Use of ICT Tools by Faculty Members of Arts and Science Colleges in Krishnagiri District

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Abstract

This study describes the availability of ICT sources in arts and science college in krishnagiri district and the usage of ICT tools by the faculty members. This study shows the satisfaction level of respondents while using ICT tools of sources and services. This study has been conducted through questionnaire survey method to collected data. This article found that 40.69% of the faculty members in Arts and Science college in Krishnagiri district are accessing ICT sources several times in a week and most of them using ICT tools to collect subject related materials. It found that 82.35% of them using to collect subject related material, 65.56% of them using ICT tools to collect research related materials, 60.78% of the respondents using for entertainment and 56.5% of the respondents using ICT tools to prepare for seminar and conference.

Keywords

Information Communication Technology (ICT), ICT sources, ICT services, faculty members

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INTRODUCTION

The information and Communication Technologies have brought many benefits of library and information systems and services. The application of computers in storage, retrieval and dissemination of information has brought new possibilities of automatic indexing and free text searching. Computerized acquisition helps processing purchase requests, receiving and accessioning documents, invoice processing and payment arrangement, order follow-up, online enquiries and preparation of reports, etc. In this process, computers enable libraries in making use of the same data available in different files without entering it again each time. Computerised catalogue is the most efficient tool in retrieving quickly. Computerized serial control helps in creating a database of journals, processing new subscriptions, renewal of subscriptions, order placing and invoice processing, receiving and recording issues, claiming missing issues, bindery management, maintenance of list of periodicals, serials holdings, etc. Circulation procedure in a conventional system is very lengthy and consumes much of the staff time in repetitive works. The use of technological devices such as computers, barcode scanners, smart cards, etc in circulation helps in performing routine operations easily and quickly. It saves lot of time for the staff as well as users. Computerized library can provide information quickly on various library management activities required by the management for budgetary control, preparation of account, maintenance of records, library statistics, etc. Once the computerization activities are well progressed, information retrieval and database management activities, including the Internet based information service can be strengthened. A wide variety of advantages can be derived by the appropriate use of ICT.

The application of information and Communication Technologies in different types of libraries in India has gained much momentum. New and emerging technologies such as wireless Networking, Radio Frequency Identification technology, multimedia technology, graphical user interfaces, etc have immense possibilities for libraries. Although the use of ICT in libraries in India at present is quite low, it is expected to go up in the coming years with continued reduction in the prices of the hardware and software. The extent of use of ICT in the libraries, which are already using it, will increase substantially. Libraries will use expert systems and artificial intelligence systems. Remote browsing of database and tele-

delivery of documents will increase. Packet-switched networks will be common. Use of CDROM and DVD-ROM will increase further. The World Web is going to be more interactive and multidimensional, incorporating multimedia presentations.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Momani (2003)evaluated the nature, extent, and satisfaction with the use of the internet by the applied science and technology faculty in Jordan. He concluded that the internet was widely used with emphasis on research and communication and was perceived as a very useful tool. The respondents were mostly satisfied with the current status of the internet. The barriers identified included: lack of time, lack of access, lack of speed, lack of training, and lack of university support. Sinha (2014) reveals that e-resources available under UGC-INFONET are more popular and heavily utilized by the scientific community of Assam University Library and they prefer to access e-resources mainly from their respective department. He reveals that there is increased acceptance of electronic journals by the university academicians and also by the Information Centers. They concluded that electronic journals played a constructive role in enhancing services, user satisfaction, meeting users demands, users expectations and above all the image of the library. Mbaba and Shema (2012) have analysed the frequent use of ICT by Katsina state college of education of academic staff and students in Nigeria. The study reveals that academic staff and students are very frequently using ICT technologies for their teaching and learning purposes. The results indicate that higher ability is noticed among the staff than the students. Husain Al-Ansari (2006) study is designed to investigate the patterns of internet use by the faculty including purposes for use, its impact on teaching and research, internet resources that they use, and the problems faced while using the internet. He found that a large majority have been using the computer and internet for more than five years. They use the internet mostly for, and give importance to, e-mail, search engines, and WWW resources mainly for communication, research, and publication. Kadli, Kumbar & Hadagali (2011) conducted a study to understand the faculty information seeking behaviour in ICT Environment. The study indicated that the majority of respondents visited library to use Internet and E-mail facility among the computer based services available in library. It is clear that hour are spend on information gathering activities like browsing, journals on Internet, searching for related websites, E-mail alerts and correspondence. It also showed that most of the users were affected by the changing environment. On the basis of analysis, the study recommended the need for awareness in library service. So it is necessary to provide ICT literacy training to the faculty to develop their ICT skills. Muruganandham et al (2015)assess the exposure of Information and Communication Technology and the access of e-resources by the student's community an Engineering Colleges in Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu. They found that the students are aware of e-resources, and use various types of e-resources, e-databases and e-journals. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities with procure of more e-resources with multi user level, to develop infrastructural facilities and to be provided more no. of systems, and also suggested to make a training program forlibrary staff from time to time. Hazarika (2017) study shows that how the user connects through ICT in AryaVidyapeeth College, Assam. This software helps users can get benefit for the current information and notification. Open source offers useful savings in time, money, and resources. Hazarika suggested that to preserve library data for future, it is important that libraries adopt much software and participate in the movement of sharing information.

OBJECTIVES

- To know the ICT usage among the faculty members of Arts & Science colleges
- To find the availability of ICT sources and services
- To identify the satisfaction level of faculty members while using ICT tools

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to collect the comprehensive and relevant data from the faculty members of Arts & Science colleges, Krishnagiri district. A structured questionnaire was designed and interview method was also adopted as the tool for collection of data. A total number of 816 questionnaires were collected and then data was analysed, interpreted and presented in this paper.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of data is the ultimate step in research process. In this study we collected data's from faculty members of three colleges. After collecting the data through questionnaire method, the data was analysed

and interpreted in suitable manner. The inferences were drawn based on standard statistical techniques. All the results have been presented in the form of tables and figures. A total of numbers of 150 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, out of which 106 filled questionnaires were received back. The overall response is 70.67 percent.

Table 1: Sex wise distribution of the respondents

Classification	No. of respondents	Percentage
Male	304	37.25
Female	512	62.75
Total	816	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2 described the sex wise distribution of selected respondents in Arts and Science Colleges in Krishnagiri district. In the selected 816 respondents, 62.7% of them are female and the remaining 37.25% are male.

Table 2: Place of accessing ICT Tools

Classification	No. of respondents	Percentage
Home	138	13.73
Browsing centre	217	15.56
Departments	151	23.41
Library	263	43.14
Others	47	4.17
Total	**816**	**100**

Source: Primary data

In the above table, explores the place of accessing ICT tools by the respondents working in Arts and Science college. Most of the respondents (43.14) accessing ICT tools in their college library, followed by 23.41% accessing at departments and 15.56% accessing in browsing centre.

Table 3: Frequency of accessing

Classification	No. of respondents	Percentage
Daily	64	7.84
Weekly	211	25.86
Several times in a week	332	40.69
Monthly	157	19.24
Rarely	52	6.37
Total	**816**	**100**

In the above table, the respondents frequency of accessing ICT sources and services were described. 40.69% of the respondents accessing ICT sources several times in a week, 25.86% accessing weekly once, 19.24% access monthly once, 7.84% used daily and 6.37% of the respondents accessing ICT sources rarely.

Table 4: Purpose of Using ICT tools

Classification	**No. of respondents**	**%**
To collect Subject related material	672	82.35
To collect Research related material	535	65.56
To prepare for seminar/conferences	461	56.5
To sent e-mail	612	75
To search E-Journals	353	43.26
To search e-books	124	15.2
To watch Advertisement	95	11.64
To use for Teleconference	26	3.186
To use for Entertainment	496	60.78
To watch/listen Current affairs	382	46.81
To download e-resources	247	30.27

The above table describes the respondents purpose of using ICT tools in Arts and Science college in Krishnagiri district. 82.35% of them using to collect subject related material, 65.56% of them using ICT tools to collect research related materials, 60.78% of the respondents using for entertainment and 56.5% of the respondents using ICT tools to prepare for seminar and conference.

Table 5: Frequency of using ICT tools

S.No.	Types of sources	Daily	Weekly	Alternate weekly	Monthly	Occasionally
1	CD-ROM-Database	23	71	87	163	472
2	e-Database	38	62	81	199	436
3	e-Journals	24	142	239	317	94
4	e-Reports	33	64	78	112	529
5	e-Books	29	52	126	288	321
6	e-Magazine	32	46	131	268	339
7	e-Lectures	72	186	231	83	244

Table 5 exhibits the respondents frequency of using ICT tools. Most of the respondents using CD ROM database, other e source databases, e-reports, e-books, magazines and attending e-lectures occasionally and most of the other respondents using ICT tools monthly once.

Table 6: Preferred formats for reading the ICT based information resources

Description	Yes		No		Total	
	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%	No. of respondents	%
Printed format	721	88.36	95	11.64	816	100
PDF format	453	55.51	363	44.49	816	100
HTML format	112	13.73	704	86.27	816	100
Word format	684	83.82	132	16.18	816	100
Image format	397	48.65	419	51.35	816	100

Table 6 reveals the respondents preferred format for reading ICT based information sources. 88.6% of the respondents preferred printed format and other 83.82% of them preferred word format to read the ICT information. 55.51% of the respondents interested in PDF format and 48.65% of them preferred image format to read the ICT sources.

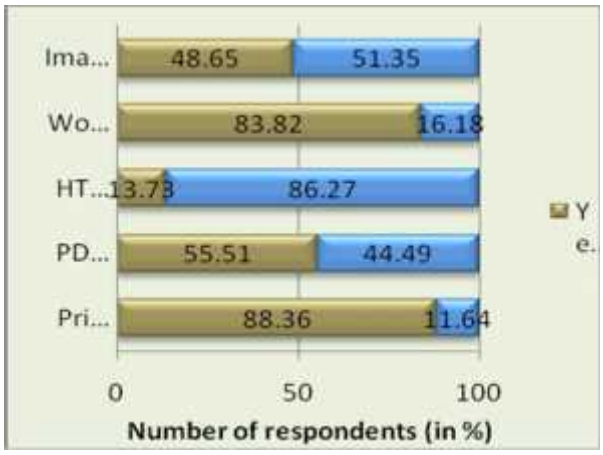


Fig.1: *Preferred formats for reading the ICT based information resources*

Table 7: Level of satisfaction about ICT tools available in their institution

	No. of respondents	%
Highly satisfied	93	11.4
Satisfied	384	47.06
Some what	282	34.56
Dissatisfied	57	6.98
Total	**816**	**100**

The above table shows the respondents opinion about the satisfaction level of ICT tools available in their institution. 47.06% of the respondents satisfied the availability of ICT sources in their institution, 34.56% of them little satisfied and 11.4% of them highly satisfied on availability of ICT sources.

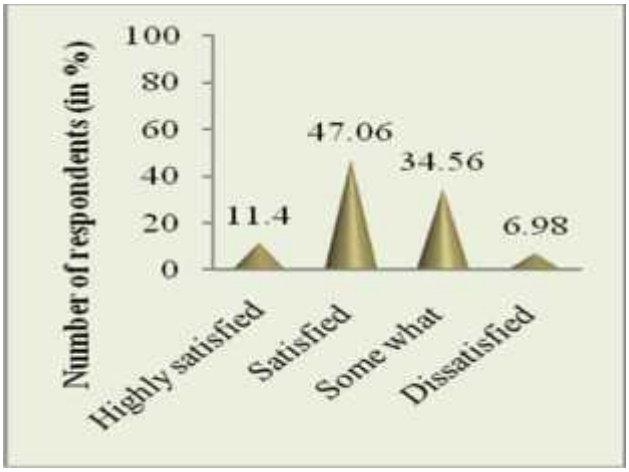


Fig.2: *Level of satisfaction about ICT tools available in their institution*

FINDINGS

- 62.7% of them are female and the remaining 37.25% are male.
- Most of the respondents (43.14) accessing ICT tools in their college library
- 40.69% of the respondents accessing ICT sources several times in a week followed by 25.86% accessing weekly once
- 82.35% of them using to collect subject related material, 65.56% of them using ICT tools to collect research related materials
- 88.6% of the respondents preferred printed format and other 83.82% of them preferred word format to read the ICT information
- 47.06% of the respondents satisfied the availability of ICT sources in their institution

CONCLUSION

The rapid developments in information communication technology have facilitated the convergence of new electronic devices and formats. Information has been embedded in a variety of ways and forms in various kinds of electronic resources. The study concluded that most of the faculties in Arts & Science in Krishnagiri district are females and they are most of them accessting ICT tools in their college library. The study also shows that the most of faculty members using ICT sources in printed format and nearly half of them are satisfied about the availability of ICT sources in their institution.

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