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INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF SALEM AND NAMAKKAL DISTRICT: AN EVALUATION STUDY

SREEDHARAN. N, DR. K. VIJAYAKUMAR

[1] RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DEPT. OF LIBRARY AND INFO. SCIENCE, ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY,
sreedharanrohith@gmail.com
[2] PROFESSOR, DEPT. OF LIBRARY AND INFO. SCIENCE, ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY,
aulisvijayakumar@gmail.com

Abstract
In the digital age, with widespread use of laptops and mobile devices of Netizens, it is commonly believed that book reading and library visits have miserably declined. Contrary to this view, our survey and research show that many engineering students in the Salem and Namakkal districts continue to use library facilities regularly and are largely satisfied with them. We distributed 1,400 questionnaires and conducted personal interviews to collect detailed data. We received 1,263 completed questionnaires from students who visit libraries frequently. Most responses came from the Namakkal district. Respondents reported high levels of satisfaction with the libraries' infrastructure, services, and the support provided by library staff. A few problems were identified by users; these issues appear to be easily and quickly correctable. We are proud to submit this research, which challenges the common belief that the number of library users has declined.

The information resources and services offered by the Engineering college libraries in the Namakkal and Salem Districts are assessed in this study. A high response rate of 90.21% was obtained from the 1,263 valid responses to the 1,400 questionnaires that were given to Faculty, students, and library staff. The study evaluates the effectiveness of library services like reference help, digital repositories, and user happiness in addition to the sufficiency, usability, and accessibility of print and digital resources.The results show that although the majority of libraries have a well-organized collection of books, journals, and e-resources, there are issues with resource use because of a lack of knowledge, poor infrastructure, and technological limitations. The study also emphasizes the need for improved technological integration to improve user experience and the increasing dependence on digital resources. Modern library management techniques, user training initiatives, and digital infrastructure upgrades are some of the suggestions made to enhance library services.

Keywords: Salem, Namakkal, Engineering college libraries, digital resources, library services, information resources and user satisfaction

INTRODUCTION:

The rapid growth of Information Technology has significantly changed how Engineering college libraries serve their communities. Engineering college libraries play a vital role in supporting students, and faculty, by furnishing access to essential resources and technical services to specialized education in regions like Salem and Namakkal districts, where engineering education is Fastly expanding, evaluating these library resources and services is key to understanding how effectively they meet user requirements. This study aims to access the current information resources and services in engineering college libraries in these districts. Relating strength. Limitation.And possible areas for enhancement, by fastening on these aspects. The exploration seeks to contribute insights that could inform better resource operations and services by eventually enhancing the educational support handed by these libraries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kannappanavar and Manjunatha (2011) examined the resources and services provided by 45 engineering college libraries in Karnataka. It found that while some colleges had rich collections and robust infrastructure, they were often shared with other institutions, limiting accessibility. The study emphasized the importance of computers and communication infrastructure in the era of information technology and recommended increased funding and trained manpower. It also urged libraries to prioritize information services for decision-making, knowledge extension, and research preservation.

Ahmed (2013)surveyed to analyze the usage of library services among engineering students. The study revealed that library orientation programs significantly improve students' engagement with library resources. It was found

that digital resources were utilized more frequently than physical ones, indicating a shift in user preferences. Libraries equipped with modern facilities like Wi-Fi and comfortable seating attracted more users. The study also highlighted the importance of training sessions to enhance students' ability to effectively use library services, ensuring maximum utilization of resources.

Seetharama and Ambuja (2000)suggest that technology-related factors should be considered in library policies to influence material selection. They suggest that budgeting should include hardware and software costs. Librarians now have a more complex set of resources, including digital versions of books, journals, encyclopaedias, and sound, as well as online digital e-journals, e-books, and databases. Digitization also impacts preservation and archiving, necessitating re-thinking of resource sharing and document supply in light of digital resource availability.

Kovacs and Elkordy (2000) outlined guidelines and strategies for identifying, assessing, and selecting web-based information resources in their article, "Collection Development in Cyberspace: Building an Electronic Library Collection," emphasizing web-based over broader electronic resources.

OBJECTIVES

This research study aims to investigate various aspects and objectives within the field of study:

1. To examine the frequency of library visits among engineering students and faculty members in Salem and Namakkal districts.
2. To investigate the purpose of library visits by engineering students and faculty members.
3. To evaluate the time spent in the library by engineering students and faculty members.
4. To know the user satisfaction level with available resources and services of the library.
5. To know the user's perception regarding physical facilities, library staff, library collection and services offered by the engineering college library.

Hypotheses

- There is no significant different in the purpose of library visits between engineering students and faculty members
- There is no significant different in the frequency of library visit between engineering students and faculty members.
- There is no significant different in the purpose of library visit between engineering students and faculty members.

METHODOLOGY

The survey method using structures questionnaires was used for the collection of primary data from students and faculty users of engineering college libraries of salem and namakkal districts. As there are certain limitations of questionnaire method, thus the researcher adopted interview and observation methods to collected required information to supplement the questionnaire method and to bring more clarity to the data. The population of the study included 1400 students and faculty the respondents were selected randomly out of those using the libraries at the particular time. A total of 1400 questionnaire were distributed to the user of the college libraries. Out of 1400 questionnaires 1263 (90.21%) completely filled in questionnaires were received back. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive analysis showing simple frequency, percentage and level of satisfaction

Scope And Limitation

The present study was confined to 41 engineering college libraries of Salem and Namakkal district. Other colleges were excluded. Moreover, only the under graduate students were considered as the respondent users.

Statistical Tools Used

The statistical tools used for this study are standard deviation, chi-square test, ANOVA

Analysis and Discussions

The results have been analyzed by selecting different parameters.

Table 1 : Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Male	639	50.6	50.6
2	Female	624	49.4	49.4
Total		1263	100	100

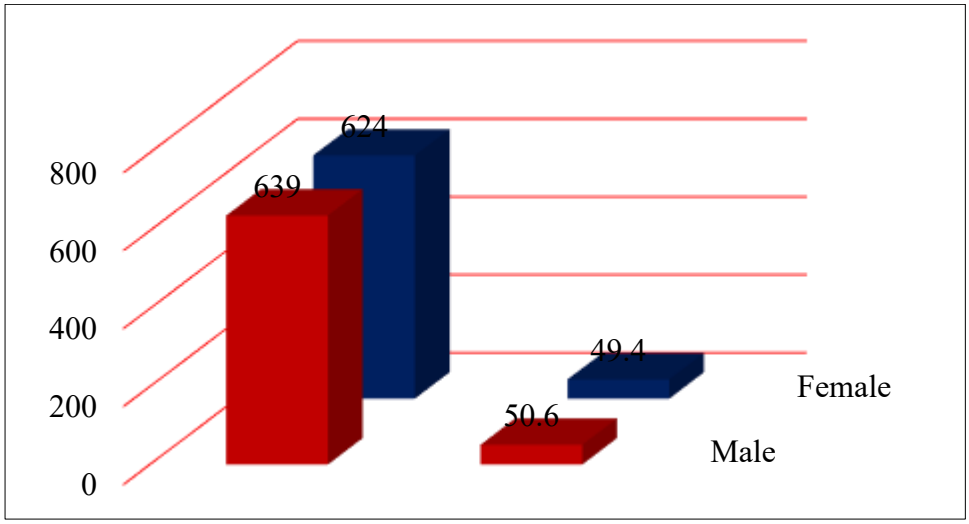

Figure 1: Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 1 and Figure 1 present the gender-wise distribution of respondents, detailing the frequency and percentage of male and female participants among the total of 1,263 respondents surveyed. The data reveals that 639 (50.6%) of the respondents are male, while 624 (49.4%) are female, indicating a relatively balanced representation of both genders in the study. The distribution of participants in the study provides valuable insights into their demographic composition, highlighting the inclusivity of the sample and enhancing the understanding of gender representation.

Table 2: District-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	District	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
1	Salem	559	44.3	44.3
2	Namakkal	704	55.7	55.7
Total		1263	100	100

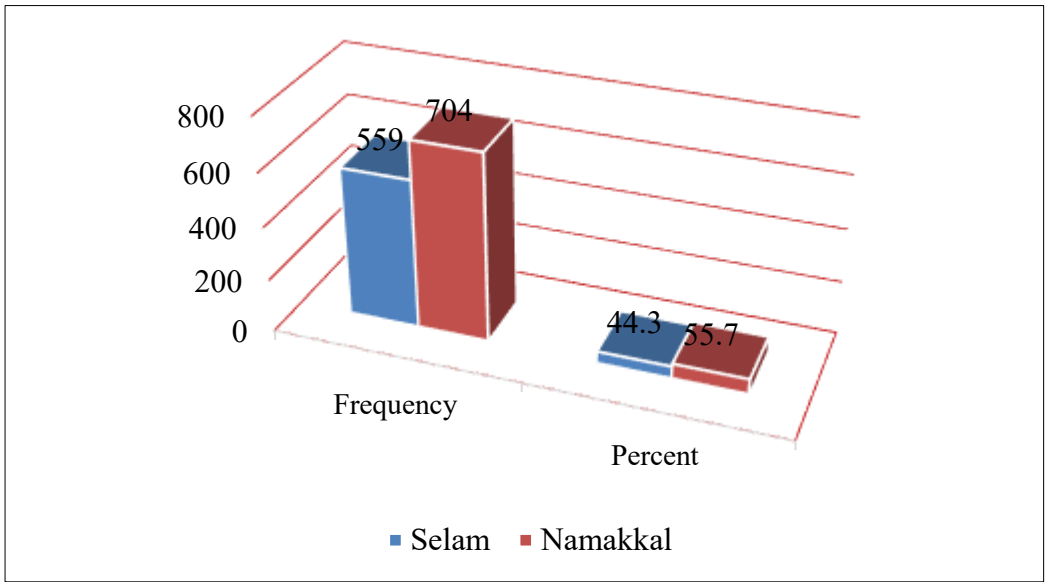

Figure 2: District-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 2 Figure 2 presents the distribution of respondents by district, showcasing the frequency and percentage of responses from each area. A total of 1,263 respondents were included in the study. The data reveals that the majority of respondents are from Namakkal, comprising 704 (55.7%), indicating a significant representation from this district. In contrast, Selam has 559 (44.3%)respondents, showing a relatively lower but still substantial participation rate.

Overall, the district-wise breakdown highlights the predominance of respondents from Namakkal, providing valuable insights into the geographical distribution of participants in this research study.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents Across Engineering Colleges

S. No	Name of the Engineering Colleges	Frequency	Percent
1	Sona College of Technology	52	4.1
2	Government College of Engineering (Autonomous)	31	2.5
3	Indian Institute of Handloom Technology	29	2.3
4	Mahendra College of Engineering	30	2.4
5	Knowledge Institute of Technology	30	2.4
6	A V S Engineering College	36	2.9
7	Narasu'sSarathy Institute of Technology	29	2.3
8	Dhirajlal Gandhi College of Technology	26	2.1
9	Sri Shanmugha College of Engineering and Technology	32	2.5
10	Salem College of Engineering and Technology	33	2.6
11	The Kavery Engineering College	42	3.3
12	AVS College of Technology	28	2.2
13	Bharathiyar Institute of Engineering for Women	36	2.9
14	Annapoorana Engineering College (Autonomous)	25	2.0
15	Tagore Institute of Engineering and Technology	23	1.8
16	Shree Sathyam College of Engineering and Technology	29	2.3
17	Ganesh College of Engineering	22	1.7
18	V S A Group of Institutions	27	2.1
19	Vivekanandha College of Engineering for Women (Autonomous)	43	3.4
20	Vivekanandha College of Technology for Women	31	2.5
21	K S R Institute for Engineering and Technology, Thokkavadi	27	2.1
22	K S R College of Engineering (Autonomous), Tiruchengode	26	2.1
23	K S Rangasamy College of Technology (Autonomous), Tiruchengode	26	2.1
24	Gnanamani College of Technology	27	2.1

25	Mahendra Engineering College (Autonomous	29	2.3
26	Excel Engineering College (Autonomous	32	2.5
27	Mahendra Institute of Technology (Autonomous),	26	2.1
28	Paavai Engineering College (Autonomous)	23	1.8
29	Muthayammal Engineering College (Autonomous),	30	2.4
30	Sengunthar Engineering College (Autonomous)	27	2.1
31	Selvam College of Technology	29	2.3
32	Mahendra Engineering College for Women	23	1.8
33	Muthayammal College of Engineering	17	1.3
34	P G P College of Engineering and Technology	42	3.3
35	CMS College of Engineering	26	2.1
36	S S M College of Engineering	27	2.1
37	J K K Nataraja College of Engineering and Technology	30	2.4
38	VidyaaVikas College of Engineering and Technology	35	2.8
39	AnnaiMathammal Sheela Engineering College	52	4.1
40	SRG Engineering College	40	3.2
41	Paavai College of Engineering	35	2.8
Total		1263	100

Table 3 provide a comprehensive overview of the distribution of respondents among different engineering colleges. A total of 1,263 respondents was surveyed, with each college represented by varying frequencies and corresponding percentages.

The data reveals that Sona College of Technology and AnnaiMathammal Sheela Engineering College both had the highest number of respondents, with 52 (4.1%) each. Government College of Engineering (Autonomous) followed with 31 (2.5%), while several colleges, such as Mahendra College of Engineering and Knowledge Institute of Technology, reported 30 (2.4%) respondents each.

Other notable institutions include Vivekanandha college of engineering for women (autonomous) with 43 (3.4%) respondents and p g p college of engineering and technology with 42 (3.3%).

Overall, the distribution illustrates a diverse range of participation across the engineering colleges, indicating a robust representation of students and faculty members in the research study.

Table 4: Frequency of library visits based on the gender-wise distribution of respondents

S, No	Frequency of library visits	Male	Female	Total
1	Daily	235 (18.6)	214 (16.9)	449 (35.6)
2	Once in three days	168 (13.3)	210 (16.6)	378 (29.9)
3	Once in a week	92 (7.3)	60 (4.8)	152 (12.0)

4	Once in a month	60 (4.8)	74 (5.9)	134 (10.6)
5	Occasionally	84 (6.7)	66 (5.2)	150 (11.9)
Total		639 (50.6)	624 (49.4)	1263 (100.0)
Pearson Chi-Square		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
		15.832	4	0.000

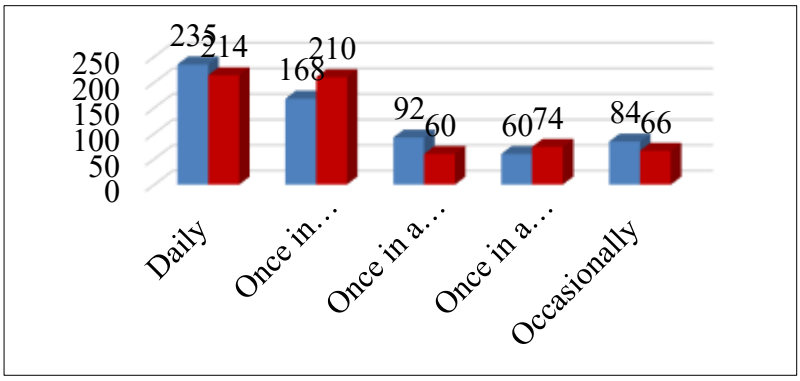

Figure 3: Frequency of library visits based on the gender-wise distribution of respondents

Table 4 and Figure 3 show the frequency of library visits based on the gender-wise distribution of respondents. Among male respondents, the highest proportion, 235 (18.6%), reported visiting the library daily, while 214 (16.9%) of female respondents also reported daily visits. Visits once every three days were recorded by 168 (13.3%) male and 210 (16.6%) female respondents. Weekly visits were reported by 92 (7.3%) male and 60 (4.8%) female respondents, while monthly visits were reported by 60 (4.8%) male and 74 (5.9%) female respondents. Occasionally, 84 (6.7%) male and 66 (5.2%) female respondents reported visiting the library. In total, 639 (50.6%) respondents were male and 624 (49.4%) were female, with a combined total of 1,263 respondents.

Hypothesis Chi-Square Tests

The chi-square test assessed the gender-wise association in library visit frequency among respondents, as detailed in Table 4. The computed chi-square value is 15.832 with 4 degrees of freedom, exceeding the table value of 9.488 at a 5% significance level. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating a significant gender-wise association between male and female respondents in library visit patterns.

Table 5: Frequency of library visits based on the department-wise distribution of respondents

S. NO	Frequency	ECE	EEE	CIVIL	CSE	MECH	CHEM	IT	Total
1	Daily	71 (5.6)	77 (6.1)	72 (5.7)	44 (3.5)	25 (2.0)	35 (2.8)	125 (9.9)	449 (35.6)
2	Once in three days	22 (1.7)	52 (4.1)	89 (7.0)	62 (4.9)	57 (4.5)	39 (3.1)	57 (4.5)	378 (29.9)
3	Once in a week	8 (0.6)	23 (1.8)	27 (2.1)	23 (1.8)	25 (2.0)	33 (2.6)	13 (1.0)	152 (12.0)
4	Once in a month	21 (1.7)	15 (1.2)	21 (1.7)	13 (1.0)	15 (1.2)	20 (1.6)	29 (2.3)	134 (10.6)
5	Occasionally	34 (2.7)	23 (1.8)	34 (2.7)	4 (0.3)	10 (0.8)	20 (1.6)	25 (2.0)	150 (11.9)
Total		156 (12.4)	190 (15.0)	243 (19.2)	146 (11.6)	132 (10.5)	147 (11.6)	249 (19.7)	1263 (100.0)
Pearson Chi-Square				Value		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
				146.197		24	0.000		

The results shown in Table 5 identify the frequency of library visits based on the department-wise distribution of the 1,263 respondents. Information technology represents the largest share of daily visitors, with 125 (9.9%) respondents, followed by electrical and electronics engineering with 77 (6.1%) and civil engineering with 72 (5.7%). Electronics and communication engineering include 71 (5.6%) respondents, while mechanical

engineering has 25 (2.0%) and chemical engineering has 35 (2.8%). Computer science and engineering have 44 (3.5%) respondents visiting the library daily.

In addition, 378 (29.9%) respondents reported visiting the library once every three days, with civil engineering contributing 89 (7.0%) and electrical and electronics engineering adding 52 (4.1%). The total number of respondents visiting once a week amounted to 152 (12.0%), and the number further decreased for those attending once a month, totalling 134 (10.6%). Finally, 150 (11.9%) respondents indicated they visited occasionally.

Hypothesis Chi-Square Tests

This distribution highlights that daily visits were most common among the information technology and electrical and electronics engineering departments. The chi-square test reveals a calculated Pearson chi-square value of 146.197, with 24 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.000, indicating a statistically significant difference in library usage among departments. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected in this study, affirming that department affiliation significantly influences library facility usage.

Table 6: Purpose of Visit to the Library by Designation

S. No	Purposes	UG Students	PG Students	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Professor	Total
1	To use / borrow books	105 (8.3)	52 (4.1)	27 (2.1)	15 (1.2)	23 (1.8)	222 (17.6)
2	To refer / read periodicals	81 (6.4)	43 (3.4)	17 (1.3)	18 (1.4)	26 (2.1)	185 (14.6)
3	To study reference documents	67 (5.3)	37 (2.9)	13 (1.0)	14 (1.1)	19 (1.5)	150 (11.9)
4	To use internet / E – resources	96 (7.6)	56 (4.4)	23 (1.8)	20 (1.6)	31 (2.5)	226 (17.9)
5	To prepare for competitive exam	73 (5.8)	36 (2.9)	13 (1.0)	11 (0.9)	18 (1.4)	151 (12.0)
6	To improve my general knowledge	68 (5.4)	39 (3.1)	14 (1.1)	30 (2.4)	20 (1.6)	171 (13.5)
7	To know the employment opportunities	30 (2.4)	18 (1.4)	12 (1.0)	6 (0.5)	19 (1.5)	85 (6.7)
8	For all the above mentioned	17 (1.3)	34 (2.7)	8 (0.6)	4 (0.3)	10 (0.8)	73 (5.8)
Total		537 (42.5)	315 (24.9)	127 (10.1)	118 (9.3)	166 (13.1)	1263 (100.0)
Pearson Chi-Square			Value		df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
			52.859		28	0.003	

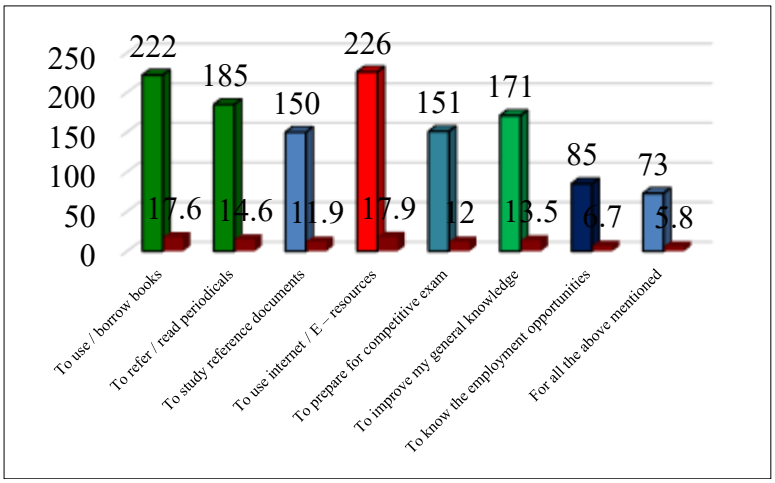

Figure 4: Purpose of Visit to the Library by Designation

The analysis of Table 6 and Figure 4 highlights the purposes of library visits across designations among the 1263 respondents. A significant proportion, 226 (17.9%) of respondents reported visiting the library primarily to use the internet or e-resources. Additionally, 222 (17.6%) of respondents indicated using the library to use or borrow books, with 185 (14.6%) of respondents other noteworthy purposes include referring to periodicals, with 185 (14.6%) respondents, and preparing for competitive exams, accounting for 151 (12.0%) respondents. Visiting to improve general knowledge was noted by 171 (13.5%) of respondents, while 150 (11.9%) visited to study reference documents. In comparison, 85 (6.7%) respondents visited the library to know about employment opportunities, and 73 (5.8%) used it for all the above-mentioned purposes.

It is found that the majority of respondents, 226 (17.9%), reported visiting the library primarily to use the internet or e-resources.

Hypothesis Chi-Square Tests

The chi-square analysis reveals a statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 52.859$, df = 28, p = 0.003) in the purpose of library visits across different designations. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected in this study, indicating that respondents' designations significantly influence their reasons for using the library.

Table 7: ANOVA Results for Hypothesis Testing on Adequacy of Library Collections as Perceived by Respondents

S. No	Adequacy of library collections		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Newspaper and magazine	Between Groups Within Groups Total	19.988 760.574 780.562	4 1258 1262	4.997 0.605	8.265	0.000
2	Text book	Between Groups Within Groups Total	28.764 462.224 490.988	4 1258 1262	7.191 0.367	19.571	0.000
3	Fiction	Between Groups Within Groups Total	43.639 628.999 672.638	4 1258 1262	10.91 0.5	21.82	0.000
4	Encyclopedia	Between Groups Within Groups Total	71.484 499.785 571.268	4 1258 1262	17.871 0.397	44.983	0.000
5	Dictionary	Between Groups Within Groups Total	17.049 664.591 681.641	4 1258 1262	4.262 0.528	8.068	0.000
6	Conference proceedings	Between Groups Within Groups Total	41.721 631.549 673.27	4 1258 1262	10.43 0.502	20.777	0.000
7	Journals	Between Groups Within Groups Total	25.438 690.501 715.938	4 1258 1262	6.359 0.549	11.586	0.000
8	Project report	Between Groups Within Groups Total	26.628 690.467 717.094	4 1258 1262	6.657 0.549	12.129	0.000
9	Thesis and Dissertations	Between Groups Within Groups Total	25.438 690.501 715.938	4 1258 1262	6.359 0.549	11.586	0.000
10	Question papers	Between Groups Within Groups Total	28.673 648.516 677.189	4 1258 1262	7.168 0.516	13.905	0.000
11	Year books	Between Groups Within Groups Total	27.789 627.481 655.27	4 1258 1262	6.947 0.499	13.928	0.000
12	Biographical sources	Between Groups Within Groups Total	55.181 565.161 620.342	4 1258 1262	13.795 0.449	30.707	0.000
13	Geographical Sources (atlas maps)	Between Groups Within Groups Total	30.491 683.496 713.987	4 1258 1262	7.623 0.543	14.03	0.000
14	Directory	Between Groups Within Groups Total	14.213 699.775 713.987	4 1258 1262	3.553 0.556	6.388	0.000

The ANOVA results indicate a statistically significant difference in the perceived adequacy of library collections across various categories, with all significance values ($p < 0.001$) providing strong evidence against the null hypothesis (H0). This null hypothesis posited that there would be no difference in the perceived adequacy of different library collections. However, the significant F-values across all categories such as newspapers, textbooks, encyclopedias, and others demonstrate that respondents do perceive differences in adequacy.

The study rejects the null hypothesis, revealing significant variations in user satisfaction regarding library collections' adequacy. It emphasizes the need for targeted improvements in specific areas to better align with user needs and expectations, enhancing library services and community research objectives.

TABLE8 : Level Of Satisfaction to Library Staff

Statement	Very-Satisfied	satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very-Dissatisfied
My library staff help me when I fail to locate a needed document.	306 (24.21)	505 (39.98)	254 (20.11)	132 (10.47)	66 (5.23)
My library staff do their work in time.	271 (21.49)	482 (38.16)	278 (21.99)	152 (12.03)	80 (6.33)
My library staff immediately respond to my query.	319 (25.24)	438 (34.68)	240 (19.02)	175 (13.85)	91 (7.21)
The behavior of the library staff gives me confidence.	343 (27.16)	525 (41.57)	227 (17.96)	114 (9.03)	54 (40.28)
The library provides orientation that enables me to make effective use of library resources/services.	291 (23.03)	492 (38.96)	265 (20.98)	138 (10.89)	65 (5.14)

A significant majority of respondents (64.19%) expressed satisfaction with the assistance provided by library staff when they struggled to locate needed documents. However, 15.7% of users reported dissatisfaction, indicating room for improvement in guiding patrons more effectively. Similarly, when it comes to staff completing their work on time, 59.65% of respondents were satisfied, while 18.36% expressed concerns about delays in service delivery. This suggests that while most users find the staff efficient, some improvements in workflow and efficiency could enhance user experience.

In terms of responsiveness, 59.92% of respondents agreed that library staff promptly address their queries. However, a notable 21.06% were dissatisfied, highlighting the need for faster and more effective communication between staff and users. On a more positive note, the behavior of library staff was well received, with 68.73% of respondents feeling confident in their interactions. Only 13.31% expressed dissatisfaction, indicating that while staff professionalism is strong, efforts should be made to ensure a consistently positive experience for all users.

The effectiveness of library orientation services was also assessed, with 61.99% of respondents agreeing that these sessions enable them to make better use of library resources. However, 16.03% were dissatisfied, suggesting a potential need to enhance orientation programs by making them more comprehensive and user-friendly

Table 9 :Opinion on the Level of Performance of the Library's Overall Physical Facilities by Gender

S. No	Opinion	Male	Female	Total
1	Excellent	204 (16.2)	132 (10.5)	336 (26.6)
2	Adequate	142 (11.2)	106 (8.4)	248 (19.6)
3	Fair	130 (10.3)	166 (13.1)	296 (23.4)
4	Inadequate	94 (7.4)	114 (9.0)	208 (16.5)
5	Poor	69 (5.5)	106 (8.4)	175 (13.9)
Total		639 (50.6)	624 (49.4)	1263 (100.0)

Table 9 shows the opinion on the library's physical facilities by gender.A total of 204 (16.2%) male respondents and 132 (10.5%) female respondents rated the library's physical facilities as excellent, making up 336 (26.6%) of the total respondents. 142 (11.2%) of the male respondents and 106 (8.4%) of the female respondents considered the facilities adequate, resulting in 248 (19.6%) of the total respondents rating them as such. 130 (10.3%) of the male respondents and 166 (13.1%) of the female respondents found the facilities to be fair, comprising 296 (23.4%) of the total responses. For those who rated the facilities as Inadequate, 94 (7.4%) of the males and 114 (9.0%) of the females contributed to a total of 208 (16.5%) respondents. Lastly, 69 (5.5%) male respondents and 106 (8.4%) female respondents rated the facilities as poor, making up 175 (13.9%) of the total responses.

In total, 639 (50.6%) of the respondents were male and 624 (49.4%) were female, with 1263 respondents providing feedback on the library's physical facilities.

Findings

1. The questionnairewas distributed across 41 engineering colleges, with the highest representation from Sona College of Technology and AnnaiMathammal Sheela Engineering College (4.1% each).
2. Namakkal district contributed 55.7% of the respondents, indicating higher participation than Salem (44.3%).
3. Gender distribution was nearly balanced, with 50.6% male and 49.4% female respondents.
4. Daily library visits were most frequent among males (18.6%) and females (16.9%), with significant gender-wise differences in library visit patterns ($p < 0.001$).
5. Information Technology had the highest daily library usage (9.9%), with department-wise differences in visit frequency being statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).
6. The primary purpose of library visits was to use internet/e-resources (17.9%), with significant differences in purposes based on designation ($p = 0.003$).
7. Respondents perceived significant variations in the adequacy of library collections across categories, emphasizing the need for targeted improvements ($p < 0.001$).
8. The respondents are satisfied with the overall performance of the library staff.
9. It is found that the respondents feel the facilities in the library are excellent.

CONCLUSION

The study offers a thorough assessment of the services and information resources available in engineering college libraries in the districts of Salem and Namakkal. The results show differences in library usage patterns, and the quality of resources offered. The Namakkal district's increased participation rate suggests that people are using the library's resources more frequently. Although the distribution of genders was almost equal, there were notable variations in the frequency of visits and usage patterns, with men reporting more daily visits. Students studying information technology used the library the most every day, according to a department-by-department review, highlighting the increasing dependence on digital resources. Internet/e-resource access was the main reason people visited libraries, and usage varied statistically significantly depending on the academic title. Significant differences in the sufficiency of library collections were also found by the study, highlighting the necessity of focused enhancements in particular resource categories.

The problems that thy faced concerning these to skills were time constrains unavailable resources are not know to change accurate information from the resources found.

Institutions should concentrate on updating digital infrastructure, raising knowledge of available resources, and resolving inequities in resource sufficiency in order to improve the efficacy of library services. Enhancing technological integration and providing specialized user training programs will help staff and students get the most out of libraries. Engineering college libraries in the Namakkal and Salem districts can better serve as vital academic centers and promote a more resource-efficient and research-oriented learning environment by putting these strategic improvements into practice.

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