

**Library Resources and Services in NAAC Accredited Engineering College
Library of Sreenidhi Institute of Science and Technology (SNIST) in
Medchal District, Telangana State - A Study**

Chitla Satish

Research Scholar
Rayalaseema University
Kurnool.
Email: satish.chitla@gmail.com

Dr.M.Anjaiah

Asst.Professor
Research Supervisor
Dept.of Library & Information Science
Dravidian University
Kuppam.
Email: anjaiahlib@gmail.com

***Abstract** - This paper is an attempt to understand and evaluate the use library resources and services at in SNIST, Telangana State. For this purpose, 200 questionnaires were distributed to the faculty members and students and received filled-in 180 questionnaires with a response rate of 90%. This study found that majority of the respondents (65.55%) visit the library daily, 83.33% of the respondents were used e- journals frequently, 100% users are using OPAC/Web OPAC, email and web services. Only 22.8 % of the users expressed that the library has insufficient space for reading and finally majority of the respondents expressed their views that the library should subscribe different types of e-resources, such as online databases, e-journals and also print journals to accomplish the demand of their part of significance.*

Keywords: Higher Education, Autonomous Engineering Colleges, Library Resources and Services

Introduction

Education is resolution to development, as it shapes the economy, technology, civilization and future of a Nation. Education is an unending journey which inspires everyone to add towards the improvement of society and the Nation. Education is the foundation for the holistic development of an individual. Education helps to develop positive thoughts that give a healthy direction to life. One needs to strive relentlessly to ensure good use of knowledge acquired through education. All great thinkers, having discovered education to be the key to the evolution of consciousness and character building, have talked of inclusive education. Engineering Education in India adds a key divide to the global education system and plays a major role in the community and fiscal development of our country. Engineering education adds to the national wealth and speed the way for the improvement of the life of people, foremost to self-sufficiency.

Engineering Education has a dual purpose to serve, aiming at not only training professionally competent engineers but also to donate more attention in the creation of a new society on the lines of the new economic order. To achieve these objectives, technical education has to

respond to the ever-changing and increasing scientific and technological innovation. The five year plans envisaged at bringing qualitative development in technical education through the development of faculties and curriculum. The engineering and technology panel and advisory body constitute by the University Grants Commission (UGC) suggested various measures to improve the standard facilities in research and teaching for the development of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary programmes. The sixth five-year plan emphasized the quality of technical education at all levels and in furtherance of national interest to develop and relate science and technology as a device for a country's economic progress. Libraries cater to the educational needs of all disciplines and also possessing the capacity to grow prime of life in line with sophisticated modern gadgets and engineering libraries are no exception.

Engineering College Libraries

Engineering College Libraries are major source of information in the organization it serves. Engineering College Libraries contribute mainly to the teaching and learning process by providing numerous types of information and learning materials to the users for their successful persuasion of the course objects offered by the institution. The library is measured as the 'nerve centre of knowledge', the place of knowledgeable life and the heart and soul for any academic institution. Libraries as a learning centre playing a important role in supporting and fulfilling the information needs of parent institutions. It engages a important role in the modern education system and upholds the costly educational resources of academic organizations. This is the staff task in engineering and technical college libraries to offer the right information at the right time to the right user to save the time of the user. The libraries are first and primary responsible for the selection and collection of resources suitable for libraries, preservation and management of the collection and dissemination of the resources or the information. Libraries need to be planned and designed for the proficient, useful and scientific progress of information collections and services. Engineering college libraries are at present being challenged by a new digital environment which manages changes in the attitudes and skills towards information management.

Review of Literature

NAZIR AHMAD BHATT and SHABIR AHMAD GANAI (2018) during a survey, the researcher found that the users of agricultural libraries in north India use information resources almost similarly both in print and electronic forms, although online resource are privileged over print as they are 'easy to search and retrieve', 'easy and quick to access' and 'more up to date' than their print equivalent. In this study needs to prepare themselves to meet the challenges posed by digital information landscape and changing information seeking behavior of library users.

NCH. VARADARAJU (2017) in this study revealed that major findings are user utilizing print collections and want library to subscribe more number of e resources, majority users need periodic training to use e resources. Users satisfied with physical facilities, infrastructural facilities, staff services and collections in the library but cumbersome procedures would hampering them in using the library effectively even though majority felt that library collections and services had a positive impact on them and helps their academic and career development.

RAMAKRISHNA KONA, SASIKALA CHAGARI Prof., and GOWRIDEVI RUDRAKSHA (2016) conducted a survey, the researchers found that the university library maintain good collection and provide good information services. Majority of library users are satisfied on the library working hours, library physical facilities, library information resources and services of the library. A good number of respondents excellent their opinion about library timings, physical facilities library information services and sources. The University library should conduct more user awareness programmes to the library users and conduct training programmes for use of electronic databases.

PRAKASH B. and D.B. Patil (2014) the study has revealed that considerable numbers of respondents are using the library. It is found that less number of users is visiting the library for research purpose which should be encourages by library staff and also by faculty members. Information sources like scientific Journals, conference and seminar proceedings, thesis and dissertations and references sources are used by fewer respondents for which faculty members by giving project work and other then curriculum work may make more use of these sources by users. Faculty members should motivate the students in using library resources. Library needs skilled and sufficient staff and sufficient fund to fulfill all the necessities of the users and to competent in the world.

SANI MURTALA RIDWAN (2012) is conducted a survey on An evaluation of Electronic Information Resources and Services in Kaduna State University Library, Electronic information services have become increasingly important in providing assistance and reference services to the users in Kaduna state University Library. The traditional functions of the Reference –desk service are still provided But taking advantage of the other new technologies, many changes are certainly going to occur in the coming times for e-library because the electronic environment is so flowing, digital reference services will require continuing version in the way the librarians work.

C. CHINNA BALU and Dr. PULLA REDDY V (2011) carries out on a study of engineering college libraries under university. The researcher observe the present conditions of these libraries, to assess the scope of meeting the information necessities of respondents and to identify the drawbacks in the provision of services so that the suggestions can be made to improve the library services.

Sreenidhi Institute of Science and Technology (SNIST)-A Profile.

Sreenidhi Institute of Science and Technology (SNIST), is an autonomous Institution, were founded in the year 1997 and is affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. It is approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and approved by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. (Now in Telangana). It is the first institution affiliated to JNTUH to acquire the status of autonomy. The institution was established with a noble intention of providing higher education in engineering with focused attention to quality in all stages of student development. Recognizing the holistic education the University is imparting the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD). The Institution is accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with A Grade. SNIST is one of the chosen Institutions that have been accorded 12 (B) status by the University Grant Commission (UGC) facilitating high impact research by the faculty and students. All these accreditations stand as testimony for the best quality education being imparted by the institution.

The treasure house of the college is its Central Library. It is fully automated (computerized) for issue/returns and access of library resources. The library has an archives section, there is a library committee formed by the management which works as advisory committee and also overviews and controls. In the last five years, the expansion of library infrastructure in terms of space, books, journals, furniture, ICT infrastructures, and other support services including computerization of issue and receipt of books etc. has been manifold. The Central library has a well Wi-Fi system along with sufficient Central number computers for free access and has their separate Departmental libraries. The central Library has resources more than 1, 85,000 books, 8,000 back volumes of journals and it subscribes about 227 Indian and 120 foreign printed journals of various disciplines. It also provides e-journals consortium service of NLIST through INFLIBNET, full-text e-resources from DELNET, GALE Infotec – IESTC and JGATE etc. and National Digital Library Membership.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the frequency and purpose of visiting the Library by the respondents in SNIST Engineering College Library.
2. To find out the various types of Print/Electronic Resources and services available in the SNIST Engineering College Library.
3. To know the awareness, skills and knowledge on use of computers of respondents in SNIST Engineering College Library.
4. To know the effective use of e-resources by the respondents in SNIST Engineering College Library.
5. To identify the problems while accessing Electronic resources by the respondents at SNIST Engineering College Library.
6. To know the level of satisfaction on library resources and services by the respondents of SNIST Engineering College Library.

Hypotheses

1. There would not be significant difference between faculty members and students with regard to library resources and services.
2. There would not be significant difference between faculty members and students with regard to visiting the library.
3. There would not be significant difference among the faculty members with regard to use of e-resources.
4. There would not be significant difference among the faculty members and students with regard to problem facing while accessing library resources.
5. There would not be significant difference among the faculty members with regard to satisfaction on the availability library resources and services in SNIST Engineering College Library.

Methodology:

A survey method of research has been took on especially structured questionnaire were prepared, anticipating the use of library resources and services by the users of SNIST, Medchal Distirict in Telangana. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed to users and out of which 180 questionnaires were duly obtained with a response rate of 90%.

Data Analysis and Interpretation: The data collected by the researcher for the present article from the faculty members and students of selected Institute. The replies given by them are presented in the following tables in a scientific way.

Table-1: Gender-Wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Gender	UG Students	Percentage	PG Students	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Male	74	58.27	14	66.67	16	50.00	104	57.78
2	Female	53	41.73	7	33.33	16	50.00	76	42.22
Total Respondents		127	70.56	21	11.67	32	17.78	180	100

Table-I shows gender wise distribution of respondents. Of the 180 respondents surveyed, 104 (57.8%) are male and about 76 (42.2%) respondents are female. It can be practically observed that male respondents dominate than female respondents. The majority of the respondents **127 (70.56%)** are UG students, followed by PG students 21 (11.67%) and Faculty 32 (17.78%).

Frequency Library Visit: A question has been posed to the respondents to know their frequency of library visit. The replies given by them are shown in Table-2

Table-2: Frequency of visiting the library

Sl. No	Gender	UG Students	Percentage	PG Students	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Daily	101	79.53	2	9.52	18	56.25	118	65.56
2	Twice in a Week	23	18.11	19	90.48	10	31.25	26	14.44
3	Thrice in a week	2	1.57	0	0.00	4	12.50	8	4.44
4	Once a Month	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	3.33
5	Occasionally	1	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	12.22
Total		127		21		32		180	100.

The frequency of respondents visiting the library depends upon the resources, infrastructures and services that library information centre provides. The results were shown in table-2 the majority of respondents 118 (65.56%) visit the library daily, remaining 26 (14.44%) Twice in a Week, 8 (4.44%) Thrice in a week, 6 (3.33%) once in a month, 22 (12.22%), occasionally visit the library. It is found that majority of respondents are visiting daily.

Purpose of visit to library: The researcher asked the respondents to know their purpose of visit to library. The replies given by them are shown in Tabl-3.

Table-3: Purpose of library visit

Sl.No	Gender	UG Students	Percentage	PG Students	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	To use of Textbooks/Journals	124	97.64	21	100	25	78.13	170	94.44
2	To use Digital Library for accessing e-resources	97	76.38	21	100	32	100	150	83.33
3	To write books/Seminar conference articles	38	29.92	19	90.48	18	56.25	75	41.67
4	To read newspapers / Magazines	92	72.44	2	9.52	16	50.00	110	61.11
5	For filling online applications	26	20.47	4	19.05	0	0.00	30	16.67
6	For emails/sending SMS	52	40.94	6	28.57	2	6.25	60	33.33
7	To research purpose	0	0.00	18	85.71	28	87.50	46	25.56
8	For taking photocopies	36	28.35	3	14.29	0	0.00	39	21.67
9	For using Social Media Like Face book/Twitter/LinkedIn etc.,	15	11.81	3	14.29	0	0.00	18	10.00
10	For Entertainment	36	28.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	20.00

(Note: Respondents are permitted to tick more than one answer)

It is evident from Table-3 that majority of the respondents 170 (94.44%) are visiting their respective libraries for to use of Textbooks/Journals, 150 (83.33%) of them to use Digital Library for accessing e-resources, 110 (61.11%) of them to read newspapers / Magazines, 75 (41.67%) of them to write books/Seminar conference articles, 60 (33.33%) of them for emails/sending SMS, 39 (21.67%) of them for taking photocopies, 36 (20%) of them for Entertainment, 30 (16.67%) for filling online applications, , the remaining of them 18 (10%) for using Social Media Like Face book/Twitter/LinkedIn etc., and 15 (8.33%) for research purpose. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents 170 (94.44%) are visiting their respective libraries for to use of Textbooks/Journals.

Use of Library Resources (Print and Electronic): A question has been put to the respondents to know their use of library sources. The replies given by them are shown in the Table 4.

Table-4 : Use of Print Resources by the Users

SLNo	Gender	UG	Percentage	PG	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Text Books	124	97.64	21	100	25	78.13	170	94.44
2	Journals/Periodicals	24	18.90	21	100	30	93.75	75	41.67
3	Reference Books	3	2.36	18	85.71	24	75.00	45	25.00
4	General Books	102	80.31	11	52.38	7	21.88	120	66.67
5	Seminars / Conference Proceedings	38	29.92	19	90.48	18	56.25	75	41.67
6	Back Volumes	48	37.80	21	100	31	96.88	100	55.56
7	Newspapers / Magazines	92	72.44	2	9.52	16	50.00	110	61.11
8	Project Reports / Dissertations / Thesis	36	28.35	8	38.10	0	0.00	44	24.44
9	Competitive Books	87	68.50	12	57.14	11	34.38	110	61.11

(Note: Users are permitted to tick more than one answer)

Table-4 reveal that different types of print resources used by the respondents. It is observed that majority of the respondents 170 (94.44%) of them using text books, 120 (66.66%) of

them using general books, 110 (61.11%) of them using competitive books and reading newspaper and magazines, 100 (55.56%) of them using back volumes, 75 (41.67%) of them using journals/periodicals and using seminars/conference proceedings, 45 (25%) of them using reference books, 44 (24.44%) of them using project reports/dissertations/thesis.

Table-5: Use of Electronic Resources by the Respondents

Sl.No	Gender	UG	Percentage	PG	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	E-Books	23	18.11	18	85.71	29	90.63	70	38.89
2	E-Journals	97	76.38	21	100.	32	100	150	83.33
3	E-Technical Magazines	42	33.07	21	100	19	59.38	82	45.56
4	E-Newspapers/ Magazines	18	14.17	4	19.05	8	25	30	16.67
5	Online Databases	64	50.39	19	90.48	32	100	115	63.89
6	E-contents	38	29.92	20	95.24	32	100	90	50

(Note: respondents are permitted to tick more than one answer)

Table 5 reveal that various types of electronic resources used by the respondents. It is observed that majority of the respondents 150 (83.33%) of them using e-journals, 115 (63.89%) of them using online database, 90 (50%) of them using e-contents, 82 (45.56% of them using E-Technical Magazines, 70 (38.89%) of them using e-books, 30 (16.67%) of them using e-newspapers/magazines.

Use of Services providing by Library Services: A question has been put to the respondents to know whether they are using following library services, the replies given by them are shown in the table- 6.

Table-6: Use of Library Services

Sl.No	Gender	UG	Percentage	PG	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Lending Services	127	100	21	100	22	68.75	170	94.44
2	Reference Services	3	2.36	18	85.71	24	75.00	45	25.00
3	ILL service	0	0.00	2	9.52	12	37.50	14	7.78
4	Current Awareness Services	36	28.35	19	90.48	29	90.63	84	46.67
5	Selective Dissemination Services	1	0.79	12	57.14	30	93.75	43	23.89
6	OPAC/Web OPAC	127	100	21	100	32	100	180	100
7	New Arrival Display	18	14.17	14	66.67	30	93.75	62	34.44
8	Digital Library Services	52	40.94	20	95.24	3	9.38	75	41.67
9	Reprographic Services	0	0.00	12	57.14	20	62.50	32	17.78
10	E-mails and Web Services	127	100	21	100	32	100	180	100
11	Book Bank Services	127	100	10	47.62	0	0.00	137	76.11
12	Newspaper clipping Services	8	6.30	21	100	1	3.13	30	16.67

(Note: Respondents are permitted to tick more than one answer)

The above data in the Table-6 shows that 180(100%) using OPAC/ Web OPAC, E-mails and Web Services, followed by 170(94.44%) using lending services, 137(76.11%) avail Book Bank Service, 84(48.67%) availing Current Awareness Services, 75(41.6%) availing Digital Library Services, 62 (34.44%) using New arrival display, 45(25%) using Reference Services ,

43(24.2%) using Selective Dissemination Services, 32(18.3%) using Reprographic Services, 30(16,6%) using Newspaper clipping Services, and 14(7.8%) using ILL service.

Nature of Problems: A question has been put to the respondents to know their problems face in accessing library sources and services. The replies given by them are shown in the table-7.

Table 7: Problems faced by the respondents while using library resources and services

Sl.No	Gender	UG	Percentage	PG	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Lack of ICT Skills	25	19.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	13.89
2	Inadequacy of recent publication and current journals	1	0.79	3	14.29	6	18.75	10	5.56
3	Difficulties in locating the needed materials	5	3.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.78
4	Insufficient Space, furniture	32	25.20	6	28.57	2	6.25	40	22.22
5	In component and unqualified staff	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Old, Damaged, Mutilated books and journals	18	14.17	2	9.52	3	9.38	23	12.78
7	Lack of awareness about Library services	18	14.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	10.00
8	Improper guidance about use of Library Resources and Services	12	9.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	6.67
9	Improper arrangement of books	15	11.81	1	4.76	0	0.00	16	8.89
10	Problems in Internet Connections	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Photocopy Service is not convenient	0	0.00	12	57.14	20	62.50	32	17.78
12	Frequently Power Off	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Downloading problems	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Low Bandwidth Internet	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

The above data Table-7 shows that respondents facing problems while using library. 40(22.8%) Lack of space, furniture is a problem while using library, followed By 32(18.3%)for Photocopy Service is not convenient, 25(14.2%) for Lack of ICT Skills, 23(12.5%) for Old, Damaged, Mutilated books and journals, 18(9.6%) for Lack of awareness about Library services , 16(8.8%) for Improper arrangement of books, 12(6.8%) for Improper guidance about use of Library Resources and Services, 10(12.3%) for Inadequacy of recent publication and current journals,5(2.8%) for Difficulties in locating the needed materials, and the users never faced the problems for in component and unqualified staff, Problems in Internet Connections, Frequently Power Off, Downloading problems and Low Bandwidth Internet.

Level of satisfaction on Library infrastructure, resources and services

A question has been put to the respondents to know whether their level of satisfaction with library infrastructure, resources and services. The replies given by them are shown in the table-8 to table-9

Table-8: Satisfaction of the respondents on library Infrastructure

Sl. No	Level of Satisfaction	UG	Percentage	P G	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	120	94.49	20	95.24	30	93.75	170	94.44
2	Satisfied	6	4.72	1	4.76	2	6.25	9	5.00
3	Not Satisfied	1	0.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.56

The above (Table-8) depicts the satisfaction level of infrastructures available in the library among them 120 respondents are highly satisfied, 06 respondents are satisfied and 01 respondent were not satisfied by the UG students, followed by 20 respondents are highly satisfied, 1 respondent are satisfied and nobody were not satisfied by PG students, 29 respondents are highly satisfied, 2 respondents are satisfied and nobody were not satisfied by Teaching Faculty.

Table-9: Satisfaction of the respondents on library resources

Sl. No	Level of Satisfaction	UG	Percentage	PG	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	125	98.43%	18	85.71%	30	93.75%	173	96.11%
2	Satisfied	2	1.57%	2	9.52%	2	6.25%	6	3.33%
3	Not Satisfied	0	0.00%	1	4.76%	0	0.00%	1	0.56%

The above (Table-9) depicts the satisfaction level of resources available in the library among them 125 respondents are highly satisfied, 02 respondents are satisfied and nobody were not satisfied by the UG students, followed by 18 respondents are highly satisfied, 2 respondent are satisfied and 1 respondent are satisfied by PG students, 30 respondents are highly satisfied, 2 respondents are satisfied and nobody were not satisfied by Teaching Faculty.

Table-10: Satisfaction of the respondents on library services

Sl. No	Level of Satisfaction	UG	Percentage	PG	Percentage	Faculty	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	122	96.06%	21	100.00%	32	100.00%	175	97.22%
2	Satisfied	4	3.15%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	2.22%
3	Not Satisfied	1	0.79%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.56%

The above (Table-10) depicts the satisfaction level of services available in the library among them 122 respondents are highly satisfied, 04 respondents are satisfied and 1 respondent are satisfied by the UG students, followed by 21 respondents are highly satisfied, nobody were dissatisfied by PG students, 32 respondents are highly satisfied, nobody were dissatisfied by Teaching Faculty.

Major findings of the study

The major findings of the study are:

1. Majority of the respondents (65.55%) visit the library daily.
2. Majority of the respondents (68.88%) visiting the library for the purpose of borrowing Textbooks.
3. Majority of the respondents (94.44%) are using Textbooks.
4. Majority of the respondents (83.33%) are using E-Journals.
5. A highly percentage of the respondents (100%) are using OPAC/ Web OPAC and E-mails/Web Services in provided in library services.
6. Majority of the respondents (22.8%) is main problem faced in insufficient space and furniture.
7. Majority of the respondents (41.66%) access e-resources.

Conclusion

The college libraries being the heart of Institutions need to provide best facilities, resources and services to satisfy the needs of users. The study helps not only to strengthen the library resources and services on the basis of the user's needs, but also act as a guide in various decision making policies. The college libraries which serve the undergraduate, postgraduates and faculties need to understand their role in the present changing information surroundings. The findings and recommendations of this study may provide useful insights for the management to take necessary action to strengthen facilities, resources and services to maximize use. This study reveals that almost respondents are using library for different purposes and are spending time to use sources and services of the library, users need training and orientation to use library sources.

Suggestions:

Based on the present study, the following suggestions were made to improve the resources and services.

1. To improving document delivery services through Social Networks.
2. To give the aware in using reference service
3. To improve the aware in research work with using ICT.
4. To motivate students for visiting library by faculty members for research papers.
5. To utilize the available library resources and services, the library should conduct user awareness programmes at the beginning of the in each academic session for new users.

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