

FACULTY MEMBERS WITH REGARD TO USE OF LIBRARY IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT : A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT :

Library book circulation or library lending comprises the activities around the lending of library books and other material to users of a lending library. A circulation or lending department is one of the key departments of a library. Periodicals can have some advantages over books depending on the information needed. However, when using periodicals, it is important to understand the difference between scholarly and popular documents. They include journals, newspapers and magazines. Serials are very unique, contain current information and very useful for study, teaching, learning and research purpose. The introduction of electronic resources is continuing impact on library collection. The term serial is used in a broader term to refer to the periodically published documents such as periodicals, journals, magazines, bulletins, newsletters and research institutions, newspapers. The use of online resources in libraries is aimed at broadening the range of available information resources within the library and adding value to the content by making them accessible through digital means so that the researchers, and the entire members of the faculty community can access them anytime and anywhere. Electronic as an adjective relating to activities or processes mediated or enabled through the use of the computer, frequently by means of telecommunication links. Internet means a network of network which permits computers to communicate via a variety of languages called protocols. The internet may be used for electronic mail, discussion groups, file transfers, and web services. Protocols include FTP - file transfer protocol, HTTP - for the transfer of webpages from a server to a browser, and SMTP for e-mail transfer. Further, the study explains that there is significant difference among the mean scores of faculty members and the satisfaction level of using the overall library facilities" as the 'p' value is not significant to calculated value. It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used the library in book circulation which is more. It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used periodicals in the Library in more and the use of periodicals are less. The study concluded that majority of the Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used online resources. The study further reveals that all the categories of faculty members were more satisfied with the library and services and functions. The respondents in three categories have given first priority for the electronic reference services of 'e-mail

reference'. 'Social media' and 'online chatreference are the second and third preferences given by the respondents. The least preference was given for the type of 'Ask-A librarian service'. The study further reveals that the respondents in the three categories have given first priority for the problem of 'Not enough terminals to access information'. 'Slow speed' and 'Not easy to search' are the second and third preference given by the respondents. It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used the library in book circulation which is more. Hence, the study concluded that the null hypotheses "There is no significance difference among the gender of faculty members in using the library services." is rejected and invalid as the 'p' value is not significance to calculated value. Hence, there is a significance difference among the gender of faculty members in using the Library services.

Keywords:

Library, Use, Faculty members, Books, Resources

Introduction:

Library book circulation or library lending comprises the activities around the lending of library books and other material to users of a lending library. A circulation or lending department is one of the key departments of a library. Periodicals can have some advantages over books depending on the information needed. However, when using periodicals, it is important to understand the difference between scholarly and popular documents. They include journals, newspapers and magazines. Serials are very unique, contain current information and very useful for study, teaching, learning and research purpose. The introduction of electronic resources is continuing impact on library collection. The term serial is used in a broader term to refer to the periodically published documents such as periodicals, journals, magazines, bulletins, newsletters and research institutions, newspapers. The use of online resources in libraries is aimed at broadening the range of available information resources within the library and adding value to the content by making them accessible through digital means so that students, researchers, and the entire members of the staff and student community can access them anytime and anywhere. Library resources are basically sources of information. Traditionally, these resources were mostly books, journals, newspapers and other editorials, and encyclopaedias. But, with the advent of the internet, digital sources of information have become prevalent.

The Oxford Dictionary of New Words defines electronic as an adjective relating to activities or processes mediated or enabled through the use of the computer, frequently by means of telecommunication links. Internet means a network of network which permits computers to communicate via a variety of languages called protocols. The internet may be used for electronic mail, discussion groups, file transfers, and we services. Protocols include FTP -file transfer protocol, HTTP - for the transfer of web pages from a server to a browser, and SMTP for e-mail transfer.

In recent years, Engineers require not only adequate technological ability and problem solving skills, but also the skills like cooperation, communication, and presentation skills, along with business ethics and inter-personal relationship. They must have a deep commitment to safety, reliability, quality and sustainability of all engineering operations in which they take part. At present Engineering colleges have a additional responsibility to

provide opportunities to each faculty member to utilize the technological knowledge. Hence, it is essential to the excelling engineering colleges to provide the irstudents with good innovative knowledge and skills.

Objectives of the Study:

The following are the important objectives of the present research study:

- 1.to identify the purpose of use of information resources among faculty members of Colleges in Tirunelveli District;
- 2.to investigate the level of use of library services of faculty members of Colleges in Tirunelveli District;
- 3.to study the purpose of use of the library for relevant references and
- 4.to know the satisfaction level of faculty members in using the libraries of Colleges in Tirunelveli District.

Problem of the Study:

Libraries have undergone considerable changes in the past two decades. With the increasing use of technology to organize and disseminate information, and the computerhas become an important tool for accessing information. Libraries have to provide the technology necessary for user access to scholarly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) resources and a growing number of electronic databases. The physicalspace in libraries has been modified to accommodate the additional technology necessary to provide users with the tools to use Library resources successfully to meet their information needs. The Libraries' and Librarians' roles have been changed rapidly in the recent years, in response to new forms of information and new methods of learning and research. So, the purpose of this study is to find out the "Faculty members with regard to the use of library in Tirunelveli district: A case study."

Review of the Study:

Elavazhagan et al., (2013) examined on "Use of e-resources in the BITS, Pilani – Hyderabad Campus: A study." The extent use of e-resources by the faculty members and research cholars of BITS, Pilani - Hyderabad Campus" and confirmed that the e-resources are time saving, easy to use and handle, more informative, preferred, flexible and effective.

Sunil et al., (2011) denoted on "E-information usage among engineering academics in India with special reference to Rajasthan State." It aims to consider the various factors of e-resources usage such as purposes, impact, importance, problems, acceptance, and satisfaction with e-resources. A survey was carried out to ascertain thepresent status of use of e-resources. The survey was conducted with the help of astructured questionnaire followed by interview as and where it was felt necessary. Two formats of questionnaire were prepared; first, a printed format and second, an electronic format using Google Docs spreadsheet. The data so

collected were analyzed and interpreted with the help of MS Excel. The survey reveals that the academic staff was using many types of e-resources, latest sources of information like e-groups, virtual conferences. Their academic/ professional competency also improved and the majority of users were quite satisfied with using e-resources. Results from the study are encouraging and it is hoped that the findings will provide meaning and a useful platform for further research as well as usability among engineering academics will also be improved.

Rajput et al., (2007) focused on “Internet Resources and Services in Institute of Engineering and Science, IPS Academy Indore: An Exploratory Study”. It surveyed the internet resources and services of the Institute of Engineering & Science, Indore (India) and the findings in the paper “Internet Resources and Services in Institute of Engineering and Science, IPS Academy Indore: An Exploratory Study”. A large number of users were dissatisfied with the infrastructure facilities available in IES, specifically in terms of hardware facilities.

Hariharan et al., (2006) wrote a research article entitled “Enhancing the Usage of Library Resources at Structural Engineering and Research Centre Library with Particular Reference to E-resources”. The SERC library has an excellent collection of literature in the field of civil and structural engineering and related subjects covering large number of books, journals, technical reports, conference proceedings, back volumes, standards, microfilm, theses and CD’s collection building both in terms of print and e-resources in one of the prime objectives of the library to meet the growing information demand and also the requirements of the centre. As a result since 2002 to subscribe e-journal through CSIR consortia and search facilities through Web OPAC were made.

Methodology:

Sample for the present study consists of 560 faculty members belonging to the discipline of engineering colleges in 17 Institutions. These respondents were selected by using ‘random sampling’ technique by giving equal weightage to discipline, type of institutions and gender. Thus, the total sample for the present study consists of 560 respondents. The data analysis was carried out by using statistical methods like percentage, average, multiple linear regression ANOVA and chi- square test.

Chi-Square Test :

To find out the relationship between two groups with reference to selected variables, the following Chi-Square test was employed

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

With (c – 1) (y-1) degrees of freedom.

Results and Discussion:

Table:1 - Faculty Members with regard to Book Circulation

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Yes	No	
Professor	57 (100.00)	0.00	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	99 (100.00)	0.00	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	404 (100.00)	0.00	404 (100.00)
Total	560 (100.00)	0.00	560 (100.00)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

Table.1 reveals difference between the faculty members and books circulation. Out of 560 respondents, 100 per cent of the faculty members used the book circulations in the library at 100 per cent.

It is seen from the table that in Professor Category, 10. 17 per cent of the faculty members used the books circulation by the library at the higher level. In Associate Professor, 17.67 per cent of the faculty members used the book circulation in the Library which is more .In Assistant Professor category faculty members used the library books in circulation at 72.15 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used the library in books circulation which is more.

Table: 2 - Faculty Members with regard to Use of Book Access

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Open Access	Closed Access	
Professor	45 (78.95)	12 (21.05)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	91	8	99

	(91.92)	(8.08)	(100.00)
Assistant Professor	368 (91.08%)	36 (8.92%)	404 (100.00)
Total	504 (90.00)	56 (10.00)	560 (100.00)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

It is seen from the table 2 that in Professor Level, use of book access methods in “Open Access” which is seen more at 78.95 per cent and “Closed Access” at 21.05 per cent. In Associate Professor Category, faculty members at 91.91 per cent used Book Access methods in “Open Access” which is more and “Closed Access” at 8.09 per cent. In Assistant Professor Category, 91.09 per cent of the faculty members used book access methods in “Open Access” which is more and “Closed Access” at 8.91 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used the Book Access in “Open Access” which is more and closed access are less.

Table: 3 - Faculty Members with regard to Use of Periodicals

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Yes	No	
Professor	48 (84.22)	9 (15.78)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	96 (96.96)	3 (3.04)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	390 (96.54)	14 (3.46)	404 (100.00)
Total	534 (95.36)	26 (4.64)	560 (100%)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

Table.3 reveals the difference between faculty members and use of periodicals. Out of 560 respondents, 95.36 per cent of the respondents used the periodicals in the library and 4.64 per cent of the respondents did not use periodicals in the library.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used periodicals in the Library in more and the use of periodicals are less.

Table:4- Faculty Members with regard to Use of Back Volumes

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Use of Back volume	Not use in Back volumes	
Professor	51 (89.47%)	6 (10.52%)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	78 (78.78)	21 (21.21)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	355 (87.87)	49 (12.12)	404 (100.00)
Total	484 (86.42)	76 (13.57)	560 (100%)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

It is seen from the table that in Professor Category 89.47 per cent of the faculty members used the back volume and 10.52 per cent of the faculty members did not used the back volume and “No” at 10.53. In Associate Professor category, 78.78 per cent of the faculty members used back volume and 21.21 per cent of the faculty members did not use back volume, In Assistant Professor category of faculty members the use of bound volumes are 87.87 per cent and 12.12 per cent of the faculty members did not use back volume.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of faculty members used more back volumes and with regard toback volumes at very less.

Table: 5 - Faculty Members with regard to and Use of Online Resources

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Yes	No	
Professor	45 (78.94)	12 (21.05)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	58 (58.58)	41 (41.41)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	317	87	404

	(78.46)	(21.53)	(100.00)
Total	420 (75.00)	140 (25.00)	560 (100.00)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

Table.5 shows the faculty members and use of online resources. Out of 560 respondents, 75 per cent of the faculty members used online resources move followed by use of online resources by the faculty members are less at 25 per cent.

It is seen from the table that in Professor Category, 78.94 per cent of the faculty members used online resources which is more and 21.06 per cent of the faculty members did not use online resources. In Associate Professor category, 58.58 per cent of the faculty Members used online resources which is more and 41.42 per cent of the faculty members did not use online resources. In Assistant Professor category 78.46 per cent of the faculty members used online resources in the library which is more and 21.54 per cent of the faculty members did not use online resources in the library.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used online resources which is more and used online resources are less.

Faculty Members with regard to Resources Materials:

Library resources are basically sources of information. Traditionally, these resources were mostly books, journals, newspapers and other editorials, and encyclopaedias. But with the advent of the internet, digital sources of information have become prevalent. Table 6 reveals that the use of library resources materials in engineering colleges in Tirunelveli district.

Table: 6- Faculty Members with regard to Resources Materials

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Adequate	Inadequate	
Professor	45 (78.94)	12 (21.05)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	89 (89.89)	10 (10.11)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	335 (82.92)	69 (17.08)	404 (100.00)

Total	469 (83.75)	91 (16.25)	560 (100.00)
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Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

Table.6 explains the faculty members with regard to resources materials. Out of 560 respondents, 83.75 per cent of the faculty members used resource materials at “Adequate” in the most level followed by “Inadequate” at 21.05 per cent.

It is seen from the table that in Professor Level, 78.95 per cent of the resources materials are considered “Adequate” at the top most level followed by “Inadequate” at 21.05 per cent. In Associate Professor Level, 89.89 per cent of the Resources Materials are used at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at 10.10 per cent. In Assistant Professor Level, 89.89 per cent of the resource materials are used at “Adequate” which is more followed by “Inadequate” at 10.11 per cent. In Assistant Professor Category 82.92 per cent of the, resource materials are used at "Adequate" followed by “Inadequate” at 17.08 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used the resources materials available at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at less.

Faculty Members with regard to Text Books

The following table 7 explains the use of text books in engineering colleges. Table.8 explains the difference between faculty members and text books. Out of 560 respondents, 95.17 per cent of the faculty members Text Books at “Adequate” at top most level followed by “Inadequate” at 4.83 per cent.

Table: 7 - Faculty Members with regard to Text Books

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Adequate	Inadequate	
Professor	51 (89.47)	6 (10.53)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	94 (94.94)	5 (5.06)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	388 (96.03)	16 (3.97)	404 (100.00)
Total	533	27	560

	(95.17)	(4.82)	(100%)
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Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

It is seen from the table that in Professor Category 89.47 per cent of the faculty members used, Text Books at “Adequate” at top most level followed by “Inadequate” at 10.53 per cent. In Associate Professor Category, 78.95 per cent of the faculty members used the text books at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at 21.05 per cent. In Assistant Professor category, 94.94 per cent of the faculty members used the, text books at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at 5.06 per cent .In Assistant Professor category 96.03 per cent of the faculty members used at the top level followed by “Inadequate” at 3.97 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors were used the Text Books at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at less.

Table: 8 – ANOVA Faculty Members Use of Library for

Relevant References

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean of Squares	F-value	Sig.
Between	26.516	2	13.258	30.084	.041
Within	245.468	557	0.4407		
Total	271.984	559			

The table 8 reveals that the calculated ‘F’ value is greater than the table value 2.99 at a 0.05 level of significance. Hence there is a significant difference between department and use of the library for relevant references.

Faculty Members with regard to and Periodicals:

Periodicals are magazines, scholarly journals, newspapers, and newsletters. They are publications that are published at regular intervals. Daily newspapers, weekly magazines, and quarterly journals are all periodicals. The periodicals are of more use to the engineering college faculties. The following table explains the periodicals references.

The following table9 explains the faculty members with regard toPeriodicals. Out of 560 respondents, 89.82 per cent of the periodical at “Adequate” at the top most level followed by “Inadequate” at 10.18 per cent.

Table:9 - Faculty Members with regard to Periodicals

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Adequate	Inadequate	
Professor	52 (91.22)	5 (8.77)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	89 (89.89)	10 (10.10)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	362 (89.60)	42 (10.39)	404 (100.00)
Total	503 (89.82)	57 (10.17)	560 (100.00)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

It is seen from the table that in Professor level, reference books usage at “Adequate” at the top most level at 91.22 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 8.78 per cent. In Associate Professor Level, reference books use at “Adequate” at the top most level at 89.89 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 10.11 per cent. In Assistant Professor Level, reference books use at “Adequate” at the top most level at 89.90 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 10.10 per cent Assistant Professor Level, reference books use at “Adequate” at 89.60 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 10.40 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, the reference books usage at “Adequate” remains more followed by “Inadequate” at less.

Faculty Members with regard to General Books

The following table 10 reveals the difference between faculty members with regard to general books. Out of 560 respondents, 90.17 per cent usage of general books is “Adequate” in college library followed by “Inadequate” at 9.83 per cent.

Table:10 - Faculty Members with regard to General Books

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Adequate	Inadequate	
Professor	53	4	57

	(92.98)	(7.02)	(100.00)
Associate Professor	90 (90.91)	9 (9.09)	99 (100.00)
Assistant Professor	362 (89.60)	42 (10.40)	404 (100.00)
Total	505 (90.17)	55 (9.83)	560 (100.00)

Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

It is seen from the table that in Professor Level, 92.98 per cent of the faculty members use general books at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at 7.02 per cent. In Associate Professor Level, 90.90 per cent of the respondents use the General book at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at 9.10 per cent. In Assistant Professor Level, 89.90 per cent of the respondents use General Book at “Adequate” followed by the usage of General Books at “Inadequate” at 10.10 per cent and at Assistant Professor Level, 89.60 per cent of the respondents use “General Books” at “Adequate” followed by “Inadequate” at 10.40 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, the general books usage at “Adequate” which is more and followed by “Inadequate” at less.

Faculty Members with regard to Project Reports:

An assessment that takes place during a project, that conveys details such as what sub-goals have been accomplished, what resources have been expended, what problems have been encountered, and whether the project is expected to be completed on time and within budget. In the study, the project report of the faculty was classified into two categories, adequate and inadequate.

Table: 11- Faculty Members with regard to Project Reports

Designation	No. of Respondents		Total
	Adequate	Inadequate	
Professor	55 (96.49)	2 (3.50)	57 (100.00)
Associate Professor	90 (90.90)	9 (9.10)	99 (100.00)

Assistant Professor	391 (96.78)	13 (3.21)	404 (100.00)
Total	536 (95.72)	24 (4.28)	560 (100.00)

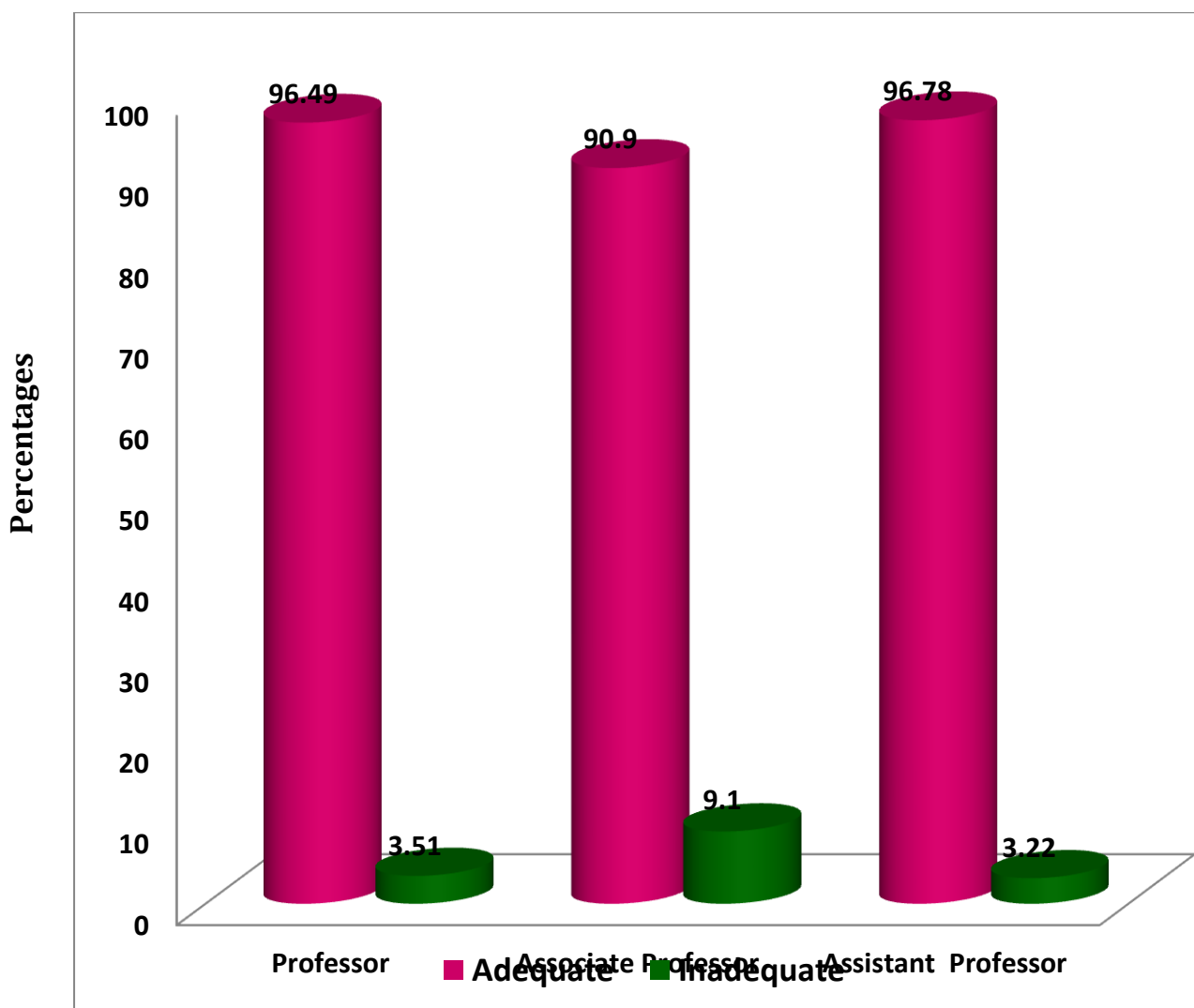
Source: Filed Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total (Row-wise)

Table 11 reveals the difference between the faculty members with regard to project reports. Out of 560 respondents, 95.72 per cent of the project reports at “Adequate” in the library followed by “Inadequate” at 4.28 per cent. It is seen from the table that in Professor Level, project reports usage at “Adequate” at the top most level at 96.50 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 3.50 per cent. In Associate Professor Level, project reports usage at “Adequate” at the top most level at 90.90 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 9.10 per cent. In Assistant Professor Level, Project Reports usage at “Adequate” in the college library at 89.90 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 10.10 per cent Assistant Professor Level, Project Reports usage at “Adequate” at 96.78 per cent followed by “Inadequate” at 3.22 per cent.

It is clearly seen from the above analysis that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors usage of the project reports at “Adequate” which remains more followed by “Inadequate” at less.

Figure: 1- Faculty Members with regard to Project Reports:



Conclusion:

The study concluded that majority of the Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of the faculty members used online resources. The study further reveals that all the categories of faculty members were more satisfied with the library and services and functions. The respondents in three categories have given first priority for the electronic reference services of ‘e-mail reference’. ‘Social media’ and ‘online chat reference’ are the second and third preferences given by the respondents. The least preference was given for the type of ‘Ask-A librarian service’. The study further reveals that the respondents in the three categories have given first priority for the problem of ‘Not enough terminals to access information’. ‘Slow speed’ and ‘Not easy to search’ are the second and third preference given by the respondents. This analysis reveals that in all the categories of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors used the library and services in a Satisfaction Level which is “Highly satisfied” and remaining is less satisfied. It is concluded that the faculty members using the library and Services at higher level “highly satisfied” than the less satisfied level. Hence the study concluded that null hypotheses “There is no significance difference among the gender of faculty members in using the library services.” is rejected and invalid as the ‘p’ value is not significance to calculated value. Hence, there is a significance

difference among the gender of faculty members in using the Library services. Similarly, statistical results indicate the overall library services like periodical service, bound volume, online resources, CD-ROMS services and news paper clipping service is accepted.

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