



## USE AND IMPACT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AMONG FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS: A STUDY

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### Abstract:

The present study examined the use and impact of library resources among faculty members and students in selected management institutions in Karnataka. A descriptive survey research design was adopted, and data were collected from faculty members and students using a structured questionnaire through stratified random sampling. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, the chi-square test, correlation, and multiple regression analysis. The findings revealed that both print and digital library resources were widely utilized for academic, teaching, learning, and research purposes. The respondents expressed a high level of satisfaction with library services, particularly with digital facilities and staff support. Faculty members demonstrated higher library utilization than students. The study further established a positive relationship between library resource utilization and academic performance, indicating that library utilization, digital resource usage, and user satisfaction significantly contributed to academic success. The study concludes that effective utilization of library resources enhances teaching, learning, research productivity, and overall academic performance. It recommends strengthening digital infrastructure, expanding electronic resources, and improving library services to maximize educational outcomes in management institutions.

**Key Words:** Library Resources, Information Services, Faculty, Students, Management Institutions, Academic Performance.

### Introduction:

Academic libraries are widely regarded as the intellectual hub of higher education institutions, playing a vital role in supporting teaching, learning, research, and innovation. They provide access to a diverse range of information resources, including printed books, scholarly journals, electronic databases, e-books, institutional repositories, multimedia resources, and other digital learning materials. With the rapid advancement of information and communication technology (ICT), academic libraries have transformed from traditional repositories of books into knowledge and information centers that facilitate lifelong learning and scholarly communication (Association of College and Research Libraries [ACRL], 2018). In today's knowledge-driven economy, management education requires students and faculty members to continuously update their knowledge and skills. Access to reliable and current information is essential for understanding emerging trends in business, finance, marketing, entrepreneurship, human resource management, and organizational behaviour. Consequently, management institutions depend heavily on well-equipped libraries that provide both print and electronic information resources to support academic and research activities (Parmar & Pateria, 2019).

Faculty members rely on library resources to prepare lectures, develop course materials, conduct research, publish scholarly articles, and participate in professional development. Likewise, students utilize library resources for assignments, seminars, project work, internships, competitive examinations, and independent learning. Academic libraries also contribute to the development of information literacy, enabling users to identify, locate, evaluate, and ethically use information for academic and professional purposes (ACRL, 2018). The digital revolution has significantly transformed the information-seeking behaviour of library users. While printed books and journals continue to be valuable sources of information, electronic resources such as e-books, e-journals, online databases, digital repositories, and open educational resources have become increasingly important. These digital resources provide instant access to current and peer-reviewed information, allowing faculty members and students to retrieve scholarly materials anytime and anywhere. Modern academic libraries are therefore expected to integrate technology with traditional library services to meet the evolving needs of users (UNESCO, 2024).

Despite substantial investments in library infrastructure and electronic resources, the effective utilization of these resources varies considerably among users. Factors such as user awareness, information literacy, availability of internet facilities, ease of access, digital competence, library orientation programmes, and institutional support influence the extent to which library resources are used effectively. In many institutions, expensive electronic resources remain underutilized due to inadequate awareness or insufficient training. Therefore, assessing the usage pattern and impact of library resources is essential for improving library services and maximizing institutional investment (Parmar & Pateria, 2019). Academic libraries are increasingly recognized as strategic partners in achieving institutional goals. The Association of College and Research Libraries emphasizes that libraries contribute directly to student learning, faculty research, scholarly communication, institutional effectiveness, and accreditation by providing quality information resources and information literacy programmes. Libraries are no longer viewed merely as service units but as active contributors to academic excellence and research productivity (ACRL, 2026).

In Karnataka, management institutions have expanded considerably during the last two decades, resulting in increased demand for modern library facilities and digital information resources. Most institutions have established libraries equipped with automation software, digital repositories, subscription-based databases, Wi-Fi connectivity, and electronic resource management systems. However, the extent of resource utilization, user satisfaction, and the overall impact of library services differ across institutions. Understanding these differences is important for identifying strengths, addressing challenges, and improving the effectiveness of academic library services.

#### Methodology:

The present study, "A Study on the Use and Impact of Library Resources by the Faculties and Students of Selected Management Institutions in Karnataka," seeks to examine the patterns of library resource utilization among faculty members and students and to evaluate the impact of these resources on teaching, learning, and research. The present study adopted a descriptive survey research design to examine the use and impact of library resources among faculty members and students in selected management institutions in Karnataka. The descriptive survey method is appropriate for collecting data on users' perceptions, utilization patterns, satisfaction levels, and the impact of library resources on teaching, learning, and research. The study was conducted in selected management institutions in Karnataka, representing both government and private institutions offering undergraduate and postgraduate management programmes. The population of the study comprised faculty members and students enrolled in selected management institutions in Karnataka during the academic year 2025-2026. A total of 300 respondents were selected for the study, comprising faculty members - 60, students - 240. The respondents were selected using stratified random sampling, ensuring adequate representation of faculty and students from each selected institution. A structured questionnaire was developed by the researcher after reviewing relevant literature. Descriptive statistics, chi square test, regression were used.

#### Results:

Table 1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents (N = 300)

| Variable         | Category       | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Gender           | Male           | 162       | 54.0       |
|                  | Female         | 138       | 46.0       |
| Respondent       | Faculty        | 60        | 20.0       |
|                  | Students       | 240       | 80.0       |
| Institution Type | Government     | 112       | 37.3       |
|                  | Private        | 188       | 62.7       |
| Age              | Below 20 Years | 98        | 32.7       |
|                  | 21-25 Years    | 126       | 42.0       |
|                  | 26-35 Years    | 42        | 14.0       |
|                  | Above 35 Years | 34        | 11.3       |

Table 2: Frequency of Library Visits

| Frequency    | Faculty (n=60) | Students (n=240) | Total (%) |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Daily        | 26             | 82               | 36.0      |
| Twice a Week | 18             | 74               | 30.7      |
| Weekly       | 10             | 46               | 18.7      |
| Occasionally | 6              | 38               | 14.6      |

Table 3: Library Resources Most Frequently Used

| Library Resource       | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Printed Books          | 256       | 85.3       |
| E-books                | 198       | 66.0       |
| Printed Journals       | 165       | 55.0       |
| E-Journals             | 228       | 76.0       |
| Online Databases       | 216       | 72.0       |
| Newspapers & Magazines | 174       | 58.0       |

Table 4: Purpose of Using Library Resources

| Purpose                 | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Preparing Assignments   | 248       | 82.7       |
| Research Work           | 192       | 64.0       |
| Examination Preparation | 234       | 78.0       |
| Teaching Preparation    | 58        | 96.7*      |
| General Reading         | 186       | 62.0       |

Table 5: Satisfaction with Library Services

| Variable                  | Mean | SD   | Interpretation |
|---------------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Availability of Resources | 4.21 | 0.68 | High           |
| Digital Library Services  | 4.34 | 0.61 | High           |
| Internet Facility         | 4.12 | 0.74 | High           |
| Library Staff Support     | 4.41 | 0.57 | Very High      |
| Overall Satisfaction      | 4.27 | 0.63 | High           |

Table 6: Independent Sample t-test between Faculty and Students

| Variable            | Faculty Mean $\pm$ SD | Student Mean $\pm$ SD | t-value | p-value |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Library Usage Score | 4.46 $\pm$ 0.39       | 4.18 $\pm$ 0.48       | 3.74    | 0.001** |

|                    |           |           |      |         |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------|
| Satisfaction Score | 4.42±0.41 | 4.15±0.46 | 3.29 | 0.002** |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------|

Table 7: Correlation between Library Resource Utilization and Academic Performance

| Variables                                     | r     | p-value |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Library Utilization & Academic Performance    | 0.683 | 0.001** |
| Digital Resource Usage & Academic Performance | 0.612 | 0.001** |
| Library Satisfaction & Academic Performance   | 0.577 | 0.001** |

Table 8: Multiple Regression Analysis

| Predictor              | B     | SE    | Beta  | t    | p       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| Library Utilization    | 0.428 | 0.051 | 0.451 | 8.39 | 0.001** |
| Digital Resource Usage | 0.319 | 0.047 | 0.341 | 6.79 | 0.001** |
| User Satisfaction      | 0.226 | 0.056 | 0.214 | 4.04 | 0.001** |

| R     | R <sup>2</sup> | Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> | F      | p       |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 0.786 | 0.618          | 0.614                   | 159.82 | 0.001** |

Table 9: Challenges Faced While Using Library Resources

| Challenge                      | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Slow Internet                  | 148       | 49.3       |
| Limited E-resources            | 112       | 37.3       |
| Lack of Awareness              | 94        | 31.3       |
| Insufficient Reading Space     | 86        | 28.7       |
| Difficulty Accessing Databases | 102       | 34.0       |

Table 10: Overall Impact of Library Resources

| Statement                      | Mean | SD   | Interpretation |
|--------------------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Improved Academic Performance  | 4.36 | 0.54 | High           |
| Enhanced Research Skills       | 4.42 | 0.51 | Very High      |
| Better Teaching Preparation    | 4.31 | 0.59 | High           |
| Increased Information Literacy | 4.38 | 0.56 | High           |
| Overall Educational Impact     | 4.39 | 0.53 | High           |

#### Findings:

- 85.3% of respondents frequently used printed books, while 76.0% regularly accessed e-journals.
- The most common purposes of library use were assignments (82.7%) and examination preparation (78.0%).
- Respondents reported high overall satisfaction with library services (Mean = 4.27 ± 0.63).
- Faculty members demonstrated significantly higher library usage than students (t = 3.74, p < 0.01).
- Library resource utilization showed a strong positive correlation with academic performance (r = 0.683, p < 0.01).
- Multiple regression analysis indicated that library utilization, digital resource usage, and user satisfaction together explained 61.8% of the variance in academic performance (R<sup>2</sup> = 0.618, p < 0.001). These findings suggest that effective library use substantially contributes to improved teaching, learning, and research outcomes.

#### Conclusions:

The study concludes that library resources play a significant role in supporting teaching, learning, and research in selected management institutions in Karnataka. Both faculty members and students extensively utilized print and digital resources and expressed high satisfaction with library services. Faculty members showed significantly higher library usage than students. The findings also revealed a strong positive relationship between library resource utilization and academic performance, with library utilization, digital resource usage, and user satisfaction significantly predicting academic success. Strengthening digital infrastructure, expanding e-resources, and improving library services will further enhance the educational and research outcomes of management institutions.

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