

# **Access and Use of Information Resources and Services in NAAC Accredited College Libraries in Karnataka**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to determine the use of information resources, services, awareness, accessibility, purpose, strategies and methods used by users in College libraries. During the NAAC visit to Colleges, the status of libraries improved regarding Physical and ICT infrastructure. This article also analyses whether college library users are seeking quality information, given that the teacher education program is highly rigorous and prepares quality teachers for society. The research viewpoint has shifted from print to electronic information resources.*

**KEYWORDS:** Access, Use, Information, Resources and Services, College libraries.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Today, academic institutions are imparting undergraduate, graduate, and professional courses through government, management, aided, and private institutions. Accordingly, infrastructure varies across these categories; however, all of them would fall under a common regulatory authority, either the universities under their respective jurisdictions or the University Grants Commission. This has influenced the library management and administration .

The impact of ICT has brought about enduring changes across the organisation, administration, service delivery, and Academic Libraries. Academic libraries have adopted cost-effective, user-friendly technology to enhance service impact and gain the visibility needed. Accreditation of academic institutions was undertaken by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous agency of the UGC. The NAAC has suggested best practices for Academic libraries and has guided the College Libraries to publish a brochure and case studies on these guidelines. NAAC is an autonomous body established in 1994 by the UGC in India to assess and accredit institutions of higher education in the country, with its headquarters located in Bangalore.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Akanbiemu (2018)** discusses leadership in innovative practices in academic libraries to provide services in all forms, including reference, technical, readers' services, and so on. Hence, sound and innovative library leadership is important to keep its relevance to the university. It is therefore crucial for academic libraries to have effective leadership that will foster creativity and innovative practices. **Abdul Latheef, (2019)** Academic audit is one of the essential activity to be conducted every academic year by the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in institutional libraries for assessing their standards to submit to the NAAC, and need for an academic audit, objectives of the audit, quality measurements, the actual status of libraries, remedial measures to improve every academic year. **Singh (2019)**. Higher education and research institutions showcase their research contributions to the scholarly community and also provide insights into the steps taken while implementing this project. That an benefit the universities/institutions that want to build their own RIMNS. **Yusuf, T. I., Ayeni, F. A., Aminu, M. T., and Mahammoud, S. O. (2020)** explored the problems students faced in using electronic and print resources in selected tertiary institutions in Kwara State. Highlights issues such as limited Access to electronic resources, inadequate infrastructure, lack of digital skills, and limited availability of print resources. **Anbalagan & Tamizhchelvan (2021)** reported that **they** publish university rankings each year to assess university performance on the global stage. The data were retrieved from the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, the National Institutional Ranking Framework website, and other sources. It is found that the Indian Institute of Science has the 301-350th rank in the ranking, received an 84.18 score from NIRF, and placed 2nd in the NIRF list. **Machendranath (2021)** argues that users are the focus of any library, and the users' satisfaction with information sources and services justifies the existence and relevance of the Library. **Shahnaz & Balasubramanian (2021)** reveal that university libraries are important to societal, political, economic, and cultural developments, with a vision to update e-resources. Their mission is to support all the learning and research activities of students, staff, researchers and academicians by procuring and making the best possible print and electronic resources available. ICT has changed the modes of publication, the information landscape, educational models, and demographics. **Tunga (2021)** studies found that only five institute libraries of IIM, Kolkata; ISI, Kolkata; IIT, Kharagpur; IEST, Shibpur and WBNUJS, Kolkata have a separate library homepage that is directly accessed by the library users, with web-based content analysis of library websites of Institute of National Importance in West Bengal, India. The library websites of the institutes under study were identified through Google, Wikipedia, and other E-Resources. **Bains & Rani (2021)** examine how the reputation and ranking of a university or institute greatly influence higher education in India and worldwide. The results show the role of university reputation and ranking in obtaining job opportunities, as well as the benefits of studying at a reputable university. **Mehta & Vyas' (2021)** work has attempted to "discover the role of the Library in the NAAC process and SSR analysis of top-graded central universities of India." NAAC is part of the higher education system and highlights qualitative measures of the institute/university. **Pakkan, Sudhakar, Tripathi, and Rao's (2021)** study shows that higher education institutions must undergo evolution by one or more ranking agencies to gain recognition in the field of education. Institutions must have quantitative measures such as research publications, total quality, citations and the h-index to attract students, faculty, and even successful foreign student exchange programs. **Singh Joorel et al. (2021)** highlight the India Rankings, i.e., the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), which began in 2015 and completed its fifth year of the annual exercise in 2020.

### **3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

NAAC has been established to evaluate the infrastructure, research, and learning standards in universities and colleges. NAAC-certified institutions meet all requirements, obtain the highest grades (A++, A+, A), and get the most student enrollment applications. The NAAC has set criteria for grading colleges. Colleges can check these criteria to determine whether they are eligible to apply for NAAC accreditation. Additionally, Access to federal and state government funding programs is provided through certification. The main aim of this study is to examine the development of NAAC-accredited college libraries. The NAAC-accredited College Libraries must fulfil the criteria set by NAAC. Despite NAAC accreditation, the college libraries have not yet made themselves efficient to provide the best services to their users

### **4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY**

The focus of the present study is on NAAC-accredited college libraries that are affiliated with Rani Channamma University, Belagavi. The study's relevant objectives are as follows.

1. To examine the availability of print and electronic information resources and services in NAAC-accredited College libraries.
2. To assess funding provided to NAAC-accredited college libraries by UGC and the Government in the last five years.
3. To inspect the status of infrastructure, facility and library services.
4. To examine the stock verification /weeding practice of libraries.
5. To assess the satisfaction level of the librarians of NAAC-accredited colleges.

### **5. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The present study is confined to the status of NAAC-accredited college libraries affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi. Hence, information on the affiliated colleges has been collected from the librarians of the NAAC-accredited colleges included in the study. The following are the colleges accredited in the year 2022.

**Table 5** District-wise scattered NAAC Grade Colleges

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of NAAC Accredited Colleges</b>
1	Belagavi	48
2	Vijayapura	15
3	Bagalkot	16
Total		80

### **6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research Methodology is the details of techniques used to solve a research problem. The sampling plan is the one in which they have specified different ways. An integral component of a research design is the sampling plan, specifically, which addresses three questions: whom to survey (the sampling unit), how many to survey (the sample size), and how to select them (the sampling procedure). The survey method was adopted, and a structured questionnaire was used to collect data from NAAC-accredited college libraries affiliated with Rani Channamma University, Belagavi. There are 80 NAAC-accredited college libraries affiliated with Rani Channamma University,

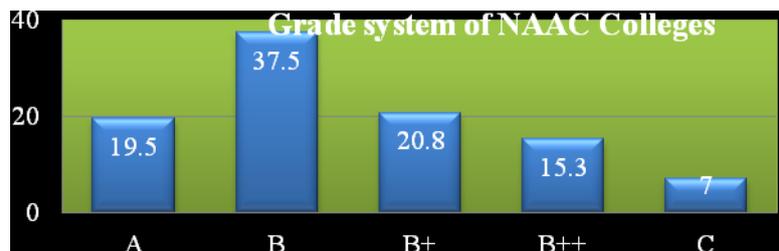
Belagavi. A total of 80 Questionnaires were distributed. The researcher personally visited some of the colleges to collect the data. Of 80 colleges, only 78 have professional staff, and six colleges did not respond. Hence, only 72 questionnaires were included in the study.

**7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

The present study analyses and interprets data. A total of 80 colleges were visited, and questionnaires were distributed. Seventy-two responses (90%) were received and were entirely accepted.

**Table 7.1** Grade System of NAAC Colleges

Sl. No	Grade	No. of Colleges	Percentage
1	A	14	19.5
2	B	27	37.5
3	B+	15	20.8
4	B++	11	15.3
5	C	5	7.0
Total		72	100.0

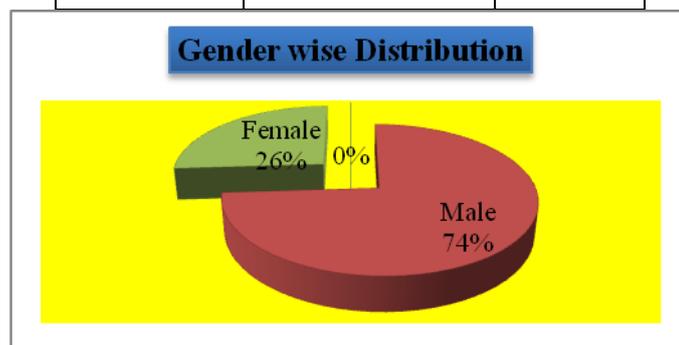


**Figure 1:** Grade systems of NAAC Colleges

Table 7.1 and Figure 1 reveal that 37.5% of the colleges have secured a B grade, 20.8% a B+, 19.5% a B++, and 7% a C grade. No Colleges have secured an A++ or A+ grade. The NAAC grades range from A++ to C, with A++ being the highest and C being the lowest.

**Table 7.2** Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl. No	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	53	74
2	Female	19	26
Total		72	100



**Figure 2:** Gender-wise distribution of respondents

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Table 7.2 and Figure 2 present the gender categories among the respondents covered in the study. Gender is an important consideration in the development of society. From the table above, it is observed that 74% of the respondents are male and 26% are female.

**Table 7.3** Newspapers Available in the Library

Sl. No.	Newspapers in the Library	Kannada	English	Total
1	Number of newspapers bought	447	212	606
2	Number of magazines bought	444	480	860
3	Number of journals bought	311	763	906

Table 7.3 shows the total number of newspapers, magazines and journals bought by the college libraries. There are 606 Kannada and English magazines, 606 English and Kannada newspapers, and 906 journals purchased.

**Table 7.4** Library Sections and Facility

Sl.No	Library Sections	Yes	No	Average	Percentage
1	Reading hall	13.9	10	62	86.1
2	Circulation Counter	6.9	5	67	93.1
3	Librarian's Chamber	20.8	15	57	79.2
4	Periodical section	18.1	13	59	81.9
5	Reprography	27.8	20	52	72.2
6	Generator facility	38.9	28	44	61.1
7	Internet facility	11.1	8	64	88.9
8	Drinking water facility	12.5	9	63	87.5
9	Washroom facility	41.7	30	42	58.3
10	Wheelchairs for disabled Students	75.0	54	18	25.0
11	The Library has a Library Committee	0	0	72	100.0

Table 7.4 depicts the availability of general facilities in the college libraries under survey. Sections in a library are: Acquisition, Technical Processing, Circulation, Reference, Periodicals, Maintenance, and Administration & Finance. It shows that 100% of college libraries have library committee, 93.1% have circulation counter, 88.9% have internet facilities, 87.5% have drinking water facility, 86.1% of the college libraries consists of reading hall, 81.9% have periodical section, 79.2% have librarian chamber, 72.2% have reprography facilities, 61.1% have generator facilities, 58.3% have washroom facility and 25% of the college libraries have wheel chair facilities.

The table highlights the widespread presence of essential amenities, such as library committees, circulation counters, internet access, and drinking water facilities, in nearly all libraries. Additionally, reading halls, periodical sections, and librarian chambers are standard features that contribute to conducive study environments and efficient library services. However, the findings also reveal areas for improvement, particularly in facilities such as generator backup, washrooms, and wheelchair access for differently-abled students, which are available in fewer libraries. Overall, this data underscores the importance of continually enhancing library facilities to meet students' diverse needs and foster inclusive learning environments within academic institutions.

**Table 7.5** Collection Development Policy

Sl. No	Library Policy	No of Colleges	Percentage	p- value
1	Written	51	71	*10000
2	Unwritten	21	29	
Total		72	100.0	

Table 7.5 shows that collection development is a process of building valuable, balanced collections over time within a set budget, based on assessed, ongoing information needs of the Library's users. It also includes selection criteria, resource sharing, item replacement, and routine de-accessioning. The table shows that almost half of the college libraries surveyed have a written collection development policy, whereas 21 use an unwritten one. The above table and pie chart indicate that 71% of college libraries have a written collection development policy, and 21% have an unwritten one.

**Table 7.6** Procuring of Books

Sl. No	Methods adopted	No of Colleges	Percentage
1	E-Tendering	8	11.1
2	Reputed Vendor	44	61.1
3	Quotations	20	27.8
Total		72	100.0

Table 7.6 shows that Information sources building, an important function of the Library, should be based on sound policies and programmes. It involves a series of operations performed according to systemic procedures. It reveals that 61.1% of college libraries procure books from a reputable vendor, 27.8% quotations, and 11.1% procure them through E-Tendering.

**Table 7.7** Total Information Resources in Libraries

Sl. No	Print form library resources	Collection
1	Books/monographs	2130974
	Electronic	1292000
2	Secondary periodicals	13021
	Foreign	139
	Indian	949
	Electronic	25200
3	Theses	1149
4	Back volumes of Journals	31918
5	Cases	270
6	Dissertations	4192
7	Patents	130
8	Standard	25
9	Govt. publications	6737
10	Technical reports	115
11	Maps and charts	1692

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12	Scientific databases (please describe type)	13
13	Others (please specify)	186

Table 7.7 specifies the number of resources in print form. In a library, we find a variety of printed materials in various forms, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, and reference books. There are about two lakh, thirty thousand nine hundred and seventy -four Books/monographs, thirty one thousand nine hundred and eighteen copies of Back volumes of Journals, thirteen thousand twenty one copies of Secondary periodicals, six thousand seven hundred thirty seven books on government publication, four thousand one hundred and ninety two dissertations available, about one thousand six hundred ninety two maps and charts, then one thousand one hundred and forty nine thesis, two hundred and seventy case studies, one hundred and eighty six other materials, one hundred and thirty patents, one hundred and fifteen technical reports and a few standard materials and scientific data bases are available.

The table shows the number of printed foreign and Indian journals, as well as gifted journals. The total number of Indian journals is 949, the number of foreign journals is 139, and the number of international journals is 194.

**Table 7.8** Non-Book Materials

Sl. No.	Non-book materials	Total
1	Floppy Disk	2958
2	CD / DVD	7249
3	VCD	272
4	Audio Cassettes	2252
5	Video Cassettes	1302
6	Microforms	177

Table 7.8 depicts the essential role the non-book materials play in libraries, particularly as technology continues to advance. They provide Access to a wide range of resources that people might not otherwise have Access to, such as educational videos or language learning materials. The table reveals that the number of non-book materials like CDs/DVDs, which are 7249 in total, 2958 floppy disks, 2252 audio cassettes, 1302 video cassettes, 272 VCDs and 177 microforms are available. The above graph shows the number of non-book materials available in the college libraries. The college libraries have 7,249 CDs/DVDs, 2,958 floppy disks, 2,252 audio cassettes, 1,302 video cassettes, 272 VCDs, and 177 microforms.

**Table 7.9** Library Services

Sl. No	Library Services	Yes		No		p-value
		n	%	N	%	
1	Borrowers Card- weekly mode	67	93.1	5	6.9	0.001
2	Book Bank Scheme	61	84.7	11	15.3	0.001
3	Identity card for library references	67	93.1	5	6.9	0.001
4	Essays and Elocution competition, different competitive exams like Banking	61	84.7	11	15.3	0.001

Table 6.9 shows that the services promote the use of library materials, connect users with library resources, and meet users' information needs. The table also reveals that 93.1% of the users use Borrowers Card- weekly mode facility and use Identity card for library references, 84.7% of the users use Book Bank Scheme facility and also participate in Essays and Elocution competition, different competitive exams like Banking, CAT, MAT, KAS, IAS, Police, Railway examination, etc.

**Table 7.10** Average Number of Books Issued

Sl. No	Books issue system	Number
1	Average number of books issued per day	28938
2	Average number of books returned per day	61736
3	Average number of reference enquiries (users) made per month	11874
4	Number of users visiting the Library per day	7083
5	Number of users visiting the digital Library per day	23883
6	Average number of users visiting the Library per month	3310

Table 7.10 depicts the use of the Library by its users. On average, 28,938 books are issued per day in the college libraries, and 61,736 are returned. On average, 11,874 reference enquiries (users) are made per month, while 7,083 users visit the Library per day, and 23,883 users visit the digital Library per day. Then, 3,310 users visit the Library per month.

**Table 7.11** Services to the library users

Sl. No	Services to the users	Yes			No	p- value
		n	%	N	%	
1	Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	67	93.1	5	6.9	0.001
2	Reference	72	100	0	0	0.001
3	Referral	70	97.2	2	2.8	0.001
4	SDI/CAS	65	90.3	7	9.7	0.001
5	Indexing and abstracting	69	95.8	3	4.2	0.001
6	Bibliographic	71	98.6	1	1.4	0.001
7	CD-ROM database search	69	95.8	3	4.2	0.001
8	Access to online databases	71	98.6	1	1.4	0.001
9	Access to national/international networks	69	95.8	3	4.2	0.001
10	Other (pl. specify)	65	90.3	7	9.7	0.001

Table 7.11 shows that services promote the use of library materials, connect users with library resources, and meet users' information needs. Table reveals that 100% of the college libraries give reference services, 98.6% of the collegelibraries provide Access to online databases and bibliographic service, 97.2% of the college libraries provide referral services, 95.8% of the college libraries provide Indexing and abstracting, CD-ROM database search and Access to national/ international networks, 93.1% of the college libraries provide Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), 90.3% of them provide SDI/CAS and other facility

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**Table 7.12** Online Reference Service in Libraries

Sl. No	Online reference service	No. of Respondents	Percentage	p- value
1	Yes	44	61	0.001
2	No	28	39	
Total		72	100.0	

Table 7.12 shows that reference service helps users answer the questions they have in mind and locate the information they need in the Library. The table shows that 61% of college libraries offer online reference services, while 39% do not. 57 Libraries, not by 15, adopt best Practices.

**Table – 7.13** Best practices used in libraries

Sl.No	Best practices	Yes		No	
		n	%	N	%
1	Computerisation of the Library using Digital Software	66	91.7	6	8.3
2	Inclusion of sufficient Information about the Library in the college prospectus	39	54.2	33	45.8
3	Compiling student/ teacher attendance statistics & locating the same on the noticeboard	27	37.5	45	62.5
4	Displaying newspaper clippings on the notice Board	71	98.6	1	1.4
5	Career/ employment information/services	69	95.8	3	4.2
6	Internet facilities for different user groups	33	45.8	39	54.2
7	Information literacy programs	61	84.7	11	15.3
8	Signage systems	20	27.8	52	72.2
9	Suggestion box and timely response	64	88.9	8	11.1
10	Displaying new arrivals and the circulation list to academic departments	71	98.6	1	1.4
11	Conducting book exhibitions on different Occasions	68	94.4	4	5.6
12	Organising book talks	48	66.7	24	33.3
13	Instituting an Annual Best User Award for Students	28	38.9	44	61.1
14	Attendance Registers	71	98.6	1	1.4
15	Conducting user surveys periodically	43	59.7	29	40.3
16	Computerised attendance register	26	36.1	46	63.9
17	User education is conducted every year for newcomers	66	91.7	6	8.3
18	Best reader award for male and female every year	28	38.9	44	61.1
19	Complimentary books provided to faculty members from book publishers	63	87.5	9	12.5

Table 7.13 indicates that 98.6% of the college libraries practice displaying newspaper clippings on notice boards, displaying new arrivals, circulating lists to academic departments, and maintaining attendance registers. 95.8% of them provide career and employment information services to their users, 94.4% conduct book exhibitions on various occasions to motivate students, and 91.7% have a computerised library using Digital Software and conduct user

education every year for newcomers. 88.9% of them have suggestion box and provide timely response positively, 87.5% of them provide Complimentary books to faculty members from book publishers, 84.7% of them have maintained Signage systems, 66.7% of them Organise book talks to develop speaking skill among readers, 59.7% of them conduct user surveys periodically, 54.2% of them Include sufficient information about the Library in the college prospectus, 45.8% of them provide Internet facilities to different users groups, 38.9% of them give away ‘Best reader’ award for male and female every year and have Instituted Annual best user award for students. 37.5% compile student and teacher attendance statistics and display them on the notice board, and 27.8% provide signage systems in their college libraries.

Best practices help improve the quality of library services. The best practices adopted in academic institutions should bridge the gap between the library collection and the user community to maximise resource utilisation. The table above provides details of the best practices adopted by college libraries to improve efficiency.

**Table 7.14** Level of satisfaction of Librarians

Sl.No	Level of satisfaction	Not Satisfied		Partially Satisfied		Fully Satisfied		p- value
		N	%	N	%	n	%	
1	Librarianship as a Profession	6	8.3	15	20.8	51	70.8	0.001*
2	Quality of print control	7	9.7	31	43.1	34	47.2	
3	Quality of Electronic Collections	13	18.1	25	34.7	34	47.2	
4	Faculty/users' attitude towards the Library	6	8.3	24	33.3	42	58.3	
5	ICT infrastructure available in the Library	9	12.5	29	40.3	34	47.2	
6	Library budget	11	15.3	26	36.1	35	48.6	
7	Supporting staff available in the Library	15	21	12	17	37	62	

Table 7.14 shows the librarians' satisfaction levels in the surveyed college libraries. According to it 70.8% of college librarians are delighted with their profession, 62% of them are delighted with support staff available in the Library, 58.3% of the college libraries are delighted with faculty and users attitude towards Library, 48.6% of them are fully satisfied with library budget that they have, 47.2% of them are fully satisfied with Quality of electronic collections, Quality of print control and ICT infrastructure available in the Library.

**Table 7.15** Level of satisfaction of the users

Sl. No.	Level of satisfaction of users	Not at all Satisfied		Slightly Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		Very satisfied		Completely satisfied	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Circulation services	8	11.1	6	8.3	3	4.2	15	20.8	40	55.6
2	Clipping services	7	9.7	3	4.2	9	12.5	18	25.0	35	48.6

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3	Bibliography compilation	4	5.6	9	12.5	9	12.5	15	20.8	35	48.6
4	Information display and notification Services	6	8.3	1	1.4	8	11.1	10	13.9	47	65.3
5	References /referralservices	8	11.1	9	12.5	9	12.5	16	22.2	30	41.7
6	Copy andprinting Services	10	13.9	9	12.5	16	22.2	11	15.3	26	36.1
7	User orientation/information Literacy	10	13.9	9	12.5	7	9.7	13	18.1	33	45.8
8	Resources sharing /ILL	13	18.1	9	12.5	9	12.5	28	38.9	13	18.1
9	Internet / digital sources Availability	15	20.8	3	4.2	15	20.8	11	15.3	28	38.9

Table 7.15 shows the level of satisfaction of the users of the college library. According to it 65.3% of the college library users are delighted with the Information display and notification services, 55.6% of them are completely satisfied with Circulation services, 48.6% of them are completely satisfied with Clippingservices and Bibliography compilation, 45.8% of them are completely satisfied with User orientation and information literacy program conducted by the librarian, 41.7% of them are delighted with references and referral services, 38.9% of them are completely satisfied with Internet and digital sources availability and 18.1% of them are completely satisfied with Resources sharing /ILL.

**8. SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of this study are to summarise the significant findings obtained from the discussion. Further, it provides suggestions to improve best practices in resource and college library services, highlights additional research recommendations, and concludes the research work.

1. The data show that 27 (37.5%) respondents are from B-grade Libraries of NAAC-accredited colleges affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.
2. Of the 72 respondents from Libraries of NAAC-accredited Colleges affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, considered for this study, 53 (74%) are male, and 19 (26%) are female.
3. A slightly larger number of respondents, 40 (55.56%), indicated a preference for the Library to be a part of the main building. This reveals that a considerable proportion of those surveyed prefer the Library to be integrated into the main building complex, potentially for convenience and accessibility reasons.
4. The significant finding from the given data is that among the surveyed colleges, 51 (71%) have a written collection development policy.
5. The significant finding from the given data is that among the surveyed colleges, the most commonly adopted method for procurement of goods and services is through reputed vendors, with 44 colleges utilising this approach, i.e., 61.1% of the collegelibraries, 27.8% of them procure books by quotations, and 11.1% of them procure books from E-Tendering.
6. Specifically, the data reveals that the collection of electronic books/monographs amounts to 2,130,974,

while the print collection stands at 1,292,000. This indicates a preference and investment in digital resources, reflecting the growing shift towards digital formats and the increasing availability and accessibility of electronic books and monographs.

7. The study's significant finding is that libraries collectively hold 7,249 CDs/DVDs, making them the most abundant non-book material.
8. A total of 606 Kannada and English newspapers, 860 magazines, and 906 subject journals are purchased.
9. The majority, i.e., 93.1%, of users uses the Borrowers Card - weekly mode facility and use an Identity card for library references.
10. The average number of books issued per day in the college libraries is around 28,938.
11. 100% of the college libraries give reference services.
12. It shows that 61% of college libraries began online reference services in 2018. Every college library surveyed offers reference services, demonstrating a commitment to assisting users in their information-seeking endeavours. Reference services involve expert guidance from library staff or Access to resources that aid users in finding relevant and authoritative information.
13. The majority shows that 72.2% of college libraries receive funds for online search services, which they subsidise through reallocation of funds. The majority of college libraries, i.e., about 51.4%, impose a collective fine on students if any library materials are lost. 33.3% use the written-off method, 9.7% of college libraries hold the librarian responsible for document loss, and 6.9% take no action in the event of document loss.
14. The majority know that 98.6% of college libraries display newspaper clippings on notice boards, announce new arrivals, circulate lists to academic departments, and maintain attendance registers.
15. According to it, 70.8% of college library librarians in colleges are delighted with their profession.
16. According to it, 65.3% of college library users are delighted with the Information display and notification services.

## **CONCLUSION**

Education plays a vital role in society's growth today, as the 21<sup>st</sup> century has been booming, making it very difficult for institutions to keep up with the growing competition. This has led to the need for Libraries of NAAC-accredited colleges affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, to develop young, competent, and dynamic librarians to address these challenges. The research shows that the respondents were aware of the institution's subscribed databases, but very few knew how to use them effectively. Everyone requires information literacy skills to find, retrieve, analyse and use the information effectively. These skills are directly linked with lifelong learning and critical thinking. Thus, librarians working in different types of libraries, in general, and in Libraries of NAAC-Accredited Colleges affiliated to Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, in particular, play a significant role in promoting information literacy in society.

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