

A Study on Library use pattern by the faculty members of Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology College Library Kolar

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Abstract

The present study examine that A Study on Library use pattern by the faculty members of CBIT College Library Kolar. There are 3 questionnaires were distributed out of which 3(100%) were received back form the faculty members of CBIT college. Followed by 2(66.67%) were “Males”, 1(33.33%) were between the age group of “22-25 years”, 3(100%) were completed their MLISc, 2(66.66%) were responded “All most all the time” comfortable in library, 3(100%) of the faculty members were satisfied with “Books”, 2(66.66%) are responded that “Print materials” are very essential, 2(66.66%) were very satisfied with “Circulation service”, 1(33.34%) were very Satisfied with OPAC Search tool in library, 1(33.33%) were using interlibrary Loan “Some time”, 1(33.33%) were Aware on Library automation, 3(100%) were satisfied with library building, 1(33.33%) were responded Always providing all basic facilities to the library, 1(33.33%) were responded “Book Stocking” is adequate and 1(33.34%) were responded Budget sanctioned for library is Fully Sufficient.

1. Introduction:

Understanding reading habits and usage patterns of library materials and services is essential for improving user experience and streamlining library operations, according to the area of Library and Information Science (LIS). LIS research frequently examines how people use physical and digital libraries to obtain information. The frequency of library visits, preferred forms (print vs. digital), length of reading sessions, and the kinds of items accessed (books, journals, multimedia) are all examples of reading habits. Numerous factors, including individual preferences, educational background, socioeconomic condition, and technological competency, have an impact on these habits. Analysing how library collections, databases, and facilities are used is part of the use patterns of library resources and services. This entails researching database usage figures, circulation statistics, attendance at library events, and contacts with library personnel. Librarians and information professionals can better adapt their services to the varied needs of their user populations by being aware of these trends. Technological developments have had a big impact on library usage patterns and reading habits in recent years. The way people find and access information has changed as a result of the move to digital resources, online catalogues, electronic databases, and e-books. Libraries are using data analytics more and more to monitor user behaviour, enhance service delivery, and

make well- "Reading habits" combines the words "reading" and "habits." Reading is an activity that a person engages in, and habits are the result of this activity or education. A person's reading habits change over time, just like any other habits. Reading is "an active attempt on the part of the reader to understand a writer's message," according to Smith and Robinson. According to Devarajan, reading is the "art of interpreting printed and written words." These days, it's a widespread accusation that reading habits are declining.

1.1 Profile of CBIT College

Established in 1979, Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology is regarded as the premier engineering institution in the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. It was founded by a group of visionaries from a variety of engineering, medical, legal, and management professions with the goal of providing students with the best engineering and management education possible and helping to meet the country's need for skilled and technically conversant engineers and management professionals as it embarked on an economic growth plan.

The Institute, dedicated to education and innovation, began with 200 students enrolled in three-degree engineering courses. Over the course of 45 years, it has grown to become a dream destination for students looking to succeed in engineering and management education, the teaching community looking to advance with a fulfilling career, and corporations looking to find well-rounded engineers.

The Institute's practices and culture have always been to provide high-quality education by improving students' overall educational experiences through a variety of academic, practical, co-curricular, and extracurricular programs in state-of-the-art facilities, services, and activities that enable the necessary exposure to a variety of social, cultural, intellectual, and recreational opportunities and challenges.¹

2. Reviews of related literature

- **Salauddin** (2025). Conducted research on Awareness and usage pattern of library resources and services by the users of the Maulana Azad Library, this study explores the awareness and usage patterns of library resources and services among users of the Maulana Azad Library at Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). A survey methodology was employed, with 220 questionnaires distributed to library users, including

¹ https://www.cbit.ac.in/about_post/about/

undergraduate, postgraduate, research scholars, and faculty members. A total of 180 responses were received, resulting in an 81.81% response rate. The study found that a significant number of users visit the library primarily to borrow or return books, with books and journals being the most frequently utilized information sources. Most users are aware of copyright laws and regulations.²

- **Praveenraj., et al. (2025)** Carried out research on Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing various sectors, and libraries are no exception. This paper explores the applications, benefits, and challenges of AI in modern library services. Through a comprehensive literature review and analysis of current trends, we examine how AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics are transforming key library functions including information retrieval, cataloguing, user services, and collection management.³
- **Adeyemi, et al. (2025).** Carried out research on big data applications and management for digital library services in selected academic libraries in Kwara state, Nigeria. It was showed that BDAs are used for resource transfer, borrowing management, user needs, usage tracking and personalizing content recommendations. Results showed that open-source software and hardware, and training on handling diverse data sets are essential for the management of big data. Challenges associated with the use of BDAs include scalability limitations, complex data structures, lack of big data processing, power supply issues and data privacy.⁴
- **Khan, Asad, Ullah., et al. (2025)** Conducted research on from traditional to emerging technologies in supporting smart libraries. A bibliometric and thematic approach from 2013 to 2022. Starting with Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data (BD), Augmentation Reality/Virtual Reality and Blockchain Technology (BT), the study discusses the advent of new technologies and their effects on libraries. Using bibliometric analysis, this study looks at the evolution of publications over time, the geographic distribution of research and the most active institutions and writers in

² Salauddin, N. (2025). Awareness and usage pattern of library resources and services by the users of the maulana azad library, amu aligarh: an analytical study. *Information development*.

³ Praveenraj, D., Agarwal, K., & Singh, V. (2025). Artificial Intelligence Applications in Modern Library Services. *Library of Progress-Library Science, Information Technology & Computer*, 45(1).

⁴ Adeyemi., et al. (2025). Big data applications and management for digital library services in selected academic libraries in Kwara state, Nigeria. *Digital Library Perspectives*, 41(2), 229-246.

the area. A thematic analysis is also carried out to pinpoint the critical areas of study and trends in emerging technologies and smart libraries.⁵

- **Li, L., & Coates, K.** (2025) Conducted research on Academic library online chat services under the impact of artificial intelligence Available to Purchase. It was found that as an artificial intelligence (AI)-powered real-time chatbot ChatGPT could effectively provide faculty and students with general guidance on locating the needed information resources and services in academic libraries, though its responses might not be accurate or truthful all the time. ⁶
- **Gupta, V.,** (2025) carried out research on This article provides entrepreneurs with information about library services and investigates the function of an Enhanced Business Value Calculator in identifying patrons who may be interested in participating in co-creation-driven experimental technology adoptions in libraries. By identifying the most productive users, the librarian could invite them to participate in the co-creation process, which results in more collaborative and knowledge-based technology experimentations.⁷
- **Adewojo., Amzat., & Abiola.** (2025) Conducted research on AI-powered libraries: enhancing user experience and efficiency in Nigerian knowledge repositories. Nigerian libraries face challenges such as limited resources, outdated systems and diverse information that hinder traditional knowledge organization methods. The integration of AI offers dynamic solutions, streamlining administrative tasks, optimizing search algorithms and enhancing user engagement. The findings of this study emphasize the potential benefits of AI, including improved accessibility, searchability and long-term efficiency gains in library collections⁸
- **Hussain., & Rafiq.** (2025) carried out research on identify current offerings of research support services (RSS) by Pakistani university libraries to their research community at various phases of the research lifecycle. It also offers data on the future planning of

⁵ Khan, A. U., et al. (2025). From traditional to emerging technologies in supporting smart libraries. A bibliometric and thematic approach from 2013 to 2022. *Library Hi Tech*, 43(2/3), 590-621.

⁶ Li, L., & Coates, K. (2025). Academic library online chat services under the impact of artificial intelligence. *Information Discovery and Delivery*, 53(2), 192-205.

⁷ Gupta, V. (2025). Innovating library services: Co-creation, experimentation, and enhanced business value tool for technological advancements. *Public Library Quarterly*, 44(1), 74-90.

⁸ Adewojo, A. A., Amzat, O. B., & Abiola, H. S. (2025). AI-powered libraries: enhancing user experience and efficiency in Nigerian knowledge repositories. *Library Hi Tech News*, 42(2), 12-16.

libraries about RSS and compares the results with international studies to gauge the progress of Pakistani university libraries in this direction. This study used a quantitative design to collect data from 138 reference/head librarians of university libraries across four research lifecycle stages. The Cronbach alpha reliability of the questionnaire was 0.95, and the data were analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Frequency analysis and the Chi-square test were used to draw inferences.⁹

- **Vijayalaxmi.** (2023). Examine in their research paper that Libraries as tools for development their collection keeping in view the course contents of various courses of the university, create awareness among the students regarding the types of sources , their importance and usefulness for getting the information, develop the skills required for systematic study and reading, provide special user instructions regarding the organization / structure of subject literature to create awareness and promote the use of information sources - general and subject, provide training to the students in the art of literature searching and locating of information, create awareness regarding the facilities and services through publicity.¹⁰
- **Geetali, Das.** (2023). Conducted study survey on internet use habits among undergraduate students in selected university libraries in Nigeria. It is important to encourage the reading habit so that people grow mentally and fulfill their potential at every level from village to university" Nobody can fulfill his or her potential without the cognitive growth that comes from reading widely and people will not read further than their immediate needs if they are not given the reading habit' Such growth is every person's right and will benefit the country economically as well as benefiting the individual personally.¹¹
- **Sohail.,** (2023). A number of people go to the public library despite their busy schedules at least once in a week. Respondents find the collection of the Delhi Public Library as fairly well which also comprises books in regional languages as Urdu and Punjabi. People are unable to visit the library regularly due to lack or shortage of time. Majority

⁹ Hussain, A., & Rafiq, M. (2025). Provision of research support services across the research lifecycle in university libraries. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 57(1), 223-239.

¹⁰Vijayalaxmi, N. (2023). Libraries as tools for development: Survey of users of Oyo State Public Library. *Nigerian Libraries* 37(2), 78.

¹¹Geetali, Das.(2023). A survey on internet use habits among undergraduate students in selected university libraries in Nigeria. *Journal of Information and Knowledge Management*. 3(11), 38-46.

of the people visiting the library go there in order to keep themselves abreast with the activities of the world and to update their knowledge. The kind of literature being mostly read by the users is magazines and newspapers. Mostly the respondents prefer to read in English. Staff of the Delhi Public Library efficiently assists the readers.¹²

3. Objectives of the study:

- To know the Number of Questionnaires distributed and received back from the faculty members of CBIT College Library.
- To Find out Demographic and cartographic information about the faculty members of the CBIT College library
- To Examine library facilities, membership wise response received from study area.
- To understand Frequency of visiting library, Time spent in the library, purpose of visit to the library
- To know the Information sources available, Frequency of using, level of satisfaction, and frequency of available library facilities
- To find out Level of satisfaction of Library services, opinion about staff, problems faced in the library wise response received
- To know library physical facilities, interlibrary loan, and awareness of library automation software's using in study area
- To find out Satisfaction with library building, Budget sanctioned for library is Sufficient, conduct stock verification and often conduct stock verification in the study area.

4. Statement of the Problem:

The present study is entitled “**A Study on Library use pattern by the faculty members of CBIT College Library Kolar**”.

5. Methodology:

¹²Sohail, Andleeb, Alvi. (2023). The reading habits of teams. Journal of Reading Today, (46) 3-4.

The survey method was adopted for the present study. The structure Questionnaire is used to collect data from CBIT college library faculty members there are 3 questionnaires were distributed out of which 3 filled questionnaires were received back.

6. Scope and limitations of the study:

A total of 3 staff members were chosen at randomly for the present study. Out of which 3(100%) were received back from the faculty members. Making the current study only available to CBIT college library.

7. Data analysis and interpretation

Table 1 Number of Questionnaires distributed and received back from the faculty members.

Sl. No	No. of questionnaire distributed	No. of respondents received back	%
1	3	3	100

The above T1 Shows that Number of Questionnaires distributed and received back from the faculty members of CBIT College library. There are 3 questionnaires were distributed out of which 3(100%) were received back.

Table 2 Gender wise response received

Sl. No	Gender	No. of respondents	%
1	Male	02	66.67
2	Female	01	33.33
Total		03	100

The above T2 shows that Gender wise response received. There are 2(66.67%) were “Males” responded followed by 1(33.33%) were “Females”.

Table 3 Age wise response received

Sl. No	Age	No. of respondents	%
1	22-25 years	01	33.33
2	26-30 years	01	33.33
3	31-35 years	01	33.34
Total		03	100

The above T3 shows that Age wise response received from the faculty members. There are 1(33.33%) were between the age group of “22-25 years” followed by 1(33.33%) were between the age group of “26-30 years”, 1(33.34%) were between the age group of “31-35 years”.

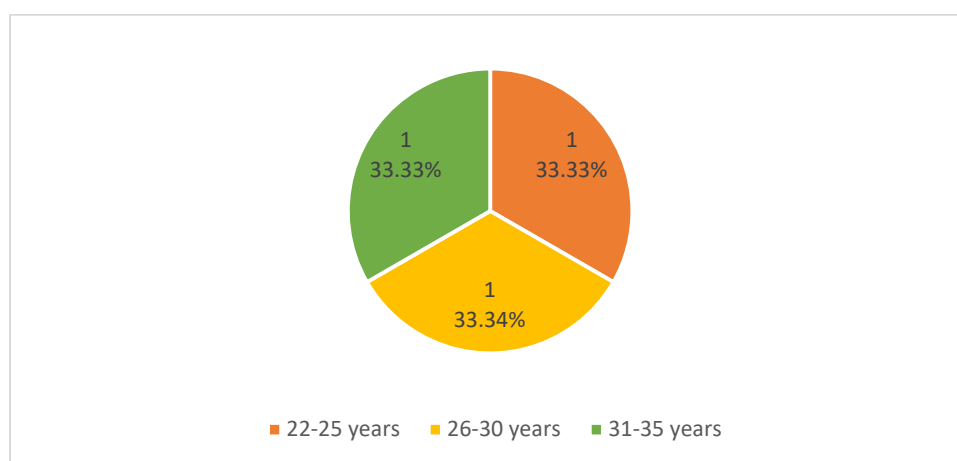


Fig. 1 Age wise response received.

Table 4 Education Qualification wise response received

Sl. No	Qualification	No. of respondents	%
1	Diploma in LISc	Nil	00
2	BLISc	Nil	00
3	MLISc	03	100
4	PhD	Nil	00
Total		03	100

The above T4 Shows that Education Qualification wise response received. There are 3(100%) were completed their MLISc.

Table 5 Feeling comfortable with the library timings wise response received

Sl. No	Comfortable with the library timings	No. of respondents	%
1	All most all the time	02	66.66
2	Often	01	33.34
Total		03	100

The above T5 Shows that Feeling comfortable with the library timings wise response received. There are 2(66.66%) of the respondents were responded that “All most all the time” comfortable in library followed by 1(33.34%) were responded “Often” they feel comfortable in their library.

Table 6 Satisfaction with information sources available in library

Sl. No	Information sources	Satisfied	Not satisfied
1	Books	3(100%)	Nil
2	Journals/periodicals	2(66.66%)	1(33.34%)
3	Theses and dissertations	1(33.34%)	2(66.66%)
4	Reference sources indexing and abstracting sources	2(66.66%)	1(33.34%)
5	Library catalogue (OPAC)	2(66.66%)	1(33.34%)
6	Newspapers and magazines	3(100%)	Nil

The above T6 shows that satisfaction with information sources available in library. There are 3(100%) of the faculty members were satisfied with “Books” followed by 2(66.66%) were satisfied with “Journals/periodicals” and 1(33.34%) were “not satisfied”, 1(33.34%) were satisfied with “Theses and dissertations”, 2(66.66%) were not satisfied with “Theses and dissertations”, 2(66.66%) were satisfied with “Reference sources indexing and abstracting sources” and 1(33.34%) were not satisfied with “Reference sources indexing and abstracting sources” and so on.

Table 7 Library resources which available very essential wise response received

Sl. No	Information sources	Very essential	Essential	Not at all essential
1	Print materials	2(66.66%)	1(33.34%)	Nil
2	Electronic Resources	1(33.33%)	1(33.33%)	1(33.34%)

The above T7 Shows that Library resources which available very essential wise response received. There were 2(66.66%) are responded “Print materials” are very essential, 1(33.34%) are responded “Essential” followed by 1(33.33%) were responded “Electronic Resources” are available “very essential” 1(33.33%) were Essential and 1(33.34%) were responded “Not at all essential”.

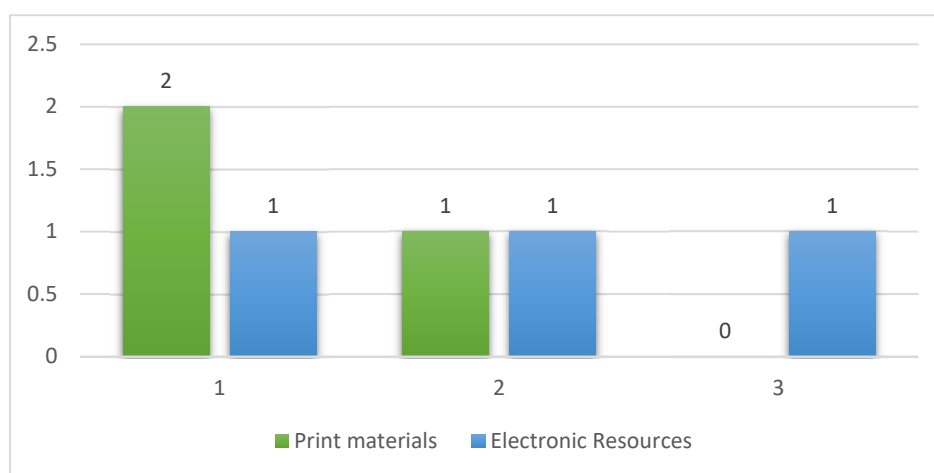


Fig. 2 Library resources which available very essential wise response received.

Table 8 satisfied with library services wise response received

Sl. No	Information services	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Not at all satisfied
1	Circulation service	2(66.66%)	1(33.34%)	Nil
2	Reference service	1(33.34%)	1(33.33%)	1(33.33%)
3	Bibliographic services	1(33.34%)	2(66.66%)	Nil
4	CAS	1(33.33%)	1(33.33%)	1(33.34%)
5	SDI	1(33.33%)	1(33.34%)	1(33.33%)
6	Newspaper clipping service	Nil	1(33.34%)	2(66.66%)
7	Indexing and Abstracting service	1(33.34%)	1(33.33%)	1(33.33%)

8	Interlibrary loan/ Document delivery service	1(33.34%)	2(66.66%)	Nil
9	Internet Services	1(33.34%)	2(66.66%)	Nil
10	CD Rom Databases Search services	1(33.34%)	1(33.33%)	1(33.33%)

The above T8 shows that satisfied with library services wise response received. There are 2(66.66%) were very satisfied with “Circulation service” 1(33.34%) were “Satisfied” with “circulation services” followed by 1(33.34%) were very satisfied with “Reference service” 1(33.33%) were satisfied with “Reference service”, 1(33.33%) were no at all satisfied with “Reference Service” and so on.

Table 9 Searching tools very much preferred wise response received

Sl. No	Searching tools	Very Satisfied	Not satisfied
1	OPAC	1(33.34%)	2(66.66%)
2	Library help desk	2(66.66%)	1(33.34%)
3	Manual catalogue	3(100%)	Nil
4	Directly through the book shelves	3(100%)	Nil

The above T9 shows that Searching tools very much preferred wise response received. There are 1(33.34%) were very Satisfied with OPAC Search tool in library 2(66.66%) were not satisfied followed by 2(66.66%) were very satisfied with “Library help desk” and 1(33.34%) were Not satisfied with “Library help desk”, 3(100%) were Very Satisfied with “Manual catalogue” and 3(100%) were Very Satisfied with Directly through the book shelves from their library.

Table 10 Use of interlibrary loan wise response received

Sl. No	Use of interlibrary loan	No of respondents	%
1	Some time	1	33.33
2	Rarely	1	33.33
3	Often	1	33.34
Total		03	100

The above T10 Shows that Use of interlibrary loan wise response received, there are 1(33.33%) were using interlibrary Loan “Some time”, followed by 1(33.33%) were using “Rarely” and 1(33.33%) were using “Often”.

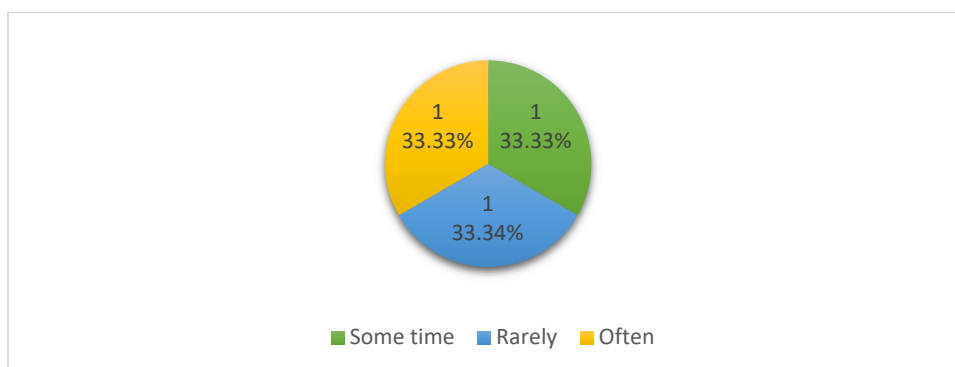


Fig. 3 Use of interlibrary loan wise response received.

Table 11 Awareness of library automation software’s wise response received

Sl. No	Awareness	No of respondents	%
1	Aware	1	33.33
2	Moderately aware	1	33.34
3	Less aware	1	33.33
Total		03	100

The above T11 Shows that Awareness of library automation software’s wise response received there are 1(33.33%) were Aware on Library automation, followed by, 1(33.34%) were Moderately aware on Library automation and 1(33.33%) were Less aware on library automation.

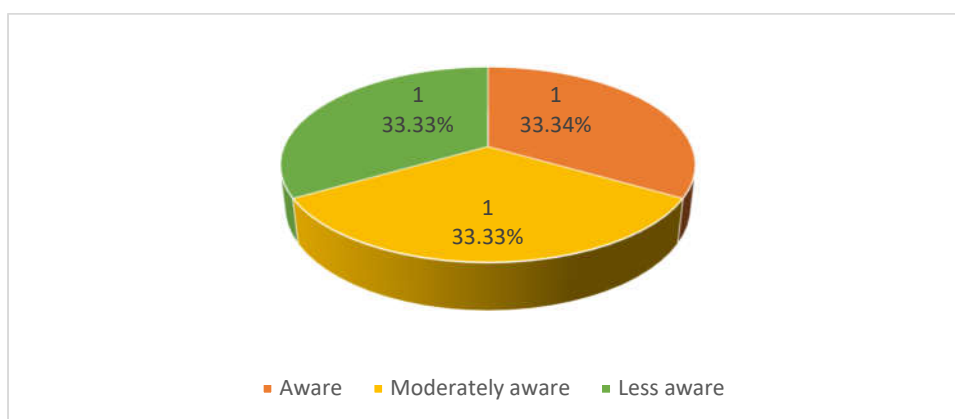


Fig. 11 Awareness of library automation software’s wise response received.

Table 12 Satisfaction with library building wise response received

Sl. No	Satisfaction	No of respondents	%
1	Yes	03	100
2	No	Nil	00
Total		03	100

The above T12 Shows that Satisfaction with library building wise response received there are 3(100%) were satisfied with library building.

Table 13 Institution provide all the basic facilities for library wise response received

Sl. No	provide all the basic facilities	No of respondents	%
1	Always	1	33.33
2	Often	1	33.34
3	Sometimes	1	33.33
Total		03	100

The above T13 Shows that Institution provide all the basic facilities for library wise response received there are 1(33.33%) were responded Always providing all basic facilities to the library followed by 1(33.34%) were responded “Often” providing and 1(33.33%) were responded Sometimes providing library facilities.

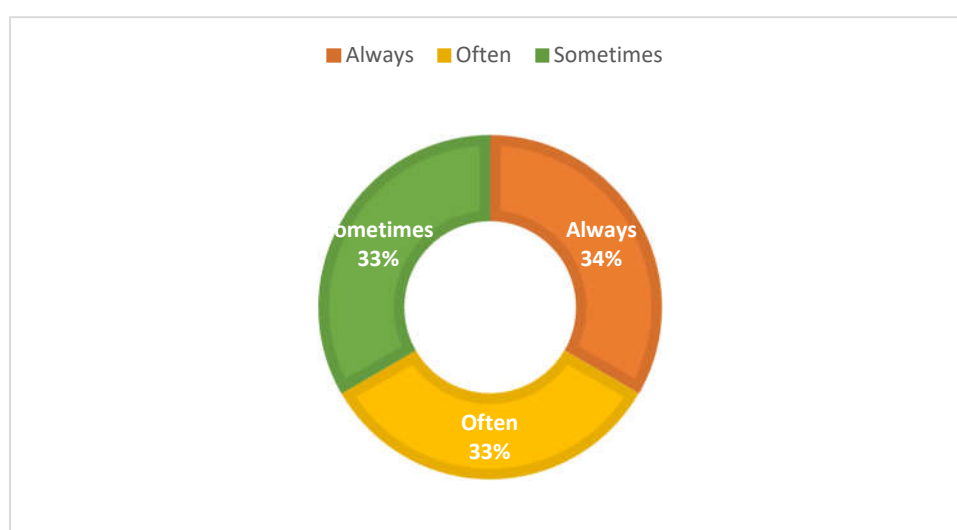


Fig.4 Institution provide all the basic facilities for library.

Table 14 Library infrastructure is adequate wise response received (More than one response received)

Sl. No	Library infrastructure	No of respondents	%
1	Book Stocking	1	33.33
2	Circulation counter	2	66.66
3	Weed out section	2	66.66
4	Book Accession	2	66.66

The above T14 Shows that Library infrastructure is adequate wise response received there are 1(33.33%) were responded “Book Stocking” is adequate followed by 2(66.66%) were responded Circulation Counter is adequate, 2(66.66%) were responded “weed out section is adequate and so on.

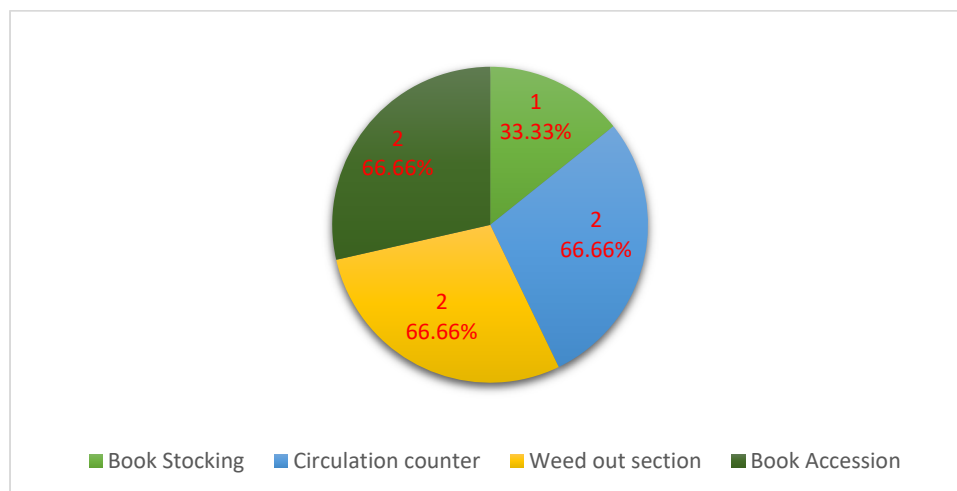


Fig. 5 Library infrastructure is adequate wise response received

Table 15 Budget sanctioned for library is Sufficient wise response received

Sl. No	Budget sanctioned for library is Sufficient	No of respondents	%
1	Fully Sufficient	1	33.34
2	Sufficient	1	33.33
3	In sufficient	1	33.33
Total		03	100

The above T15 Shows that Budget sanctioned for library is Sufficient wise response received, there are 1(33.34%) were responded Budget sanctioned for library is Fully

Sufficient followed by 1(33.33%) were responded Budget sanctioned for library is Sufficient and 1(33.33%) were responded Budget sanctioned for library is In Sufficient.

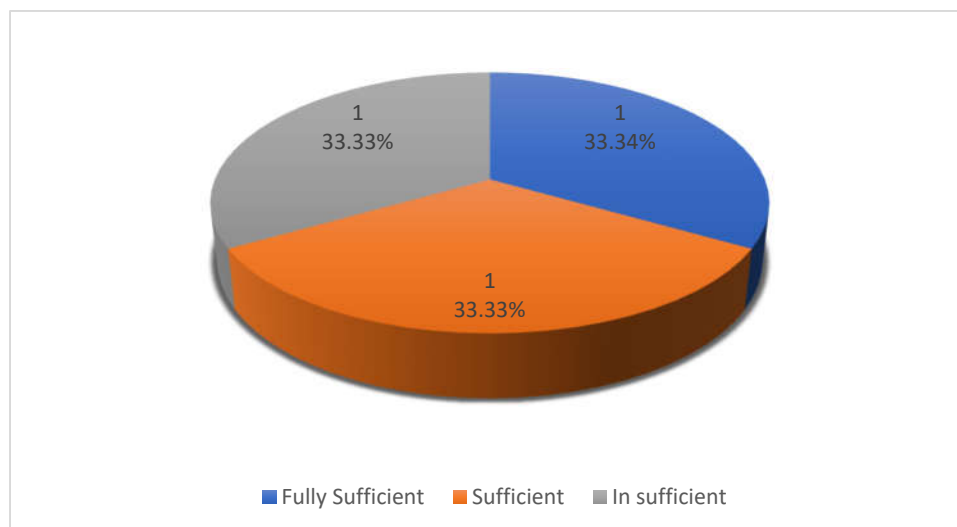


Fig 6 Budget sanctioned for library is Sufficient wise response received.

Table 16 Conduct stock verification wise response received.

Sl. No	Conduct stock verification	No of respondents	%
1	Yes	03	100
2	No	Nil	00
Total		03	100

The above T16 Shows that Conduct stock verification wise response received, there are 3(100%) were responded they are Conducting stock verification.

Table 17 Often conduct stock verification wise response received

Sl. No	Often Conduct stock verification	No of respondents	%
1	Once in 6 Months	1	33.33
2	Annually	1	33.34
3	As and when the librarian changed	1	33.33
Total		03	100

The above T17 Shows that Often conduct stock verification wise response received, there are 1(33.33%) were responded that "Once in 6 months" they will conduct stock verification followed by 1(33.34%) were responded "Annually" they conduct stock verification

and 1(33.33%) were responded “As and when the librarian changed” they will conduct stock verification.

8. Findings and Conclusion of the Study

- It is observed that There are 3 questionnaires were distributed out of which 3(100%) were received back. T1
- It is observed that there are 2(66.67%) were “Males” responded followed by 1(33.33%) were “Females”. T2
- It is observed that there are 1(33.33%) were between the age group of “22-25 years”. T3
- It is observed that there are 3(100%) were completed their MLISc. T4
- It is observed that There are 2(66.66%) of the respondents were responded “All most all the time” comfortable in library. T5
- It is observed that there are 3(100%) of the faculty members were satisfied with “Books”. T6
- It is observed that there were 2(66.66%) are responded “Print materials” are very essential, 1(33.34%) are responded “Essential”. T7
- It is observed that there are 2(66.66%) were very satisfied with “Circulation service” 1(33.34%) were “Satisfied” with “circulation services”. T8
- It is observed that there are 1(33.34%) were very Satisfied with OPAC Search tool in library 2(66.66%) were not satisfied. T9
- It is observed that there are 1(33.33%) were using interlibrary Loan “Some time”. T10
- It is observed that there are 1(33.33%) were Aware on Library automation, followed by, 1(33.34%) were Moderately aware on Library automation T11
- It is observed that there are 3(100%) were satisfied with library building. T12
- It is observed that there are 1(33.33%) were responded Always providing all basic facilities to the library. T13
- It is observed that there are 1(33.33%) were responded “Book Stocking” is adequate. T14
- It is observed that there are 1(33.34%) were responded Budget sanctioned for library is Fully Sufficient. T15
- It is observed that there are 3(100%) were responded they are Conducting stock verification. T16

Conclusion

Any library's primary purpose is to gather, preserve, and provide its patrons with accurate and comprehensive knowledge. A significant amount of money is spent on staff salaries and building construction, as well as on the acquisition of books and periodicals. in order to make the most of the library's resources and services for its patrons. Technical disciplines are constantly expanding and changing, so if you're interested in them, you'll need to stay up to date on the most recent developments in the field.

The sound and well-structured library is the only thing that can make an effective educational facility successful. It requires that the librarian familiarize themselves with these people and their complex needs. This will undoubtedly give the librarian a good idea of how to set up the library to meet the needs of the patrons.

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