

USE OF WEB RESOURCES IN JB INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, HYDERABAD: A STUDY

M. Suresh Babu*

Abstract *The study examined the practice of web resources in JB Institute of Engineering and Technology Library in Rangareddy District, Telangana. The purpose of this study is to identify the different types of web resources used by the faculty and students, frequency of using web resources identify the constraints while using web resources on the informative results as shallow by the understudies in the impression of building and drug store understudies. This examination utilized and the way to deal with under-graduate class and teachers to distinguish them for the most part inclination of web resources, and to investigate the reason, recurrence and area of utilizing resources and express the preferences, and weaknesses, however, using informal academic communities. Data gathered through a self-structured online poll study and analyzed. This exploration container gives the inception to educational policymakers to present such conventional informal organization channels for literary purposes. This investigation offers help to focus on the new patterns of culture through research that is under-investigated in past writing. Majority of users used online databases like 'IEEE' resources for their academic purpose. Google was preferred mainly for getting information. Major constrain is low internet speed. Majority of users satisfied of resources and information.*

Keywords: *Web Resources, E-Resources, Information Communication Technology*

INTRODUCTION

Today world is changing very fast. There was the day when the dissemination for information was like the speed of tortoise, but with the advent of Information Communication Technology (ICT), the desired information is now accessed very fast even within a single click. Electronic resource is valuable tools for study, learning and research (Kavithanjali, 2019). Electronic Resources can provide many advantages over traditional print-based resources: they contain current information because they update frequently, they offer advanced search capabilities, they offer flexibility in the storage of the result, and they enable access to information without the restrictions of time and location (Sharma, 2009). The ability to use e-resources efficiently depends on basic computer skills, knowledge of what is available and how to use it (Madhusudan, 2009). Our e-resources include lots of things: full-text journals, newspapers, company information, e-books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, economic data, digital images, industry profiles, market research, career information (Ellingsen, 2004). Higher education systems have grown exponentially in the last five decades to meet the demands of quality education for all. In the last five decades, the growth of higher education presents a very impressive picture (Kaur, 2006). There has been commendable

quantitative expansion in terms of students' enrolment, number of teachers, colleges, universities and research degrees. The e-resources have become an inseparable part of the educational system (Singh, 2001). The e-resources hold great potentials in higher education. It can innovate the higher education system and make it more productive and efficient (Madhusudhan, 2008). In teaching-learning process, first, the e-resources can be used to stimulate learners to learn actively and independently in a self-directed way and in collaboration with others (Waldman, 2003) Second, teaching materials (e-books, e-journals, online databases, etc.) are available online for students. Third, it encourages the democratization of education, that is, access to education for all (Kamble, 2011). Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, stored, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed (Miller, 2000). A web resource is any item you find online that you can watch, read, listen to, or interact with, such as videos, fact sheets and online quizzes (Ellis, 2005). In libraries, resources comprise documents, databases, e-books, e-journals and multimedia materials (Anjana, 2016). Libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis in recent years both in their collection development and in their service structures (Bhavanishankar, 2015). The Information and Communication Technology

* Librarian, JB Institute of Engineering & Technology, Telangana, India. Email: drsureshsvu@gmail.com

(ICT) revolution and the advent of the Internet has had drastic and far-reaching impacts on the knowledge and information sector and added a new dimension to information retrieval platforms (Sampath Kumar, 2010). The library and information Centre is a part of any educational institution, which is the hub of the teaching, and learning activities where students, teacher and researchers get their required information according to their need (Prabakaran, 2013) In the traditional libraries users have to spend much more time for searching a small piece of information and for that they have to depend mainly on the library professionals or library staff. But in the age of information communication (Vinod Kumar, 2018)

About JBIET, Hyderabad

JBIET was established with the aim of providing quality higher education on par with international standards. It persistently seeks and adopts innovative methods to improve the quality of higher education on a consistent basis. The campus has a cosmopolitan atmosphere with students from all corners of the India. JB Institute of Engineering & Technology – Hyderabad Sponsored by JB Group of Educational Institutions was established in the year 1997 by the Chairman, Late Shri Bhaskar Rao, an extraordinary educationist, a pragmatic leader and a dynamic entrepreneur.

JBIET Central Library a technology driven, user centric, innovative platform for the academic community which with the motto “Apply Knowledge and Improve Life” & library spreads over an area of 1148 sq m with 3 floors (including ground floor). It has rich collection of reference books, textbooks and research journals in electronic as well as in print form in the field of engineering, basic science and humanities & management. The total cost of the books is Rs 1.1 Crore. JBIET Library is an active member of E-ShodhSindhu Consortium (to access online full text journals) and also member of NDL (National Digital Library) in order to avail the benefits of various services. The Central Library subscribes to national and international journals in print and e-journals. The library has a video conferencing facility and NPTEL video courses, ePGpathashala, Swayam Programme and other E-Learning resources initiated by the Government of India. Central Library is using Koha software for Library automation and has implemented RFID technology with self-issue and return kiosk, WEB-OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue), and online renewal facility. JBIET Library is conducting User Orientation Programme every year to the freshers at the beginning of the academic year. The Library is opened throughout the year except on 6 Public Holidays.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to analyze dependency of the teachers and students on web resources, the perceived impact of the web resources on their academic efficiency and problems faced by them while using the web resources. This Study was particularly conducted to assess the benefits of the web resources over conventional sources of information.

The other objectives are to

- Know the different types of web resources and services available in the JBIET Central library, Hyderabad;
- Study the different types of web resources used by teachers and students;
- Study the purpose and frequency of using the web resources and services available in the library;
- Identify the impediments faced by the teachers and students while accessing and using the web/electronic resources in the library.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kato and Kisangiri (2021) considered the development, awareness, adoption, and usage of digital library (DL) resources at the university level in order to develop and implement a successful electronic library resource system, it is vital to review the success factors and identify the most important technological aspects of DL resources. Several research works were therefore reviewed and evaluated to determine the usability of DL services; thereafter, the design of the DL discovery system was developed through Blacklight open-source software. Kumar and Others (2021) Identified the preference of print and electronic materials for the most part, assessed the advantages and disadvantages of print and electronic resources in the academic sector. Analyzed the overall satisfaction of print and electronic content of Among Library Users. 96.91% of respondents received a positive response on access (24/7 access/anywhere/any time), 77.32% were satisfied with print resources

Kenchakkanavar (2020) focuses on the various aspects of e-resources. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. This paper presents an overview of these resources, describes a few advantages and disadvantages, and gives addresses of few web sites. Joshua and King (2020) examined the utilization of e-resources Modibbo Adama University of Technology, (MAUTech) Yola under the auspices of the central library, the Ibrahim Babangida Library. Academics and students are primary users of information resources of any library, hence, their responses towards the utilization of e-resources in the

institution have been critically considered in this study. A mixed method research design was adopted for the study. A case study approach was employed. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Diffusion of Innovation (DoI) theories were used to develop the conceptual framework of this paper. Questionnaires were used as data gathering tools. Academics and students acted as participants. Major findings are lack of sufficient Internet access for academics and students and lack of training and awareness campaigns. Conclusion has shown that e-resources did not impact research and teaching of academics in MAUTech, Yola. Khazer Mudasir (2020) examined the use of electronic resources, the search techniques adopted while accessing the resources and the problems faced by the students pursuing various courses in the universities of Jammu & Kashmir. The study finds that the students in the university setup prefer to access information in both the formats i.e. electronic as well as in printed forms. Moreover, the research highlights that students in the university setup face a number of problems like electricity disruption, slow internet connectivity among others. The study by Mohd Shoaib Ansari (2020) deals with users' utilization of resources, further consideration by the research scholars. The current study is an endeavor to analyze the awareness and utilization of e-resources by the research scholars of the Faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu University, and find out the problems and constraints the users face in accessing the e-resources with some purposeful suggestions for its improvement.

Pitla and Others (2020) examined the use of Electronic Resources in Engineering College Libraries collected primary data for the study, the investigator adopted the survey method. The tool employed for collecting data is questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed in such a way to collect the data from the library users (faculty members) of engineering college libraries. Questionnaire was circulated among 890 library users out of whom 705 responses were received representing 79% of the total sample to whom the questionnaire was distributed. It is evident from the analysis that 448 (63.54%) majority of respondents are male users, 379 (53.75%) majority of respondent users are Assistant Professors, 259 (36.73%) majority of respondents visit the library on a daily basis, 631 (89.50%) respondents who feel that the library had convenient working hours. The study found that majority of user's visits library for borrowing books, reference books and electronic journals. The study found that majority of users use IEEE, SCOPUS, Springer, NPTEL services. The study found that highly satisfied with IEEE facility, DELNET facility, NPTEL Videos and 419 (59.43%) are not availing the facility of CMIE Prowess.

Finally the study suggested that the users are not aware of about some electronic information resources, so the engineering college libraries will conduct information literacy programmes on electronic resources.

Idiegbeyan-Ose and Ifijeh (2019). Electronic and print resources usages and preferences among undergraduates of Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State, Nigeria has been examined. Results from the study revealed that 110(47.6%) of the respondents preferred print resources, while interestingly, the same number 110(47.6%) preferred electronic resources; 11(4.8%) of the participants did not provide any response to the question. It therefore implies that both print and electronic resources are complementary in meeting the information needs of undergraduates. However, majority of the respondents indicated that they usually supplement print materials with electronic resources or vice versa. Santhi and Radhakrishnan (2019) investigated the awareness of electronics resources by the research scholars of Anna University of Technology, Coimbatore and its affiliated colleges. They examined the research scholar's awareness of the resources available, the type of resources provided by the library. Findings reveal that the most of the researchers are satisfied with e-resources available in their institutions. Some of the research scholars felt that they need orientation to use them. Venkateswarlu and Pitla (2018) Studied the use of e-resources of Malla Reddy Group of Institutions (MRGI) libraries, Secundrabad. For the purpose of the study a questionnaire was distributed to find out use of electronic resources and know the whether the engineering students and faculty get satisfied with the services offered by the libraries and the way of obtaining relevant information, and discover the level of satisfaction students obtain when seeking for information and determine the students opinion, suggestions while they are seeking information at Malla Reddy Group of Institutions libraries.

All these studies have analysed the use of e-resources available in the respective institute's library. There is no study reported on the use of web resources available in the JB Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad. Hence the present study.

METHODOLOGY

The paper used predominantly how the users of JB Institute of Engineering and Technology use the web resources. A simple random technique was used data collection through a self-designed online questionnaire assessment (Appendix).

Data Analysis and Interpretation

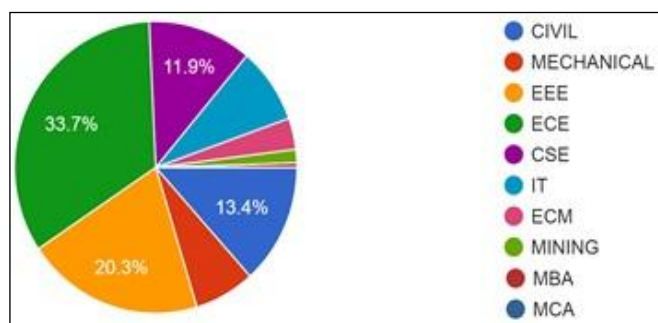


Fig. 1: Branch Wise Distribution of the Questionnaires

Fig. 1 represents the branch wise distribution, majority 33.7% of users belonging to ECE branch, followed by 20.3% of EEE Branch, 13.4% of users Civil Branch, 11.9% of users belonging to CSE Branch, remaining 20.7% of users belonging to IT, Mechanical, ECM, Mining, MBA and MCA Branch, Less Number of users participate in survey belonging to MCA Branch.

In this regard I will say that ECE department faculty and students are actively participate in the survey.

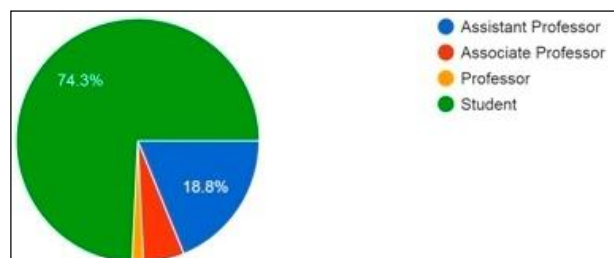


Fig. 2: Designation of the Respondents

Fig. 2 shows the designation wise distribution of the respondents, Majority (74.3%) of users are students, 18.8% of are Assistant Professors, 6.9% are associate professors and less number of users belonging to professors. Nearly 75% of users are students participate in this survey.

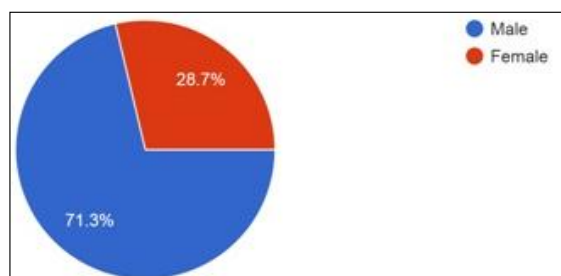


Fig. 3: Gender

Fig. 3 described that a majority (71.3%) of users are male and 28.7% are female users.

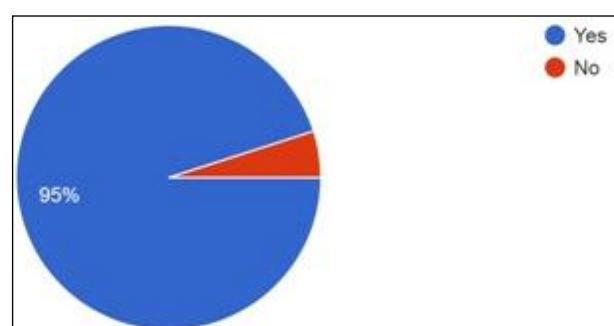


Fig. 4: Are You Interested in Web Resources

Fig. 4 shows that, a majority (95%) of users are interested to use the web resources for their academic purpose.

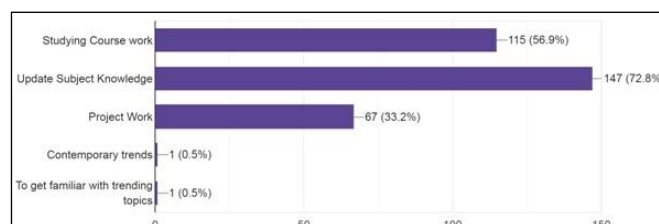


Fig. 5: Purpose of using Web Resources

It is evident from Fig. 5 that 147(72.8%) of users using web resources to update their subject knowledge, followed by 115(56.9%) of the users using web resources for course work purpose, 67(33.2%) for Project work, 1(0.5%) for use web resource for contemporary trends and to get familiar with trending topics. Hence, it can be concluded that a majority of the users using web resources to update their subject knowledge.

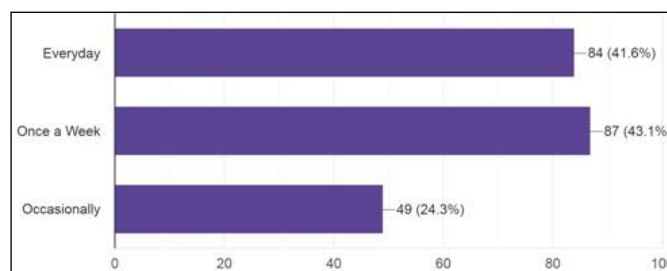


Fig. 6: Frequency of using Web Resources

The Fig. 6 shows frequency of using web resources. The respondents replied in different ways. Majority (87) of the respondents using web resource once in a week (43.1%), 84 use everyday (41.6%), and only 49(24.3%) of users using web resources occasionally. It can be seen that highest

number of respondents are using web resources once in a week and they say that web-resources are very necessary for their academic purpose.

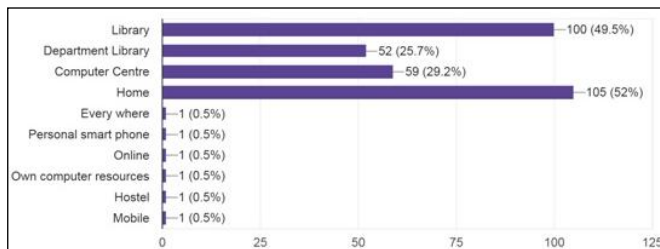


Fig. 7: Location of Accessing the Web Resources

From Fig. 7, it is clear that 105(52%) of the users mainly access- web resources from home, followed by 100(49.5%) accessed web resource in library, 59(25.7%) from computer center, 52(25.7%) from Department Library and 1(0.5%) from hostel, mobile, own computer, online, Personal smart phone and everywhere.

The main place of access to the web resources by the respondents is their home due to COVID-19 pandemic situation the users search their web resources in home.

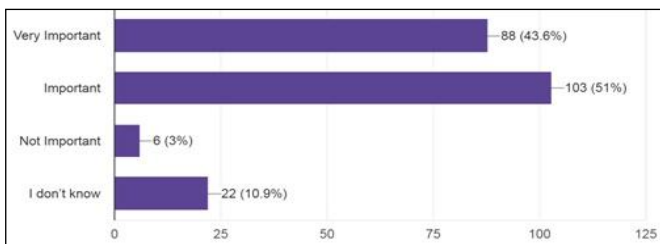


Fig. 8: Importance of Web Resources

Here Fig. 8 shows importance of web resources. It is found that a majority 103(51%) of users responded as important, 88(43.6%) of respondents opinioned as very important, 22(10.9%) of respondents don't know the importance and least 6(3%) respondents opinioned as 'Not important'.

Majority of users feel web resources are important for their academic purpose.

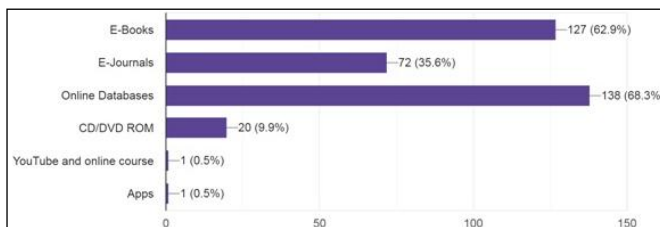


Fig. 9: Types of Web Resources Used

Fig. 9 reveals that the types of web resource used by engineering college students and faculty. It was found that online databases were used by a majority of users 138(68.3%), for their academic purpose. It is observed that 127(62.9%) have used E-Books, 72(35.6%) users have used E-Journals, 20(9.9%) have used CD/DVD ROM databases, only 1(0.5%) have used You tube and online course and Apps respectively. However, the result shows that despite the hectic schedule comprising academic work and classes, users are inclined to use online databases.

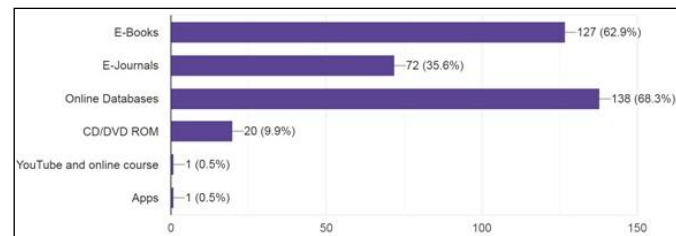


Fig. 10: Which type of Searching Methods Using

Fig. 10 shows most commonly using searching methods by engineering students and faculty. It is observed that websites was preferred mainly for getting information by 158(78.2%) respondents. Further the appearance of the websites are good starting point to source information, 111(55%), users use search engine and 53(26.2%) have used with keywords to get information.

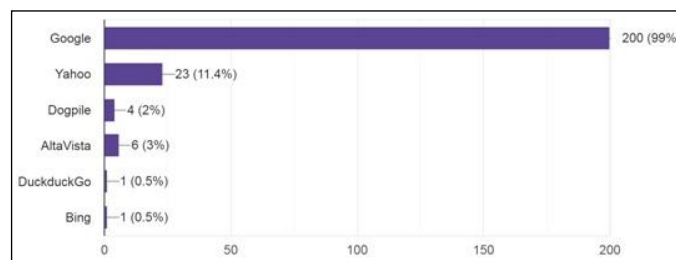


Fig. 11: Preferences of Search Engine

Fig. 11 and Fig. 12 depicts most commonly preferred search engine by engineering students and faculty. Google 200(99%) were preferred mainly for getting information. It gives the appearance users measured Google is a good search engine to source information, further users preferred Yahoo 23(11.4%), AltaVista 6(3%), Dogpile 4(2%) and DuckduckGo and Bing 1(0.5%) preferred respectively.

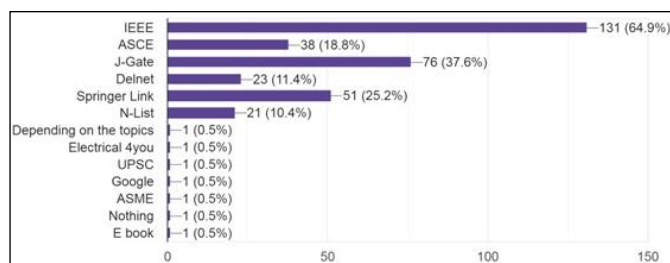


Fig. 12: Utilization of Web-Resource Full text

It is evident from Fig. 12 that 131(64.39%) users utilized IEEE, followed by 76(37.6%) using J-Gate resources, 51(25.2%) using Springer link, 38 (18.8%) using ASCE, 23(11.4%) using DELNET, 21(10.4%) (of users using N-List resources, and least 1(0.5%) using other resources like E-Books, ASME, UPSE, electronics for you, Google and Nothing, Hence, it can be concluded that a majority of the respondents using IEEE e- resources.

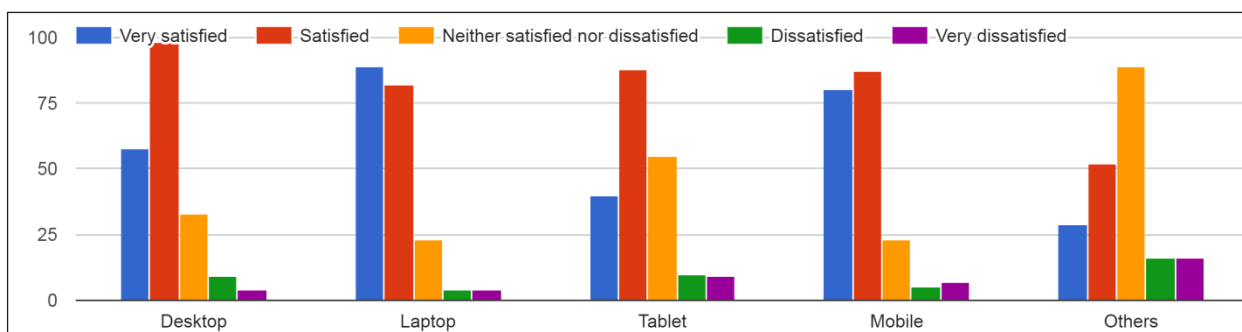


Fig. 13: Satisfaction Levels of Gadgets using Web Resources

It is observed from the Fig. 13 that a majority of the users felt that Desktop is more comfortable for getting information, more than 50% of users are very satisfied, above 25% of users neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, less percentage of users dissatisfied and least are very dissatisfied with Desktop gadget for using web resources.

A majority of the users expressed that Laptop is being used for getting information followed by satisfied, below 20% of users neither satisfied nor dis-satisfied, less percentage of users dissatisfied and least are very dissatisfied with Laptop gadget for using web resources.

A majority of the users felt Tablets are used for getting information. More than 50% of users are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, above 25% of users are very satisfied, less percentage of users are dissatisfied and least are very dissatisfied with Tablet gadget while using web resources.

A majority of the users are felt that Mobiles are used for getting information. More than 75% of users are very much satisfied, nearly 25% of users neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, less percentage of users are dissatisfied and least are very much dissatisfied with Mobiles gadget while using web resources.

A majority of the users are feel other gadgets are neither satisfied nor dis satisfied for getting information, 50% of user satisfied, above 25% of users very satisfied, less percentage of users dis satisfied and least are very dissatisfied with Desktop gadget while using web resources.

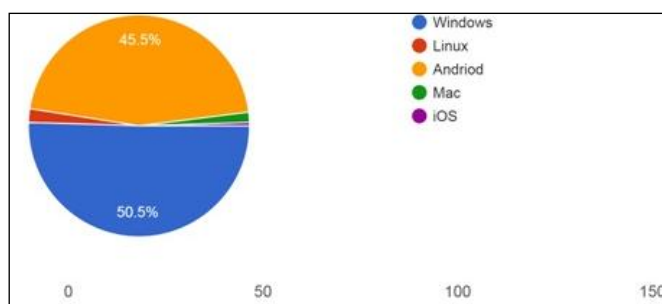


Fig. 14: Which Operating System are Your Satisfied in Practice of Web Resources

The Fig. 14 depicts the analysis of different types of operating systems used by the respondents. It explains that a majority (50.5%) of the total sample used 'windows'. The next operating system preferred was the 'android' by 45.5% of the sample while the 3rd and 4th preferred were the 'Linux' and 'Mac' respectively. The least used is 'iOS'.

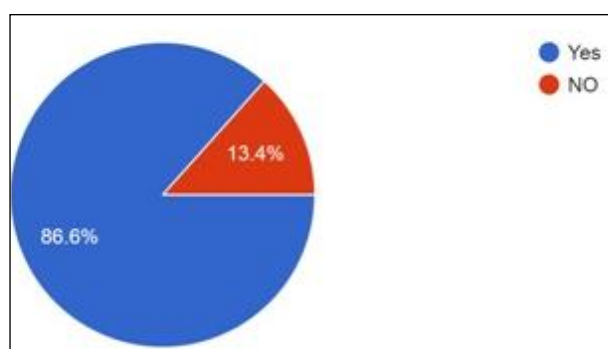


Fig. 15: Are You Satisfied for the Web Resources

It is evident from Fig. 15 that while 86.6% of users satisfied with accessing web resources, on the other hand 13.4% are dissatisfied. Hence, it can be concluded that a majority of the users are satisfied with the web resources.

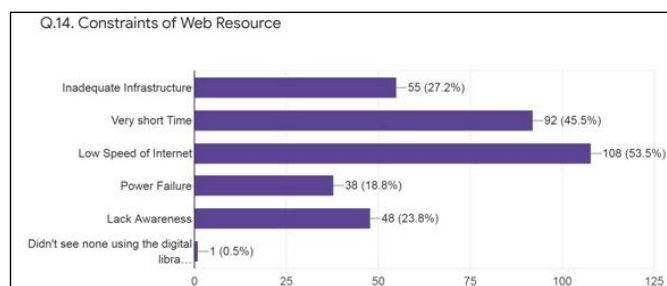


Fig. 16: Constraints for using Web Resources

Fig. 16 explains the constraints for using the web resources. It was found that a majority 108(53.5%) of respondents faced problem of low speed of internet, followed by 92(45.5%) viewed very short time as constraint, while 55(27.2%) viewed inadequate infrastructure, 48(23.8%) viewed as lack of awareness, 38(18.8%) of respondents viewed was power failure and 1(0.5%) of users don't see non using the digital library. Hence, it is concluded that the major constraints is low internet speed.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Majority (33.7%) of users belonging to ECE branch.
- Nearly 75% of users are students participate in this survey.
- Majority (71.3%) of users are Male users.
- 95% of users are interested to use the web resources.
- More than 70% of the users using web resources to update their subject knowledge.
- Preponderance of the respondents using web resources once in a week by 87(43.1%).

- The main place of access to the web resources by the respondents is their home.
- More than 50% of users feel web resources are important for their academic purpose.
- Online databases were used by majority of users 138(68.3%), for their academic work.
- Websites 158(78.2%) were preferred mainly for getting information.
- Google was preferred by 200(99%) users mainly for getting information.
- Majority of the users using IEEE e-resources.
- Majority of users are very much satisfied with laptop, satisfied with desktop, mobile and tablet, and neither satisfied nor dis-satisfies with other sources.
- Half of the users used Windows OS.
- 86.6% of users satisfied with accessing web resources.
- The major constraint is low internet speed.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings and observations of the study the following suggestions are made:

- It is suggested that the JBIET library should provide more internet services and most particularly increase the web resources to support the faculty, students study, teaching and research activities.
- Almost all the users agree, perceive and acknowledged and the importance and use of internet in the today ICT environments and more particularly in their research activities. The library should facilitate with high bandwidth WI-FI, LAN & WAN to exploit the internet facilities by the research scholars.
- An appropriate measures should be taken to increase the satisfaction level on e-resources. Particularly on Digital Library, OPAC/Web-OPAC; Network based Information services, CD-ROM Databases in addition to the web based sources.
- The Library needs to arrange various orientation and training programmes for faculty and students for the optimum use of available web/e-resources. In this context the Library may arrange orientation programmes to enhance the use of subscribed databases.
- The library should organize training program for the library professionals so that they are able to assist users and they can work with comfort in the technical environment.
- Awareness programs are carried out by the faculty, in collaboration with the staff of the Library, to learn

more about the recent developments in the subject and other important measures for the best use of web resources in the Library.

- Announcements should be done by the library about the availability of new e-resources or additions of new databases for user of the library.
- Library should provide the facilities for the user to get familiar with e-resources subscribed by the library.
- It is also suggested to redesign and develop a dynamic library website that can provide better and seamless link and access to the web resources/e-resources.
- The library shall ensure better collaboration with the other engineering educational institutions and publishers through a consortium approach.

CONCLUSION

The internet and e-resources/web resources have exponentially changed the way people communicate, interact, acquire, share knowledge, search, investigate and participate in creation and re-use of content. It prompted to bring revolutionary changes in almost all spheres of activities of present day education and learning system and evolved broadly a collaborative structure over the ground and pillars of a range of new technological tools and techniques. This is true in the case of engineering faculty and students also. Students, academics, knowledge seekers, and information professionals now using the Internet and web resources as a means of communication and a source of information to improve their work, study, research and publication and communicate more effectively and efficiently in the academic environment.

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