Library building a dream may come to reality in 2030:

A Peep in colleges in Goa.

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Abstract:

The library is the second home of the reader. Every educational institution should have a separate library building so that every reader visits the library should feel that he is at home. Colleges in Goa have got the opportunity to make the proposal for the separate library building as the RUSA was at the doorstep but they miss the bus. A separate library building will bring the output better. Libraries in Colleges provide different types of services to the readers, also the services which are provided by them are not under the free environment. So a separate library building will give them the opportunity to showcase librarian's caliber and upgrade the libraries. In the case of Aided Colleges Management plays an important role, they can

Key Word: Library Building, RUSA, Librarians

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Introduction:

Library is the heart of every Educational Institution. Teaching and Learning systems are supported by the library through reading materials. Each and every library should be well equipped with reference books, textbooks, journals, periodicals, newspapers, etc. and for that purpose the Educational institution should have a separate building only for the library and library activities, so that students should feel that while entering into the library, they are entering in the temple of knowledge. The library ensures that every reader is provided with rich relevant literature in a friendly manner. This supports teaching and scholarship and fosters intellectual growth**.**

The importance of library building is evident, regardless of the fact that whether one is thinking of the institution, teaching and research program, poor building or building wherein there is every time disturbance from the loiterers can seriously handicap students and professor whereas an ideal and separate Building can contribute to the intellectual health of the reader in general and whole institution in particular.

This study is basically tried to outline the need for a separate library building for the educational institution such as colleges. The separate and total independent library building will play a very important role as far as the overall development of the reader, researcher and recapture and as a total quality of the students is concerned.

Need/Importance of the Study:

Educational institutions such as primary schools, high schools, higher secondary's, ITI's and polytechnic institutions are not having library building of their own with the separate identity of the building.

Every educational institution particularly colleges should have separate library building. So that all library activities whether it is academic or non-Academic should be organized under one roof and under the libraries Banner.

Scope of the study:

All Colleges in Goa were not covered in this research work. The study is based on the data available about the library. We procured data from only 16 randomly selected Colleges in Goa. The Data are taken from 2014-15 to 2017-18. The data for this study were collected from respective websites and personally through oral conversation from these librarians of the colleges.

Objectives of the study:

The Study has been made to find whether colleges in Goa are having their separate ie. Individual Library Building for doing their library activities and the whether there is any scope for the Colleges in Goa to construct their own separate building the objective of the study are:

1. To find out the number of colleges in Goa are having their separate library building.
2. To assess the expenditure made by the different colleges on library activities.
3. To identify the benefits engaging from separate library building for the colleges.
4. To explore issues of select colleges with regards to library activities, Annual amount spend on, Practices followed libraries, and Services provided by the libraries in Colleges in Goa.

Methodology Adopted:
Data Collection Approach: Data collected which can be divided basically into two:

Primary Data: Systematic collection of information directly from Librarians among colleges in Goa. The survey data collected during the study includes the data collected through oral Conversation with the librarians of select colleges.

Secondary Data: It is the data developed for some purpose other than for helping to solve the problem at hand. Secondary data is collected through internal experts, college magazines, publications and from the college's website.

Data Analysis Technique

The data, which was collected from the librarians through an oral conversation, was organized, processed and tabulated on a MS-Excel sheet. The analysis of the results is depicted in the form of charts and tables.

Limitations of the study

Our study was only restricted towards library description in the colleges in Goa only. Also, there were some colleges who refused to disclose their data and spending. The analysis is based on the responses collected from only 16 colleges in Goa. None of the Medical, engineering and other professional colleges were taken for the study. Data for the period of 2015-16 to 2017-18 were considered for the study.

The library is the basic need of every institution. Library means- A collection of book and Library Building means- House having the collection of information sources,resources and services. A Library include Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Manuscripts, Films, Maps, Prints, Documents, Microform, CDs, Cassettes, Videotapes, DVDs, Blu-ray Discs, Books, Audio, Databases, and other formats.
 The libraries of ancient times were usually housed in temples or in palaces. In those days much attention was paid to the quality of material, dimensions, shape, and utility and above all, architectural beauty. Library buildings differ in their conception and design as per the needs of their functions, resources and clientele. A public library or a school library building is very much different from a college library building only because there is a huge big difference in their nature a functions. The growth of higher education in the world is taking fast pace now the

time has come when college authorities should realize the importance of separate properly planned functional buildings for libraries because of the basic premise that the library is the heart of a college that keeps the entire academic system functioning.

Results & Discussion:
The Profile of the Libraries among Govt. Colleges in Goa

Name of the college	Year of Establishment	location	No. of Academic Staff	No. of Dept.	Library Resources							Own Library Premises
					Area	Total Books	Total Journals	Project Reports	Seating Capacity	Periodicals and Newspapers	Library membership	
Govt. College of Arts Science and Commerce	1988	Sanquelim	100	19	591 Sq. mtrs.	23263	455	1090	150	55(9)	1100	No
Govt. College of Arts Science and Commerce	1989	Khandola	104	15	500 sq. mtrs.	21350	25	783	120	22(18)	757	No
Govt. College of Arts Science and Commerce	1989	Quepem	85	17	1350 sq. mtrs.	19,193	38	800	100	6(5)	1582	Yes
Govt. College of Arts Science and Commerce	1993	Pernem	53		1000 sq. mtrs	10000+			150		500+	Yes
Govt. College of Arts Science and Commerce	2010	Margao	22		400 sq. mtrs	5000+			100		300+	No

All Govt. Colleges completed more than 25 years except Govt. College Margao. Govt. College from Quepem and Pernem recently constructed the new building for library. Government colleges are having more chances of constructing separate building for library. Because Govt. can make separate provision in the state budget.

The Profile of the Libraries among Aided-Colleges in Goa

Name of the college	Year of Establishment	location	No. of Academic Staff	No. of Dept.	Library Resources							
					Area	Total Books	Total Journals	Project Reports	Seating Capacity	Periodicals and Newspapers	Library membership	Own Library Premises
Murgaon Education Society	1971	Vasco	92	15		31464	36		150	95(16)	1554	No
St.Xavier College	1963	Mapusa	244	18		65400	138		200	48(12)	3053	Yes
Chowgule College	1962	Margao	307	28		46321	70	1130	100		1493	Yes
Mallikarjun College	1993	Canacona	49	12								No
Damodar college	1973	Margao	73			32000	28			18(21)	1115	No
Gvm's ponda	1986	Ponda	60			23000					741	
PES Education	2004	Ponda	24			3228	29					
PES College	1986	Ponda	98	19	1050	21160	42		150	09	829	Yes
Goa Multifaculty College	2013	Dharbandora	37	09						10	404	No
Swami Vivekanand college	2014	Borim	16	08		1500				07	180	No
Dm's college Mapusa	1974	Mapusa	140	15		36530	75		100	15(19)	2241	No
Caculo College	1991	Mapusa	58	10		16000	50			25	784	No
Dempo College	1966	Bambolim	69	14		38145	71		150	5(17)	1183	No
Dempe College	1962	Miramar	135	17		35111	34		120	9(19)	793	No
Carmel college	1964	Nuvem	128	20		35927	35		150		2209	No
Rosary college	1990	Navelim	143	18		21000	60		100	44(13)	1769	No
Fr. Agnel College	1991	Pilar	135	14		20000+	85		100	15(10)	1100	No
Vidya Prabhodini College	2012	Porvorim	60	18	180sq	5500	15	100+	60	6(14)	600	No
N.Zantye	1994	Bicholim	50	11	340 sq	18000+	48	404	12	22(15)	600	No

College							0		

From aided Colleges two colleges who has completed more than fifty years from establishment they have separate building and also it is seen that they are having more than 45000 books in their shelves and the one college which having unused land which they have converted into new building.

RUSA and the funding:

The State of Goa joined RUSA on 6.11.13 by committing to reform its higher education sector. The Project Approval Board (PAB) in its 6th and 9th meetings held on 27.3.2015 and 01.12.2015 approved proposals of the State worth Rs. 60 crores, comprising of Rs. 36 crores as Central share (60%) and Rs. 24 crores (40%) as State's share.

The details of funds approved to the States, component wise is given in the table below

Components	Unit cost (Rs. Crores)	No of Universities Colleges/ States	Outlay (Rs. crores)	Central Share (Rs crores) 71%	State Share (Rs crores) 29%
Infrastructure grants to colleges	2	8500 Colleges	17000	12750	4250

Table showing the Amount approved to colleges

S. No.	Component	Physical units approved	Total amount approved (Rs. in Crore)	Central share approved (Rs. in Crore)
1	**Infrastructure Grants to Universities**	1	20	12
2	**Upgradation of existing Colleges to MDC**	1	4	2.4
3	**Infrastructure Grants to Colleges**	18	36	21.

				60	36
Total					

With regards to Infrastructure grants to colleges proposed by the state were 24 but only 18 were approved Based on valid NAAC accreditation status, so 18 Colleges were considered.

Annual Capital Expenditure on Academic Activities and Resources (excluding expenditure on buildings)

Utilized amount for capital expenditure (Rs) for previous three years

Academic year	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	Total amount spent	Rank
Library Sanquelim	12100000	00	8300000	20400000	**2**
Library Khandola	NA	517767	411915	929682	**10**
Library Quepem	13126536	40166635	139082	53432253	**1**
Library MES	426282	224279	221410	871971	**12**
Library Chowgule	341643	337897	755114	1434654	**6**
Library Mallikarjun	670474	139808	138748	949030	**9**
Library Damodar	NA	266908	536649	803557	**13**
Library GVM,s	171536	1120111	161091	1452738	**5**
Library PES RN	522376	336458	349878	1208712	**7**
Library GMFC	51091	66229	193387	310707	**16**
Library DM's	300949	346080	276293	923322	**11**
Library Caculo	NA	187309	178325	365634	**15**
Library Dempo	966982	536926	474324	1978232	**4**
Library Dempe	NA	240209	270797	511006	**14**

Library Carmel	243786	363298	397873	1004957	**8**
Library Rosary	816153	705212	650717	2172082	**3**

The following library services provided by the colleges.

1. Bibliographic Compilation Service Facility.
2. Book - Bank Facility.
3. Computerized Circulation Service Facility.
4. Current Awareness Service Facility.
5. Electronic Bulletin (Bi-monthly) of Library Facility.
6. DVD/CD-ROM Search Facility.
7. Information Literacy Programme Facility.
8. Inter - Library Loan Facility.
9. Internet Browsing and Laser Print-out Facility.
10. Library Membership Facility.
11. Library Orientation Programme Facility.
12. Overnight Reference Book Lending Facility.
13. Paper Clipping Service Facility.
14. Reference and Referral Service Facility.
15. Reprographic and Scanning Facility.
16. UPS Connectivity Facility.
17. Look for Book Programme.
18. Discussion Room Facility.
19. Print-out Facility.

NEW TRENDS IN THE LIBRARY BUILDING

Separate individual Library building is responsible for the preservation of the culture through the storage, retrieval and dissemination of knowledge. Thus, libraries should possess various types of printed and non-printed documents, as well as highly developed technological and communicational equipment. Library

holdings should be housed in easily accessible places. Convenience and comfort should also be provided for the users through well-planned library buildings. Thus, if we do not understand the technological and information progress of our tie, and if we do not ascertain the needs of our users, we may plan unsuitable and not functional library buildings that are unable to provide users present and future needs. So every college should propose a separate building for the library.

Findings:

1. Management plays an important role. Sometimes management shows interest in having a separate building for a library
2. Besides RUSA was at the rescue but the opportunity was not taken by colleges to have a separate building for the library.
3. Colleges trying for autonomous status they have made it possible to have their separate library building.
4. Most of the colleges used the RUSA fund only for internal infrastructure in the library. RUSA fund was one of the source which govt. has made available to colleges to do infrastructure. But they lost the opportunity.
5. Libraries can be made available to local public and for the students at late night if Colleges are having separate building

Conclusion:

The library is an essential institutional connection of the college in the scheme of higher education. As such each of these colleges came to possess a library of its own and this study has examined the need for the separate building of the library that is the college library building in detail and in all its aspects. At present, almost any library function services, such as cataloging, circulation, acquisition, indexing, etc. have been computerized. In other words, technology has imposed itself on the libraries for providing easier, better and more convenient and economical library services. Since, we live in a fast-changing world of IT, it has changed many traditional customs of the people and it will change the existing concepts of functional library buildings as well.

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