

# Utilization of ICT among the Faculty Members of Government Siddha Colleges in Tamil Nadu

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**Abstract** - The present study deals with Utilization of ICT among the faculty members of Siddha Colleges and various level of operating system with the information accessed by the faculty through the internet. The survey was conducted with the help of the questionnaire and personal interview. The responses received from the available faculty are presented in tables and data is analyzed by using simple statistical method. The findings reveals that the access of electronic information is an important component of research activities for faculty members like E-Journals, E-books, E-databases are most preferred electronic information resources.

**Keywords:** Utilization of ICT, Learning, Electronic Information

## I. INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology (ICT) plays a significant role in day-to-day life. Nowadays simple e-mail service can enable far cheaper and faster communication with others. It is very easy to just simply read softcopy books (which are accessible through the Internet) and learn remotely through educational tools. The significant impact of ICT draws a lot of attention in both industry and academia. Now ICT is capable of providing learning alternatives (such as self-learning) through educational tools or distance learning. In order to implement ICT fully in the academia, Ministry of human resource and development India launched "The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology". Under this Mission, a proper balance between content generations, research in critical areas relating to imparting of education and connectivity for integrating our knowledge with the advancements in other countries has been given importance.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dukic (2013) online databases as research support and the role of librarians in their promotion: the case of Croatia. Library Collections, Acquisitions, & Technical Services

Ahmed (2013) indicated that usage of e-databases in developed countries is more than in developing countries basically because of poor ICT infrastructure and huge cost of such resources.

Gladys Kwadzo (2015) examine the awareness level and usage of electronic databases by graduate students in the

University of Ghana. The findings show that students were very much aware of the databases available to them as indicated by 96.9% and 93.8% indicated to use them. The studies also established that majority of students know about the databases from their lecturer and most of them accessed from the central library.

Studies by Okello-Obura (2010), shows that the Assessment of the problems faced by LIS postgraduate students in accessing e-resources in Makerere University in Uganda.

Ercegovic (2009), deads What Engineering sophomores know and would like to know about Engineering information sources and access.

Manda (2005) found that respondents were not aware of the e-resources provided for them in their respective institutions.

## III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the respondents by place of using internet.
2. To analyze the respondents by familiarities of operating systems.
3. To extent the utilization of their views about the ICT in Research.
4. To find out the respondents frequency of visit and hours spent in the library.
5. To identify the Educational qualification and frequency of visit to the library.

## IV. HYPOTHESES

1. Respondents differ significantly by place of using internet.
2. Respondents differ significantly in their familiarities of operating system.
3. Respondents differ significantly in their views about ICT in Research.
4. Respondents differ significantly in their frequency of visit and hours spent in the library.
5. Respondents differ significantly in their Educational Qualification and frequency of library visit to the library.

## V. METHODOLOGY

The study is restricted to the faculty members working in three Siddha colleges in Tamil Nadu and the Researcher

visited the three Siddha colleges in Tamil Nadu. The researcher has designed a structural questionnaire, covering almost all the major aspects and the copies of the questionnaire were distributed among the faculty members of some selected siddha colleges. The researcher has personally assisted and interviewed in order to receive more

clear, accurate and pin-pointed responses to the listed questions. The questionnaire was distributed among the faculty members.

## VI. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE I DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY COLLEGE

Institution	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Govt.Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai	24	33.80	33.80	33.80
Govt. siddha College, Chennai	32	45.07	45.07	78.87
National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	15	21.13	21.13	100.00
Total	71	100.00	100.00	-

The total respondents taken of the study is 71 of which Government Siddha college, Chennai has the highest response rate of 45.07 percent. 33.80 percent of the respondents are from Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and 21.13 percent are from national Institute of Siddha, Chennai. It is found that 45% of the faculty are from Govt. Siddha College, Chennai.

TABLE II DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male respondents	36	50.70	50.70	50.70
Female respondents	35	49.30	49.30	100.00
Total	71	100.00	100.00	-

From the table II it can be found that male and female respondents take almost equal share (male forming 50.80 percent and female forming 49.30 percent)

TABLE III DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY PLACE OF USING INTERNET

Place	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
University/ College Library	18	25.35	25.35	25.35
Department Library	24	33.80	33.80	59.15
Cyber café	13	18.31	18.31	77.46
Home	12	16.90	16.90	94.37
Any other Place	4	5.63	5.63	100.00
Total	71	100	100	-

From Table III it can be seen that 33.80 percent of the faculty use internet facilities from the department library. 25.35 percent of the faculty uses the internet facilities from College library. 18.31 percent use cyber café for accessing the internet and 16.90 percent use the internet from home. So it could be seen clearly from the above discussion, more number of faculty use the department library for internet access.

It is found that from the table IV 69.02 percent of the respondents are familiar with windows version 8 and windows 7, while an equal number of respondents, (11.27)

are familiar with Linux or Windows XP. Only a less number of respondents are familiar with Mac operating systems of Windows Phones. So it is found that more number of respondents is familiar with Windows 8.

TABLE IV DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY FAMILIARITY OF OPERATING SYSTEMS

OS Familiar	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Windows XP	8	11.27	11.27	11.27
Windows phone	1	1.41	1.41	12.68
Others	3	4.23	4.23	16.90
Windows 7	16	22.54	22.54	39.44
Windows 8	33	46.48	46.48	85.92
Linus	8	11.27	11.27	97.18
Mac OS	1	1.41	1.41	98.59
Google Android	1	1.41	1.41	100.00
Total	71	100	100	-

TABLE V DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THEIR VIEWS ABOUT THE ICT IN RESEARCH

Importance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Least important	8	11.27	11.27	11.27
Important	25	35.21	35.21	46.48
Very important	35	49.30	49.30	95.77
Highly important	3	4.23	4.23	100.00
Total	71	100	100	-

It is found that nearly half for the respondents (49.30%) feel that internet is very important for research and 35.21 percent feel that internet is important for research. (11.27) feel that internet is least important only a very few (4.23%) view that internet is highly important. So it is evident that more number of respondents view about ICT in research is very important.

An analysis to check whether there exist an association between the frequency of visit to the library and time spent in the library is shown in table VI. The chi-square

value is 10.30 for 6 degrees of freedom and this is less than the table value (18.48). The phi -value is 0.381 and this Indicates that there is no association or very low association between the frequency of visit to the library and the hours spent in the library.

TABLE VI FREQUENCY OF VISIT AND HOURS SPENT IN THE LIBRARY – CHI SQUARE TEST

Frequency/Hours	1-2 Hours	3-4 Hours	More than 4 Hours	
Daily	16	18	7	41
Every Alternate Day	7	16	1	24
Once in a Week	2	2	1	5
Never	0	0	1	1
	25	36	10	71
Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
Pearson Chi-Square	10.3044	6	0.112405	
Likelihood Ratio	8.667537	6	0.193157	
No. of Valid Cases	71			
7 cells (58.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .14.				

TABLE VII EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO THE LIBRARY

Qualification/ Frequency of visit	Daily	Every Alternate Day	Once in a Week	Never	Total
MD	26	11	4	1	42
Ph. D	15	13	1	0	29
	41	24	5	1	71
Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)		
Pearson Chi-Square	3.66	3.00	0.30		
Likelihood Ratio	4.07	3.00	0.25		
No. of Valid Cases	71				
4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .41.					

Similarly an analysis to check whether there exist an association between qualification and the frequency of visit to the library is shown in Table VII. The chi-square value is 3.66 for 3 degrees of freedom and this is less than the table value (12.88). The phi -value is 0.227 and this Indicates that there is no association or very low association between the qualification and the hours spent in the library.

An application of chi-square test to the qualification and the time spent in the library shows that the chi-square value is 2.55 against the table value 10.597 and the phi value is 0.189 which is far less than the table value. Hence it can be inferred that there exists no association between qualification and the time spent in the library.

TABLE VIII EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND TIME SPENT IN THE LIBRARY

Qualification/ Time spent	1-2 Hours	3-4 Hours	More than 4 Hours	Total
MD	17	18	7	42
Ph. D	8	18	3	29
	25	36	10	71
Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
Pearson Chi-Square	2.55	2.00	0.28	
Likelihood Ratio	2.57	2.00	0.28	
No. of Valid Cases	71			
1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.08.				

## VII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. As per the Survey 45% of the faculty members from Government Siddha College, Chennai.
2. Research results reveal that male and female respondents take almost equal shares.
3. It is found that more numbers of the faculty members use the Internet from department library.
4. It reveals that more number of faculty members are familiar with Windows 8.
5. It is evident that more number of respondent views about ICT in research is very important.
6. It can be inferred that most of them are with M.D qualification and frequency visit library is daily.
7. It is found that most of them with M.D qualifications, and both spent the library 3-4 hours in the library.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

The present study find through the fact that Men and Women are equal in the usage of internet based services. These equalities show the ability of women being benefited equally from the opportunities offered by Information Communication Technology and contribute fully for shaping the development of the global knowledge economy and society.

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