and to deliver information and knowledge and enable wider access to the library users. In some of the colleges, students are unable to cope up with such application in their education system and the use of ICT is hardly seen in some of the college library in the remote parts of the region, further, there are many college libraries in North-East India where there is no electricity and internet connection. In such colleges, the traditional method of library services is the only option.(Nitu Konwar & Subhadeep Chakraborty 2013).

College libraries of N E Region are graded lower because of low quality of services, inadequate infrastructures, professional staffs, poor collection etc. Besides, to improve and develop college libraries in this region, adequate grants are not given from their respective state governments. Highly qualified professional always prefer better colleges and they are not interested to work in the North-Eastern region. Most of the libraries in the north east are suffering from limited funds either from the government and other sources. As a consequence, college libraries are still following the traditional mode of management and services are provided manually.

Thus, North East Region was found to be lagging behind in quality library services and lack of infrastructure as compared to other parts of the country. Though there are



number of colleges, the quality of library services provided is not up to date to satisfy the increasing user demand. Even if the region has been witnessing rapid expansion of ICTs driven library services, due to lack of financial assistance or adequate resources the condition of college library are not satisfactory and in very low service conditions. (Kishore, Satpaty,2011).

Hence, in order to improve the college library services in the region, financial support from UGC and state Govt. are not sufficient, since then, direct mobilization of financial resources from both internal and external is very much require for those college libraries suffering from limited funds. Hence, college libraries should take steps or should think of a specific strategy to eradicate the financial problem and to mobilize financial resources not only from the governments but from the other sources like, private, trust, memorial, public private partnership etc.

## **2.1. College in North Eastern Region**

North Eastern Region (NER) of India comprises of eight states which included Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim state. In the North Eastern Region, there are seven Central Universities, seven Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Medical Research Institute, ICAR Laboratories, Advanced Studies in Science & Technologies, Centre of Plasma Physics, Agricultural University, Forest Research Institute and NERIST and hundreds of general education colleges.( Manoj Kumar Sinha et al,2007) Besides these institutions few institutions of national importance like IIT, Guwahati, Sikkim Manipal Institution of Medical Science, North Eastern Regional Institute of Technology, Itanagar, National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Aizawl and Agartala and North Eastern Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Shillong have been established for the growth and the development of education in these backward and remote area. These institutions cater the needs of the people and contributed for the human resource development of the region. (Yumnam, Amar 2011).

According to the latest UGC Report (2012), entitled “Higher Education in India at a Glance” there are 1,230 numbers of colleges scattered throughout the NER having 1, 20,000 students and 15000 teachers. Teachers of universities have been engaged in research and development activities and they have produced qualified manpower for sustainable economy of NER in particular and India in general. North East states have more than 1230 colleges including technical institutions, out of which Assam has 507 colleges followed by Manipur (76), Meghalaya (64) and Nagaland (55). Mizoram (28), Tripura (39). Arunachal Pradesh (16) and Sikkim (15) have least number of colleges. The student enrolment in higher education in the states varies rather widely.

The highest student’s enrolment is in Assam followed by Manipur and Tripura. The states in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have the least number of students enrolled in higher education. The states like Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim have more than 40% women enrolment. Mizoram which has one of the highest literacy rate in the country and highest in the region in women enrolment, it has 43%. The participation in higher education is highest in Manipur (9.42%), which is remarkable when compared with the overall participation rate (6.9%) of the country. ( Ved Prakash. 2012).

Hence, the following table No.T2.1 shows that the numbers of colleges, including technical institutions and universities and its level which scattered throughout the North Eastern Region.

**Table No. T.2.1. Number of colleges and universities in North Eastern Region.**

<u>Name of the State.</u>	<u>No. of College.</u>	<u>No. University&amp; its level.</u>
Assam	507	10
Arunachal Pradesh	16	3
Manipur	76	3
Meghalaya	64	9
Nagaland	55	4
Mizoram	28	3
Sikkim	15	5
Tripura	39	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>42</b>

**Source: State-wise Number of Colleges 2010-11, Higher Education in India: At a Glance 2012.**

## **2.2. College Library in the present context**

The college library is the centre of higher education and learning and, it plays a vital role in support of all the activities such as teaching, research and publication. Therefore higher education system is passing by lot of problems due to economic recession and cost-recovery and financial inadequacy. The college libraries, in the changing information environment are facing tremendous problems in generating resources. There are challenges which arise to meet the user requirements or different information needs.

Due to various reasons such as exponential growth of knowledge, price escalation, budget restrictions, demand of better services etc generation and mobilization of resources are very much required. The increasing growth in the enrollment of students and researchers, lack of proper and adequate infrastructure further aggravates the overall problems and challenges for the college libraries. This situation has paved the

way for serious thinking for generating financial resources. (Madhusudanan, Pillai K.N, et.al 2004).

The University Grants Commission (UGC) of India is providing assistance to colleges and universities to automate their libraries and over 150 university libraries have been provided with funds for establishing computer and communication network among the libraries under different programmes. In addition, the UGC also making serious efforts to bring computer networking and Internet access to College campuses. It is expected that the UGC-Infonet would enable applications like e-access to journals, computer aided learning, distance education and E-governance to become a reality so that financial needs of college libraries may be solved to some extent. (Bhatt,R K & Madhusudhan, M 2004).

It is a fact that, to procure, organize and disseminate vast amount of information the libraries have to operate within the inadequate fund and budgetary constraints. Moreover, the new technology has dramatically changed expectations of users, researchers, scholars and they need services on demand. In other words, financial necessity created by the factors such as devaluation of rupee, price hike of journals, hike in conversion rates of foreign currency, decreasing library budgets etc. Information explosion has forced present day library management in North Eastern Region to find out the viable solution to these problems by way of fund and resource mobilization. (Ramansu Lahiri & Krishnan Subramaniam, 1998).

Academic libraries in the N E Region are facing challenges due to budget cut, reduced staff, devaluation of rupee, steep hike in conversion of foreign currencies, and escalation in cost of publication. Due to the factors mentioned above, academic libraries are finding it difficult to buy required number of books, which has resulted into the adverse impact on the research and development programmes (Hooda, O. P. (2008).

## **2.3. College Libraries of different North Eastern States**

The present study is aimed at analysis and to highlight the status of college libraries of the North-East Region (NER) and the steps adopted by these institutes for quality improvement and discuss those general infrastructural facilities available. The Higher Educational Institutes of this region are in the process of gradual development towards excellence. Some of the institutions are venturing towards introduction of professional and skill based programs in their curricula; several institutes are upgrading their technological environment. In fact some changes are happening all the way around but there is still long way to go for all round development of the educational environment of the higher education institutions of northeast India. There are many colleges in NER, which lacks in resources like finance, infrastructure, educational facilities and effective administration, which degrade the value of higher education (Nitu Konwar & Subhadeep Chakraborty. 2013).

The geographical locations of different states of the region greatly affected development of college library services and the growth of academic institutions, this creates a problem of user's access to the institutional libraries. The advancement in information and communication technologies in the library services of this region have been very slow and the dissemination of knowledge and information and have failed to support the community of users. (Ramansu Lahiri Krishnan Subramaniam1998).The status and situations of college libraries of the North-Eastern states are presented as follows.

### **2.3.1. College Libraries in Sikkim**

Sikkim, a very small hilly state in the north eastern India, consisted of four districts, is the 22nd State of India came into existence with effect from 26th April, 1975. The total population is 540,493 which is .05% of the total population of India with 82% of literacy rate. At present, Sikkim has 15 college , including the deficit and non-deficit,

along with 1 Medical College, 2 Technical Colleges, 2 B.Ed. Colleges and 2 Central Universities and 1 Private University.

The colleges of Sikkim are offering courses which cover Arts, Science, Commerce and Law. All the academic libraries including both the university and college libraries have a good collection of document. In Sikkim, with regard to the library staff, some colleges have librarian and other are having neither Librarian nor any professional staff. The college librarians are, even not well qualified; most of the librarians have completed only the BLISc course from IGNOU. The Librarians in Sikkim have acquired special skill of library computerization by attending different short-term courses, orientation and refresher course. (Khagen, Kalita et.al 2010).

The first college library in Sikkim was established in the year 1977 at Sikkim Govt. College (SGC). With the result of development in higher education; many college libraries have been established, presently, there are 11 government college libraries in Sikkim. Till today, manual library services of issue and return are common to most of the libraries. In the case of library collection, there is much difference between colleges to college. Amongst the college libraries, Sikkim Govt. College (SGC) Library has highest collections, i.e. above 10,000, whereas, Palantine College Library has the lowest collections i.e, only 660 collections.

Computerization of college library in Sikkim was recently started by some colleges, amongst the libraries only Harkamaya College of Education is fully automated, which started computerization in 2006 and the completed in 2008. Other colleges are initiating their computerization. The state government is committed towards maintaining and enhancing the facilities of the libraries in Sikkim. The other educational institutes also maintain some rich libraries, which provide the students and the interested scholars with all the necessary knowledge of modern science and humanistic learning. (Khagen Kalita et.al 2010).

Besides academic library and public libraries are located and spread over the various district towns. There are also monastery libraries, which provide a great infrastructure

to facilitate Buddhist learning in the state. These monastic libraries are great repositories of Buddhist manuscripts and ancient documents to be accessed only by the members and the residents of the monasteries. There is also Science and Technology library in Gangtok, the state capital, this library is extremely well equipped and attract scholars of different fields.

### **2.3.2. College Libraries in Arunachal Pradesh**

Arunachal Pradesh is located in hilly tract of the easternmost part of India. The population is predominantly tribal and the literacy rate is 54.34%. There are 16 colleges, 5 colleges are under private and 11 colleges are under the state government. Most of the college libraries do not following a systematic plan in using ICT, it is necessary to have an intelligent planning and huge investment of fund including the skilled human and physical resources. The first institution of higher education in Arunachal Pradesh was established in the month of July 1964, which was named after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, as the time goes by, the college was upgraded into a P.G. College in 1981. After a decade, many institutions came into existence, one college was established in 1979 at Itanagar, thereby other institutions like Arunachal University came into being on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1985 and the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology was set up at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. (Kaling Borang Gautam Kumar Sarma 2008).

The colleges in Arunachal Pradesh offers academic courses such as undergraduate, post graduate and offers research programs in Science, Commerce, English, Economics and other subjects. Colleges in Arunachal Pradesh have given much attention to the engineering field these attracts students from other country such as US, Sri Lanka, Thailand and so on. Many students also prefer colleges in Arunachal Pradesh colleges as the place of study. One of the famous colleges in Arunachal Pradesh, NERIST provides a set of engineering courses such as Electronics and communications Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and so on.

The colleges in Arunachal Pradesh also provide residential facility for the students who are from different countries. With the initiative taken by the state and central government, the educational situation is improving because of the proper plan and project which has been comes up year to year. Arunachal Pradesh colleges are mainly affiliated to the two universities operating in the state namely North East Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal University, presently known as Rajiv Gandhi University.

Many of them are run by the state government while some are run by private organizations. The Library is planning to computerize the entire library services viz. automated lending service, reference service, Bar Code technology, etc. including the campus wide network for providing full access of library services to the users irrespective of the location. Their steps taken for computerization are to purchase more computers, bar code printer, bar code scanner and more IT equipments. (Kaling Borang Gautam Kumar Sarma 2008).

College Libraries in the state have been trying their level best to elevate their services to the height and they show that zeal to give proper shape to their work. It is expected, within a short period of time, Arunachal Pradesh will have two well-planned and well-automated libraries in the entire NE Region. College libraries in Arunachal Pradesh are facing different problems like inadequate trained manpower, rigid topology, disturbed telecommunication facility, insufficient budget on ICT application, and irregular power supply due to environmental factors. Besides, College libraries are also facing problems of inadequate number of professional staff and shortage of fund.



### **2.3.3. College Libraries in Manipur.**

The English education came to Manipur very late in 1885 with the establishment of the first English School in Imphal. The establishment of an intermediate college at Imphal in 1940 was the commencement of higher education system. Today, the total number of colleges in Manipur is 76; out of which 23 are urban, 38 rural and 15 are located in hilly areas. The development of college libraries in Manipur was very late and started only from the 1940s; the first college of the state, the D.M. College, Imphal was instituted with a well furnished library.

Therefore, at present, there are 40 affiliated government colleges and 8 government aided colleges, 22 affiliated private colleges and 6 recognized private colleges in Manipur. Libraries have been set up in all the colleges of Manipur; most of them are, however, facing financial problems for the development of resources manpower, money and collection etc. Application of modern technology in the work of college libraries still remains neglected in Manipur. (Birajit Singh A, Th. Madhuri Devi 2008).

With regard to library collection, there is a great difference in the materials and the non-uniformity in standard and status amongst the college libraries of Manipur. In case of library staff, there is no adequate staff and libraries of Manipur are suffering from lack of well trained staffs. Most of the college libraries are run with government grants (Central and State) or public donations or contributions from the students.

As far as college libraries are concerned, collections of information resources to support the faculty and students are not up to the mark due to lack of planned and systematic approach to the development of resources. Many of college libraries built up their collection of printed materials as activities and services are yet to be automated. Only one college library in the state, i.e. Modern College Library has started data entry by using CDS/ISIS. Books are still the only source of dissemination of information. The librarian and other supporting professional staff are not well qualified and trained with modern technology.

As far as ICT infrastructures are concerned a large majority of libraries have not yet automated their activities as they are handicapped to switch over to computerization and modernization because of lack of infrastructural facilities like computer hardware, software, and trained library staff. Most of the libraries are not provided internet facility. Regarding school and higher secondary school libraries, majority of school libraries are not able to provide even the facilities of a traditional library. (Suleta Devi Th. & Shyam Singh Th, 2004).

There is lack of financial resources of the college libraries in Manipur which directly hampers normal growth and development of college library and its services. So, without proper infrastructure, financial resources and well-trained staffs, college libraries cannot grow as it ought to be. The following are the burning problems amongst the college libraries of Manipur.

- Inadequate fund and disorganized Library facilities.
- Lack of Training for manpower-development
- Insufficient earmarked plan and non-plan fund allotted to the libraries
- Lack of Information technology application due to insufficient fund
- Problems of posts creation and appointment of trained staffs due to limited fund.

In Manipur, most of the college libraries were partially automated and not a single library was found to be fully automated at present. Twelve Colleges were partially automated and rests of the colleges have not automated their libraries. The automation of library was also very much required to improve college libraries in Manipur. On the other hand, the training received by library personnel was also naturally very few. Only 34.74% of the library staff received training in one way or the other through orientation, conferences, and seminars held in the state as well as in other parts of country. It can be suggested that, a strong library movement may be organized to pave the way for college libraries services and to improve functioning of all the Government institute libraries of Manipur. (Tania Devi Ch. &Th. Madhuri Devi 2004).

Libraries have been set up in all the colleges of Manipur. Most of the college libraries are, however, facing financial problems for the development of resources manpower, money and collection etc. Application of modern technology in the management of college libraries still remains a problem in Manipur. There is great difference in the collection of materials and the non-uniformity in standard and status amongst the college libraries of Manipur. It can be mentioned here that D.M. College of Science has highest collection of 53500 with 8 library staff and HTT College has lowest collection of 3309 with 3 library staffs. With regard to the sources of income, college libraries in Manipur are receiving fund from State government, UGC Grants, library fines, library fees and some private donations.

#### **2.3.4. College Library in Nagaland**

It was in 1959, the first degree college in Nagaland was started at Mokokchung, a district capital and it was followed by the first science college, established in 1961 at Kohima, the state capital. At present, there are 55 colleges, out of which 36 colleges are private and 19 are Government College in Nagaland. Most of the colleges in Nagaland offer both general and honours courses except a few affiliated colleges which offer only pass courses in arts. Most of these colleges are under deficit and ad-hoc system, unfortunately the very importance of libraries and library profession is neglected at the time of College inception, and so, developments of college libraries in the state are very slow. With the increase of students' enrolment in colleges, the demand for library services have been comes up and it is needed to develop and increase library resources.

The importance of a college library is increasing and on the other hand there is no well-equipped, well-organized college library in the state and also within other educational institutions to contribute for disseminating knowledge through informal education. It is sad to mention that many of colleges in the State do not even have a library of its own within the educational set up. (Lendina Mhombemo Ngullie 2006).

The colleges in Nagaland seem to be coming up with the changing educational patterns; it is very unfortunate to say that there is no proper library infrastructure with the colleges to cater the needs of the students and teachers. The conditions of most of the college libraries in Nagaland are very discouraging and unsatisfactory. There is a lack of awareness among the head of the institutions on the very importance of library in modern educational system. Most of the colleges have established libraries with little disorganized collection; on the other hand most of these libraries do not have qualified librarians and trained professionals. College libraries are headed by non-professional and with no proper staffing structure and the libraries lack in providing efficient services to the users. (Lendina, Mhombemo Ngullie, 2006).

In the state of Nagaland, reading habits of the people and the economic conditions are not satisfactory, the students and teachers neither can afford to buy books due to of high prices and higher cost of living. With the enormous growth of printed materials the college has its financial difficulties to purchase all relevant materials for its students and teachers. College libraries are facing tremendous financial problems in their development processes. They are collecting a small amount from student's fees, fines, donations, and a few grants from the UGC. In the meantime, there is no separated earmarked fund or budget for the college libraries in the state government. This resulted slow development in college library infrastructure and there can be no quality library services. (Lendina, Mhombemo Ngullie, 2006).

The automation of most of the libraries in Nagaland is not yet started due to lack of trained professionals, computers and software, infrastructure in respect of building, tools for processing books, and less library budge. So far, only one private college library i.e. Patkai Christian College library in Nagaland is automated. An effort for automation and networking of libraries, under Nagaland University has been initiated. The existing library professional staffs are being trained to enable them to handle the computerization of the library. With the assistance receive from INFLIBNET, computerization for most of the libraries in Nagaland have been initiated.

### **2.3.5. College Library in Meghalaya**

The time when Meghalaya attained statehood there were 14 colleges and one polytechnic institute in the state. The fourteen colleges include, St. Edmund's College, St. Antony's College, Lady Keane's College and St. Mary's College, which were established before India became independent. At present, there are 55 affiliated colleges including NERIST, which is located in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. Legal education at undergraduate level is offered to the students through three law colleges in Meghalaya. There are four types of college libraries in the state of Meghalaya viz. Government Colleges, Deficit Colleges, Adhoc and Private Colleges, and they function under different administrative set up, and governed by different administrative authorities.

The total number of general colleges in the state, excluding technical institutions, is 55, out of which there are only 2 Government Colleges, 14 Deficit Colleges, 10 Adhoc colleges, and 29 Private Colleges. Almost all these colleges are attached with library facilities, though there are variations in the building, infrastructural facilities, furniture and fittings, patterns of manpower, financial matters, and services rendered. However, some of them have well developed libraries with reasonably good collection of textbooks, reference books and journals, etc. based on the subjects being offered at the undergraduate level. When compared, amongst all these four types of colleges in the state, Deficit Colleges are very much advanced in terms of library resources and facilities. (Jacqueline Jeane Thabah, Firstborn Roy Sumer 2006).

Till March 2005, the total number of colleges affiliated to North-Eastern Hill University is recorded as 55 out of which 14 colleges offered both Arts and Science subjects. While 31 colleges offered only Arts subjects, the rest have other disciplines like Commerce and Education. In the capital city, Shillong, there are altogether 26 colleges offering courses on Arts, Science and Commerce. Out of these, there are only 2 colleges offering Law and Engineering respectively.

Some of the college libraries in Meghalaya have computerized their libraries; all the libraries have similar resources as they follow the same syllabi and also subscribe to some important journals. Due to financial constraints, most of the libraries could not procure their requirements as well their collections are limited. Many of the college libraries in Meghalaya have well developed library system with good collection of text and reference books based on the respective subjects being offered in the undergraduate courses.

Besides maintaining a manual catalogue, some of the libraries have initiated computerizing and introduce the Online Public Access Catalogue. Few colleges, in the state capital, libraries have also introduced Internet facilities to augment their services. It was also seen that some of the private colleges have tried to give importance to the proper organization of their libraries by initially building up their collection. College libraries in Meghalaya have started computerized by using software, namely, 'Library Management Software', 'LIBSYS', 'SOUL College Version' and 'E-Granthalaya' (Medalda Challam 2010),

Till today, networking and resource-sharing, among these libraries have not been initiated due to financial constraints. And most of the budget of individual libraries gets exhausted on the planned expenditure for procurement of textbooks, reference material and subscriptions of journals year after year. Though the main source of financial assistance to all affiliated college libraries in the Meghalaya are receiving from UGC, moreover college libraries generate their library funds through library fees and fines.

College librarians and their supporting staff needs to be trained and familiarized themselves in this IT driven situation. For procurement and sustenance of the library requirement which relies wholly on the availability of funds, it is felt that the affiliated colleges in Meghalaya should be aware and approach funding agencies. Since all colleges are affiliated to the same university and following the same syllabus at the undergraduate level, information resources required by college libraries would be definitely be identical. It could be suggested that, since all these information resources

be available in print and electronic format, a college or the university library should be selected and function as a state knowledge repository. (Jacqueline Jeane Thabah, & Firstborn Roy Sumer 2006).

Many college libraries in Meghalaya are finding it impossible to modernize their libraries due to the constraints of their institutional budgets or fund. As a matter of fact, the future perspectives of college libraries in the state do not seem to be encouraging unless certain steps are taken to change the present scenario. Therefore, the conditions of college libraries in the state are not in satisfactory position. All the college libraries of Meghalaya are facing the problems of lack of library facilities, inadequate of fund or financial resources, lack of information communication technology infrastructure, manpower, internet connectivity and lack of other physical resources.

### **2.3.6. College Library in Assam**

The state of Assam was the centre stage of all education activities of N E Region and there was a tremendous growth in the number of colleges. At present, Assam has 507 colleges including technical institutions and 10 universities and university level institutions, like IIT, NIT, and Professional Colleges affiliated to various universities. (Sinha and Bhattacharjee, 2006). College libraries in Assam form an important integral part of college education system by providing suitable information material useful for study, teaching, education and research. In Assam, two colleges are imparting commerce education; four colleges are imparting arts, science and commerce education; other colleges imparts arts and science education, five colleges are extending Post Graduate education.

The college libraries of Assam are facing many problems like, lack of adequate finance, collection, sufficient manpower, and lack of infrastructure. As a result, college libraries cannot provide quality services to the users. The financial assistance for running the college is generally receive from the government of Assam whereas Private Colleges are funded by the trust or some society and receiving irregular Grant-

in-aid facility from the Govt. Therefore, due to inadequate financial sources, the initiatives for developing information infrastructure, library facilities and computerization of library activities are not being taken by most of the colleges in Assam.

Some college libraries are receiving financial assistance from the UGC and other funding agencies for automation and networking of college libraries. Most of the libraries are collecting small amount by marketing some of their services, such as photocopy, selling institutional publication, collecting membership fee and fines. The amount receive from these sources are utilize to strengthen the financial position of the library and to serve the users with quality services. The authorities of some colleges are seeking for assistance from the corporate sector like Tea Estate Owner, ONGC, Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. local businessman, and public representatives like MLAs and MPs.

In Assam, library computerization and networking activities started recently by some colleges with the help of newly developed library software, in the meantime many college libraries still follow traditional services such as issue and return and reference service. But most of the college libraries are taking initiative for computerization of their different library activities using SOUL software to provide efficient, accurate and exhaustive information to its potential users. A few college libraries in Assam are providing OPAC and also lending the collection with computerized circulation system through barcode technology. (Sinha, Manoj Kumar, 2007). In southern Assam, N. C. College had started the library automation in 2002 with the help of CDS/ISIS library software.

Colleges are facing problems of library automation due to absence of planning, non-availability of software at affordable prices, lack of trained manpower, lack of power supply, non-existence of standards, and absence of co-operation. In Assam, SOUL is used by a number of libraries and it has been well accepted by the academic community (Manoj Kumar Sinha. 2007). To have an access to electronic resources,



only 73 college libraries of Assam are registered for NLIST programme, as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, and only 15 colleges in Guwahati are registered under this programme. (Dhrubajit Baruah, et al.2004).

**For example:** Some colleges are starting library automation like, Pandu College started the library automation in 1999, B. Boarooah College in 2002. Cotton College also initiated library automation in 2002, followed by Pragjyotish College in 2003.

With regard to library collection, the Cotton College has the highest number of books with more than 1 lakh collection followed by B Barooah College with more than 44000 collections and R G Baruah College library has the lowest collection of books. In case of current periodicals, Cotton College subscribes the maximum numbers of current periodicals followed by Pandu College Some college libraries are having numbers of non - book materials such as CDs, DVDs etc. in their collection.( Bibhuti Choudhury 2011).

In Assam, most of the college libraries are running with satisfactory number of professional staff, but some of the libraries are depending upon non - professional staff for day to day works. The Cotton College library is only with nine staff as its collection is more than one lakh and oldest college in North Eastern Region. To improve and to modernize college libraries and its services, financial assistances from the government and UGC are very much required so as to bring college libraries at par with the college libraries located in the other parts of the country.

### **2.3.7. College Library in Tripura**

Tripura is one of the states in the North Eastern Region of India with average literacy rate. Research centers of excellence and Institutes with National importance are located in the Tripura, the state capital. Prior to 1947, there were no degree colleges in Tripura. The first college, MBB College in Tripura was started in 1947 at Agartala. At present, there are 35 colleges comprising of 17 general degree colleges, 15 professional

colleges, and 3 technical colleges, 2 technical colleges are located at Agartala and the last one at Panisagar in North Tripura District.

Before the establishment of Tripura University on 2nd October 1987 all the colleges of Tripura were affiliated to Calcutta University, now with the establishment of Tripura University in 1987, all the colleges of Tripura became affiliated to Tripura. Colleges in Tripura offer various courses such as Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Information technology, engineering and regular distance learning courses are offered. In Tripura, there are technical colleges like Pharmacy College, Medical Colleges, and Polytechnic colleges.

College libraries of Tripura require for computerization, networking and digitization and libraries need immediate procurement of necessary hardware and integrated digital Library Software and the library to take up creation of the Library data base. Besides, State Government needs to give top priority to create a Public Library Website which could allow the users to access digital collections. (Datta, Saumen, & Padhy, Suresh Chandra, 2014). Libraries in Tripura require a drastic change to keep- tune- with other developed state college library system to meet the user's requirements. A serious consideration need to be made by college authorities as well as the government to provide financial grant for the development of the college libraries in the state.

There is no much development in college library services amongst the colleges in Tripura; as a result, most of the colleges do not apply modern technologies in their library. Out of the 17 general degree colleges, 12 college libraries have internet connection and only one college had been automated by using library software, and only one college library was automated amongst the 15 professional colleges. In the case of library collection and staff, most of the libraries are poor and manage by non - professional library staff (Datta, Saumen, & Padhy, Suresh Chandra, 2014).

The college libraries are not receiving adequate financial assistance from the state government and other sources. Since there is no regular fund from the government, the

main sources of college libraries are fees collected during student's admission and small fines collected. Therefore, college libraries are still very backward due to lack of inadequate fund, professional staff, and negligence from the college authorities. The main source of college libraries are student's admission and small fines collected, there is no regular fund from the government.

### **2.3.8. College Library in Mizoram**

The College libraries in Mizoram have also a significant role to play in higher education, at present, 24 degree colleges under the state government has their own library. Majority of the college libraries do not have proper facilities and information technology infrastructures to meet the needs of their users. Library collections are not up-to-date, funds for library are very inadequate and limited, and most of them run their libraries in traditional way. In many colleges, there is neither a separate library stack rooms nor a sufficient big room, nor a separate building for the library. And in most college libraries, there is no good and enough spaces, library occupies a very congested rooms with no proper setting, besides there are no proper security arrangement .Therefore, the condition of the college libraries in Mizoram are very backward and not satisfactory.

The first college in Mizoram was established in Aizawl on 15th August 1958 as a private institution, and the second college was established at Lunglei in 1964. At present, there are twenty-four colleges under the state government, out of which, 22 colleges are offering arts subjects, 2 colleges are offering both science and arts, one college is offering science, whereas 2 college offers commerce and arts subject. The teaching of science stream in the colleges of Mizoram started only in 1973 – 74 sessions at Pachhunga University College. One and the only women college, Zirtiri Residential Science College of Aizawl, were established in 1980. The student teacher ratio in most of the colleges is below 1:20 in those colleges that are in rural areas. Many colleges in Mizoram are yet to develop adequate infrastructure facilities and the

state has no professional colleges like, Medical College, Engineering College, Veterinary and Agricultural colleges.

College Libraries in Mizoram were under the administration of Higher and Technical Education and most of the colleges started its functioning without proper library. The state government does not have a separate budget for college libraries and therefore, the primary source of finance is library fees and fines collected from the students and financial assistance received from UGC or other organization. Unfortunately, the state government do not accorded the required number of professional posts in the college libraries of Mizoram.

The Government of Mizoram adopted UGC Pay scales for college teachers and other measures with effect from 1986 and thereafter, college librarians were also enjoying the same scale of pay. At present 14 (fourteen) college librarians are getting their pay as per UGC scale of pay. ( Zohmangaiha, 2011).

With regard to library staff, many colleges do not have qualified librarian or professional staff and other supporting staffs. So, the present status of library staff in the 24 colleges of Mizoram is not satisfactory and far below the standard of the staff composition. Out of the 24 colleges, 14 (fourteen) colleges have professionally qualified College Librarians, and 4 (four) colleges are managed by Deputy Librarians, 1 (one) college is being run by an Assistant Librarian and 5 (five) colleges are run by non professional staff as Library Assistant or a clerk. In some college, librarians / deputy librarians / assistant librarian are supported by only 1 (one) staff. In 9 (nine) colleges, library assistants are qualified in Library and Information science, whereas 10 (ten) Library Assistants are not having a background knowledge of Library Science and 6 (six) college libraries are without any semi-professional staff. There are 23(twenty three) non-professional staff, including clerks, peons and chowkidars etc in different colleges who support the librarians and semi-professionals in services of the college libraries (Lalnunpuia, S. 2011).

In Mizoram, library computerization and automation activities have been started only after 2005 and its process is very slow due to lack of qualified staff, geographical location, and lack adequate fund allocation for the development of library. At present, 14 Colleges have started computerization of library with the help of SOUL Software.

College libraries in Mizoram are facing many problems in their development processes, like inadequate number of library staff, poor collection, inadequate finance, lack building and lack of sufficient space. The state government considers the problems of college libraries seriously and an attempt is being made for development of college libraries. (Lalchatuana,2011).

College libraries in Mizoram are facing financial problem and the state government do not provide grants for library development, libraries are depending upon the fees collected at the time of student's admission and a small fees and fines collected from internal. Many of the college libraries had received financial assistance from UGC for books and journals that are not adequate, fund for other library resources are needed.

### **2.3.9. Conclusion**

In north eastern region, college library development is hurdles by certain inherent difficulties, such as lack of human resources, financial resources, inadequate infrastructure, adverse climatic conditions and geographical isolation. These human resources and financial resources need to be mobilized for progress of higher education and development of library services in the region. Before independence of India, there were only 16 college libraries in the north eastern region, majority of those colleges were located in Assam. The establishment of the first university of the region at Guwahati in January 1948 had given birth to the expansion of higher education from the secondary education up to the postgraduate and doctoral level in the whole of North East India. There was a rapid growth in higher education in North Eastern India in post independent era. (UGC Annual Report. 2010 -11).

As the times goes by, many new colleges are established in the region. But those colleges are poor in resource allocation of fund for library, infrastructure, educational facilities and administration that resulted slow progress of library services in higher education. On the other hand, political situations and administration also have impact negatively upon the growth of college library system as well as higher education in this region.(Source: UGC website, early 2010).

The college libraries in this region are backward and most of the libraries are still running in traditional way due to inadequate grants or financial assistance that hinders improvement in library and institutional infrastructure. Most of the higher educational institutions in the northeast are suffering from limited funds and other resources for libraries. As a consequence they are unable to spend more on improvement in library infrastructure and information technology based activities in college libraries.

In order to improve the college library scenario in the region, it is require to getting more support from UGC as well as from governments, further, generation and mobilization of financial resources both from internal and external is the need of the hour for those libraries who suffers from limited funds. Even for the state governments, it is necessary to take a plan or particular strategy to solve the problem of college library backwardness in the region.

Therefore, the condition in college library services in the region need to be improved and it is very much required to generate and mobilize funds or additional financial sources Thus, resource generation and mobilization from government, private donor, public private partnership or any other sources are the necessary for college library development, and these will be an important solution of the financial problems faced by college libraries in the North Eastern Region.

After studying the scenarios of college libraries in the North Eastern Region, the next chapter (Chapter –3) shall discuss “Resource Mobilization in College Libraries”

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## **CHAPTER – 3**

# **Resource Generation and Mobilization In College Libraries**

### **3.0. Introduction:**

This chapter discusses about resource generation and mobilization and how resource mobilization can take place to improve library services in colleges which are facing limited library funds and affecting library services. The chapter also discussed that college libraries manage, collect and provide access to information for an increasing number of users in the midst of growing financial constraints. In college library, financial, physical, intellectual and human resources are needed to organized existing collections, working with sophisticated electronic technologies in order to provide services efficiently. Resource generation and mobilization can facilitate the flow of resources from various sources and catalyze the flow of additional resources from government, public and private donors.

The present chapter also discussed different library resources and various approaches that are needed to address financial problems of the college library through resource mobilization thereby different ways of resource mobilization for college libraries are examined. Further, this chapter also explains how college libraries can do for generation and mobilization of resources through internal and external sources and how it is beneficial to the institution as well as the user community. These include library endowment and finding donors, resource sharing, gifts, fee-based services, fund raising, and local support, friends of the library and professional- public relations programs all of these are parts of library management. (Chilimo, Wanyenda L; Lwoga, T. E 2003).

In the present context, resource mobilization became very popular means that find out potential sources of assistance to finance a project or an activity of the library or an organization. To provide financial support for any organizational developments, resource mobilization can be a process of developing, generating, and managing funds, information, goods, services, people and institutions. Therefore, it can be said that with the help of resource generation and mobilization college library can exercises its

ability to generate resources for the library programs, projects and activities that aim to provide quality services and create benefits for different users.

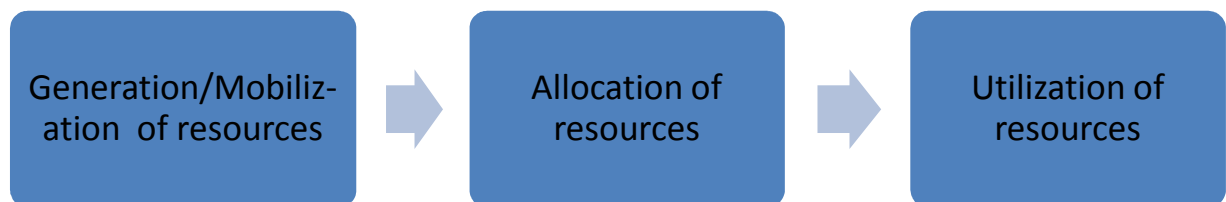
### **3.1. Meaning of Resource Mobilization**

Resource mobilization can be applied to different fields and the meaning changes according to the context, it means generation, allocation and utilization of financial resources to reduce costs, and increase available resources. Resource mobilization may also be explained as the process of soliciting and gathering contribution as money for nonprofit organizations or library by requesting donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations or governmental agencies. In other terms, resource mobilization means expansion of relations with the resource providers, the skills, knowledge and capacity for proper use of resources. Besides, resource mobilization does not only mean use of money but its extensiveness denotes the process that achieves the mission of the organization through the mobilization of knowledge in human, use of skills, equipment, services etc. It also means that seeking new sources of resource mobilization and right and maximum use of the available resources. (Peter Kivolonzi, 2009).

Resource mobilization could identify and obtain resources for the development, implementation and continuation of works for achieving the organization's mission. It is to seek out resources that are essential and can be used to achieve one's mission and its maximum use. Resource mobilization or generation is one of the challenges not only in education but in all sectors such as business, agriculture, banking, industry etc. Traditionally, fundraising or resource mobilization consisted mostly of asking for donations on the street or at people's doors. Today, fundraising may be done face to face or by online requests. The money that is generated through resource mobilization will provide more resources for library to purchase equipment, supplies and inventories. (Avijit Chakrabarti and Pritam Gurey, 2012).

Therefore, resource mobilization means that exhausting potential sources of assistance to finance a project or an activity, and it is a process of developing, generating, and managing funds, information, goods, services, people and institutions to provide support to development. By resource mobilization, an organization exercises their ability to generate resources for their programs, projects and activities that aim to create benefits for different users. Hence, resource mobilization means generation, allocation and utilization of financial resources to reduce costs, and increase available resources. (Vivien Chiam 2013).The following figure shows the meaning of resource mobilization.

**Figure No. F.3.1. Resource mobilization means**

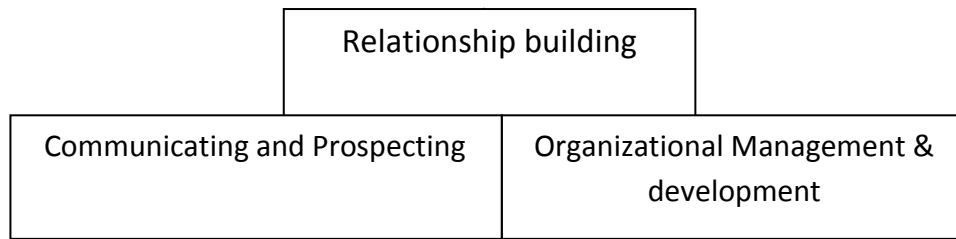


In other words, resource mobilization means identifying and obtaining resources and expansion of relations with the resource providers, the skills, knowledge and capacity for proper use of resources in the academic library to meet financial and non-financial resources. As well, in the process, resource mobilization could identify the resources essential for the development, implementation and continuation of works for achieving the library's aims or a mission.

### **3.2. Elements of Resource Mobilization**

With the result of the above explanations, it can be seen that resource generation and mobilization process has been involves with three integrated dimensions or elements which are interrelated. (Bibhuti Choudhury. 2011). Therefore, the following figure No. F.3.2. mentioned the three elements of resource mobilization, i.e. relationship building, communicating and prospecting, organizational management & development.

**Figure No. F.3.2. Three integrated elements of resource mobilization**



These three elements are equally important for a successful resource mobilization and it can be briefly discussed as follows:

### **Relationship Building**

Building a relationship with an identified donor is an important thing in the process of resource mobilization, closer and better relation with donor would create a situation where more resource can be mobilized. A good and deep relation could increase the chance of donors to give higher levels of support over time, intensifying commitment and increase donations, as well, a donor may become more involved in the mobilization. To build a relationship with donor, it requires having dedication of resource mobilization team members and other staff, and without such relationships, the process of resource mobilization cannot be fulfilled.

### **Communicating and Prospecting**

In the process of resource generation and mobilization, communication and prospecting are important to ensure its long term sustainability by acquiring new donors and maintaining a sizeable donors or sources of fund. To have connection with prospective donors, it should be communicated with the language that donor understands, and finding common ground to share values and interests. The task of resource mobilization should be governed by right prospect, and matching the appropriate resource mobilization strategy to the prospect. Thus, a good communication and prospect would mobilize from the sources of fund or from different donors.



## **Organizational Management and Development**

In order to establish and strengthen resource mobilization process, organizational management and development are important to identify the organization's vision, mission, and goals, internal systems and processes that enable the resource mobilization efforts. And it is also important to identify the role of staff; effectively and efficiency of man power, material, and financial resources; creation and implementation of a strategic plan, and identifies and seeks out diversified sources of future funding on the other. Here, resource mobilization is a team effort, which involves the institution's commitment to mobilize its resource; acceptance for the need to raise resources; and institutionalizing resource mobilization priorities, policies and budget allocation.

### **3.3. Process of Resource mobilization**

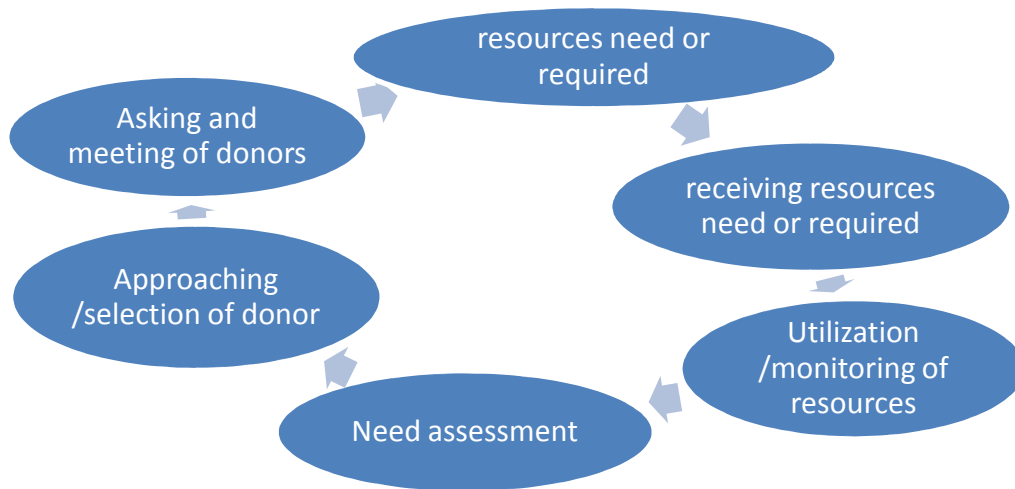
The process of resource mobilization includes identifying and obtaining resources for the academic library which need both financial and non-financial resources. As well, in the process, resource mobilization will identify the resources essential for the development, implementation and continuation of works for achieving the library's aims or a mission. Resource mobilization involves a comprehensive process which require strategic planning for user-centric collections, program funding, close communication and effective negotiation with donors including sound management of resources, improving image and credibility of the organization( R N Mishra 2011).

To achieve these, building a cohesive environment among all partners has become indispensable. For effective fund mobilization, the library has to undergo some planning and programs which will weigh the options and save time with time for success. . The process of resource mobilization can help sensitize the organization to the local community, and can lead to insight and inspiration. Mobilizing resources can reinforce and strengthen college library and lead towards its sustainability. (CIDA-funded Canada-Nepal Gender in Organizations Project).

As well, in its process, resource mobilization will identify the resources essential for the development, implementation and continuation of works for achieving the library's aims or a mission. Through the process of resource mobilization, resources are transferred from those who are able to give to those who have the need to receive. This process not only satisfies the need, but also satisfies the giver or donor that the resources have been wisely and effectively used. Resource mobilization process includes: a systemic and planned process of organized supplies (people, money, good and services) aimed at facilitating an organization to attain its goals, and it is the process of acquiring resources (tangible and intangible) for furtherance of an organization's goals.

Resource mobilization further includes asking and receiving of resources, thereby some people are willing to give or donate to an organization which needs; and some people give when they are being asked. No matter whatever may be the communication methods that are use to convey the message for mobilizing resources; it is more important that if effective response can take place or a good relation can be established. (CSO Resource Mobilization Toolkit). Thus, it can rightly be said that resource mobilization is the process where evolving need assessment, selection of donor, meeting of donors ,then receiving resources need or required and its utilization for getting the goals of mission of a particular organization. This process may be presented as the following figure No. F.3.3

**Figure No. F.3.3: Process of resource mobilization:**



### **3.4. The Basics of Resource Mobilization**

Basically, resource mobilization means-exhausting potential sources of assistance to finance a project or an activity. It is a process of developing, generating, and managing funds, information, goods, services, people and institutions to provide support to certain development. In the case of college library, resource mobilization may be defined as a process whereby the college exercise their powers to generate resources for their programs, projects and activities that aim to create service benefits for the library users.

Resource mobilization does not only mean generation, but also allocation and utilization of resources needed. Proper and efficient resource generation strategies are essential and pre-requisites to the development of library resource mobilization. Resource mobilization is an entirely different set of functions that requires a different set of skills and capacities. In this regard, college library must put effort on capacity building activities for its concerned officials and its library personnel.

### **3.5. Methods of Resource mobilization**

Resource Mobilization identifies the resources essential for the development, implementation and continuation of services. Resource Mobilization does not only include raise of fund but its extensiveness denotes the process that achieves the mission of the organization through the mobilization of knowledge in human, use of skills, equipments, services etc. Resource mobilization seeks new sources of finance, right and maximum use of the available resources. Resources mobilization collects resources from the various resource providers by expanding the relation, which in turn brings down the financial risk, gives diversity to the program and enhances the managerial capacity of the program. (Bhatt, R.K. 2009).

A simple method can be adopted to mobilize resources by facilitating access of library services to students of affiliated colleges of the university for their studies, research as well as for exploiting their professional knowledge. As a consequence, the libraries generate financial resources and thereby supplement the fund received by the library.

By providing additional user services with nominal charge, library facilities are made available to the faculty members, administrators, and students on all working days. By availing the use of web or online resources to the college faculty and researchers, library can generate funds. As well, another method of generating fund is that computers with printers made available, on payment basis, for the external users from various colleges students and teachers, academic staff training colleges and other Universities.( Rupashree Paul & Nijoy Kr. Paul, 2011).

### **3.6. Resource Mobilization and College Library**

The situation in which college libraries operate has changed dramatically in many ways, the traditional function of libraries has also been replaced by a new system of knowledge package and ways of its dissemination. Those changes are taking place because of the development of communication networks, technology-based forms of

knowledge, increased production of scholarly information, and the capacity of libraries to deliver and preserve the latest knowledge. Libraries are faced not only with the rapid growth rate of information but also with continued increases in costs for materials and services which most often exceed the rate of inflation. (Dwight F. Burlingame 1994).

College libraries are under ever-increasing pressure to enhance the technological capabilities to meet the academic demands of the users and compete with other alternative information providers. This development and shifting to the modern library services from traditional library services it is very crucial particularly to the library professionals of colleges as they are experiencing severe shortages in terms of funds, technical persons and ICT experts and other library resources. (Tikekar A.C. 2009).

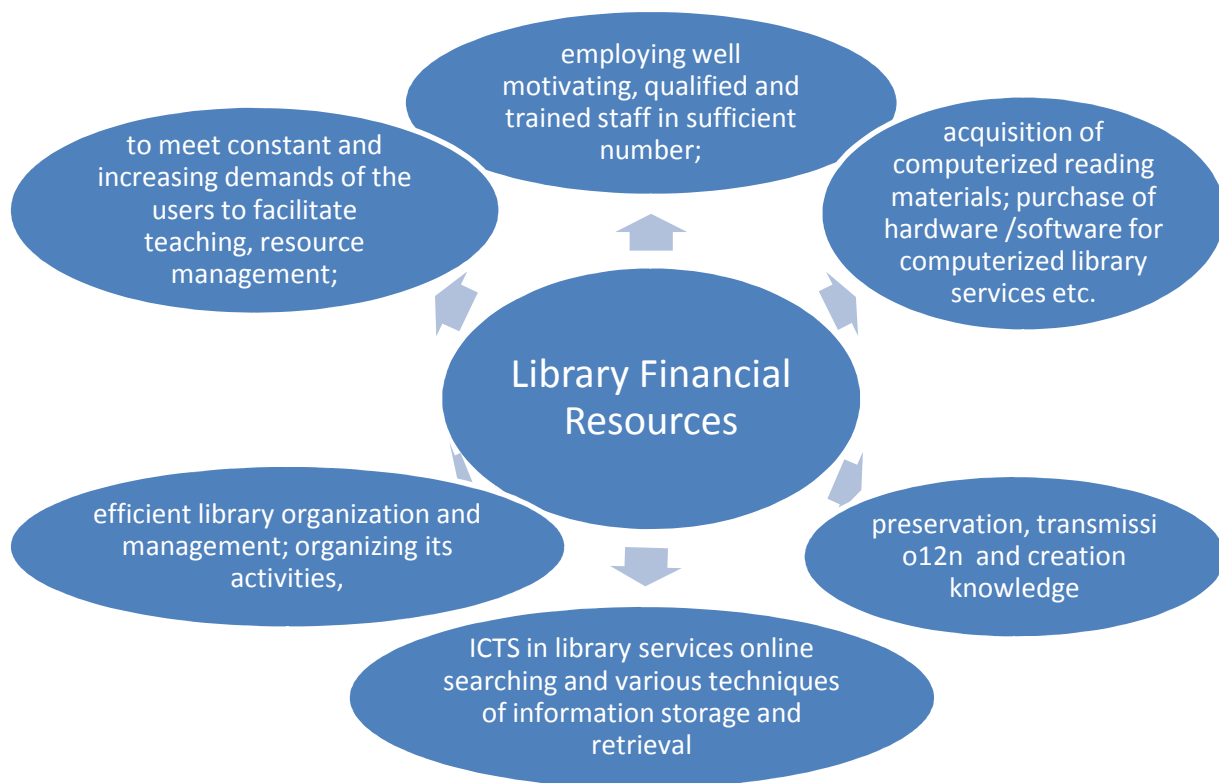
As a centre of learning, college library manage, collect and provide access to ever-growing tremendous information for an increasing number of users in the midst of growing financial constraints. College libraries are also facing not only with the rapid growth rate of information but also with continued increases in costs for materials and services. The college library needs to serve more and diverse functions more efficiently for it is also require finding additional resources. To meet these needs, it is necessary to generate or mobilize additional resources from other sources.

College library received funds mainly from government agencies like University Grant Commission (UGC), state government, small fees and fines paid by students. With the result of instability in economy and governmental budgets cut, college libraries have to plan accordingly to generate funds to purchase items and maintain the quality of its service. (Vara lakshmi R.S.R. 2003). In that situation, college libraries increasingly find that grants, fees and fines are inadequate to meet current program needs and to expand library services and activities for users. In today's rapidly changing environment, it is not possible to sufficient resources without generating and mobilizing additional sources (Rupashree, Paul & Nijoy, Kr. Paul 2011).

The existing library resources, fines and other fees - have not been able to meet the increasing demand, thus the search for and generation of alternative funding sources, including fund-raising from outsource and private donors, has taken on a new perspective and importance as well it became the need of the hour for college libraries. Therefore, resource generation and mobilization are required for college library for promoting good library services, enhancing its different resources, efficient library organization and management, providing quality and efficient services, up-to-date collection required by the users for their academic needs. Besides, resource generation and mobilization are required for employing well motivating, qualified and trained staff in sufficient number; preservation, transmission of existing knowledge and creation of new knowledge. Further, it is required to mobilize and generate library financial resources to cope up with the challenges posed by advancement and application of information and communication technology in library services. Thus, in view of the poor financial condition of college library, library resource mobilization has become imperative to meet the constant and increasing demands of the users to facilitate teaching and learning.

With resource generation and mobilization of financial resources, the college library can achieve its various needs and requirements. The fund that is generated through resource mobilization will provide more resources for library to purchase equipment, supplies and inventories. ( Avijit Chakrabarti and Pritam Gurey, 2012). These can be clearly mentioned by the following figure, i.e. Figure No.F.3.4.

**Figure No .F.3.4: Various needs and requirements of College Library**



### 3.7. College Library Resources

It is stated that library is an independent institution with its own staff and resources. The resources here also include building, collection, staff, furniture, finance and equipments. In this day and age of knowledge increase, technological advancement, prize hike in information market and users thirst for knowledge, the college library has to re-orient its traditional approach and role in achieving the ultimate objective of a library- users’ satisfaction. This will enable the college library to justify and sustain the service provided. Of course, this calls for a lot of human, physical, financial and technological resources which are to be professionally deployed for achieving the goal. In fact, all these resources can be translated into one resource called financial resources. (Moses M Naga 2011). Thus, adequacy and proper utilization of financial resources in college library is a precondition to successful library management and development.

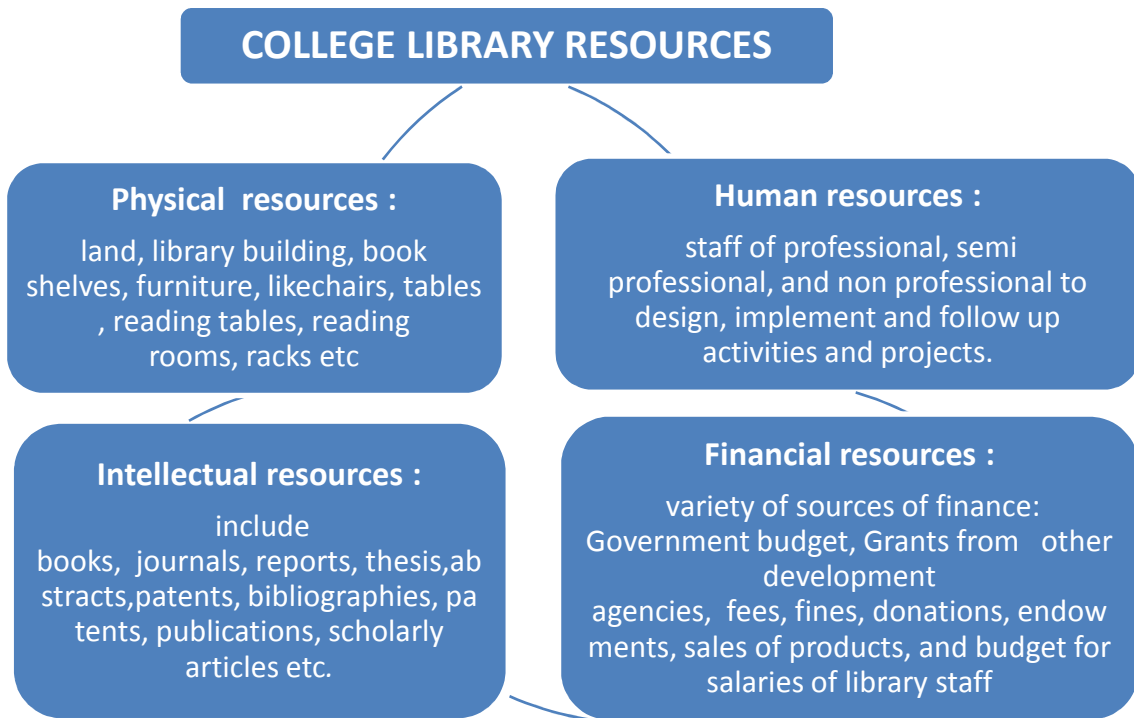
College library resources may include finance, human beings, equipment and materials that the library draws upon to meet its user's needs. To survive, the library must understand the importance of mobilizing resources from government and non government. Mobilizing resources can reinforce and strengthen college library and lead towards its sustainability. (CIDA-funded Canada-Nepal Gender in Organizations Project).

College Library in the midst of ICT is no longer confined to traditional resources rather library extended its dimensions to electronic resources and other infrastructures. Library need adequate fund to develop its collection along with other resources for using the effectiveness of latest technologies. Therefore, it can be said that college library can only grow and improve with adequate financial, human and physical resources. In order to accomplish its vision, the resource base must be activated and utilized in a responsible and efficient manner.

Library resources needed can be divided into physical, human, intellectual and finance and may also include other facilities and supporting infrastructure, materials, goods or services that help to fulfill the library needs. To fulfill the objectives of the library materials, money, human means and time are important resources. Therefore, college library can only grow and improve with adequate financial, human and physical resources. In order to accomplish library's vision, the available resource must be activated and utilized in a responsible and efficient manner. All these library resources can be shown in the following figure, No. F.3.5.



**Figure No. F.3.5: Different College library resources:**



Further, library resources which include physical, human, intellectual and financial can be further discussed as follows:

### **3.7.1. Physical Resources**

Physical Resources of college library include land, library building, book shelves, furniture, like chairs, tables, reading tables, reading rooms, racks etc. Physical Resources also includes ICT infrastructure like Computer, library software, Scanner, RFID technology, photocopier, Internet connection, LCD projector and other equipments. All these facilities can enable the library to provide effective and efficient library and information services.

Resources of the library cannot be restricted to the collection development but also can be extended its parameters to the infrastructures, and ICT devices including software, hardware, and skills which are indispensable to mobilize the resources. The software meant for performing various operations in the library can also be employed for better performance of the job and for optimum output which can be disseminate among the users. Hence, physical resources include land, library building, book shelves, furniture, like chairs, tables, reading tables, reading rooms, racks, ICT devices etc.

### **3.7.2. Human Resources**

In the college library, human resources include the library staff of professional, semi professional, and non professional to design, implement and follow up activities and projects. Human resources also need professional skills and expertise to carry out the diverse library services.

Human resource with technical hands constitute as one of the important components in the library where, the technical professionals retrieve the relevant and useful documents from the library to bring out the quality information products. Multiple documents including the electronic sources are required to perform the job which requires being user-centric and it can be accomplished with a group effort. The human resource which includes library staff is grouped broadly into three groups, such as:

- Technical.
- Non-Technical.
- Skilled.

While, the technical personals are aware of the existence of the resources and contents there in including compiling, the non-technical persons help to supply the documents as per requirements. The skilled personal in the library has got an indispensable role that, with the help of the ICT and required software place the information including

compilation of programs and up-loading the same for enabling the users to access the information or documents on internet.

### **3.7.3. Intellectual Resources**

Intellectual resources of college library include books, journals, reports, thesis, abstracts, bibliographies, patents, publications, scholarly articles etc. which could enhance the quality and standard of library collections. These are also known as information and knowledge resources and learning resources. Primarily books, journals, atlases, maps in traditional form and e-resources are covered under the umbrella of physical resources.

An intellectual resource also includes information recorded in various forms such as, conventional, non - conventional, and electronic documents. Further, the literature, books on demand are also included in intellectual resource. Here, the conventional documents include books, periodicals, atlases etc., non-conventional documents include audio, visual and both including microforms and microfiche. The neo-conventional documents include standards, specifications, patents. (Mishra R N, 2011).

### **3.7.4. Financial Resources**

Financial resources of college library may include the variety of sources of finance: Government budget, Grants from other development agencies, fees, fines, donations, endowments, sales of products, and budget for salaries of library staff.

Library finance resources may also include other facilities and supporting infrastructure. In Indian higher education system, the college library is funded through, UGC, State Government and private or management body. Moreover, the library also financed by the government through non-recurring grant, ad-hoc grant, special grant either for infrastructures building, extension of building or for specific purpose.

In spite of such finance, the library still need to acquire finance which is received through admission fee, fines etc. Consequent upon the price hike of the printed materials, and shrinking budget allocations, the libraries could not come to a mark level in collection development and sustaining the service. The demands of the users, application of ICT, availability of e-resources and requirement of other infrastructures compelled the library to generate and mobilize the finance of library from different sources. With increased of users demand and scarcity of grant resources, library have to think and creating options for new, diverse and multiple funding sources proper strategy to develop and attain the objectives of the library. (Mishra R N, 2011).

### **3.8. Resource Mobilization Strategy and its Formulation**

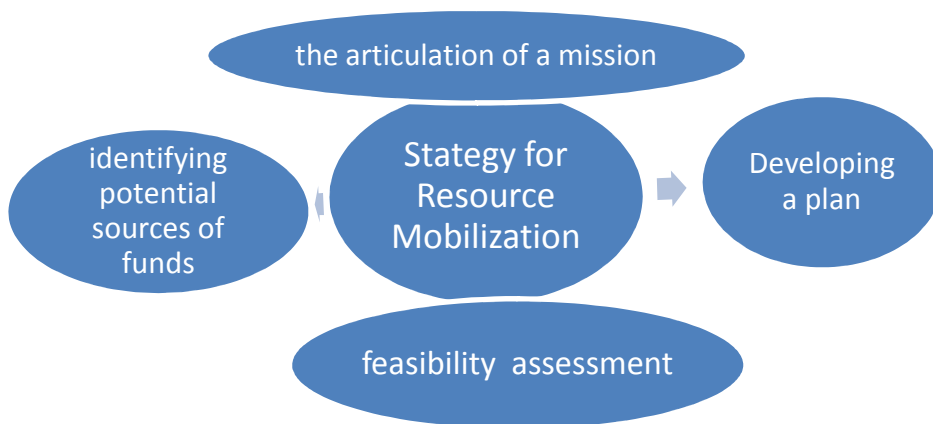
In formulating a strategy for resource mobilization, it is very much important to assess and understand the current and past patterns of resource mobilization, feasibility and political assessment of different methods of resource mobilization with consensus building and decision making. Resource Mobilization Strategy formulation comprises the articulation of a mission, a set of long term objectives to be achieved within the stated mission, and an action plan specifying how the mission and objectives will be realized. The activities of library resource mobilization demands and requires increased professional and skillful voluntary efforts in order to meet the increasing needs of library services.

The college library have to make decisions about where to invest their energies to mobilize resources and it must decide when and how to focus on non-financial resources and seek financial resources. While seeking financial resources, college must consider whether to generate funds it selves, or whether to seek funds from other sources. (Gender Friendly Organizational Development Training Package).

The process of mobilizing resources begins with the formulation of a strategy, which include separate strategies for mobilizing financial and in-kind resources. To carry out a financial resource generation and mobilization there are different strategies which includes the following steps: Identifying potential sources of funds: Active soliciting pledges: Following up on pledges to obtain funds: Depositing these funds: Recording the transactions.

Developing a plan or strategy for resource mobilization can lead to create efforts in using the library local assets to gain support for the organization. Thus, the strategy for mobilization includes the articulation of a mission identifying potential sources of funds, developing a plan and its feasibility assessment. Therefore, this strategy can be presented as per the following figure, Figure No. F.3.6.

**Figure No. F.3.6: Strategy for mobilization.**



**For example: Finding and applying :** Write to or visit government departments the offices of international organizations, religious organizations look up donor agencies and ask colleagues and friends, and asking whether they have any funds available. Write and explain to all those donor agencies and asking them for funding. Personal contact with the donor agency for presenting proposals or funding applications is an important task. Some donors will accept funding applications at any time. Some have specific procedures and times for considering funding applications. Such proposal

should be precise and clear about what to do with, how much funding would be required and how to use those funds.

Strategies for resource mobilization should always be relatively straight forward and flexible enough to allow for evolution and new approaches over the time. In formulation of strategies for resource mobilization, the assessment is required to be made as follows :

- resources needed
- resources are already committed to the library
- money and time can the Library invest in mobilizing resources
- the local philanthropic traditions and the trends in assistance receives
- fundraising skills and experience of the library staffs
- legal environment - laws and regulations affecting mobilizing resources

### **3.9. Resource Mobilization Strategies that College Library can explore**

In order to generate and mobilize financial resources for college library it is important to have proper strategy. There are various resource mobilization strategies which college library can explore, such as:

- Increasing available resources and expanding fund facilities by creating special funds for finance library developments.
- Expanding resource base by focusing on potential partners such as the private donor and other government agencies
- Restructuring library budget to increase fund which involves giving priority to library expenditures.
- Increasing efficiency of technology and processes for resource management.

- Effective use of official development assistance by streamlining them for need reduction development.
- Exploring new revenue sources for library such as fees and charges.
- Effective and efficient utilization of the fund receives.

To do these jobs or to work out all these strategies a Library Committee or a Team at college level, may be constituted to carry out the work of the resource or fund mobilization and such committee or team should clear about their respective duty and roles to be played within strategic plan for resource mobilization.

That Committee or a Team should clear about the vision, mission and goals of the mobilization and should be able to communicate these vision, mission and goals briefly and quickly to the donors. And, a Library Committee or Team should also be able to prepare a plan summary to be handed out and should meet with a potential contributor/donor. Therefore, a Committee or a Team should be able to attain vision, mission and goals of the college library.

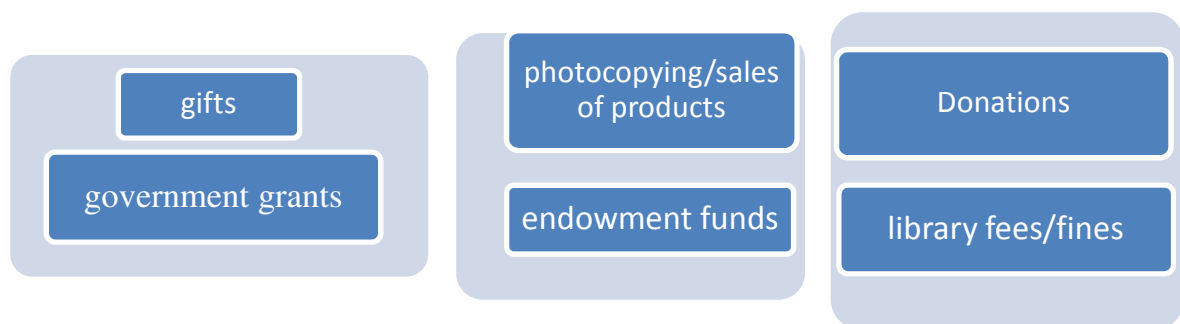
### **3.10. Importance of Financial Resources for College Libraries**

Libraries are organic and they grow or shrink with time depending on how much life is infused into them. Financial resource is needed to provide quality services and the information needs of the library users. The college library is a social service organization that spends money endlessly. Adequate fund is needed for building, physical facilities, books, journals, electronic resources, personnel, etc. (Janet Onomeh and Ubogu Rose B. Okiy,2010). College libraries can derive funds from government grants, endowment funds, library fees, gifts and other miscellaneous sources such as the sale of duplicate materials, fines and photocopying, (Emojorho , 2004).

It is absolutely essential for a college library to possess the resources that will enable it to meet its goals and mission in supplementing higher education. To have beautiful building, well trained staff and modern technology and to provide excellent services to user's regular financial assistance is required. These services cannot be provided without adequate finance. The American Library Association (2006) notes that libraries of all kinds needed money or fund. The amount of funding that a library receives directly influences the development and quality of its services. The funds for libraries come from government or a private donor provides financial support to the library and it serves their users. (Janet Onomeh, Ubogu & Rose B. Okiy, 2010).

Therefore, for college library, it is very important to derive fund from different sources, like gifts, government grants, photocopying, donations, library fees and fines as mentioned in the following figure No..F.3.8.

**Figure No F.3.7: College library can derive funds from:**



Funding or financial resource for college libraries may be different depending on whether the institution is private or public or government. American Library Association (2006) stated that academic library budgets are allocated by the central university administration based on historic formulas or outdated needs, and libraries follow their institutional policies and mandates regarding budgets. Occasionally, an institution provides funding for its library through individual colleges and departments instead of centrally setting the library budget. In that case, each department or university unit decides whether or not to fund the library each year based on satisfactory library service as well as need. In most cases, college library budgets are not allocated separately from the university budgets. For some libraries, budget is



allocated partially for acquisition, while other aspects such as staff and furniture are part of the university budget. (Wijayaratne, Anusha, 2007).

### **3.11. Mechanisms of resources mobilization for College Libraries**

In order to mobilize resources, the college library has to decide where and how it should invest its activity. The types and mechanisms of resource mobilization depend on the type and capacity of the library and nature of resources required. Some of the mechanisms of resource mobilization which can be followed by the college libraries are as follows:

#### **Submitting grant proposals**

The college library prepared the grant proposals for raising fund with a good strategic planning and that grant proposals are be submitted to the private donors or to the government.

#### **Expanding Relations**

It is saying in the resource mobilizations sectors that, resource mobilization is not only to receive resources but also receive friends. Hence, expanding of relations with friends is an important mechanism of resource mobilizations. The college library, with a successful resource mobilization receives resources from friends than oneself.

#### **Personal Meetings**

Receiving resource is to receive a friend. So, personal meetings play an important role in receiving resources. For resource mobilization, the college library can hold some personal meetings with friends and resource providers invite them to social, official occasions and accept their invitation as well.

#### **Membership Campaign**

Membership campaign is one important mechanism of resource mobilization. By increasing its membership, the college library could expand its relations with membership from people with different capabilities.

### **Selling its technical skills**

The college libraries can even raise their fees by selling its technical skills, expertise to other organization, like becoming resource person of a training, raising fees from visitors to the library for the time given and raising fees from individuals coming to the library for research and other purposes.

### **Use of Media**

The world today is a network of information and communications. Media persons and various media work to build this network. For resource mobilization, the library could take support of the media for all its work including for its achievement, future plans and expansion of services.

### **Enhancement of internal capacity**

Internal capacity is one important mechanisms of resource mobilization. For resource mobilization, the college library may also develop their internal policy and regulation, committee, sub-committee and equipments of management.

## **3.12. Two aspects of Library Resource Mobilization**

College library resources can be generated and mobilized from two aspects: Internal sources and External sources.

Internal mobilization is the activity which takes place within the college library by increasing the rates and charges of different internal funds receive.

External mobilization is the activity of college outside to receive grants from private donors, government and other sources.

Therefore, in order to generate and mobilize resources from these two aspects, it is require and important to have specific targets, proper strategy, careful planning,

coordination with others, extensive preparation, and successful implementation. As it is a process, resource mobilization should clearly focus on both internal sources and external resource providers by using different mechanisms. (Martin, C. Yerg, Jr 2012). Therefore, in times of financial or resource crunch, these two aspects of resource generation and mobilization can be taken up by college libraries to generate and explore availability of resources.

### **3.13. Generation and Mobilization of internal resources**

College library is facing problem of financial resources in its functioning it is important to generate and mobilize resources or fund from its internal sources. By generating fund from different sources a college library can receive a big amount meet the expenditures on maintenance, equipments, renovation etc. The different sources or areas from which college library can generate its resources are as follows:

#### **3.13.1. Increase in Library Fees**

In college, student paid library fee at the time of admission and also paid membership fee in the library. These fees may be raised from the present level to a revised level in double per student per year. Besides, an additional fund, Library Development Fund, per student per year may also be collected to meet such regular requirements of the library as, up-gradation of the library equipments, software in use, annual maintenance cost etc.

For example: In a college with a student enrolment of 1000 students, a sum of Rs.2,00,000 more can be collected by way of raised library fees every year to meet the requirement of purchase of books and journals, and the cost of professional fees of chartered .

### **3.13.2. Increase in library security deposit amount:**

Library security amount may also be increased in proportion to increase in the average price of books in college library. A refundable security is charged from every student in the college. The amount of security received from the students may be kept in fixed deposit schemes and the interest incurred from the security amount may be added to library receipts.

### **3.13.3. Increase in Overdue Charges**

The rate of overdue charges from the students may also be raised per day per book for text books and Rs.1 per day per book for general section books. The increased amount will give some relief in library expenditure in the times of financial constraints. The over-due charges should not be income of UGC but be utilized for the library.

### **3.13.4. Processing Charges**

In some colleges, there exists a scheme of long term lending of 2 to 5 books at a time to the students for full academic session. This practice can also be used to generate funds by charging a fee of say Rs.5 only per book for processing their requests and making a separate filing record. The resources generated in this manner can be used for giving books to poor students.

### **3.13.4. Special program**

Some programs can be organized and designed for special occasions of the college such as celebration of institutional Jubilees, Anniversary, book exhibition, book week etc. to raise funds for the library.

### **3.13.5. Trading Activities**

Trading activities like a library book shop or publishing program including joint ventures with university, other academic libraries and private sector business. The college library may print booklets of 'Library Rules' and 'Knowledge your Library' (having information about the library like arrangement on shelves, list of periodicals subscribed, names and designations of library staff members and various sections of the library) and these booklets may be supplied to the students at the time of admission on nominal charges. The funds generated in this manner can be utilized in the library.

### **3.13.6. Charges for Library Services**

The college libraries can charge a reasonable amount for services like photocopying, bibliographical, document supplies, inter – library loan, current awareness services, selective dissemination information services etc. The funds generated by these services may be utilized for the improvement of these services.

### **3.13.7. Books Replacement Funds**

The fund may be created for generating own resources for college library to be used for replacement of mutilated books. The fund may be created in the following manners:

- By taking students Union, Library Committee and Governing Body into confidence to charge some amount student per annum at the time of admission. By charging a fine from the student who returns mutilated book. Some amount will also be collected in this manner.
- The amount of overdue charges collected from the students for returning overdue books can also be transferred in this fund. Hence, big amount can be generated in this way and mutilated books can easily be replaced in the college library.

For Example: In Delhi, two colleges i.e. Rajdhani College and St. Stephens College are generating own resources through this fund.

### **3.13.8. Marketing of Library Services**

The college libraries may organize marketing of some of the services like photocopying, bibliographic services, document supplies, inter – library loan, CAS, SDI Service, Fax, Internet, E-Mail, extended Reading Room Service, etc. and make some earning and fund raising by this process.

### **3.13.9. Photocopying**

The college library can provide a service for photocopying of reading materials and other documents required by its own users, and collecting nominal charge on this service. In this way a good amount can be received within one academic year, and that amount may be used for maintenance of equipments and purchasing paper ream.

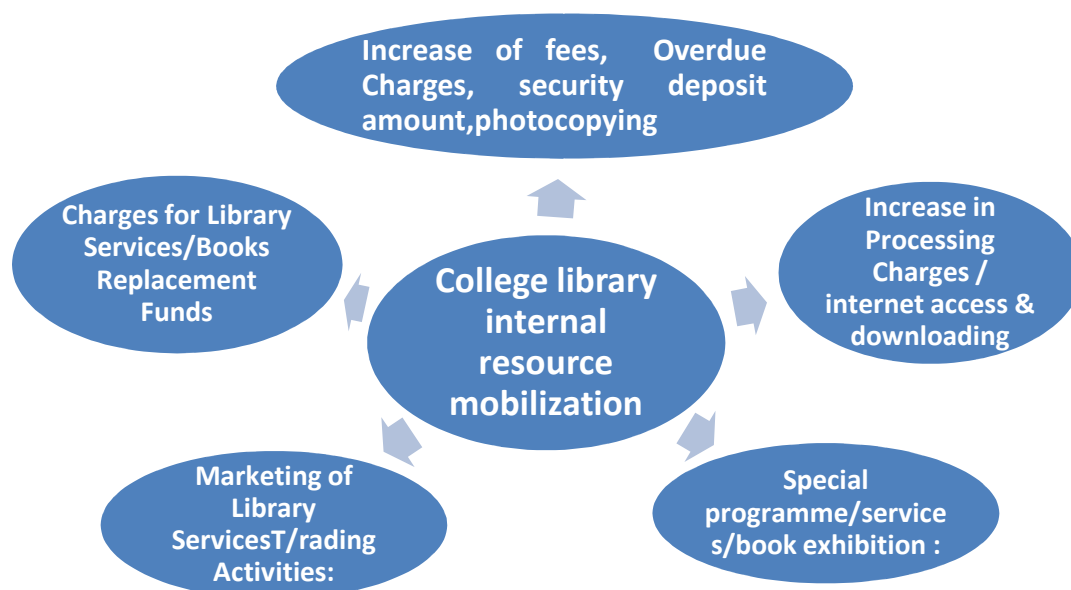
### **3.13.10. Internet Access & Downloading**

Internet access became important day by day for learning and research. And in this information technology based education and learning system access to internet is a need of hour, as well downloading of electronic resources and other required information became a need for collection of reading materials. To provide those facilities, college may charge and collect fees on Internet access and downloading, this would add library internal sources.

By applying the above mentioned means to generate own resources the college library can generate extra income which can be used for acquiring reading materials, equipments, furniture. The amount can also be used for providing good infrastructure and physical facilities to the library and users i.e. students and faculty members. The amount will provide some relief for funds to the college libraries in times of financial crunch.

Therefore, mobilization of internal resources which can be done by college library from different sources as mentioned by the following figure, i, e Figure No .F.3.8.

**Figure No .F. 3.8: Different internal financial resources from which college library can mobilize:**



### **3.14. Generation and Mobilization of external sources**

The college libraries can be benefited by generating and mobilizing from external sources, like UGC, state governments, charitable organizations, endowments, Trust Foundations, Associations, private or individual etc. The external sources of funds for college libraries can be broadly presented as follows:

#### **13.14.1. Grants from University Grants Commission (UGC)**

The University Grants Commission always pay importance to the college libraries because the quality of higher education and research, especially at the graduate level, depends upon, among other things, the standard of the college libraries and their services. Therefore, the UGC has played a significant role in the growth and development of college libraries since 1953 by giving grants for books, equipment, staff and library buildings and has done a remarkable job in salary improvement of the college librarians. A large number of college libraries throughout our country receive grants from the University Grants Commission.(Avijit Chakrabarti and Pritam Gurey 2012 ).

### **13.14.2. Grants from State Government**

State governments sometime provide lump sum or ad hoc grant for purchase of books and other equipments for college library. But this type of grant is irregular and it always depends on the availability of surplus fund under its parent department of higher education. From the state government, the rate of library fee paid at the time of college admission is also increase year by year that could directly enhance college library fund.

### **13.14.3. Grants from Endowment, Trust and Foundation**

College library can also receiving financial assistances or property from Endowment, Trust and Foundation. These kinds of grant can be generate and mobilize through a strategic plan submission to those institutions. Some examples for granting as endowments:

- Book Arts Endowment Fund
- East Asia Library Endowment Fund
- Forbush Southeast Asia Endowed Library Fund.

### **13.14.4. Gift/Donation from Private or individuals**

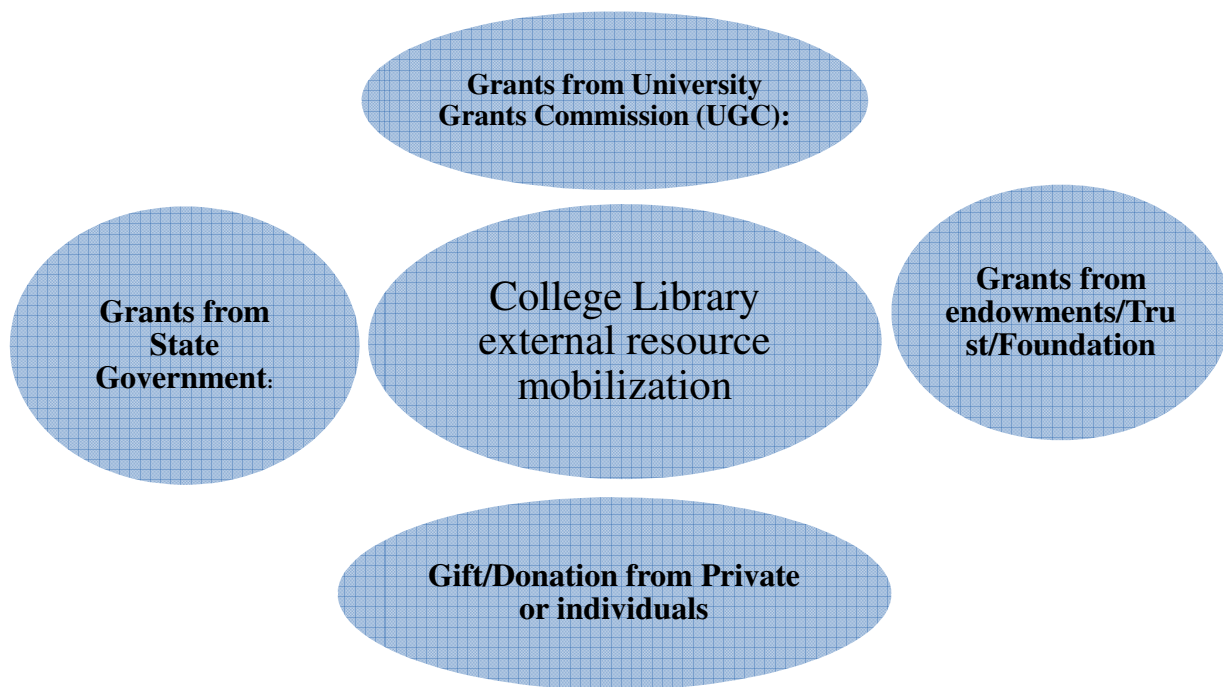
Private or an individual can play a very important role in the development process of college library. By convincing them, college library can generate and mobilize its financial resources from private or individuals. Many college libraries in the North Eastern Region have experienced of receiving gifts and donations from private or individuals who gifts and donations. In return, college library put their names in the library to be memorized. Not only in cash, but in kind, private or individuals gave donations and gifts to college libraries, these could enrich library collections and its infrastructure. Some private or individuals who provide gifts and donations for library resources can be here given as examples:



- **Abernethy/ Ogburn Library Resources Endowed Fund:** It gives financial support to library for enhancing library collection
- **ALISE Awards :** Library and Information Science Research Grant offered by Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) in collaboration with the Association for Library and Information Science (ALISE).
- **IFLA Core Program for the Advancement of Librarianship:** Librarians and teachers willing to establish small libraries, to enlarge existing collections or to improve the quality of libraries and a library can receive financial support.
- **Library Programs of the Open Society Institute (OSI):** The OSI Network Library Program (NLP) can give financial supports and contributes to libraries.

Therefore, college library can be benefited by receiving different external grants from the UGC, state governments, gifts and donations from different private donors and grants from private trust or foundations, by submitting a proper plan and specific objectives. To receive gifts and donations, College library may select and identify private donors, and build up a relationship and also established a good communication. As well, to receive grants from the government whether it is central or state government or any other agencies a proposal for generation and mobilization should be submitted with a proper plan with a clear strategy. Thus, external resources which college library can be mobilized by are shown in the following figure No. F.3.9.

**Figure No. F.3.9: College libraries can be benefited by receiving grants from external sources.**



### **3.15. Conclusion**

Diminishing or stagnant library funding has led to a greater demand for generating and mobilizing resources for library spending to increase service efficiency. Libraries have to look other sources of income and fund-raising activities. The increasing needs of equipments, costs of books and journals have led the library to increasing demands for raising funds. During the recent years, academic libraries in North Eastern Region have witnessed fund cuts in the government budget and insufficient fund.

The existing library funding both from internal and external continue inadequate to meet the increasing cost of reading materials, equipments, and staff salaries .Therefore, academic libraries have to looked at and find other ways to increase their financial resources. To meet the increasing demands of financial resources for well development, resource mobilization in libraries is growing important day by day.

Generation and Mobilization of library resource demands proper planning and strategy with increased professional and skillful voluntary efforts, it is a combination between a donor's wishes and a library's needs, and it should proceed in an open, ethical, and in a balanced way. Library resource mobilization would be successful only when it receiving fund had contribute to the strategic vision for the library to achieve its goals rather than hamper or distract it from its mission.

Resource generation and mobilization in the library may make a request for donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations or governmental agencies. With instability in economy and governmental budgets cut, college libraries have to plan accordingly to generate funds for purchasing items and maintain and develop the quality of its service.

Understanding the resource mobilization of college libraries in the present chapter, the next chapter (Chapter -4) entitled “Financial Resources of College Libraries in Mizoram” shall discuss in detail to suggest ways and means of resource mobilization for college libraries of Mizoram.

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## **CHAPTER – 4**

# **Financial Resources of College Libraries in Mizoram**

#### **4.0. Introduction**

The college library is increasingly being expected to provide more relevant, up-to-date and timely information to different kinds of users. To satisfy the various needs of users, information resources both in print and electronic formats, like digital (full-text, sound, graphics, images, multimedia) are required to be available and accessible. In the meantime, college libraries in Mizoram are suffering from inadequate funding or repeated budget cuts. These have greatly affected the standards of services offered to users in terms of quality of collections and the degree of library services provided. In this circumstance, various resources for fundraising need to be identified and the same may be fully utilized. College libraries have different sources of funds, from state government, central government, endowments, and library fees, fines and other charges for certain library services. College libraries in Mizoram have been affected by an uncertain financial assistance receives from the government (Lalnunpuia,S.2011).

College libraries are spending institutions and more service oriented towards academic development. There should be a proper system to manage its financial resources both from internal and external sources. With the increasing costs of books, other equipments, journal subscriptions, and the increasing needs of the users, financial resources of college libraries should be adequate and regular. College libraries cannot grow without permanent and regular or recurring funds for maintenance and increase of staff, books, procurement of equipments and building as its minimum requirements. Expenditure required for providing new services, equipments, minimum staff, building extension and renovation etc, can only be met with regular flow of fund and development grant.



The amount of fund to run library will be differ from college to college, depending on the nature of the courses offers, the quantity and quality of service expected to be provided, and the quality of the present collection. The total student strength in a college is would also be criteria to consider in allotting funds for the library. The problems of funds for library of an already established college are very different from those of a newly grew up college. The needs of the former are confined to acquiring materials to remedy weaknesses and to keep the collection up-to-date; the latter must provide for a complete basic collection.

There are three main sources of funds for college libraries. Firstly, the fund allocation from the current operating funds of the college during any one budgetary year for the purchase of reading materials. Secondly, grants, individual gifts, and endowments are the source of income for college libraries. Thirdly, sources of income for college libraries are subscription/membership fee charged from the students, and annual recurring and non-recurring grants from the state or central government concerned or the parent institution. (Savanan, TK, 2003).

Inadequate fund is a serious hindrance to the growth and proper functioning of the college libraries. The funds are often inadequate and at the same time the available funds are not wisely spent. Presently, the main sources of revenue for college libraries is library fees and fines collected from the students and occasional lump sum grant from the state Govt. and UGC grants. The library fees and fines collected are varying from college to college. But with these financial resources college libraries can purchase only text books and there is no other fund for procuring equipments including modern technologies.

The financial resource could determine all library activities and it plays an important role in every aspects of library management. Without regular and perennial financial sources, any library cannot succeed, survive and grow. Therefore, finance or fund is basically essential for running of academic libraries to provide efficient and quality services to the users. Library services, activities, and programme are supported by

parent institution, government and other granting agencies. Library authorities and librarians must clearly understand the nature and needs of the library so that adequate finance may be provided to ensure proper library service to the users. Proper financial support is required for smooth functioning of the library. Need for financial support is increasing to meet not only the various demands for the different readers but also to meet the increased cost of books, journals, other reading materials, equipments and collection development more up to date and well catered to meet the user's requirements.( Konnur, PV & Bhandi, MK, 2004).

Therefore, perennial and regular financial resources are very much required for development of the library and to meet its required services. Moreover, the progress or development of college libraries is very slow due to lack of financial sources which require coping up with new technologies and ever increasing demands of library users. The major reason for this slow progress is lack of different resources like financial, physical, human and intellectual on the part of the library.

#### **4.1. College Library Finance**

Finances are essential for running any institution properly and college library is no exception to it. As College Library is a service institution, the authorities should guarantee stable and adequate financial support for rendering satisfactory and efficient services to the college community like students, teachers, researchers etc. Finance plays a vital role in all aspects of library services. No libraries can provide any users satisfaction in the absence of adequate funds. (Savanan, TK, 2003). College Library financial resource need to be mobilized and adequate financial resources are requiring for the following purposes:

- Promoting and modernizing library services ;
- Efficient organization and proper management;
- Up-to-date collection required by the users for their academic needs;
- Acquisition of e-resources and their maintenance.

- Purchase of hardware and software for computerized library services.
- Employing qualified and trained staff in sufficient number;
- Preservation, creation, dissemination of knowledge.
- To cope up with advances in information and communication technology.

#### **4.2. College Library Financial Resources in Mizoram**

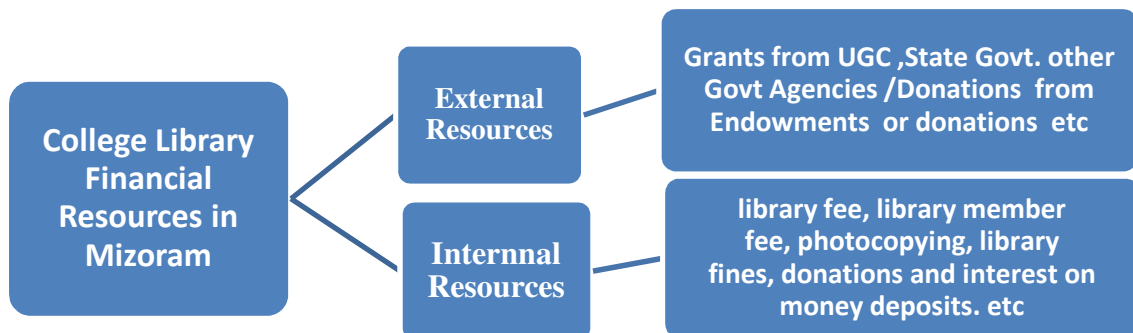
In Mizoram, college libraries are not provided with separate fund for collection development and development grants by the state government. Since there is no separate fund allocated for library development, funds received are only lump sum grant, as a result most of the college libraries do not receive grant for collection development for more than ten years. So, college libraries in Mizoram are lagging behind in comparison with rest of the country, they are varying in size of collection, number of users, services, IT infrastructures and availability of funds.

In various colleges, library services, staff requirement and its infrastructures development seems to be given less importance by the concern authorities. In some college libraries, Librarian does all sorts of jobs from technical to clerical as well as administration. College Libraries in Mizoram are facing problems of inadequate and irregular fund from external sources, in the meantime, internal sources of fund are also very less to meet library expenditures. There is no separate plan fund for library from the state governments, so college libraries are getting only small lump sum grant. (Lalchatuana, 2011)

Most of the college libraries are totally depends on small fees, fines, donations etc which are very less and there is no assurance in receiving such fund. Many colleges had received grants from UGC, but those funds are very limited for the library, on the other hand, college libraries are paid less attention and importance by the authority. These hamper and affected the development process of college library services. However, there can be two types of financial resources for college libraries in Mizoram

i.e. External and Internal which are discussed in the following paragraphs. These two financial resources are given in the following figure . i.e. F.4.1

**Figure No F.4.1: External and Internal Resources of college libraries in Mizoram:**



### 4.3. External Resources

The college library always require fund to be received from both internal and external sources. In order to develop library services it is necessary to have a regular and perennial financial sources without which no library can be developed, therefore it is very much required to get fund from external or outside. To explain, external resources means that financial sources or grant from outside, which are received by the college, like grants from state governments, central governments, donations, gifts, etc are external resources. Those external sources of college library are given as below:

#### 4.3.1. Grants from University Grants Commission (UGC)

UGC pays importance to development of colleges in maintenance of standards and equalization of educational opportunities for disadvantaged and differently able section of society, because colleges are responsible in a major way for under-graduate education and to a great extent account for post-graduate education. With a view to removing disparities and regional imbalances, special grants are also being provided to the colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women students and for intensive development of colleges situated in backward/rural/border

areas. Therefore, UGC is aware of the slow progress of the college libraries. In addition to providing financial help for development, and UGC has played a significant role in the growth and development of college libraries since 1953 by giving grants for books, equipment, staff and library buildings and has done a remarkable job in salary improvement of the college librarians.

UGC gives separate grant and maintenance grants for affiliated colleges. (UGC Guidelines for development grant to colleges, 2007-2012). The UGC has decentralized its functioning by opening seven regional offices in the country since 1994 for easy access and speedy release of grants under various schemes/programmes relating to college sector. Grants to all the eligible colleges all over the country are being disbursed by these UGC regional offices under the following schemes/programmes.

University Grants Commission gives importance to the college libraries because the quality of higher education and research, especially at the graduate level, depends upon the standard of the college libraries and their services, Therefore, most of the college libraries in Mizoram receive grants from the University Grants Commission, some colleges which are not fall under 2F & 12B of UGC are not getting such library grants. As per UGC Schemes a college can get a large sum of grant for books and journals as well there is also a provision for equipments. (Navalani, K & Seghal, PC, 1988).

However, most of the colleges in Mizoram had received those funds during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan of UGC. In their utilizing such funds college libraries are in a position to procure new books, subscribing journals, new furniture and other IT facilities. The UGC has played an important role in the growth and development of college libraries since 1953 by giving grants for books, equipment, staff and library buildings and has done a remarkable works in services improvements of the college librarians. Hundreds of college libraries throughout our country receive grants from the University Grants Commission. The UGC is aware of the slow progress of the college libraries, for that reason it provides financial help for library development and UGC also put an effort to

keep the college librarians aware of the new developments in the field. (Maheswarappa,BS & Tadasad, PG, 2006)

The UGC provides financial assistance or development or adhoc grant every five year to enhance the library collection and other equipments. The library expenditure out of total grant received is very less. In such situation, library collection cannot be built up to meet the information needs of users. Unfortunately, no proper policy is followed for collection development as well as infrastructure development in the college libraries of Mizoram.

#### **4.3.2. Grants from State Government**

It is unfortunate to mention that, during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) no colleges had received library development grant from the state governments due to the shortage of plan fund. At the time of its inception college libraries were started with a small collection and simple library, as the time goes by library became a neglected part in college establishment, college authority as well as the parent department always paid less importance. There was no separate budget head for library development; even if a small fund were allocated it was sanctioned on lump sum basis. In such situation, college libraries in Mizoram are getting a very less budget as a result the development in library service is very slow. ( Lalnunpuia, S 2011).

#### **4.3.2. Grants from Other Government Agencies**

College library can also seek financial assistances from other government agencies like DONER, NEC, BRO, etc, It has been evident that some colleges in Mizoram had received grants from DONER for college building construction, these would indirectly benefitted college library physical resources . Besides, NEC, BRO and other government agencies can also provide financial assistances to meet other requirement in the college library. But no college library had received such financial assistances during the study period (2010 -2012).

#### 4.3.4 Grants received through donations or endowments

Private donations and fund receive from endowments are also an important external sources. To get grants from endowments / donations it can be mentioned that college should take initiatives and on the other hand public or private should also aware of the importance and usefulness of the library services for learning and community development.

Within the period of the study, no college library in Mizoram receives any donations or endowments fund from outside, but three colleges like Govt. Saitual College, Govt. Zawlnuam College and Govt. Aizawl West College received some amount from public or private contributions or donations for their libraries (Zohmangaiha 2011). Rests of the colleges in Mizoram never received through Grants from endowments / donations. Further no college libraries had received fund from state government during the period of the study.

The following table, i.e, No.T.4.1, mentioned the library fund received by colleges in Mizoram during 2010 -2012

**Table No.T.4.1. Grants received through Government Sources (2010 -2012):**

Name of College	State Grant	UGC Grant	Other Sources. NEC/DONER/BRO
Hnahthial College	Nil	Rs.5,79,000	NIL
Mamit College	Nil	Rs.6,50,000	NIL
Aizawl North College	Nil	Rs.7,50,000	NIL
Khawzawl College	Nil	Rs..4,00,000	NIL

J.Buana College	Nil	Rs.250,000	NIL
Saitual College	Nil	Rs. 3,00,000	NIL
Zawlnuam College	Nil	Rs. Nil	NIL
J.Thankima College	Nil	Rs.8,00,000	NIL
Johnson College	Nil	Rs.5,00,000	NIL
Serchhip College	Nil	Rs.16,80,000	NIL
Lawngtlai College	Nil	Rs.2,30,000	NIL
Kolasib College	Nil	Rs.8,00,000	NIL
Zirtiri Women College	Nil	Rs.4,80,000	NIL
Hrangbana College	Nil	Rs.4,00,000	NIL
Aizawl College	Nil	Rs.2,30,000	NIL
T.Romana College	Nil	Rs.4,50,000	NIL
Aizawl West College	Nil	Rs. 4,00,000	NIL
Champhai College	Nil	Rs. 6,45,274	NIL
Lunglei College	Nil	Rs. Nil	NIL
CTE	Nil	Rs. Nil	NIL
Kamalanagar College	Nil	Rs.50,000	NIL
Aizawl Law College	Nil	Rs.9,00,000	NIL
Hindi College	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs.72,950.00
	Nil	Rs.104,94,274.00	Rs.72,950.00

**Source: Data collected through Questionnaire from colleges in Mizoram.**



#### **4.4. Internal Sources:**

There are internal sources of finance, such as library fee, library membership fee, photocopying, library fines, donations and interest on certain money deposits. These are the internal financial resources received by the College libraries in Mizoram. Govt. of Mizoram had fixed library fee of Rs.250.00 for each students and a revised rate of Rs 400.00 at the time of admission, (Vide No.B.16014/1/2008-DHE (THE)/132. Dated 11/02/2013) Order copy attached in appendix, No. AP-3, that amount was spent for library management. As it is a compulsory fee to be paid in each semester by the students, therefore it is an important financial resource for college libraries in Mizoram. Another important financial resource is small amount collected for library membership, i.e. Rs 5.00 paid by each student.

Here, amongst the college libraries under study, 8 college libraries do not collect library membership fees, and rests of the libraries are collecting. These also contributed to strength library financial resources. Besides, as college libraries are following certain rules, there are fines collected from the library users on book lost, defaced and return of books issued. Out of the 24 colleges under study, only 7 colleges are not imposing or collecting library fines, these fines are imposed with the intention of punishment and systematic running of library not as an income and financial resources.

Most of the college libraries are well equipped with Photocopier, thereby they can easily reproduced or make a photocopy of reading materials for which library can charge Rs 1.50 for a single copy. Twelve colleges are not providing photocopying service because they are not equipped with the machines but rests of the colleges are well equipped so they are getting an income through photocopying. Other small financial resources are donations and sales of product, which are not a common feature among the college libraries in Mizoram. Out of the 24 colleges, only 2 colleges are getting donations, and only 4 colleges are earning some amount from sales of products, a large number of college are not getting resources from either donation nor sales of library products.

Moreover, there is another financial resource which can be earned by the library, i.e. Contingencies/caution deposit. By means of imposing Contingencies/caution deposit, college library can earn some amount from the interest of that deposited. But this is not a common practice among the college libraries in Mizoram. Only 3 college libraries are imposing Contingencies/caution deposit, and rests of the colleges do follow such type of practice.

Therefore, it is clear to mention that, college libraries in Mizoram are collecting equal amount of Library Fee as per the fixation of the government. But in other internal sources of finance, such as library fee, library membership fee, photocopying, library fines, donations and interest on certain money deposits, there is no uniformity in financial resources and its collection. Some colleges are collecting library membership fees, and some colleges let it free, even in the fines collection, some colleges do not impose it. As well, some college are not having reproducing facilities, few colleges are in a position to sale their products.

Further, there is no uniformity in fines, membership fees collected , amount deposited, etc, this shows that colleges in Mizoram has different internal sources, but there is no proper system of collection of financial resources. It is learned that to collect such internal sources each of the colleges are collecting in accordance with their conveniences.

#### **4.4.1. Financial Resources of College Libraries in Mizoram**

In the changing ICT scenario, many college libraries in Mizoram have introduced new services. As the user's needs arose, electronic services and quality services are in increasing demand for library services. In view of the decline in library funding and the decline of purchasing power caused by budget cut and inflation, college libraries needs appropriate policy of internal and external resources along with the increasing demand

of human and physical resources. Such different financial resources can be discussed as follows.

#### **4.4.2. Library Fee**

Library fee is collected at the time of student's admission during any academic session or Semester. The fee collected is credited to library account and utilized for library purpose. Moreover, the income from fee can only meet some part of the total development costs of the library. According to survey of ALA, 'Special library fee was relatively an important source of income in most of the libraries; a fee was apparently to provide for all library services'. In Mizoram, library fee has been given less importance and levied at nominal rates, but in other states library fee it may be is charged at higher rates. However, library fee is a source of finance, by which college library can earn fund for its expenditure. The state government fixed library fees from time to time and which was followed by all colleges in Mizoram. As per the existing order, each of the students has to pay Rs.250.00 at the time of admission and the same may be paid along with other fees.

#### **4.4.3 Library Membership Fee**

Membership fee is an important financial source of library. It is applied and collected in public and academic libraries. When a member is registered in a particular library, he/she has to pay a library membership fee for a specific period. This membership fee is included in the library budget as library income. Membership fee is not sufficient to meet the whole requirement of the library by membership fee as it is often a nominal charge. But it has been proved to be an important source of fund.

As it is important revenue source, membership fee is collected by most of the college libraries in Mizoram, but the amount charge may be different from one college to another. It is not a compulsory for few colleges, an individual college may charge

whereas other college may let it free. Hence, library membership fee can also add source of college library fund as it is non-refundable.

#### **4.4.4. Library Fine**

Library fine is imposed with the intention of punishment or not as an income. Such fines collected by the library are properly accounted. In some colleges, fines are collected by the college office. Whatever or not the library is credited with or reimbursed for the fines collected, varies among the libraries. Some libraries have framed necessary rules to prevent this decrease and some libraries impose fines on the late return of books as well as for loss or misuse of books. Income from this source is cannot be considered as a source of income, because the aim of the fine is not to raise revenue but to compel the user to return the borrowed book in time and not to damage or lose it during his/her possession. In Mizoram, there are only few college libraries where such incomes are credited to the library account and are available for expenditure. Generally it has been the practice to deposit the fine with the general account and spent for library maintenance or development.

Fines are imposed on the library users due to book lost, defaced and late return of book issued. The intention of imposition of fines is not to earn an income but enforcement of library rules. Such fines collected by the library are utilized for maintenance of library books. The majority of the college libraries are imposing such fines as well this is an important practice of the college libraries in Mizoram. In some colleges fines are not collected, and the amount collected are varies among the libraries. Therefore such incomes are credited to the library account and are available for expenditure and spent for library maintenance or development.

#### **4.4.5. Contingencies/Caution Deposit**

This type of library contingency fund or caution deposit is not a commonly practice by college libraries in Mizoram. The library could get only the interest from the deposited

amount. Before the year 2000, many colleges had introduced the system of library caution deposit system, but now only four colleges are imposing the system of library Contingencies/caution deposit.

#### 4.4.6. Donations

Financial resources with regard to donations have no certainty because it may come from inside or outside from an individual or institution. Therefore most of the colleges in Mizoram are not receiving or getting fund from inside as donations. Out of the 24 colleges in Mizoram only two colleges Saitual College and West College are getting donations for their libraries. Saitual College had received donations from so many well-wishers for the development of the College Library. (Ramnghahmawia, 2011). Names of some donors of Saitual College Library along with the amount of their donations are given below:

R.Zatawna E.E. PWD Saitual Div. –	Rs. 10,000.00
Lianmawia Chaltlang, Aizawl -	Rs.5,000.00
L.Piandenga (L) Electric, Aizawl –	Rs.1,000.00
Laldailova Pachuau (LPS) Aizawl –	Rs.1, 000.00
L.H.Thanga Ramhlun ‘N’ Aizawl –	Rs.1, 000.00
Thanzuala Saitual –	Rs.1, 000.00
Zomi Book Agency Aizawl –	70 Books

#### 4.4.7. Photocopying

This service is rendered by libraries usually on a non-profit basis. Actually, photocopying or Xeroxing of study materials is one kind of library services for the users. Out of 24 colleges only 12 colleges are rendering photocopying service. There can be no much profit but the real intension is not to earn money but to provide reading materials for different users. On the other hand, library may get small amount of money for maintenance of the system. More than half of the college libraries are not providing photocopying or Xeroxing because they are not equipped with.

Therefore, college libraries in Mizoram are receiving internal sources like, library fees, member fee, photocopy, caution deposit, donations /gifts etc. these may be mentioned by the following table .i.e, Table No T.4.2

**Table No T.4.2 : Financial resources received from internal sources during 2009-2012**

Name of College	Library fee	Member fee	Photocopy	Caution/deposit	Donation/gifts
Hnahthial College	Rs.60,925	Nil	Rs.1000	Rs.1000	Nil
Mamit College	Rs.64,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL
AizawlNorth College	Rs.67,1250	Rs.4800	Rs.5000	Rs.5000	NIL
Khawzawl College	Rs.32,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL
J.Buana College	Rs.1,95,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saitual College	Rs.60,925	Nil	Yes	Yes	NIL
Zawlnuam College	Rs.7,500	Yes	Nil	Nil	NIL
J.Thankima College	Rs.2,36,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	NIL
Johnson College	Rs.22,600		Yes	Yes	Nil
Serchhip College	Rs.75,000	Rs.2500			NIL
Lawngtlai College	Rs.6,750	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL
Kolasib College	Rs.60,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	NIL
Zirtir Women	Rs.3,00,000	Yes	Rs.12000	Rs.12000	NIL

College						
Hrangbana		Rs.4,87,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	NIL
College						
Aizawl College		Rs.3,25,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
T.Romana		Rs.2,63,200		Yes	Yes	NIL
College						
Aizawl	West	Rs.2,50,000		Yes	Yes	NIL
College						
Champhai		Rs.2,20,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	NIL
College						
Lunglei College		Rs.85,400		Nil	Nil	NIL
CTE		Rs.1,00,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	NIL
Kamalanagar		Rs.32,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	NIL
College						
Aizawl	Law	Rs.1,30,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	NIL
College						
Saiha College		Rs.89,100	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL
Hindi College		Rs.250,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL

#### 4.4.8. Sales of products

This type of library financial resource earning is very rare among the college libraries in Mizoram. To have an academic output or a product it is necessary to put an effort. Besides, most of the colleges in Mizoram are young college and they do not have such products to earn an income. Only three colleges have mentioned that they have earned income from sales of product, namely J Thankima College, Kolasib College and T Romana College.

#### 4.4.9. Miscellaneous sources

College library may also have miscellaneous sources consisting of money received from the sale of waste paper, paper, and library discount while purchasing books. However, library discount may or may not be considered as revenue of a library. Through these sources, library can save money in one way, or it can receive small money, but there can be no large fund. In this regard, college libraries in Mizoram are not getting much money, of course this can be a source but it may or may not happen. The following table, No .T 4.3, presented different financial resources received from internal sources by college libraries in Mizoram for the last three years i.e. during 2009-2012

**Table No. T .4.3:** Financial resources received from sale of products waste paper, paper, and library discount.

Name of College	Sales of	Sales of paper		
	product		Lib discount	Any other
Hnahthial College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mamit College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
AizawlNorth College	Rs.4,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Khawzawl College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
J.Buana College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saitual College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zawlnuam College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
J.Thankima College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Johnson College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Serchhip College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lawngtlai College	Nil	NI	NI	NI



Kolasib College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zirtir Women College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hrangbana College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aizawl College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
T.Romana College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aizawl West College	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Champhai College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lunglei College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CTE	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aizawl Law College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saiha College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hindi College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hindi College	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### **4.5. Utilization of Internal Sources**

Fund received from internal sources cannot be a huge amount but it has been proved to be an important source of fund for library maintenance and for a small development. The internal sources which have been accounted are utilized by college libraries in Mizoram for various expenditures. All items of expenditure are being recorded for preparing financial estimation library in the future.

The internal resources are fully utilized for the following which are very much needed for library management and maintenance:- purchase of book, journals and Non-book material maintenance of building, repairing of reading material lighting fitting, Posts & telegraphs and telephones bills, subscription of newspaper and magazine, stationeries,

reprographic material, Computer or other machine, material, book shelves, and other maintenance expenditure. (Henry, Kinya, DS 2011). The following table, i.e Table No T.4.4, mentioned various utilizations or expenditures of internal fund received by college libraries in Mizoram.

**Table No.T.4.4. Utilization of internal fund received by college libraries in Mizoram.**

Letter name	Purchase of Books	For News paper	Repairing/ Maintenance	Stationary	For Bill payments
Hnahtial College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes
Mamit College	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
AizawlNorth College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil
Khawzawl College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Yes
J.Buana College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes
Saitual College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
Zawlnuam College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes
J.Thankima College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
Johnson College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes
Serchhip College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
Lawngtlai College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes
Kolasib College	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	NI
Zirtiri Women College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil
Hrangbana College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aizawl College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Yes
T.Romana College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Yes
Aizawl West College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil

Champhai College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil
Lunglei College	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes
CTE	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil
Kamalanagar College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
Aizawl Law College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil
Saiha College	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hindi College	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### **4.6. Planning Resource Mobilization for College Library in Mizoram**

The college should make adequate preparations for resource mobilization to be effective and to ensure they are maximizing all opportunities. And, the resource mobilization plan should be tightly integrated with the library's strategic and communication plan. If the college is well-managed and conveys its key messages effectively to its target donors, it will be more successful in raising resources, and this, in turn, will contribute to the library's continued growth. Such resource mobilization plan must follow closely the vision, mission and goals of the college library and be aligned with specific objectives for raising those resources.

Another reason why the resource mobilization plan must be closely linked to the strategic plan of the library is that the management team must be fully involved in the resource mobilization planning. All the different parts of the college must be aware of the objectives of the resource mobilization plan and the role they play in its execution. (Vivien, Chiam, 2001).

For example, the finance or accounting section of the college should and be able to participate in the resource mobilization process by helping to construct the fund raising needs statement, which assesses the target resources to be raised, the current financial position of the library and, based on that, the resource gap to be filled.

#### **4.7. Situation Analysis for Resource Mobilization in Mizoram**

In Mizoram, most of the college libraries do not have proper facilities to meet the information needs of the users. The majority of collections are not up-to-date and syllabus oriented; funds receive are very inadequate and limited, and in many colleges, there is separate building, a library hall nor a sufficient big room. A small room, somewhere out of sight, is always being considered adequate to house a few shelves of books. And also in most college libraries there is complete darkness even during the day time, as the windows are closed out of a fear that the books maybe stolen. In most college libraries, books are neither properly classified nor catalogued and there is no systematic classification and the only service the college library renders to its user is book-lending. In such unsatisfactory situation, the activity for resource mobilization could only be successfully done after the situational analysis of the college library.

The college library may also do a SWOT (Library Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis in the course of its organizational strategic planning for mobilizing financial resources. The purpose of this SWOT analysis is not to duplicate what the college library already has, but to think of its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats from the specific angle of resource mobilization. In this process, strengths and weaknesses are internal to the college library and it can be managed and controlled by the library itself, while threats and opportunities are external factors which are beyond control of the college. Here, the strengths to mobilize resources for the college could be an experienced and enthusiastic mobilization of team members, good governance, good reputation, wide network contacts, good existing relationships with stakeholders and donors, etc.

The weaknesses of library may need strengthening in order to carry out resource mobilization for the library may be unclear roles of team members, lack of skills, lack of experience and/or training, lack of will or proper scheduling of time or resources to carry out these activities. There are the opportunities for the library to carry out resource mobilization, like, activities general awareness and support for the library in

the area or condition from government and the public and an increasing trend to support the needs of the different users of the library, services renders with ICT, dissemination of knowledge amongst the general public, users skills development and entrepreneurship skills. Besides, support coming from government or private sector or both and a scope to link with information networks in your country and a growing demand for the services that library is offering.

On the other hand, there are threats which the library may face in carrying out resource mobilization activities. These threats may be the economic, political and social environments which are not conducive or not supportive for the activities. Donors are no longer enthusiastic in supporting the work or are the trends towards funding educational issues are decreasing. (Avijit Chakrabarti, & Pritam Gurey, (2012). Therefore, this situational analysis framework for college library will help library resource mobilization efforts for getting financial resources both from internal and external with strategic plan, and to assess college readiness to work on resource mobilization plan.

#### **4.8. Conclusion**

Restructuring and redesigning of college library finance are very much required, because fund receive from external source cannot meet all the expenditures on library development. In the meantime, fund receive from internal source are very less and it required to be increased to meet the expenses. With all the above discussion, financial resources of college libraries in Mizoram can be divided into two sources:

1. **External sources** are State fund, Central fund and other sources.

**Internal Sources** are library fee, membership fees, fines, photocopying: contingencies/caution deposit, donations from internal, sales of products, miscellaneous sources.

Through all these financial resources college libraries can get some of fund for development and maintenance. But, to grow and develop libraries requires adequate fund so that it can provide better and more effective services.

As resource mobilization is the process of soliciting and gathering contribution as money for nonprofit organizations by requesting donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations or governmental agencies, college library should work out strategic planning. That formulation of a strategy for resource mobilization involves assessing and understanding current and past patterns of resource mobilization, if any, estimating resource needs, feasibility and political assessment of different methods of resource mobilization and the process of consensus building and decision making.

Colleges in Mizoram received funds mainly from government agencies like University Grants Commission (UGC), Higher Education Department and contribution from students. With instability of government fund, college libraries have to plan to generate funds from other sources for the purchase of items and maintain the quality of service. The fund that is generated through fundraising or mobilization will provide more resources for library to purchase equipment, books and journal. In Mizoram, college

libraries do not organize any fund raising or mobilization activities at all. The college library in Mizoram must have a strategy or a policy of how to generate and mobilize resources both from external and internal.

After studying the financial resources of college libraries in Mizoram in the present chapter, the next chapter (Chapter – 5) entitled Data Analysis and Findings shall present an analysis and interpretation of data and also findings from the present study.

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# **CHAPTER – 5**

## **Data Analysis and Findings**

## **5.0. Introduction**

The collected data needs to be analyzed and interpreted scientifically to derive appropriate findings. This chapter includes data analysis and interpretation, which are the process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determine the conclusion, significance, and implications of the findings. The purpose of the data analysis and interpretation is to transform the data collected into credible evidence and its performance.

## **5.1. Data Collection**

Data Collection is an important aspect of any type of research study. It is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. In the process, inaccurate data collection can impact the results of a study and ultimately lead to invalid results. The data collection component of research is common to all fields of study including physical and social sciences, humanities, business, etc. While methods vary by discipline, the emphasis on ensuring accurate and honest collection remains the same. A formal data collection process is necessary as it ensures that data gathered are both defined and accurate and that subsequent decisions based on arguments embodied in the findings are valid. The process provides both a baseline from which to measure and in certain cases a target on what to improve.

The data or responses obtained or collected from the study were organized, classified, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the present chapter. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the findings or the results of data analyzed could derive appropriate conclusion. While interpreting the findings, the presentation requires to be easily understood by all readers, regardless of their background or level of statistical knowledge. This interpretation provides clear explanations, its applicability, recommendations and possible actions on the basis of data and its analysis. In the data

analysis and interpretation, statistical techniques of percentages have been used. Therefore, in the present study, to collect the required data, the techniques like Questionnaire, Interview and Case Study methods are adopted.

## **5.2. Methods of Data Collection**

The data for the present study are collected through questionnaire method of data collection. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Questionnaires are also sharply limited by the fact that respondents must be able to read the questions and respond to them. It is a list of questions designed to collect specific information for research work. It is a series of questions or survey that is asked to respondents, and designed to extract specific information, to collect the appropriate data, make data comparable and amenable to analysis, minimize bias in formulating and asking question, and to make questions engaging and varied. These questionnaires were sent to different colleges of the state and the present study is limited to twenty four colleges in Mizoram under the state government. The following are the analysis and interpretation of various data collected through this method.

## **5.3. Data Analysis**

Data analysis can be understood as a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. Data analysis has multiple facts and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, in different business, science, and social science domains. Data from various sources is gathered, reviewed, and then analyzed to form some sort of finding or conclusion. **Moreover, data analysis** is the process of systematically applying statistical or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. Analysis involves exploring data to uncover trends and patterns, as well as relationships among different

variables. Data interpretation means explaining the trends, patterns and relationships that emerge in the analysis.

#### **5.4. Data interpretation**

Data interpretation, also known as data analysis, is a collection of methods used to derive useful information from collections of data. Data interpretation is used in any field that analyzes data especially in the research works. Data interpretation also can be defined as applying statistical procedures to analyze specific facts from a study or body of research. Data interpretation explains and summarizes the results of data analyses, putting the data and research findings into a broader context.

Interpreting data, whether through written reports or oral presentations, requires an analysis to present research findings in such a way that they can be understood by all audiences, regardless of their background or level of statistical knowledge. Interpretation should focus on providing clear explanations and, where applicable, recommended actions based on the data and analysis.

#### **5.5. Colleges in Mizoram**

In the present study, 24 colleges are being asked through questionnaire about the name, year of establishment, affiliation status etc. responses had been received from all the colleges in Mizoram.

**Status of Colleges:** Out of the 24 colleges under the study, there are 22 government colleges whereas two colleges are private aided college.

**University Affiliation:** All the colleges are permanently affiliated to Mizoram University, Aizawl, and all the colleges had also subject affiliations for their course offers.

**NAAC Accreditation:** Out of 24 colleges, six (6) colleges are not yet assessed by NAAC, and then seven colleges are accredited into C Grade, one college into C+, and three colleges are also accredited into C++ .And also there are two colleges which are accredited into B Grade, besides there also five colleges accredited into B + Grade.

**Period of Establishment:** With regard to the year of establishment, amongst the colleges under study, only (1) one college i.e Lunglei College was established before 1970, eight (8) colleges are established between 1970 – 1980, ten(10) colleges are established between 1980 – 1990, and in between 1990-2000 five(5) colleges are established.

**UGC Recognition:** Out of the 24 colleges, 23 colleges have been recognized by UGC under 2F & 12 B of UGC Regulation 1956, and only 1 college is not yet recognized.

Therefore, the following table, Table No T.5.1, shows that name of the college, year of establishment, affiliation and NAAC Accreditation of colleges in Mizoram.

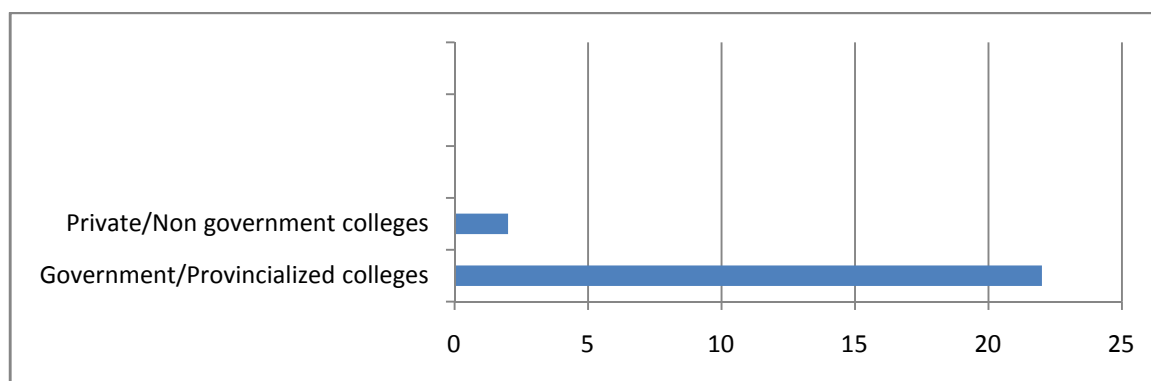
**Table No. T 5.1. Name of the college, year of establishment, affiliation and NAAC Accreditation**

Name of College	Year of Estd.	Status	Affiliation	NAAC Accreditation
Hnahtial College	1979	Government	MZU	
Mamit College	1983	Government	MZU	Nil
Aizawl North College	1988	Government	MZU	C Grade
Khawzawl College	1985	Government	MZU	NIL
J.Buana College	1983	Government	MZU	C Grade
Saitual College	1984	Government	MZU	C Grade
Zawlnuam College	1986	Government	MZU	C Grade
J.Thankima College	1992	Government	MZU	

Johnson College	1993	Government	MZU	C Grade
Serchhip College	1976	Government	MZU	B Grade
Lawngtlai College	1980	Government	MZU	C Grade
Kolasib College	1978	Government	MZU	NIL
Zirtir Women College	1980	Government	MZU	B +Grade
Hrangbana College	1980	Government	MZU	B +Grade
Aizawl College	1975	Government	MZU	B +Grade
T.Romana College	1992	Government	MZU	
Aizawl West College	1991	Government	MZU	C+ Grade
Champhai College	1971	Government	MZU	B+ Grade
Lunglei College	1964	Government	MZU	
CTE	1975	Government	MZU	B Grade
Kamalanagar College	1992	Not Govt	MZU	Nil
Aizawl Law College	1983	Not Govt	MZU	Nil
Saiha College	1978	Government	MZU	C+ +Grade
Hindi College	1975	Government	MZU	Nil

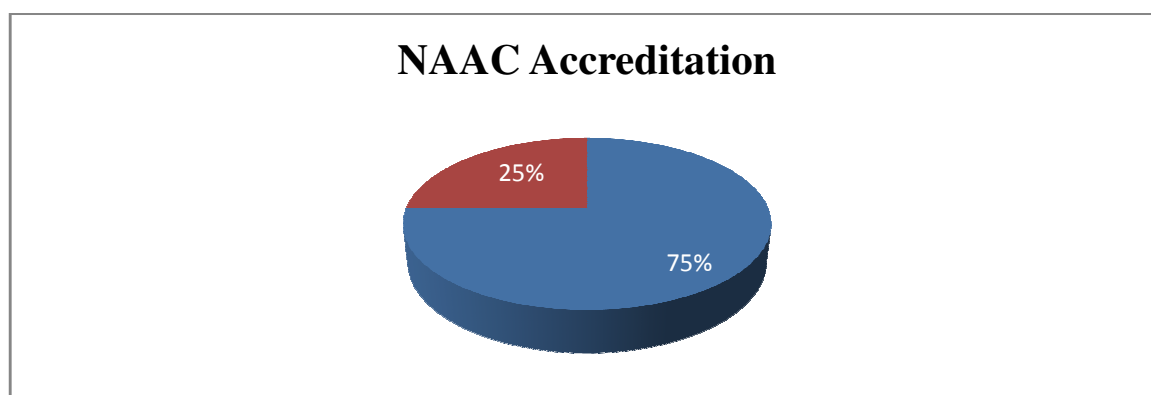
In the present study, as shown in the above table, 91.6 % of colleges in Mizoram are Government College and 8.2 % of colleges are private aided college and all the colleges are permanently affiliated to Mizoram University, Aizawl, it has been supported by the following graph.No.G.5.1.

**Graph No. G. 5.1. Government and Private Colleges in Mizoram.**



Out of colleges under study, 25 % of colleges are not yet assessed by NAAC, and then 4.1 % of colleges are accredited into C Grade and C+ each, and 12.5 % of colleges are also accredited into C++ .And also there are 8.3 % of colleges are accredited into B Grade, besides there also 20.8 % of colleges accredited into B + Grade. The following chart have shows that NAAC Accreditation of colleges in Mizoram.

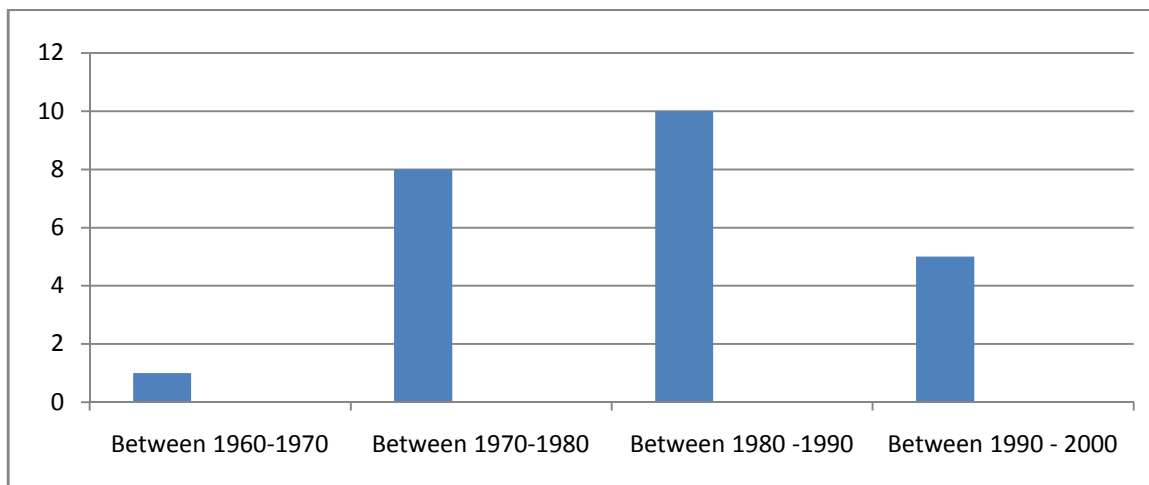
**Chart No .C.5.1. NAAC Accreditation of colleges in Mizoram.**



With regard to the year of establishment, amongst the colleges under study, only 4.1 % of colleges are established before 1970, 33.3 % of colleges are established between 1970 – 1980, 41.6 % of colleges are established between 1980 –1990, and in between 1990-2000, 20.8 of colleges are established in Mizoram. The under mentioned Graph No G.5.2 supported year of establishment of colleges in Mizoram.



**Graph No G.5.2 .Year of establishment of colleges in Mizoram.**



### **5.6. Physical Resources of College Libraries in Mizoram**

For smooth running and to provide good services in the library, a physical resource plays an important role and without it college library cannot exist. That physical resource includes college library building/separate room Area & types of building, separate reading room for teachers. In the present study, college library building/separate room area & types of building, separate reading room for teachers, separate reading room for students, furniture & equipments available and No. of Computer and Software installed are asked to different college libraries. Hence, the following table, No T. 5.2, have shown different physical resources of college libraries in Mizoram:

**Table No. T. 5.2. Physical Resources of college libraries in Mizoram:**

Sl/ No	Name of College	Library building /separate room	Area & types of building	Separate reading room for teachers	Separate reading room for students	Furniture & Equipments available	No of computer	Software installed
1	Hnahthial College	Nil	36x24sqft RCC	No	No	Nil	3	
2	Mamit College	Yes	Concrete	No	N0	Yes	5	Yes
3	Aizawl North College	Yes	20x16sqft RCC	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	Yes

4	Khawzawl College	Yes	24'x18'	No	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	J.Buana College	Yes	Assam type	No	No	Yes	2	Yes
6	Saitual College	Yes	40sqm.RCC	No	N0	Nil	3	Yes
7	Zawlnuam College	Yes	Assam type	N0	No	Yes	1	N.A
8	J.Thankima College	Yes	24x40ft.	No	No	Yes	4	Yes
9	Johnson College	Yes	30'x30' Assam type	N0	No	Yes	2	No
10	Serchhip College	Yes	20x16sqft RCC	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	Yes
11	Lawngtlai College	Nil	Assam type	No	No	Yes	2	No
12	Kolasib College	Nil	Assam type	Nil	No	Yes	2	No
13	Zirtir Women College	Yes	R.C.C	No	No	Yes	7	Yes
14	Hrangbana College	Yes	RCC	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	Yes
15	Aizawl College	Yes	R.C.C	N0	No	Yes	7	Yes
16	T.Romana College	Yes	R.C.C	N0	Yes	Yes	7	Yes
17	Aizawl West College	Yes	90sqft RCC	No	Yes	Yes	20	Yes
18	Champhai College	Yes	42'x24'	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes
19	Lunglei College	Yes	85x45	Yes	Yes	yes		
20	CTE	Yes	30'x30' Assam type	No	Nil	Yes	2	No
21	Kamalanagar College	Yes	30'x30' Assam type	No	Nil	Yes	2	

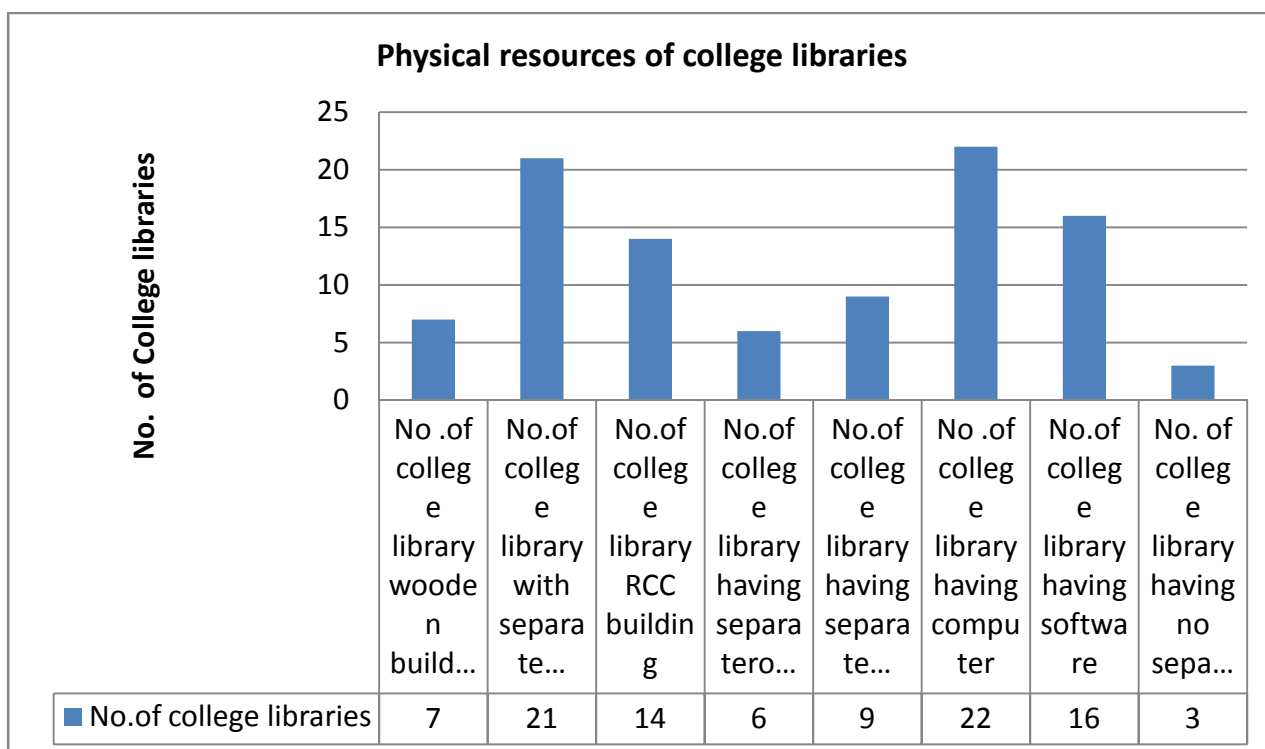
22	Aizawl Law College	Yes	Concrete	No	Nil	Yes	5	Yes
23	Saiha College	Yes	42'x24'	No	Yes	Yes	1	Yes
24	Hindi College	Yes	40x33	No	No	Yes	Nil	Nil

As shown in the above table, the present study has collected a data on library building/separate room area & types of building, separate reading room for teachers, separate reading room for students, furniture & equipments available, No. of Computer and Software installed. Therefore, it has been found that 87 % of colleges are having separate library rooms out of which 58 % are of RCC buildings and 29 % of libraries are of wooden buildings, whereas 12.5 % of colleges are not with separate library rooms. The majority of 75% of colleges are not having separate reading room for teachers and only 25% of colleges could provide study room for teachers.

Moreover, only 37.5 % of colleges are having reading room for students, 62.5 % of colleges do not have separate reading rooms for students. It has also been found that 21 colleges are having separate library rooms out of which 14 are of RCC buildings and 7 libraries are of wooden buildings, whereas 3 colleges are not with separate library rooms.

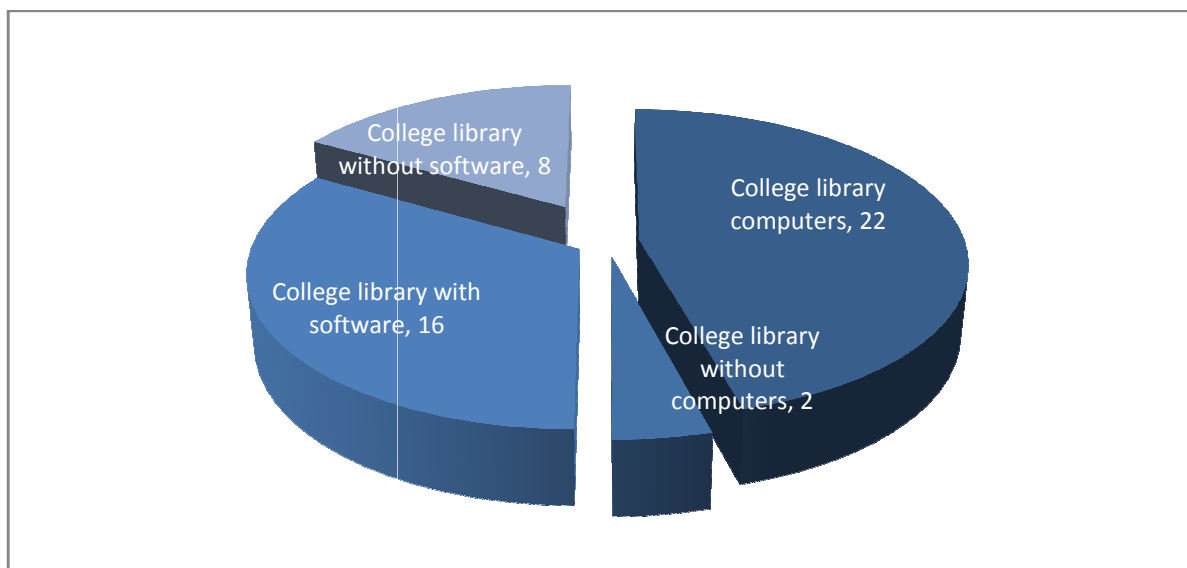
The majority of 18 colleges are not having separate reading room for teachers and only 6 colleges could provide for teachers. And, only 9 colleges are having reading room for students, 15 colleges do not have separate reading rooms for students. Therefore, different physical resources can be shown with the following graph No G.5.3.

**Graph No. G. 5.3. Different physical resources.**



Amongst the 24 college libraries, 2 college libraries do not have and rest of the 22 colleges have computers in their library, and 16 college libraries have installed software are 66.6% and 8 colleges of 33.3 % do not install library management software. The above chart shows that college libraries in Mizoram are advance in the uses of computer application in library services. The following chart has shown number of college libraries with their computers and library software.

**Chart No.5.2 .College libraries with their computers and library software.**



Besides, with regard to library computer, only 8.3 % of college libraries do not have and rest of the 91.6 % of colleges have computers in their library, and 16 college libraries have installed software and 8 colleges do not install library management software. Further, under the present study 12 college libraries have less than 5 computers, 8 college libraries have more than 5, and 2 college libraries have more than 10 computers in the library.

### **5.7. Other ICT Infrastructure**

Application of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the library services is very much important in this day of information explosion and to improve service quality. College library needs to make use of ICT infrastructures that includes scanner, RFID, Photocopier, Internet, LCD projector, library website and library networks. The following table No 5.2.3 shows that other ICT infrastructure in the college libraries.

**Table No. T. 5.3 : other ICT infrastructure in the library:**

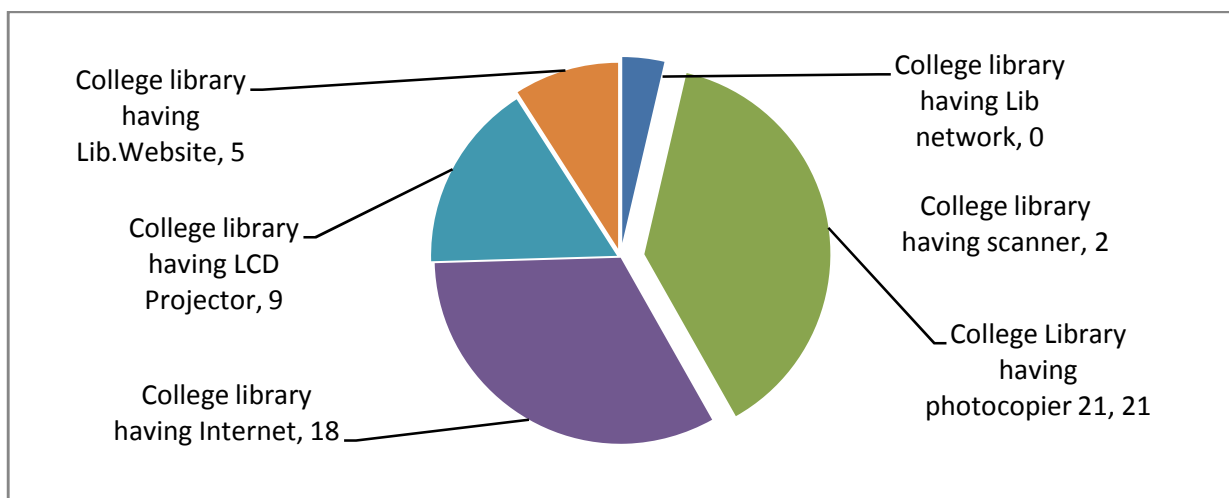
Name of the College	Scanner	RFID	Photocopier	Internet	LCD Projector	Lib Website	Lib Network
<b>Hnahthial College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Mamit College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Aizawl North College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes
<b>Khawzawl College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
<b>J.Buana College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil
<b>Saitual College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
<b>Zawnuam College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil
<b>J.Thankima College</b>	NIL	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Johnson College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Serchhip College</b>	Yes	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
<b>Lawngtlai College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Kolasib College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Zirtir Women College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Yes
<b>Hrangbana College</b>	Yes	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Aizawl College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Yes
<b>T.Romana College</b>	NIL	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil
<b>Aizawl West College</b>	NIL	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Champhai College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Lunglei College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>CTE</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Kamalanagar College</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Aizawl Law College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Saiha College</b>	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Hindi College</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil

Therefore, it has been found that 2 college libraries are having scanner, and rest of the 17 libraries are not equipped with, and also the study reveals that all 24 college libraries do not have installed RFID technology in their library. And also, 21 colleges

have photocopier whereas 3 college libraries do not have, and out of 24 college libraries 19 colleges have internet connection, 5 colleges have no connection.

The study also shows that out of 24 colleges only 9 libraries have LCD projector, 5 colleges have library website and only 6 college libraries have a link with library network. The following chart shows that the other ICT infrastructure in the college libraries in Mizoram.

**Chart No 5.3. ICT infrastructure in the college libraries in Mizoram.-**



The above chart has shown that college libraries in Mizoram are very backward in other ICT infrastructures. These equipments are very much require for the day to day works in the library, but to procure all these equipments college require more and more fund for the library. Therefore, most of the college libraries cannot provide quality services as they are not well equipped with ICT Infrastructures including scanner, RFID, Photocopier, Internet, LCD projector, library website and library networks. The study reveals that college libraries in Mizoram are very backward in other ICT infrastructures. These equipments are very much require for the day to day works in the library, but to procure all these equipments college require more and more fund for the library.

### **5.8. Human Resources**

In order to run library smoothly, there have be a good number of human resources, and the library needs adequate professional staffs, semi professional staff and other supporting staffs. Without such staff, college library cannot perform its function and

library cannot be run. Hence, during the present study, data on human resources of college libraries in Mizoram was collected as shown in the following table, which mentioned number of library staff like professional, semi professional non-professional, technical staff and any other library staff in the different college libraries in Mizoram.

**Table. No. T.5. 4: Human resources of College Libraries in Mizoram**

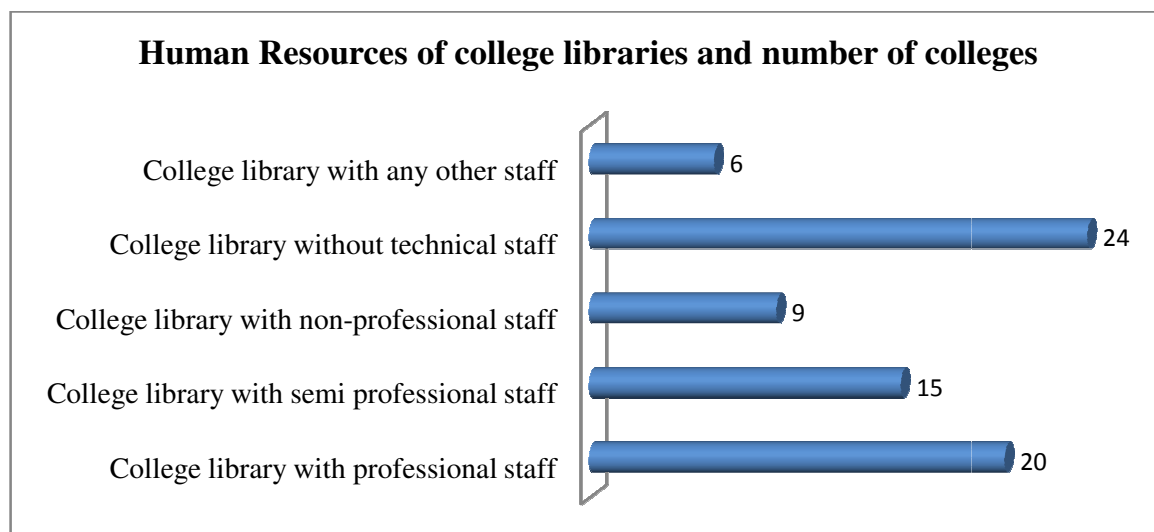
<b>Name of college</b>	<b>Professional staff</b>	<b>Semi-Prof. staff</b>	<b>Non Prof. staff</b>	<b>Technical staff</b>	<b>Any other staff</b>
Hnahthial College	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mamit College	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aizawl North College	1	1	Nil	Nil	1
Khawzawl College	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
J.Buana College	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saitual College	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zawlnuam College	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
J.Thankima College	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Johnson College	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Serchhip College	1	1	2	Nil	Nil
Lawngtlai College	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kolasib College	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Zirtiri Women College	1	1	2	Nil	1
Hrangbana College	1	1	Nil	Nil	3
Aizawl College	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
T.Romana College	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Aizawl West College	1		1	Nil	Nil
Champhai College	1	1	Nil	Nil	1
Lunglei College	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
			1	Nil	1
CTE	1	Nil			
		Nil	1	Nil	Nil



Kamalanagar College	1	Nil	NIL	NIL	Nil
Aizawl Law College	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Saiha College	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
Hindi College	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

With regard to any other staff in the library, 6 colleges had other staff, and rest of the 18 colleges does not have other staff in their library. Hence, the above table, No.5.4 mentioned those human resources, i.e. library staff like professional, semi professional non-professional, technical staff and any other library staff in the different college libraries in Mizoram. The following graph No G.5.4 shows had supported human resources of college libraries and number of colleges.

**Graph No. G 5.4. Human resources of college libraries and number of colleges.**



### 5.9. Intellectual Resources

The size, quality and subjects of the library collection always determine the status of the library, as well it can rightly be known as Intellectual resources which include books, journals, reports, thesis, abstracts, bibliographies, patents, publications, scholarly articles etc. which could enhance the quality and standard of library

collections. These are also known as information and knowledge resources and learning resources. The respondent college libraries are being asked about the number of their intellectual resources like, collection of books, non – book materials, reference books as well as subscription of journals, magazine, and newspaper. Therefore, the following table. No T.5. 5 represented the intellectual resources of college libraries of Mizoram:

**Table No. T.5. 5. Intellectual Resources of college library of Mizoram :**

<b>Name of the College</b>	<b>No. of Books</b>	<b>No. of Journals</b>	<b>No. of Magazines</b>	<b>No. of Newspapers</b>	<b>No. of Non-Book</b>	<b>Reference Book</b>
Hnahthial College	5092	6	2	2	Nil	85
Mamit College	4630	1	3	4	Nil	150
Aizawl North College	6750	6	3	8	5cds	540
Khawzawl College	5101	5	9	5	NIL	NIL
J.Buana College	5400	2	4	5	Nil	270
Saitual College	5809	7	10	5	Nil	1000
Zawlnuam College	4500	2	3	2	Nil	250
J.Thankima College	4000	4	3	5	Nil	Yes
Johnson College	6000	10	2	7	NIL	800
Serchhip College	9912	16	2	2	10cds'	263
Lawngtlai College	4655	2	2	1	Nil	350
Kolasib College	8532	3	5	6	Nil	Nil
Zirtir Women College	9000	12	6	5	50	500
Hrangbana College	23162	35	5	12	Nil	2453
Aizawl College	29563	15	18	15	Nil	1500
T.Romana College	6410	8	5	5	30	357
Aizawl West College	8000	7	7	8	Nil	500.
Champhai College	11504	7	Nil	3	Nil	615
Lunglei College	13604	5	10	5	Nil	838
CTE	14458	14	14	13	10	1700
Kamalanagar College	3189	5	9	2	Nil	100
Aizawl Law College	9936	16	Nil	4	Nil	2000

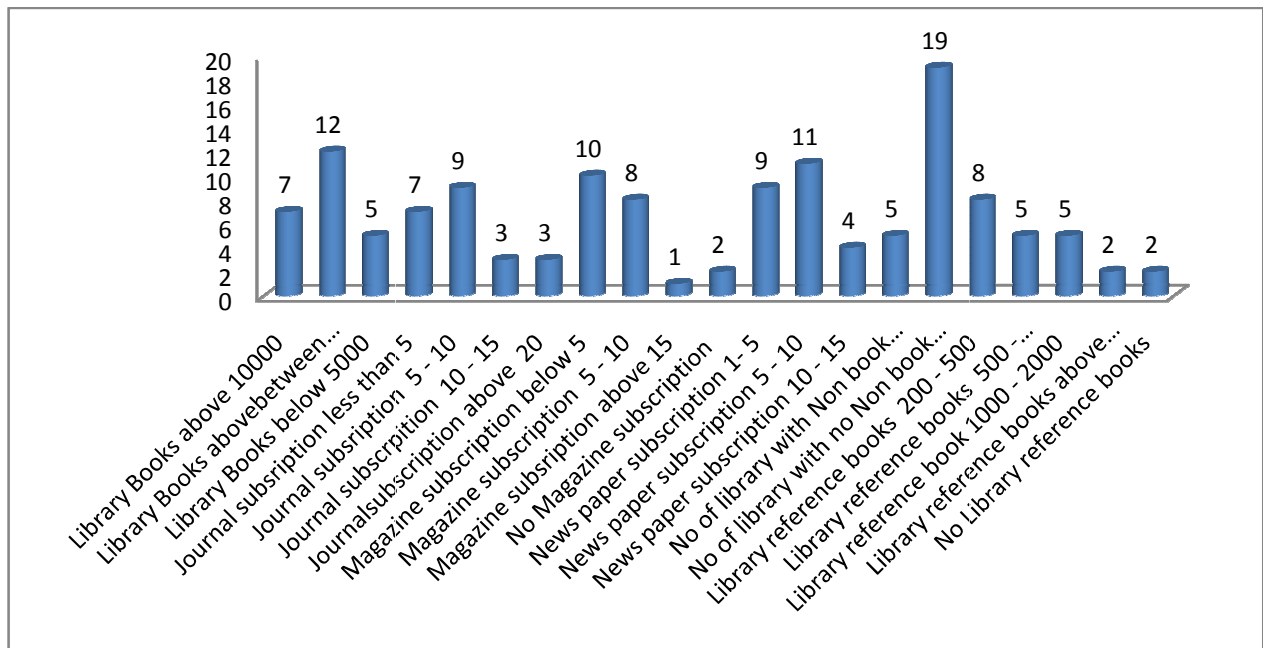
Saiha College	16540	25	5	10	NIL	1452
Hindi College	12000	2	3	3	Nil	7000

The present study reveals that amongst the college libraries in Mizoram, there are only 7 colleges who have more than 10000 books, and 12 colleges have library books, between 5000 – 10000, and the rest 5 colleges have less than 5000 books in the library. With regard to journal, 7 colleges subscribe less than 5, 9 colleges subscribe between 5 – 10 journals, and three colleges subscribe 15 – 20 journals, as well 3 colleges also subscribe above 20 journals.

There are 10 colleges subscribe below 5 magazines, and 8 colleges subscribe 5 – 10, only one college has subscribe above 15 magazines and 2 colleges have no magazine subscription. In case of newspaper, 1 – 5 are subscribed by 9 colleges, 5 – 10 are subscribed by 11 colleges and 4 colleges have subscribed 10 – 15 newspaper in the library.

In terms of intellectual resources, college libraries in Mizoram are very backward and are not rich to satisfy the increasing needs of library users. The following graph No G.5.5. Presented different intellectual resources of the college library in Mizoram.

**Graph No. G. 5.6. Different intellectual resources.**



The study also shows that 19 colleges have no non book materials in their collection, whereas 5 colleges have non book materials in their collection. College libraries also have reference section in their collections, 8 colleges have between 200 – 500, 5 colleges have 500 – 1000, another 5 colleges have 1000 – 2000, and 2 colleges have above 20000, in the meantime 2 colleges have no reference books in their library. Therefore it has been find out that 29.1% of college libraries have more than 10000 books, 50 % have books between 5000 – 10000, and 20.8 % have below 5000 books in their collection, so college libraries are very low in their collection to provide information to the users.

### **5.10. Access to E- Resources**

College library intellectual resources need to be enhanced, for that links and connection with e-resources is very much require to satisfy different users need. Sometimes, the contents of e resources are updated and newly created knowledge which is not available in book format. Therefore, in the present study, 24 college libraries had been questioned about their links and connection with e-resources and, the following table shows the responses from college libraries in Mizoram.

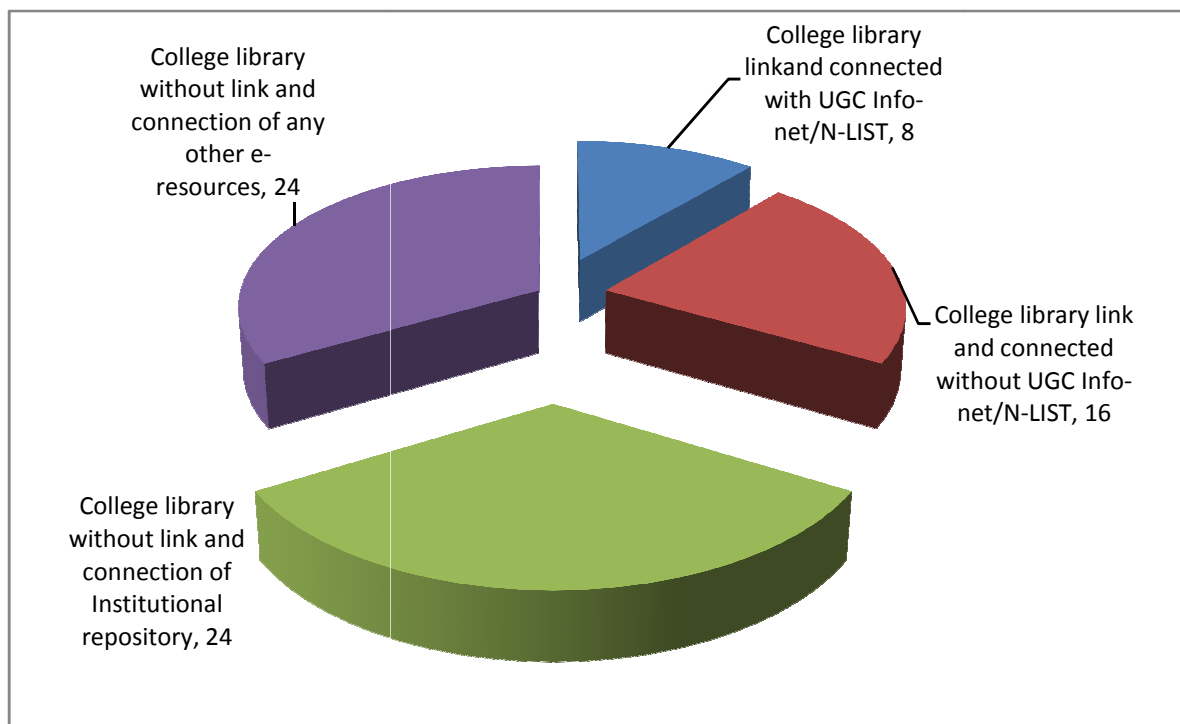
**Table No T. 5. 6 Accessed to E- resources.**

Sl. no.	Name of the College	Any Schemes- MHRD-UGC Info- net N-LIST / INDEST	Institutional Repository	Any Other
1.	Hnahthial College	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Mamit College	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Aizawl North College	Yes	Nil	Nil
4.	Khawzawl College	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	J.Buana College	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Saitual College	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Zawlnuam College	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	J.Thankima College	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Johnson College	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Serchhip College	Yes	Nil	Nil
11.	Lawngtlai College	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Kolasib College	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Zirtir Women College	Yes	Nil	Nil
14.	Hrangbana College	Yes	Nil	Nil
15.	Aizawl College	Yes	Nil	Nil
16.	T.Romana College	Yes	Nil	Nil
17.	Aizawl West College	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Champhai College	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Lunglei College	Yes	Nil	Nil
20	CTE	Yes	Nil	Nil
21	Kamalanagar College	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Aizawl Law College	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Saiha College	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Hindi College	Nil	Nil	Nil

The above table had represented access to and connection with e-resources of UGC Infonet/N-List, institutional repository and any other by responding college libraries. Out of 24 colleges, only 8 colleges have a link and connection with UGC Infonet/N-

List, and rest of 16 college libraries have no such connection. With regard to institutional repository and other e-resources the entire 24 college libraries have no link and connection. Therefore, the following chart have shown number of colleges which have connected with UGC Infonet/N-List.

**Chart No 5.4 Number of colleges having connection with UGC Infonet /N-List.**



The above chart clearly shows that among the college libraries, 16 college libraries, i.e. 66.6 % have no link and connection with UGC Info-net/N-LIST, whereas 8 colleges, i.e. 33.3% have such connection. 100% of college libraries have no link and connection with both institutional repository and any other e-resource. Therefore, the study had reveals that college library are not develop and backward in relation to access of e resources available through information technology.

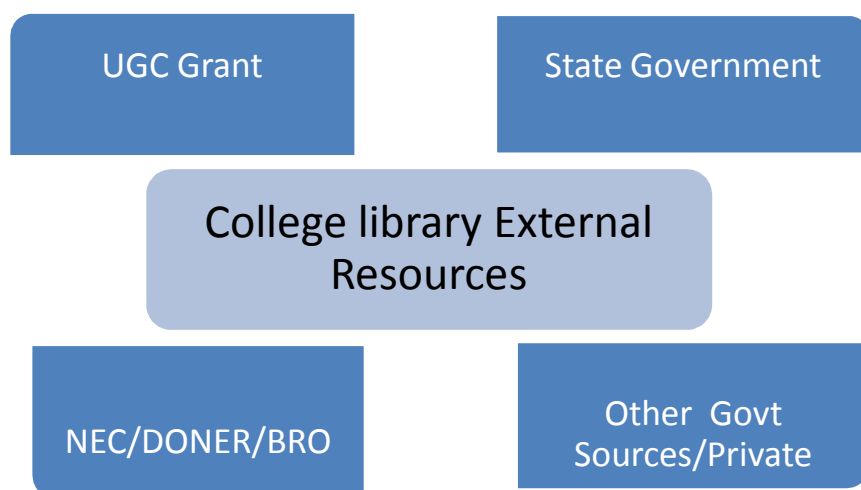
## 5.11. Financial Resources

The adequate and regular source of finance is a great support to the college library system to provide quality services and to develop. Today, college libraries of financial are facing financial constraint and inadequacy to meet the developmental activities and services as they are expected to be. Therefore, growth, development, quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the college library largely depend upon availability of finance.

### 5.11.1. External Financial Resources

The college libraries are finding it difficult to keep pace with the changing need of users due to the inadequacy of financial resources. Without receiving financial assistance, college library cannot survive, therefore it need to receive fund from different sources like, UGC, State government, NEC/DONER/BRO, and other sources. The following are the various sources from which college library financial resources can be received. It can be shown by the figure as below.i.e, Figure No .

**Figure No .F.5.1 College library financial resources.**



The financial resources or revenue for college libraries are being asked to all 24 colleges in Mizoram. In the present study, respondent colleges are asked about the fund or sources of finance for college libraries receiving from both internal and external. The following table shows the external financial sources, number of colleges who receives during the study period 2010 -2012 (three consecutive years) by different college libraries in Mizoram.

**Table No.T 5. 6. External Financial Resources: (2010 - 2012) (three consecutive years).**

Period	No of college who receive UGC Grant	No of college who receive state Grant	Any other Govt. Agencies
<b>2009 - 2010</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>2011- 2012</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
2011- 2012	19	Nil	1

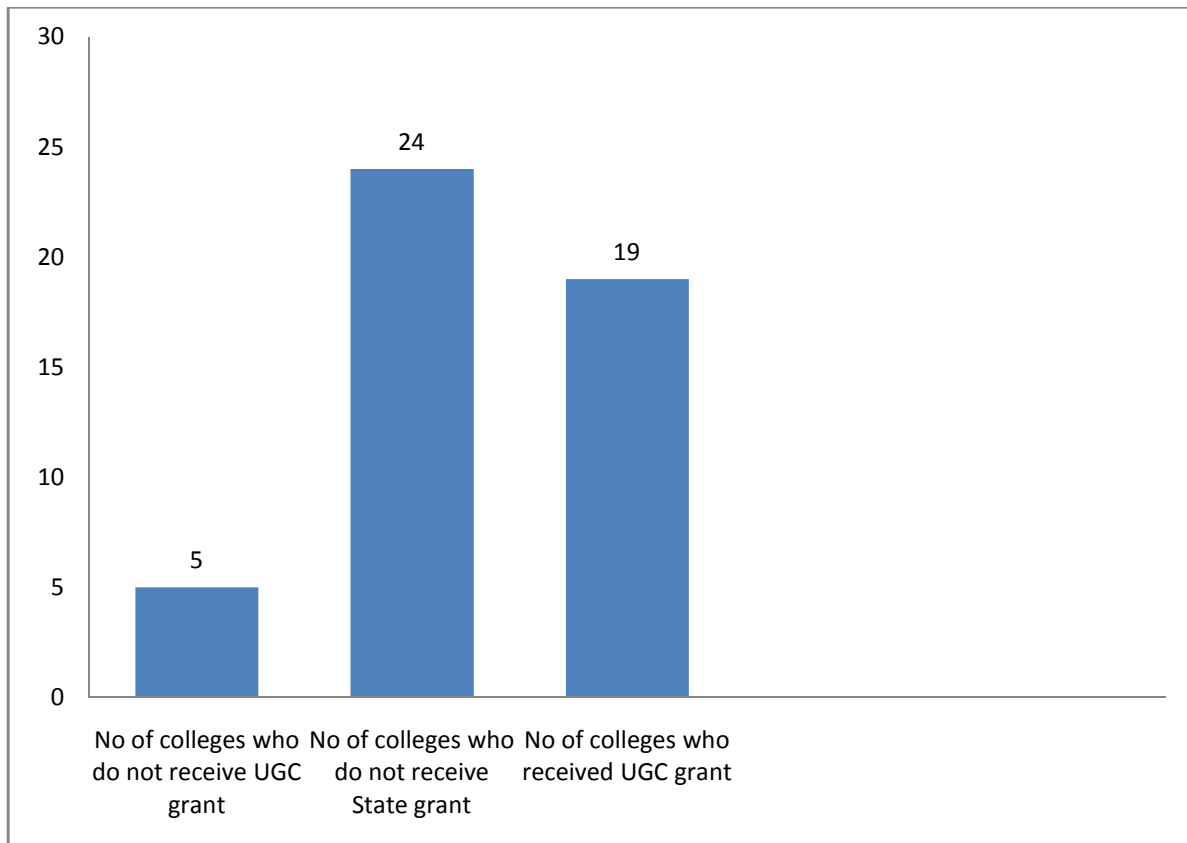
This table reveals that out of 24 colleges 19 colleges had received financial assistance from the central government, i.e., UGC grant; five colleges do not get any fund from the central government. And, in case of grant from the state government none of the 24 colleges are receiving fund from state government during 2009 – 2012 of the present study, 1 college received grant from other central government agency.

Here, in case of central fund, 79.16 p.c. of colleges received fund from UGC, 20.8 p.c. are not receiving the same, and in case of state fund 100 p.c. or cent percent of colleges are not receiving fund or financial assistance. These implies that majority of the colleges under government of Mizoram are receiving library fund from the UGC grant



for library development. The following graph has shown and supported external resources receive by college libraries in Mizoram within the study period (2010 - 2012).

**Graph No G.5.5. External resources receive by college libraries in Mizoram**



No colleges in Mizoram are getting fund for their library from DONER/NEC/BRO which can be said as sources of fund from central government. But financial assistance is not extended by these organizations towards college library development. Besides, responding colleges are questioned that whether they received any other financial assistance from any other sources, all the college under study do not get fund from any other sources. Therefore, it is presumable that these colleges may never approach these possible financial resources and totally depends on UGC Plan fund. In order to receive financial Grant from any organization under central government, there must be specific proposals along with a concept paper and a prescribed format, without such any financial assistance could be received. In this aspect, it is the fact that colleges in Mizoram never put an attempt for getting fond from these organizations. Moreover,

UGC has spelt out some criteria to fulfill for granting colleges that the College must be recognized under 2F & 12B of UGC Regulations. Due to that reason, two colleges who are not recognized could not receive any fund from UGC.

### 5.11.2. Internal resources received by College libraries

Internal resources are very important not only for physical renovation but also maintenance of library. College library can also receive financial sources from internal resources like, library fee, membership fee, photocopying, caution money, donations gifts, and sales of products. To some extent college library can depend on finance received from such sources. So, the present study focused on the sources of internal fund out of which the college library can earn or receive fund. This cannot be a huge amount, but it is a source of fund for the library. The following table, No.5.7, presented different areas of internal sources and internal resources collected within three years by college libraries.

**Table No. T.5. 8. Fund Received from Internal sources for College Libraries 2010 – 2012**

Name of College	Lib.Fee.	Member fee	Lib Fine	Photo copy	Caution/ Gifts/ product	Sales of
Hnahthial College	Rs.60,925	Nil	Nil	yes	Nil	Nil
Mamit College	Rs.64,500	Nil	Rs.1000	yes	Nil	Nil
Aizawl North College	Rs.67,1250	Rs.4800	Nil	yes	Nil	Yes
Khawzawl College	Rs.32,000	Nil	Rs.5000	Rs.5000	Nil	Nil
J.Buana College	Rs.1,95,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saitual College	Rs.60,925	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Zawlnuam College	Rs.7,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
J.Thankima College	Rs.2,36,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Johnson College	Rs.22,600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
Serchhip College	Rs.75,000	Rs.2500	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
Lawngtlai College	Rs.6,750	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kolasib College	Rs.60,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zirtir Women College	Rs.3,00,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	Yes	Yes
Hrangbana College	Rs.4,87,500	Yes	Rs.12000	Rs.12000	Nil	Yes
Aizawl College	Rs.3,25,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
T.Romana College	Rs.2,63,200	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
Aizawl West College	Rs.2,50,000	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Champhai College	Rs.2,20,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
Lunglei College	Rs.85,400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CTE	Rs.1,00,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kamalanagar College	Rs.32,000	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aizawl Law College	Rs.1,30,000	yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saiha College	Rs.89,100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Hindi College</i>	Rs.250,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

An area of internal sources which includes library fees, library fines, library membership fees, photocopying charges, caution deposit, gifts & donations etc. are not equal or uniform in college libraries except library fee at the time of student admission. As per the fixation of library fee by the Government of Mizoram each of the students have to pay library fee at the time of admission, i.e. Rs. 400.00. Hence, all the colleges

in Mizoram are collecting that fees, the total amount are different from one college to another, depends on number of students admitted.

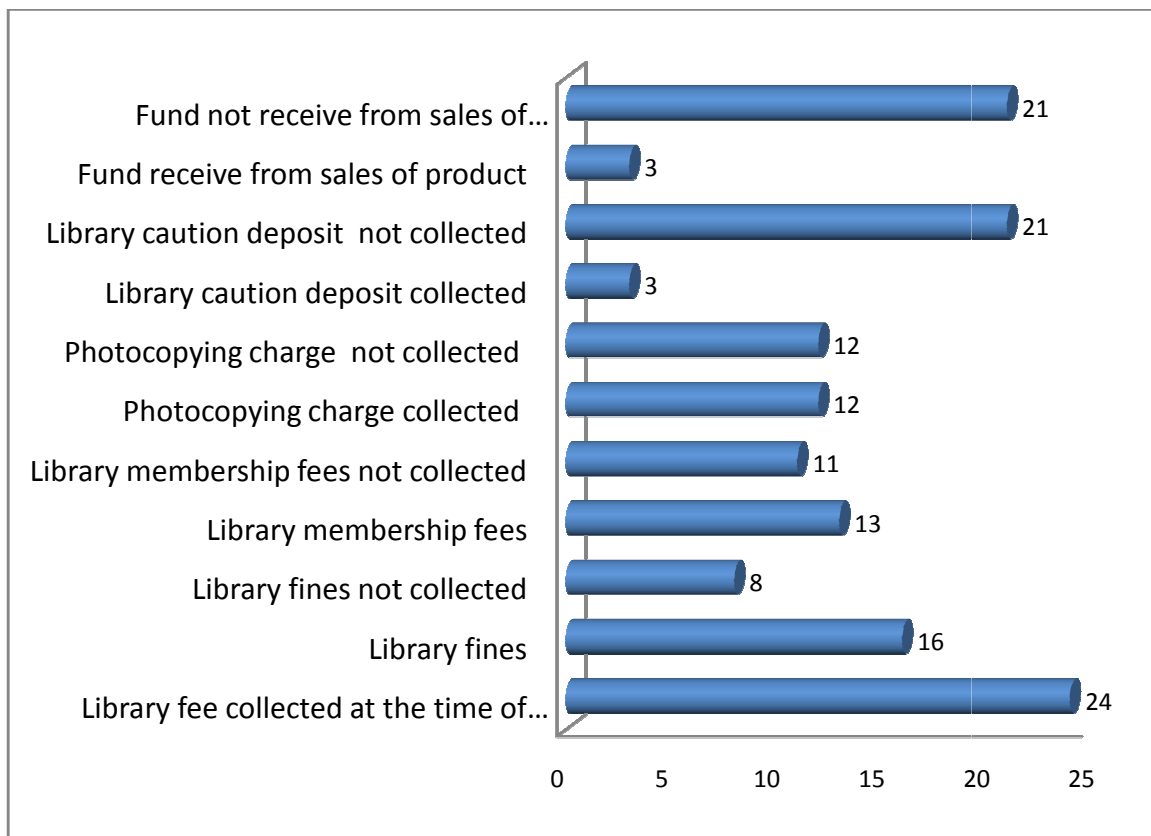
Some colleges are not imposing library fines, of course it is an obligatory to levy library fines to those who breach the rules regarding late return of library books, lost of books, defaces or mutilated. In these cases, some colleges are not strict to the rules and never impose library fines, out of 24 colleges only 16 colleges, 66.6 of colleges p.c. are levying fines, 33.3% of colleges are not taking care of library fines. As it is important revenue source, membership fee is collected by most of the colleges in Mizoram, but the amount charge may be different from one college to another. It is not a compulsory for few colleges, an individual college may charge whereas other college may let it free. Out of 24 colleges under study, 54.1 % 13 colleges are collecting library membership fee, rest of the colleges, 45.8% are not charging and they let it free. Photocopying charges are also other internal resources, by which a college library can get fund.

At present, 11 college libraries are equipped with photocopier and they charge Rs.1.50 per copy, one college i.e. Zirtiri Women College had received Rs.1 20 000.00 and Hnahthial College also received Rs.10, 000.00 during 2011-2012. Aizawl North College had also Rs.3 5000.00 collected from photocopying. Therefore, whatever may be the amount, out of 24 colleges, 12 colleges are collecting photocopying charges. 50 p c of college libraries are not equip with photocopier. Caution deposit also another source by which college library can yarn a sum of money.

Among the colleges under the study only, 3 colleges, Saitual, T Romana & Kolasib College are collecting Caution deposit, it is only 12.5 p.c, of colleges, majority of colleges i.e. 87.5 p .c are not collecting money out of this. With regard to gifts & donations even though it can be a source of income, no college had received gifts & donations during the period of 2009-2012 when the present study was conducted. Further, with regard to the fund receive from sales of products only 3 colleges had

received. Hence the following graph No G.5.6 may be given to clearly show areas of internal resources and no of college who received the same.

**Graph No.G.5.6: Areas of internal resources and no of college who received**



As college libraries in Mizoram are not getting grant from the state government during the study period, libraries are mainly depends on the library fees collected at the time of students admission. There is no uniformity, standards and proper rules on collection of different areas of internal resources amongst the college libraries. Besides, in collection of internal sources except library fees, there is no uniform and equal collection, different colleges has fixed the amount to be collected.

### 5.11.3. Fund Received for other Library Activity

It is always important to take up other activities like book fair, book week, seminar workshop for College library. For which it is required to have and receive additional financial resources from external either from government agencies or other sources. The responding college libraries have been asked whether they have received any fund for other library activities. The following table No.T.5. 8, represented funds received for other library activity.

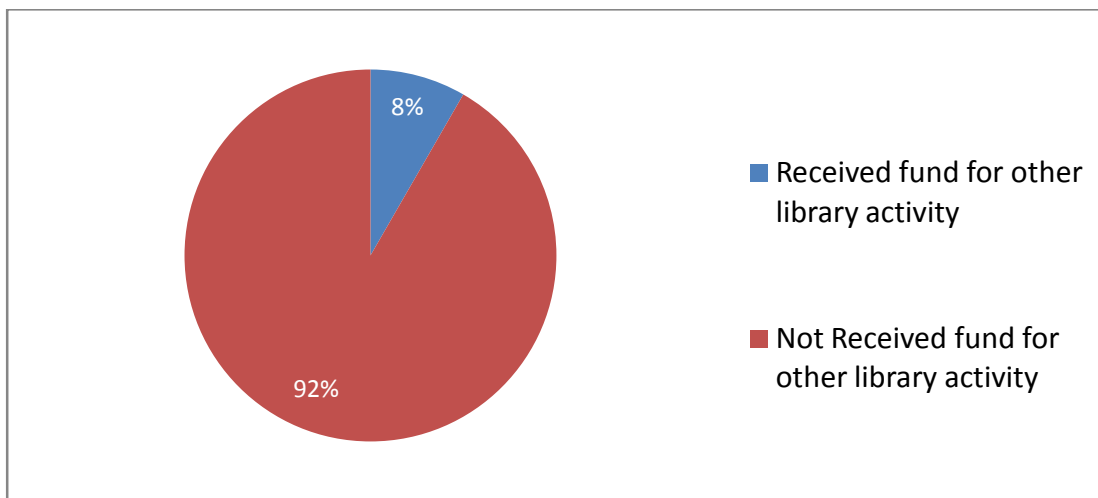
**Table No. T.5.9. Fund received for other library activity.**

Sl/ No	Name of College	Book Week/Fair	Workhop / Seminar
1	Hnahthial College	NIL	NIL
2	Mamit College	NIL	NIL
3	Aizawl North College	NIL	Yes
4	Khawzawl College	NIL	NIL
5	J.Buana College	NIL	NIL
6	Saitual College	NIL	NIL
7	Zawlnuam College	NIL	NIL
8	J.Thankima College	NIL	NIL
9	Johnson College	NIL	NIL
10	Serchhip College	NIL	NIL
11	Lawngtlai College	NIL	NIL
12	Kolasib College	NIL	NIL
13	Zirtir Women College	NIL	NIL
14	Hrangbana College	Yes	Yes
15	Aizawl College	NIL	NIL
16	T.Romana College	NIL	NIL
17	Aizawl West College	NIL	NIL
18	Champhai College	NIL	NIL
19	Lunglei College	NIL	NIL

20	CTE	NIL	NIL
21	Kamalanagar College	NIL	NIL
22	Aizawl Law College	NIL	NIL
23	Saiha College	NIL	NIL
24	Hindi College	NIL	NIL

The present study find out that any fund received for other library activity like for conducting book week/book fair and for conducting workshop/seminar, 22 college libraries do not received fund, and only 2 college library had received . As shown in the chart, those two college libraries are Govt. Hrangbana College and Govt. Aizawl North College had received fund from UGC, other college libraries did not get any such grant or fund.

**Chart No. C.5. 7. Shows fund received for other library activity**



The chart given had clearly reveals that 91.6 % of college libraries did not take action to receive any fund or financial assistance for other library activities, and 8.3 % had undertake actions to receive fund for other library activities.

#### 5.11.4. Fund Utilization

Whatever may be received, how and how those fund are utilized and the purposes of expenditure play an important role, money received needs to be fully expend to meet the requirement of the library. Fund expenditure on the exact needs of the college library would pave the way for growth and development. In this study, the purposes of fund received from external sources and amount spend on the purposes of expenditures are books & journals renovation, modern equipments and other expenses are collected from 24 college libraries. Therefore, the following table, No.T.5.10 shows that the utilization, purpose of expenditure of external sources and amount spend by college libraries in Mizoram during the study period.

**Table No. T. 5.10: Utilization, purposes of expenditure of external sources and amount spend**

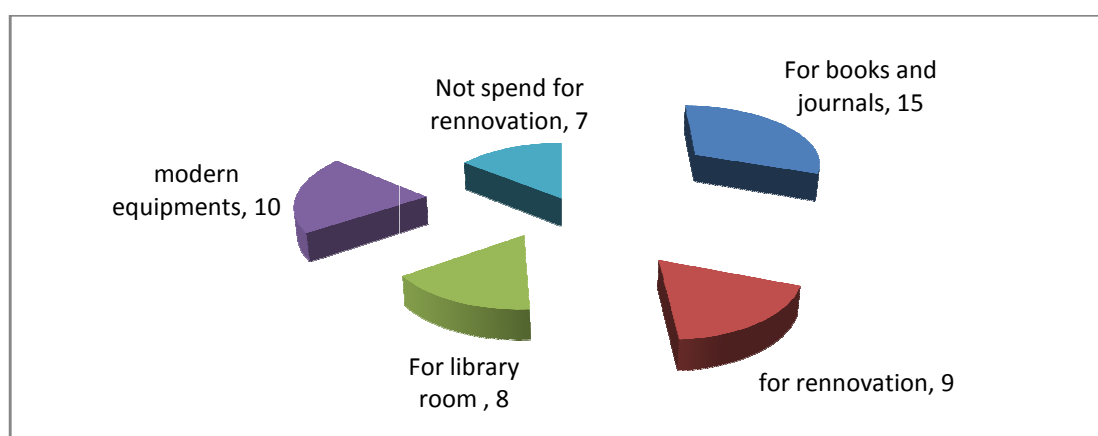
Sl. No	Name of the College	Books & Journals (In Rupees)	Renovation	Modern Equipments	Other expense
1	Hnahthial College	Rs.1,00,000	N A	N A	N A
2	Mamit College	Rs.1,30,000	NA	NA	NA
3	Aizawl North College	Rs.3.50,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs.1,80,000	NIL
4	Khawzawl College	Rs.70,000	N A	N A	N A
5	J.Buana College	Rs.1,50,000/	Nil	Rs.60,000	Nil
6	Saitual College	Rs.3,00,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.90,000	Furniture
7	Zawlnuam College	Rs.70,000	Rs.60,000	Nil	Nil
8	J.Thankima College	Rs.6,00,000	Rs.400,000	Rs.200,000	Nil
9	Johnson College	Rs.9,00,000	N A	N A	N A
10	Serchhip College	Rs.10,00,000	Rs.3,50,000	Rs.380,000	Nil
11	Lawngtlai College	Rs.70,000	N A	N A	N A
12	Kolasib College	Rs.95,000	NA	NA	NA
13	Zirtir'W' College	Rs.4,70,000	Rs.1,00,000	Rs.1,50,000	Nil
14	Hrangbana College	Rs.110,000	Rs.120,000	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.4,70,000
15	Aizawl College	Rs.2,00,000	Nil	Rs.4,00,000	Furniture
16	T.Romana College	Rs.4,50,000	N A	N A	N A
17	AizawlWest College	Rs.1,50,000	N A	N A	N A
18	Champhai College	Rs.8,00,000	Nil	Nil	Rs.49,000



19	Lunglei College	Rs.3,40,000	N A	N A	N A
20	CTE	Rs.3,70,000	N A	N A	N A
21	Kamalanagar College	Rs.55,000	N A	N A	N A
22	Aizawl Law College	Rs. 9,00,000	N A	N A	N A
23	Saiha College	Rs.300, 000.	Rs.35,000	Rs.120,000	Nil
24	Hindi College	Rs.72,950	Rs.15,000	N A	N A

Out of 24 colleges, 15 colleges have expended their fund received from UGC for books and journals, 8 colleges do not get any fund for that purpose during the study period. One college i.e. Hindi College had received grant from CSS (centrally sponsor scheme).With regard to renovation, only 9 colleges had spend their fund only 8 colleges had spend the fund for library rooms and building renovations, another 7 colleges do not expend their fund for that purpose. Besides, in the field of procurement of modern equipments, only 10 colleges are spending their fund, in the meantime 14 colleges do not purchase any modern equipment within the study period. And, out of 24 colleges only 4 colleges had expend fund for other library development, like procurement of furniture, rest of 20 colleges do not have incurred their fund. The following chart shows no of college libraries and the purposes of expenditures.

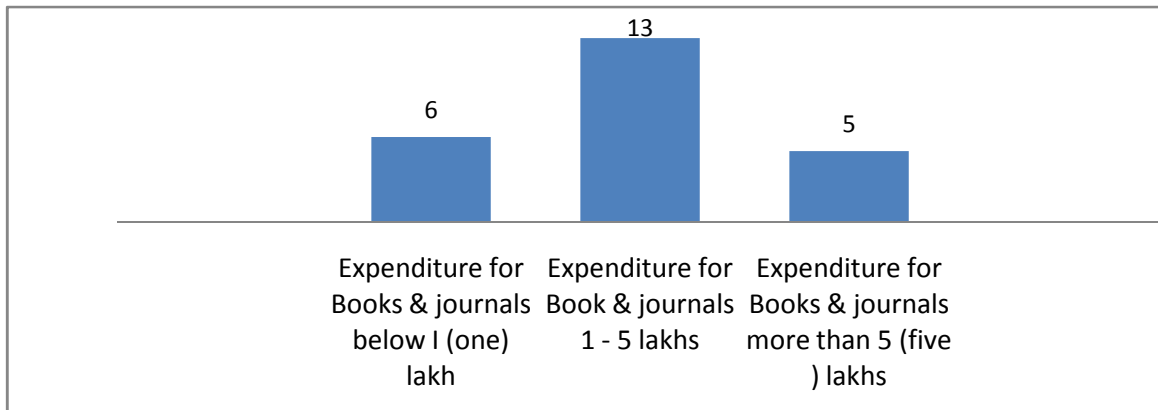
**Chart No 5.8. Number of college libraries and the purposes of expenditures.**



The following chart mentioned the amount of expenditure of college libraries for book and journals and the number of libraries which spend for that purposes, here, 6 college libraries spend below 1 (one) lakh,13 college libraries spend 1 – 5 lakhs, and 5 college

libraries have spend more than 5 lakhs. The following graph No G.5.7 shows the amount of spent for book and journals:

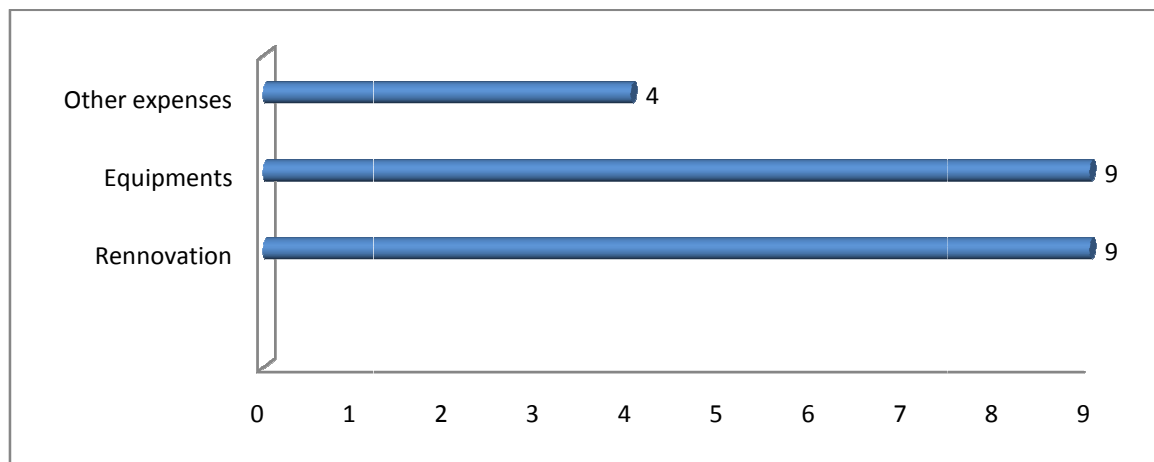
**Graph No G.5.7. Amount of spent for book and journals:**



With regard to other expenses on renovation of library rooms or buildings 9 colleges have spend their fund and another 9 college have also spend their fund for purchasing modern equipments, and 4 colleges have other expenses for procuring library furniture. The following chart shows that the number of college libraries and their expenses on renovation, modern equipments and furniture.

Moreover, college libraries have also utilized their fund received for the purpose of equipments, library renovation and other expenses, like furniture, as well 9 college libraries have spend for equipments, another 9 colleges also spend for library renovation and 4 college spend for other expenses like library furniture. Thus, the following graph No G.5.7 illustrated the number of college libraries and the purposes of their expenses.

**Graph No. G 5.7. Number of college libraries and the purposes of their expenses.**



### 5.11.5. Generation and Mobilization of Library Resources

College libraries in Mizoram are facing lots of financial problems, as a result they cannot take up development activities and they are running without adequate financial resources. For college library it is the need of hour to generate and mobilize both from internal and external, during the present study, the respondent college libraries have been asked about how and what action had been taken for generation and mobilization of resources. Therefore, the following table No.T.5.11 represents the initiatives or any steps taken by the college for library resource generation and mobilization from internal, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and external sources for books, infrastructure, collections and other expenditures.

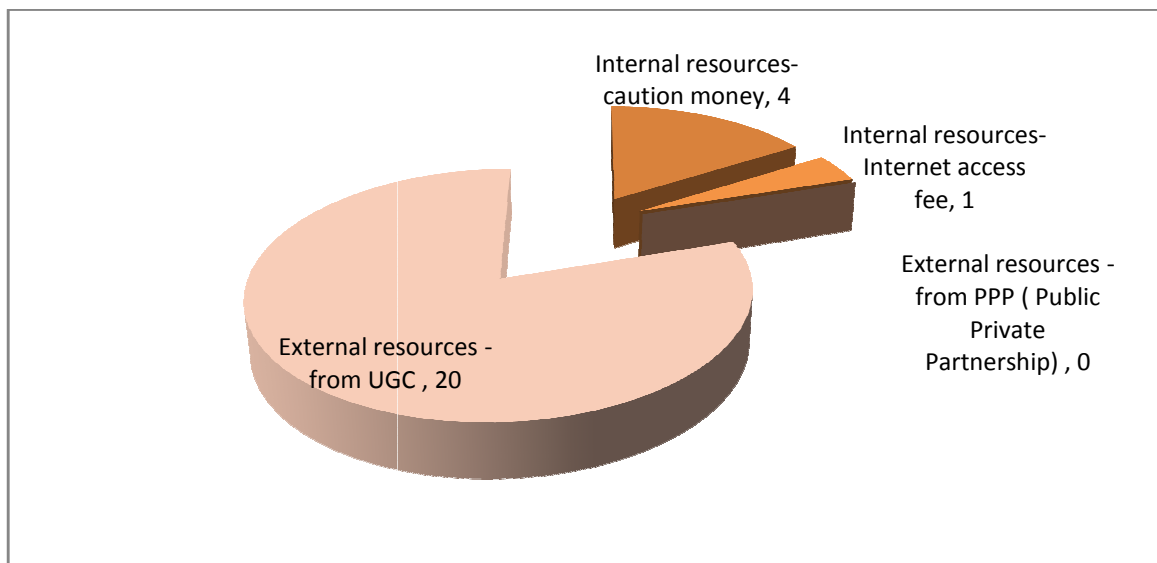
**Table No.T 5.11. Library Resource Generation and Mobilization.**

Sl. no.	Name of the College	Internal	PPP	External
1.	Hnahthial College	Caution money	Nil	UGC
2.	Mamit College	Nil	Nil	UGC
3.	Aizawl North College	Nil	Nil	UGC
4.	Khawzawl College	Nil	Nil	UGC

5.	J.Buana College	Nil	Nil	UGC
6.	Saitual College	Caution money	Nil	UGC
7.	Zawlnuam College	Nil	Nil	NIL
8.	J.Thankima College	Nil	Nil	UGC
9.	Johnson College	Nil	Nil	UGC
10.	Serchhip College	Caution money	Nil	UGC
11.	Lawngtlai College	Nil	Nil	UGC
12.	Kolasib College	Caution money	Nil	UGC
13.	Zirtir Women College	.	Nil	UGC
14.	Hrangbana College		Nil	UGC
15.	Aizawl College	Nil	Nil	UGC
16.	T.Romana College	Internet	Nil	UGC
17.	Aizawl West College	Nil	Nil	UGC
18.	Champhai College	Nil	Nil	UGC
19.	Lunglei College	Nil	Nil	UGC
20.	CTE	Nil	Nil	NIL
21.	Kamalanagar College	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Aizawl Law College	Nil	Nil	UGC
23.	Saiha College	Nil	Nil	UGC
24.	Hindi College	Nil	Nil	Nil

In this case of internal mobilization, only 4 colleges are taking actions by collecting caution money from the library members, another 1 college collected fees from internet access. To mobilize financial resources, 24 college libraries of 0 % do not take any steps or initiative from public private partnership (PPP). In the case of external, 20 colleges have taken steps to mobilize their resources and they seek grant from UGC financial assistances .The following chart shows the number of college libraries which take actions to generate and mobilize resources.

**Chart No. C. 5.9 Number of college libraries which take actions to generate and mobilize resources.**



**5.11.6. Initiatives taken by the college to mobilize resources through library budget and PPP (Public Private Partnership.) Mode.**

Colleges under the present study have been asked whether their college has taken any initiatives or taken any possible steps for mobilizing financial resources for PPP, no colleges had taken such actions within the study period. The following table No. T.5.11, represented that no initiative and no steps had been taken for library development. The following table No.T.5.11, also shows that college libraries in Mizoram are not having separate annual Library Budget; they are depending upon fund or money approved by the Principal of the concern colleges. Further, no college under the present study had done the works of library development through PPP (Public Private Partnership).

**Table No. T.5.12. No separate annual Library Budget and no library development through PPP (Public Private Partnership).**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of College</b>	<b>Library Budget</b>	<b>PPP Mode</b>
1	Hnahthial College	NIL	NIL
2	Mamit College	NIL	NIL
3	Aizawl North College	NIL	NIL
4	Khawzawl College	NIL	NIL
5	J.Buana College	NIL	NIL
6	Saitual College	NIL	NIL
7	Zawlnuam College	NIL	NIL
8	J.Thankima College	NIL	NIL
9	Johnson College	NIL	NIL
10	Serchhip College	NIL	NIL
11	Lawngtlai College	NIL	NIL
12	Kolasib College	NIL	NIL
13	Zirtir Women College	NIL	NIL
14	Hrangbana College	NIL	NIL
15	Aizawl College	NIL	NIL
16	T.Romana College	NIL	NIL
17	Aizawl West College	NIL	NIL
18	Champhai College	NIL	NIL
19	Lunglei College	NIL	NIL
20	CTE	NIL	NIL
21	Kamalanagar College	NIL	NIL
22	Aizawl Law College	NIL	NIL
23	Saiha College	NIL	NIL
24	Hindi College	NIL	NIL

### 5.11.7. Problems face by college libraries to generate or mobilize resources both from internal and external sources

There are lots of problems amongst the college libraries in Mizoram. In the study it can be concluded that college libraries are facing the problems of financial, administrative, staffing, space, equipments and other infrastructures. Twenty four colleges had mentioned about their financial problems in spite of grant received from UGC. In case of space for library, college libraries are facing lots of difficulties, they do not have adequate library staff and other equipments. Some colleges are also encountered by administrative problems from the college authorities. Hence, the following table, No.T.5.12, can clearly shows the different problems faces by college libraries in Mizoram.

**Table No. T.5.13. Different problems faced by college libraries in Mizoram.**

Sl/ No	Name of College	Financial	Administrative	Staff	Space	Equipment	Other infrastructures
1	Hnahtial College	Lack of fund	No problem	Training of Staff	Limited space	Insufficient	Nil
2	Mamit College	Lack of fund	Good	Lack of staff	Limited space	Less equipments	NIL
3	Aizawl North College	Inadequate fund	No problem	Lack of lib staff	Limited space	Lack of equipments	
4	Khawzawl College	Financial problem	Nil	Staff problem	Nil	Equipment problem	Nil
5	J.Buana College	Lack of funds	Good		Limited space	Lack of equipments	Nil
6	Saitual College	Scarcity of funds	Yes	Inadequate of staff	Limited	Not satisfactory	Yes
7	Zawnuam College	No state fund	No problem	Shortage of lib. Staff	No problem	No modern	No other infrastructures

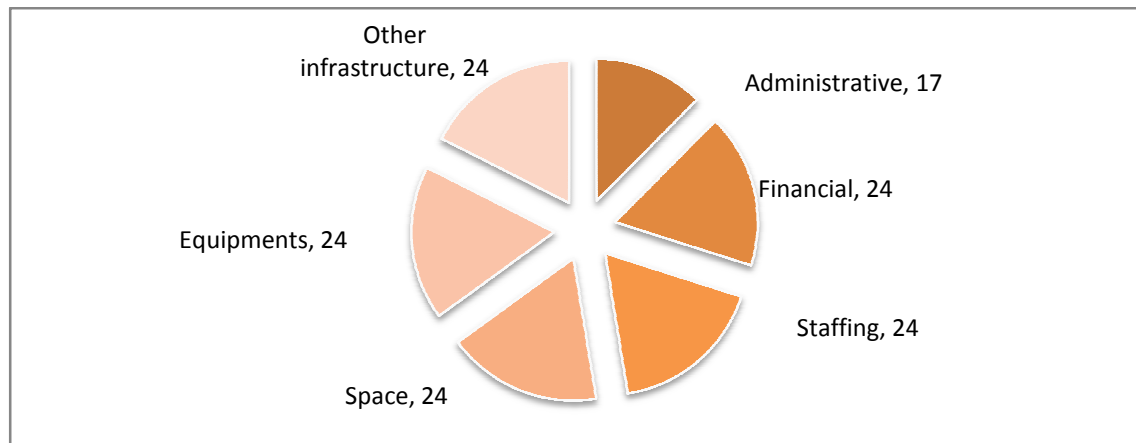
		sunction				equipment	es
8	J.Thankima College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil
10	Serchhip College	No grants from state govt.	Nil Nil	Shortage of 1 staff	No space for stack, reading rooms.	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
11	Lawngtlai College	No grant	NIL	Shortage of staff	Limited space	Nil	Nil
12	Kolasib College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Zirtir Women College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Hrangbana College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Aizawl College	Not sufficient	Problem in administrati on.	Insufficient staff.	Very limited	Nor far enough	Need to be improved.
16	T.Romana College	Yes	Nil	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil
17	Aizawl West College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Champhai College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Lunglei College	Not sufficient	Problem in administrati on	Insufficient staff.	Very limited	Nor far enough	Need to be improved.
20	CTE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Kamalanagar College	Lack of money	Yes	Shortage of staff	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Aizawl Law College	Needs financial support	Nil	Lack of staff	No reading room	Nil	College has no building.
23	Saiha College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Hindi College	Lack of fund	No Problem	Lack of Staff	Limited space	Less IT equipments	NIL

Therefore, college libraries are functioning in encountered with many problems, out of 24 colleges, 17 are having administrative problems from the superiors, whereas 7 colleges are not having such difficulties. As well, all the colleges are run by inadequate library staff, besides they are not well equipped with modern technologies. Hence, the



following chart No C.5.10 can clearly shows the different problems faces by college libraries in Mizoram in financial, administrative, staffing, space equipments and other infrastructures.

**Chart No. C 5.10 .The different problems faced by college libraries in Mizoram.**



The above chart have clearly mentioned that college libraries in Mizoram are facing many problems due to the shortage and limitation of fund, even though most of the college libraries are receiving financial assistances from UGC grant, libraries are lagging behind in terms of library administration and management, library building/rooms modern equipments, other ICT infrastructures and the library staffing pattern. To grow and to develop all these aspects of college library, there should be regular and adequate financial resources. Under such circumstances no college library can take up initiatives or actions to mobilize both from internal and external resources and a college library could mobilize resources when it was free from such problems.

Therefore, with the support of the table and chart given above, the study reveals that, no college libraries in Mizoram, cannot take steps or initiative for mobilization of resources. To have an action for resource mobilization, college library requires administrative support, adequate staff, physical infrastructures, and fund for piloting the project.

## 5.12. Findings

The interpretations and analysis of the data collected through questionnaire has revealed number of findings, those findings can be pointed out as follows:

- Out of 24 colleges, 25% of colleges are not yet assessed by NAAC, and then 33.33% of colleges are accredited into C Grade, one college into C+, and 12.5% of colleges are also accredited into C++. And also there are 8.33% of colleges which are accredited into B Grade, besides there also 20.83% of colleges accredited into B + Grade.
- Internal sources include library fees, library fines, library membership fees, photocopying charges, caution deposit, gifts & donations etc. As per the fixation of library fee by the Government of Mizoram each of the students have to pay library fee at the time of admission, i.e. Rs. 400.00.
- Out of 24 colleges, 79.16% of colleges had received financial assistance from the central government, i.e., UGC grant; 20.83% of colleges do not get any fund from UGC and other central government. Besides, in case of grant from the state government none of the 24 colleges are receiving fund from state government during 2010 – 2012 of the present study, 1 college i.e. Hindi College received grant from other central government agency.
- Out of 24 colleges, 62.15% of colleges have expended their fund received from UGC for purchase of books and journals, 33.33% of colleges do not get any fund for that purpose during the study period. No colleges in Mizoram under the study are getting fund for their library from DONER/NEC/BRO.
- Out of 24 colleges under study, 54.1 % (13 colleges) are collecting library membership fee, rest of the colleges, 45.8 % are not charging and they let it free.

- Out of the 24 colleges, 8.33% (2 colleges) Govt. Hrangbana College and Govt. Aizawl North College had received fund for seminar and training from UGC.
- No colleges had taken initiative or action from Public Private Partnership (PPP), to generate and mobilize resources within the study period.
- College libraries do not have separate Annual Library Budget, they are depending upon small internal fund or money approved by the Principal of the concern college.
- Out of 24 colleges, the majority of 75 % (18 colleges) are not having separate reading room for teachers and only 25% (6 colleges) could provide for teachers. And, only 37.5% (9 colleges) are having reading room for students, 62.5% (15 colleges) do not have separate reading rooms for students.
- College libraries are functioning under different working environments, out of 24 colleges, 70.83 % (17 colleges) are having administrative problems from the superiors, whereas 29.16% (7 colleges) are not having such difficulties.
- 83.3 % of college libraries are with professional staff and 16.66% (4 colleges) libraries are not having professional staff in their library. 58.33% (14 colleges) are having semi professional staff, 41.66% (10 college) libraries are without semi professional staff, 50% (12 colleges) are running library with non-professional staff, whereas another 50% (12 college) libraries are working without non-professional.
- Among the college libraries in Mizoram, 16 college libraries, i.e. 66.6 % have no link and connection with UGC Info-net/N-LIST, whereas 8 colleges, i.e. 33.3% have such connection. 100% of college libraries have no link and connection with both institutional repository and any other e-resource.
- With regard to ICT infrastructure, it is found that 8.33% (2 college) libraries are having scanner and rest of the 70.83% (17 libraries) are not equipped with, and also the study reveals that all 24 college libraries do not have installed RFID technology in

their library. And also, 87.5% (21 colleges) have photocopier whereas 3.5% (3 college) libraries do not have photocopier.

- Out of 24 college libraries 79.16% (19 colleges) have internet connection, 20.83% (5 colleges) have no connection. The study also shows that out of 24 colleges only 37.5% (9 libraries) have LCD projector.
- With regard to library collection, there are only 29.16% (7 colleges) who have more than 10000 books, and 50% (12 colleges) have library books, between 5000 – 10000 and the rest 20.83% (5 colleges) have less than 5000 books in the library.
- Out of 24 colleges, 29.16% (7 colleges) subscribe less than 5, 37.5 (9 colleges) subscribe between 5 – 10 journals, and 12.5% (3 colleges) subscribe 15 – 20 journals, as well 12.5% (3 colleges) also subscribe above 20 journals. There are 41.66% (10 colleges) subscribe below 5 magazines, and 33.33% (8 colleges) subscribe 5 – 10, only 4.16% (1 college) has subscribe above 15 magazines and 8.33% (2 colleges) have no magazine subscription. In case of newspaper, 1 – 5 are subscribed by 37.5% (9 colleges), 5 – 10 are subscribed by 45.83% (11 colleges) and 16.66% (4 colleges) have subscribed 10 – 15 newspaper in the library.
- 41.6 % of colleges are spending their fund for procurement of modern equipments; in the meantime 58.33% (14 colleges) do not purchase any modern equipment within the study period. As well, out of 24 colleges only 16.66% (4 colleges) had expend fund for other library development, like procurement of furniture.

Based on the data analysis, interpretation and findings, the next chapter (Chapter – 6) shall deal with suggestions and conclusions from the entire research problem.

### **5.13. Testing of Hypothesis**

Based on data analysis, interpretation and findings of the study the following tentative assumption were tested as follows.

**Hypothesis 1:** *Adequate finance improves quality of library and information services.*

A detail study on the research problems shows that the financial resources in all the college libraries of Mizoram are inadequate to meet both physical plus ICT resources and provide qualitative Library and Information services. Therefore, resource mobilization (internal and external) is the need of the hour which clearly substantiates the 1<sup>st</sup> Hypothesis.

**Hypothesis 2:** *Library Authority lacks initiatives in resource generation and mobilization for college libraries.*

It has been evident from the study undertaken by the scholar that Library Authorities (Principal of college, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Mizoram) do not give much recognition and take initiative in resources generation and resource mobilization or college libraries. Thus, the findings support the 2<sup>nd</sup> Hypothesis.

**Hypothesis 3 :** *UGC and state government has much impact on resource generation and mobilization for libraries.*

The study further explain that neither UGC nor State Government have a clear cut policy both at state and national level for the development of college library in general and resource generation and resource mobilization in particular. Therefore, the hypothesis drawn by this scholar is valid and accepted.

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## **CHAPTER – 6**

### **Suggestions and Conclusion**

## **6.0. Introduction**

College library plays an important role in the higher education and research and it enabled the user to build up an appropriate academic and professional career. A good library can provide an effective teaching and learning environment. To provide quality services college library needs to have good and adequate not only physical, human, and intellectual resources, but also financial resources. In order to meet the developmental activities and to provide better services, college libraries have to mobilize additional sources or fund from both external and internal.

The present study had covered the scenarios of the college libraries in North Eastern Region, the process of resource mobilization, different resources, and fund receive from internal and external, utilization funds and the problems of mobilization of resources as well as initiatives taken by college libraries in Mizoram. Therefore, this chapter discussed suggestions and conclusion drawn from the whole study including suggestions from interview method and case study method.

As the study had adopted Interview method of data collection, relevant data were collected by interviewing college or institutional library committee members, retired administrators associated with higher education, officials of higher education departments. Moreover, planners and policy makers, and members of planning board as well as library minded persons.

Since, the study also adopted Case Study method to collect relevant data; five best college libraries in the North Eastern Region are selected, and other relevant data are collected by conducting case study of those five selected college libraries.



## 6.1. Suggestions

As a result of the various interview and case study conducted methods and based on the responses, the following suggestions were given by the interviewee Likewise, some suggestions had also been drawn on the basis of case study method conducted of five college libraries.

### 6.1.1. Suggestions from Interview method

In this study, the selected respondents were asked how they find library finance as well as the existing policies for college library development and the respondents were questioned about the financial problems faced by college libraries in Mizoram. Besides, they were requested to suggest mobilization of library finance from the government and to suggest mobilization of library finance from other sources. The persons, to whom interview was conducted expressed their views, ideas and put forwarded their suggestions. The following figure shows that various persons interviewed and their responses are given below.

#### F.6. 1. Various persons interviewed:



The selected persons as an expert in the field, to whom interview was conducted, may be categorized into four categories.

- Officials of higher and technical education.
- College library committee members.
- Library minded person.
- Policy maker/planner in Mizoram.

### **6.1.2. Officials of higher and technical education**

Among the officials of higher and technical education under government of Mizoram, the following persons have been selected as experts and are interviewed.

**Pu C Ramhluna, (Jt. Director, H&TE), Mizoram.** The expert opined that there is no proper policy for college library development, separate library budget and fund allocated for college library in Mizoram. Moreover, he also said that the existing financial position is not satisfactory; thereby college libraries are solely depending upon library fees collected at the time of students' admission. He has given the following suggestions:

- For mobilization of college library finance, the governments should allocate separate fund in the departmental budget for the library.
- College library can mobilize resources from other sources like, donation from retired college teacher, official of higher education, private donor like Industrialist/ businessmen us may be requested to donate fund for the library.
- College library may be named in memory of some renowned academicians in the State, and that family may contribute or donate fund for the library.

**Pu C Lalsangkhuma, (Dy. Director H&TE).** He has mentioned that, there is no adequate fund, no separate budget and no policy for college library service in Mizoram, not only that there is no financial assistance or fund allocation for college library development. Therefore, he suggested that,

- College library may prepare a fund mobilization plan and asked funding institutions.
- Make request to the retired official and teachers to contribute/ donate fund for the development of library.

**Dr K Pradhan, (Jt. Director H&TE),** He said that the present college library fund is inadequate to meets the requirements for books and other library infrastructures. He also mentioned that there is neither proper policy nor separate budgetary provision for college library. He made suggestions as follows:

- The state government should give due importance to develop college library infrastructures
- With a proper planning college library may sought financial resources from public and private donation,
- Alumni contribution and library minded persons financial contribution may be sought.

**Dr HL Malsawma, (Former Director H&TE).** During the interview, he pointed out that the Government of Mizoram does not bother about the budget and financial assistance for college library improvement and the government does not follow the library rules and norms made by the central Government. He further mentioned that the fund allocated for Higher & Technical Education is of Mizoram is too small, as per Education Commission of 1964, at least 6 % GNP shall be give to Higher Education, but 1.5 % only has fun allocated till now in the State Budget and even pay & salaries for employees could not be given properly, hence, college library suffers. In order to mobilize financial resources, he suggested as follows:

- State Government should allocate at least 4-5 % of GNP, if not 6% GNP as per recommendation of Education Commission.
- College library fund can be sought from NEC or from the DONER or other government agencies by submitting DPR (Detailed Project Report).

### **6.1.3. College library committee members**

In this category the following persons were interviewed and they gave suggestions as follows:

**Pu Hmingdailova, (College library committee member & Senior Library Professional).** He said that the existing policies for the college library implemented by Government of Mizoram are in vain in accordance with the UGC norms. He also said that the college authority does not know that the library is the most important single unit in the college; this creates financial problems for the college libraries in Mizoram. His suggestions for the mobilization of library finance are:

- Clear cut allocation of fund for college library in the budget must be made. And, proper utilization of fund received in consultation of the concerned librarian must be realized.
- Government must do full implementation of UGC norms and recommendation made by various Education Commissions relating to college library
- The college must seek fund from other sources, like private, local bodies etc.

**Pu, Vanlalduha, (College Principal & Senior Lib. Committee Member).** He made a concluded that college library finance is very poor, there is no separate fund allocation and no fund is received for college library, as a result, there is no separate fund allocation in Mizoram and there is no library policy under Higher & Technical Education in Mizoram for the development of library. He suggested the following for mobilization of library fund.

- Separate allocation of fund in the budget is necessary for the development of college library and it may be possible to get financial support or donation from individual or private donors if the government permits.
- Library policy under Higher & Technical Education in Mizoram for the development of library may be implemented.

**Dr.Lalzarmawii. (Senior Teacher & Member of Library Committee).** She said that the existing library financial condition is very unsatisfactory, thus, fund cannot be allocated by the state government due to the financial crunch and college libraries are depending upon the fees and fine collected from the library users. To mobilize library resource she has suggested:

- Government may allocate separate fund in the budget for purchase books, journals, equipment and other infrastructures.
- College library can seek financial assistance from other sources, like, local businessmen, real estate, private company services, industrial firms etc local independent foundations / trusts, Community foundation, Service clubs.
- College Alumni Associations may be formed and make them to give donation.
- Retired teachers, academicians, principals or other staff may be requested to donate fund.

**C Vanlalruaia, (Member of institutional library committee & senior professional)** He also said that under the Higher and Technical education, sufficient rule for library services has never been existed and never adopted UGC norms in library of the colleges. He further pointed out that government of Mizoram has no sanctioning fund for library development and no financial aids had been received within the study period i.e. 2010 – 2012. For generating and mobilizing the library financial resources, he suggested the followings:

- The college library could earn money by running coffee booth and stationary shop, Xerox, scanning, photo printer, lamination etc within the college campus.

- Some space of college library building can be rented for installation of ATM booth and other Banking facilities;

#### **6.1.4. Library minded person**

From the library minded person, the following person was interviewed and he have given some suggestions as follows.

Pu Lalthangfala Sailo, (Univ. Dy. Registrar, Principal, Rtd) He have expressed that college library finance in Mizoram are very poor, and college library never get grant or financial assistance from state government for a decade. He said that college library plays a very important role for academic advancement but there is no adequate fund and college library could not provide what the users expected to. In order to generate and mobilize resources for college library, he suggested the following points.

- Fund should be clearly earmarked for purchase of books, journals, and equipments during fund allocation of the state budget.
- College library can seek financial assistance from, Private Company, Local Bodies, government agencies and rich citizen where the library is located.
- College may also propose funding from other government agencies like NEC, DONER, BRO and Ministry of Culture, Government of India.
- Retired teachers, principals or other staff may be requested to donate fund.
- College may put its library in the name and memory of some famous personalities, that family would contribute funds for the library.

- College library may formed Alumni Association and that Association could contribute as some alumni members are rich and stood in a powerful position.

### **6.1.5. Policy maker/Planner**

Further, among the policy maker and planner, the following people have pointed out his ideas and suggestions for college library resource mobilization.

**Dr. R.Lalthangliana, (a college teacher & a policy maker/Planner)** said that there is no sufficient fund and proper financial funding sources in the plan budget of the state government for college library. Moreover, it is learnt that there is no specific policy and no separate administrative wing in the DH & TE for college library services. For mobilization of finance resources, he suggested that,

- Allocation of separate fund in the budget head for college library.
- Increase of library fees and fine from library member.
- The college library should seek donor or donations from private parties
- College can prepare and submit a mobilizing plan to North Eastern Council, National Archives and other government agencies.

Therefore, with the information and data collected from the interviews conducted in the present study, it has been indicated that there is no separate fund allocation for college library development in Mizoram and college libraries do not receive adequate financial assistance either from central nor state government.

No college has its own separate library budget and college library depends on the fees and fines collected at the time of students' admission. And the government has no policy for college library development and there are no standards in library administration and staffing in Mizoram.

## **6.2. Case Study of College Libraries in North East Region**

### **6.2.1. Introduction**

In the present study, five best college libraries which follow the models of best college libraries in terms of resource mobilization in North East Region are identified and selected. By visiting those libraries, meeting the library staffs and collecting information about their resources, a case study had been conducted to those selected college libraries. A case study had been conducted to find out financial resources of college libraries and how resource has been mobilize by various best college libraries in the North East India. During the study, libraries of the following colleges were studied by employing Case Study Method of data collection.

- St Edmund's College, Shillong, Meghalaya
- St Anthony's College, Shillong. Meghalaya
- Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan Library, Cotton College, Guwahti. Assam
- KC Das Commerce College, Guwahati. Assam
- DM. College of Science, Imphal, Manipur,

### **6.2.2. St. Edmund's College Library**

St. Edmund's College is the first college in Meghalaya and the college has the longest tradition in higher education and is widely acknowledged, not only in North East India but around the country and the world. The college had been assessed by NAAC and re-accredited in 2009 with A Grade. The library of St. Edmunds College has altogether 5 library staff including 2 professional and 3 non professional. \_The library of St. Edmunds College building has a large reading room or space for both students and teachers also separate rooms for the staff. It has a total collection of more than 45856 books, 20 non book materials and 2101 reference books. The library subscribes to 42



journals of different subjects and has a total collection of 28 different magazine titles as well as 8 newspapers. The library is well equipped with 20 internet connected computer, any library user can have free access and can have a link with UGC Info-NET and N-List News clipping. The library is also a member of the American libraries Kolkata and can Loan up to 20 books for eight weeks. With regard to resources mobilization, the library is receiving fund from the following:

- Silesians of Don Bosco Educational Society.
- Library fees at the time of students admission @ Rs .500.00
- The amount incurred from Caution deposit @ Rs 700.00 collected from the students is spent for library development.
- Contribution from retired teachers and staff.
- Donation from the Alumni Association of the College.

### **6.2.3. St. Anthony's College Library**

St. Anthony's College, Shillong, is an educational institution of the Catholic Church, belonging to and managed by the Silesians of Don Bosco Educational Society, the College was founded in 1934, at Shillong. It is the first Five Star accredited college by the NAAC in the north-eastern region. The College library has 9 library staff including one technical staff, out of which there is only one professional and semi professional staff, and rest of the 6 staffs is non professional. The college library maintains a well-stocked, computerized library with over 33000 volumes with more than 1000 reference books. Further, the college library has been subscribing 45 journals, 7 newspapers and 29 magazines Spacious reading room students and for the staffs, and there is a separate room for reference section, computer and internet access. By mobilizing fund, St Anthony's College library is receiving fund from the followings other sources:

- The college Alumni Association.
- The library fees at the time of students admission.

- Caution deposit collected @ Rs 800.00 from the students, and the interest incurred is spending for library development.
- Silesians of Don Bosco Educational Society.

#### **6.2.4. The Cotton College Library**

Cotton College, the premier of higher learning in Northeast India, came into existence on 27th May; 1901. The Cotton College Library, presently known as Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan Library was started in the year 1901. At present, the library is having 1, 25,000 books, and 16 non book reading materials. The library has subscribed 16 journals and 12 newspapers. The total area of the rcc building is 13,000 sq. feet. Therefore, the library building has separate rooms for teacher and the students. At present, there is 13 library staffs including 3 professional, and 3 semi professional staff, rest of other 6 staffs are non professional. The Cotton College library is receiving grants from the followings.

- Irregular lump sum grant from the state government of Assam.
- The library received grants from National Archives, Government of India.
- The library fees collected at the time of admission
- Donation from the retired faculties and other staff.
- Regular donation from Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan family since the name of the library has been put to memorize Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan.

#### **6.2.5 K.C. Das Commerce College Library**

K.C. Das Commerce College a well known centre of Commerce education in the North-East, it was established on the 7th day of November, 1983. the preliminary expenses of this college was met by the financial assistance given by Sri Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury and the college has been named in the cherished memory of his

father, late Keshab Chandra Das, an educationist of repute who was the Inspector of Schools, Assam in the 1930's. On October 17, 2006, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited the college at the B+ level. The library has 4 (four) library professional staff, reading room for students and teachers with a seating capacity of 115 persons. Free access to internet is available for all library users. The college library receive resources or fund from the following.

- The college Alumni Association
- The library the fees collected at the time of admission
- Donation from the retired faculties and other staff.
- From private donors like, industrialists and businessmen.
- Regular donation from Keshab Chandra Das family since the name of the library was put to memorize Keshab Chandra Das.

#### **6.2.6. D. M. College of Science Library**

The D.M. College (Dhanamanjari College), was established on the 6th August 1946, with the generous donation of a sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) only donated by the Dowager Queen, Dhanamanjuri Devi of Manipur. D. M. College of Science came into being in the year 1975 with the bifurcation of the parent Dhanamanjuri College (estd.1946) that continued to flourish and enjoy the national status of Degree College in the North East India. The name of the college as Dhanamanjuri College was rightly given after the Maharani in recognition of the valuable service rendered by her. In 1948 the college came under the management of the state.

The DM College of Science library has 7 library staffs, including two professional staff and two semi professional staff, and other staffs are non professional. The total collections of the college library are 46519 books, it does not have any non book reading materials, and there is no separate reference book. The college library has its own building with both reading room for teachers and students. The library did not subscribe any journals, but it subscribed 4 magazines, and 7 newspapers. The college library has only 4 computers out of which a

single computer is connected with internet, with that computer N-LIST can be accessed.

With regard to mobilizing resources or fund, DM College of Science library is receiving fund from the followings other sources:

- Irregular lump sum grant receives from the state government of Manipur.
- Fees collected at the time of student's admission,
- The caution money deposit by the members of the library.
- Donations from the retired faculties and staff of the college.
- Donations from the Alumni Associations and private donors.

#### **6.2.7. Suggestions from the Case Study**

Hence, a case study of library financial resources and resource mobilization had been conducted to five best college libraries in the North East India. During the study, the experiences and activities with regard to generation and resource mobilization both from internal and external sources of different college libraries are collected. On the basis of this study, the following suggestions can be drawn and those suggestions can be adopted for college libraries in Mizoram.

- The college Alumni Associations always helps and extends financial support for the library. These kinds of donation from Alumni have been received by college libraries of, DM College, Imphal, St Edmund's College, Shillong and St Anthony's College Shillong. Thus, such Alumni Association can be formed amongst the colleges in Mizoram
- The Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan Library (Cotton College Library) had submitted proposal for grant and then received grant (Rs. 12 lakhs) from National Archives, Government of India. The fund had been utilized for book procurement and digitization of rare books. College libraries in Mizoram can also have a proposal and submit to National Archives, Government of India.

- The college library regularly receives financial assistance from the fund allocated by college authority. i.e. Silesians of Don Bosco Educational Society. This kind of fund is received regularly by libraries of St Edmund's College, Shillong and St Anthony's College Shillong. Likewise, to provide financial assistance to all college libraries in Mizoram, College Library Council may be constituted by the state government at state level.
- College libraries are naming with a renowned teachers or academicians .as well those people have donated some fund for the libraries. For Example: The Cotton College Library, presently known as Dr. Surya Kumar Bhuyan Library, and therefore, the family regularly donate fund for the library. This kind of fund generation and mobilization can also be done by college in Mizoram.
- KC Das Commerce College, Guwahati, was established under the name of KC Das, the famous educationist in Assam, in the memory of KC Das and his family, the college library had received huge amount of fund. The existing colleges which name have been put after individual's name may be asked to contribute fund for their respective college library.
- Retired teachers and staff of some college had received some donation in cash or in kind for their library. For Example: DM College, Imphal, St Edmund's College, Shillong and St Anthony's College Shillong. Retired teachers and staff of the college can be asked to donate fund.
- Many college libraries had also receive donation from private sectors like, industrialist, businessmen. For example: DM College of Science Library and KC Das Commerce College library have received from private donor.

Therefore, college libraries in Mizoram can adopt and exploit these strategies to mobilize fund for library development. It is clear that, college libraries in Mizoram never know and do this type of an attempt to mobilize their financial resources. To get such type of financial resources, it can be suggested that college library authority may prepare a funding proposal and make approaches to different sources, like, private, industrialists, businessmen, academicians, retired college teachers and staff. Further, college libraries in Mizoram can be named in the memorial library of famous academician, leader or teachers, and those people could surely donate funds for the library as per the experienced gained by other Colleges in the region.

Various college libraries where a case study was conducted are, of course receiving fund from UGC and small fund from their respective state governments. But such sources are not adequate to run library and to meet the users' increasing demand. By knowing the limitation of fund, the selected colleges had taken initiatives for resources mobilization and approached different sources. Hence, college libraries in Mizoram can also mobilize their financial resources in accordance with what had been done by college libraries where a case study was conducted successfully.

### **6.3. Suggestions from the entire Study**

With the result of the present study of Resource Generation and Mobilization in College Libraries in Mizoram, the following suggestions can be given:

- College Libraries in Mizoram never have separate budget from their inception. It is suggested that each and every college library should have proper budget plan and be submitted to the government for separate allocation of fund in the state Budget.
- A government must allocate separate fund for the college libraries along with a specification of expenditure for library books and journals, library furniture, equipments, building, etc.
- There should also be a separate allocation of fund for development of library staff or human resources, physical resources and other IT infrastructures. For these allocations,

proper guidelines and rules should be framed in accordance with the needs of the library users.

- For the improvement of library services and to develop library there must be a distinct and clear cut policies, that have to address all the issues arises in the process of development with regard to physical, human, intellectual and financial resources of college libraries.
- A college library should adopt a policy on resource mobilization not only from the government, but from other sources like, private donor, public, foundations etc. These can really help and increase library fund, here a good relation, partnership and a stewardship must be established among the public as well as private.
- The college authorities may form alumni association which will have a partnership in the library. Moreover, membership may also open for the general public so that such organization may have a sense of ownership to that library.
- At college level, committee on Library Resource Generation and Mobilization may be constituted, thereby representatives from government may be included and let them play a key function and active role. Such committee would have a policy or objectives of to generate and mobilize fund from other sources.
- It is very much required to have a state level body to look into and take steps for development of college library services. For example: Mizoram College Library Council/Committee may be formed. That Committee may take necessary steps to generate and mobilize fund or resources to upgrade the existing College library and its services.
- With regard to the administration, College library services must be put in the separate wing or an autonomous body, headed by the rank of Joint Director, to look after

College Library services. This will enhance the importance of library service and upgrade the status college library in Mizoram.

- Library Development Fund or Trust may be established within the institution where all the faculties, students, staff and public-private can also take part. This will pave the way for mobilizing fund for the library.
- Further, special occasion or programme may be organized to mobilize the entire Trust member or Alumni member for favour of generating library fund.
- It is also suggested that college library can generate and mobilize its internal resources by increasing library fees, library fines, library membership fees, and collecting photocopying charges, caution deposit, gifts & donations etc.
- As well, it can also be suggested that college library can generate and mobilize its external resources from central government agencies like, Do NER, Govt. of India, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India and its concern state government. Besides, college library can also generate and mobilize its external resources from private donors, Alumni, donations from retired teachers and staff.etc. The following different areas of financial sources can be sought by college library to generate and mobilize its internal and external financial resources:

Sl./no	Internal Sources	External Sources
1	Increasing library fees,	Additional Grant from UGC,
2	Increasing library fines	Grant from Do NER, Govt. of India,
3	Increasing Library membership fees	Grant from National Archives, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India
4	Collecting Photocopying / printing charges	Book Grant from State Government
5	Collecting Security/caution deposit	Donation from Teachers & Staff
6	Collecting Internet & Downloading charges	Donation in memory of a person.



7	Charge on publication of Library Guide / Sales of waste paper	Donation from Alumni members or Alumni Association
8	Organizing Book Exhibition/Week	Rent of Installation of ATM Booth
9	Running of stationary shop, coffee booth, scanning	Donations from private enterprises, Private Trusts, Companies.

Therefore, in the context of changing college library's activities and financial inadequacy, the above mentioned suggestions can be adopted in mobilization of resources both from external and internal for college libraries in Mizoram. The College library should also take initiative to generate and mobilize financial resources from private donors with a strategic planning. With the result, it can be said that by applying and adopting findings and suggestions given, in the present study, college library can mobilize their financial resources for growth and development of college libraries in Mizoram.

#### **6.4. Scope or Avenue for further Research**

The present study is not end only with findings and suggestions, with that result, some conclusions and issues need to be studied have comes up. So, new ideas or avenues pointed out in the following paragraph can also be chosen as a topic or a problem for further research. In order to grow and develop, college library require having perennial source of fund and must have adequate human, physical, intellectual and financial resources. With the results of the various findings from the present study, some new ideas and issues come up in relation to college library resource generation and mobilization. These ideas and issues can rightly be the research themes or problems for further research.

The findings of this study may lead to the knowledge about the status, problems, staffing, collections, physical resources, and other IT infrastructure of the college libraries in Mizoram. The study also, not only provide fact or new ideas about internal

and external incomes received by different college libraries, but also financial position, their utilization, activities for resource mobilization and management within the college libraries in Mizoram. Therefore, the following are the issues or ideas for further research or study which has been emerged with the result of data interpretations and findings of the present study.

- Adequate human, physical, intellectual and financial resources are important for college library development.
- Utilization of funds or grants received from external and internal sources for college libraries.
- Development of college libraries in North Eastern region with special reference to Mizoram.
- Funding, staffing and administrative policies for college library development in Mizoram.
- Application of ICTs and quality development among the college libraries in Mizoram.
- College library finance and its management in the context of changing information environment.
- Generation of Fund for Library Development and its Utilization for College Libraries.

## 6.5. Conclusion

College library plays an important function in the educational system by supplementing the teaching and learning process and it become equally important with the classrooms and play a very responsible role for the academic pursuance. A college library consists of books, learning and teaching material, the user, the standard of services, building, furniture, equipment, professional staff, and finance. College library is not revenue earning institutions but service institution of academic and educational body with an obligation to manage its finances usefully. With the increasing costs of equipments, books and journal coupled with inadequate financial resources it became difficult to have developments in library services and fulfill the needs of different users.

Due to insufficient fund for libraries, the college libraries of North Eastern Region of India are not in standard services and developed till today, as well college library automation and networking in the region is in the initial stage. In spite of inadequate financial resources, many college libraries and library professionals of this region have started computerization to meet the changes in library management with the application of information technology. On the other hand, some college library professionals in the states of North Eastern Region of India have not been able to handle high level of computer and different dimensions of IT application in the libraries. Meanwhile, some of the college libraries in this region are coming up with new technology, to be at par with other parts of the country.

The present study discussed about the condition of college libraries in Mizoram and fund raising activities by the college libraries and also suggests new strategies to raise fund or to enhance library resources. This study also indicates the various financial problems associated with the college library and it focused various techniques of mobilizing resources that may be taken up in the libraries for receiving more fund. College library in Mizoram need to be supported not only in building, its physical,

human, and intellectual resources but also require strengthen its financial resources to provide quality services.

The college library in Mizoram is increasingly being expected to provide more relevant, up-to-date and timely information to different kinds of users. To satisfy the varied needs user requires availability and accessibility to a variety of information resources and formats, like digital full- text, sound, graphics, images, multimedia and hypertext, as well as print documents. In the meantime college libraries in Mizoram are suffering from inadequate funding or repeated budget cuts. This has affected the standards of services offered to users in terms of quality of collections and the library services provided. In this circumstance, various resources for fund need to be identified generated and mobilized and the same may be fully utilized to develop and improve college library services.

The college library can only grow and improve with adequate financial, human, intellectual and physical resources. In order to accomplish its vision, the college library must activated and utilized available resources in a responsible and efficient manner. College libraries are not always growing without permanent or recurring funds for its maintenance of staff, books and building for its minimum requirements regularly. The expenditure required for opening new services, equipments, new staff, building extension etc. can be met by receiving sufficient and regular non-recurring or development grant.

With the rapid increase of knowledge and the unprecedented scientific and technological development, the college libraries are finding it difficult to keep pace with the changing need of users due to the inadequacy of financial resources. So, inadequacy of financial resources for libraries is being discussed at various platforms and different levels. It is increasingly being realized that library services cannot depend only on the existing normal funds made available by the government and library authorities. In such situation, college libraries need to generate and mobilize its resources and be supported by the government as well as other financial resources.

In the context of insufficient college library finance, resource generation and mobilization with a strategic planning is needed to strengthen college and its library as well. College libraries need to have strategic plan for generating funds to purchase materials and maintain the quality of service. For effective and efficient running of library adequate finance and regular financial resources are essential. So, it is requires to build separate library fund by various fund generating activities.

College libraries of Mizoram are facing financial constraint to meet the developmental activities and services as they are expected to be. Therefore, mobilizing additional sources finance is the need of the hour in the greater interest of the students, teachers, and research scholars and for the institution. So, college libraries have to plan accordingly to generate and mobilize funds to purchase items and maintain the quality of service. The fund that is generated through fund mobilization will provide more resources for library to purchase its different resources. There can be several strategies to raise fund for college libraries such as asking donations from private, contribution from retired staff and teachers, help from Alumni etc.

In order to grow and develop, college library require having perennial source of fund and must have adequate human, physical, intellectual and financial resources. Due to the limitation of fund or grant receive from the government and other sources, college libraries could not be equipped with required resources what it ought to be. The main sources of fund are financial assistance from UGC and fees collected at the time of student's admission with a small fine and fees collected from the library users. Such incomes from external and internal are inadequate to meet the resources need of college library for growth and development.

In the meantime, there is a price hike in the market, cost of books and journals; cost of equipments, building materials, and other expenses became very high. Under such circumstances, college library have to take steps or initiate activities for generation and mobilization of resources both from external and internal sources, as well, it is very

much important to mobilize fund not only from the government agencies but also from the private and public donations. Therefore, for growth and development, college libraries need to have regular resources of fund for development aspect of the library and maintenance of the library. In these situations of financial constraints and increasing demand of better library services and its development, generation and mobilization of resources from both internal and external sources are important for college library.

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# Appendix



**AP.1 : List of college in Mizoram.****Appendix – I****List of college in Mizoram.**

Sl/ No	Name of College	Year of Estd	Status of the College.
1	Govt.Aizawl College	1979	Government
2	Govt Aizawl Law College	1983	Deficit
3	Govt.Aizawl North College	1988	Government
4	Govt.Aizawl West College	1985	Government
5	Govt.Champhai College	1983	Government
6	College of Teachers Education	1984	Government
7	Mizoram Hindi College	1986	Government
8	Govt Hnahthial College	1992	Government
9	Govt.Hrangbana College	1993	Government
10	Govt.J.Buana College	1976	Government
11	Govt.J.Thankima College	1980	Government
12	Govt Johnson College	1978	Government
13	Kamalanagar College	1980	Deficit
14	Govt Khawzawl College	1980	Government
15	Govt.Kolasib College	1975	Government
16	Govt.Lawngtlai College	1992	Government
17	Govt.Lunglei College	1991	Government
18	Govt.Mamit College	1971	Government
19	Govt.Saiha College	1964	Government
20	Govt.Saitual College	1975	Government
21	Govt.Serchhip College	1992	Government
22	Govt.T.Romana College	1983	Government
23	Govt Zawlnuam College	1978	Government
24	Govt.Zirtiri Science College	1975	Government

## Appendix – II

### AP.2. No. of Colleges in North Eastern Region comprising of Eight States

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of Colleges	Status	No.NAAC Accredited
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	Government	8
2.	Assam	376	Government	200
3.	Manipur	79	Government	34
4.	Meghalaya	37	Government	21
5.	Mizoram	24	Government	13
6.	Nagaland	53	Government	11
7.	Sikkim	11	Government	6
8.	Tripura	35	Government	12

**No.B.16014/1/2008 – DTE(GTE)/132**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM**  
**DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION**  
**MIZORAM : AIZAWL**

*Dated Aizawl, the 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2013*

**OFFICE ORDER**

As approved by the Govt. of Mizoram Vide letter No. C.11011/1/2010-THE Dt.04.02.2013, the rate of fees collected from the students at the time of admission to the College of Mizoram shall be as follows with effect from the Academic Year 2013 – 2014 and until further order.

**STATEMENT OF RATES OF FEES**

Sl. No	Particulars	Existing Rates	Revised Rate
1	Admission fee	Rs. 100/- p.a.	Rs.100/-
2	Monthly Tuition fee	Rs. 1000/- p.a.	Rs. 1000/- p.a.
3	Internal Examfee	Rs. 150/- p.a.	Rs. 400/-
4	Student Aid Fund	Rs. 20/- p.a.	Rs. 50/- (fixed by Univ)
5	Affiliation fee	Rs. 20/- p.a.	Rs. 20/- (fixed by Univ)
6	Enrolment fee	Ad per rate fixed by MZU	Rs. 60/-
7	Registration fee	As per rate fixed by MZU	Rs. 150/- (fixed by Univ)
8	Identity Card Fee	Rs. 50/- (one only)	Rs. 100/-
9	Lab. / Practical fee	Rs. 250/- p.a. (if applicable)	
10	Vocational Course fee	Rs. 3300/- p.a. (if applicable)	
<b>11</b>	<b>Library fee</b>	<b>Rs. 250/- p.a.</b>	<b>Rs. 400/-</b>
12	Students Union fee	Rs. 250/- p.a.	Rs. 300/-
13	Games fee	Rs. 250/- p.a.	Rs. 300/-
14	Magazine fee	Rs. 250/- p.a.	Rs. 300/-
15	College Dev. fund		Rs. 500/-
16	Practical fee		Rs. 300/-
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs. 3980/-</b>

(50% each of Admission Fee and Tuition Fee shall be conceded in disabled persons having Identity Card)

Sd/-

**ZOCHUNGNUNGA**  
 Joint Director  
 Higher & Technical Education  
 Mizoram: Aizawl.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

Title of the Topic: **Resource Generation and Mobilization in College Libraries in Mizoram**

Name of the College :  
 Year of Lib. Estd. :  
 Address :  
 Affiliation :  
 Recognized by :  
 College Status (NAAC) :

Kindly give the following information with regard to your College Library as per the following:

1. Different Library Resources

A. Physical resources:

Library Building/ Separate Room :  
 Area and types of building :  
 Separate reading room for teachers :  
 Separate reading room for students :  
 Furniture & Equipments available :  
 No. of Computer :  
 Software Uses/installed :

Other ICT Infrastructure :

Scanner

:

RFID

Photocopier :

Internet :

L.C.D Projector :

College Library Website :

- Library Networks Connected :
- B. Human Resources
- No. of Professionals :
- No. of Semi-Professionals :
- No. of Non-Professionals :
- And Technical Staff :
- Others, if any. :
- C. Intellectual Resources
- No. of Books :
- No. of Journals :
- No. of Magazines :
- No of Newspapers :
- No. of Non- Book Materials. :
- Reference books :
- D. Resources links/connected :
- Any Schemes-MHRD-UGC Info-net :
- Institutionary Repository :
- Any other :
- E. Financial Resources: Financial Resources Received: External/Internal for the last 3 years (2010– 2012 ) in terms of Amount). Mention the total received
- E.1 . External Sources:
- a) Grants from State Govt. :
- b) Grants from UGC :
- c) Grants from DONER/ NEC/BRO :
- d) Grants from any other Sources :
- E.2 . Internal Sources:
- a) Fees collected in admission :
- b) Fees collected for membership :
- c) Fines collected :
- d) Contingencies/ caution deposit :
- e) Donations :
- f) Photocopying :
- g) Sales of products :

E.3. Funds received for other Library Activity

- a) For conducting book week/book fair etc. :
- b) For conducting workshop/seminars :

2. Financial Expenditures. Please mention the following information

A. Expenditures Statement of Financial Resources Received: External/Internal for the last 3years (2010-2012)

- a) Total fund received :
- b) Amounts incurred :

B. Utilization of Grants received:

- a).External Grants :
- b).Internal Grants :

C. Purposes of Expenditures and amount spend.

- a) Books & Journals :
- b) Renovation :
- c) Modern equipments :
- d) Other expense :

2. Generation and Mobilization: Please provide any information or action taken on the following to generate and mobilize your College Library resources.

A. Initiatives taken by the College for resources generation and mobilization from internal sources:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Library development through Public Private Partnership (PPP), (if any) :

C. Initiatives taken by the College Library for Resource Generation from external - Sources:

- Book :
- Infrastructure :
- Collections :
- Other Finance :

F. Whether College Library Authority has taken initiatives for PPP.

G. Steps undertaken by the College to mobilize resources:

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

State the Problems faced by College Libraries to generate or mobilize resources both from internal and external sources:

a) Financial :

b) Administrative :

c) Staff :

d) Space :

e) Equipments :

f) Other infrastructures :

I. Do you have separate Annual Library Budget?: YES/NO.

Please mention Budget heads: If no, what are the other sources for generating fund for your library?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE : Please give all the information required in each of the Questionnaires.

Only Correct and fact information would improve Library Services.

Name & Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

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