

# USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES BY STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS OF B.Ed. COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

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## ABSTRACT

*This study explores the use of library resources and services by students and faculty members of B.Ed. colleges affiliated to Kuvempu University, Karnataka, India. Out of 700 questionnaires distributed to the seventeen B.Ed. colleges, 636 filled questionnaires received were analyzed. The objectives of the study are to know the frequency of library visit, average time spent in library, purpose of library visit, opening hours, ways of getting information, adequacy of library collection, ways of satisfying the information needs, attendance in user education program, satisfaction of library services, physical facilities and difficulties in library use. The findings indicate that almost half visit library 2-3 days a week, majority spent for one hour, more than half visit for preparing notes, opening hours convenient, majority getting information from library staff, newspaper/magazine collection excellent, large majority depend library for information needs, majority are highly satisfied with circulation and news clipping services, lighting and ventilation good, time consuming in finding and locating information major hindrance. Recommendations given.*

*Keywords: Library. Academic Libraries, College Libraries, Library Use, User Satisfaction, User Behavior, Library Resources, Library Services, Students, Faculty Member, B.Ed. Colleges, Teachers' Training Institutes, Teachers' Training Colleges, Teacher Education Colleges, College of Education, Kuvempu University, Karnataka, India.*

## 1. Introduction

Teaching is a highly professional and noble activity. It needs specialized knowledge, skills and training. Teacher is the backbone of our educational system and is one of the respected profession in the World. For effective pedagogy learning, teacher education colleges or teacher training institutes were established in the country long back. There are various types of teacher training colleges or institutes in India conducting various level of teacher education courses at Bachelors, Masters as well as research level. There are teacher training colleges under the control of the

Ministry of Education as well as institutions governed by the state government. There are also private institutions. All these institutions are affiliated to a local university or nearby university. There are a total of 12862 teaching and educational colleges in India ([www.shiksha.com](http://www.shiksha.com)) and 330 colleges in the state of Karnataka ([www.studyguidesindia.com](http://www.studyguidesindia.com)).

The provision of a quality library has positive effect in supporting the teacher education courses in the colleges. Good libraries are essential to support and strengthen and improving the educational quality of these courses. Unfortunately in our

country even though a professional course, library resources and services has not been given much attention in institutions of teacher education, more particularly in the private sector. This study is a survey of the available resources and services in the B.Ed. colleges affiliated to Kuvempu university and to explore whether the resources and services are effectively utilized by the B.Ed. students as well as faculty members, which has not been explored so far.

## 2. Review of Literature

Use of library resources and services in different type of colleges on different categories of users has been extensively analysed in various parts of the country and abroad had appeared in literature. Use studies on libraries of colleges of education or teachers training institutes even though comparatively less are found to be increasing in the recent years. There are only a few studies on libraries on college of education in Karnataka and thus the need for this study. Only those studies pertaining to college of education are included in this review and it is arranged in reverse chronological order.

A recent study by Amaravathi (2022) deals with the information seeking and reading interest of clients in education college libraries. Another study published in the same year is a study by Lasig and Collantes (2022). This study determined the utilization of library services by teacher education students in selected universities in Philippines.

A study done by Ibrahim and Issah (2021) discusses the adoption of ICT by libraries of teacher education colleges of Northern Ghana. Ningoji and Sadasivappa (2020) studied the library resources, facilities and services of Shri Kumareshwara B.Ed. college, Haveri, Karnataka. Shafiu et al. (2019) surveyed the factors affecting the utilization of e-library resources among staff and students of Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel, Nigeria.

Patidar (2017) investigated the library services in Madhya Pradesh colleges of education. The assessment of library resources, services and information needs of student teachers in Mumbai, India was conducted by Rajpurkar and Powdwal (2017).

The study by Hamisu (2016) set out to examine the student's use of document section of the college library of Federal College of Education, Zaira, Nigeria. The objectives of the study done by Nijuguna and Gori (2016) was to establish the relationship between quality of library services and students satisfaction in public primary teacher training colleges in Kenya. The paper by Adithya Kumari et al. (2016) examines the utilization of information resources and services among the students of B.Ed. college libraries in Mysore city.

Library resource utilization of B.Ed. students in private sector universities in Khyberpahtoonkhwa, Pakistan has been studied by Khan et al. (2015). A joint study by Filson and Agyekum (2014) discusses the colleges of education libraries in Ghana. Aim of the study done by Jamil et al. (2013) was to investigate the utilization of resources of libraries of those universities and GCETs and ADE and B.Ed. (Hons.) students. Status of college of education libraries in selected districts of Panjab has been reported by Partap and Joshi (2009). The paper by Gbadamasi (1999) examines the book use pattern in St.Andrews College of Education library at Oyo, South West Nigeria.

## 3. Objectives of the Study

Specific objectives of the study are:

- a) To know the frequency of library visit and average time spent in the library
- b) To examine the purpose of library visit of the respondents and elicit opinion on library opening hours

- c) To identify the ways of getting information and adequacy of library collection
- d) To determine the ways of satisfying information needs and attendance in user education program
- e) To ascertain the satisfaction of library services and physical facilities of the library
- f) To identify the problems encountered by the users.

$z = Z$  score (2.58)

$p =$  Standard Deviation (0.5)

$c=$ Confidence interval (0.05)

There is 1100 sanctioned intake in 17 B.Ed. colleges affiliated to Kuvempu University. The sample has been derived on 99% of confidence level, and Z Score of 99% confidence level is 2.58 and sample size is 667 respondents, Out of the total population 700 questionnaires were distributed to users of B.Ed. college libraries, of which 663 questionnaires were received back. Out of this, 27 questionnaires were found to be incomplete and finally 636 questionnaires were selected. Here, 587 are students and 49 are faculty members. These were analyzed and tabulated.

#### 4. Methodology

There are 17 B.Ed. colleges under the scope of this study (see appendix) and the libraries attached to them are the subjects of enquiry. There are nine unaided colleges, one minority college and one government college conducting B.Ed. course affiliated to Kuvempu university. The questionnaires were distributed to the librarians of these 17 Colleges. Sample size formula adopted from Krejcie & Morgan, 1970.

$$ss = \frac{Z^2 * (p) * (1 - p)}{c^2}$$

#### 5. Analysis of Data

##### 5.1. Demographic Features of Respondents

In the sample majority (85.22%) are female and 89.62% are in the age group of 20-29 years. Further lion's share (92.30%) are students and 7.70% are faculty members.

**Table 1**  
**Demographic Features of Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number of Respondents (N= 636)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	94	14.78
Female	542	85.22
<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of Respondents (N= 636)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20-29	570	89.62
30-39	48	7.55
40-49	10	1.57
Above 50	08	1.26
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Number of Respondents (N= 636)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Professor	7	1.10
Associate Professor	8	1.26
Assistant Professor	34	5.35
Research Scholar	0	0.00
Student	587	92.30

### 5.2. Frequency of Visit of Library

It is found that almost half (46.23%) of the respondents visit library 2-3 days in a week

and 36.95% daily. Those who visit once in a week are less (15.09%).

**Table 2**  
**Frequency of Visit of Library**

Frequency of Visit to Library	Frequency of Visit to Library	Percentage
Daily	Daily	36.95
2-3 days in a week	2-3 days in a week	46.23
Once in a week	Once in a week	15.09
Once in a fortnight	Once in a fortnight	0.16
Once in a month	Once in a month	1.57
Never	Never	0.00
Total	Total	100.00

### 5.3. Average Time Spent in Library

It is seen that majority (69.18%) spent their time in the library for one hour. Those

who are spending more than one hour are comparatively less.

**Table 3**  
**Average Time Spent in Library**

Time Duration	Number of Respondents	Percentage
One Hour	440	69.18
One – Two Hours	83	13.05
Two – Three Hours	110	17.30
More than Three Hours	03	00.47
Total	636	100.00

### 5.4. Purpose of Library Visit

The results in table 4 shows that more than half (53.93%) of the users visit their library frequently for preparing notes, and half

(49.69%) visit library for the purpose of completing their assignments. The other purposes are listed in table 4.

**Table 4**  
**Purpose of Library Visit**

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Frequently</b>	<b>Often</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Mean</b>
To prepare notes	343 (53.93)	122 (19.18)	126 (19.81)	27 (4.25)	18 (2.83)	1.83
To complete Assignment	316 (49.69)	143 (22.48)	123 (19.34)	34 (5.35)	20 (3.14)	1.90
To borrow/return/renew books	307 (48.27)	94 (14.78)	222 (34.91)	11 (1.73)	2 (0.31)	1.91
To Read Newspaper	315 (49.53)	115 (18.08)	138 (21.70)	48 (7.55)	20 (3.14)	2.03
To prepare for Seminar and Conference	220 (34.59)	144 (22.64)	182 (28.62)	57 (8.96)	33 (5.19)	2.28
To read general books	156 (24.53)	95 (14.94)	288 (45.28)	82 (12.89)	15 (2.36)	2.54
To read Journals/Magazines	138 (21.70)	102 (16.04)	274 (43.08)	99 (15.57)	23 (3.62)	2.63
To refer periodicals	115 (18.08)	140 (22.01)	221 (34.75)	118 (18.55)	42 (6.60)	2.74
To read reports/proceedings	105 (16.51)	102 (16.04)	214 (33.65)	160 (25.16)	55 (8.65)	2.93
To consult Thesis/Dissertation	66 (10.38)	103 (16.19)	215 (33.81)	137 (21.54)	115 (18.08)	3.21
To use internet	110 (17.30)	76 (11.95)	120 (18.87)	95 (14.94)	235 (36.95)	3.42

### 5.5. Opening Hours of Library

It was found that if the library open for longer hours and at convenient timings, the users can effectively utilize the library resources and services. In this study, it is found that 89.47% of them expressed that the library opening hours are convenient for them.

### 5.6. Ways of Getting Information for Library Resources

It is found that majority (73.96%) of them are getting information on the resources of the library through library staff and and more than half (53.62%) of them through suggestions from teachers. Those getting through friends are 28.93%. Thus those

consulting library catalogue or through OPAC training to use the library catalogue/OPAC. are very less (table 5). There arises a need for

**Table 5**  
**Ways of Getting Information Regarding Library**

Ways of Getting Information	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Through library staff	464	73.96
Suggestions from teachers	341	53.62
By consulting friends	184	28.93
Through library catalogue	114	17.92
Through OPAC	68	10.69

\*Multiple answers permitted

### 5.7. Adequacy of Library Collection

More than 2/5<sup>th</sup> (45.75%) of the users expressed that the newspaper and magazine collection is excellent. Textbooks are excellent

(36.79%). But the collections of non-print materials and these are very poor as opined by them. Degree of adequacy of the various types of collection are given in table 6.

**Table 6**  
**Opinion on Adequacy of Library Collection**

Library Collection	Excellent	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Mean
Newspaper and Magazines	291 (45.75)	219 (34.43)	103 (16.19)	22 (3.46)	1 (0.16)	1.78
Text books	234 (36.79)	194 (30.5)	184 (28.93)	23 (3.62)	1 (0.16)	2
Reference source	109 (17.14)	250 (39.31)	225 (35.38)	50 (7.86)	2 (0.31)	2.35
Periodicals	58 (9.12)	168 (26.42)	281 (44.18)	119 (18.71)	10 (1.57)	2.77
Reports	52 (8.18)	162 (25.47)	250 (39.31)	149 (23.43)	23 (3.62)	2.89
Conference Proceeding	55 (8.65)	158 (24.84)	193 (30.35)	174 (27.36)	56 (8.81)	3.03
Indexing and abstracting periodicals	33 (5.19)	118 (18.55)	287 (45.13)	167 (26.26)	31 (4.87)	3.07
Thesis & Dissertation	32 (5.03)	137 (21.54)	259 (40.72)	148 (23.27)	60 (9.43)	3.11
Non-print Materials	46 (7.23)	140 (22.01)	215 (33.81)	167 (26.26)	68 (10.69)	3.11

### 5.8. Ways of Satisfying Information Needs

Everybody needs information for some purpose or the other. It is gratifying to note that a great majority (86.01%) are utilizing

their library for their information needs, Around half (49.06%) get the information they needed from their teachers. Comparatively less percentage of them borrow documents from their friends as well as by purchasing them.

**Table 7**

**Ways of Satisfying Information Needs**

Information needs	No. of respondents	Percentage
By visiting library	547	86.01
From teachers	312	49.06
By purchasing resources	136	21.38
Borrowing from friends	135	21.23

### 5.9. User education/Orientation program

Through user education/orientation programmes, the students and faculty members will get awareness of the various library resources and services. Further they

will come to know about the location of the various types of resources of the library, shelving arrangement, facilities and services. Almost 4/5<sup>th</sup> (78.46%) of them attended the library user education program and the library staff also endorsed it.

**Table 8**

**User Education/Orientation Program**

Participation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Attended	499	78.46
Not attended	137	21.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 5.10. Satisfaction of Library Services

An equal percentage (28.77% each) of the respondents are highly satisfied with the

circulation of documents as well as the newspaper clipping services. Almost a quarter (23.58%) are highly satisfied with reference service. Degree of satisfaction of the various library services are given in table 9.

**Table 9**  
**Level of Satisfaction of Library Services**

Library Services	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Mean
Circulation (Borrow)	183 (28.77)	396 (62.26)	51 (8.02)	5 (0.79)	1 (0.16)	4.19
Reference Service	150 (23.58)	356 (55.97)	119 (18.71)	7 (1.1)	4 (0.63)	4.01
Inter library loan	34 (5.35)	70 (11.01)	57 (8.96)	210 (33.02)	265 (41.67)	2.05
Document delivery service	47 (7.39)	155 (24.37)	59 (9.28)	183 (28.77)	192 (30.19)	2.5
Bibliography services	19 (2.99)	91 (14.31)	89 (13.99)	155 (24.37)	282 (44.34)	2.07
CAS & SDI Services	45 (7.08)	64 (10.06)	133 (20.91)	185 (29.09)	209 (32.86)	2.29
Display of New Arrivals	97 (15.25)	275 (43.24)	144 (22.64)	95 (14.94)	25 (3.93)	3.51
Photocopy services	53 (8.33)	149 (23.43)	57 (8.96)	202 (31.76)	175 (27.52)	2.16
Internet browsing	51 (8.02)	110 (17.30)	88 (13.84)	180 (28.30)	207 (32.55)	2.4
News paper Clipping	183 (28.77)	292 (45.91)	70 (11.01)	49 (7.70)	42 (6.60)	3.83

Notes :

1. Weight assigned for the values are:  
5- Highly satisfied, 4- satisfied,  
3- Moderately satisfied, 2- Dissatisfied,  
1- Highly Dissatisfied
2. Values presented in parenthesis are associated weighted values
3. Multiple responses allowed

### 5.11. Physical Facilities of Library

Half (50.94%) of the respondents are of

the opinion that lighting and ventilation in their libraries are very good and also the reading area (47.01%). Those who expressed very good opinion about furniture/seating arrangement are 47.48% and about library building (37.11%). A total of 38.05% are of the opinion that the photocopying facilities are poor as well as very poor (17.14+20.91), thereby indicates the necessity for the improvement of this facility inside their libraries as in the outside shops, they are charging more. Opinion of the rest of the facilities are given in table 10.



**Table 10**

**Level of Satisfaction of Physical Facilities of Library**

Description	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Mean
Printing Facilities	73 (11.48)	181 (28.46)	122 (19.18)	134 (21.07)	126 (19.81)	2.91
Photocopying Facilities	76 (11.95)	168 (26.42)	150 (23.58)	109 (17.14)	133 (20.91)	2.91
Research Cabin	104 (16.35)	234 (36.79)	160 (25.16)	93 (14.62)	45 (7.08)	3.41
Toilets	174 (27.36)	275 (43.24)	89 (13.99)	30 (4.72)	68 (10.69)	3.72
Drinking water facility	182 (28.62)	267 (41.98)	85 (13.36)	40 (6.29)	62 (9.75)	3.73
Air Conditioning	191 (30.03)	245 (38.52)	103 (16.19)	51 (8.02)	45 (7.08)	3.76
Library Building (Environment Aspect)	236 (37.11)	291 (45.75)	85 (13.36)	17 (2.67)	7 (1.1)	4.15
Furniture Seating Arrangement	302 (47.48)	256 (40.25)	72 (11.32)	6 (0.94)	0 (0)	4.34
Reading Area	299 (47.01)	275 (43.24)	54 (8.49)	8 (1.26)	0 (0)	4.36
Lighting/Ventilation	324 (50.94)	259 (40.72)	52 (8.18)	0 (0)	1 (0.16)	4.42

**5.12. Difficulties in Using Library Resources**

More than 1/5<sup>th</sup> (21.86%) of the users expressed that time consuming in finding and locating information is the major difficulty, whereas 21.54% opined lack of adequate

collection as a difficulty. Another 1/5<sup>th</sup> (20.75%) of them expressed the lack of training program as a hindrance in effectively utilizing library resources and services. The other difficulties reported by them with their number and percentage are given in table 11.

**Table 11**  
**Difficulties in Using Library resources**

Sl. No	Difficulties	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Time consuming	139	21.86
2	Lack of collection of resources	137	21.54
3	Lack of education/training programs	132	20.75
4	Lack of physical facilities	113	17.77
5	Lack of support from library staff	85	13.36
6	Location of library	45	07.08
7	Any other (please specify)	11	01.73

## 6. Major Findings

Major findings of the study are:

- a) Majority of the users of the sample are females and in the age group of 20-29 years. Lion's share of them are students than faculty members.
- b) Almost half of them visit the library 2-3 days a week and 36.95% visit daily.
- c) Majority of the respondents spent their time inside the library for one hour and those spending their time more than that are comparatively less.
- d) The purpose of more than half of the respondents in visiting their library is to prepare notes and almost half for completing their academic assignment.
- e) Library opening hours are very much convenient for lion's share of the library users.
- f) Majority of them are getting information about the library resources and services through their library staff and also from their teachers.
- g) More than 2/5<sup>th</sup> expressed that the newspapers/magazine collection is 'excellent' and also the text book collection.
- h) A large majority of them depends on their library for meeting their information needs and half of them from their teachers.
- i) Almost 4/5<sup>th</sup> of them attended the library user education/orientation program conducted in the library.
- j) Equal percentage (28.77% each) of users are highly satisfied with the circulation of documents as well as newspaper clipping services.
- k) Half of the users expressed that lighting and ventilation in their libraries are very good so also the reading area.
- l) Time consuming in finding and locating information is a major hindrance for 2/5<sup>th</sup> of the users and an almost equal number expressed lack of adequate collection as a difficulty.

## 7. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this survey, the following recommendations were put forward.

- a) The National Council of Teacher Education should give necessary instructions to the College of Education and ensure a balanced and quality collection of both print as well as non-print resources.
- b) Government, University as well as college authorities should provide adequate support and help particularly to the college of education libraries for providing better and effective library and information services to the users.
- c) Library use by the students should be integrated into the teaching curriculum or teaching program and grades should also be based on them.
- d) The students and faculty members of the B.Ed. colleges should be given training to use the information sources in education.
- e) The library staff should be given proper training to efficiently manage the library as well as e-resources.
- f) Modern ICT tools should be provided in all the B.Ed. colleges.
- g) More non-print materials should be acquired in the libraries.
- h) More funds should be allocated to the B.Ed. college libraries, then only it can function effectively.

## 8. Conclusion

This paper highlighted the use of libraries in teacher education colleges coming under Kuvempu University. The existing B.Ed. curriculum has been revised to two years and in this situation, the infrastructure facilities

at present are not sufficient and has to be improved. Overall the students and faculty members are not fully satisfied with all the services of all the libraries. Frequent evaluation of library is very essential for future planning of the library. Such studies should be conducted in all the libraries of Teacher Education Colleges affiliated to the various universities in Karnataka state.

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**Appendix - 1**

**List of B.Ed. Colleges Affiliated to Kuvempu University**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of College</b>	<b>Year of Establishment</b>
1	M.L.M.N. College of Education, Chikmagalur	1958
2	National College of Education, Shimoga	1963
3	Kumudwathi College of Education, Shikaripura	1996
4	Rajiv Gandhi College of Education, Bhadravathi	2004
5	Jnana Bharathi College of Education, Kadur	2004
6	S.J.G. College of Education, Anandapura	2004
7	M.D.F. College of Education, Sagara	2004
8	A.V.S. College of Education, M.C. Halli, Tarikere	2004
9	Mythri College of Education, Shimoga	2005
10	Kuvempu Centenary College of Education, Shimoga	2005
11	Tungabhadra College of Education, Tarikere	2006
12	Al-Mahmood College of Education, Shimoga	2006
13	D.K. Shivakumar College of Education, Bhadravathi	2007
14	SagaraGangothri College of Education, Sagara	2007
15	Sri Veerabhadreshwara College of Education, Thalagunda	2007
16	B.G.S. College of Education, Sringeri	2007
17	Vagdevi College of Education, Thirthahalli	2008