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Availability and Usage of Library and Information Resources and Services at K L University, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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ABSTRACT

In this paper I studied the status and usage of library resources and services and library use opinion about library working hours, library physical facilities, library information sources and service of K L (Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation) University, Vijayawada. The collection development, library membership, staff position, working hours, library automation, services offered and availability of online resources are also discussed. A well structured questionnaire was managed to 300 faculty members, Research scholars and post graduation students to collect the primary data from respondents. A total number of 270 filled in questionnaires were received showing overall response rate of counterproductive to evaluate library users. The library users fully satisfied with library facilities, library working hours, information sources and library information services.

KEYWORDS: Higher Education, Deemed universities, Academic libraries, University libraries, Library information sources, Library information services

INTRODUCTION

The higher education system in India includes both private and public universities. Public universities are supported by the Government of India and the state governments, while private universities are mostly supported by various bodies and societies. Universities in India are recognized by the university Grants Commission (UGC), which draws its power from the university Grants Commission Act, 1956 in addition, 15 Professional Councils are established, Controlling different aspects of accreditation and coordination. Deemed University or Deemed-to-be-university, is a status of autonomy granted by the Department of Higher Education in the Union Human Resource Development Ministry, on the advice of the UGC, under section 3 of UGC Act.

University Libraries

University libraries all over world have their own place of importance in the scheme of higher learning. Libraries are not only repositories of knowledge but also dispensers of such knowledge. There is no doubt that where libraries of universities and institutions of higher learning are

ignored or not given due recognition, the country as a whole suffers because the standards of study, teaching and research very heavily depend upon the qualities and quantitative service rendered by the university libraries. The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) expressed that “the library is the heart of all the university’s work directly so, as regards its research work and indirectly as regards its educational work, which derives its life from research. Scientific research needs the library as well as its laboratories while for humanistic research the library is both library and the laboratory in one. Both for humanistic and scientific studies, a first class library is essential in a university.” (India, 1949) can be seen in respect of the indicatives taken by the Central Government considering the vital importance of higher education and role of libraries in the educational development, commitment to fulfill the demand of higher education, and the foundation of the UGC in 1953 by an Act of Parliament. The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) recognized the value and importance of a well equipped and organized library system and its role in higher education. It had found many drawbacks and pitfalls in the university libraries and had made many recommendations for the improvement of library facilities. The Ranganathan Committee appointed by the UGC in 1957, made some outstanding recommendations, which included standards for library building, collection development, staff and services and furniture etc. These recommendations were accepted by the UGC and forwarded for the implementation. The Kothari Commission also made valuable recommendations for this purpose, but the role of the University Grants Commission deserves special mention, because it has played a vital role by “regularly providing appropriate grants and funds to all universities for development of libraries, to purchase books and journals etc., construction of new library buildings and for library equipment and furniture.” (Ojha 1980) Dr. D.S.Kothari, the chairman of university Grants Commission, said, “Libraries play a vital role in the development of institutions of higher learning. The University Grants Commission attaches great importance to the strengthening of library facilities in the universities and colleges and their efficient administration. The commission has also been giving grants to institutions for books and journals construction of library building and appointment of library staff.” (India, 1965) one of the most remarkable and identifiable development in the history of higher education and libraries was the foundation of the INFLIBNET IN 1991. Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is an autonomous Inter-University of the UGC of India. It is a major National Programme imitated by the UGC in 1991 with its Head Quarters at Gujarat University Campus, Ahmadabad.

Table 1. Description of Universities

Name of the university	Approval	Website Address	Year of Established institution	Year of to deemed university	Abbreviations
K L University, Vaddeswaram Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, India	UGC, AICTE,NAAC, ISO 9001:2008	www.kluniversity.in	1980	2009	KLU

K L University, Officially the Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation, is a deemed university located in the Vaddeswaram Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh, India. K L University consists of 11 academic departments and six schools, with a strong emphasis on scientific and technological research. Approximately 10000 students Established in 1980, the college became Autonomous in the year 2006 and from 2009 onwards it has become Deemed to be University located at on a 100 acres. The University offers seven B.Tech programs in Engineering, three in Non-Engineering stream eleven five- year integrated degree programs and twenty two 2-year M.Tech programs. It also full-time/part time Ph.D programs in Engineering/Commerce/Management and Science. The University has five laboratories built in collaboration with industrial organizations like IBM, Microsoft, CISCO, Oracle and Altair Engineering. It has four advanced research centers on Robotic, Embedded systems, Bio-processing and Microwave and Antennas with a view to train the young to become highly qualified and innovative engineers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

S.M.Zabed Ahmed¹ conducted a survey of students use of and satisfaction with university subscribed online resurces in two specialized universities in a developing country. The findings indicate that many students do not use university subscribed resources, the faculty members can play a crucial role in encouraging and promoting the use of resources by students. They can refer students to online resources or indicate their availability in the course packs so that the students can use and refer to the resources readily. **C. Srinivasa Raju, V. Pulla Reddy and K.Surendra Babu**² evaluated libraries of Engineering colleges affiliated to JNTU-Anantapur as per AICTE Norms, Analysis of data collected from the librarians of 37 selected engineering colleges by simple random method out of 119 colleges using a questionnaire reveals that majority of the engineering college libraries are fulfilling AICTE norms with regard to number of titles(75%) and volumes of books(83%) majority of them are fulfilling AICTE norms with regard to subscription of national journals (56%) and international journals (75%) and are not fulfilling with regard to subscription of e-journals (97%). AICTE norms regarding classification of books

according to standard scheme is fulfilled by all the libraries. **Anna Kaushik**³ Evaluated National Institutes of Technology (NITs) Library websites the study aims evaluate and analyze the services, facilities and information available on the website of 28 National Institute of Technology (NITs). It is found that contents and information are varying in NIT library website so and almost every NIT library website is a member of INDEST consortium and subscribing e-resources through this consortium as well as from other e-publishers. Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Management and so on to maintain the quality of the library website. **Khaiser Nikam and Dhruva Kumar**⁴ evaluated the Effective use of Electronic journals by the Academia, This study aims to examine the user behavior of 66 out of 100 research scholars and faculty members of selectes department at the University of Mysore like environmental scienc, sericulture science, zoology and genetics from the sample. Structred questionnaire with 5 points scale was used and the mean and SD values were calculated using SPSS. The major findings are; users use both print and electronics sources of information, majority of the respondents have learnt to use e-journals effectively from friend/colleagues. **Tanveer Haider Naqvi**⁵ conducted study Use of Collection and Services by P.G.Students and Research Scholars in GBPUAT Library, India. The aim of this study to find out the use of library collection and services, the findings showed that from the library collection whreas library services, most of the students used collection library services and satisfied library resources and services of Institution. **Neela sharma**⁶ conducted user survey library services of Punjab University Library, The study examines several aspects of library use, including frequency of visiting the library user satisfaction from library services and library collection, the study covers the use of computer base in the library, some suggestions are also provided on the basis of study for enhancing the user satisfaction level. **M.Owusu-Acheaw and Agatha Gifty Larson**⁷ conducted a case study of Business Students of Koforidua Polytechnic, the study presents evaluation of library resources total of 3000 were retrieved representing 96.1% return rate, findings indicated that 82% of the respondents are aware of the availability of library resources, 58% make effective use of the resources, while 61% had difficulty retrieving materials from shelves .the study revealed that 63% of the respondents visit the library to read lecture notes while 57% do not use the library resources because they depend on lectures notes. **Ogbuiyi and Sussan Udoaku**⁸ Evaluate library materials usage and services in Private Universities in Nigeria. The data for this study was educiated through the use of questionnaire the questionnaire was administered to 255 registered users of the four universities, library and 200 questionnaies were duly filled and returned, in this most of the users using library services well. **Manoj K. Joshi**⁹ **conduct** study his status of University Libraries in North India: current status and information Technology use trends like IT infrastructure staff membership, budget, collection and IT

services. Most of the library users satisfied with library facilities, resources and services of university libraries in North India. **K. Kumar**¹⁰ conduct study Information and Communication Technology facilities and service among college libraries in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, the study focus on library facilities, library services, library network services offered by the institution, Types of automation software used and circulation system implemented in the library. **Rushmanasab Gurikar and Razaksab Gurikar**¹¹ conduct user survey Use of library resources and services by Karnataka University research scholars the study shows that how the usage of the information resources changing from print to e-resources and more users are eager to use electronic resources

Meher Singh and Ajay Kumar Arora¹² Evaluate Library Resources and Services in the selected University libraries of Haryana, India. They studied the collection development, library membership, staff position working hours, services offered and e-resources. **Veena A. Prakash and Sapana Tayade**¹³ conduct study E-resources of Indian Institute of Management IIM Libraries in India. The main objective is to determine the availability of different types of e-resources, subscribed e-resources through consortium, memberships of library networks and collaboration with libraries. **Seema Vasishta studied**¹⁴ Evaluate status of libraries in higher technical education institutions: with special reference to deemed universities of North India. Examines the present conditions in libraries in technical deemed universities north India. The study is based on the analysis of physical facilities, budget, professional staff, Organizational structure, library holdings, processing etc. **M.Madhusudahan and V.Nagabhusanam**¹⁵ conduct study use of web-based library services in selected University libraries in India: a study. The paper highlights the current state of web-based library services against which they can benchmark their own web-based library services by university librarians in India. **Daulat Jotwani**¹⁶ Evaluate Library resources and services in Indian Institute of Technology in this paper comprehensively studies the functioning, the resources and the services of these libraries. The level of automation, availability of ICT infrastructure , access to electronic resources .It is suggested that these libraries need to move to the next level of technological up-gradation including application of cloud computing to improve their resources and services. **Nilaranjan Barik**¹⁷ conducted study effectiveness and Usage of Library Resources and Services of Einstein Academy of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar: a faculty oriented study”. In this study the investigator tried to assess the library services of EATM, based on library resources exist, Information services being offered and staff proficiency to deliver promised services. It is found that majority of the faculty members are satisfied on the resources and services of the library.

Adegun Adewole, Oyewumi Olatundan and Oladapo Yemisi O¹⁸ were conducted study Effectiveness of Library services and Resources in an African University”. The findings of this

study show that library service and resources are adequate and readily available, it would result to increase in use. If there is improvement in the response to users' needs the end result will thus be an increase in the library's role in the pursuit of user's educational goals, research and needs

OBJECTIVES

To resolve the status of resources like infrastructure, collection, staff, facilities and services in the libraries of K L University library

- To find out the frequency of visiting the library
- To find out purpose of visiting library
- To know what type of Information Sources and Services provide by University library
- To know the what type of Information access by the library users
- To find what type facilities provided by University library
- To find out usage status of Library Information resources and services
- To know the opinion of users about on Library services, sources and facilities

METHODOLOGY

This study used questionnaire based survey method. A well structured questionnaire K L (Koneru lakshmaiah Educational Trust) University, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India, random selected samples to collect the primary data out of which a total number of 270 filled in questionnaires were received out of 300 users (Teaching faculty, Research scholars and Post Graduation students) and the overall responses were considered for the data analysis and understanding. The questionnaire was personally distributed to the selected library user at K L University, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh; the collected data have been organized and tabulated by using statistical method and the responses shown in percentage(%), Mean ($(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N}$) and

Standard Deviation ($(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$)

Table 2. Collection of KL University Library

S. No	Items	Collection
1.	Text books	1,17,220
2.	Titles	30,697
3.	Back Volumes	3690
4.	Educational CD's	7803
5.	No. of Computers	68
Journals collection		
6.	Indian Journals	215
7.	Foreign Journals	95
8.	General Periodicals	17
9.	Daily News papers	5

Online collection		
10.	Online journals and Magazines	7833
11.	Conference Proceedings	4840
12.	E-books	3983

Table 2. shows collection of KL University library, here University library maintain good collection both print and electronic materials, these are 1,17,220 text books 30697 titles, 3690 journal back volumes, 7803 educational CD's 215 Indian journals and 95 foreign journals, 17 general periodicals, 5 daily news papers and maintaining good collection of online collection, 7833 online journals and magazines, 4840 conference proceedings and 3983 e-books.

Table 3. Seating Capacity of the KL University Library

S.No	Library sections	Seating Capacity
1.	Periodical section	144
2.	Reference section	276
3.	Stack Area	34
4.	E-learning and research centre	15
5.	Digital library	54
6.	Audio visual	30
Total		583

Table 3. shows seating capacity of University library, here KL University library arrange 583 seating facility to library users, divided into section wise, 144 seats in Periodical section, 276 seats in Reference section, 34 seats in stack area, 15 seats in E-learning and research centre, 54 seats in Digital library and 30 seats in Audio visual section.

Table 4. E-resources available in KL University library

S. No	Online resources
1.	IEL online (IEEE-Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
2.	ASCE(American Society of civil Engineer)
3.	ASME(American Society of Mechanical Engineer)
4.	ASTM(American Society for Testing and Materials)
5.	Science direct
6.	EBSCO
7.	Springer
8.	DELNET
9.	Emerald
10.	UGC Info Net
11.	SCOPUS
12.	CMIE Prowess
13.	Oxford University Press
14.	McGrawhill Access Engineering
15.	NPTL Videos

The K.L University subscribed IEEE, Springer, Ebsco, ASME, ASCE, SCOPUS, McGraw hill, STM, CMIE Prowess, Knimbus Federal Search, Gale Cengage learning

Architecture(GREENR),Maupatra, Lexis India, SONET Videos, NPTL Videos, MIT,Lensoo and IUCEE Videos. The University library have membership of INFLIBNET and DELNET.

Table 5. Service offered by University libraries

S. No	Services
	Photo copying
1.	CD copying
2.	Inter library loan
3.	Lending service
4.	Reference service
5.	Internet Browsing
6.	Current Awareness service (CAS)
7.	Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
8.	User awareness Programmes
9.	Information Literacy
10.	News Paper clippings
11.	Printing
12.	Scanning
13.	Membership
14.	OPAC/WEB-OPAC
15.	Online lectures
16.	Department libraries
17.	Book bank

The KL University library provide good library services including Current awareness service CAS, Selective dissemination Information SDI, Photo copying, CD Copying, Inter Library Loan, Lending service, Reference service, Internet browsing, OPAC, Book Bank and also provide user awareness programmes, online lecture, Information Literacy Programmes. Books Lending service is main service of the University library

Table 6. Working hours of the University Libraries

S. No	Working Days	Time
1.	All working Days	7:00 am-11 pm
2.	Sundays & public Holidays	10:00am – 5:00 pm

Today's every student using library facilities for academic purpose. The opening and closing time of the KL University library is shown in the table .. KLU library has maximum opening time 7:00 am to 11:00 pm, Sundays and Public Holidays 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Table 7.Books Lending Facility for library users

S. No	Library Users	KLU
1.	UG Students	4 (15 days)
2.	PG Students & Research Scholars	8 (15 days)
3.	Faculty	10 (3 months)
4.	Non-teaching staff	4 (3 months)

KL University library provide free library membership to their students and faculty members. This table Shows the university library how many books lending to the users, KLU library issuing books for UG students 4 books 15 days for PG students and research scholars 5 books 15 days, for faculty members 10 books 3 months (one semester).This library issuing 4 books 3 months for non-teaching staff.

Table 8. Staff in the University libraries

S. No	Staff Position	No. of professional staff
1.	University Librarian	1
2.	Deputy Librarian	x
3.	Assistant Librarian	5
4.	Library Assistant	8

Table 7 shows staff positions of the university library. The KL university library have recruit library professional staff for the maintaining University library. KLU have one university librarian, 5 Assistant librarians and 16 library Assistants..

Table 9. Space Available in University libraries

S. No	Area of library	Area
1	Area of University Library	1500 sq.m

The table 8 shows The KL University library space is 1500 sq.m

Table 10. Library Automaton

S. No	Library Automaton	Items
1.	Library Software	KOHA
2.	Internet speed	45mbps
3.	Wifi	✓

KL University library is fully automated library using KOHA open source software. The University offer WIFI facility their campus ,the internet speed is 45 MBPS.

Table 11. Distributes of respondents by Category

S. No	Items	Respondents	Percentage	Rank	$Mean(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N}$	$SD(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$
1.	Faculty Members	60	22.2222	3	2.24	0.9899
2.	Research Scholars	85	31.48	2		
3.	PG Students	125	46.2962	1		
	Total	270				

Table 11. shows distribution of questionnaires by category wise, the distribution of categories faculty, research scholar and post graduate students, here majority46% of respondents post graduation students, 30% of respondents research scholars and 22% of respondents faculty member. I have calculate Mean and Standard Deviation in this table,

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=2.24$$

$$S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{SD}=0.9899$$

Table 12. Frequency of use of library

S. No	Frequency	No. of Respondent	Percentage	Rank	$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N}$	$S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$
1.	Daily	80	29.6296	1	3.03	1.8
2.	3 times in a week	40	14.8148	3		
3.	2 times in a week	53	19.6296	2		
4.	Once in a week	35	12.9629	4		
5.	Fortnightly	23	8.5185	6		
6.	Monthly	27	10	5		
	Occasionally	12	4.4444	7		
	Total	270	100			

Table 12. shows frequency of visiting library , majority 29% of respondents visiting library daily, 19% of respondents 2 time in a week which are followed by 14% respondents 3 time in a week, 12% of respondents once in a week, 8% of respondents fortnightly, 10% respondents monthly, 4% respondents occasionally, in this table shows total mean and standard deviation values.

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=3.03$$

$$S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{SD}=1.8$$

Table 13. Purpose of visiting library

S. No	Purpose	No of Respondents	Percentage	Rank	$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N}$	$S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$
1.	Teaching	55	20.3703	2	2.98	1.6941
2.	Research	85	31.4814	1		
3.	Self Knowledge	40	14.8148	4		
4.	Writing papers	15	5.5555	6		
5.	Exam preparation	42	15.5555	3		
6.	Others	33	12.2222	5		
	Total	270	100			

Table shows purpose of visiting library, the library users visiting library for different academic purposes, majority 31% of visitors respond for research purpose, 20% of respondents teaching purpose, 14% respondents self knowledge, 15 of respondents exam preparation purpose, 12% of respondents visiting library different academic purpose, 5% of respondents writing research papers for seminars and research journals. This table shows total Mean and Standard Deviation values.

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=2.98$$

$$S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{SD}=1.6941$$

Table 14. Library Information Resources used by library users

S. No	Items	No of Respondents	Percentage	Rank	$Mean (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N}$	$SD(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$
1.	Text books	37	13.7037	6	3.20	1.8083
2.	Reference resources	62	22.9629	2		
3.	Print Journals	48	17.7777	5		
4.	Electronic resources	76	28.1481	1		
5.	News papers	25	14.7058	4		
6.	For all library resources	22	22.1481	3		
	Total	270	100			

Table 14 shows library information resources used by library users, here I have observed majority 28% of respondents use electronic resources, 22.96% of respondents reference sources, followed by 22.14% respondents for all library information resources, 17% of respondents print journals, 13% of respondents text books. The total mean and standard deviation values of this table.

$$Mean (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=3.20$$

$$SD(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$SD=1.8083$$

Table 15. Library Information services used by library users

S. No	Items	No of Respondents	Percentage	Rank	$Mean (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N}$	$SD(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$
1.	Lending service	27	10	4	3.21	1.5748
2.	Reference service	62	22.9629	3		
3.	Journals & Periodicals	75	27.7777	1		
4.	Electronic service (e-journals, Databases, Video Lectures)	66	24.4444	2		
5.	Reprographic service	19	7.0370	5		
6.	News papers clipping	15	5.5555	6		
7.	OPAC	6	2.2222	7		
8.	Interlibrary Loan	0	0	8		
	Total					

Table 15 shows library Information services used by library users, here majority 27% of respondents journal & periodical service, 24% of respondents electronic services, which are followed by 22% of respondents reference services, 10% respondents books lending services, 7% of respondents reprographic service, 5% of respondents news paper clipping service and only 2%

of respondents OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) service. The total Mean and Standard deviation values are

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=3.21$$

$$SD(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{SD}=1.5748$$

Table 16. Opinion of Library users about library service, sources and facilities

Facilities, Services and Sources	Opinion of User	Respondents	Percentage	Rank	Mean (\bar{x}) = $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n D_i x_i}{N}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$
Library working hours	Excellent	123	45.5555	2	1.80	0.9949
	Very good	98	57.6475	1		
	Good	37	13.7037	3		
	Poor	2	0.7407	5		
	Doesn't Exist	10	3.7037	4		
	Total	270	100			
Physical facilities	Excellent	107	39.6296	2	1.83	0.8366
	Very good	109	40.3703	1		
	Good	47	17.4074	3		
	Poor	5	1.8518	4		
	Doesn't Exist	2	0.7407	5		
	Total	270	100			
Library services	Excellent	128	47.4074	1	1.69	0.7348
	Very good	97	35.9259	2		
	Good	45	16.6666	3		
	Poor	0	0	4		
	Doesn't Exist	0	0	5		
	Total	270	100			
Library Information sources	Excellent	103	38.1481	2	1.89	0.8888
	Very good	106	39.2592	1		
	Good	53	19.6296	3		
	Poor	2	0.7407	5		
	Doesn't Exist	6	2.2222	4		
	Total	270	100			

Table 16 shows library user opinion about library working hours, library physical facilities, library Information service and library Information resources.

Table 16.1 User opinion about library working hours

I have observe in this study the table shows user opinion about library working hours , majority 57% of respondents excellent, 45% of respondents very good followed by 13% respondents good, 3% of respondents doesn't exist, only 0.74% of respondents poor. This table total mean and standard values are mentions below

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=1.80$$

$$SD(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{SD}=0.9949$$

Table 16.2 User opinion about library physical facilities

Table 16.2 shows user opinion about physical facility, here majority 40% of respondents very good, 39% of respondents excellent, followed by 17% respondents good, 1% respondents poor, only 0.74% of respondents doesn't exist. This table shows total mean and standard deviation values below.

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=1.83 \quad S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}} \quad \text{SD}=0.8366$$

Table 16.3 User opinion about library and information services

Table 16.3 shows user opinion about library and information services, here majority 47% of library users respond excellent, 35% of respondents very good, 16% respondents good, here nobody respond poor and doesn't exist. This table also shows total mean and standard deviation values.

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=1.69 \quad S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}} \quad \text{SD}=0.7348$$

Table 16.4 User opinion about library and information sources

Table 16.4 shows library users opinion about library and information sources, here I have observed in this study majority 39% of respondents very good, 38% of respondents excellent, followed by 19% of respondents good, 2% of respondents doesn't exist finally only 0.74% of respondents poor. The total mean and standard deviation values are give below

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i x_i}{N} \text{ Mean}=1.89 \quad S D(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}} \quad \text{SD}=0.8888$$

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following findings and Recommendations of the study:

1. The University library maintain good Library resources, services and facilities.
2. The university library not recruit require library professional staff only recruit 1 university Librarian, 5 Assistant Librarian and 8 Library Assistants, the University not recruit Deputy Librarian.
3. Majority (29.6%) of respondents visiting library daily.
4. Most (31.48%) of the respondents visiting library for research purpose.
5. Majority (28.14%) of library user using electronic resources.
6. Majority (27.77%) of respondents using Journals and Periodical service.
7. Majority (57.64%) of library user's opinion very good on library working hours.
8. Majority (40.37%) of library user's opinion very good on library Physical facility.
9. Majority (47.40%) of library user's opinion Excellent on library information services.

10. Majority (39.25%) of library user's opinion very good on library Information Resources.
11. The university Library classifying their books according to Dewey Decimal Classification scheme.
12. The University Library not giving UGC pay scale to their library professional staff.
13. The university Library should recruit more sufficient library professional staff and recruit Deputy Librarian.
14. The university Library should maintain UGC Pay scales for Library professional staff.
15. The University library provide RFID system to detect book theft.

CONCLUSION

Here I have observed and studied in this paper the K L University have separate library building it is having 1500 sq.m. of floor space having of a seating capacity of 583. The university library maintain good collection and provide good information services.. I found majority of library users are satisfied on the library working hours, library physical facilities, library information resources and services of the University library. Most of the library users respond excellent their opinion about library timings, physical facilities library information services and sources. K L University library should conduct more user awareness programmes to the library users and conduct training programmes for use of electronic databases.

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