

Library Overdue in Academic Libraries of Goa

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of requirements of the
Goa University for the degree of
Master of Library and Information Science (MLISC)

BY

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ENROLMENT NO: -22P034013

Presented for
Viva-Voce on
23/4/2023
by



Under the supervision of
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DECLARATION

I state that the present dissertation “**Library Overdue in Academic Libraries of Goa**” is my original contribution and the same has not been submitted on any occasion for any other degree or diploma of this university or other university/institute. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from the area mentioned. The literature related to the problem investigation has been cited.

Chaitali Shambhu Priolkar
Department of Library and
Information Science

Date:

Place: Taleigao Plateau

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation “**Library Overdue In Academic Libraries Of Goa**” submitted by **Chaitali Shambhu Priolkar** under my in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of **Master of library and information Science** at the, DD Kosambi School Of Social Sciences And Behavioural Studies Goa University is her own work carried out under my guidance and worthy of examination.

Mr Milind C. Mhamal
Research Guide
Department of Library and
Information Science
Goa University

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to praise the God and thank him for giving me an opportunity to do the Degree of Master of Library and Information Science and enabling me to complete the dissertation successfully.

"I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Mr Milind C. Mhamal, for their invaluable guidance, support, and encouragement throughout the duration of this project. Their insightful feedback, constructive criticism, and unwavering belief in me have been instrumental in the successful completion of this dissertation.

I would also like to thank the faculty and staff of Goa University, particularly the Department of Library and Information Science for their assistance and resources provided throughout my academic journey.

Furthermore, I am grateful to my family and friends for their unwavering support, love, and encouragement during this challenging period. Their understanding and patience have been essential in helping me stay focused and motivated.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the study participants for their valuable time, I would also like to thank the student's participation in the survey and making the study a success, contributions, and cooperation, without which this research would not have been possible."

Ms. Chaitali Shambhu Priolkar

Master of Library and Information Science

Department of Library and Information Science

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Overdue book fines are a common practice in university libraries across the world, and libraries have been enforcing these policies for decades. A fine for keeping a borrowed item from the library is known as an "overdue fine." Goa's academic libraries have a duty to give students, staff, and faculty member's access to a variety of materials to meet their needs for learning and academic research. Managing the timely return of borrowed materials is one of the difficulties these libraries encounter.

It can be annoying and frustrating for other users who use such resources when library patrons forget to return items by the due date.

Academic libraries in Goa may introduce an overdue policy to solve this problem. The implications of late returns, such as fines or limitations on borrowing rights, would be outlined under this regulation. Additionally, it can include instructions for renewing borrowed items and a grace period to account for unanticipated events that might delay material returns.

Effective communication with library patrons should precede the establishment of an overdue policy. The policy should be explicitly explained to prospective patrons by library employees, and current patrons should get frequent reminders. Signage, email alerts, and other forms of communication can be used for this.

Academic libraries in Goa may think about introducing digital solutions in addition to an overdue policy to better manage the return of borrowed materials. To limit the possibility of mistakes during the borrowing process, they might, for instance, utilize a self-checkout system or an automated system to notify users when products are due or overdue.

Overall, academic libraries in Goa may be able to better manage their resources and give patrons a more seamless borrowing experience by implementing a library overdue policy and technological solutions.

1.2 Definitions of the terms

The title of the research study is “**Library Overdue in Academic Libraries of Goa**”.

Library Definition from Oxford language

A building, room, or organization that has a collection of books, documents, music, and sometimes things such as tools or artwork, for people to borrow, usually without payment. (collinsdictionary, 2022)

Overdue

Not done or happening when expected or when needed; late. (collinsdictionary, 2023)

Academic

relating to schools, colleges, and universities, or connected with studying and thinking, not with practical skills. (collinsdictionary, 2023)

Academic Libraries:

The academic libraries provide a quiet study space for students on campus; it may also provide group study space, such as meeting rooms. (collinsdictionary , 2023)

Goa:

a state on the W coast of India: a Portuguese over sea sterriory from 1510 until annexed by India in 1961. Capital: Panjim (or Panaji). Pop: 1 343 998 (2001). Area: 3702 sq. km (1430 sq. miles). (collinsdictionary, 2023)

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To know the purpose of library fine.
2. To know about fines collected in different library.
3. To know patron’s attitude towards fine.
4. To know what the library does of collected fines.
5. To know the Nature of library fine different library.
6. To know how the library fines calculated.
7. To know how the fines money are used by the library.
8. To know are student satisfied with the library existing fine policy

1.4 Scope of the study

To study to find out the attitudes of users towards library overdue fine.

1.5 Hypothesis

Fines for overdue returns encourage timely returns, lower the number of overdue items, and bring in money for the library. Fines, particularly for those who cannot afford to pay them, may discourage some library users from visiting, which would limit access to resources and services. Additionally, some customers might regard fines as just the cost of using the library and continue returning items late, making fines an ineffective way to encourage timely returns.

All libraries give fine there is no difference in return rates before due dates among the patron groups because the fine policy is the same for all patron groups.

1.6 Research Methodology

1. Circulating questionnaires'
2. Visiting libraries data will be collected
3. The study will be carried out using a quantities Methodology structure questionnaires''.

1.7 Conclusion

However, in general, late books can be a hassle for both library workers and patrons. Overdue book procedures are governed by academic libraries, and they may involve fines, suspension of borrowing rights, and other sanctions.

Users of the library should abide by the loan policy and return their materials on time to avoid overdue fines. In order to motivate readers to deliver the books on time, libraries might also employ automated reminders, notifications, and other techniques. Overall, overdue books can be a problem at academic libraries in Goa and other places, so it's crucial that users and library employees cooperate to make sure that everyone can access the resources.

CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a recent output on a particular area of research and organized in a helpful sequence to strengthen the present techniques. Literature review is one of the important aspects for any research study. The main objective of the review of literature is to understand the research activities that have taken place in a particular discipline and the research area.

All the relevant literature available is reviewed here. The researcher collected articles from science Direct, research Gate and etc. The artistic work done by earlier research scholars or scientist or author is technically known the literature. Any scientific investigation starts with a review of the literature. It helps researcher generates new ideas. The main objectives of a review of the literature are to identifying variables relevant for research. It helps researcher in selecting the variables lying within the scope of his interest, in defining and operationalizing variables and in identifying variables which are conceptually and practically important. It helps researcher in avoiding repetition. It also helps in formulating the research problem, researcher hypothesis and to know about methodology adapted by earlier researcher. The earlier literature survey can be made reviewing the concerned literature from various primary, secondary of information like books, reports, proceedings, encyclopaedias, dictionaries etc. Review of related literature helps to acquire the current knowledge in the field of research.

In every research study, review of related literature plays an important role to flameout the research. Scholar can use these literatures for the multiple purposes for a well-designed research study. It greatly helps the scholar to acquaint with current knowledge in this area, in which he/she is going to conduct the research. It acts as a valuable guide in defining the different problems, recognising its scope and significance, valuable suggestion. From the review of literature, a scholar will also formulate the relevant hypothesis, makes the research design and find the important sources of data.

(Davies & Sen , 2013) This Author States that, It is crucial to make sure that the current book stock is kept in circulation as university libraries attempt to fulfil growing user expectations while working with restricted resources. This study looked into why people return their books after the due date at Leeds University Library, the effectiveness of the current overdue policy, and potential changes to the overdue procedures. Mixed methods were used to conduct the study, including a print questionnaire given to 181 library patrons and in-depth interviews with 10 library staff members. The main causes of users returning books late were forgetfulness and failing to recognise that they were past due. The current policies of the library were thought to be simple to understand, although several issues were found. They included issues with the reservations system, complaints about online renewals, and, the size of the student population, and user unwillingness to ask for assistance. More usage of electronic books, text message reminders, and greater library promotion were all suggested as ways to improve.

(Unrein, 2020) This Author States that there isn't a general suggestion that will apply to all libraries. Every library operates somewhat differently from one another, and their communities, employees, budgets, and librarians all have an impact. This paper is not intending to condemn any particular libraries, rather fines from the library. Nonetheless, it does urge libraries to consider their reasons for utilizing fines. Are they supported by any evidence? Does our faith in the accuracy of Are fines based on data, or is it a result of custom? The purpose of this paper is to act as a catalyst for discussion in libraries about use of library fines. It aims to help by putting the existing literature into context. Support or deny the long-standing claims made about appropriate usage.

(Basak & Yesmin, 2020) This Author States that the requirement to pay a fine for overdue books in university libraries is a widespread global issue. It is crucial to make sure that the current collection is accessible for borrowing as university libraries attempt to satisfy the rising expectations of their users while working with constrained resources. This study looked into why people returned their books late to the BRAC University library in Bangladesh, how satisfied students were with the present

overdue policy, and suggestions on how to make the overdue procedures better. Statistical methods were used to conduct the investigation. In the months of March and April 2019, structured questionnaires were given to the students, and data was gathered over a 60-day period. 258 of the 300 surveys that were handed out were returned, representing an 86% response rate. The current policies of the library were deemed to be acceptable. The fact that they were regarded by the students as a sort of punishment forced them to return stuff at the scheduled time. They responded without regard to gender. Increasing the number of hard copy and electronic books in the collection was one suggestion for improvement. The findings of this study could be used to develop the circulation and overdue policies of university libraries in emerging nations. Given the analyses and results of this study, it can be inferred that library customers knew that penalties were ineffective as a deterrent because the library could not force students to return their checked-out materials on time without them. This created a barrier to the availability and free circulation of library literature. The goal of the library was not to make money or to collect fines. According to the survey, BRAC University students supported fines. The study also showed that the cost of penalties in academic libraries was not a hindrance to the efficient use of the collection. The majority of respondents approved of the current penalty policy, with only 19.38% disagreeing with it. The students appeared to agree that paying fines did not stop them from accessing the library because they taught students to be disciplined and return items by the due date, making library materials available and accessible. So, library workers needed to successfully police these rules, and defaulters needed to be made to pay their penalties. The study also revealed that there was no variation in acceptability of fine increases between genders. Students value having their information needs met on a regular basis and not having to waste time browsing the shelves. The BRAC University's growing student body, a larger budget for the library to cover the high cost of books, the accessibility of e-resources, and uninterrupted library server connectivity to receive library communications appear to be the solution. To reduce late fees, extra care should be taken to identify the most popular titles and more copies should be acquired.

(Hazarika & Gohain, 2013) This Author States that, almost all types of academic libraries have a very frequent practise of collecting late fees from defaulters. This

study's objectives were to determine the causes of late fees, the perspectives of patrons of Lakhimpur District college libraries on late fees, and how to create an efficient minimising mechanism for it. According to a survey, college library customers support the overdue fine policy. Since it forces patrons to deliver overdue library books. Moreover, research showed that the borrower primarily for exam preparation, additional reading, projects or assignments, and payment because of forgetfulness, the desire to retain it for longer days, and not finishing the book, overdue fine. Almost all types of academic libraries have a very frequent practise of collecting late fees from defaulters. This study's objectives were to determine the causes of late fees, the perspectives of patrons of Lakhimpur District college libraries on late fees, and how to create an efficient minimizing mechanism for it. According to a survey, college library customers support the overdue fine policy. Since it forces patrons to deliver overdue library books. Moreover, research showed that the borrower primarily for exam preparation, additional reading, projects or assignments, and payment because of forgetfulness, the desire to retain it for longer days, and not finishing the book, overdue fine. The Borrower recommended that the library can one of the frequent issues in all types of libraries is overdue books. Many library types around the world have been employing various strategies to recover overdue library materials. One of the most commonly employed sanctions is an overdue fine. Imposed to force late patrons to return the books they had borrowed from the library. It does not want to increase revenue by collecting fines According to a survey done for this study, college library patrons in the Lakhimpur District were in favour of it since they believed that some borrowers purposely kept books in their custody for longer than necessary. Time frame. An efficient way to require certain types of users to pay their past-due fines measure. These services give customers the ability to reserve borrowed library books that are being used by other users. the publication of the defaulter's name on a department or library notice, sending a mobile alert, and refusing additional book loans board, notifying department heads of defaulters' names, and denying passes The techniques to reduce overdue books could include certificates and other things. In addition to this, the library needs to priorities collection development, pinpoint the most popular title's demand, and, if at all possible, purchase additional copies using fine money. The institution should be allowing the library to acquire multiple copies of a popular book to reduce unpaid fine in the future. The majority of use in college libraries in India is at the textbook level.

The majority of college students lack the knowledge necessary to utilize their education effectively. library. It would be helpful to inform the users of a college library in order to maximize their usage of the users who frequent the library on a regular basis.

(P. , D. , & A. , 2014) This Author States that, the article examines patron attitudes regarding late penalties at the Mysore University Library and University Under Graduate Library. The survey included a total of 2330 participants who replied to a questionnaire. The study described here examined how students felt about increases in the University of Mysore's fines. 2330 people took a structured survey. to complete and return a questionnaire between December and January of 2011–12. Results showed the thoughts of users and sentiments regarding unpaid fines. The report offers suggestions that libraries might use to increase their overdue book collections. Fines different library patrons have diverse attitudes on late penalties at the Mysore University Library and the University Undergraduate Library. The Undergraduate Library's patrons would like that the as they prefer text books, the borrowing duration should be extended. More than encyclopaedias, and when questioned they feel horrible to cover late fees for books. Users are compelled by it to book loans must be returned. They don't agree that penalties are a form of retribution for violating library rules. The patrons of the Mysore University Library claim that lengthier book borrowing periods are not required because they require more reference books rather than text books. then they Return the books and choose a different reference material for your research, dissertation, etc. Many of them lack feelings that it forces readers to give back borrowed books. But It is evident that about 70% of users express punitive behaviour. Steps taken against late library users. Penalties being imposed in academic libraries for Overdue book fines are a widespread problem. Libraries have long imposed fines on overdue books.

(Adewale & Agbaje , 2011) This Author States that the Libraries serve as information repositories and are in charge of maintaining information and making it accessible to users as needed. The growing, albeit relative, necessity of a library has also presented a number of difficulties. Libraries must set a time limit on how long users can access

their resources in an effort to ensure equal access. Due to this, users who keep the resources after the due period are subject to fines. Notwithstanding fines and other sanctions, some users prefer to see them as a payment for library services rather than a sanction for their behaviour. As a result, most customers find decent manners or Adab (whether from a social or religious perspective) lacking. In order to explain the connection between Adab (excellent manners), penalties, and past-due loans, this study suggested a model.

(Mcemenemy, 2010) This Author States that, Purpose This essay will cover the arguments for and against library fines, as well as the discussions surrounding the subject. Design/methodology/approach The paper offers a thoughtful summary based on a discussion of the arguments made in favour of and against the usage of library fines. Findings It is said that fees are essential for effective library operations and to ensure that members share responsibility for the collections. The report, however, criticises some libraries' reliance on fine revenue and whether this reliance conflicts with the library's mandate to promote effective use of its holdings. Real-world applications The essay examines the advantages and disadvantages of a fines culture and could provide background information for individuals thinking about the issue. Originality/value The paper examines a subject that is now the subject of professional debate regarding its effectiveness and should be helpful to people who are curious about the arguments for and against library fines and their effects on library usage.

(Nathaniel , 2005) This Author States that, Overdue book fees are a common practise in university libraries across the world, and libraries have been enforcing these policies for decades. The study described here examined how college students felt about increases in penalties levied by the Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library administration during the academic year 2002–2003. A structured questionnaire was distributed to 1,500 respondents, who had between September and November 2004 to complete and return it. The respondents saw the increase as a much-needed and welcome step that would improve access to and availability of library materials. They responded without regard to gender. So, it is determined that penalties should be

enforced to satisfy the users' information needs. It is advised that the measure be reviewed on a regular basis and that automation of library services, particularly circulation, must be completed as soon as possible.

(Mitchell & Smith, 2005) This Author States that this common practise of libraries charging fines for books returned after their due dates has sparked discussion and controversy for as long as it has existed. Many believe that fines will prevent patrons from storing goods for an excessive amount of time. Others, however, contend that the case for fines being more successful than reminder mailings in reducing past-due amounts is weak. However, some detractors claim that imposing fines is unethical, particularly in public or school libraries, and that the limited outcomes are not worth the negative public relations consequences associated with fines. The authors tested a different strategy that used positive reinforcement.

(Nafisat & Agbaje, 2011) This Author States that Libraries serve as information repositories and are in charge of maintaining information and making it accessible to users as needed. The growing, albeit relative, necessity of a library has also presented a number of difficulties. In an effort to ensure that everyone has access to their resources, the time that visitors may use a library must be restricted. Due to this, users who violate the rules are subject to fines. Once the deadline has passed, keep the resources. Notwithstanding fines and other sanctions, some users prefer to see them as a payment for library services rather than a sanction for their behaviour. As a result, most customers find decent manners or Adab (whether from a social or religious perspective) lacking. The study put out a methodology to link the connections between penalties, Adab (excellent manners), and unpaid loans.

(Moyo & Cahoy, 2006) This Author States that do students and faculty who study off campus have different library needs and expectations than those who study on campus? This article describes and summarises the findings of two studies that were done to evaluate how faculty and students at Penn State University's World Campus perceived, used, and expected Web-based library resources and services. The findings

shed light on the difficulties and problems associated with serving a virtual academic community. This article will highlight which library resources and services were considered to be the most valuable and significant by World Campus users, as well as how the combined findings of the two studies shed light on a broadly applicable path for the future development of library services for patrons who are located elsewhere.

(Decker, 2023) This Author States that, the fine art print book collection at an academic library in the Southeast of the United States is the subject of this study's examination of circulation and interlibrary loan data. A better understanding of the connections between the circulation of subtypes of titles within the LC "N" (fine arts) call number range, user groups (faculty, graduate students, undergraduate students), and the publication date emerges through the use of a quantitative analysis using descriptive and inferential statistics. According to the study's findings, borrowers like books with more recent release dates, finest art books are borrowed by undergraduate students most frequently among all user categories, and they are typically borrowed one to two times per ten years. The study's findings further support the notion that print books continue to be significantly relied upon by those who use the fine art book collection. Also, it aids in guiding future collection decisions and communicating best practices for focusing on user needs in this collection's art liaison librarians. The physical fine art book collection continues to be crucial for faculty, graduate students, undergraduate students, and the larger academic community's research and scholarly endeavours.

(Sung & Tolppanen, 2013) This Author States that to ascertain whether library fines had an effect on the patron's return behaviour, data on fines issued at Eastern Illinois University and the University of Hawaii at Manoa were retrieved and compared. According to the findings, both fines and patron group membership (undergraduate, graduate, or faculty) have an effect on a patron's tendency to return. Due to cultural and technical changes that are continually taking place, libraries' conventional methods of functioning are always being tested. Lewis (2007) asserted that the age of print is coming to an end. Lewis suggested finishing the transition from print to electronic collections and retiring legacy print collections in "The Plan for the 21st

Century Academic Libraries." Many libraries still rely on their print holdings and current circulation procedures, nonetheless, for the time being.

(Mcemenemy, 2010) This Author States that purpose will cover the arguments for and against library fines, as well as the discussions surrounding the subject.

Design/methodology/approach The paper offers a thoughtful summary based on a discussion of the arguments made in favour of and against the usage of library fines.

Findings It is said that fees are essential for effective library operations and to ensure that members share responsibility for the collections. The report, however, criticises some libraries' reliance on fine revenue and whether this reliance conflicts with the library's mandate to promote effective use of its holdings. Real-world applications The essay examines the advantages and disadvantages of a fines culture and could provide background information for individuals thinking about the issue.

Originality/value The paper examines a subject that is now the subject of professional debate regarding its effectiveness and should be helpful to people who are curious about the arguments for and against library fines and their effects on library usage. Even more so if such a gift is perceived as generating funds to support a political dogma that has been crudely and unjustly foisted on a service where revenue shouldn't even be a consideration. The conversations between Clayton, Chapman, and Heads Real pressures on library services to meet cash goals were discovered by Services regarding fines, including as a crucial tool in doing so, fines. It seems completely absurd to me that a corrective measure intended to deter inefficient service use is actually so crucial to the operation of the library. For the service to be perceived as successful in such a situation, service dysfunction is required. The council members who decide on income thresholds. There can be no convincing justifications offered for such a ludicrous situation, and the profession as a whole should work to change it through advocacy. It is fulfilling our responsibility to politicians to rely on the system failing to ensure income targets are met. The cost of meeting library customers' demands Nonetheless, despite the efforts to completely abolish fines, it seems to me that they serve a crucial purpose for any library that demands effective and equitable stock circulation. It cannot be right when one user or a group of users deprives other users of something due to their inherently selfish actions. Access to those resources. Leaving aside all of the social inclusion defences, we can decipher

calls for penalties to be eliminated in an effort to better align with consumer culture, increasing library usage for the individual at the cost of the group. In the end, each of us contributed something to the library collections housed in our public, school, and university libraries, making them our collective property. On the other hand, no one's access should limit that of others. No one should be denied access. Another. Social inclusion should always be a top priority, but it is also a component of that inclusion. Puts the onus on the individual citizen to interact with the larger community, and definitely Could it be claimed that respecting the collection's effective use is a part of this as well? Finally, the If active citizenship is to be one of the major factors, benefit to the individual cannot be the only priority. Wants from the service.

(Boehme & Mihaly, 2018) This Author States that Long considered a way to guarantee that products are returned on schedule, fines. The necessity of charging customers for not returning things has recently been called into doubt. To improve relations with their patrons and reallocate resources, many libraries have eliminated fines. We did an experimental study, charging one group with penalties and not charging the other, to better understand the effect incremental fines have on customer behaviour. We discovered that neither the total amount of accrued fines nor the quantity of borrowed materials had changed in a statistically significant way. According to the research, customers keep the item as long as they need it before returning it.

(Mitchell & Smith, 2005) This Author States that this common practice of libraries charging fines for books returned after their due dates has sparked discussion and controversy for as long as it has existed. Many believe that fines will prevent patrons from storing goods for an excessive amount of time. Others, however, contend that the case for fines being more successful than reminder mailings in reducing past-due amounts is weak. However, some detractors claim that imposing fines is unethical, particularly in public or school libraries, and that the limited outcomes are not worth the negative public relations consequences

associated with fines. The authors tested a different strategy that used positive reinforcement.

(Sung & Tolppanen, 2013) This Author States that to ascertain whether library fines had an effect on the patron's return behaviour, data on fines issued at Eastern Illinois University and the University of Hawaii at Mano were retrieved and compared. According to the findings, both fines and the patron's group status (undergraduate, graduate, or faculty) have an effect on their likelihood of returning. behaviour. Due to cultural and technical changes that are continually taking place, libraries' conventional methods of functioning are always being tested. Lewis (2007) asserted that the age of print is coming to an end. In "The Strategy for the 21st Century Academic Libraries," Lewis makes recommendations. finished the transition of print collections to electronic collections and dismantling archival print collections. But for today, lots of libraries still rely on existing circulation networks and print collections. Finding methods to provide print resources to as many library users as possible is still crucial. Hence, the current investigation on fine policy on customers' book return behaviour could set the stage for assist libraries in selecting the best solutions. The information on book return rates by various clients The EIU and UHM libraries' groups were compared to see if The customer's conduct when returning was influenced by fines. The outcomes show that customer book return behaviour is affected by fines. Books loaned under a penalties policy were statistically substantially more likely to be returned early by users. According to the findings of this study, a penalties policy is a useful instrument to make sure that the greatest amount of books are available and returned on time users of libraries. Although this study found that the imposition of Fines do have an effect on customer behaviour in terms of book returns, however No one disputes the claim that fines are detrimental to the library as a barrier to access and the idea that alternative methods are available be equally successful. Although this study found that the introduction of penalties did affect customer behaviour with regard to returning books, it does not in any way refute the claim that fees are detrimental to the library as a barrier to access and the idea that alternative methods are available be equally successful. In fact, the findings show that the civility Notices and

overdue notices work well to remind customers to return late books or to encourage them to do so. upcoming areas Although maintaining a fine policy is still expensive, doing studies to examine the cost-benefit analysis of a fine system or to complete a investigation on how customers view fines.

Conclusion

Academic institutions must use library fines as an essential instrument to guarantee the effective circulation of library items and promote responsible borrowing habits. Although fines may be perceived as punitive, their primary purpose is to promote the academic objective of the institution by ensuring that all community members have access to the library's resources. It is crucial for institutions to properly and equitably express their policies and to offer ways for students who might be struggling financially to pay back overdue fines. Libraries might also look into alternative strategies for promoting responsible borrowing, like outreach and education programs or rewards for prompt returns. Overall, if administered carefully and in accordance with the institution's ideals, penalties can be a useful tool.

CHAPTER-3

OVERVIEW OF LIBRARY OVERDUE IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN GOA

3.1 Introduction:

In academic libraries in Goa, overdue refers to library materials that have been borrowed by a patron but have not been returned by the due date specified by the library. This includes books, journals, audio-visual materials, and other resources.

When a patron borrows a library material, the library will specify the due date by which the material must be returned. If the material is not returned by the due date, it is considered overdue. In such cases, the library may charge a fine or penalty fee for each day that the material is late.

Overdue library materials can cause inconvenience to other library patrons who may need access to the same materials. Additionally, overdue materials can disrupt the normal functioning of the library, as they may be needed for course readings or research by other students or faculty members.

To avoid library overdue, patrons should ensure that they return materials on or before the due date specified by the library. They should also renew their borrowing period if they need more time with the materials. In case of any difficulty or delay, they should communicate with the library staff and seek an extension or help in returning the materials

3.2 Academic and Library Fine

Academic libraries are an essential resource for students, faculty, and researchers in higher education. These libraries typically provide access to a wide range of resources, including books, journals, databases, and multimedia materials.

Library fines are charges levied on patrons who fail to return library materials on time or in good condition. The purpose of library fines is to encourage timely returns and to help ensure that materials are available to other patrons. Library fines can vary depending on the institution, the type of material borrowed, and the length of the overdue period.

While library fines can be an effective tool for managing the circulation of materials, some have criticized them for being punitive and potentially limiting access to information, particularly for those who may not be able to afford the fines. In recent years, some academic libraries have begun to reevaluate their approach to library fines, with some eliminating them altogether or reducing the amount charged.

Instead of relying solely on fines, some libraries have implemented other strategies to encourage timely returns, such as automatic renewals and email reminders. Additionally, some libraries have implemented amnesty programs, which allow patrons to return overdue materials without penalty, as a way to encourage the return of long-overdue items.

Overall, academic libraries continue to play a critical role in supporting research and learning in higher education, and the use of fines as a circulation management tool continues to be a subject of debate and evaluation within the library community.

Library fines can serve as a deterrent because they create a consequence for not returning library materials on time or in good condition. The potential of having to pay a fine may encourage borrowers to prioritize returning materials

promptly, which helps ensure that the library's resources are available for others to use.

Additionally, library fines can serve as a reminder of the responsibility borrowers have when checking out materials from the library. This sense of responsibility can encourage borrowers to take care of library materials and to return them promptly, helping to ensure that the materials are available for others to use.

However, it is important to note that library fines can also have unintended consequences. They may disproportionately affect low-income individuals who may not have the financial resources to pay fines, potentially limiting their access to library materials. In some cases, library fines may even discourage people from using the library altogether. For this reason, some libraries are reevaluating the use of fines as a circulation management tool and are exploring alternative methods to encourage timely returns of library materials.

3.2 Purpose of Library Overdue

The purpose of library fines in academic libraries is to encourage patrons to return borrowed materials on time so that they are available for others to use. Library fines serve as a deterrent for patrons who may be inclined to keep materials beyond the due date, preventing other patrons from accessing them.

Library fines also help to offset the costs associated with replacing lost or damaged materials. When a patron fails to return a library item, the library must either purchase a replacement or go without that item in its collection. Library fines provide a source of revenue that can be used to purchase new materials or make repairs to damaged items.

In addition, library fines encourage responsible behaviour and promote respect for shared resources. By imposing consequences for late returns, libraries hope to instil a sense of accountability and responsibility in their patrons. This helps to ensure that library materials are treated with care and returned in a timely manner, allowing for maximum use and enjoyment by all patrons.

3.3 How library fine are calculated

The method for calculating library fines varies depending on the policies of the specific library. However, the most common method for calculating fines is to charge a daily rate for each day that an item is overdue.

For example, a library may charge \$0.25 per day for an overdue book. If a patron returns the book five days late, they would owe a fine of \$1.25. Some libraries may also have a maximum fine amount, after which the item is considered lost and the patron is charged for the replacement cost.

Some libraries may also charge different fines for different types of materials. For example, they may charge a higher daily rate for DVDs or other high-demand items. Libraries may also have different fine structures for different categories of patrons, such as students, faculty, or community members.

It's important to note that library fines are intended to encourage prompt return of materials, not to generate revenue for the library. Libraries generally do not want to charge fines, but they use them as a way to ensure that materials are returned in a timely manner so that other patrons can use them.

Library overdue fines for books are typically calculated based on the number of days that the book is overdue. The library will set a due date for the book, which is the date by which the book must be returned to avoid incurring a fine. If the book is not returned by that due date, the borrower will be charged a fine for each day that the book is late.

The amount of the daily fine can vary depending on the library's policies, but it is usually a set amount per day. For example, a library might charge \$0.25 per day for overdue books. If a borrower returns a book four days late, they would be charged a fine of \$1.00.

Some libraries may also set a maximum fine amount for overdue books, after which the book is considered lost and the borrower is charged for the replacement cost of the book. This is usually done to prevent fines from becoming unreasonably high and to encourage borrowers to return books in a timely manner.

It's important to check with your library to understand their specific policies and fines for overdue books.

3.4 Reasons for Going Fine-Free

It has long been assumed that imposing late fees encourages people to bring back materials before they're due. In fact, research suggests that fines have no such effect on borrowers' behavior and can actually discourage people from returning materials at all, because they don't want to pay the late charges they have incurred. When patrons who have racked up late fees are barred from using library resources or avoid the library altogether because they're unable or unwilling to pay their fines, circulation suffers— and citizens lose access to critical information. A study by Meg Johnson DePriest for the Colorado State Library reviewed numerous research papers and concluded: In light of these findings, many libraries have stopped charging late fees on some or all of their collections in an effort to remove barriers for users. Before going fine-free, the San Francisco Public Library studied the impact of late fees and found: "While overdue fines do not significantly affect library access for wealthier patrons, they can seriously impact the library relationship for low-income users. Patrons across all branches accrue fines at similar rates, but locations serving low-

income areas have higher average debt amounts and more blocked users. (ProQuest, 2021).

3.5 Fines supplement library budgets

This particular argument is highly variant, depending on the budget of the library in question, how much they collect in fines per fiscal year, and where the money ends up. If fines support the library's budget directly, the collected funds may make up significant part of it, and may be funding the library cannot afford to lose. Library fines also help supplement the cost of replacing items, funding programming, or the cost of the human labor of librarians who spend time dealing with overdue fine collection from patrons. This is the most demonstrative argument for the fact that no blanket prescription is right for all libraries. The library might be unable to function without the money they collect from fines.

3.6 Fines Disproportionately Affect Lower-Income Patrons

While there is a lack of evidence to support library fine effectiveness, there is evidence that suggests library fines disproportionately affect lower-income patrons. A fine might seem like a small penalty for some. However, for many patrons, the consequences of returning books late is too cost-prohibitive, even if the initial checkout is free. Many large cities leading the movement toward going fine-free have cited this as one of their main motivations. Logistically, this makes sense. Lower-income families have less disposable income, making it harder for them to pay off any fines they might accrue. In many cases, libraries will restrict access to materials once a patron has reached a certain total of accumulated fines. This further disproportionately targets lower-income households, who likely cannot afford to purchase books. Therefore, when a library cuts off a lower-income patron from the library, they may be cutting off any access they have to books, movies, periodicals, or the many other unique items that libraries offer. For patrons who have more disposable income, "fines are often not a meaningful deterrent" for returning items past their due date.³¹ As well-stated in Slate's article Long Overdue, "for middle-class patrons, [fines] may feel like a slap on the wrist, or even a feel-good

donation,”³² but not everyone shares that privilege. (Unrein, Overdue Fines: Advantages, Disadvantages, and How Eliminating Them Can Benefit Public Libraries, 2010).

3.7. Limitations of library overdue in academic

One limitation of library overdue policies in academic libraries is that they can create a burden for students who are struggling financially or who have limited access to transportation. For example, if a student is unable to return a book on time due to lack of funds to pay for transportation, they may accrue significant fines, which can make it more difficult for them to continue using the library.

Another limitation is that overdue policies may not be effective in encouraging students to return materials on time. Some students may simply choose to pay the fines rather than returning the materials promptly, which can result in a backlog of overdue items and a shortage of available resources for other students.

Additionally, the enforcement of library overdue policies can be inconsistent, with some students receiving more lenient treatment than others. This can lead to feelings of unfairness and resentment among students, which can negatively impact their relationship with the library.

Finally, overdue policies may not be suitable for all types of materials, such as those that are in high demand or that have limited availability. In these cases, libraries may need to implement more restrictive borrowing policies to ensure that these materials are available to all students who need them.

3.8 Drawbacks on library overdue on books in academic

Library overdue policies on books in academic libraries can have several drawbacks, including:

Financial burden: Overdue fines can create a financial burden for students, especially those who are already struggling to pay for their education. This can make it difficult for them to access the resources they need for their studies.

Reduced access to resources: Students who have overdue books may be unable to borrow additional materials until they return the overdue items. This can limit their access to important resources that they need for their studies.

Negative impact on academic performance: Overdue books can impact a student's academic performance if they are unable to complete assignments or research papers due to a lack of access to required resources.

Unfairness: The enforcement of overdue policies may not be consistent, which can lead to feelings of unfairness among students. Some students may receive more lenient treatment than others, which can negatively impact their relationship with the library.

Ineffective in promoting responsible behaviour: Overdue policies may not be effective in promoting responsible behaviour among students. Some students may simply choose to pay the fines rather than returning the materials promptly, which can result in a backlog of overdue items and a shortage of available resources for other students.

Overall, while overdue policies are necessary to ensure that library resources are available to all students, academic libraries need to be mindful of the potential drawbacks and work to mitigate them as much as possible. This can involve implementing more flexible borrowing policies, providing resources to help students manage their loans, and offering amnesty programs to encourage the return of overdue materials.

3.9. Whether Library Overdue is necessary in Academic Libraries?

In general, overdue policies are meant to ensure that library materials are available to all patrons who need them, by encouraging borrowers to return them on time. However, if there are other measures in place that can achieve this goal without

resorting to overdue fines, then such policies may not be necessary.

For example, some libraries may choose to implement a recall system, where a book that has been checked out for an extended period of time can be requested by another patron, and the original borrower is required to return it within a shorter time frame. This system can help ensure that high-demand materials are available to all patrons who need them, without imposing fines on those who are unable to return them on time due to unforeseen circumstances.

Alternatively, libraries can choose to offer extended loan periods or renewals for materials, or even offer amnesty periods where overdue fines are waived for a limited time, in order to encourage the return of overdue materials and reduce the financial burden on patrons.

Ultimately, the decision on whether to implement library overdue policies in academic libraries in Goa should be based on an assessment of the library's goals, resources, and the needs of its patrons, and should be made in consultation with library staff, faculty, and student representatives.

The policies and practices regarding library fines may vary depending on the specific academic library. However, in general, library fines are used to support the operations and services of the library, such as purchasing new materials, maintaining the library's physical space, and improving technology infrastructure.

Academic libraries may also use fines to support programming and outreach initiatives, such as author talks, book clubs, and workshops. Additionally, some academic libraries may have a system in place to forgive fines for students who cannot afford to pay them.

If you have a specific question about how a particular academic library uses fines, I recommend contacting that library directly or checking their website for information on their policies and procedures.

CHAPTER-4

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

4.1 International

Universities handed out over £3.5m in library fines in the last academic year, with two universities charging over £100,000.

A series of Freedom of Information requests submitted by Jack Forks, and reported on by Ben Gartside for I, found that 130 universities and university colleges across the country collected a total of £3,540,321 in library fines between September 2016 and August 2017. The University of Oxford made the most last year, charging £167,689 in fines. King's College London placed second with £113,726 and Cambridge University was third, collecting £98,487. Not all institutions have a library fines policy system – both the University of Bath and the University of Chichester have chosen not to introduce such a scheme. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the two rank highly in the National Student Survey (NSS). Some also have initiatives like auto-renewal in order to reduce costs for students. Others, like the University of York, say they will only fine a late return if the book has been requested by someone else. York also promises that any income from fines will be used to purchase additional copies of books that are in high demand. Just like public libraries, university libraries need a system in place to prevent their books being damaged, stolen, or just returned very late when others want to borrow them.

Most public libraries have a fines system, but universities seemingly forget that it's students who they're taking this extra money from. Often students are only borrowing library books because they can't afford to buy their own. Every university is different, but I can give a personal example of my own. A Times investigation also found that the University of Glasgow is refusing to hand out degree certificates or re-enrol students with outstanding library fines.

Back in March 2017, it was reported that around 50 students had faced this punishment in the last five years, though this number is suspected to be higher as the

report didn't factor in those who had outstanding accommodation debts. This is still happening, despite the CMA deeming it illegal to withhold a degree because of library fines. When some cases involved fines of less than £25, it's hard to argue that the punishment fits the crime. (Skoulding , 2018)

Forgetful Readers Beware! This Library Will Jail You for Overdue Books

Houston: A US library has decided to enforce jail sentences for overdue books library no longer issues fines for overdue loan items a bid to recover about \$200,000 worth of missing materials, a step that could land many forgetful people in hot water. In its effort to recoup overdue materials, Athens- Limestone Public Library in Alabama will be enforcing an ordinance that prescribes fines and the possibility of jail time. According to a city ordinance, it is unlawful for any person who has a library card to "fail or refuse to return" any materials borrowed or withdrawn from the public library. Any person who violates the ordinance may receive a fine of up to \$100, be sentenced to a city jail term of 30 days or possibly both at the discretion of the municipal judge, the News Courier reported. Library Director Paul Laurita was quoted as saying that resorting to enforcing the ordinance was necessary because offenders are not only stealing from the library, but also from other library patrons and taxpayers.

There are instances in which patrons may lose materials, but there are also situations in which materials get loaned to someone who does not have a library card and that person loses the materials. If one does have overdue materials, the person will get a reminder via text or email. And if that person ignores those, a certified letter will be sent to that person, saying that one has 10 days to get everything settled.

If that does not work, a court summon will be issued. Ignoring that could result in another fine and possibly jail time in extreme cases.

Police Chief Floyd Johnson said they have made a few arrests from overdue books in the past, but it has not been a common occurrence. (NDTV, 2016)

Universities have raised almost £50m from fining students for overdue library books in the past six years. Leeds University accrued the most money from overdue books, collecting more than £1.8m in fines for the six academic years from 2004/05. Manchester University, which collected almost £1.3m, came in second place while the University of Wolverhampton was third with fines totalling £1.25m. At the bottom of the table was Imperial College London, which collected just £26,703 in

With fines as little as 10p for each day a book is overdue, it shows that students are returning thousands of books late each year. But many are never returned – more than 300,000 university library books remain unaccounted for. Most students are fined 10p for every day a book is overdue, but those at Edinburgh Napier University can be charged up to £1 per day. “The charge on the invoice reflects the amount it would cost us to replace the item using our normal suppliers,” the university said. (Guardian , 2012)

The top 10 universities raising the most in library fines:

University of Leeds – £1,869,340

University of Manchester – £1,299,342

University of Wolverhampton – £1,252,253

King's College London – £1,197,715

University of Hertfordshire – £1,147,238

University of Birmingham – £1,114,863

University of Plymouth – £1,058,777

University of Nottingham – £1,025,560

Kingston University – £1,020,753

University of Durham – £1,005,426

From today, you'll no longer incur Library fines for overdue loan items. We've made this change to support you given the ongoing cost-of-living crisis, but we need your help to make it sustainable. If another Library user requests a book you have on loan, you will need to return it. We will email you to let you know the new due date for the item. You can return books to any Library site. Remember, you may only borrow High Demand items for three nights (five nights for some DASS-registered students). This is because course leaders have told us that many students will need access to these key items at similar times. If you don't return an item 14 days after its due date, we will have to invoice you for the full cost of replacing it to ensure it is available for other Library users. We'll email you if this happens, and invoices for non-returned items can be paid via the University's online store. (1824, 2022)

A courtesy notice is sent out 3 days before an item is due to be returned to the library. An overdue notice is automatically generated and sent out by e-mail or mail the first day an item goes overdue. Additional notices are generated weekly until the item is considered “lost” (on the 30th day past the due date) for a total of 4 notices. Overdue notices are sent out as a courtesy to all borrowers, but borrowers are liable for fines and fees whether or not an overdue notice has been received. If you are not receiving overdue notices, please contact the Circulation Desk or the Library Privileges Office to verify your e-mail or mailing address. Patrons can check due dates on all items checked out to them, as well as renew them, by logging into “My Account” or by contacting the NU-Q Library.

STATEMENTS OF FINES/FEES

Twice a year, the North-western University Library system sends out Statements of Fines and Fees to our patrons detailing all current outstanding unpaid fines and fees. Statements are also sent to students prior to their study abroad or residency semester. If you have received one of these Statements and have further questions about it, please contact us to answer your questions.

Recalls

To ensure equitable access to its collections to all users, the library provides a recall service which shortens the loan period of materials charged to one borrower so that they can be used by another borrower. All charged items are subject to recall at any time, and must be returned by the recall due date. When an item has been requested for recall by another user, the borrower to whom it is currently charged is notified by e-mail that they must return the item within 3 days of the date of recall. Failure to return the material within 3 days will result in an overdue fine of 3.64 QR/day. Once the recalled item is returned, it is placed on hold for the requesting patron, who is sent a notice that the book is available to be picked up.

Overdue Fines and Fees

Overdue fines will apply at all times, including during holidays, vacations and semester breaks. Patrons are responsible for keeping track of their due dates and item renewals, accessible via “My Account”. Please note that you can’t renew an item online if: the item is overdue

you have exceeded the maximum number of renewals you have a blocked account your Wildcard has expired Overdue fines will accumulate and once your fine reaches more than 182 Qatari Riyals you will not be able to borrow until the fine is cleared.

Money collected as library fines and fees are used to purchase new materials. (NORTHWESTERN, n.d.)

was to There’s now no charge if you return a book later than the due date when someone else requests it. The aim is to make the libraries fairer and more accessible for students, and be more inclusive, in line with the Library’s vision: Knowledge for All.

Head of Customer Services, Lorna Barstow, said: “We are committed to working with our students and staff to ensure that the Libraries are a welcoming environment for all, and removing fines is one way we can do that. We will continue to listen and act on feedback as we move through the academic year and hope that this change will prove more equitable for all our users.”

Books are automatically renewed until someone else requests them, then users have 7 days to return the item so it can be passed to the customer in need.

Fines were used to encourage people to return their books on time, so everyone got a fair chance to access library books when they asked for them. The aim make sure that as many students as possible were able to use books that are in high demand.

Under the new system, if a book isn’t returned when requested, borrowing rights will be suspended until the item is returned. The Libraries will send a number of reminders

to return the book. If the item is still not returned, the existing invoicing process remains in place for the cost of replacing the book.

Read more about borrowing at the libraries and what to do if your book is recalled. If you have any comments or feedback on this policy, please get in touch. (news, 2022)

Overdue fines will no longer be charged for borrowed items not returned by the due date.

Customers will still be accountable for the items they borrow. When an item is 4 weeks overdue, SCLD considers it lost and bills the customer for the full price of the item. Previous fines assessed before January 1, 2023, remain and can be paid at any of SCLD's libraries or online at www.sclld.org.

Our mission is to provide resources that empower people to learn, explore, and succeed. Barriers that prevent people from using the library's resources conflict with that mission and go against the library's core values of equitable service, fostering early literacy, and free access to information and services.

Overdue fines disproportionately affect low-income community members as well as community members of color. These fine practices reduce library access and unfairly affect community members who might benefit the most from library engagement and resources.

Return rates and wait times will likely be unaffected, as shown at other public libraries that have eliminated fines and generally have not experienced a deterioration in the return rate or an increase in hold times.

Here's a reminder of our library card privileges:

Checkout periods

Newly released books and DVDs: 2 weeks

Most other materials: 4 weeks

Borrowing limit

You may check out 50 items at any given time

Item renewals

Most items may be renewed 5 times unless someone else has requested them

Hold requests limit

You may place up to 25 items on hold at a time

Lost item bill

When items are 4 weeks overdue, we consider them lost and send you a bill for the cost of the items. Please return your items.

Notices & reminders

You will receive a holds pickup notice when items you have placed on hold become available at the library you specified.

If you choose to receive your notices via email, a courtesy reminder will be emailed to you three days before checked-out items are due. You will also receive a reminder 30 days before your library card's annual expiration. (SCLD, 2023)

Libraries across the United States are eliminating late fees for overdue books. In Burbank, California, the Burbank Public Library became fine free on July 1, eliminating fees for overdue books and cancelling historical overdue fees. Of the switch, the library wrote on its website, "This move is part of our efforts to improve equity of access. While fines for overdue items may seem like a small burden, they can create a major barrier to service for those who are struggling financially. Too many people have made the choice to stop using the Library because of inability to

pay or fear of accruing fines.” The library also stated, “Research has shown that fines are not effective in getting materials returned on time, and libraries that have eliminated fines have found that long overdue items come back and patrons who avoided the library for years start visiting again.” Fines won’t be charged for lost library cards, or holds that aren’t picked up, but will still be charged for lost or damaged checked out items.

MEDIA

Libraries Across the United States Are Ending Fines. Libraries across the United States are eliminating late fees for overdue books. In Burbank, California, the Burbank Public Library became fine free on July 1, eliminating fees for overdue books and cancelling historical overdue fees. Of the switch, the library wrote on its website, “This move is part of our efforts to improve equity of access. While fines for overdue items may seem like a small burden, they can create a major barrier to service for those who are struggling financially. Too many people have made the choice to stop using the Library because of inability to pay or fear of accruing fines.” The library also stated, “Research has shown that fines are not effective in getting materials returned on time, and libraries that have eliminated fines have found that long overdue items come back and patrons who avoided the library for years start visiting again.” Fines won’t be charged for lost library cards, or holds that aren’t picked up, but will still be charged for lost or damaged checked out items. In Louisville, Kentucky, the Louisville Free Public Library also stopped collecting fines as of July 1, saying in a news release, “But LFPL officials expect the elimination of fines will lead to the return of more library materials, reducing the need for and associated costs of repurchasing lost items. “The American Library Association passed a resolution in January 2019 stating, “The American Library Association asserts that imposition of monetary library fines creates a barrier to the provision of library and information services.” (Bussel, 2021)

The COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating many changes in daily life – including the age-old practice of charging fines for overdue library books. Since March, dozens of libraries have abolished the fees, citing the economic barrier they create for low-

income patrons.

One of the most recent libraries to join the trend is Fletcher Free Library in Burlington, Vermont, housed in a 1904 building constructed with funds donated by industrialist Andrew Carnegie. It decided to get rid of overdue book fees in January after an examination of the impact on low-income patrons, recalls Mary Danko, director of the library. “It really came down to an equity issue – people who are on limited incomes, those are often the people who need to use the library the most,” Danko says. “For many people in the country right now, things are very, very tight.”

To be sure, the movement to abolish overdue library fines started a few years before the pandemic, such as at the San Francisco Public Library, which went fine free in 2019. But the economic crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic is pushing more libraries to re-examine overdue fines. It’s part of a larger discussion about the impact that fines and fees have on low-income people as well as communities of color, says Anne Stuhldreher, director of financial justice for the City of San Francisco. “In our country, it’s the thinner your wallet, the bigger penalty you pay – some people call it the poverty penalty,” Stuhldreher says. “Folks in a lot of library branches can pay these fines in a snap, but if you can’t, you’re locked out and you pay a much bigger price.” Typically, library fines accrue until a patron reaches a threshold where they’re blocked from borrowing, such as at \$5 to \$20 in late fees. But that can have a disproportionate impact on low-income patrons, and effectively dissuade them not only from using the library, but returning the overdue items. Fines also block a higher share of low-income households from borrowing than wealthier ones. For instance, more than 1 in 10 patrons at the San Francisco’s lower-income Bayview branch were blocked due to overdue fines, or three times the rate as at branches in higher-income neighbourhood’s, according to a 2019 study from the San Francisco Public Library and the Financial Justice Project.

Since March, 25 members of the Urban Libraries Council’s roughly 160 member libraries have opted to go fine-free, says Paul Negron, senior communications manager at the organization. In all, about 91 of its member libraries are now fine free, he adds. (Aimee , 2021)

Maynooth University has become the first Irish academic institution to abolish fines on all standard loans in its library effective immediately, allowing students greater accessibility to key resources and materials for their studies.

The decision to eliminate fines for the late return of books is being taken to encourage students to return overdue items and to fully utilise library services. This follows the abolition of fines in all public libraries since the beginning of 2019. Between 85,000 and 90,000 items are borrowed from Maynooth University's library each year, of which approximately 20% are returned late. Research shows that students who use the library during their academic studies are more likely to succeed with their courses. Overdue fines have often dissuaded students from coming back to use the services effectively. Commenting on the new protocol, Lorna Dodd, Head of Academic Services at Maynooth University Library, said: "Maynooth University strives to do all we can to support students to succeed in their studies. From our experience, overdue books and outstanding fines often act as a barrier to students coming back to use the library and research has shown that students who use the library are more likely to be successful in their courses. We want to do all we can to support students in using the library effectively. This is why we are eliminating fines on all standard loans. Students can now enjoy the library as a place of learning, information and communication without worrying about overdue fines. Maynooth University is Ireland's fastest growing university and is accustomed to leading the way in innovations and actions to benefit its students. Last year, Maynooth University became the first Irish university to install high-tech Energy Pods in the library, which allows students to take 20-minute naps to help keep their energy levels up during a busy day at college, as part of the student-led Library Innovations Campaign. (University, 2019).

4.2 National

In India, libraries typically have their own policies regarding overdue books, so the specific consequences for overdue books can vary from library to library. However, there are some general practices that are followed by many libraries in India.

If a book is not returned by the due date, the library may charge a fine or fee for each day that the book is late. The amount of the fine may depend on the library's policies

and the type of book that was borrowed. Some libraries may also place a hold on the borrower's library account, which can prevent them from borrowing any additional books until the overdue book is returned or the fine is paid.

In extreme cases, libraries may take legal action against borrowers who fail to return overdue books or pay fines. This can include sending notices or taking the borrower to court, although this is relatively rare and usually reserved for situations where a borrower has repeatedly failed to return books or pay fines.

Overall, it is important to return library books on time to avoid fines and other consequences. If you are unable to return a book by the due date, it is a good idea to contact the library as soon as possible to discuss your options and avoid any potential penalties.

In Goa, libraries typically have their own policies regarding overdue books, so the specific consequences for overdue books can vary from library to library. However, there are some general practices that are followed by many libraries in Goa.

If a book is not returned by the due date, the library may charge a fine or fee for each day that the book is late. The amount of the fine may depend on the library's policies and the type of book that was borrowed. Some libraries may also place a hold on the borrower's library account, which can prevent them from borrowing any additional books until the overdue book is returned or the fine is paid.

In some cases, libraries may send a notice to the borrower reminding them to return the overdue book or pay the fine. If the borrower fails to return the book or pay the fine, the library may take further action, such as sending a final notice or referring the matter to a collection agency.

Overall, it is important to return library books on time to avoid fines and other consequences. If you are unable to return a book by the due date, it is a good idea to contact the library as soon as possible to discuss your options and avoid any potential penalties.

CHAPTER 5

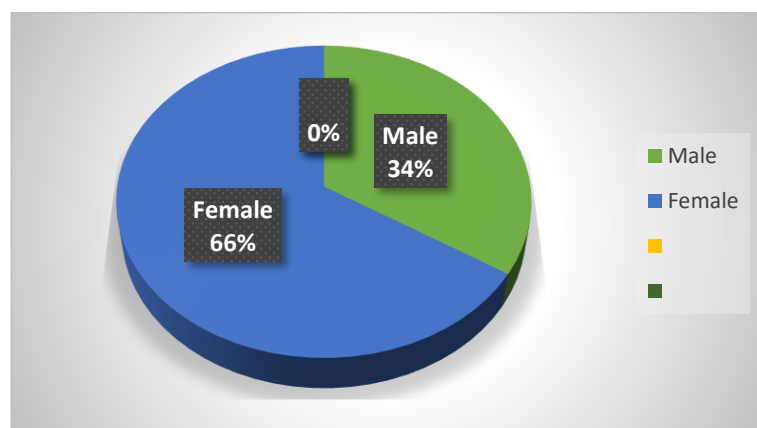
DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of statistical data regarding the Library overdue in academic libraries in Goa. This survey was done to evaluate the library overdue in academic libraries of Goa. The responses from 71 students were coded and analysed manually. The collected data is constructed according to the methodologies framed and have been analysed and interpreted to acquire information in order to conduct the poll, 25 questionnaires were produced and distributed to college students, who were subject to an overdue fine under the college's circulation policy.

Table 1. Gender Wise Response

Sr.No	Gender	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Male	24	34%
2	Female	47	66%
3	Total	71	100%

Figure 1 Gender Wise Response

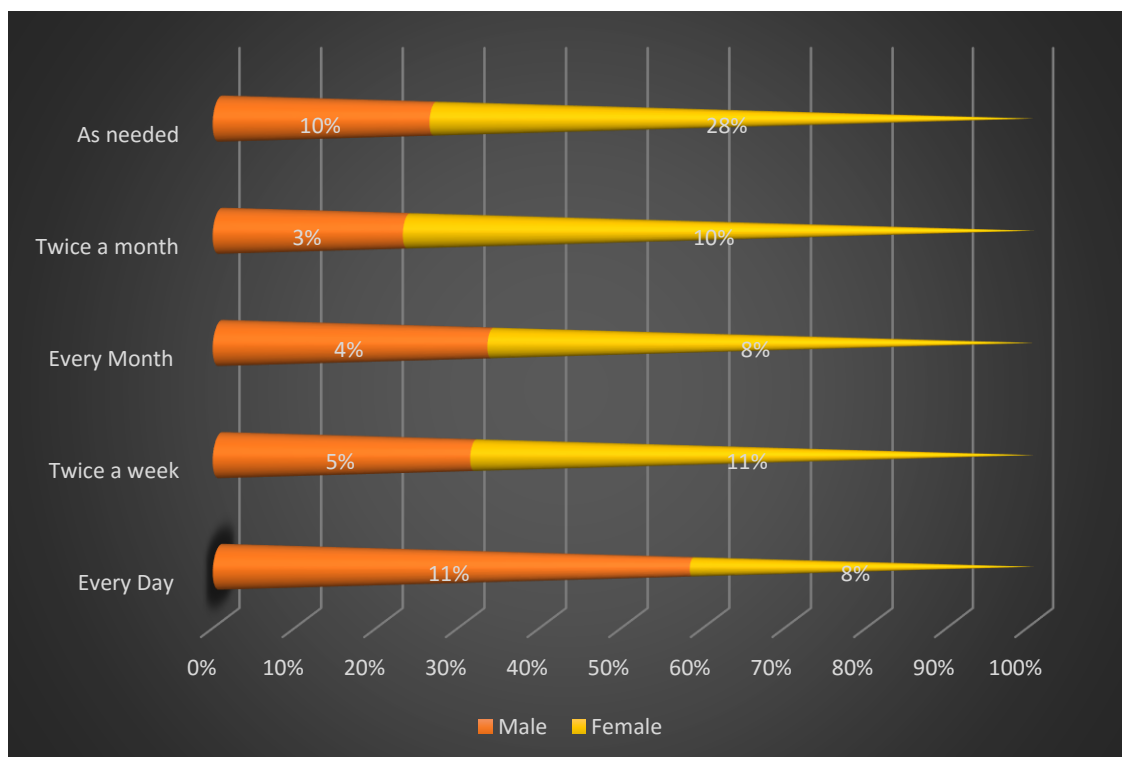


In above table 1 shows that the gender breakdown of respondents is seen in Table 1 Female respondents made up roughly 66% of the total, compared to male respondents' 34%

Table 2. Number of times per month that students visit the library

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Every Day	8	6	14
	(11%)	(8%)	(19%)
Twice a week	4	8	12
	(5%)	(11%)	(16%)
Every Month	3	6	9
	(4%)	(8%)	(12%)
Twice a month	2	7	9
	(3%)	(10%)	(13%)
As needed	7	20	27
	(10%)	(28%)	(38%)
Total	24	47	71
	(34%)	(66%)	(100%)

Figure 2 Number of times per month that students visit the library

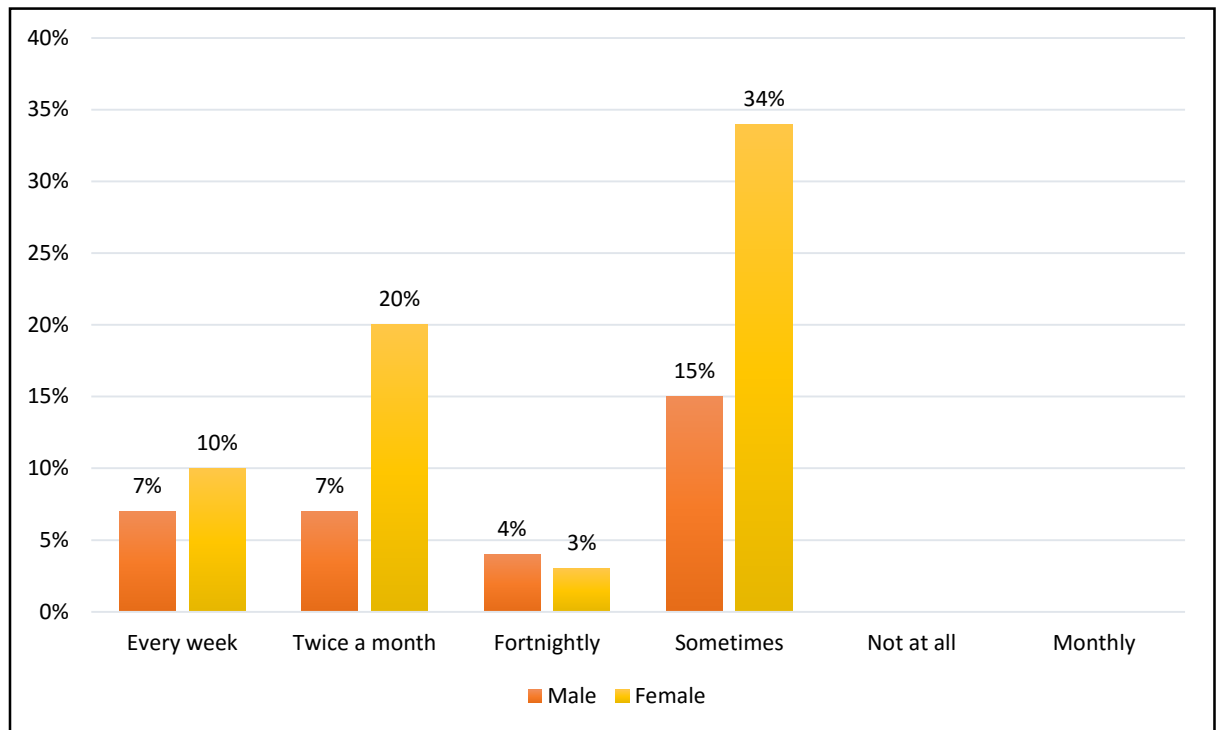


The result in table 4 shows the number of times per month that student visit the library as most of the female student visit the library as they need any information, (28%) of the female whereas only some (8%) of female goes library every day, as shown in table (17%) of male visit twice a month, so the majority says that in female (28%) of visit library whenever they need any information and not a daily.

Table 3: Showing frequency of students borrowing books from library.

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Every Week	5	7	12
	(7%)	(10%)	17%
Twice a month	5	14	19
	(7%)	(20%)	27%
Fortnightly	3	2	5
	(4%)	(3%)	7%
Sometimes	11	24	35
	(15%)	(34%)	49%
Not at all	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Total	24	47	71
	33%	66%	100%

Figure 3. showing frequency of students borrowing books from library.

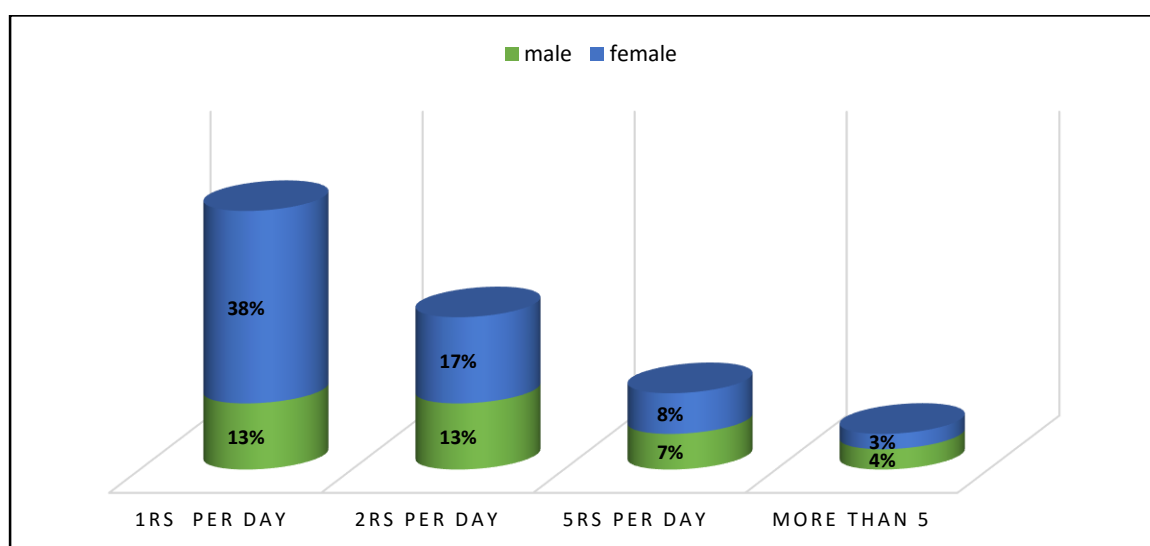


As shown in Table and fig.3 (34%) of the female are the majority where they said they borrow books sometimes whenever they want and only (3%) of female said fortnightly and only (10%) of female borrow book every week whereas (15%) of male said they borrow book sometimes when they are in need and only (7%) of male borrow every week, so in both male and female majority is sometimes.

Table 4: Displaying the late fees for books in the library

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1rs Per Day	9	27	36
	(13%)	(38%)	(51%)
2rs Per Day	9	12	21
	(13%)	(17%)	(30%)
5rs Per Day	5	6	11
	(7%)	(8%)	(15%)
More than 5	3	2	5
	(4%)	(3%)	(7%)
Total	24	47	71
	(34%)	(66%)	(100%)

Figure 4. Displaying the late fees for books in the library

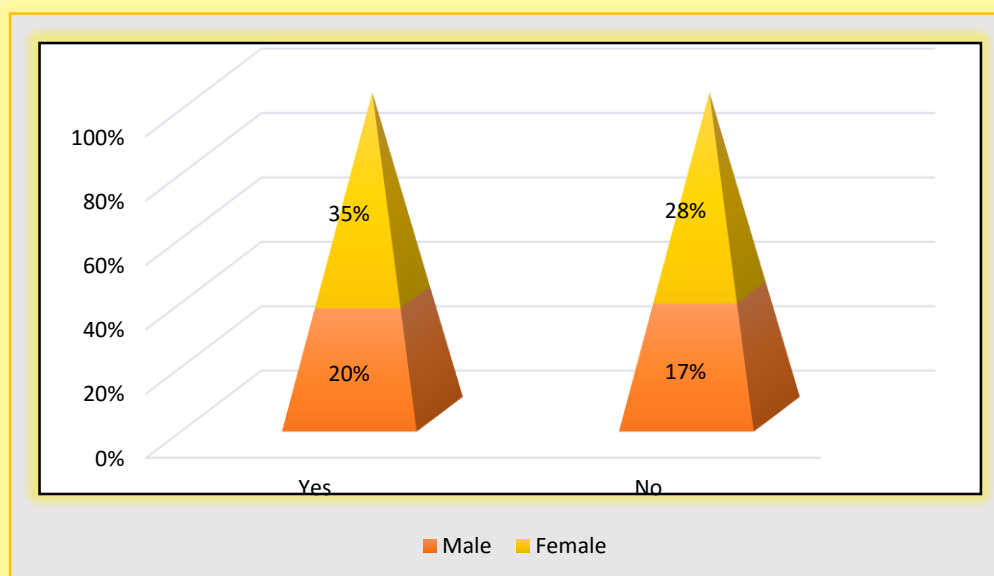


Above table 4 shows how much do every library charges on overdue books, majority of female that is (38%) said their library charges 1rs per day, and only (3%) of female said more than 5rs per day, where as in male (13%) of said 1rs per day and (13%) of male said 2rs per day, and only (4%) of male said more than 5rs per day, that's means most of the library charges 1,2 or 5rs per day.

Table 5. Frequency of students faced the overdue library book in the past.

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	14	25	39
	(20%)	(35%)	(55%)
No	12	20	32
	(17%)	(28%)	(45%)
Total	26	45	71
	(36%)	(63%)	(100%)

Figure 5. Frequency of students faced the overdue library book in the past.

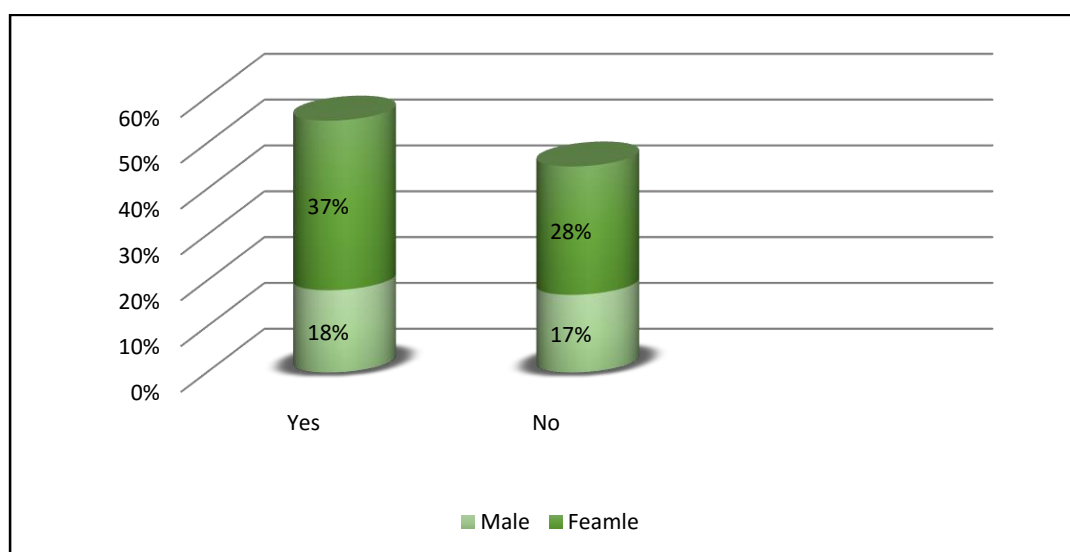


Above shows the how many respondent students faced the overdue in past majority of female that is (35%) said Yes, whereas (20%) of male said yes and only (17%) of male and (28%) of female said no that means they did not have faced in any overdue books in past and majority said yes that they have faced overdue book in past.

Table 6: Results showing of automated library.

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	13	26	39
	(18%)	(37%)	(55%)
No	12	20	32
	(17%)	(28%)	(45%)
Total	25	46	71
	(35%)	(65%)	(100%)

Figure 6. Results showing of automated library.

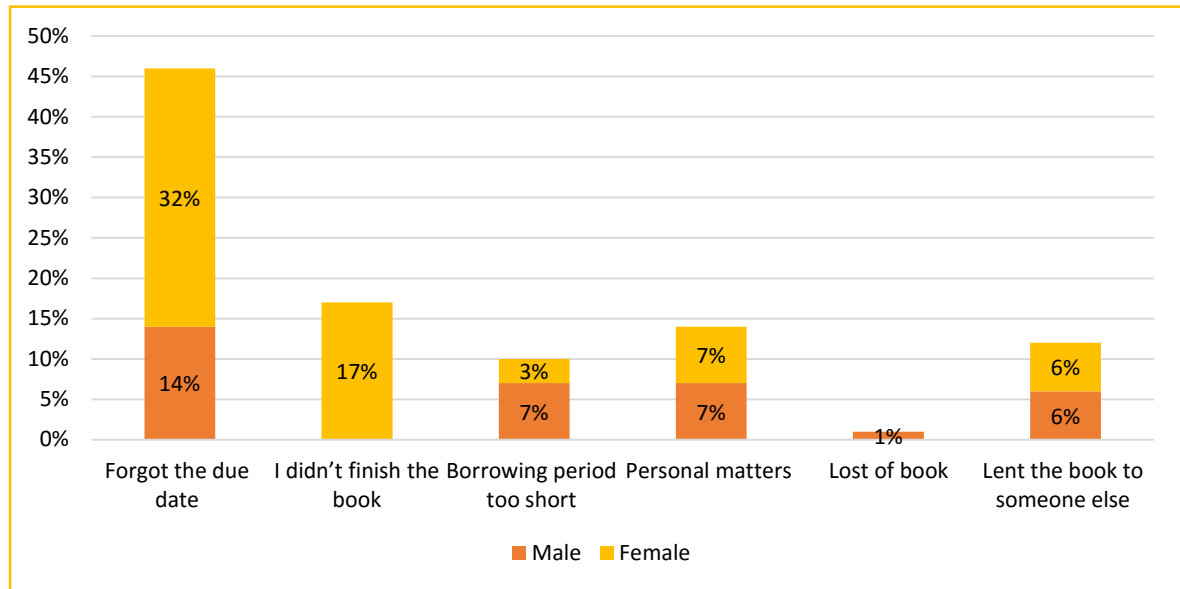


Above table 6 shows is respondent student's college library is automating or not, where (37%) of female said their library is automated and (28%) Of female said No, whereas (18%) of male said their library is automated and only (17%) said no that's means most of colleges are having automated library services.

Table 7: Reasons for library books being overdue in the past

Reasons	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Forgot the due date	10	23	33
	(14%)	(32%)	(46%)
I didn't finish the book	0	12	12
	0	(17%)	(17%)
Borrowing period too short	5	2	7
	(7%)	(3%)	(10%)
Personal matters	5	5	10
	(7%)	(7%)	(14%)
Lost of book	1	0	1
	(1%)	0	1%
Lent the book to someone else	4	4	8
	(6%)	(6%)	(12%)
Total	25	46	71
	(35%)	(64%)	(100%)

Figure 7: Reasons for library books being overdue in the past.



Above table 7 show the reasons why students face overdue where majority of the female that is 32% of female said they forget the due date 17% of female said they didn't finish the book and only 3% of students said borrowing period is too short where as in male 14% of male said they forget the due date and only 1% of male said they lost the book. Hence majority said they forget the due date.

Table 8. Library management system (LMS) notification.

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	5	15	20
	(7%)	(21%)	(28%)
No	18	33	51
	(25%)	(46%)	(71%)
Total	23	48	71
	(32%)	(68%)	(100%)

Figure 8. Library management system (LMS) notification.

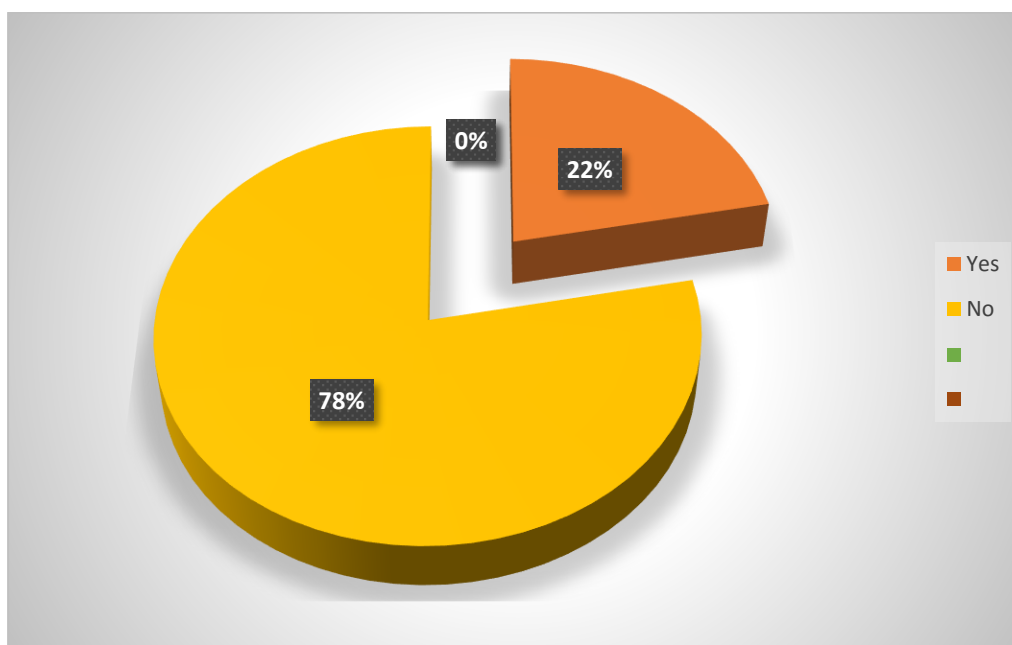


Table 8 above demonstrates the percentage of libraries sending LMS notifications. The majority of female respondents (46%) indicated that they did not send LMS notifications, while only 21% of female respondents and 25% of male respondents, respectively, agreed.

Table 9: Keeping the library items /materials beyond the due date

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Afraid of penalty	14	26	40
	(20%)	(37%)	(57%)
No longer use the library	4	5	9
	(6%)	(7%)	(13%)
I felt guilty	7	15	22
	(10%)	(21%)	(31%)
Total	25	46	71
	(35%)	(65%)	(100%)

Figure 9: Keeping the library items /materials beyond the due date

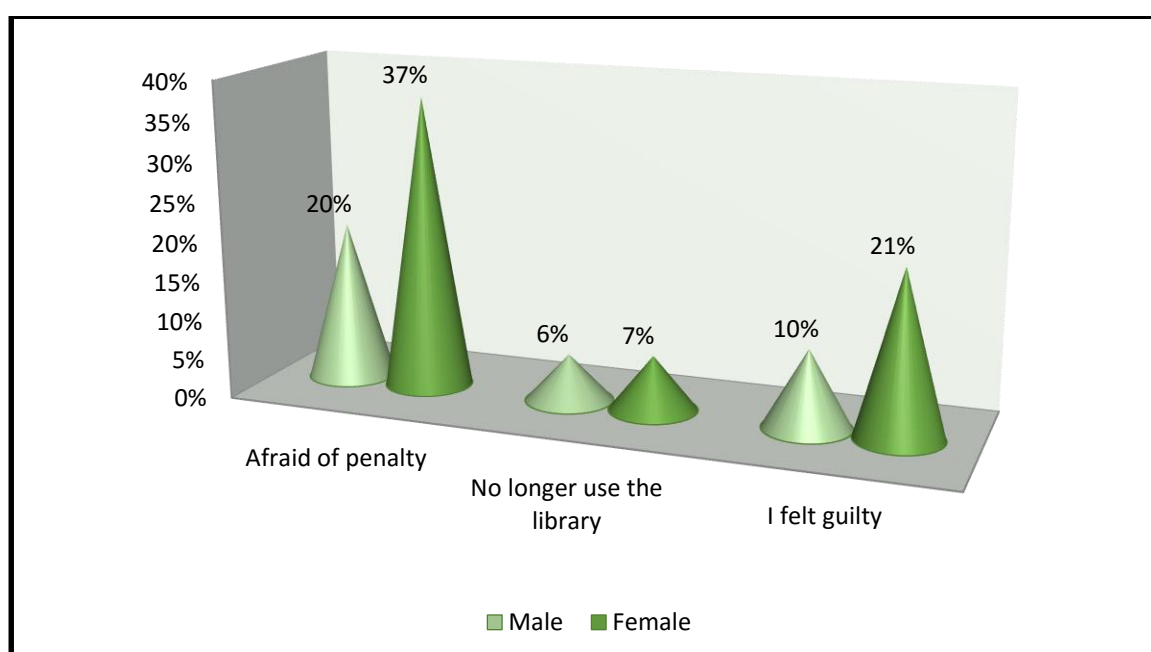
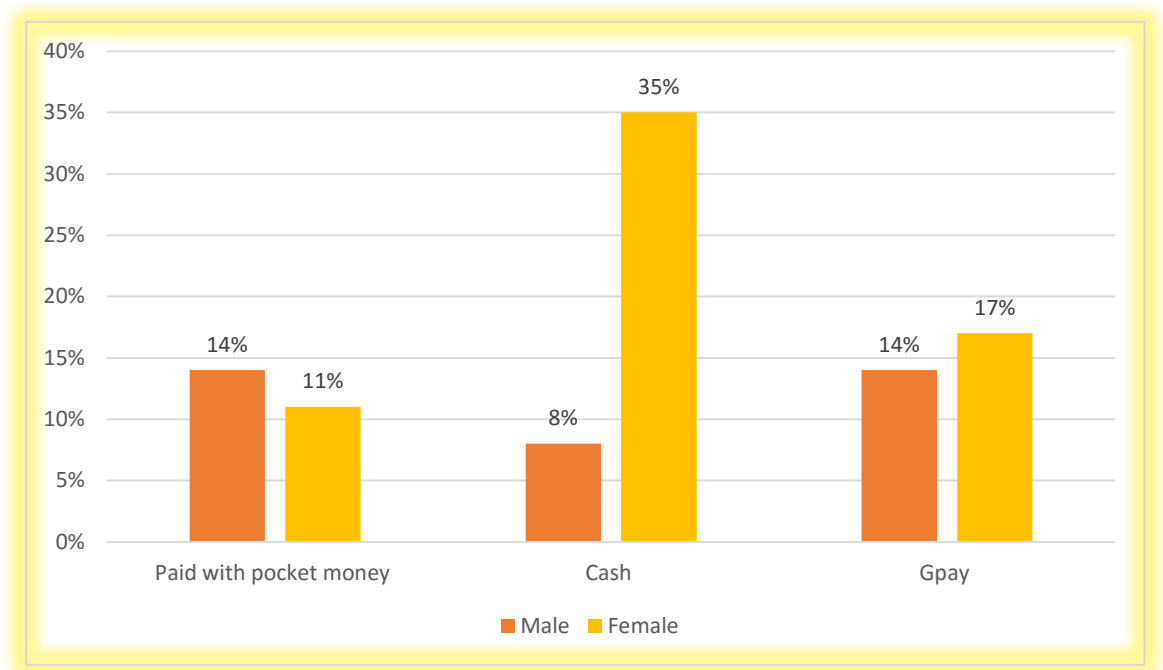


Table 9 displays how students feel after having a book late for such a long time. The majority of female students, who are having a book late for such a long time. The majority of female students, who are 37%, said they are afraid of penalties, while (21%) said they feel guilty, while in the case of male students, (20%) said they are afraid of penalties and (6%) said they no longer use the library. Hence majority of the respondent students said that they are afraid of penalties.

Table 10: Frequency of how students pay library overdue

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Paid with pocket money	10	8	18
	(14%)	(11%)	(25%)
Cash	6	25	31
	(8%)	(35%)	(43%)
Gpay	10	12	22
	(14%)	(17%)	(31%)
Total	26	45	71
	(37%)	(63%)	(100%)

Figure 10: Frequency of how students pay library overdue

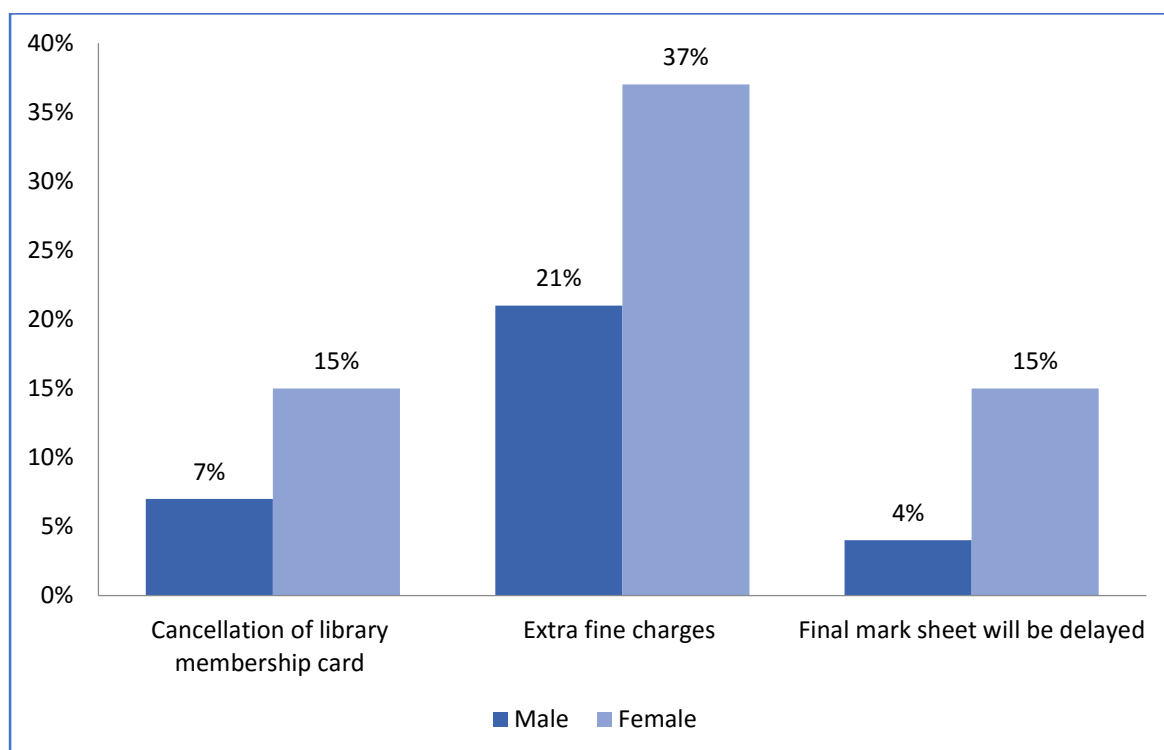


In the respondent student survey shown in Table 10, the majority of female respondents (35%) said they paid their fines in cash, while 17% of female respondents said they did so using Gpay. In contrast, 14% of male respondents said they did so using pocket money, while 17% of male respondents said they did so using Gpay hence here majority said that they pay with cash.

Table 11: Tariffs on overdue books in library

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Cancellation of library membership card	5	11	16
	(7%)	(15%)	(22%)
Extra fine charges	15	26	41
	(21%)	(37%)	(58%)
Final mark sheet will be delayed	3	11	14
	(4%)	(15%)	(19%)
Total	23	48	71
	(32%)	(68%)	(100%)

Figure 11: Tariffs on overdue books in library



Above table 11 displays the fees for late books. When compared to males, who reported extra fine charges at a rate of 21% and 7%, respectively, females reported extra fine charges at a rate of 37%, revocation of the library membership card at a rate of 15%, and a delay in the release of the final mark sheet at a rate of 15%.

Table 12: students thought on late overdue books

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
It will instill discipline	10	14	24
	(14%)	(20%)	(34%)
Ensure that students return books on time	8	17	25
	(11%)	(24%)	(35%)
Acts as a defaulter constraint	0	5	5
	0	(7%)	(7%)
Discourage students from using the library	3	7	10
	(4%)	(10%)	(14%)
Library books becomes available and accessible	3	4	7
	(4%)	(6%)	(10%)
Total	24	47	71
	(34%)	(66%)	(100%)

Figure 12: students thought on late overdue books

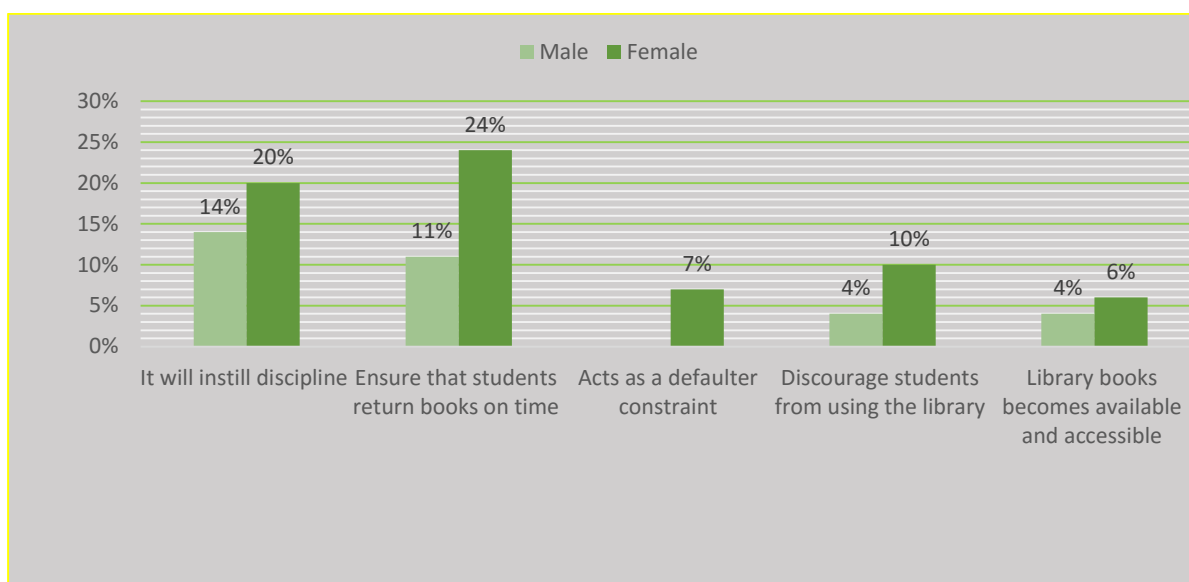
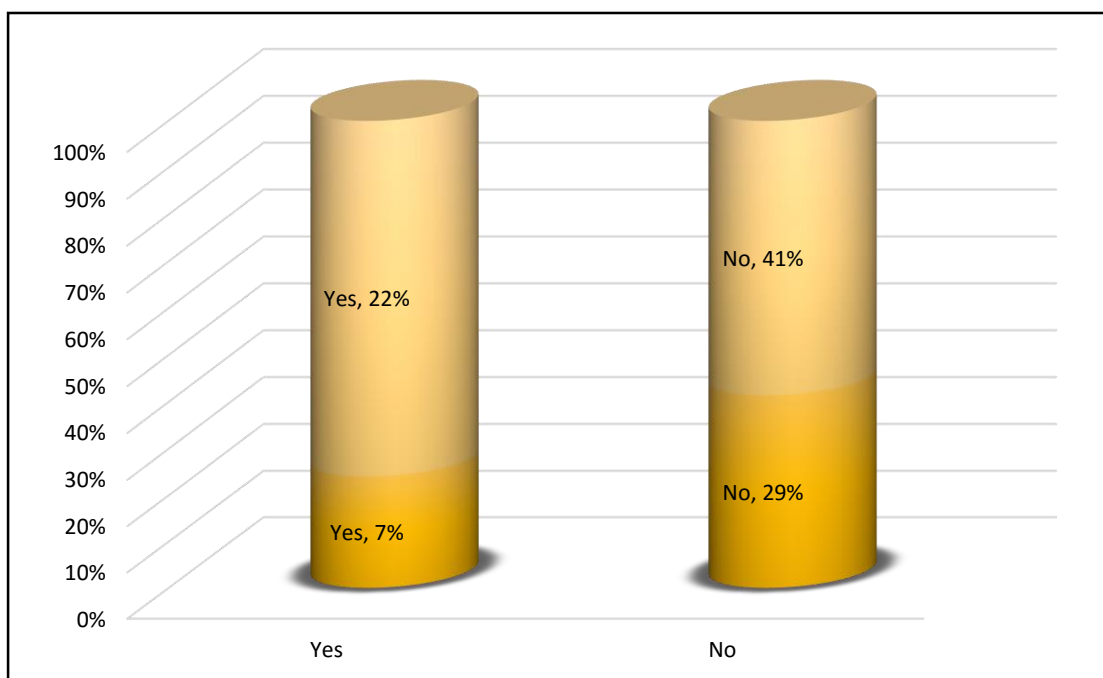


Table 12 above displays the students' opinions on late or overdue books. Males (14%) said it would establish discipline, while females (24%) said it would guarantee that students return books on time. Females (20%) said it will instill discipline, while males (11%) said it will ensure that students return books on time. Females (7%) said it acts as a defaulter constraint, while males (4%) said it discourages students from using the library. Library books become available and accessible for 4% of males and 6% of females.

Table 13: Students level of satisfaction

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	5	16	21
	(7%)	(22%)	(29%)
No	21	29	50
	(29%)	(41%)	(70%)
Total	26	45	71
	(37%)	(63%)	(100%)

Figure 13: Students level of satisfaction

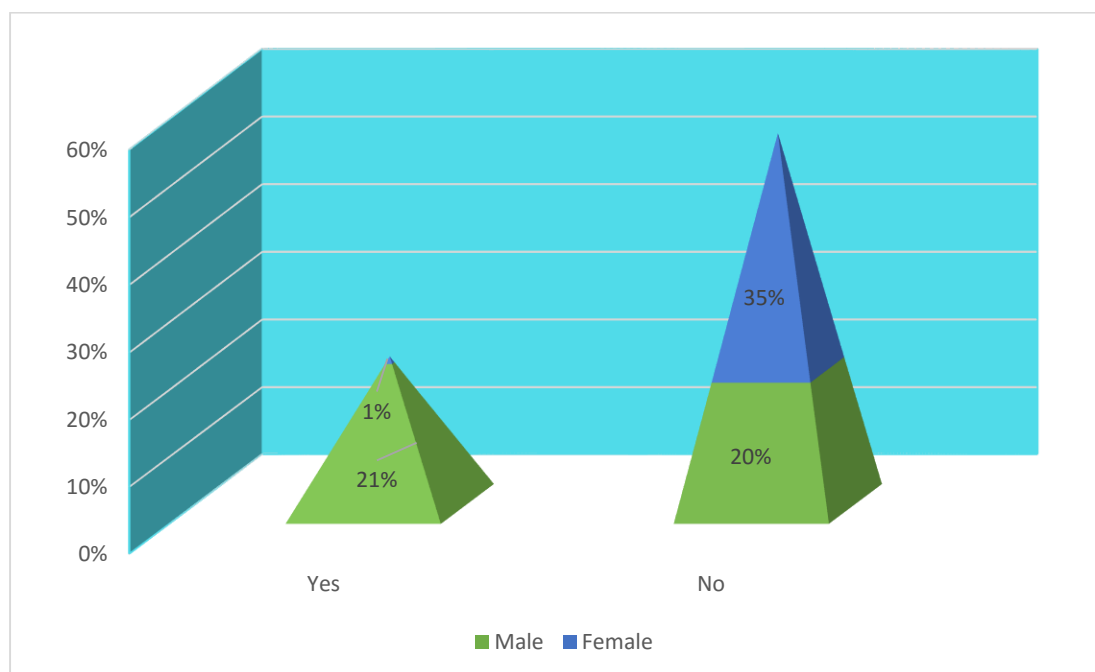


Above table 13 indicates the amount of respondent satisfaction for the current fine guidelines is shown in Table 13 above, where 41% of female respondents said no and 22% said yes, while 29% of male respondents said no and only 7% of male respondents said yes. Hence majority of students said No.

Table 14: Students will borrow books after being fined

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	15	17	32
	(21%)	(1%)	(22%)
No	14	25	39
	(20%)	(35%)	(55%)
Total	29	42	71
	(41%)	(59%)	(100%)

Figure 14: Students will borrow books after being fined

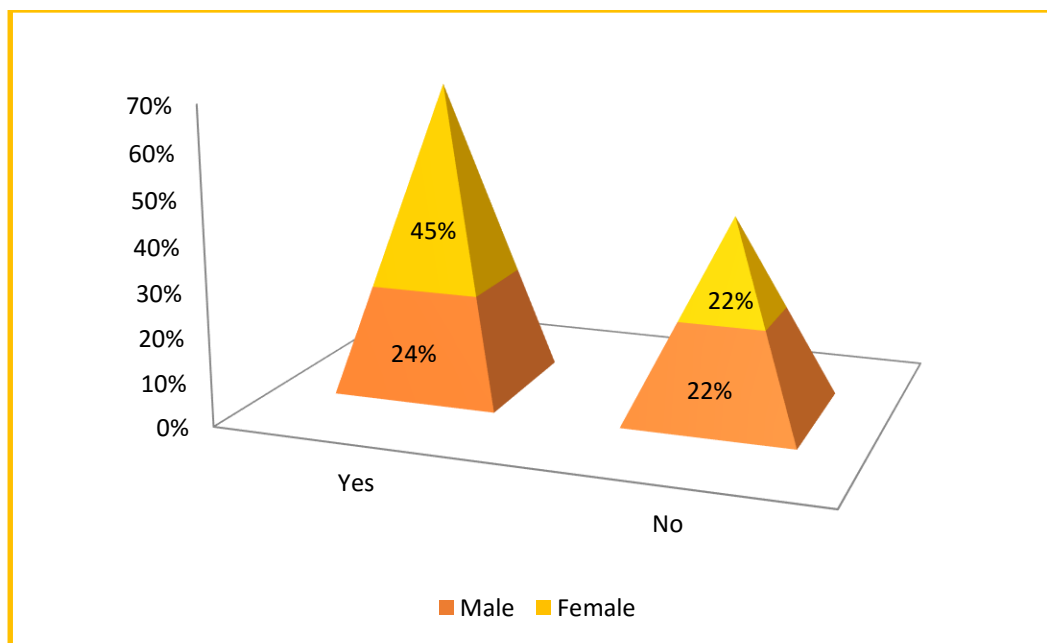


Above table 14 indicates that if students will borrow books after paying a fine. Among the female respondents, 35% said no, while only 1% of female respondents said yes. Nevertheless, among male respondents, 21% said yes and 20% said no, therefore the majority of respondents indicated no.

Table 15: Frequency of if its problem to borrow books from different library media

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	17	32	49
	(24%)	(45%)	(69%)
No	16	16	32
	(22%)	(22%)	(44%)
Total	23	48	71
	(32%)	(68%)	(100%)

Figure 15: Frequency of if its problem to borrow books from different library media

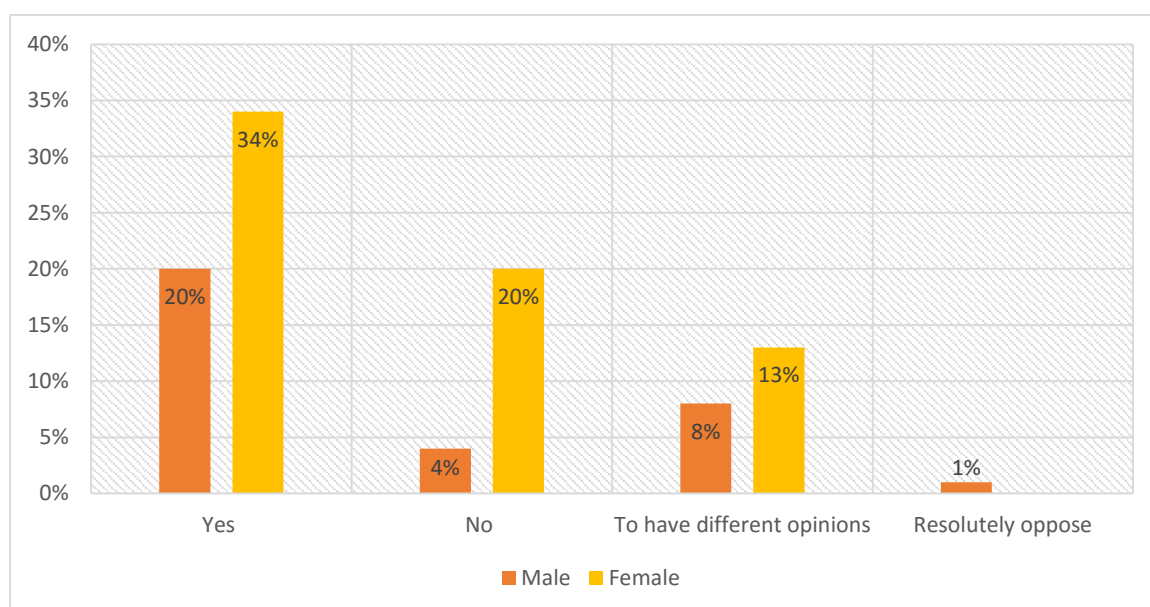


Above table 15 shows if it is difficult to borrow books from various libraries after paying a fine, with (45%) of women agreeing and (22% disagreeing), and (24%) of men agreeing and (22% disagreeing), meaning that the majority of respondents agreed.

Table 16. Level of student's satisfaction

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	14	24	38
	(20%)	(34%)	(54%)
No	3	14	17
	(4%)	(20%)	(24%)
To have different opinions	6	9	14
	(8%)	(13%)	(21%)
Resolutely oppose	1	0	1
	(1%)	(0)	(1%)
Total	24	47	71
	(34%)	(66%)	(100%)

Figure 16. Level of student's satisfaction

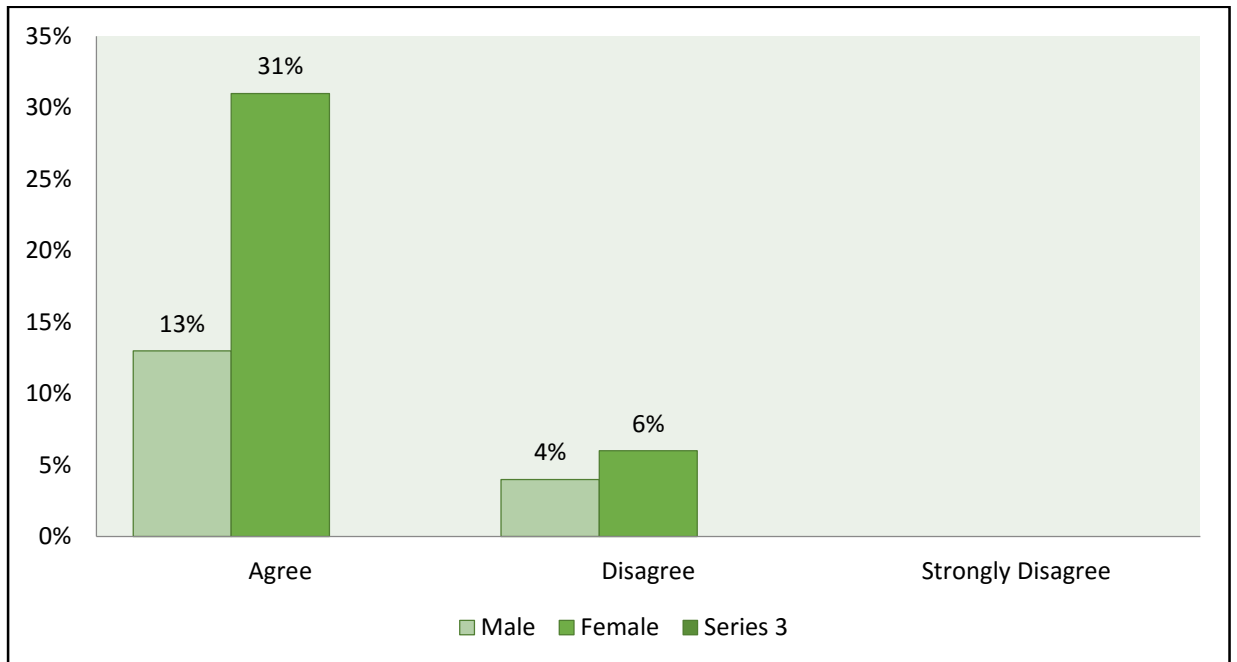


Above table 16 shows is the burden of fines reduces the problem of overdue books, where 34% of female said yes that it will reduces the problem, 20% of female said no, and 13% of female have a different opinion where as in male 20% of male said yes ,4% of male said no and 8% of male said have an different opinion, hence majority said yes.

Table 17. Frequency of stipulated time of 15 days

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Strongly agree	12	21	33
	(17%)	(29%)	(46%)
Agree	9	22	31
	(13%)	(31%)	(44%)
Disagree	3	4	7
	(4%)	(6%)	(10%)
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Total	24	47	71
	(34%)	(66%)	(100%)

Figure 17. Frequency of stipulated time of 15 days

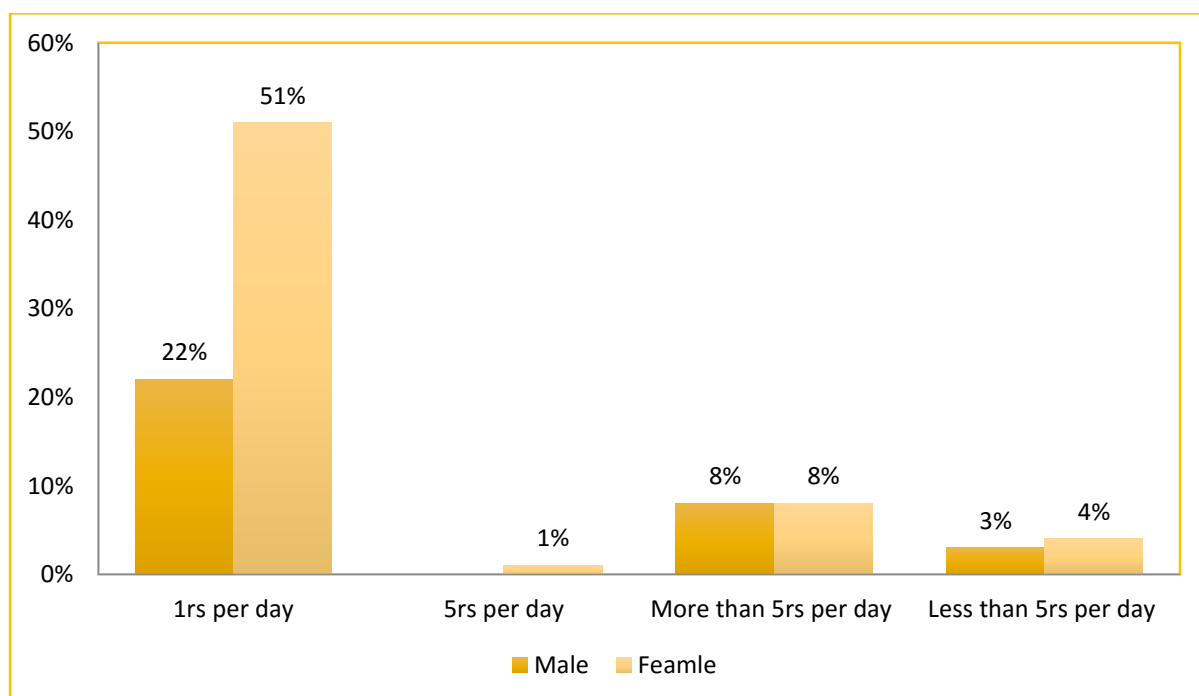


Above Table 17 shows that more than 31% of females agree that the 15-day lending period for returning books is sufficient, and more than 29% of females are strongly in favor of the period for returning books. In contrast, only 4% of males disagree, showing that the majority of males are strongly in favor of the 15-day return period.

Table 18: Students perception on ideal fine

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1rs per day	16	36	52
	(22%)	(51%)	(73%)
5rs per day	0	1	1
	(0)	(1%)	(1%)
More than 5rs per day	6	6	12
	(8%)	(8%)	(16%)
Less than 5rs per day	2	3	5
	(3%)	(4%)	(7%)
Total	24	47	71
	(34%)	(66%)	(100%)

Figure 18: Students perception on ideal fine

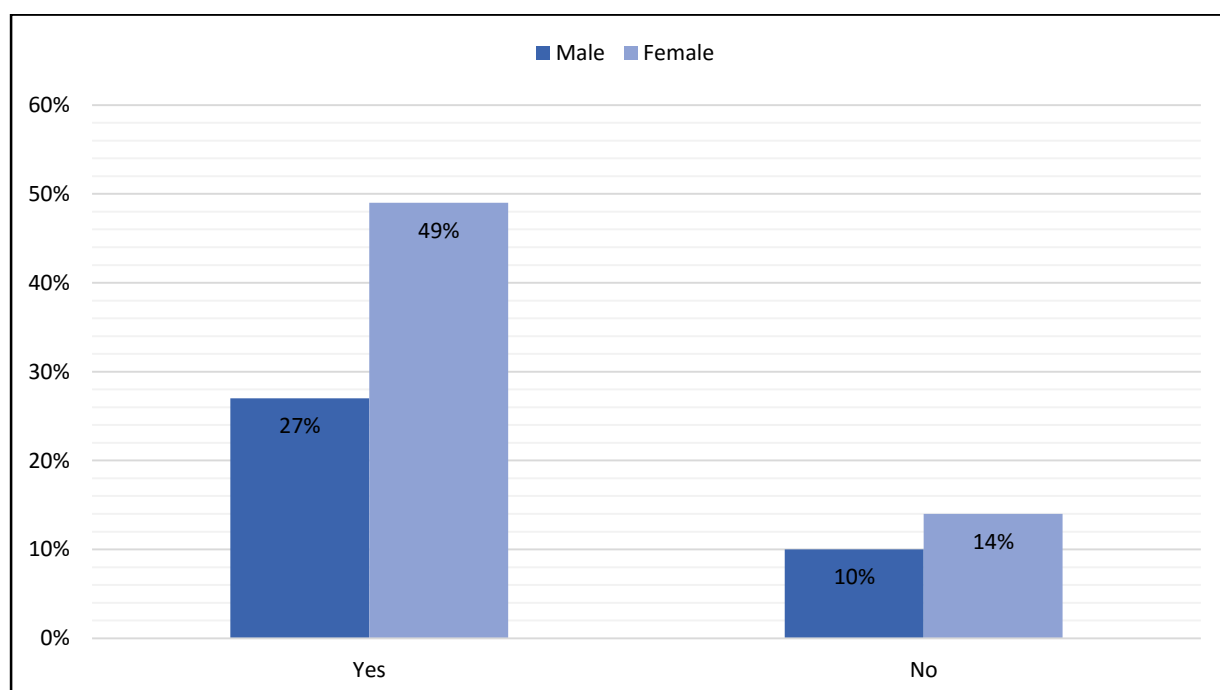


Above table 18 shows what can be ideal fine as per student where majority of the female said 51% that is one percent and 1% of female said 5rs per day whereas 22% of male said 1rs per day and 8% of male said 5rs per day, hence majority of respondent said 1rs per day.

Table 19. Frequency of showing library fines assist libraries in generation funds for library.

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	19	35	54
	(27%)	(49%)	(76%)
No	7	10	17
	(10%)	(14%)	(24%)
Total	26	45	71
	(37%)	(63%)	(100%)

Figure 19. Frequency of showing library fines assist libraries in generation funds for library.

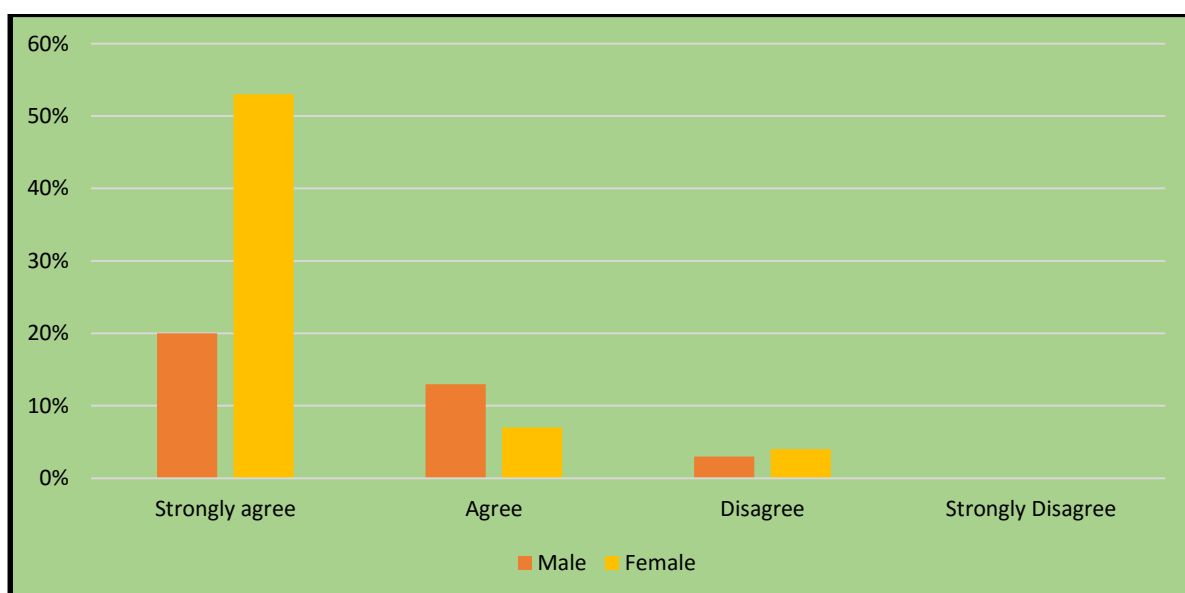


Above table 19 indicates the library fines assist libraries in generating funds for libraries or not where 49% female said yes that they think library using library fines to generating library funds where 14% of female said nowhere as 27% of male said yes that they feel same and only 10% of male said no hence majority said Yes that they think library fines assist libraries in generating library funds.

Table 20: Fine amount should not be more than cost of the book

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Strongly agree	14	38	52
	(20%)	(53%)	(73%)
Agree	9	5	14
	(13%)	(7%)	(20%)
Disagree	2	3	5
	(3%)	(4%)	(7%)
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0
	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total	25	46	71
	(35%)	(65%)	(100%)

Figure 20: Fine amount should not be more than cost of the book

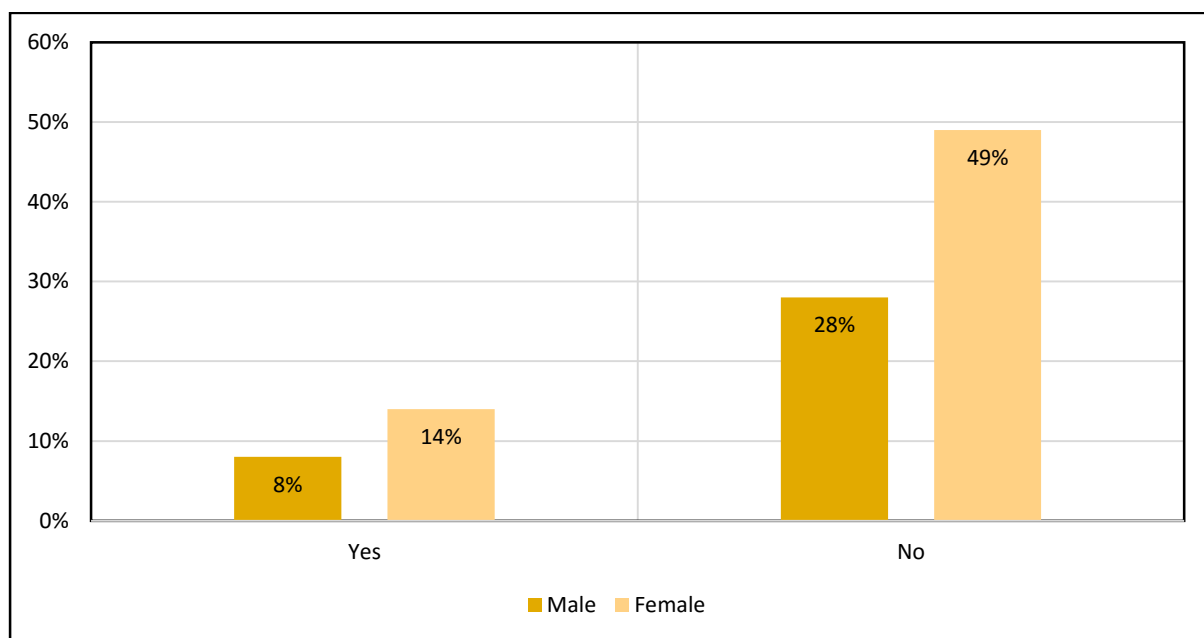


In above table 20 based on the result from the above graph regarding the amount of fine should not be more than cost of the book, where 38% of female respondent are strongly agree and 18% are agree where as in male 15% of male are strongly agree and 10% of respondent are agree hence majority of students said strongly agree.

Table 21. Frequency of students if they are happy or not

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	6	10	16
	(8%)	(14%)	(22%)
No	20	35	55
	(28%)	(49%)	(77%)
Total	26	45	71
	(37%)	(63%)	(100%)

Figure 21. Frequency of students if they are happy or not



Above table 21 shows is respondent are happy with fine or not where 49% of female said No 14% of female said yes whereas only 28% of male said No, where only 8% of male Yes hence majority said No that they are not happy with fine.

Table 22: Frequency of showing fine should scrapped or not

	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Strongly agree	11	27	38
	(15%)	(38%)	(53%)
Agree	7	13	20
	(10%)	(18%)	(28%)
Disagree	4	6	10
	(6%)	(8%)	(14%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	1
	(1%)	(0)	(1%)
Total	23	48	71
	(32%)	(68%)	(100%)

Figure 22. Frequency of students if they are happy or not

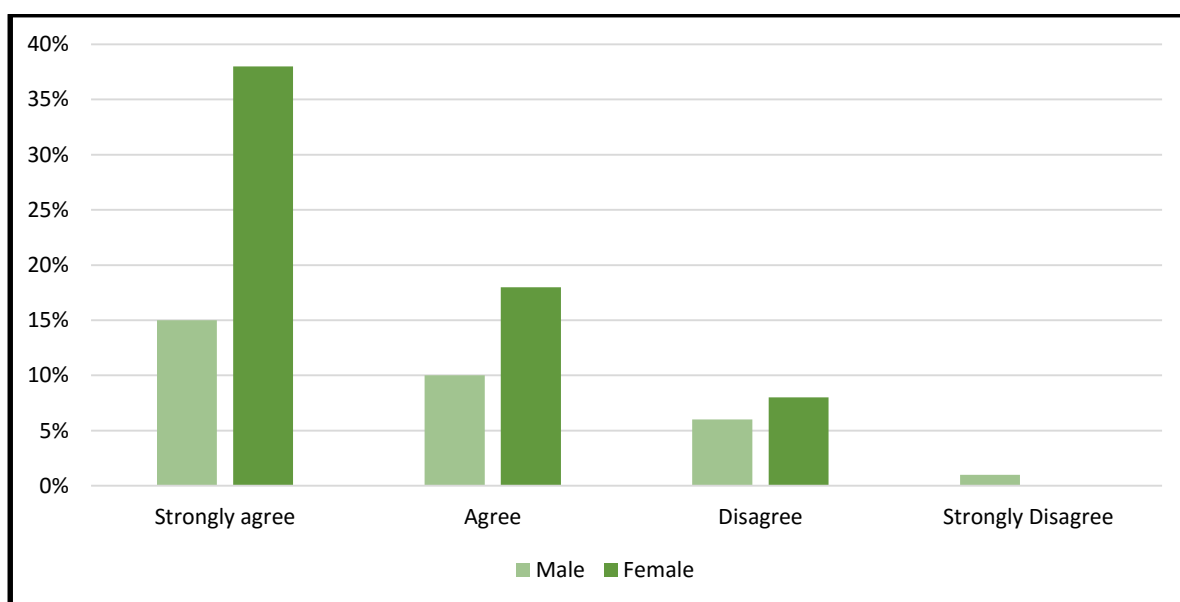


Table 22 shows Clearly emphasizes those 38% respondents who are strongly agree with scrapping the library fines followed by 18% of respondent who are agree and only 8% of female are disagree where as 15% male are strongly agree and 10% of male are agree and only 6% of male are disagree hence majority of respondent are strongly agree.

CHAPTER -5

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, CONCLUSION

6.1. Findings

A survey is conducted in academic libraries of Goa the questionnaire has been sent to the 117, students from which 71 students have respond.

The finding of the study revealed that most of the students are not satisfied with the library existing fine policy, most of the academic library charges higher fine charges, where is it also reveal what they do of collective library fine.

The finding equally reveals that how many of times students visit the library where majority of the students said only when they are having work or need information, also most of the Academy library charges 1 rupees per day that is 51% of students said were the 1rs rupees per day also most of the students that is 55% are face library overdue in the past.

It also reveals that most of the academic libraries are automated, 55% of the respondent students said they are having automated library and 45% of the respondents are not automated, also the main reason for overdue books is forgetting the due date where 46% of the students said that they forget the due date also most of the library doesn't send LMS that is a library management system, place an important role in academic library to remind students where 71% of the students said there library doesn't send LMS notification.

The finding also reveals that how students pay fine most of the student said through cash and tariffs on overdue books charges where 58% of the student said extra fine charges and 22% of the cancellation of Library membership card where also most of the students are not satisfied with existing fine policy rule in the academic colleges also they don't feel to borrow books after being fine 55% of students said No.

The study also revealed that stipulated time of 15 days for returning books adequate most of the students are strongly agreed 73% of students said fine should be 1rs per day only also 76% of student also said library fine assist libraries in generating funds for the library. study also revealed fine amount after one month should not be more

than cost of the book most of the students are agreed to this also student is not happy with the existing fine and 53% the student said fine should be scrapped as in findings respondents are not happy with library overdue.

6.2 Recommendation

Based on the study findings the research tries to make the following recommendation for the library overdue in academic libraries of Goa, in order to stop library overdue on books.

To increase the duration time so that student can return book on time without any overdue also fine should be minimise.

Academic library should be automated and they should provide library management system LMS which is enterprise resources planning system for a library used to track items on order paid, and patrons who have borrowed, this helps to avoid library overdue on books where LMS should send notification to the students.

Fine should be scrapped every students should get chance of borrowing books without overdue library should prioritise the learning needs of students over revenue generation by removing fine libraries can focus on providing resources and services that support academic success and promote learning.

Alternative strategies, instead of relying on the fine to encourage the return of books libraries can adopt alternative strategies search as sending reminders offering renewal or using incentives to encourage timely returns.

Negative impact on learning, library fine can have negative impact on learning as students who are worried about incoming fines may avoid using the library altogether this can limit the access to resources and material will support the academic success.

Financial burden, library fine can be problem for the students specially those who are from low income families or are struggling to make and meets. this fine can accumulate overtime in resulting in substantial amount students may not be able to pay off.

Library fine can be inequitable as they disproportionate effect students who may have difficulty returning books on time due to personal or academic reasons such as illness, family reasons or workload unfair disadvantages for these students compared to those who can easily return books on time.

At the end, I strongly recommend that library fines on books should be scrapped for academic students to ensure equitable access to resources..

6.3 Conclusion

Library can be called as an information market and the library materials are the heart of libraries. In conclusion, the decision to scrap library fines in academic libraries should be carefully considered, and should take into account the potential impact on library finances, users satisfaction, and overall library usage.

Library should keep LMS notification system through which students can get aware, also they should charge only 1rs per day and it should not be increase with the numbers of days, rate of 1rs per day can be a simple, accessible, and effective way to encourage responsible use of library resources while ensuring that the library remains an inclusive and accessible space for all users.

While eliminating fines may encourage more users to access library resources, it is important to consider alternative incentives and to communicate the changes effectively to users. Ultimately, the goals should be to create a library environment that is welcoming and accessible to all users, regardless of their financial situation.

However, overdue library books can have negative consequences on both the library and the patrons. Overdue books can lead to fines, loss of borrowing privileges, and reduces access to library resources for patrons. It can also affect library's ability to maintain an up-to-date collections and can cause inconveniences for other patrons who may need the same book.

Fines may not be an effective way of recovering the cost of lost materials as it can result in the permanent loss of patrons who are unable or unwilling to pay fines. Fines can discourage students from using the library and may promote a culture of fear and anxiety around borrowing materials.

Thus most of the students are not happy with library fines on books.

6.4 Future scope of the study

The study was conducted to evaluate the impact of fine-free policies in academic library usage, including borrowing rates and return rates.

This study only included the responses from college students, where in future study can be done on library overdue by taking response of librarians and other managements, further research may include new questions or by taking new area for further study.

Scrapping library fines is just one way that libraries can promote equity and access to information. In future study can explore the role of library fines in broader social justice movements and examine how libraries can work to promote equity in other ways.

While some libraries have already implemented fine-free polices, there is still much variation in how different library systems approach this issue. In future study could conduct a comparative study of fine-free polices in different library systems, examine factors such as implementation strategies, communication with users, and impact on library use.

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Library overdue in academic libraries of goa

Respected Sir/Madam,

I would like to bring to your notice that I am conducting a research on “Library overdue in Academic libraries of Goa” under the guidance of Mr. Milind C. Mhamal.

With a view to collect data this questionnaires has been designed with appropriate boxes or adequate space to mark a tick or record the information. Your kind co-operation in filling up this questionnaires will be highly appreciated. The information provided by you will be kept highly confidential and it will be used only for any research work.

I solicit your cooperation and suggestions in this regard.

Miss. Chaitali Shambhu Priolkar

Department of library and information science

Goa University

Questionnaires

1. Name

2. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

3. Institution

4. Designation

Questions Related to Library Fine/Overdue

1.I Am the member of the library.

Yes ☐

No ☐

2. How many books you can borrow on your card?

One ☐

Two ☐

Three ☐

Other: ☐

3.How often do you go to the library in a month? *

- every day ☐
- twice a week ☐
- every week ☐
- twice a month ☐
- as needed
- Other:

4.How many times a month do you borrow books from the library? *

- every week ☐
- twice a month ☐
- fortnightly ☐
- sometimes ☐
- not at all ☐

5.How much does your library charge for overdue books? *

- 1rs Per day
- 2rs Per day ☐
- 5rs Per day ☐
- More than 5 ☐
- Other: ☐

6.Have you faced the overdue library book in past?

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

7.Is your library is Automated? *

Yes ☐

No ☐

8.If a library book was overdue in the past, what was the reason? *.

forgot the due date ☐

I didn't finish the book borrowing period too short ☐

personal matters ☐

lost the book ☐

lent the book to someone else ☐

Other:

9.If yes LMS sent notification of Auto renewal of book?

Yes ☐

No ☐

10.How do you feel when you keep the library items/materials beyond the due date?

Afraid of penalty ☐

No longer use the library ☐

I felt guilty ☐

Other:

11.How do you pay the fine? *

Paid with pocket money

Cash ☐

Gpay ☐

Other: ☐

12. What are the tariffs on overdue books in your library? *

Cancellation of library membership card ☐

Extra fine charges ☐

Final mark sheet will be delayed ☐

Other: _____

Students Perception on late fines

1.What do you think about the amount of the fines for overdue books?

it will instil discipline ☐

ensure that students return books on time ☐

acts as a defaulter ☐

constraint discourage students from using the library ☐

library books become available and accessible

Other: _____

2. Are you satisfied with existing fine rules? *

Yes ☐

No ☐

Other:

3.Do you continue to use/borrow library books after being fined? *

Yes ☐

No ☐

4.Do you think overdue library books will be a problem when borrowing different library media?

Yes

☐

No

☐

5. Do you agree that the burden of fines reduces the problem of overdue books?

Yes ☐

No ☐

To have different opinions ☐

Resolutely oppose Other: ☐

6.The stipulated time of 15 days for returning books is adequate *

Strongly agree ☐

Agree ☐

Disagree ☐

Strongly disagree ☐

Other:

7.What can be ideal Fine *

1rs Per day ☐

5rs Per day ☐

More than 5rs Per day ☐

Less than 5rs Per day

Other:

h

8.I feel library fines assist libraries in generating funds for the libraries /institute.

Yes ☐

No ☐

9.The amount of fine after one month should not be more than cost of the book

agree

☐

strongly agreed

☐

disagree

☐

strongly disagree

☐

10.Are you happy with fine? *

Yes

☐

No

☐

11. Library fine should be scrapped

Strongly Agree

☐

Agree

☐

Disagree

☐

Strongly Disagree

☐

What suggestions can you give that will help in minimizing the problem of overdue?

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