

KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
HANUMAKONDA

Name : DR P. SHANKARAJAH
 Designation : LIBRARIAN
 Year of Award of Ph.D. : 2023
 Name of the University : OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD
 Year of entering into Govt. Service : 30 1993 P. My

S. No.	Details of copies of Certificates	Remarks
1	Copy of Ph.D Certificate	2 enclosed
2	Press note	1 enclosed
3	Research work dates of seminars and Pre-Ph.D Date of joining in this college	RDS on 10.03.2022 RPS on 16.09.2022
4	Details of Ph.D Admission-part time or full time	Pre sub mission 21.1.2023 part-time
5	Copies of RDC Approval letters of Ph.D	not available
6	Name of guide/supervisors with mobile number, email id	DR MR MURALI PRAKASH 9177996641
7	Copies of guide allotment letter	5 enclosed
8	No. of increments sanctioned for Ph.D.	3
9	Published Research article-copies.	two publications 26 pages
10	Original Ph.D Thesis.- Book.	available in office



P. My
11/1/2024
Signature
DR P. SHANKARAJAH
Name & Designation
LIBRARIAN.

KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

HANUMAKONDA

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4	Details of Ph.D Admission-part time or full time	pre sub mission - 21.1.2023 part-time
5	Copies of RDC Approval letters of Ph.D	
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7	Copies of guide allotment letter	5
8	No. of increments sanctioned for Ph.D.	3
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10	Original Ph.D Thesis.- Book.	

P. M. S.
11/4/2024

Signature

DR P. SHANKARAJAN
Name & Designation

LIBRARIAN.



Osmania University

PHD 7311

Ref. No.

PHD44269

Receipt no.:CN082300009

Provisional Certificate

This is to certify that P SHANKARALAH
NARSAIAH
 son/daughter of _____

having pursued a course of study prescribed by this University and
 having passed the requisite examinations in _____
 JULY 2023

by dissertation/thesis, has been admitted to the Degree of
 Ph.D. in Library & Info. Sci. SOCIAL SCIENCE
 _____ in the Faculty of _____

Hyderabad

Dated 05/08/2023



Section - incharge

CP. Vandhana

for Registrar



OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM OF MARKS

PA 255471

Examination Ph.D. COURSE WORK AUGUST 2019

REF NO.: 20191024

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES DATE: 31-08-2019

NAME: PALLERLA SHANKARAIHAH

ROLL NO.: 900216340060

PARENT(S) NAME: PALLERLA NARSAIAH

SL. NO.	SUBJECT NAME	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION		RESULT
		MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS SECURED	
	LIBRARY SCIENCE			
1	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	100	53	PASS
2	SPECIALIZATION (BROAD FIELD)	100	62	PASS
TOTAL		200	115	
GRAND TOTAL		===	===	

TOTAL IN WORDS: * ONE * ONE * FIVE *

GRAND TOTAL AT THE END OF THE COURSE: =====

RESULT: PASSED

MINIMUM PASS MARKS:FIFTY

CLERK-IN-CHARGE

SUPERINTENDENT

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS



CONFIDENTIAL SECTION
EXAMINATION BRANCH
NO. 756/Ph.D/Exams/2023

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD-500 007,T.S.
Dated: 25 Jul, 2023

PRESS NOTE

The following candidates who had presented the Thesis on the subject mentioned against each for the degree of Ph.D are declared qualified for the award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) of Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Ph.D.

S.N	Reference No.	Name of the Candidate/ Father Name	Subject	Thesis Title	Supervisor/ Regn. Date
1	PHD44263	Mr. Kante Nethaji S/o. K Ranganna	Botany	Systematics and Conservation of the Genus Cycas L. (Cycadaceae) in India	Dr. M Venkat Ramana Asst. Professor, Dept. of Botany, UCS, Saifabad, Hyd. (05/09/2018)
2	PHD44264	Mr. V Venkata Hanuman S/o. V Satyanarayana	Applied Geo-Chemistry	Geochemical Characterisation of Columbite-Tantalite Minerals from Different Pegmatite Belts of India	Dr. G Nagendra Babu Retd.Scientific Officer, AMD, GoI, Hyd./Co-Supervisor: Prof. V Sudarshan(Retd.), Dept. of Appl.Geochem., O.U., Hyd. (06/04/2017)
3	PHD44265	Mr. Ramakrishna Kampati S/o. Venkanna	Political Science	Policy Reforms and their Implementation in Indian Education: A Study of School, College, University Education in Telangana	Prof. P Muthaiah Dept. of Pol. Sci., O.U., Hyd. (05/03/2013)
4	PHD44266	Mr. L Santhosh Kumar S/o. Pullaiah	Chemistry	Development and Validation of Analytical Methods for some of the Pharmaceutical Compounds using Chromatographic Techniques for the Quantification in Drug Substance and Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms	Prof. P Yadagiri Swamy (Retd.) Dept. of Chemistry, O.U., Hyd. (21/03/2011)
5	PHD44267	Ms. Shahjahan Siddiqui D/o. Md A Siddiqui	English	The Writer in a Neo-Colonial State: Text and Context in the Select Fiction of V.S. Naipaul and Ngugi Wa' Thiongo	Prof. Rama Nair(Retd) Dept. of English, O.U., Hyd. (08/08/2000)
6	PHD44268	Mr. B Yellaiah S/o. B Beeraiiah	Library & Info.science	Library and Information Services for Differently Abled Persons in Telangana State	Dr. A S Chakravarthy Dept. of Lib. & Info. Sci., O.U., Hyd. (16/12/2016)
7	PHD44269	Mr. P Shankaraiah S/o. Narsaiah	Library & Info.science	Socio-Economic Conditions of Public Libraries in Telangana: A Study	Prof. M R Murali Prasad CESS, Begumpet, Hyd. (23/03/2017)
8	PHD44270	Ms. Gurram V Snigdha Raj D/o. Gurram Venkateshwarlu	Sociology	Vadderas: Genesis, Social History and Present Status	Dr. Sonal Mobar Roy Asst. Professor, NIRDPR, Hyd. (04/09/2018)

Ph.D.

S.N No.	Reference No.	Name of the Candidate/ Father Name	Subject	Thesis Title	Supervisor/ Regn. Date
9	PHD44271	Mr. Sanku Shankaraiah S/o. Anjaiah	Social Work	The Study on Job Stress and Burnout among Professional Social Workers in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)	Prof. S F Chandra Sekhar Dept. of Research & HR, Siva Sivani Inst. of Mgt., Secunderabad. (20/08/2018)

CP. Varadham
25/7/23
Addl. Controller of Examinations
(Confidential)

Copy forwarded to:

1. The Candidate _____
2. P.A. to Controller of Examination, O.U.
3. The Dean, Faculty of Arts / Science / Social sciences , O.U.
4. The Chairperson, BOS in Applied Geo-Chemistry/ Botany/ Chemistry/ English/ Library & Info.science/ Political Science/ Social Work/ Sociology, O.U.
5. The Head Dept of Applied Geo-Chemistry/ Botany/ Chemistry/ English/ Library & Info.science/ Political Science/ Social Work/ Sociology/Journalism, O.U.
6. The Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor/P.A. to Registrar, O.U.
7. The Deputy Registrar/ Accounts/ Admin/ Academic/ UGC Cell, O.U.
8. The Librarian, General Library, O.U.
9. The Public Relations Officer, O.U.
10. The Chief Warden, Hostel and Messes, O.U.
11. The ACOE(EDP), Examination Branch, O.U.
12. The Director, Infrastructure, Admin. Buildings, O.U.
13. The Secretary, Assoc. of Indian Universities, 16, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002
14. The Director, Research Division, Assoc. of Indian Universities, 16, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002
15. The Secretary, UGC, 35, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi-110002
16. The Editor, University News, AIU Campus, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002
17. The Senior Statistical Officer, U G C, (Info & Stats Bureau), 35, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi - 110 221.
18. The Local Press (through DIPR), Govt. of T.S., Hyderabad.
19. The Examiner _____

With a request to send the remuneration bill dully filled in immediately and also to return the copy of the Thesis/Dissertation if it is not done so far.



**DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD.**

Date: 8th March, 2022

NOTICE

This is to inform that Pallerla Shankaraiah, Ph.D. Research Scholar in Library & Information Science, Osmania University, working under the Supervision of Dr. M.R. Murali Prasad, will present the Research Design Seminar on the research topic entitled as "Socio-Economic Conditions of Public Libraries in Telangana: A Study" on 10.3.2022 at 2.00 PM in the Department of Library & Information Science, O.U.

All the Research Supervisors and Research Scholars are invited to the above seminar.

Chairman, BoS

**Chairman, Board of Studies
Dept. of Library & Information Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007**

Copy to:

1. The Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, OU
2. The Principal, University College of Arts & Social Sciences, OU
3. The Head of the Department, DLISc, OU
4. The Chairman, BoS, DLISc, OU
5. All the Faculty Members in the Department
6. Concerned Person

HoD

**Head
Dept. of Library & Inf. Science
Osmania University
HYDERABAD-500 007.**



**DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD.**

Date: 16th Sept, 2022

CERTIFICATE

Research Progress Seminar

This is to certify that **Pallerla Shankaraiah**, Ph.D. Research Scholar in the Department of Library and Information Science, Osmania University, under the Supervision of **Dr. M.R. Murali Prasad**, has presented the Research Progress Seminar on the research topic entitled as "**Socio-Economic Conditions of Public Libraries in Telangana: A Study**" on **16.9.2022**, at **11.00 AM**, in the Department of Library & Information Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

M.R. Prasad
Supervisor

Dept. of Library & Inf. Science
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD-500 007.

Shankar

Chairman, BoS

Chairman, Board of Studies
Dept. of Library & Information Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007

Shankar

Head
HOD

Dept. of Library & Inf. Science
Osmania University
HYDERABAD-500 007.




DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD.

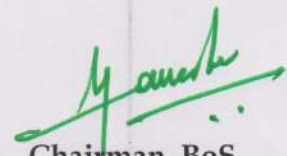
Date: 21st January, 2023.


CERTIFICATE

Ph.D Pre-Submission Seminar

This is to certify that Pallerla Shankaraiah, Ph.D. Research Scholar in the Department of Library & Information Science, Osmania University, working under the Supervision of Dr. M.R. Murali Prasad, has presented the Pre-Submission Seminar on the research topic entitled as "Socio-Economic Conditions of Public Libraries in Telangana: A Study" on 21.1.2023, at 11.30 AM, in the Department of Library & Information Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad.


Supervisor
Supervisor
Dept. of Library & Inf. Science
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD-500 007,


Chairman, BoS
Chairman, Board of Studies
Dept. of Library & Information Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007


HoD
Head
Dept. of Library & Inf. Science
Osmania University
HYDERABAD-500 007.



**OFFICE OF THE DEAN
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD 500 007**

Prof. V. Yoga Jyotsna
M.A.; M.Phil., Ph.D.
Department of Political Science
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

Tel: 27682315/ 27096185
Mobile No : 9849267403
Email id : dean.ssou@gmail.com

No. 66/DSS/Ph.D. 2013-2014 Batch/2016

Date: 06.3.2017

ORDERS

Sub: - Admission to Ph.D. – Faculty of Social Sciences- 2013-14 Batch/2016 –Reg.

Ref: - No.348/F/Acad-III/2017, dated.03.3.2017 from the Deputy Registrar
(Acad) O.U.

On the recommendation of the Admission Committee and the approval of the University communicated through the letter cited above under reference, the candidates mentioned in the enclosed list are provisionally granted admission to Ph.D. Course 2013-14 batch. The approved topic of research and the name of the Supervisor to whom the candidates are allotted are mentioned against the candidate's name.

m) Payment of Fee & Submission of Joining Report:

The full time research scholars have to pay a fee of Rs. 1000/- per year for **4 years** and part time research scholars have to pay fee of Rs. 2000/- for 5 years. The fee is to be paid through **Demand Draft** in favour of the *Principal, University College of Arts & Social Sciences*, in the State Bank of Hyderabad, Osmania University Branch and submit the same in the Office of the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences along with the **Joining Report** signed by the Supervisor, Chairperson, Board of Studies and Head of the Department concerned and also submit the **Transfer Certificate, Migration Certificate** in Original (*If necessary*) and **Employer's Permission letter** in case of part time scholars, on or before 31st March 2017.

n) Ph.D. Course work, Pre-Ph.D. Examination & Seminar Presentation:

The candidates who do not have **M.Phil degree** must compulsorily do one semester Ph.D. Course work that comprises of two theory papers and take Pre-Ph.D. Examination conducted by the University with English as the medium of examination. The candidate who does not pass the Pre-Ph.D. test within **TWO CONSECUTIVE CHANCES** will lose his/her registration. The candidates should make seminar presentations as required; publish research article(s) to be eligible for the submission of Ph.D. thesis. The candidates with M.Phil degree has to apply for Pre-Ph.D. exemption in Office of the Dean.

o) Progress Report:

After the completion of the course work and the Pre-Ph.D. examination, every candidate shall submit **half-yearly progress report** regularly to the Dean forwarded by

P.T.O.

the Research Supervisor and the Departmental Research Committee (DRC) for its review. The half-yearly progress report should cover, among other aspects such as the review of literature, data collected, techniques developed, progress in research, discussion of the work done including any findings, etc.

If a candidate fails to submit two consecutive half-yearly progress reports in time and/or if the progress of the candidate is not satisfactory for two half-year periods, the Departmental Research Committee shall recommend to the Dean of the faculty for the cancellation of his/her registration in consultation with the concerned Research Supervisor. When the scholar is taking leave for doing Ph.D. he/she should report to the Supervisor and concerned Head of the Department about the same. The Head of the Department concerned should in turn forward the joining report to the Dean.

d) Extension of Registration:

The duration of the Ph.D. course is four (4) years for Full time Ph.D., five (5) years for Part-time Ph.D. However the candidate can seek extension of his/her registration as Ph.D. scholar, one year at a time, (a maximum of two (2) such extensions for a full-time and one (1) such extension for a part time scholar) provided that he/she has been continuously engaged in active research, the progress of the research work in the previous years has been satisfactory as certified by the supervisor(s), and that he/she has no dues in the library/ department / college / hostel as certified by the concerned authority. The Candidates should apply for extension at least two months before the expiry of the duration of the Ph.D. Programme provided that he/she has been continuously engaged in active research, the progress of the research work in the previous years has been satisfactory as certified by the supervisor(s), and that he/she has no dues in the library/ department / college / hostel as certified by the concerned authority.

Candidates admitted shall abide by the new Ph.D. Rules and Regulations – 2013-2014 (amended on 4-07-2015). They are advised to purchase and read the booklet of new Regulations from Osmania University Press. The candidates are also advised to retain a copy of these orders, as well as the joining report until submission of thesis.

V. V. S. S. S.

DEAN
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD-500 007. T.S.

To
The Candidate concerned

Copy to:

1. The Supervisor concerned
2. The Head/ CBoS of the Department Concern, OU
3. The Principal, University College of Arts and Social Sciences, OU.
4. The Deputy Registrar (Acad), OU
5. The Addl. Controller of Examinations, OU
6. The Librarian, O U Library
7. The Chief Warden, Hostels and Messes, OU

**OFFICE OF THE DEAN
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

SUBJECT : LIBRARY INFORMATION SCIENCE

Ph.D. Admn. Order No. NO.DSS/66/Ph.D-/OU/17 Date: 06-03-2017

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant / Father's Name & Permanent Address	M/F	CATE-GORY	FT/PT	Supervisor
1	S. SANDHYARANI D/OS. SWAMY, H.NO 12-8-351/B ALUGADDABAVI, METTUGUDA, SECUNDERABAD -500017	F	SC	PT	Dr.S.Yadagiri
2	SURAGANI VEERABABU S/O RAMULU, AKUPAMULA (Vill) MUNAGALA (Mandl) NALGONDA TELANGANA-508 233	M	BC-B	PT	Dr. K. Nageshwar Rao
3	KADARI YADAV SANDEEP S/O KADARI YADAV YADAGIRI, H.NO.18-168 HANUMANPET MALKAJGIRI SECUNDERABAD -500047	M	BC-D	PT	Dr.A.S.Chakravarthy
4	KAMRE ADELLU S/O KAMRE NARAYANA, Vill & Post: Pippaldhari, Dist: Adilabad- 504001	M	SC	PT	Dr.A.S.Chakravarthy
5	KETHAVATH. LAKPATHI S/O K. HANMA, H.No.2-8 Vill:-REKULAGUDA Post:-CHITYALA Mandal:-CHENDANPET Dist:-NALGONDA Pin:- 508 248	M	ST	PT	Dr.J.Vivekvardhan
6	LODE VIJAY BHASKER S/O SOMAIAH, H.NO 1-9-202/E/1/B/1/1 RAMNAGAR HYDERABAD -500020	M	BC-B	PT	Dr P Damodar
7	S. NAGARAJU S/OVEERIAH, PLOT NO.41 CHAITANYANAGAR COLONY B.N.REDDY NAGAR HYDERABAD – 500079	M	BC-B	PT	Dr.K.Nageswara Rao

P.T.O...2....

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant / Father's Name & Permanent Address	M/F	CATE-GORY	FT/PT	Supervisor
44	N.YADAGIRI, S/O N.NAGAI AH, H.NO.3-8-112 RAJEEVGANDHI NAGAR BACHUPALLY, KUTHBULLAPUR RANGAREDDY-500090	M	BC-D	PT	Supervisor: Dr.K.Nageshwar Rao Co-supervisor: Dr.N.RoopsinghNaik
45	SARFARAJ SHAIK S/O HABEEBUDDIN, NADIGUDEM NALGONDA -508 234	M	BC-E	PT	Prof.V.Chadrashekar Rao
46	MD ANWAR PASHA S/O MD RAJAKH, H.NO. 2-112 THOODUKURTHY NAGARKURNOOL MAHABUBNAGAR	M	BC-E	FT	Supervisor: Dr.V.Chandrashekara Rao Co-supervisor: Dr.G.Saoja
47	PALLERLA. SHANKARAI AH S/O NARSAI AH, H.NO. 35-2-13 SBI LANE GOPALAPOOR HANMAKONDA WARANGAL-506 009	M	SC	PT	Dr.M.R.Murali Prasad
48	VIJAYA KUMAR MIDATANAPALLY S/O GURAVAI AH, H.NO.5-107 NARASHIMHAPURAM THUMMAGUDEM MOTHEY, NALGONDA- 508212	M	SC	FT	Dr.J.Vivekvardhan
49	P. VIJAY KUMAR S/O VENKATESWARLU, H.NO.1-86/1 NELAKONDAPALLY KHAMMAM, TELANGANA- 507 160	M	SC	PT	Dr.R.K.Pavan Kumar
50	GUNTUKA KUMARA SWAMY S/O GANGAI AH, SINGARAM VILLAGE MUNUGODE MANDAL NALGONDA – 508 244	M	SC	FT	Dr.P.Venkateswara Rao
51	B. KUMAR S/O B LINGASWAMY, H.NO.12-15-470/A/32 MANIKESHWARINAGAR O U CAMPUS HYDERABAD- 500 007	M	SC	PT	Dr.P.Venkateswara Rao
52	J. KRISHNA SUBRAMANYAM S/O PEDASAI DULU, H. NO. 8-30/K/4/1 STREET NO.5, EEDAIAH COLONY, NEW HEMANAGAR BODUPPAL RANGAREDDY	M	SC	FT	Prof.V.Vishwa Mohan

P.T.O...7....

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant / Father's Name & Permanent Address	M/F	CATE-GORY	FT/PT	Supervisor
53	SOMPANGU. MUTHYALIAH S/O S.CHANDRAIAH, Vill: REPALA, Mandal: MUNAGALA Dist: SURYAPET-Pin:-508 213	M	SC	PT	Supervisor: Dr.R.K.Pavan Kumar Co-supervisor: Dr.P.Mallikarjunrao
54	RAMAVATH GOVARDHAN S/O RAMAVATH HARILAL, SHERI PALLY PEDDA THANDA, DEVARKONDA(M) NALGONDA- 508248	M	ST	FT	Prof.S.Sudarshan Rao
55	K. THUKARAM S/O K.SAKRIYA, Plot No.103/P NAVODAYA COLONY NEW HANUMAN NAGAR BODUPPAL, HYDERABAD -500039	M	ST	PT	Supervisor: Dr.Achalamunigal Co-supervisor: Dr.P.Mallikarjunrao
56	AJMEERA GOVERDHAN S/O A.VALU NAYAK, Vill & Post: Gollabuddaram, Bhupalpally (M), Dist: Jayashankar-506169	M	ST	FT	Dr K Bharati
57.	MEGHAVATH. MUNIYA S/O M. BHAGINYA, H.NO 4-102, GURRAM GUDA, SRI VENKATESHWARA COLONY SAROOR NAGAR RANGAREDDY -501 510	M	ST	PT	Dr.S.Yadagiri
58.	KAVITHA . LAVUDI D/O MALU, H.NO. 6-7, F 1 SAI SURYA RESIDENCE, ANAND NAGAR COLONY,SERILINGAMPALLY, HYDERABAD -500 019	F	ST	FT	DrAchalaMunigal
59.	BABY KUNJA D/O SREE RAMULU, H.NO 19-3-8 RAJUPETA COLONY BADRACHALAM (MANDAL) KHAMMA (DIST) TELANGANA -507 111	F	ST	PT	DrAchalaMunigal

V. V. S. Motu

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD-500 007. T.S.

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(A Peer Reviewed Journal)

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Status and Conditions of Public Libraries in Telangana: A Study

Pallerla Shankaraiah

Ph.D., Research Scholar

Department of Library and Information Science

Osmania University

Hyderabad - 500007

Dr. M.R. Murali Prasad

Librarian

Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Begumpet, Hyderabad – 500016

Abstract - This study briefly discusses the financial conditions and status of public libraries, their employees, and Buildings according to the content profiles in tabular form in the analysis. The crucial problem faced by the public libraries in Telangana seems to be the improper implementation of measures to improve the service conditions of the libraries. The Government imposed a ban on filling up the vacant posts due to retirement and promotions; many existing librarians and other staff posts are vacant. Public libraries have to face extreme economic distress due to a lack of budgetary support. The scholar has deeply felt the need to diagnose existing working conditions and other financial issues to develop proper solutions for improving the situation. Hence, the Status and conditions of public libraries in Telangana: A Study has embarked upon.

Keywords: Public Libraries, Telangana State, Social Status, financial conditions, Library cess, and Buildings.

Introduction

The public library is rightly called the people's university. It is an institution that offers people free access to information and knowledge. Even though library services existed since ancient times, the public library system is a recent concept. According to the IFLA/UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994, "The public library is the local center of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users". Libraries play a significant role in the accumulation and dissemination of Knowledge and Information. They help people to enrich their innate talents. The public libraries and society are interlinked. A society without public libraries has no significance, and public libraries without a society have no origin. It is

impossible to remember all the knowledge that emerges from the information explosion. Information is a powerful national resource. Information plays an influential role in all human development activities.

Ever since the Andhra Pradesh / Telangana Public Libraries Act came into force sixty years ago, the public library system in the state has been facing severe administrative, political and financial constraints. Despite several problems, the public libraries in Telangana made some progress in meeting the information requirement of society. The traditional services offered by the public library system have to be transformed and enhanced by applying information and communication technology. The public library system in the state must be technologically advanced to have access to national and international databases and networks. Finance (Economic) is a vital input and motive power. Finance plays a significant role in the organization and administration of libraries. The libraries purchase books and periodicals, furniture, and modern information technology equipment to maintain their buildings, and employ trained and experienced staff. All of these requirements' funding is needful on a permanent basis. Government or other organizations should assure the libraries of regular and adequate finance. Otherwise, they cannot discharge their obligations and guarantee the continuity of service. Libraries are not revenue-fetching organizations. On the other hand, they are spending institutions. The library is a growing organism. The books, readers, staff, building, and infrastructure facilities requirements will increase day by day. The financial demands of libraries are recurring in nature. Resource allocation, cost-benefit analysis, and financial analysis form an important basis for studying any organization, making the concept of economy intimate with the study of 'economics.'

Review of literature:

Raju (1985) studied the role of public libraries in Andhra Pradesh. He said that public libraries should help in promoting education, culture, research, and industry. He concluded that there is a need to have a separate history collection and gave suggestions on areas like acquisition and processing and a scheme for classifying the local history collection. **Anki Reddy²⁰ (1998)** studied the organization and management of public libraries in Andhra Pradesh. He adopted the questionnaire method to study the problem. The important finding of his study was that the public libraries failed to create reading and learning consciousness among the public. He stated that the staff working in the public libraries was inadequate to provide efficient and effective library services to the public. He pointed out that the professionals were not happy with regard to pay scales; working conditions, service

conditions, promotional avenues, transfer policies, and welfare of measures of the department of public libraries. He stressed the need for advanced training to activate the personnel in public libraries. **Tikekar (2000)** in his article entitled "Rural Public Libraries as community information centers" described the Indian public library system and the formal structure of libraries available in the country. He stated the objectives of the public library emphasizing the need for public libraries in rural areas of India. He discussed the role of the RRRLF in the development of public libraries and the strategy of developing libraries in the USA to meet community information needs. He suggested a new strategy to develop rural libraries in India as community information centers. **Raghavaiah, Parvathaneni & Surendra Babu K. (2017)** In their paper "District central libraries in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh." Discussed the functioning, library resources, services, and problems existing in the District Central Libraries of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. A survey was conducted using a questionnaire tool for collecting data from the librarians of the District Central Libraries (DCL) regarding collection development, sources of grants, manpower, library services, physical and ICT infrastructural facilities, etc. The study reveals that the majority of the libraries are possessing collections in the range of 40,000 to 50,000. Further, it is also found that lack of staff, ICT facilities, and lack of sufficient budget are the main problems faced by these libraries in the Rayalaseema region.

Objectives of the Study

The present study "status and conditions of public libraries in Telangana" is confined to the following objectives.

1. To know the status of Public Libraries in Telangana
2. To find out the status of public libraries in Telangana in terms of their finance and human resources.
3. To find out the availability of Infrastructure facilities in Telangana Public Libraries.
4. To assess the attitude of employees' working under the Department of Public Libraries in Telangana.

Methodology

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. Information from primary sources is collected through questionnaires. The Director of Public Libraries' office records and annual reports of the District Central Libraries / Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas on the significant secondary data sources. The scholar planned to visit all district central libraries in Telangana to find out the ongoing status and socio-economic conditions of

public libraries. In view of the study's objectives, three types of questionnaires were prepared and distributed as follows.

i. Questionnaire 1 for eliciting information from all Secretaries / District Central Librarians; in this questionnaire for the present study about 42 questions related to social and economic conditions, human resources, and services of public libraries in their districts.

ii. Questionnaire 2 for obtaining needed information from the all-professional staff of District Central Libraries (i.e. Librarians). The Librarians Questionnaire for the present study covered about 42 questions, related information resources, Working conditions, and services of District Central Libraries in Telangana.

iii. Questionnaire 3 for the required information from the users. i.e. 50 for each District Central Library. The user questionnaire covers 25 questions on different aspects of the usage of information, facilities, and services of District Central Libraries in Telangana.

Telangana Public Library System

The Department of Public Libraries in Telangana is administering the provisions of the Public Libraries Act 1960 as amended from time to time. The Directorate of Public Libraries is under the administrative control of the School Education Department. The Public Library System is centralized in a five-tier (T1 to T5) organizational structure from the State Central Library at the state (apex) level to the grassroots level of village libraries. The Director of Public Libraries is the top executive, and the State Central Library is the apex library in the state. The Regional Libraries, Dist. / City Central Libraries, Branch and Village Libraries, etc., are set up in the system to meet the information requirements of specific geographical areas.

Growth of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh as well as Telangana
Table-1

Sl.	Public Libraries	1960	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014		2022
I	Govt. Libraries						AP*	TS*	TS
	1 State Central Library - T1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
	2 Regional Libraries - T2	1	6	6	6	6	4	2	2
	3 Mobile Libraries	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
II	ZGS/ CGS Libraries								
	1 Dist. Central Libraries -T3	20	21	22	22	22	13	9**	32**
	2 City Central Library	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
	3 Branch Libraries -T4	425	716	1426	1449	1449	894	558	537
	4 Village Libraries -T5	1876	141	339	357	363	-	32	32
	5 Mobile Libraries	2	1	4	5	4	2	0	0
	6 BDC	506	600	580	720	1451	1475	0	0
III	Other Libraries								
	1 Aided Libraries	2315	2295	2310	1878	2333	0	0	0
Total		5148	3783	4690	4437	5623	2510	603	605

Note *The State of Andhra Pradesh was split into two states in 2014 and formed a separate state of Telangana.

** For administrative convenience in Telangana, 10 Districts have been increased to 33 Districts.

Table 1 presents the data relating to the growth and development of public libraries in Andhra Pradesh from 1960 to 2014 and the present status of Telangana state.

After the formation of Telangana state, it can be observed that book deposit centers and aided libraries were closed down.

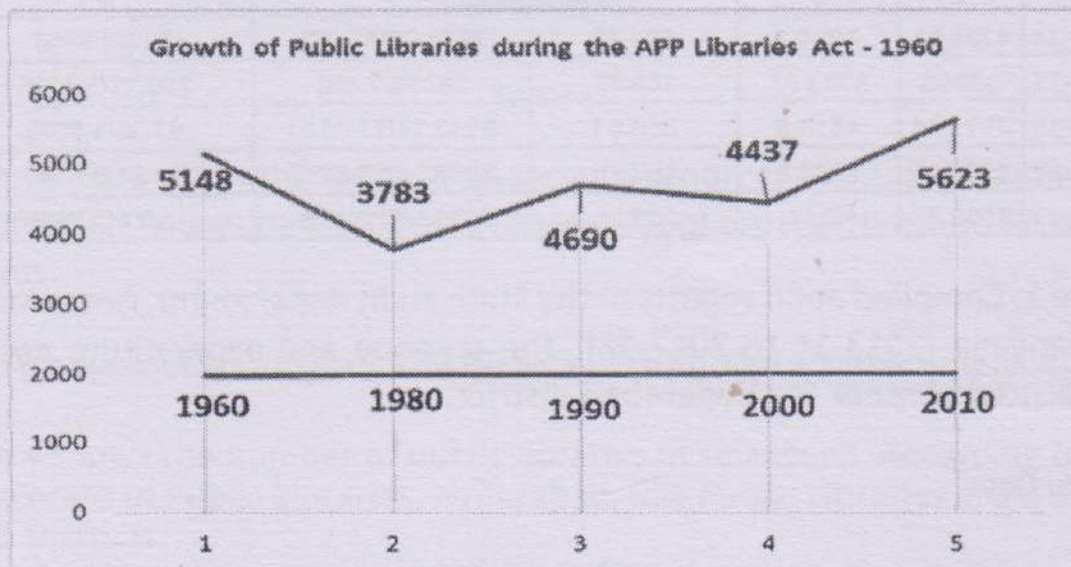


Figure -1

The Finances

The state government provides funds for the maintenance and development of public libraries. The public library act 1960 allows the local bodies (i. e. Gram Panchayats and Municipal Corporations) to levy library cess as a surcharge at the rate of eight paise per rupee on house or property tax collected. The cess collections are credited to the library fund account of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas maintained by the Government treasuries department.

Details of revenue and expenditure on public libraries were presented in table 2 for all of the years under reference and the revenue has been surplus. Nevertheless in four years expenditure fell short of revenue. This means a lack of adequate planning on programs of expenditure. This could be avoided with foresight and proper care.

Table 2 shows it is observed that the purchase of books and periodicals from 2013 - 14 to 2016-17 was below 5% of the total income of public libraries in

Telangana; With the government's imposition of unnecessary restrictions by the Government, the purchase of books has come to a standstill in the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The reading public is echoing their just demand for books for the last few years. It should realize that library cess is being collected from ratepayers. Without books, the libraries cannot render full-fledged library services. Autonomy should be given to library authorities to buy books within the budget provision.

**Table-2: Revenue and expenditure of Public Libraries in Telangana
Rs. In Lakhs.**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Income surplus	Payments of Salaries	Purchase books & Pdls
1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14	4296.82	3814.1	482.72	2365.95(55.07)	214(4.98%)
2014-15	3896.5	3731.65	164.85	2635(67.6%)	200.15(5.13%)
2015-16	4975.44	4614.8	360.64	3535.13(71.03%)	97.56(1.96%)
2016-17	4383.56	4280.6	102.96	3267.92(83.67%)	18.34(0.41%)
2017-18	4593.25	4284	309.25	3674.59(79.99%)	21.27 (0.46%)

Source 1. Compiled audit reports of the State audit department, Government of Telangana (2013-14 to 2017-18). The revenue and expenditure are old nine districts except for Hyderabad district.

Library Cess

Library cess is another primary source of revenue for Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. According to Rule 20 (1) of the Public Libraries Act, 1960, the library cess is levied and collected at the rate of 8 percent on house and property tax in the district. Cess is utilized to acquire reading materials. The revenue and expenditure of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha during the years 2012-13 to 2016-17 are details given below.

**Table-3 the income and expenditure of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas
from 2012-13 to 2016-1**
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Income	% Change	Library ce	% of cess	% Change	Expenditu	% Change
1	2012-13	11887.94	168.15	7753.37	65.22%	221.8	5078.8	37.22
2	2013-14	4296.82	63.86	1838.62	42.78%	-76.29	3814.1	24.9
3	2014-15	3896.5	9.32	1504.17	38.60%	-18.19	3731.65	2.16
4	2015-16	4975.44	27.69	2151.32	43.23%	43.02	4614.8	23.67
5	2016-17	4383.56	-11.9	1204.97	27.46%	-43.99	4280.6	-7.24
Total		29440.26		14452.45	49.09%		21519.95	

Source – Consolidated Audit and Review reports of Telangana

Between the years 2012-13 to 2016-17, library cess accounted for 49.09%

of the total income of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, i.e. half of the income was derived from library cess. (Table - 3).

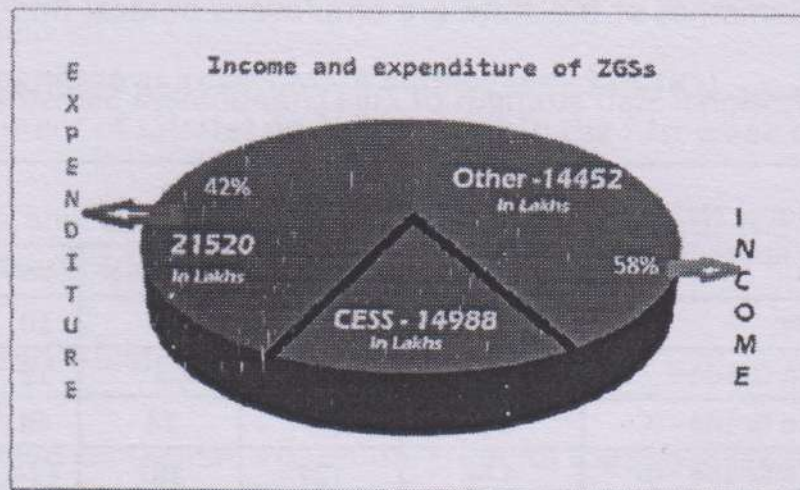


Figure - 3

Figure 3 shows that the average financial position of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas' in Telangana is 58% of revenue, 42% of expenditure, and 8% of the surplus.

The Management, Category, and District wise Public Libraries in Telangana.

Table 4 shows the number of public libraries in Telangana. According to the Directorate of Public Libraries, Hyderabad, 605 Public Libraries are working in 33 Districts.

Table - 4

S.No.	Name of the District	Category-wise Libraries					TOTAL							
		SCL	RL	DCL	BL	VL								
							17	Mancherial	-	-	1	13	0	14
							18	Medak	-	-	1	15	2	18
							19	Medchal-Malkajgiri	-	-	1	16	3	20
							20	Mulugu	-	-	1	7	1	9
							21	Nagarkurnool	-	-	1	16	0	17
							22	Nalgonda	-	-	1	27	0	28
							23	Narayanpet	-	-	1	8	0	9
							24	Nirmal	-	-	1	15	0	16
							25	Nizamabad	-	-	1	24	0	25
							26	Peddapalli	-	-	1	9	0	10
							27	Rajanna Sircilla	-	-	1	9	0	10
							28	Rangareddy	-	-	1	23	0	24
							29	Sangareddy	-	-	1	19	0	20
							30	Siddipet	-	-	1	16	0	17
							31	Suryapet	-	-	1	17	0	18
							32	Vikarabad	-	-	1	17	0	18
							33	Wanaparthy	-	-	1	8	0	9
							34	Warangal	-	-	1	11	1	13
							35	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	-	-	1	15	0	16
								Sub-Total	-	-	33	540	27	600
								TOTAL	1	2	33	537	32	605

The staff strength of Public Libraries in Telangana

The employees of the Department of Public Libraries in Telangana are divided into two categories; those who are appointed in the Directorate, State Central

Library, and two Regional Libraries are Government employees. In addition, those employed in the City Grandhalaya Samstha of Hyderabad, and 32 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas of the state are employees of local bodies.

Table – 5 Professional Staff strength of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas as on 31-3-2022

Sl. No	Professional staff working under ZGS	No. of posts				% of Vacancy
		Sanctioned	working	Vacant	Total	
1	Secretary	10	10	0	10	-
2	Librarian Grade-I	19	16	3	19	15.70%
3	Librarian Grade - II	49	25	24	49	48.90%
4	Librarian Grade - III	474	187	287	474	60.50%
Total		552	238	315	552	57%

Table 5 shows while 552 different types of posts have been sanctioned to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in Telangana, only 237 (43%) employees work in all cadres, and 315 (57%) posts are vacant. As such vacancies, the library services are modernized and expansion of library services in Telangana has become impossible.

Table – 6 The professional staff strength of Government Libraries as on 31-3-2022

Sl. No	The professional staff of Govt. Libraries	No. of Posts Sanctioned	State Central		Regional		% of Vacancy
			working	Vacant	working	Vacant	
1	Chief Librarian	1	FAC	1	-	-	-
2	Gazetted Librarian	4	1	2	-	1	75%
3	Asst. Librarian Gr - I	3	1	-	1	1	33.33%
4	Asst. Librarian Gr - II	14	8	2	-	4	42.85%
Total		22	10	5	1	6	50%

The benefits enjoyed by the Government employees are not automatically extended to the employees of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas from time to time. After prolonged correspondence and protracted delay, some benefits were opened to the employees in Grandhalaya Samsthas.

Employees' attitudes towards issues and working conditions

Table – 7 Employees' attitudes towards issues

S No	Employees issues	Dissatisfied	Satisfied
1	Recognition of Service on par with the Govt. employees	81(85%)	14(15%)
2	Payments of Salaries	91(95%)	4(5%)
3	Promotion and career development	60(63%)	35(36%)

77.33% (i.e. 73 respondents) of employees working under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha are completely dissatisfied. The main reasons are mentioned below;

- Non-recognition as government employees - 85% (81)
- Non-payment of salaries and allowances in the first week of the month. 95% (91)
- Facilities and benefits are not availed on par with the government employees. 63% (60)

Status of Library Buildings

The Government sanctioned a one-time grant for the construction of buildings for the old 10 District Central Libraries. In Telangana, 30% of branch libraries do have no own buildings; they are functioning in rented and rent-free buildings wherein no adequate accommodation is available. Though some Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are sporadically taking up the construction of library buildings, this activity could not go on at a speedy pace due to a whopping deficit of funds. Much headway is to be made in this direction.

Table – 8 Buildings Status as on 31-3-2022

Sl. No.	Library Type	No. of Libraries	Percentage
1	Own Buildings	392	70%
2	Rented Buildings	65	12%
3	Rent-free Buildings	103	18%
Total		560	100%

Table 8 shows that 392 (70%) libraries are working in their own buildings, 65 (12%) libraries are working in rented buildings, and 105 (18%) libraries working in rent-free buildings in Telangana.

Findings

1. It is observed that only 5% of total income was spent on purchasing books and periodicals. It is observed that 55% to 79.99% of total income was spent on salaries and pensions between 2014 and 2018 years.
2. It is observed that the library cess is 49.09% of the average total income of Grandhalaya Samsthas in Telangana.
3. It is observed that in the Public Libraries in Telangana, only three (i.e. State Central Library - 1 and Regional Libraries - 2) are functioning under Government; the remaining (up to 600) are under the aegis of the 33 Grandhalaya Samsthas
4. It is observed that there are 33 Grandhalaya Samsthas in the state, but

only ten are working as regular secretaries/District Central Librarians. In the remaining 23 districts, the administration is run by the in-charges. The government has not yet sanctioned District Central Librarian posts for 23 new districts.

5. It is observed that the 352 (57%) librarians' posts of various grades are vacant in library institutions across the state.
6. It was observed that 11 (50%) of librarian posts are vacant in State Central Library and Regional Libraries.
7. It was observed that 85% of ZGS employees are dissatisfied with not being recognized as government employees, 95% with late payment of salaries every month, and 63% with fewer promotion opportunities.
8. It is observed that 392 (70%) libraries are functioning in their own buildings, 65 (12%) libraries are functioning in rented, and 105 (18%) libraries in rent-free buildings in Telangana.

Recommendations

- The Government or the Directorate of Public Libraries should take steps from time to time to fill vacancies caused by retirement or promotions.
- The Government should take steps to pay the salaries and pensionary benefits to the employees of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas through Government Treasuries. Because of this, there is no additional expenditure.
- The government should recognize all the employees working in the Zilla/ City Grandhalaya Samstha as government employees.
- An action shall be taken to pay the salaries in the first week of every month of Grandhalaya Samstha employees on par with Government employees.
- Branch libraries should be set up in the newly formed Mandalas due to the reorganization of new districts.
- Promotional opportunities shall be given to the employees of the Grandhalaya Samstha based on seniority cum merit.
- The New District Library and Branch Library buildings constructed shall adopt the modular plan to make provisions for expansion according to future needs.
- All the vacant positions, professional, semi-professional and nonprofessional cadres shall be filled in immediately to provide uninterrupted services to the users of the Public Libraries in Telangana.

Conclusion

The enactment of the Public Libraries Act in 1960 is no doubt a landmark as it provided a five-tier organizational structure from State Central Library at the State (Apex) level to the village libraries' grassroots level. It also created

a separate department of Public Libraries and a Minister for Public Library Libraries. Still, administrative and organizational lapses are found which remained constraints to achieving the ultimate aim of establishing an integrated, comprehensive, and efficient State Library System.

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FINANCIAL STATUS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN TELANGANA: A STUDY

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Abstract

Telangana as a geographical and political entity was born on June 2nd, 2014, as the 29th youngest state in the Union of India, with Hyderabad as the capital city. The integrated Telangana Public Libraries Act, passed in 1960, paved the way for the state's public library system to grow and flourish. Public libraries are not revenue-fetching organizations. On the other hand, they are spending organizations. The demand for books, readers, staff, buildings, and infrastructure facilities will grow day to day. The study reveals that there is a need for sustainable funding to extend library services to rural and remote areas.

Key Words: Telangana, Public Libraries, Finance, Library Cess Growth, and Development,

Introduction

‘The public library, the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision-making, and cultural development of the individual and social groups. It underpins healthy knowledge societies through providing access to and enabling the creation and sharing of knowledge of all sorts, including scientific and local knowledge, without commercial, technological or legal barriers¹’

Finance is an essential component and the driving force. The organization and management of public libraries are influenced by finance. The government or other organizations should assure the public libraries of

regular and adequate funding. Public libraries need to purchase books, journals, furniture, as well as modern information technology equipment. They have to maintain the buildings and employ trained and experienced staff. All of these requirements' funding is needed permanently.

Libraries are not revenue-fetching organizations. On the other hand, they are spending organizations. The library is a growing organism². The demand for books, readers, staff, buildings, and infrastructure facilities will grow day by day. The financial demands of libraries are recurring in nature. Additionally, a consistent source of funding is required for the expansion of library services to rural and remote areas.

Public Library System in Telangana

Hyderabad state was established in 1724 in the Deccan by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asafjah⁷. Telangana was part of the Hyderabad state from September 17th, 1948 to November 1st, 1956, until it was merged with Andhra State to form the Andhra Pradesh state³. Telangana as a geographical and political entity was born on June 2nd, 2014 as the 29th youngest state in the Union of India with Hyderabad as the capital city³.

The integrated Telangana Public Libraries Act, passed in 1960, paved the way for the state's public library system to grow and flourish in a planned manner. The public library system in Telangana is centralized, with the Director of Public Libraries as the administrative head of the Department and the State Central Library, Hyderabad as the apex library, followed by regional libraries, district central libraries, branch and village libraries⁴, etc. In addition to these, the state has aided libraries and panchayat libraries. The funding for the public library system comes from two sources. Salaries and pensions are met by the State Government, and all other expenditure, including the acquisition of reading materials as well as maintenance, is by the District Library Authority (i.e., Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha) through the library cess and a few other sources.

The Directorate of Public Libraries is the administrative head of the state's public library system, which is governed by the Public Library Act of 1960. Telangana Grandhalaya Parishad is the policy formulation body. The Parishad shall function under the supervision and control of the Ministry of Education, Telangana. It promotes library services in the state. The goal is to establish, equip, maintain, and develop an integrated, comprehensive, and efficient library service for the readers in the state.

The number of different types of libraries at the end of 2021 was above 600: 3 government libraries and 597 libraries are working under the control of 33 Grandhalaya Samsthas in the state as follows:

Table -1: Public Libraries System in the State

Sl. No.	Types of Public Libraries	Management of Libraries	No. of Libraries
01	State Central Library	Government	1
02	Regional Libraries	Government	2
03	District/City Central Libraries	Zilla Granthalaya Samsthas	33
04	Branch Libraries	Zilla Granthalaya Samsthas	535
05	Village Libraries	Zilla Granthalaya Samsthas	29
<i>Total</i>			<i>600</i>

The Government Libraries are fully financed by the State Government. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas libraries receive matching grants, as per the provisions of the Public Libraries Act.

The "Public library is an organization established, supported, and funded by the community, either through local, regional, or national government or through some other form of community organization⁵". Therefore, in assessing the financial conditions of public libraries, resource allocation, cost-benefit analysis, and financial analysis are important aspects.

Literature Review

Philip Gill⁶ (2001) IFLA/UNESCO for Guidelines Development in its book advocated Public libraries are community agencies providing access at the local level to a range of knowledge and information for the benefit of the individual and society as a whole. To maintain the level of service required to fulfill their functions public libraries should be supported by legislation and sustained funding.

Govind and Vijai⁷ (1998) said public libraries in India are financed by government grants and Library Cess. It discusses the inadequacy of cess, remittance problems, and the adequacy of government contributions.

Kaula, P.N⁸ (1996) discusses the growth of public library systems in India, their relatively low priority in government funding, and the potential of computerization, automation, and networks in assisting Indian public libraries in the fulfillment of their goals.

Bhattacharjee, R⁹ (1999) describes the main objectives of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) and the main projects it has undertaken in the promotion of the public library movement in India through the drafting of the National Policy on Library and Information Systems and the pattern of financial assistance provided to public libraries in India.

Statement of the Problem

Public libraries are considered reservoirs of knowledge; they contain print, non-print, and electronic resources. To provide services to their users, libraries use the internet and automation. The expansion of public

library services in Telangana has slowed down due to the allocation of funds for libraries and poor financial position. So far, there has been no attempt to conduct an in-depth study of the finances of public libraries in Telangana. Therefore, the present study, "Finances of Public Libraries in Telangana," is a humble attempt to fill this gap.

Scope and limitations of the study

The present study is focused on and limited to the finances of public libraries in Telangana. Due to the timely completion and access to information, the study does not include the administration and other aspects of public libraries in Telangana.

Objectives of the study

One of the main objectives of the present study, among other things, is to evaluate the ongoing status and financial conditions of public libraries in Telangana; the specific objectives of the study are listed hereunder:

- 1) To study the finances of public libraries in Telangana,
- 2) To find out the impact of finances on library collection development, infrastructure facilities, and human resources in Telangana,
- 3) To identify measures to modernize public libraries to provide services more effectively.

Methodology

The study uses a survey method and a questionnaire tool for data collection, as they were found to be the most suitable for the present study.

Data Collection

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Information from primary sources was collected through the use of questionnaires. The official records of the Directorate of Public Libraries and annual reports of the District Central Libraries/Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are significant secondary data sources. In view of the study's objectives, the data collected from the 33 District Central Librarians/Secretaries of District Library Authorities in Telangana about the finances of the public libraries through a questionnaire has been analyzed and interpreted.

Analysis of the Study

Collected data is analyzed in terms of descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage.

Funding of Public Libraries in Telangana

The Telangana government provides funds for the development and maintenance of public libraries. The Public Library Act provisions allow for the collection of library cess as a surcharge at eight paise per rupee in the house or property tax collected by Municipalities and Gram Panchayats. The cess collections are directly credited to the Zilla Granthalaya Samsthas library funds held in government treasuries.

The expenditure on the Directorate and all government libraries is met by the State Government, which also gives salary and pension grants to Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Director approves the budget of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to meet the expenditure from the Library Fund for the maintenance of the libraries working under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

Revenue and Expenditure of Public Libraries

The revenue and expenditure on public libraries in Telangana¹⁰ for five years, beginning from 2014-15 to 2018-19, are furnished in Table 2.

Table – 2

Rs. In lakhs.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Expenditure as a proportion of revenue
2014-15	3896.50	3731.65	164.85
2015-16	4975.44	4614.80	360.64
2016-17	4383.56	4280.60	102.96
2017-18	4821.91	4708.66	113.25
2018-19	5304.10	5179.52	124.58
Total	23381.51	22515.23	866.28
Average	4676.30	4503.046	173.256

The annual growth rate is calculated by using the formula

$$[1/t_2-t_1] \times [Pt_2-Pt_1] \times 100$$

Here Pt_1 is revenue during the initial year of study, Pt_2 revenue is during the final year, t_1 is an initial year and t_2 is the final year.

The annual growth rate of revenue during 2014-2019:

$$1/ (2019-2014): (5.304.10-3896.50): 1407.6$$

$$(1407.6/3896.50) \times 100 \times (1/10) = 36.12$$

It is estimated that the annual growth rate of revenue in Public Libraries in Telangana is 36.12 percent.

Revenue Expenditure of Public Libraries

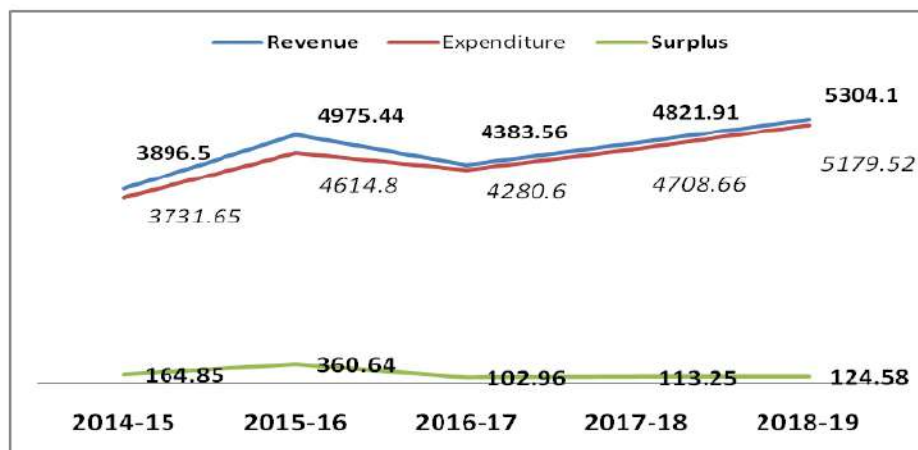


Figure – 1

Table 2 presents revenue and expenditure for public libraries. Revenue increased over the years from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019. Over five years, there will be a revenue surplus of Rs. 866.28 lakhs. Expenditure also increased during the period under reference. The increase in expenditure has not been uniform. Expenditure depends upon the availability of revenue. Rational expenditure conforms to revenue. In almost all of the years under reference, expenditure is less than revenue.

Sources of Library Revenue

The state government provides funds for the development and maintenance of public libraries. The library cess is the primary source of revenue for public libraries. The government has been providing grants to public libraries since the passage of the Public Libraries Act of 1960. The act provides a provision for a matching grant equivalent to the cess collected by each Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

However, as far as the revenue of the public libraries in Telangana is concerned, the principal sources are allocations out of district-wise their library cess and government grants.

Table 3 presents source – wise revenue of public libraries in Telangana.

i. Salary and pension grants by the state government

It is observed from the table that the government allocation covers a substantial part of the library's revenue. The percentage of government allocation varies from 48.06 to 55.01. Public libraries got 52.41 percent of revenue from the state government for five years.

ii. Library Cess

Library Cess is another major source of revenue. As per section 20 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, the municipalities and gram Panchayats shall levy the library cess at the rate of eight paise for every rupee in the property tax or house tax component and remit it to the concerned Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The local bodies contributed a library cess of 35.52 percent of the libraries' revenue; it ranged from 27.48 to 43.23 from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

iii. Other Sources

Apart from that, public libraries receive approximately 12% of their income from other sources.

Table – 3
Source -wise revenue of Public Libraries in Telangana

Rs. in lakhs.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Salary and pension grants by state govt.</i>	<i>Cess</i>	<i>RRRLF</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014-15	2067.79 (53.06)	1504.17 (38.60)	0	324.63	3896.50
2015-16	2419.7 (48.60)	2151.3 (43.23)	5.95	398.49	4975.44
2016-17	2386.53 (54.44)	1204.97 (27.48)	0	792.06	4383.56
2017-18	2625.18 (55.01)	1603.01 (35.24)	0.33	593.38	4821.90
2018-19	2756.44 (51.96)	1843.46 (34.75)	67.22	636.98	5304.10
Total	12255.55 (52.41)	8306.91 (35.52)	73.5 (0.31)	2745.54 (11.74)	23381.51 (100)

Expenditure of Public Libraries

Public libraries are spending institutions. They are public institutions supported by public funds. A proportionate expenditure on various items of the library will enable it to provide an effective service to its users. In a developing country like India, libraries need to meet the needs of their people. A strategic expenditure on various library operations will enable the library to fulfill its objectives effectively.

Public libraries are community agencies providing access at the local level to a range of knowledge and information for the benefit of the individual and society. To maintain the necessary service levels to fulfill their functions, public libraries should be supported by legislation and sustained funding. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan suggested in 1950 that 50 percent of expenditure should be allocated towards employees' salaries, and the remaining 50 percent should

be spent on books, periodicals, binding, and other expenses.¹¹ The Advisory Committee for Libraries (1959) also agreed to this norm. The following is the standard pattern of spending on public libraries:¹²

i.	Salaries and wages	-	50%
ii.	Books and periodicals	-	25%
iii.	Binding	-	5%
iv.	Lighting, heating, etc.	-	2%
v.	Rents, loans insurance, etc.	-	5%
vi.	Miscellaneous Charges	-	13%

Expenditure of Public Libraries in Telangana is presented in Table 4.

Public libraries' expenditures increased by more than 72 percent between 2014 and 2019. Furthermore, the increase is not uniform. In the first two years, expenditure increased, but in the third year, it decreased. During 2015-16, there was a substantial increase in expenditure. The total cost of the library over five years is Rs. 22515.23 lakhs. The average expenditure is Rs. 4503.04 lakhs.

Table – 4
Expenditure of Public Libraries in Telangana

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Rs. In lakhs</i>
		<i>Increase or decrease in expenditure</i>
2014-15	3731.65	--
2015-16	4614.80	+ 883.15
2016-17	4280.60	-334.2
2017-18	4708.66	+428.06
2018-19	5179.52	+470.86
Total	22515.23	
Average	4503.04	

Expenditure on various items

The average head-wise expenditure by the public libraries in Telangana for the years 2014-15 to 2018-19 on various heads such as salaries and pensions, purchase of books and periodicals, contingencies, maintenance of buildings, and other admin expenditure, etc, are summarized in Table 5.

Salaries of staff account for the bulk of expenditure. Salary expenditure accounted for 76.13 percent of total expenditure. During that period, spending increased by 72 percent. Regarding the expenditure on books and

periodicals, the library has spent a total sum of Rs. 849.15 lakhs, i.e., it constitutes 3.77 percent of the total expenditure.

The table shows that an amount of 555.02 lakh (2.46 percent) was incurred under the head 'contingencies'. Year-wise expenditure on this item shows it varies from 1.01% to 7.96%.

The expenditure data in table 5 shows that Rs. 378.28 lakh (1.2%) had been incurred towards the construction of buildings; Rs. 3590.63 (15.94 percent) was spent on other administrative purposes.

Table - 5
Item-wise expenditure in Public Libraries in Telangana

Rs. in lakhs.

Year	Salary & Pensions	Books & Periodicals	Contingencies	Cost of Buildings	Other admin expenditure	Total
2014-15	2635	200.15	37.92	16.68	841.9	3731.65 (16.57%)
2015-16	3535.13	97.56	110.77	0.00	871.34	4614.80 (20.49%)
2016-17	3267.92	18.34	138.15	3.60	852.59	4280.60 (19.01%)
2017-18	3758.10	375.10	152.95	200	222.51	4708.66 (20.91%)
2018-19	3946	158	115.23	158	802.29	5179.52 (23.00%)
Total	17142.15 (76.13)	849.15 (3.77)	555.02 2.46	378.28 1.68	3590.63 15.94	22515.23 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage

Source: Compiled from local fund audit reports of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

Employees of Public Libraries in Telangana

The strength of professionals and other supporting staff is an essential factor in delivering information services to the respective users in an institution. The study displays the employees' positions in the libraries of Telangana.

Table – 6

Employees' status of public libraries in Telangana

Sl. No	Number of Employees working in Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.	No. of posts			% of Vacancy
		Sanctioned	working	Vacant	
1	Secretary/ Dist. Central Librarians	10	10	0	-
2	Professional Staff	542	228	314	57.93
3	Clerical Staff	178	74	104	58.42
4	Supporting Staff	309	73	236	76.37
Total		1039	385	654	62.94

The sanctioned cadre strength for the Public Libraries during the years 2021–22 stood at 1039, which includes the Secretaries/District Central Librarians, Professional, Clerical, and supporting staff. Of the total strength, 654 (62.94%) posts were vacant. The details are given in table 6.

Collection Development

Now print and electronic collections play an equal role in storing and disseminating knowledge. Hence, an attempt has been made to ascertain the strength of the collection among the libraries of the State.

During the study period from 2014-15 to 2018-19, Rs. 849.15 lakhs was spent on the purchase of books. It represents only 3.77 percent of the Telangana public library's budget. Table 5 shows the budgetary allocations against the recommendations of the expert committee.

Libraries Cess

Collection of Library Cess due from the local bodies is another major problem faced by the Public Libraries. Library cess dues from Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, and Gram Panchayats in 10 Districts of Telangana State are summarized in Table 7.

Table - 7Details of Library Cess dues in Telangana

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total Cess dues up to	
		29-02-2016	31-03-2019
1	Adilabad	401	511
2	Hyderabad	30170	40829
3	Karimnagar	487	623
4	Khammam	409	825
5	Medak	378	236
6	Mahabubnagar	40	51
7	Nalgonda	856	739
8	Nizamabad	739	843
9	Ranga Reddy	4015	3016
10	Warangal	575	392.16
Total		38070	48065.16

Source: Office of the Director of Public Libraries, Hyderabad

An amount of Rs. 38070 (in lakhs) of library cess was due from local bodies to public libraries up to 29.02.2016. The dues increased from Rs 38070 (in lakhs) to Rs 48065.16 (in lakhs) until March 2019.

Conclusion and suggestions

The present study reveals that public libraries are the agencies of lifelong education and form an essential part of social culture. Public libraries are critical to a nation's socioeconomic and cultural development, and they deserve all of the support and assistance from the Central and State Governments, as well as society at large.

The data collected for the study indicates that the establishment and development of public libraries can be successful only if it is backed by library legislation and its proper implementation. Earnest devotion is required from the librarians and authorities for the growth and development of the public library system in a big way. Public library services in the state can only be strengthened with the cooperation of the public as well as the government.

Findings

1. It is observed that 33 Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are working in the state; only ten secretaries/district central librarians are working on a regular basis. In the remaining 23 districts, the Secretary/ District Central Librarian-in-charges are running the administration. The government has to sanction the posts of Secretary/ District Central Librarian in the newly established districts.
2. It is observed that 654 (62.94%) out of the 1039 employees of various grades are vacant in public libraries across the state.
3. It is observed that the annual growth rate of revenue in public libraries in Telangana is 36.12 percent.
4. It is observed that public libraries receive an average of 52.41% of revenue from the state government towards salaries and pensions, 35.52% of revenue from local bodies in the form of library cess, and 12% of revenue from other sources.
5. It is observed that 76.13% of revenue in the last five years' budget was spent on only salaries and pensions.

Suggestions

1. Library authorities should create a reading environment in rural public libraries in Telangana.
2. Computers and internet facilities should be set up as soon as possible at the branch Libraries in Telangana.
3. The authorities should work hard to fill the various posts that are vacant in more than 63 percent of the public libraries in Telangana.
4. Authorities should strive to provide orientation and refresher courses to employees of public libraries to better serve library users.
5. Library cess collected by local bodies should be continuously monitored and collected by the authorities.

Conclusion and suggestions

The present study reveals that public libraries are the agencies of lifelong education and form an essential part of social culture. Public libraries are critical to a nation's socioeconomic and cultural development, and they deserve financial support and assistance from the central and state governments, as well as society at large.

The data collected for the study indicates that the establishment and development of public libraries can be successful only through library legislation and its proper implementation. Earnest devotion is required from the librarians and authorities for the growth and development of the public library system in a big way. Public library services in the state can be strengthened with the cooperation of the public as well as the government.

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