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**USAGE OF ICT AMONG POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF
ARUMUGAM PILLAI SEETHAI AMMAL COLLEGE-TIRUPPATHUR**
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Abstract

In this digitalized age, the libraries are no longer a traditional store house and the trend to move towards a digital for the quick and easy access of resource. E-Resources is one of the product of ICT.E-resources are the core collection of any academic library. Use of Internet and E-Resources are increasing among the students. Most of the educational materials are available in electronic mode. The advent of internet had made it simpler and faster to disseminate the information directly to the student's laptop, tablet and smart phone. This paper attempt to study the use of ICT by the students of Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College, Tiruppathur.

Keywords: E-Resources, E-journals, E-magazine, E-books, Information Services, Information and communication Technology.

Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is electronic communication technologies used for collecting storing, processing, and communicating information, There are three main categories these which information is (Data) communication is (transmission or disseminate information such as telecommunication system) technology is information (such as computer system). The past two decades have witnessed an unprecedented emergence of modern technologies related to process of information storage, processing and transmission. Among them, computer may possibly be the most spectacular technological invention widely used now. Many new electronic technologies that go well beyond the computer are appearing in quick succession. Information dissemination process, in will induce significant transformation in various bibliographical and information databases. Advance developments of ICT in information field are great innovation scientists (librarian) in the context of information industry for handling information in the minimum possible time. The sharing of resources is possible through information communication networks in the context of economic crunch. The following are the latest developments in this direction are Telecommunication, E-Mail, Video Text, Tele text, Cellular radio, Cable system, Fax, Satellite, Networks, ISDN services, E-publishing, OPAC and Consortia.

Specifically, the study focused upon the impacts of the ICT in Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College. It examined the impacts on LIS of Resource Based Learning and studied the implications for Post graduate students learning and development.

Review of Literature

Banvakutty and Salih (1999) conducted a study at Calcutta University which showed that students, research scholars, and teachers used the Internet for the purpose of study, research and teaching, respectively.

Laite (2000) surveyed 406 graduate and undergraduate students from hippensburg University. The survey revealed that 57.6% of the undergraduate students used the Internet 1-2 times per week and another 37.1% used it 1-2 times daily. 54.7% of the graduate students used Internet 1- 2 times per week and 37.7% used it 1-2 times daily. The survey showed that the most used Internet service was e-mail. 100% of the graduates and undergraduate students used e-mail services.

Jagboro (2003) conducted a case study of Internet usage in Nigerian universities. The objective of this study was to evaluate the level of utilization of the Internet for academic research at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, Questionnaires were administered to postgraduate students spanning art and science programme. The results from the analysis of responses showed that the respondents ranked the 39 use of research materials on the Internet fourth (17.3%). However, respondents who used the Internet ranked research materials second (53.4%) to e-mail (69.9%). The study concluded that the use of the Internet for academic research would significantly improve through the provision of more access points at departmental and faculty levels.

Balasubramanain.S (2004) Importance of ICT may be described as Electronic means of Computing, Processing, Storing and Communication Information. Digital ICT store the Information as ones and across and transmit the date through telecommunication networks. Digital ICTs include Telephones, Wireless, and Cellular Phones. Communication Satellites computer and the internet. There has been a significant proliferation of each of these technologies in the third world since 1975.

Misra,Yadav and Bisht (2005) conducted a research study to learn the Internet utilization patterns of undergraduate students at the G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, patnagar. The findings of the study indicate that a majority of the students (85.7%) used the Internet. The findings of the study also showed that 61.3% female respondents indicated that they faced the problem of slow functioning of Internet connections.

Aim

To identify and compare the various Information Communication Technologies being used by Post graduate students of Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College in Tiruppathur.

Objectives of the Study

- To Study the Distribution of Respondents by Gender
- To Study the Distribution of Respondents by Discipline
- To Find out the distribution of Respondents by socio Economic Background
- To Study the different types of ICT tools
- To Find out the purpose of Use of E-resources
- To find out the frequency of using ICT Tools.
- To find out the problems and difficulties encountered by the users while using ICT tools.
- To find out the level of satisfaction of Using ICT.

Hypothesis:

- There is a difference between gender and place of access of internet
- There is a relationship between age and overall satisfaction of ICT tools used.

Methodology

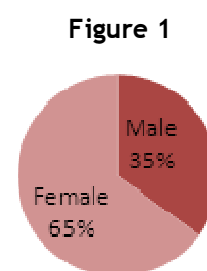
This study is based on a survey method related to the objectives. A Survey was conducted by contacting only the post graduate students of arts discipline of college. A well structured questionnaire is distributed to the respondents to collect primary data. The secondary data have collected from the other sources like journal articles, books, reviews etc. Totally 80 questionnaires were received and analyzed for research. The collected data were tabulated in excel working sheet. The Simple percentage calculation and Chi-square test was applied for analysis purpose for the selected tables.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

S. No	Gender	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Male	28	35
2	Female	52	65
	Total	80	100

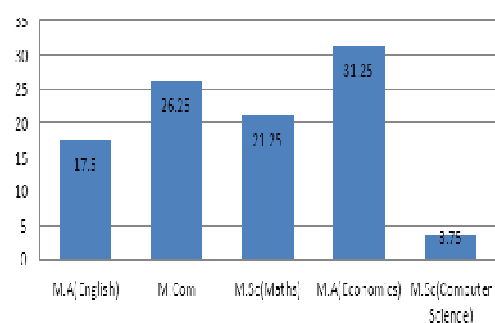
Table 1 and Figure1 shows the distribution of respondents by Gender ratio, 35% of the students are Male and remaining 52% are



Female respondents. From the table, it is noted indirectly that Female is utilizing Information Techniques for their Learning, Studying and Research work then Male category. They study indicated that Male are also equally utilizing the ICT techniques.

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents by Discipline

S. No	Discipline	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	M. A(English)	14	17.5
2	M.Com	21	26.25
3	M.Sc(Maths)	17	21.25
4	M. A(Economics)	25	31.25
5	M.Sc(Computer Science)	3	3.75
	Total	80	100

Figure 2

The Table 2 and Figure 2 shows the subject wise distribution of the Respondents. From the table it is noted that 31.25% of respondents are from the subject of Economics, 26.25% of respondents belongs to Commerce. The least number of respondents 3.75% belongs to computer science. The study revealed that ICT is maximum utilized by Economics Department.

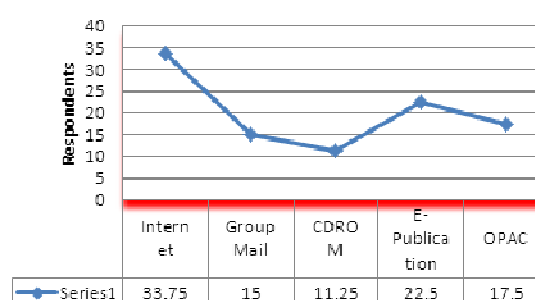
Table 3 Distribution of Respondents by Socio Economic Background

S. No	Socio Economic Background	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Rural	51	63.75
2	Semi Urban	18	22.5
3	Urban	11	13.75
	Total	80	100

The Table 3 and Figure 3 shows distribution of the respondents by Socio Economic Background. It is interesting to note that semi urban students are interested to use the ICT for their learning purpose. 22.5% of respondents belonging to semi urban area, are using ICT, 63.75% of them from Rural, 13.75% of them Urban area.

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents Place of Access of Internet

S. No	Internet Access	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	At home	25	31.25
2	At College	45	56.25
3	Browsing Centre	10	12.5
	Total	80	100

Figure 4

56.25% of respondents acknowledged access to a network computer via browsing at college, 31.25% access at home, 12.5% of students at browsing centre. The study indicates the college library should have adequate computers with high configuration to satisfy the use of the users.

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents ICT Resources

S. No	ICT Resources	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Internet	27	33.75
2	Group Mail	12	15
3	CDROM	9	11.25
4	E-Publication	18	22.5
5	OPAC	14	17.5
	Total	80	100

Table 5 and figure.3 depicts the use of different types of ICT to meet the Students needs. It is astonishing to know that Internet are mostly used as a source of Information. Hence 33.75% of respondents browse Internet, Hence 11.25% of respondents used CD-ROM. 22.5% students use E-Publication, Through Group Mail are Unaware to respondents.

Table 6 Use of Search Engines

S. No.	Search Engines	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yahoo	25	31.25
2	Google	36	45
3	Rediff	19	23.75
	Total	80	100

There is Many Search Engine through which the users get the required Information. These were found satisfactory in providing the required Literature search.

<http://www.google.com>,

<http://www.yahoo.com>,

<http://www.rediff.com> Due to quick accessibility it is found that majority of respondents 45% prefer Google, followed by Yahoo31.25%, although all Search Engines have presently back up of Google.

Table 7 Difficulties of Accessing ICT

S. No	Difficulties	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Lack of Knowledge	13	16.25
2	Lack of Timing	16	20
3	Lack of Power Failure	30	37.5
4	Lack of Computer	21	26.25
	Total	80	100

The majority of the users stated that they have difficulties to use ICT. The specific problem faced by users are power failure and lack of computer.

Table 8 Level of Satisfaction of ICT

S. No	Satisfaction Level	No.of Respondent	Percentage
1	Satisfied	55	68.75
2	Not Satisfied	25	31.25
	Total	80	100

68.75% of respondents stated that they are satisfied with using ICT .Only 31.25% of respondents are not satisfied with ICT. This is due to the minimum infrastructure facilities available in colleges.

Suggestion

- More computers with the latest specifications and multimedia kit should be installed.
- Capacity of servers should be increased and firewalls should be installed for protection from viruses.
- There should be complete campus networking with the internet browsing facility. The problem of slow connectivity should be overcome by increasing the bandwidth.
- The timings of the internet service should be increased and if possible, the service should be made available round the clock so that the users can make maximum use of the internet facility.
- Some orientation training programmer should be organized by the colleges at regular intervals so that the maximum users can improve their excellence or proficiency in the use of the internet for academic purposes.

Conclusion

College library plays an important role in promoting ICT for the benefit of students. From the above study it is revealed that majority of students use ICT. For the effective utilization of ICT ,some of the few suggestions are The timings of the internet service should be increased and if possible, the service should be made available round the clock so that the users can make maximum use of the internet facility. More computers with the latest specifications and multimedia kit should be installed. Capacity of servers should be increased and firewalls should be installed for protection from viruses. Some orientation training programmer should be organized by the colleges at regular intervals so that the maximum users can improve their excellence or proficiency in the use of the internet for academic purposes.

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