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UTILIZATION OF LIBRARY INFORMATION SOURCES AND SERVICES IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGES: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The academic libraries are the Heart of any institution. The usage of information sources and services of users is vital for academic library collections, services and facilities to meet their information needs effectively. This paper studies the usage of information sources and services of Engineering college libraries, Secunderabad. For the purpose of the study a questionnaire was distributed to find out information seeking behavior and know the whether the engineering faculty get the services offered by the library staff and the way of obtaining relevant information, and discover the problems facing when seeking for information and determine the suggestions while they are seeking information at engineering college Libraries.

Keywords: Information seeking behavior, Faculty, Engineering College, Information Sources,

INTRODUCTION

Engineering Education is indispensable and essential input for national technical development and for intensification the industry, economy and ultimately improving the eminence of life of the people. The library is regarded as the 'vital centre of knowledge', the center place of intellectual life and the heart and soul of the any academic institution. This reflects that discoveries and developments are actually made in the library and consequently tested in the laboratory. It employs an important place in the modern education system and maintains the expensive educational resources of the academic institutions. It is the responsibility of the staff members of engineering and technical libraries to provide suitable information at any time to particular user to save the time of the user. The librarians are mainly responsible for the selection and collection of material suitable for libraries. Libraries are centre of learning and playing an important role in supporting and fulfilling the information requirements of parent institutions.

For establishing the efficient, effective and scientific development of information resources and services, the libraries need to be designed and developed systematically.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fatma and others (2021) studied the assessment of the services, capacity, and quality of academic libraries, gradually more shifting to input-output-based result-based approaches. Outcome-based assessment is a useful way for students, faculty, university administrations, and accreditation bodies to measure and demonstrate the value of library services and activities. Recent studies have focused on methods and tools and the effects of result-based assessment in academic libraries, contributed by reporting a authentic case study on the implications of the newly implemented result-based consideration process in the Academic Library. Its research provides useful tips and “takeaways” for library appraisal processes and guides other libraries on how to approach assessment in line with their objectives and how to resolution related issues.

Navin Kumar and others (2020) have been endeavored to get some answers concerning the utilization example of electronic and print diaries, books, and different administrations among clients, conveyed by the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS) TIRC Library. A poll study was directed in INMAS to contemplate the example of the use of library administrations. An absolute number of 150 polls were dispersed haphazardly among Scientists and Service Officers, Defense Research Technical Cadre (DRTC), and Research researchers of INMAS, and 121 clients reacted back. The result of the examination shows that clients were very aware of the services of the library, energetically participated in the CD of books and journals, more contented, and preferring to the usage of electronic information resources. through the preamble of electronic journals/resources in libraries, the usage is augmented manifold among users. Printed resources are also referred to in good numbers by the users.

Yap C.S et.al (2020) covers a maximum range of information desires and usage of information source of the rural dwellers in Sarawak. The countryside dwellers encompass the uppermost needs in the part of religion, healthiness and medicinal, as amusement, spare time, and sports and the least needs for information concerning social welfare, politics, and general/state election. The character of e- sources as the Internet, social media, and mobile applications have become the most important source of information seeking of the rural dwellers, with the conventional sources such as TV, radio, and newspapers are still being far and wide used. When the perception of information source superiority and accessibility is maximize, the frequency of using the source for information seeking is also elevated. Deprived infrastructure and classified financial ability are cited as the major barriers to information seeking among the rural dwellers.

Alia Arshad and Kanwal Ameen (2019) designed to investigate Social Science academics’ studious use of information sources with particular spotlight on use patterns of e-journals, the response rate was 52%, the greater part of the respondents 68% used e- journals either frequently

or very frequently. 71% were using e-journals either very often or always 'To keep themselves up to date with their subject, 69% have found their preferred articles By picking titles from reference list of publications – books, articles (chaining) either very often or always.

Arun Ruhela and others (2019) examined the information seeking behaviour of users of Ratan Tata Library. The study found 37.5% users purpose for access information is to increase current knowledge, 31.25% access information in electronic format, 26.25% users used author as major keyword, Sage is highest usage database with 18.75%, Economic and Political is highest used financial source.

Girimallesh (2019) studied usage of e- resources through the life science research scholars of Kuvempu University, Shivamogga to check how E-resources encompass bring changes in the progress of R&D and what are the demerits in transforming print to digital library and seek possible suggestion for the upgrading in library resources. The outcome discovered the electronic are pretty useful to life sciences research scholars and these are first-rate alternatives compared conservative print resources or print copies.

Govindarajan and Dhanavandan (2019) examined the e-learning usage of students undergoing higher education in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. A total 60 female students and 98 male students were included in the study. Students within the age group Below 23 were the major respondents of the study. On considering the course discipline category, the Science & Humanities category students are 64.2%, Arts category students is 35.2%. The study results revealed that Website is the popular E-learning tool used by the students. Majority of the students use single E-learning tool. Majority of the students spent less than 11 hours in using E-learning per month. Majority of the students have positive opinion on the usefulness of the E-learning system. Among the barriers, Computer availability and Internet/Network access are the two dominant barriers in accessing E-learning. There is no significant difference in E-learning literacy with gender and age groups. There is no significant difference in E-learning perceived usefulness with gender and age groups.

Guruprasada and Kumbar(2019) investigated the adoption of innovative technology in academic libraries, how innovation of technologies has helped to improve information and library services. In recent days academic libraries have ready to adapt and up gradation of innovative technologies use of information communication technologies (ICT) have replaced from traditional to digital contents like information searching & seeking behavior of the users, In the journey of traditional library to modern libraries with using there are many types of e-resources like e-books, e-journal, various open sources, gateways and online databases. A study conducted to recognize the changes in the information searching & seeking behavior of the academic professionals and librarians.

Kumar and Sharma (2019) explored the utilization of data assets and administrations accessible in the library by the PG students understudies and research researchers of Vivekananda Library of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak. so as to find out the recurrence of the visit to the library, recurrence of the utilization of printed data assets, utilization of library administrations, recurrence of the utilization of electronic data assets, dimension of fulfillment towards usage of library assets and the job of the library in advancing the utilization of data assets. The result and recommendations of the examination would be helpful to take fitting measures to improve data assets and administrations.

Madu (2019) analyzed the status and utilization of electronic books for data administration arrangements in college libraries in Nigeria. Study research configuration was received while a multi-stage inspecting procedure was utilized to choose two colleges from every one of the six international zones dependent on electronic books presence in the college libraries. The survey was utilized as an instrument for information assortment, while the information gathered was broke down with the utilization of spellbinding measurements. Discoveries uncovered that the degree of institutional status is low, while the dominant part of the respondents concurred that electronic books are valuable for data administration arrangement. The examination suggested that the colleges should increment monetary assets accessible to the college libraries nearby ICT offices securing among others. The utilization of the web and World Wide Web to source data is currently an arising practice in non.-industrial nations and is by all accounts darkening the utilization of printed assets in libraries.

Mojtaba Kaffashan Kakhki (2019) examined to identify the factors that influence the library users precipitate activities in usage of resources and services offered in an academic library, raveled that the time obtainable to the users, and their attention in documents and libraries, convey about surfing delight and formulate the library a more pleasurable place, entity features influence the students' inclination towards impulsive use, environmental features of the library unswervingly affect students' affirmative emotions and impulsive using behaviour, and ultimately affect it through their positive emotion; and Surfing gratification had a straight cause on the users positive emotion and their tendency towards the impulsive use of the library resources and services.

Bhaskara Rao (2018) assessed the library services and facilities unswervingly influence students' studies and their research activities for instance access of electronic and digital collections, digital facilities, books, periodicals, OPAC and other facilities. Identified the needs of the IGM Library students' and research scholars. This survey is conducted to identify the satisfaction levels of the various resources and services provided by the IGM Library. Data collected using a questionnaire from the students of University of Hyderabad. Majority of the respondents (86.36%) were opted 'Good' for electronic resources, next 68.18% respondents were opted 'Average' for magazines and 59.09 % were 'Satisfied' with electronic books.

Aftab Khan, and Javed Khan,(2016) Technology has conquered all spheres of human activity and the libraries are not an exemption one, describes the information sources and services and explains the e- resources and advantages of e- resources in academic libraries.

Janaki and Uma (2015) conducted a survey on use of electronic resources in university of Hyderabad. The study based on primary survey conducted in the year 2006–2007 and supplemented by the secondary data collected for the pre- and post-survey period from the years 2004–2012. The study representing the ranks for the mean, standard deviation and coefficient variation of two variables under study, i.e. responses and the usage before and after the survey period show weak relationship. The reasons attributed are – lack of awareness about e-resources and their accessibility, speed and also poor infrastructural facilities in pre-survey period and the high bandwidth and techniques of accessing the e-resources in the post period show variance in the mean and standard deviation. It is concluded that surveys should be supplemented with secondary data for the same period and statistically tested to arrive at logical and precise interpretations and conclusion.

Raja Suresh Kumar Pitla, and Doraswamy Naick B.R(2015) Studied the attentiveness and use of library information resources by the Faculty, encouraging factor to seek and collect the information, nature and type of information required by faculty of engineering. found that the faculty were mostly essential library services are circulation of physical books, Journals/ Periodical exchange and e- resources access are preferred as most required and protected top ranks as 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively and also revealed that best part of the faculty were dependent on information and interpersonal sources and the items were high dependence by the engineering faculty on meet expert person in their field, personal experiences and consult Colleagues and fellow professionals are favored as high dependent and secure top ranks as 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively.

Saravanan and Mahendra Jadhav (2013) recognized the information needs and level of satisfactory of users at Connemara Public Library. Data collected via questionnaire from users at random selected. This research focused on the accessibility of various library resources, services, and facilities at the Connemara Public Library, identified the first choice of documents used by the library users, suggested a few opinions to lengthen the services and to get better the satisfactory level of library users.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out the frequency of visit the library.
- To recognize what type of Information Sources and Services generally use by the users.

- To identify the dependency of Information access by the faculty.
- To know the problems while facing retrieval the information sources by the faculty of engineering college.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is confine to faculty of seventy engineering colleges established before 2005 in Ranga Reddy district and affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. 2100 questionnaires were distributed and received 1083 (61.82%) from male respondents and 669 (38.18%) from female respondents. Out of 1752 respondents there were 1232 (70.32%) assistant professors, followed by 384 (21.9%) of associate professors and 132 (7.53%) professors are responded.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Gender-wise classification of Respondents

S. No.	Gender	Number of questionnaires distributed	Number of questionnaires received
1	Male	1200 (57.14)	1083 (61.82)
2	Female	900 (42.85)	669 (38.18)
Total		2100 (100)	1752 (100)

The table reflects that 1083 males (61.82 %) out of 1200 faculty of engineering and 669 females (38.18%) out of 900 faculty sent back questionnaire after filling. It is accomplished that greater part of the questionnaires were received from males (61.82%). male outnumbered females in responding and sending the questionnaires.

Table 2: Frequency of visiting the library Vs Gender

Frequency	Gender		Total	Chi-Square value	Degrees of freedom	Chi-Square Table value
	Male	Female				
Almost Every Day	267 (24.65)	249 (37.22)	516 (29.45)	121.009		
Once in a week	602 (55.58)	211 (31.53)	793 (45.26)			

More than Once in a week	121 (11.17)	145 (21.67)	266 (15.18)	5	11.070
Once in a Fortnight	35 (3.23)	40 (5.97)	75 (4.29)		
Once in a Month	42 (3.88)	24 (3.59)	79 (4.50)		
Occasionally	16 (1.48)	0 (0.00)	23 (1.31)		
TOTAL	1083 (100)	669 (100)	1752 (100)		

It is evident from Table that 45.26 percent of the faculty of engineering visiting the library almost once a week, 29.45 percent Almost Every day, 15.18 percent more than Once a week, 1.31 percent occasionally, 4.29 percent once in a fortnight and 4.50 percent once in a month. It observed that nearly half of the faculty members are visiting the library once in a week.

It is also evident that there is significant difference in the frequency of visiting the library between the male and female faculty. It is evidenced by the calculated chi-square is greater than the table value which is significant at 0.05 level with five degrees of freedom. That indicates, more male faculty members are visiting the library frequently compare to female faculty members.

Table 3: Time spent Vs Gender

S.NO	Time	Gender		Total	Chi-Square value	Degrees of freedom	Chi-Square Table value
		Male	Female				
1	Less than one hour	213 (19.67)	95 (14.20)	308 (17.57)	23.414	4	9.488
2	One Hour	510 (47.09)	298 (44.54)	808 (46.11)			
3	Two Hours	179 (16.53)	129 (19.28)	308 (17.57)			
4	Three Hours	169 (15.60)	146 (21.82)	315 (17.97)			
5	More than three hours	12 (1.10)	1 (0.15)	13 (0.74)			
TOTAL		1083 (100)	669 (100)	1752 (100)			

It is observed that 46.11 percent of faculty spending in library one hour per week, 17.57 percent less than one hour, 17.57 percent less than one hour and two hours, and least spending time is more than three hours per week an average is 0.74 percent.

It is also apparent from table that there is significant difference in time spending in their libraries between the faculty members. It is evidenced by the computed chi-square is higher than the table value which is significant at 0.05 level with four degree of freedom.

Table 4: Sources of information generally use Vs Gender

S.NO	Sources	Gender		Total	Chi-Square value	Degrees of freedom	Chi-Square Table value
		Male	Female				
1	Discussion with colleagues	260 (24.00)	153 (22.86)	413 (23.57)	93.493	15	24.996
2	Consult a knowledge person in the field	247 (22.80)	135 (20.17)	382 (21.80)			
3	Consult Supervisor	257 (23.73)	62 (9.26)	319 (18.20)			
4	Primary Journals	461 (29.82)	273 (40.80)	734 (41.89)			
5	Indexing Journals	256 (42.75)	155 (23.16)	411 (23.45)			
6	Review Journals	323 (15.32)	155 (23.16)	478 (27.28)			
7	Web resources	463 (41.36)	281 (42.00)	744 (42.46)			
8	Technical Reports	166 (15.32)	120 (17.93)	286 (16.32)			
9	Library Catalogues	448 (41.36)	160 (23.91)	608 (34.70)			
10	Text Books	784 (72.39)	545 (81.46)	1329 (75.85)			
11	Discussion with Librarian	119 (10.98)	63 (9.41)	182 (10.38)			
12	E- Resources	352 (32.50)	231 (34.52)	583 (33.27)			
13	Abstracting Journals	156 (14.40)	87 (13.00)	243 (13.86)			

14	Reference Sources	126 (11.63)	91 (13.60)	217 (12.38)			
15	Conference Proceedings	98 (9.04)	61 (9.11)	159 (9.07)			
16	Thesis/ Dissertations	73 (6.74)	47 (7.02)	120 (6.84)			
TOTAL		1083 (100)	669 (100)	1752 (100)			

It is observed from table 4 that 23.57 percent of faculty user as source discussion with colleagues, 21.80 percent consult a knowledge person in the field, 18.20 percent of faculty consult supervisor, 41.89 percent faculty use primary journals, 23.45 percent faculty use indexing journals, 27.28 faculty review journals, 42.46 percent of faculty used web resources, 16.32 percent of faculty use technical reports, 34.70 percent faculty used library catalogues, 75.85 percent of faculty use text book, 10.38 faculty discussion with librarian, 33.27 percent faculty e- resources, 13.86 percent faculty used abstracting journals, 12.38 percent faculty used reference sources, 9.07 percent faculty used conference proceedings and 6.84 percent faculty user thesis/dissertations.

It is also evident that there is significant difference in the Sources of information generally use between the faculty. It is evidenced by the calculated chi-square is greater than the table value which is significant at 0.05 level with five degrees of freedom. That indicates, more male faculty members are visiting the library frequently compare to female faculty members.

Table 5: Dependency Vs Gender

Sources	Level of dependence	Gender		Total	Chi-Square value	Degrees of freedom	Chi-Square Table value
		Male	Female				
Books	No Dependence	20 (1.84)	3 (0.45)	23 (1.31)	38.701	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	86 (7.94)	17 (2.54)	103 (5.88)			
	Occasionally Dependence	108 (9.97)	55 (8.22)	163 (9.30)			
	Frequently Dependence	353 (32.59)	201 (30.04)	554 (31.62)			
	Highly Dependence	516 (47.66)	393 (58.75)	909 (51.89)			
Reference books	No Dependence	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	51.557	4	9.488

	Rare Dependence	83 (7.66)	29 (4.33)	112 (6.39)			
	Occasionally Dependence	153 (14.13)	146 (21.83)	299 (17.07)			
	Frequently Dependence	433 (39.98)	177 (26.46)	610 (34.82)			
	Highly Dependence	414 (38.23)	317 (47.38)	731 (41.72)			
Thesis and dissertations	No Dependence	60 (5.54)	1 (0.15)	61 (3.48)	54.155	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	104 (9.61)	103 (15.40)	207 (11.82)			
	Occasionally Dependence	296 (27.33)	177 (26.46)	473 (26.99)			
	Frequently Dependence	390 (36.01)	276 (41.25)	666 (38.02)			
	Highly Dependence	233 (21.51)	112 (16.74)	345 (19.69)			
Conference proceedings	No Dependence	0 (0.00)	29 (4.33)	29 (1.65)	67.751	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	143 (13.20)	77 (11.51)	220 (12.56)			
	Occasionally Dependence	243 (22.44)	205 (30.64)	448 (25.57)			
	Frequently Dependence	480 (44.32)	236 (35.28)	716 (40.87)			
	Highly Dependence	217 (20.04)	122 (18.24)	339 (19.35)			
Current reading materials such as periodicals/ journals	No Dependence	30 (2.77)	22 (3.29)	52 (2.97)	5.564	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	117 (10.80)	63 (9.42)	180 (10.27)			
	Occasionally Dependence	323 (29.82)	216 (32.28)	539 (30.76)			
	Frequently Dependence	417 (38.51)	229 (34.23)	646 (36.88)			
	Highly Dependence	196 (18.10)	139 (20.78)	335 (19.12)			
Technical/ R	No	35	47	82	31.26	4	9.488

& D reports	Dependence	(3.23)	(7.03)	(4.68)			
	Rare Dependence	126 (11.63)	73 (10.91)	199 (11.36)			
	Occasionally Dependence	203 (18.74)	170 (25.42)	373 (21.29)			
	Frequently Dependence	567 (52.36)	317 (47.38)	884 (50.46)			
	Highly Dependence	152 (14.04)	62 (9.26)	214 (12.21)			
Standards and patent specifications	No Dependence	95 (8.77)	109 (16.29)	204 (11.65)	67.486	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	219 (20.22)	94 (14.05)	313 (17.87)			
	Occasionally Dependence	283 (26.14)	237 (35.43)	520 (29.68)			
	Frequently Dependence	390 (36.01)	152 (22.72)	542 (30.93)			
	Highly Dependence	96 (8.86)	77 (11.51)	173 (9.87)			
Official documents in engineering departments	No Dependence	208 (19.21)	95 (14.20)	303 (17.29)	11.978	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	187 (17.27)	106 (15.85)	293 (16.72)			
	Occasionally Dependence	221 (20.41)	169 (25.26)	390 (22.26)			
	Frequently Dependence	309 (28.53)	188 (28.10)	497 (28.38)			
	Highly Dependence	158 (14.58)	111 (16.59)	269 (15.35)			
Reprints and preprints from fellow professionals	No Dependence	199 (18.37)	34 (5.08)	233 (13.30)	104.358	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	193 (17.82)	168 (25.12)	361 (20.61)			
	Occasionally Dependence	234 (21.61)	240 (35.87)	474 (27.06)			
	Frequently Dependence	309 (28.53)	159 (23.77)	468 (26.71)			
	Highly	148	68	216			

	Dependence	(13.67)	(10.16)	(12.32)			
Abstracting the indexing sources/ journals (including online/ CD-ROM)	No Dependence	66 (6.10)	76 (11.36)	142 (8.11)	88.518	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	151 (13.94)	115 (17.19)	266 (15.18)			
	Occasionally Dependence	316 (29.18)	136 (20.33)	452 (25.80)			
	Frequently Dependence	471 (43.49)	217 (32.44)	688 (39.27)			
	Highly Dependence	79 (7.29)	125 (18.68)	204 (11.64)			
Personal collections	No Dependence	59 (5.45)	69 (10.31)	128 (7.31)	68.428	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	136 (12.57)	142 (21.22)	278 (15.87)			
	Occasionally Dependence	293 (27.05)	215 (32.14)	508 (28.99)			
	Frequently Dependence	417 (38.50)	158 (23.62)	575 (32.82)			
	Highly Dependence	178 (16.43)	85 (12.71)	263 (15.01)			
Trade catalogues	No Dependence	262 (24.19)	134 (20.03)	396 (22.60)	111.867	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	103 (9.51)	161 (24.07)	264 (15.07)			
	Occasionally Dependence	186 (17.17)	131 (19.58)	317 (18.09)			
	Frequently Dependence	375 (34.63)	116 (17.34)	491 (28.03)			
	Highly Dependence	157 (14.50)	127 (18.98)	284 (16.21)			
Audio/ Video recordings	No Dependence	85 (7.85)	94 (14.05)	179 (10.22)	43.54	4	9.488
	Rare Dependence	308 (28.44)	112 (16.74)	420 (23.97)			
	Occasionally Dependence	229 (21.14)	149 (22.27)	378 (21.58)			
	Frequently	299	220	519			

	Dependence	(27.61)	(32.88)	(29.62)			
	Highly Dependence	162 (14.96)	94 (14.06)	256 (14.61)			
	TOTAL	1083 (100)	669 (100)	1752 (100)			

It is evident from Table 5 that 51.89 percent of the faculty members highly depended on books for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 31.62 percent of them frequently depended, 9.30 percent occasionally depended, 5.88 percent rare depended and the remaining 1.31 percent no depended.

41.72 percent of the faculty members highly depended on reference books for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 34.82 percent of them frequently depended, 17.07 percent occasionally depended, 6.39 percent rare depended and the remaining 0 percent no depended.

38.02 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on thesis and dissertations for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 26.99 percent of them occasionally depended, 19.69 percent highly depended, 11.82 percent rare depended and the remaining 3.48 percent no depended.

40.87 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on conference proceedings for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 25.57 percent of them occasionally depended, 19.35 percent highly depended, 12.56 percent rare depended and the remaining 1.65 percent no depended.

36.88 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on Current reading materials such as periodicals/ journals for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 30.76 percent of them occasionally depended, 19.12 percent highly depended, 10.27 percent rare depended and the remaining 2.97 percent no depended.

50.46 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on technical R&D reports for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 21.29 percent of them occasionally depended, 12.21 percent highly depended, 11.36 percent rare depended and the remaining 4.68 percent no depended.

30.93 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on Standards and patent specifications for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 29.68 percent of them occasionally depended, 17.87 percent rare depended, 11.65 percent no depended and the remaining 9.87 percent high depended.

28.38 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on official documents in engineering departments for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 22.26 percent of them occasionally depended, 17.29 percent no depended, 16.72 percent rare depended and the remaining 15.35 percent high depended.

27.06 percent of the faculty members occasionally depended on reprints and preprints from fellow professionals for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 26.71 percent of them frequently depended, 20.61 percent rare depended, 13.30 percent no depended and the remaining 12.32 percent high depended.

39.27 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on abstracting the indexing sources/ journals (including online/ CD-ROM) for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 25.80 percent of them occasionally depended, 15.18 percent rare depended, 11.64 percent highly depended and the remaining 8.11 percent no depended.

32.82 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on personal collections for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 28.99 percent of them occasionally depended, 15.87 percent rare depended, 15.01 percent highly depended and the remaining 7.31 percent no depended.

28.03 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on trade catalogues for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 22.60 percent of them no depended, 18.09 percent occasionally depended, 16.21 percent highly depended and the remaining 15.07 percent rare depended.

29.62 percent of the faculty members frequently depended on Audio/ Video recordings for getting relevant informal sources for their requirements, 23.97 percent of them rare depended, 21.58 percent occasionally depended, 14.61 percent highly depended and the remaining 10.22 percent rare depended.

It is also stated from Table 5 that there is significant difference in the level of dependency between the faculty members with regard to books, Reference Books, thesis and dissertations, conference proceedings, technical R&D reports, Standards and patent specifications, to official documents in engineering departments, reprints and preprints from fellow professionals, abstracting the indexing sources/ journals (including online/ CD-ROM), personal collections, trade catalogues, and Audio/ Video recordings for getting relevant sources for their requirements. It is evidenced by higher chi-square calculated value than table value, which is significant at 0.05 level with four degrees of freedom.

There is no significant difference in the level of dependency between the faculty members with regard to Current reading materials such as periodicals/ journals for getting relevant sources for their requirements. It is evident by the lesser chi-square calculate value than table value which is not significant at 0.05 level with four degrees of freedom.

Problems while seeking information

Frequency distributions of the problems face while seeking information are displayed in Table 6

Table 6: Problems faced while seeking information

S. No	Level of motivation	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Material un available	79 (7.29)	27 (4.04)	106 (6.05)
2	Library staff services not Satisfied	58 (5.36)	52 (7.73)	110 (6.28)
3	Insufficient Information	192 (17.73)	70 (10.46)	262 (14.95)
4	Lack of time	859 (79.32)	480 (71.75)	1339 (76.43)
5	Do not know how to use the catalogue	190 (17.54)	31 (4.63)	221 (12.61)
6	Lack of knowledge in using the library resources	246 (22.71)	50 (7.47)	296 (16.89)
7	Information scattered in too many sources	376 (34.73)	241 (36.02)	617 (35.22)
8	Information is too vast	387 (35.73)	94 (14.05)	481 (27.45)
9	Some of information materials are old and outdated	102 (9.42)	116 (17.34)	218 (12.44)
10	Accessibility problems	78 (7.20)	38 (5.68)	116 (6.62)
	TOTAL	1083 (100)	669 (100)	1752 (100)

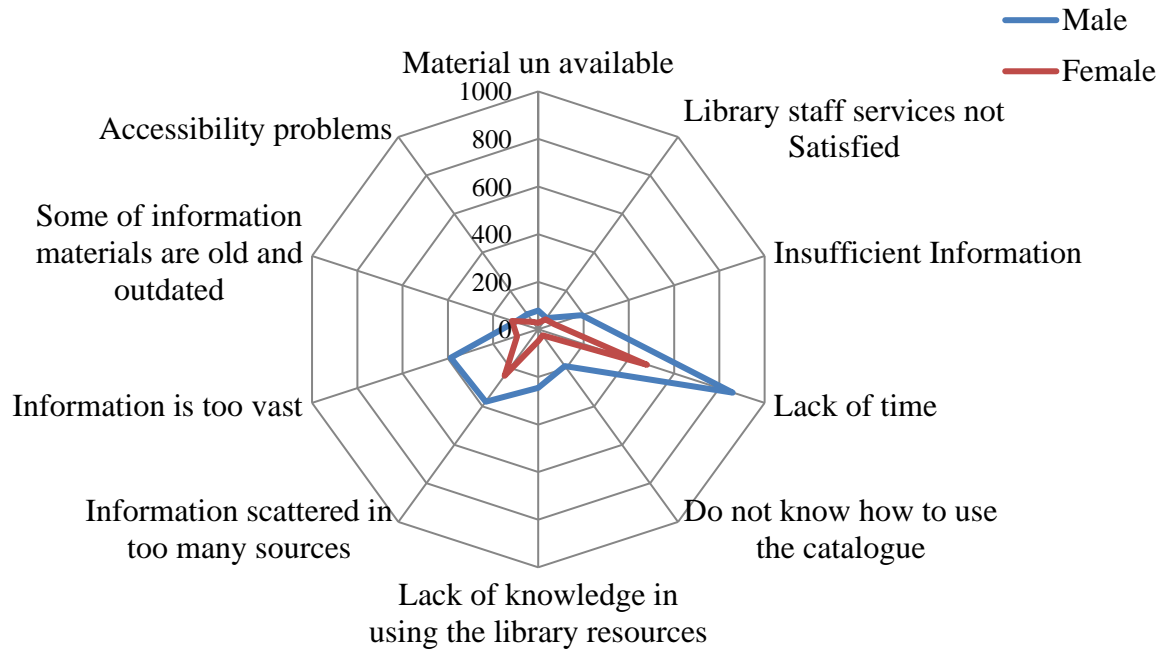


Figure 1: Problems faced while seeking information

Constraints faced by faculty during information seeking are illustrated in table 6 it can be understood majority of faculty 76.43 percent facing problem is lack of time to seek information that means they are busy with other things than information gathering, and 617 faculty members 35.22 percent feel information scattered in too many sources, 481 faculty 27.45 percent feel information is too vast, 296 faculty 16.89 percent feel lack of knowledge in using the library resources, 221 faculty 12.61 percent feel do not know how to use the catalogues, 262 felt 14.95 percent insufficient information, 218 faculty 12.44 percent feel some information materials are old and out dated, 110 faculty 6.28 percent library staff services not satisfied, 116 faculty feel accessibility problems and least priority gives as problem is 106 faculty 6.05 percent for materials un available.

FINDINGS

Majority of 45.26 percent of the faculty visiting the library almost once a week, major part of 46.11 percent of faculty spending in library one hour per week, most of 75.85 percent of faculty use text book, majority of faculty 76.43 percent facing problem is lack of time to seek information that means they are busy with other things than information gathering.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that the faculty of engineering college libraries were generally satisfied with most of the physical facilities. Finally, the policy makers should rethink about the funding policy towards engineering Colleges libraries to improve existing library facilities and services, to provide remote access facility, reference books, and provision of internet enabled digital library facilities. The provision of the facilities, resources and services. User friendly training programmes regarding on how to use Library effectively should be organized at regular intervals. and Awareness programmes should be conducted by the faculty in collaboration with the Library professionals to know more about the current developments in the subject and other important procedures for the maximum utilization of the College Library.

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