



Short Communication

A Study on Usage of ICT in Arts and Science College Libraries

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Abstract

This paper analysed the facilities information products and services of ICT implemented in the Arts and Science College Libraries. The study focuses on the gender & age wise usage of ICT Media. The study aimed at finding of the usage of ICT by the faculties in Arts and Science Colleges of Erode. For this purpose a survey method was carried out using the stratified random sampling techniques. Nearly 210 questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members in Erode. The respondents were 200 (95%). The findings indicated the mostly used ICT Media is Mobile Phone by 166 (83%) of Internet and E-Mail 160 (80%). The results of the study show that majority ICT.

Keywords: ICT, Internet, E – Resources, Arts College Libraries, Information Needs, ICT Tools.

Introduction

The technological advancement in information transfer and communication process have brought a radical change in searching, utilizing and maintaining the information resources. In academic institution the role of electronic form of ICT is significant. The ICT comprises internet, network services, library automation, digital library, institutional repository and security system. Each one of us requires information for our day-to-day activities. ICT also helps to increase the usage of library resources and services. ICT is mostly important for technological improvement. Therefore, the colleges of Arts and Science around Erode must modernize the libraries with ICT infrastructure.

Information and Communication Technology: ICT is based on technology internet for information and communication services. It is availed to the large number of users. It provides access to information through telecommunication. It is the composite of electronic devices such as software applications converting, creating, storing, analyzing, organizing, retrieving, protecting, processing, and transmitting with audio-video systems with the help of telecommunication and satellite. It is essential to assess ICT infrastructure in library and information centers as to the changing needs of the users.

Literature Survey: S.Dhanavandan, etc (2008)¹: Conducted a survey of Library Professional of Tamil Nadu and they found that the majority of users are aware about the availability of ICT. And also they observed that (92%) of Library Professionals used the Mobile Phones as a ICT Tool. And (83%) of respondents us of the Internet facilities. R. Hema, etc (2013)²: Conducted a research study to investigate the ICT users

of College Teachers, Students and Researchers and found that the ICT resources are useful. Krubu, Dorcas Ejemeh and Osawaru, Kingsley Efe³. Their study found out that 29 female (60.4%) and 19 (39.6%) male aware ICT. Paulson C.⁴: Aimed to access and evaluate the exposure of ICT facilities in Arts and Science College Libraries and his study reveals the selected libraries have multimedia (27.27%), Internet (50%), Network (36.36%) OPAC Services (54.55). Rattan P. ⁵: Conducted a survey in six government engineering colleges of Punjab and he found that the ICT Usage for information content. Saleem, A., et al. ⁶: Conducted a study on the application of ICT skills and its usage in LIS Professionals. Senthur Velmurugan, V., Amudha G.⁷: Conducted a study among the users and found that majority of respondents (49.08%) have excellent awareness of ICT resources. The (49.58%) users are based on Google Search Engine for ICT resources.

Objectives: i. To study and survey the usage of ICT Tools among Arts and Science College Faculty Members. ii. To understand and find out how far the ICT Tools applied by departmental wise. iii. To compare and differentiate the usage of ICT Media on the basis of qualification wise. iv. To identify the factors that affect usage of ICT by locality wise as rural and urban. v. To analyze and interpret the opinions of users of ICT Tools regarding age wise less 35 and above 35. vi. To identify the relationship between the Assistant Professor and Associate Professor as designation wise using various ICT Media.

Hypotheses: i. There is no significant difference between male and female of Arts and Science College Faculties. ii. There is no significant difference in using ICT application in regard with departmental wise. iii. There is no significant difference using ICT with qualification wise. iv. There is no significant

difference found out using ICT Media on the area wise. v. There is no significant difference by the usage of ICT on age wise. vi. There is no significant difference with designation wise using various ICT applications.

Methodology

The present study is based on survey method. There are 10 Arts and Science College Faculty Members are selected by adopting Stratified Random Sampling Method. A total of 210 Faculty Members and 200 have responded. Hence, the total respondent for the study is 95%. The information or data given by the Faculty is analyzed and presented.

Results and Discussion

The information was collected out of 200 Faculty Members and they were {Sub Groups: Gender, Department, Qualification, Locality, Age, Designation} and information needs in Erode.

Gender: Gender shows that 75 (38%) are male and 125 (62%) are female.

Department: Department shows that 85 (42%) faculty members are from the Arts departments, and 115 (58%) faculty members are Science departments.

Qualification: Qualification shows that 94 (47%) faculty members had UG and 58 (29%) PG degree. 32 (16%) were holding M.Phil., degrees. Whereas 16 (8%) were holding Ph.D., degrees respectively.

Locality: Locality shows that 60 (30%) rural area and 140 (70%) are urban area.

Age: Age shows that 110 (55%) respondents are below 35 age category. Only 90 (45%) faculty members were 35 years and above.

Designation: Designation shows that the 150 (75%) respondents are Assistant Professors. While 50 (25%) respondents are Associate Professors.

The investigator has adopted the ICT tool prepared by the Dhanavandan S., Dr. S. Mohammed Esmail and Dr. V. Mani.¹. The investigator modified the tool based on the samples.

Table-1
Sample Distribution of Population Study

Demographic Variable	Sub-variables	No. of samples	(%)
Gender-Wise	Male	75	38
	Female	125	62
Department-Wise	Arts	85	42
	Science	115	58
Qualification-Wise	UG	94	47
	PG	58	29
	M.PHIL	32	16
	PH.D	16	8
Locality-Wise	Rural	60	30
	Urban	140	70
Age-Wise	Up to 35	110	55
	Above 35	90	45
Designation-Wise	Assistant Professor	150	75
	Associate Professor	50	25

Table-2
Analysis and Interpretation of ICT Tools

ICT Tool	No. of Respondents	(%)
E – Group	74	37
E – Mail	160	80
Fax	42	21
Internet	166	83
Intranet	38	19
Mobile Phone	185	92
Video Conferencing	21	11
Voice Mail	16	8

Table-3
Media Usage Based on Gender and Age

ICT Media	Gender-Wise		Age-Wise	
	Male	Female	Age Below < 35	Age Above > 35
E – Group	30 (15%)	44 (22%)	44 (22%)	30 (15%)
E – Mail	75 (37%)	85 (43%)	98 (49%)	62 (31%)
Fax	29 (14%)	13 (7%)	23 (12%)	19 (9%)
Internet	70 (35%)	96 (48%)	95 (48%)	71 (35%)
Intranet	16 (8%)	22 (11%)	9 (5%)	29 (14%)
Mobile Phone	93 (47%)	92 (45%)	93 (46%)	92 (46%)
Video Conferencing	8 (4%)	13 (7%)	8 (4%)	13 (7%)
Voice Mail	9 (5%)	7 (3%)	10 (5%)	6 (3%)

The Table-2 depicts the percentage of ICT Tools by the respondents. From the survey of the study, it shows that the users of mobile phone (92%) is higher than the other tools.

Table-3 describes that male and female differ in the usage of ICT Media. Male used mobile phone (47%) higher than female. So in the regard of female it is found out that internet (48%) used by female more than the male. Analysing on the basis of age-wise the table shows those below 35 use e-mail tool (49%) and above 35 use mobile phone (46%).

Conclusion

The study investigated the Aptitude of the faculties working in Arts and Science Colleges around Erode in the Usage of ICT Tools. Mobile Phone occupies first position on seeing the collected samples. Among the usage of different ICT Media Tools the mobile phone is used more than the other media by the faculty members. There is no significant relationship between the Use of (E – Mail and Internet vs. Sex). Age less 35 and above 35 were surveyed and the result of the survey the age less 35 and above 35 were using e-mail and mobile phone. The service of (Video Conferencing and Voice Mail) were not seen sufficiently. So it should be increased in Arts and Science Colleges. As to the suggestion of my friends they say the use of ICT Tools going well potentially for collecting information and it is accessible for users to have touch with their friends and social community.

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