

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF JNV LIBRARIES IN MAHARSHTRA

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### ABSTRACT

*The National Policy on Education 1986 envisaged establishment of a Navoday Vidyalay in each District of the country. First established in 1985, they are the brain child of P.V Narasimha Rao. The Navoday Vidyalay Samiti is an Autonomous Organization under the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, which has been set up to establish & manage co-educational, residential school covering classes VI to XII known as Jawahar Navoday Vidyalayas. The Vidyalay has all infrastructure facilities like academic block, well-equipped laboratories and large library hall with more than 8,000 books and references. Library is an essential part of any institution in particular to one imparting education. In modern times the new concepts in every field are emerging at a rapid pace and to remain updated with the latest development utility of a good modern well equipped library is in focus to provide books on various subjects to gain the required in depth knowledge which in turn act as proper tool in learning-teaching process. Eight Regional Offices have been established at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Pune & Shillong with jurisdiction over different States and UTs.*

**Keywords:** Financial Management, Library Expenditure

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The Navoday Vidyalay Samiti is an Autonomous Organization under the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, which has been set up to establish & manage co-educational, residential school covering classes VI to XII known as Jawahar Navoday Vidyalayas.

The National Policy on Education 1986 envisaged establishment of a Navoday Vidyalay in each District of the country. The first two schools were started in 1985-86 on experimental basis. The number of schools has now grown to 550 spread over 34 States and Union Territories. Out of these, every school are functional. These schools have over 1.58 Lakhs students on rolls. Navoday Vidyalayas are fully residential and co-educational schools covering classes VI to XII. Education in the Vidyalayas is free for all enrolled students including lodging, boarding, text books, uniforms etc. The Vidyalayas seek to promote and develop talented, bright and gifted

children predominantly from rural areas who may otherwise be denied good educational opportunities. Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay is Indian schools for talented children and forms a part of the system of gifted education. The objectives of the scheme are to provide good quality modern education to the children predominantly from rural areas, without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.

First established in 1985, they are the brain child of P.V Narasimha Rao. They were started during Prime Minister-ship of Late. Rajiv Gandhi to find and foster talented children from the rural parts of India. They were formerly named as Navoday Vidyalayas and renamed later as 'Jawahar Navoday Vidyalayas' in the birth-centenary year of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Independent India. Navoday Vidyalayas are located all over the country, except Tamil Nadu. There are approximately 550 JNVs across India as of now. They offer free education to all students who get selected through the admission process which includes an All India Entrance Exam, held at district level.

Eight Regional Offices have been established at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Pune & Shillong with jurisdiction over different States and UTs.<sup>1</sup>

## **2. NEED FOR THE STUDY:**

In India Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay was started 24 years, ago. During this period it has passed through different phases. But so far, no up-to-date study is available about the growth and development of Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay libraries.

From the overview of the sufficient reading material it has been observed that the Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay libraries are facing financial constraints in carrying out activities and services. So far no detailed study has been undertaken to find the school libraries standard and its impact on the JNV libraries. Some studies simply identify the sufficient reading material.

Hence, the topic of research, 'development & infrastructural facility' has its own importance.

## **3. OBJECTIVES :**

1. The Objectives of the present study are as under -
2. To study the status of the Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay Libraries.
3. To highlight the services and system of Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay Libraries in Maharashtra.
4. To identify the activities in Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay Libraries.
5. To serve, in each District, as focal point for improvement of quality school Libraries.

## **4. PERIOD OF STUDY :**

This study covers the period of five years, i.e. from 2004-05 to 2008-2009.

## **5. SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

All the 32 Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay Libraries are covered under the study. The region-wise break up has been shown in the table no. 1.1 including all the Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay Libraries. Out of 32 Jawahar Navoday Vidyalay Libraries, only 24 libraries have furnished the data.

Hence 24 Libraries have been covered in this study in a way, the sample is census type. Thus, the sample has been selected as per table given below.

TABLE 1.1  
Sample Design (Region wise)

Sr.No	Name of Region	No. of District	No. of JNV Libraries	No. of Sample
1.	Amravati	05	05	05
2.	Aurangabad	08	07	04
3.	Kokan	06	04	04
4.	Nagpur	06	05	04
5.	Nashik	05	06	03
6.	Pune	05	05	04
	Total	35	32	24

## 6. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### 6.1 Allocation of Grants to JNV Libraries:

Finance being an essential resource for running any institution, financial support to the libraries should be of adequate and regular nature, financial position has essential bearing on the efficiency of the library.

The major financial sources for all the JNV libraries are, i) JNV Samiti Grant and ii) Contingency amount. The JNV Samiti grant is meant for book purchasing and contingency amount is earmarked for Journals / Periodicals and News Papers.

JNV Samiti allocates Rs. 20,000/- per JNV during the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 and the amount has been increased to Rs. 30,000/- from the year 2007-08 per JNV.

The contingency amount varies for each JNV during the year and successive years.

TABLE NO. 1.1  
Year Wise Allocation of Grants to JNV Libraries in Maharashtra

S. N.	Description	Year				
		Up to 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	JNV Samiti Grant	4,80,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	7,20,000	7,20,000
2.	Contingency Amount	101941	113266	131460	149905	171117
	Total Amount	<b>581941</b>	<b>593266</b>	<b>611460</b>	<b>869905</b>	<b>889217</b>

Above table shows the annual total grant allocation to 24 JNV libraries under the study from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

During the year 2004-05 total grant allocation was Rs. 581941/-, which includes JNV Samiti share of Rs.4,80,000 and contingency amount is 101941.

During the year 2005-06 total grant allocation was Rs. 593566/-, which includes JNV Samiti share of Rs.4,80,000 and contingency amount is 113266.

During the year 2006-07 total grant allocation was Rs. 611460/-, which includes JNV Samiti share of Rs.4,80,000 and contingency amount is 131460.

During the year 2007-08 total grant allocation was Rs. 869905/-, which includes JNV Samiti share of Rs.7,20,000 and contingency amount is 149905.

During the year 2008-09 total grant allocation was Rs. 889217/-, which includes JNV Samiti share of Rs.4,80,000 and contingency amount is 171117.

TABLE NO. 1.2  
Year Wise Allocation of Grants to JNV Libraries

S.No.	Particular	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	JNV Samiti Grant	4,80,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	7,20,000	7,20,000
2.	Conti. Amount	101941	113266	131460	149905	171117
	<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>581941</b>	<b>593266</b>	<b>611460</b>	<b>869905</b>	<b>737117</b>

Table no. 1.2 shows the source of income for each JNV libraries for last five years

During year 2004-05 total allocation was Rs 581941/- of which JNV Jalgaon has the maximum of Rs. 32260/- and minimum allocation to JNV Solapur of Rs.22525/-.

During year 2005-06 total allocation was Rs 593266/- of which JNV Amravati has the maximum of Rs. 27450/- and minimum allocation to JNV Nanded of Rs.23100/-.

During year 2006-07 total allocation was Rs 611460/- of which JNV Amravati has the maximum of Rs. 28110/- and minimum allocation to JNV Hingoli of Rs.23260/-.

During year 2007-08 total allocation was Rs 869905/- of which JNV Buldana has the maximum of Rs. 40,000/- and minimum allocation to JNV Hingoli of Rs.34365/-.

During year 2008-09 total allocation was Rs 889217/- of which JNV Amravati has the maximum of Rs. 40,055 and minimum allocation to JNV Hingoli of Rs.34633/-.

**6.2 Year Wise Allocation of Grants and Expenditure:**

TABLE NO. 1.3  
Year Wise Allocation of Grants and Expenditure

S. N.	Description	Year				
		Up to 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Allocation of Grants	581941	593266	611460	869905	889217
2.	Expenditure	581941	593266	611460	869905	889217

It is seen from table no. 1.3 that at the allocated amount has been fully utilized.

Year wise expenditure has shown an upward trend.

Navoday Vidyalay Samiti delivered Rs. 55 lacks grant to each JNV in all over India. As suggested in the Yashpal Committee Report (1993) sufficient contingency amount (not less than 10% of the total salary bill of the school) could be placed at the disposal of heads of schools for purchase, repair and replacement of pedagogical equipment which could become part of the library.

**7. FINDING AND CONCLUSION:**

1. The major financial sources for all the JNV libraries are, i) JNV Samiti Grant and ii) Contingency amount. The JNV Samiti grant is meant for book purchasing and contingency amount is earmarked for Journals / Periodicals and News Papers.
2. JNV Samiti allocates Rs. 20,000/- per JNV during the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 and the amount has been increased to Rs. 30,000/- from the year 2007-08 per JNV.
3. The contingency amount varies for each JNV during the year and successive years.
4. It is seen from table no. 1.3 that at the allocated amount has been fully utilized.
5. Year wise expenditure has shown an upward trend.

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