



Method of Library Budget

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Abstract: A library must get funding from either its parent organisation or the government. The library organises and controls its spending for its functions and services from the appropriations of funds made in accordance with specific standards and processes. For budget estimation, three approaches are typically taken into account: the per capita approach, the proportional approach, and the method of details. When it comes to university and college libraries, the per capita method recommends a minimum amount of money per library user. Therefore, while determining funding for public libraries, population is a crucial consideration. While the technique of details uses items of expenditure for libraries as the working data for allocating funds, the proportional method specifies a percentage on the total budget of the parent organisations for libraries. This research paper Discuss on University library Budget, Principal of Budget, Vindication the Budget Request, Accounts, Sanction of Budget, Economics of Financial Budget, Financial Obligation.

Keywords: Budget, Accounting, Finance.

Introduction: The renowned Indian philosopher Kautilya also said, "All undertakings depend upon finance, so the Treasury should receive the bulk of attention." Any organization's finances are its heart, soul, and backbone. Therefore, having sound fiscal practices is vital for any organization, let alone a university as the centre of higher learning. Both in terms of size and pattern, university finances have undergone a significant upheaval. The amount of money going into universities has expanded along with their demands and needs. Finance is one of the most important requirements for any organization to survive and expand. Being service organizations, libraries and information organizations have a national duty, particularly to individuals connected to educational and public service organizations. Therefore, it is important that sufficient funding be made available to handle the organization's varied activities. A few principles are needed to manage finance because it necessitates routine control and assessment much like other management activities.

Preparation of Library Budget: The expenditure history should always be reviewed before creating a financial strategy. To do this, examine spending justifications and end-of-year announcements from the preceding three years to understand the association's historical context and identify trends. The custodian or information specialists, who are also, tasked with the responsibility of managing the allotted supports inside the library's general software engineers and activities, are responsible for setting up the financial backing,. A component of the spending readiness handle is shaped by knowledge of the items on the budget and their defaces, but interest shouldn't be limited to when planning. The auditing process should be followed consistently, as should inquiries about services and financial deface.

Prior to the actual release of the financial plan, senior service and financial professionals should impart their viewpoints and approach headings for the budgeting admirably progress. In the financial plan under budgeting, recommendations for new and potential services, exercises, and activities should also be properly prepared and expected. The proposed budget should be fully supported, with the necessary documentation tying the proposals to approved plans. The knowledge resource centre expert in charge of setting up the financial backing should do their research properly by taking their time and making the necessary efforts to understand the parent organization's budgeting process.

Enumeration of Expenditure: The budget agreement calls for a list of uses that includes both working and capital consumptions. One-time expenditures that count as capital uses include building a new information

resource centre, automating it, or purchasing a record. Although capital consumptions can happen again, they are not ongoing costs. They typically discuss lengthy endeavors. There are ongoing working expenses related to the regular business of the information organization. These are divided into fixed and varying costs. The agreed-upon expenses are annual overhead costs like rent, building upkeep, security, and fees for legally required services. However, factor costs fluctuate according on usage and are associated with consulting fees, the use of online information retrieval, power costs, transportation costs, mailing, and so on. In Indian libraries, the basic expenses are often covered in a pre-planned window created for the purpose by the parent organization of the information resource centre.

Principles of Budget: There are two fundamental rules for budgeting: first, a financial plan is a tool for planning and monitoring, and second, the process must be exhaustive for the financial allowance to be precise and successful. The knowledge resource center's organization and back divisions must consult with the bookkeeper over budgeting spending guidelines. The expenditures on newly hired or soon-to-be hired workers as well as the probable purchase of new furniture, PCs, and equipment for the knowledge resource centre should all be considered in the budgetary analyses. The following considerations for presenting spending assessments could rank first on the list of priorities:

- i) The budget needs to be approved and filed well in advance of the fiscal year's start.
- ii) It should be demanded in the spending gauges to use temporary workers for a set amount of time to purchase and process knowledge resource centre reports that are needed for a specific purpose.
- iii) The spending assessments need to be put up in consultation with the departmental heads of the knowledge resource center's reference section, Internet lab, and other departments.
- iv) The knowledge resource centre in-charge should ask for adequate funding in each category of the financial allocation to support the various projects causing sound change of knowledge resource centre activities.
- v) The budget's implementation should be logically adjustable. The sequence of the expenditure meetings should enable the curator to compare the financial record to the confusing equalization reports delivered by the knowledge resource center's records division. The financial support should address the goals and plans of the knowledge resource centre, including providing cash for the purchase of books and periodicals, digital resources, and computers for upcoming new exercises.

The guiding principles of budget creation reflect how changing a financial plan is a political and regulatory process with extra financial and specialized measurements of value. In light of this, the requirements for creating a budget are Establish broad goals to serve as a guide for basic leadership; develop strategies to deal with completing goals; develop a financial plan consistent with strategies to deal with completing goals; provide responsible financial service; establish clear lines of responsibility; be flexible in dealing with immediate challenges while planning for the long term; provide sound financial information; and strengthen faculty residency in basic leadership handle. Evaluate the execution and make changes. In addition to the aforementioned, it should be kept in mind that a financial plan does not exist in a vacuum.

Vindicate the Budget Request: The expense Confirmation is the explanation of each financial plan module, which "vindicates" the cost associated with the suggested action. The explanations should highlight how each expenditure is necessary to carry out the objectives of the organization and how the estimated expenses in the budget were determined. All items in the budgetary allowance should be defended when a neat and practical budget is provided.

The financial plan is submitted to the foundations for approval after it is ready. Before giving their unequivocal support to the financial backing, experts may need to understand why money is necessary, especially if the amount of funding requested is higher than in previous years. It could be for additional gear, new services, or new enlistments. The experts evaluate the merits of the demand in light of other organizations with similar goals and the availability of transferable money. It is necessary to provide points of interest and explanation for more subsidies while promoting the financial plan.

Accounting: Accounting is a prerequisite for any knowledge resource centre, information centre, or library to have a complete and adequate financial service arrangement. It is primarily a plan for estimating and outlining financial events in light of the accounting situation in order to provide basic leadership. By keeping track of the same, accounting, effective salary maintenance and usage of the information centre are all accomplished. Legitimate accounting also aids in planning for the future and creates budgets for succeeding years. Accounting is referred to in libraries and information associations as the accounting

techniques necessary to keep a financial record of transactions and to budget expenditures for the association's working expenses, such as money, liabilities, and salaries. It is also the strategy, analysis, and comprehension of financial matters, accounting, or records of an organization. The term "bookkeeper" is used to refer to the specialist who offers these services. Libraries today also need the assistance of qualified bookkeepers for efficient financial management. It differs from auditing, a significant branch of accounting. Therefore, accounting is a framework that, in a sense, provides quantitative information about accounts by safeguarding and examining records.

Sanction of the Budget: The information association's experts will only approve the financial plan once they are satisfied with the justifications provided by the curator who introduced it. The Knowledge Resource Centre Board, which is composed of senior educators and specialists who finally approve the financial plan, grants the sanction in educational organizations. The general population knowledge resource centre expert has the authority to approve the financing plan if an occurrence of open libraries should occur. Finally, in the case of unusual libraries, the parent body of the information resource centre or the parent body's representing leadership body has the authority to approve the budget plan. The knowledge resource centre experts are formally informed of the approved budget, and at the beginning of the financial year, various budgetary types are put to use.

Economic Records: The records that pertain to accounts or other financial matters are referred to as monetary records. Libraries, information associations, and other organizations all maintain financial records. Due to budgeting, the financial records are maintained in accordance with the parent association of the knowledge resource center's act. In the current situation, the administrator typically does not maintain separate budgetary records for the knowledge resource centre. Instead, these are typically maintained by the records department of the parent organization of the knowledge resource centre because the buy dealings and installments, among other things, are handled halfway. However, if large libraries such as a national knowledge resource centre or a sizable college knowledge resource centre should appear, a new fund division might exist just to handle the financial transactions of the knowledge resource centre.

Methods of Financial budget: Any organization that deals with information must have a sufficient and consistent supply of funding. Therefore, it is crucial that the financial assessments are made correctly and properly to prevent incorrect financing. Libraries must conduct a financial analysis of their future resources and operations, just like other types of organizations do. The easiest method to set up the financial estimation correctly is to do a thorough analysis of the activities that are anticipated for the upcoming year and the resources needed to carry them out. However, with regard to teaching resources, it is possible to compute predicted costs and, as a result, perform this free financial estimation. Financial budgets, when constructed logically and scientifically, offer credence to the financial requirements by providing documentation and a firm foundation for the amounts asked. In addition, the amount of funding is determined by the information organization's size in terms of collection and personnel size, the services offered, the quantities and quality involved the number of users, and the aspects that make the information organization unique in particular.

I) Per Capita Method: It is common knowledge that all funding for libraries should be allocated based on population size rather than short-term subsidies in order to preserve and expand the services offered by the information resource centers. The average cost of reading materials, the average income of the community utilizing the services of the knowledge resource centre, future needs of the knowledge resource centre, the skill levels of the knowledge resource centre staff, and other similar factors are some of the common ones that assist in determining the per capita financial amount. The knowledge resource centre users are often categorized in this approach, and the appropriate quantity is allocated for each category, according to the applicable technology. Then calculations are performed for each adder in each category, and in this way, the knowledge resource centre finance is calculated based on the number of readers per head. It is essential that this procedure be used and published with the required government approval; otherwise, it will be difficult to persuade the financial distribution organizations to accept grants. The University Grants Commission Knowledge Resource Centre Committee had previously advised that a university allocate Rs. 15 per user and Rs. 200 per teacher for the purchase of reading materials for its knowledge resource centre.

In 1964–1966, the Kothari Education Commission had also suggested that a university's standard expenditures be Rs. 25 for each student and Rs. 300 for each teacher. Similar to this, Ranganathan made recommendations for allocating money for university and college libraries using a per capita system. It is

necessary that some national agency take action to perform a study and set certain guidelines for all types of educational and public libraries in the current environment, where the expenses of reading materials and the salaries of knowledge resource centre staff have increased so much.

II) Formula Method: This tactic illustrates a situation in which the distribution of funding to a resource centre is dependent on a certain method. For instance, a state government may allocate funds to libraries within the state college and school system based on a specific strategy, with the number of college and postgraduate students, researchers, teachers, the degree of the gathering's official openness, and other factors all contributing. Such a recipe might determine the precise amount of money to be given to each association or the proportion of overall spending that each association receives. The per capita approach to financial budgeting is regarded to be fundamentally similar to the recipe strategy.

III) Proportionate Method: The proportionate approach is predicated on the idea that experts assign funds to the parent organization of the knowledge resource centre, and that parent organization then settles a specified settled sum for the knowledge resource centre from those funds. The information resource centre typically receives a specified percentage of the overall budget, and it is this amount that it is responsible for managing. The hierarchical spending component of the knowledge resource centre is typically used in this method as a measure to determine the rate of spending that should be allocated to the knowledge resource centre. Various rules have been established.

Financial obligation: person should be in charge of the duty of providing monetary service. The financial administration of the knowledge resource centre must be under the control of an information professional, according to many studies about the financial service of knowledge resource centres and information associations. The measures listed below are recommended for effective budgetary service. The readiness of the evaluations for the fiscal year; the presentation to the parent association; the parent association's approval; and the responsibility for the use of funds for the fiscal year.

Conclusion: the general financial administration of libraries, funding sources, and the requirements placed on the budgetary system in service-oriented and nonprofit organizations. Learn what a budget is in this paper and why libraries and information centers need one. Since libraries are institutions that priorities spending, the budget is the most important component of financial management. A budget is an accounting of revenue and expenses. The budget, which serves as a guide for how library services will be delivered in the next years, gives the business of running libraries a financial base. It offers the chance to ask for the money that incumbent services need, as well as extra cash to support new services and rising usage. It is a method of monitoring needed income and reimbursable expenses. It includes information about each activity's costs as well as projections for development and future library services. There is also a requirement for guidelines for operational processes due to the financial considerations involved.

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