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## Accessibility of Library Resources at KIET Group of Institutions, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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Annabathuni, Ravi Kumar .. Dr.; Pitla, Raja Suresh Kumar .. Dr.; and B. R., Doraswamy Naick .. Dr.,  
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# **Accessibility of Library Resources at KIET Group of Institutions, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This paper highlighted the availability and accessibility of library information resources and services, library user attitude, working hours of library, physical facilities of KIET(Kakinada Institute of Engineering and Technology) Group of Institutions libraries, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The collection, library membership, students and faculty strength, opening and closing timings, library automation, sources and services offered, and accessibility of online resources are also examined. A well-structured questionnaire was circulated to Nine Hundred and seventy-seven Under Graduate and Post Graduate students to collect the primary data from respondents. Total number of Nine Hundred and Fifteen filled-in questionnaires were acknowledged, showing on the whole response rate of counterproductive to evaluate dedicated library users. The study highlighted that the best part of users visits the library once a week. The study found that most users visit the library for circulation for lending services. The study identified that the information is vast while retrieving the accessibility of information is the main problem.*

**KEYWORDS:** Group of Institutions, Engineering Institutions library, Library information sources and services, Engineering Education, Users.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The main objective of the education system is, getting a high flying career. The objective is to provide opportunities to progress the standard of knowledge and learning through long-lasting education those who look upon education as a lifelong commotion. India provides quality education to the students at different levels of the education system, like schools, colleges, and university systems. India is producing many talented professionals from the past several years who are the most excellent globally and work hard for National development. The growth of

engineering education is one of the serious issues for the future success of the Indian industry in India. Engineering college libraries are reminiscent of any other institute libraries, which are associated with the institutions that furnish mainly to the teaching, research and learning process by providing various levels of information and learning resources to the patrons for their successful persuasion of the course programs offered institution. The library should have facilities. An Engineering college library is no longer a part of a balanced tower. It is an impending service-oriented institution, held responsible for every aspect of its performance. The fundamental role of the library is to support the education system to which it is attached to the particular institution. For a mixture of reasons, the engineering college libraries are acquiring and subscribing to digital resources besides print versions. Due to the availability of information and communication technology, the librarians could think of electronic resources to satisfy users' information requirements. Now the concept of information provided to users is shifted from information available to information access. For that reason, there is no choice left to library professionals excluding go for electronic resources. The electronic resources have a range of recompense, which aggravated the library professionals to integrate them into library collections.

## **KIET GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS**

KIET(Kakinada Institute of Engineering and Technology ) group of Institutions is one of the premier Engineering Institutes was established in 2001, approved by AICTE, New Delhi, and affiliated to JNTU Kakinada Andhra Pradesh. The three well-reputed institutions were established in the years 2001, 2008, and 2009. These reputed groups of institutions have a rich collection of Books, under all the institutional libraries subscribed to National & International print journals. The libraries have back volumes of periodicals. All the libraries are also a member of DELNET for access the interlibrary loan, bibliographical databases of e-journals, e- books, e-thesis, etc. The Library has an institutional repositories portal with around 75 hundred NPTEL Lectures, 275+ MIT Course Lectures, 1700 e- books, etc.

**Table 1: Description of Colleges**

<b>Name of the college</b>	<b>Affiliated to</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>College Code</b>	<b>Year of Established</b>
Kakinada Institute of Engineering And Technology	JNTUK	www.kietgroup.com	KIET	2001
Kakinada Institute of Engineering And Technology-II	JNTUK	www.kietgroup.com	KIEK	2009
Kakinada Institute of Engineering And Technology For Women	JNTUK	www.kietgroup.com	KIEW(Women)	2008

## LITERATUR REVIEW

**Talysheva and others (2021)** examined the effect of electronic instructive assets on the adequacy of the instructive cycle and expanding understudy inspiration. Highlights of the association of this interaction are consider in the case of the Elabuga Institute of Kazan Federal University.

**Terri and others (2021)** explained that the University of Central Florida Health Sciences Library is a digital library among 98 percent of resources living being digital and available online. Despite the fact that almost all aspects of the library's functions were impacted by closing the physical space during the coronavirus epidemic, digital library helped the library squad evolution quickly to remote reference, programming, and instruction services.

**Vinoda and others (2021)** studied the treatment of information sources and services of users are vital for engineering college library collection, services, and amenities to meet up their information needs efficiently. Deliberated the utilize of information services and sources of engineering college libraries, a survey with questionnaire used to find out distinguish the utilize type of sources and services by the users and to identify the information access dependency by the faculty, and discover the problems facing when in the hunt for information and determine the suggestions while they are seeking the information at engineering college Libraries.

**Dayagunesha and Sampathkumar (2020)** an organized survey was utilized for the information assortment and information has been investigated utilizing Google structure. Print assets were utilized greater part with 81%, and e-assets were 76%. The majority of personnel and understudies visited the library to understand the paper, peruse subject books, refresh information, and take question paper consecutively. A large portion of them utilized print and electronic assets on a consistent schedule for different scholastic purposes. The after-effects of the investigation have clear ramifications for PC proficiency guidance regarding getting to electronic assets. The investigation prescribed a need to direct serious preparation to get the fundamental quest techniques for powerful data recovery. The investigation's discoveries will be useful to the custodians and specialists of the school to upgrade the Internet transfer speed to speed up for compelling and productive utilization of electronic assets among the understudies.

**Falloon and Reilly (2020)** Libraries inside scholarly establishments need to consent to government inability law. In particular, the Section 508 Amendment to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 require electronic and data innovation to be completely open to people with handicaps. Subsequently, Voluntary Product Accessibility Templates (VPATs), given by sellers dependent on their detailed consistency as of late refreshed Section 508, are gathered by custodians. Nonetheless, they can be hard to comprehend and are not generally solid, so a VPAT check and utilitarian testing are suggested. The reason for this paper is to archive how two significant state-funded college libraries are moving toward VPATs in a functional and time-viable way during e-asset acquisition and remediation work processes.

**Kulveen (2020)** examined the faculty perceptions on the utilize of print versus electronic resources. A 134 faculty of three agricultural universities in Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh was conducted. It was revealed that mainstream of these teachers had good quality perception on the utilize of e-resources. However, the preponderance of faculty preferred resources in both electronic and print formats. At the same time, faculty also experience that print resources hold a convinced cachet as many faculty members are in a dilemma concerning the substitution of print information resources. Promoting e-resources in a physical space takes resourcefulness and cross-library partnership.

**Lai (2020)** uncovered that members, for the most part, don't have a satisfactory comprehension of the agreement terms concerned. Everything organization doesn't have ordinary admittance to legitimate counsel. Everything members didn't have to prepare in agreements or authorizing. Because of this outcome, the creator advocates more consideration and preparation to be set in business law, contract arrangement, and permitting. On the other hand, set up customary admittance to lawful administrations would be fundamental to evade expected questions or liabilities.

**Makhmudova (2020)** studied the importance of incentives in using electronic tools in education. The availability of instructional content in electronic form, i.e., reading, researching, editing, and recording text, images, audio, interactive materials on a computer screen, allows for more in-depth research. The use of information technology in training, research, laboratory, and individual ways of teaching has increasingly yielded results.

**Agrawal (2019)** studied the usefulness of print-based material and electronic materials in the university library of Agra. Explores that most of the library's e-resources are not useful for the users. It is recommended that the library purchase more relevant e-resources to facilitate their users, revealing that print base resources are also not useful for the user as the reasons behind this collection are very old. There is an urgent need for an update on this. It is recommended here that the library should update existing print-based resources and also purchase new courses books for their users.

**Girmallesh (2019)** authenticate how e-resources have bring changes in the progress of R&D and what are the critical issues in transform the print to digital library and suggest potential course of action for the improvement of library resources. The study results discovered the electronic mode is relatively helpful to life sciences research scholars, and these are good alternative when compared to print resources.

**Murugan and Jeyshankar (2019)** examined library services and resources among PG students and research scholars. 42 percent of the respondents the age group of 26 to 30 years, 40 percent of respondents Ph.D. category, 22 percent of respondents confer with materials for research purpose, 38.88 percent of respondents refer to Theses/Dissertations, 32 percent of Respondents

belong to the utilization of Index and abstract, 36 percent of Respondents belong to the deficient Internet Access points, 41 percent of Respondents belong to the extremely satisfied.

**Kaladhar A and Others (2018)** identified the difficulty expression by the users in with digital services and resources of JNTUK, and also studied whether the use of digital libraries is satisfied with the electronic resources and services or not, identified the importance of digital services and resources but the option of selecting digital resources or services on some particular resources and services are notified. The satisfaction level of users is rated very high, but 9% of respondents are not satisfied with the digital resources and services.

**Raja Suresh Kumar Others (2018)** examined the purpose and utilization problems faced by the users while accessing N-LIST, mainly accessing the e-resources for research work 32% and Publishing articles 30%. 35% of the users faced Limited time to access while accessing the N-List e-resources, 25% frequency of power off

**Venkateswarlu and Raja Suresh Kumar (2018)** identified the awareness and satisfaction concerning information sources and services available in Malla Reddy College of Engineering and Malla Reddy Institute of Technology & Science Libraries, Majority 35% of users respond effectively while accessing e-journals, majority 32% of users respond effectively while accessing e-books, Majority of the users facing the Limited time to access while accessing the electronic resources. Suggested faculty in association with the library professionals to know more about the recent changing current affairs in the subject area and other imperative measures for the best utilization of the e-resources in the College Library.

**Yugandhar and Doraswamy Naick (2018)** evaluated the user's perception, library facilities, and services between University Arts & Science College Warangal District and Government Degree College Eturnagaram, Warangal District, Telangana; librarians engage in a vital role in acquire the obligatory information to their users, users of colleges expose an undisputed level of high satisfaction in the point of helpfulness of librarians. University Arts & Science College students are delighted with 48 percent of their reference collection. In comparison, Government Degree College Eturnagaram students are not satisfied with services and e-resources with very least percentage of 15 percent.

**Rama Krishna and others (2017)** studied the potency of both print and e-resources of information existing and to recognize the estimation of users on library sources, and facilities in the libraries of Deemed University in Andhra Pradesh, found that the libraries of Deemed University are acquired best digital and print information resources for academic and research purpose. The study noted accessibility and use of the library information services and resources of the selected libraries of Deemed University.

**Raja Suresh Kuamar and Doraswamy Naick (2016)** focused on the information need and seeking behavior of Faculty of selected Engineering Institutions in Hyderabad, Telangana. The present studies started with a literature search from different resources are reviewed to design the

survey. A well-Designed Questionnaire is used to collect the data. Out of 300 questionnaires distributed, 254 were filled out and were qualified as valid, which constituted an 84.66% response rate; in this study, the data analyzed using SPSS software., Most of the faculty members seek Information for academic purposes, and 80% of faculty members are delighted with library information sources of their Institutional library. An information source serves the information needs of various kinds of users. The majority of the users prefer textbooks, encyclopedia, periodicals, dictionaries, and hence they are in the upper hand as the source reading and reference material. Day by day, users are using electronic sources of information to acquire the latest information. Findings indicate that using library sources is necessary to help them meet some of their information requirements. Findings also their seeking problems, using searching tools and level of satisfaction overall resources.

**Raja Suresh Kumar and Doraswamy Naik (2015)** studied the attentiveness and utilize of library information resources by the Faculty, motivating aspect to collect and seek the information, environment, and type of information requisite by the faculty. Found that the faculty are habitually essential library services are the circulation of physical books, Journals/ Periodical exchange and e-resources admittance are preferred as most required. Protected top ranks as 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively and revealed that the faculty's best part is dependent on information. Interpersonal sources and the resources were high dependent by the engineering faculty on the meet expert person in their field, personal experience and meet colleagues and colleague professionals are chosen as highly reliant and secure top ranks as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively.

**Kumar (2014)** ascertained the understanding of librarians on a range of skills and abilities on ICT to erect a flourishing digital collection and appraised librarians' mind-set and opinion on chosen digital library collection, digital adaptation facilities, and standards of metadata. 64 percent of the institution is facilitated with audio and video conversion utilities, and 39 percent provided amenities for converting text data. The majority, 74 percent, use scanning for convert printed to digital form, while 58.02 percent use conversion software.

## **OBJECTIVES**

To determine the accessibility of library resources infrastructure, facilities, collection, , and offered services for KIET Group of Institutions. To find out the frequency of visiting the library.

- To find out the purpose of visiting a group of engineering institution libraries
- To recognize what type of Information Sources and Services provide by college libraries
- To identify what type of information access by the library users
- To get the usage position of Library Information resources and services
- To recognize the problem facing by users about using Library facilities, services and sources.

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to students of KIET Group of Institutions, Kakinada, and Andhra Pradesh.

## METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire is related to the survey method. A well-structured questionnaire selected random samples to accumulate the primary data. A total of 915 questionnaires filled-in questionnaires were received out of 977 (10 percent of the total strength of students), and on the whole responses were considered for the data analysis and understanding. The questionnaire was personally distributed to the three library users at KIET Group of Institutions, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh; the composed data were structured and tabulated using the statistical method, and the responses were shown in percentage (93.65%).

**Table 2: Group of Institutions Library Collection**

Description	KIET	KIEK	KIEW(Women)
Text Books	4712	1533	964
Reference books	2061	1035	705
No. of Titles	6773	2568	1669
No. of Volumes	43564	19607	20391
No. of Indian Journals	78	66	48
No. of Foreign Journals	42	30	24
No. of Magazines	12	4	4
No. of News Papers	7	3	3
No. of Back Volumes of Journals	365	83	102
No. of Project reports	1330	224	356
No. of Rare books	3130	85	105
No. of e- Books	1122	224	325
No. of E- Journals	1252	850	1150
Online databases	DELNET,NDL	NDL,DELNET	DELNET,NDL

KEIT Libraries have maintained a huge collection of books, periodicals, and online resources; here, KIET has 43,564 books, 3130 Rare books, 1122 e-books, 78 Indian and 42 Foreign print journals, 1252 online journals, and 365 Back Volumes of Journals. 1330 Project reports of students and 7 daily News Papers. KIEK has 19,607 books, 85 rare books, 224 e-books, 66 national and 30 international print journals, 850 e-journals and 83 Back volumes of Journals, 224 Project Reports of students, and 3 Daily Newspapers. KIEW (Women) has 20,391 books, 102 rare books, 325 e-books, 48 Indian print journals, 24 online journals, 102 Back volumes of Journals, 356 Project reports of Students, and 3 Daily Newspapers.



**Table 3: Group of Institutions Library Offering Services**

Description	KIET	KIEK	KIEW(Women)
Circulation Services	YES	YES	YES
Reference Service	YES	YES	YES
Photo Copying Service	YES	YES	YES
Email alert Service	YES	YES	YES
SMS Alert Service	NO	NO	NO
Inter Library Loan Service	YES	YES	YES
CAS	YES	YES	YES
SDI	YES	YES	YES
News Paper Clipping service	YES	YES	YES
SC/ST Book Bank Service	YES	YES	YES

Table 3 shows the services obtainable by the libraries. Observed that in this study, all college libraries make available good library services including News Paper Clipping, Photocopying, Inter-Library Loan, Circulation service, Reference, Internet browsing, E-mail alert service, and also provide user awareness programs, SC/ST Book Bank service, online lecture, Information Literacy Programmes. Books circulation is the main service of the three libraries

**Table 4: Group of Institutions Working Hours of the Libraries**

Library Timings	KIET	KIEK	KIEW(Women)
Working days	8 AM TO 8 PM	9 AM TO 5 PM	9 AM TO 5 PM
Sundays	9 AM TO 1 PM		
Holidays	Public Holidays	Public Holidays	Public Holidays

The above table represents the working timings of the libraries, now away every user using library facilities for academic purposes. The closing and opening times of the libraries are shown in table 4. KIET library has the most opening time, i.e., from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm, Sunday 9:00 am to 1:00 pm. The remaining libraries opening time from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on working days and Sundays and Public Holidays are not functioning.

**Table 5: Group of Institutions library users Books Lending Facility**

Description	KIET		KIEK		KIEW(Women)	
	No. of Days	No. of Books	No. of Days	No. of Books	No. of Days	No. of Books
UG Students	14	3	14	3	14	3
PG Students	14	3	14	3	14	3
Assistant Professors	30	6	30	6	30	6
Associate Professors	30	8	30	8	30	8

Professors	30	10	30	10	30	10
Non teaching Staff	30	2	30	2	30	2

The table shows the Group of Institutions library user's Books Lending Facility; at this point, all three college libraries offer free library membership to their faculty and students. All three libraries KIET, KIEK, and KIEW(women) libraries issuing books, for UG PG students 3 books for 14 days loan period, for Assistant, Associate and Professors, 6, 8, and 10 books for 30 days loan period, and non-teaching staff 30 days loan period issue only 2 books.

**Table 6: Group of Institutions Library Automation**

Library Automation	KIET	KIEK	KIEW(Women)
Library Management software	BEES Software	NO	NO
Internet Speed	10MBPS	10 MBPS	10 MBPS
Wi-fi	yes	yes	yes
Remote Access	No	No	No

The above table represents the Library Automation status of the libraries; only KIET Library automated with library management software, remaining libraries are preparing for database and having internet with wi-fi facility.

## DATA ANALYSIS

**Table 7: Distribution of questionnaires KIET Vs KIEK, KIEW**

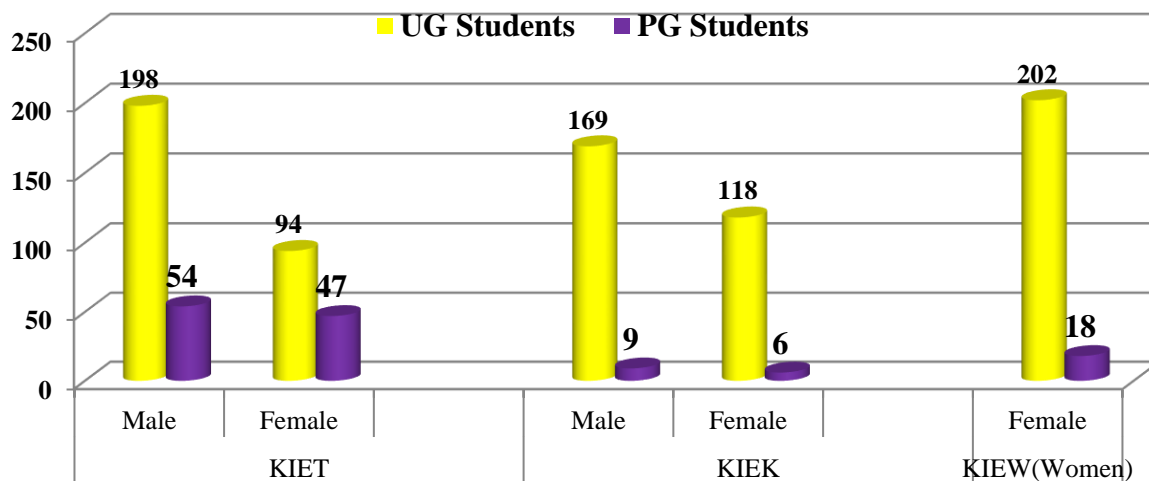
College/ Students	KIET		KIEK		KIEW(Women)		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
UG Students	210	102	174	120	0	216	383	439
PG Students	61	51	13	9	0	22	74	81

The above table shows the distribution of the questionnaire to the students; in each college, 10% of students taken for a survey, in KIET 210 Male UG students, 102 Female UG Students, 61 PG Male Students, 51 PG Female, in KIEK 174 UG Male students, 120 UG Female Students and in KIEW (Women) only 216 UG Female Students, 22 PG Female Students taken for survey.

**Table 8: Respondents College Vs Gender**

Students	KIET		KIEK		KIEW (Women)	TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
UG	198	94	169	118	202	367	414

Students	(78.57) (21.64)	(66.67) (10.27)	(94.94) (18.47)	(95.16) (12.90)	(91.82) (22.08)	<b>(85.35)</b> <b>(40.11)</b>	<b>(86.36)</b> <b>(45.25)</b>
PG Students	54 (21.43) (5.90)	47 (33.33) (5.14)	9 (5.06) (0.98)	6 (4.84) (0.66)	18 (8.18) (1.97)	<b>63</b> <b>(14.65)</b> <b>(6.89)</b>	<b>71</b> <b>(14.64)</b> <b>(7.76)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>252</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(27.54)</b>	<b>141</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(15.41)</b>	<b>178</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(19.45)</b>	<b>124</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(13.552)</b>	<b>220</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(24.044)</b>	<b>430</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(46.99)</b>	<b>485</b> <b>(100)</b> <b>(53.01)</b>



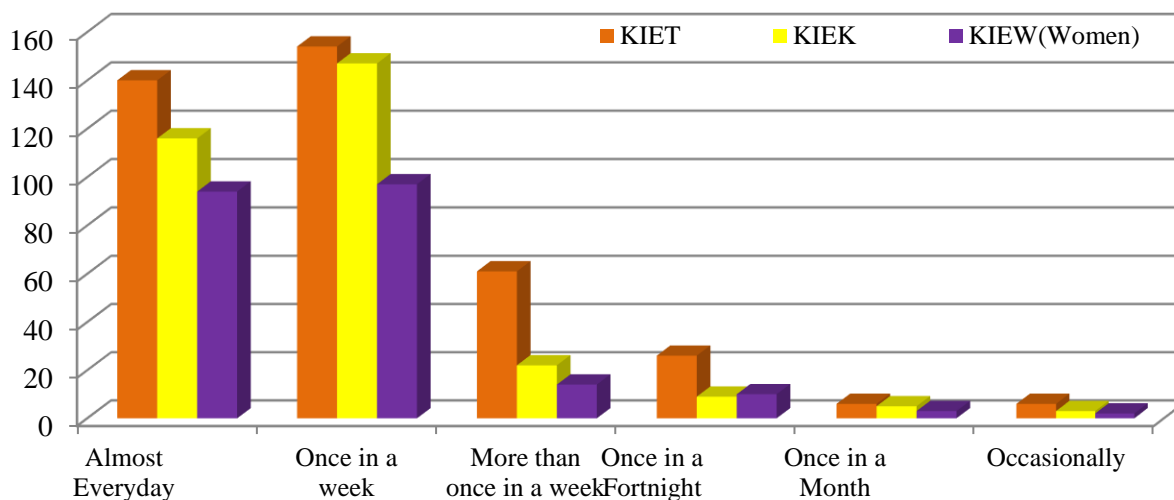
**Figure 1: Respondents College Vs Gender**

Table 8 and figure 1 shows library respondents (21.64 percent) of respondents Under Graduate male students, (10.27 percent) of UG Female respondents, (5.90 percent) of Male PG students,(5.14 percent) female PG students, in KIEK Majority (18 percent) Male Undergraduate students, 13 female UG students, 0.98 Male PG students, (0.66 percent)Female PG Students, In KIEW(women) college is women college, so (22 percent) UG students, (2 percent) PG students responded for the survey.

**Table 9: Frequency of Visit Vs College**

Frequency	KIET	KIEK	KIEW (Women)	TOTAL	Mean	STD	Rank
Almost Everyday	140 (15.30) (35.62)	116 (12.68) (38.41)	94 (10.27) (42.73)	<b>350</b> <b>(38.25)</b>	116.6667	23.00725	2
Once in a week	154 (16.83) (39.19)	147 (16.07) (48.68)	97 (10.60) (44.09)	<b>398</b> <b>(43.50)</b>	132.6667	31.0859	1
More than once in a week	61 (6.67) (15.52)	22 (2.40) (7.28)	14 (1.53) (6.36)	<b>97</b> <b>(10.60)</b>	32.33333	25.14624	3

Once in a Fortnight	26 (2.84) (6.62)	9 (0.98) (2.98)	10 (1.09) (4.55)	<b>45</b> <b>(4.92)</b>	15	9.539392	4
Once in a Month	6 (0.66) (1.53)	5 (0.55) (1.66)	3 (0.33) (1.36)	<b>14</b> <b>(1.53)</b>	4.666667	1.527525	5
Occasionally	6 (0.66) (1.53)	3 (0.33) (0.99)	2 (0.22) (0.91)	<b>11</b> <b>(1.20)</b>	3.666667	2.081666	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>393</b> <b>(42.95)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>302</b> <b>(33.01)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>220</b> <b>(24.04)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>915</b> <b>(100)</b>			



**Figure 2: Frequency of Visit Vs College**

Above table 9 and figure 2 represents the frequency of use of the library by users in KIET Library, majority 16.83% of respondents visits the library once a week, 15.30% of respondents almost every day, 6.67% visits more than once in a week, 2.84% once in a fortnight, which is followed by 0.66% of respondents one in a month and occasionally visit their college library.

In KIEK library, majority 16.07% of respondents visits their college library once a week, 12.68% of users visiting almost every day, 2.40% visit more than once in a week, 0.98% once in a fortnight, 0.55% of respondents one in a month, which is followed by 0.33% occasionally visit their college library.

In KIEW (Women) library, majority 10.60% of respondents visits their college library once a week, 10.27% of users visiting almost every day, 1.53% visits more than once in a week, 1.09% once in a fortnight, 0.33% of respondents one in a month, which are followed by 0.22% occasionally visit their college library.

This table also shows mean and standard deviation values and given rank 1 for Once in a week, 2nd rank for Almost Every day, 3rd for More than once in a week, 4th for Once in a Fortnight, 5th for Once in a Month and least rank priority given to Occasionally.

**Table 10: Purpose of visit the library Vs College**

Purpose	KIET	KIEK	KIEW (WOMEN )	TOTAL	Chi Squar e Test	Degree of Freedo m	P- Value
Check in/Checkout Books or tapes	176 (19.23) (44.78)	127 (13.88) (42.05)	102 (11.15) (46.36)	<b>405</b> <b>(44.26)</b>	18.075	24	0.799 Not Significan t
To Read Books / Periodicals	77 (8.42) (19.59)	83 (9.07) (27.48)	47 (5.14) (21.36)	<b>207</b> <b>(22.62)</b>			
To read Newspapers	51 (5.57) (12.98)	25 (2.73) (8.28)	19 (2.08) (8.64)	<b>95</b> <b>(10.38)</b>			
To update the current information	21 (2.30) (5.34)	21 (2.30) (6.95)	15 (1.64) (6.82)	<b>57</b> <b>(6.23)</b>			
To Get Some Information	9 (0.98) (2.29)	9 (0.98) (2.98)	7 (0.77) (3.18)	<b>25</b> <b>(2.73)</b>			
To Obtain information needed for jobs/career	19 (2.08) (4.83)	9 (0.98) (2.98)	9 (0.98) (4.09)	<b>37</b> <b>(4.04)</b>			
To know the Social Activities	6 (0.66) (1.53)	5 (0.55) (1.66)	4 (0.44) (1.82)	<b>15</b> <b>(1.64)</b>			
To use Internet/Compute r	13 (1.42) (3.31)	7 (0.77) (2.32)	3 (0.33) (1.36)	<b>23</b> <b>(2.51)</b>			
To Entertainment	4 (0.44) (1.02)	3 (0.33) (0.99)	2 (0.22) (0.91)	<b>9</b> <b>(0.98)</b>			
To Research work	2 (0.22) (0.51)	2 (0.22) (0.66)	2 (0.22) (0.91)	<b>6</b> <b>(0.66)</b>			
To Visiting a bookmobile	4 (0.44) (1.02)	5 (0.55) (1.66)	2 (0.22) (0.91)	<b>11</b> <b>(1.20)</b>			
To Discussion with colleagues / friends	6 (0.66) (1.53)	2 (0.22) (0.66)	4 (0.44) (1.82)	<b>12</b> <b>(1.31)</b>			

To Consult a knowledge person in the field	5 (0.55) (1.27)	4 (0.44) (1.32)	4 (0.44) (1.82)	<b>13</b> <b>(1.42)</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>393</b> <b>(42.95)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>302</b> <b>(33.01)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>220</b> <b>(24.04)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>915</b> <b>(100)</b>			

The above table represents the Purpose of visiting the library here in this study greater part 44.26% of respondents visits the library for check-in and check out the books (circulation purpose), followed by 22.6% of respondents for reading books or periodicals, 10.38% of respondents to read newspapers, 6.23% of respondents for update the current information, 4.04% of respondents for To Obtain information needed for jobs/career, 2.73% for getting some information, 2.51% for use Internet/Computer, 1.64% for know the Social Activities, 1.42% to consult a knowledgeable person in the field, 1.31% for discussion with friends, 1.20% for a visit bookmobile. 0.98% visit for entertainment, and 0.66% of respondents for research work.

In KIET Purpose of visiting library here in this study out of 393 students, majority 44.78% of respondents visiting the library for check-in and check out the books (circulation purpose), followed by 19.59% of respondents for reading book or periodicals, 12.98% of respondents to read news papers, 5.34% of respondents for update the current information, 14.38% of respondents for Obtain information needed for jobs/career, 3.31% to use Internet/Computer, 2.29% for getting some information, 1.53% for know the Social Activities, 1.53% for discussion with friends, 1.27% to consult a knowledgeable person in the field, 1.02% for visit book mobile and entertainment purpose, and 0.51% of respondents for research work.

In KIEK Purpose of visiting library here in this study out of 302 students, majority 42.05% of respondents visiting the library for check-in and check out the books (circulation purpose), followed by 27.48% of respondents for reading book or periodicals, 8.28% of respondents to read news papers, 6.95% of respondents for update the current information, 2.98% of respondents for both Obtain information needed for jobs/career and for getting some information, 2.32% to use Internet/Computer, 1.66% for knowing the Social Activities, and visit bookmobile, 1.32% for to consult a knowledgeable person in the field, 0.99% for entertainment, 0.66% for both discussions with friends, and research work.

In KIEW (Women) Purpose of visiting library here in this study out of 220 students, majority 46.36% of respondents visiting the library for check-in and check out the books (circulation purpose), followed by 21.36% of respondents for reading book or periodicals, 8.64% of respondents to read news papers, 6.82% of respondents for update the current information, 4.09% of respondents for both Obtain information needed for jobs/career 3.18% for getting some information, 1.82% to know the Social Activities, Discussion with colleagues/friends and

Consult a knowledgeable person in the field, 1.36% to use Internet/Computer, 0.91% for visit bookmobile, for entertainment, and research work.

It is evident from the above table that there is no significant difference in the purpose of visit to Library and colleges of users. The calculated chi-square value is 18.075, with a degree of freedom of 24, and the p-value is 0.799, which is evident from the greater p-value at 0.05 level.

**Table 11: Library Information services used by library users Vs College**

Services	KIET	KIEK	KIEW (Women)	TOTAL	Chi Square Test	Degree of Freedom	P- Value
Lending Services	151 (16.50) (38.42)	123 (13.44) (40.73)	102 (11.15) (46.36)	<b>376</b> <b>(41.09)</b>	40.823	14	0.000 Significant
Reprographic Services	69 (7.54) (17.56)	83 (9.07) (27.48)	57 (6.23) (25.91)	<b>209</b> <b>(22.84)</b>			
Journals & Periodicals	50 (5.46) (12.72)	25 (2.73) (8.28)	21 (2.30) (9.55)	<b>96</b> <b>(10.49)</b>			
E-Resources Services	39 (4.26) (9.92)	33 (3.61) (10.93)	19 (2.08) (8.64)	<b>91</b> <b>(9.95)</b>			
OPAC	46 (5.03) (11.70)	16 (1.75) (5.30)	10 (1.09) (4.55)	<b>72</b> <b>(7.87)</b>			
DELNET Services	20 (2.19) (5.09)	7 (0.77) (2.32)	5 (0.55) (2.27)	<b>32</b> <b>(3.50)</b>			
Literature Searching Service	7 (0.77) (1.78)	10 (1.09) (3.31)	6 (0.66) (2.73)	<b>23</b> <b>(2.51)</b>			
News Paper Clipping services	11 (1.20) (2.80)	5 (0.55) (1.66)	0 (0.00)	<b>16</b> <b>(1.75)</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>393</b> <b>(42.95)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>302</b> <b>(33.01)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>220</b> <b>(24.04)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>915</b> <b>(100)</b>			

The table shows library Information services used by the users; at this point, majority 41.09% of respondents using lending services, followed by 22.84% of respondents used reprographic services, 10.49% use journal & periodical services, 9.95% of respondents use e-services, 7.87%

of respondents use OPAC, 3.50% use DELNET Services, 2.51% use literature searching, and 1.75% of users use the library for newspaper clippings.

In KIET library Information services used by the users, out of 393, majority 38.42% of respondents using for lending services, followed by 16.56% of respondents used reprographic services, 12.72% use journal & periodical services, 11.76% of respondents use OPAC, 9.92% of respondents use e-services, 5.09% of users use DELNET Services, 2.80% of users use the library for newspaper clippings and 1.78% use literature searching.

In KIEK library Information services used by the users, out of 302, majority 40.73% of respondents using for lending services, followed by 27.48% of respondents used reprographic services, 10.92% of users using E-resources, 8.28% use journal & periodical service, 5.30% of respondents use OPAC, 3.31% of respondents use literature searching, 2.32% use DELNET Services, and 5(1.66%) users use the library for newspaper clippings.

In KIEW(Women) library Information services used by the users, out of 220, majority 46.36% of respondents using for lending services, followed by 25.91% of respondents used reprographic services, 9.55% of users use journal & periodical service, 8.64% using E-resources, 4.55% of respondents use OPAC, 2.73% of respondents use literature searching, and 2.73% use DELNET Services.

It is evident from the above table that there is a significant difference in the library information services used by the users and colleges of users. The calculated chi-square value is 40.823, with a degree of freedom of 14 and a p-value is 0.000, which is evident from the p-value at 0.05 level.

**Table 12: Problems facing while retrieve information in library Vs College**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>KIET</b>	<b>KIEK</b>	<b>KIEW (Women)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Chi Square Test</b>	<b>Degree of Freedom</b>	<b>P- Value</b>
Material non available	18 (1.97) (4.58)	17 (1.86) (5.63)	12 (1.31) (5.45)	<b>47</b> <b>(5.14)</b>	142.656	18	0.000 Significant
Library staff services not Satisfied	6 (0.66) (1.53)	15 (1.64) (4.97)	17 (1.86) (7.73)	<b>38</b> <b>(4.15)</b>			
Insufficient Information	13 (1.42) (3.31)	16 (1.75) (5.30)	16 (1.75) (7.27)	<b>45</b> <b>(4.92)</b>			
Lack of time	27 (2.95) (6.87)	13 (1.42) (4.30)	19 (2.08) (8.64)	<b>59</b> <b>(6.45)</b>			
Do not know how to use the	22 (2.40)	11 (1.20)	16 (1.75)	<b>49</b> <b>(5.36)</b>			



catalogue	(5.60)	(3.64)	(7.27)			
Lack of knowledge in using the library resources	30 (3.28) (7.63)	11 (1.20) (3.64)	15 (1.64) (6.82)	<b>56</b> <b>(6.12)</b>		
Information scattered in too many sources	56 (6.12) (14.25)	60 (6.56) (19.87)	36 (3.93) (16.36)	<b>152</b> <b>(16.61)</b>		
Information is too vast	91 (9.95) (23.16)	68 (7.43) (22.52)	29 (3.17) (13.18)	<b>188</b> <b>(20.55)</b>		
Some of information materials are old and outdated	75 (8.20) (19.08)	47 (5.14) (15.56)	38 (4.15) (17.27)	<b>160</b> <b>(17.49)</b>		
Accessibility problems	55 (6.01) (13.99)	44 (4.81) (14.57)	22 (2.40) (10.00)	<b>121</b> <b>(13.22)</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>393</b> <b>(4295)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>302</b> <b>(33.01)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>220</b> <b>(24.04)</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>915</b> <b>(100)</b>		

The table represented that Problems facing while retrieving information in the library, the main problem 20.55% of students stated that information is too vast, followed by 17.49% of students stated that some information material is old and outdated, 16.61% of users said information scattered into many sources, 13.22% of users said that accessibility problems, 6.45% of users face the lack of time, 6.12% facing lack of knowledge in the using library resources, 5.36% of students facing do not know how to use the catalog, 5.14% facing material non-available, 4.92% of users facing insufficient information, and 4.15% of users facing the problem with Library staff services not Satisfied.

In the KIET library, out of 393 students, the major problem 23.16% of students stated that information is too vast, followed by 19.08% of students stated that some information material is old and outdated, 14.25% of users said information scattered into many sources, 13.99% of users said that accessibility problems, 7.63% of users face lack of knowledge in the using library resources, 6.87% facing lack of time, 5.60% of students facing do not know how to use the catalog, 4.58% facing material non-available, 3.31% of users facing insufficient information, and 1.53% of users facing the problem with Library staff services not Satisfied.

In KIEK library, out of 302 students, the major problem 22.52% of students expressed that information is too vast, followed by 19.87% of users said information scattered into many sources, 15.56% of students stated that some information material is old and outdated, 14.57%

of users express that accessibility problem, 5.63% of users facing material nonavailable, 5.30% of users said that facing insufficient information, 4.97% users facing the problem with Library staff services not Satisfied, 4.30% facing lake of time, 3.60% face lack of knowledge in the using library resources, 3.60% of students facing do not know how to use the catalog.

In KIEW(Women) library, out of 220 students, the major problem 17.27% of students stated that some information material is old and outdated, 16.36% of students said information scattered into many sources, 13.18% of users expressed that information is too vast, 10.00% of users express that accessibility problem, 8.64% facing lake of time, 7.73% users facing the problem with Library staff services not Satisfied, 7.27%)of users do not know how to use the catalog, and 5.30% of users said that facing insufficient information, 6.82% face lack of knowledge in the using library resources, 12.54% of users facing material non-available.

It is also from the above table that there is a significant difference in the Problems facing while using library resources and services used by the users and colleges of users. The calculated chi-square value is 142.656, with a degree of freedom of 18, and the p-value is 0.000, which is evident from the p-value at 0.05 level.

## **FINDINGS**

KEIT Libraries have maintained a huge collection of books, periodicals, and online resources; a majority of respondents Under Graduate students, in the group of institutions KEIT library only automated, and remaining both colleges going on automation process the librarians are initiating to complete the automation process within the stipulated time, majority 16.83% of respondents visits the library once in a week, majority 44.26% of respondents visiting the library for check-in and check out the books (circulation purpose), followed by 22.6% of respondents for reading book or periodicals, 41.09% of respondents using for lending services, the main problem 20.55% of students stated that information is too vast while retrieving the information in the library, there is no significant difference in the purpose of visit to Library and colleges of users, there is a significant difference in the Problems facing while using library resources and services used by the users and colleges of users.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study investigated the utilize of information resources by the Students of the KIET group of engineering college libraries. The usage of library resources in engineering college libraries is widespread, and it's so important to know the latest expansion and innovations in engineering and technology. The majority of the respondents were visiting the library once a week. It can also be shown that most respondents used the library to get desired and relevant information for their academic purpose. While doing this study, it has been observed that most users have a good knowledge of using library resources. The study also shows that there are difficulties in accessing information resources. Information that is too vast is the main difficulty in accessing information resources.

It is concluded that the engineering college libraries under the study should frame an inclusive collection development policy with priority for the electronic information resources and adequate Information and Communication Technology infrastructure to access the electronic resources. There is a need to recruit library information professionals who are adequately trained in working with library automation and information resources.

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