IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY USAGE OF PHARMACY COLLEGES IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT: A STUDY

R.Soniya*   Dr.S.Kavitha**
* Ph.D Research Scholar, DLIS, Annamalai University
**Asst. professor, DLIS, Annamalai University.

Abstract
Information and communication technology has revolutionized the concept of libraries. Each and every library is getting digitized. An electronic library comprises-collection, services and infrastructure to support lifelong learners , research, scholarly communication as well as presentation of the recorded knowledge .this study the factors that will necessitate the libraries to ICT infrastructure, as well as the definitions ,need, advantages and disadvantages of electronic libraries, the requirement for building an e-library etc. The emphasis is also put to describe the role of librarian in the environment.

Key words: information technology, E-Libraries, infrastructure.

Introduction
Information and communication technology (ICT) comprises a diverse set of technological tools to identify, collect, organize, create and disseminate data and information. It encompasses a wide range of technologies including telecommunication technologies such as telephony, cable, satellite, TV and video conferencing, as well as digital technologies, computers, information networks (including internet, World Wide Web and internet) and software application. Information and communication technology is inevitable in the present era of knowledge explosion. It provides means for compact storage, quick retrieval and speedy of access to information from within the organization or remote place.

Information and communication technology ICT refer to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to information technology (IT), but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums.

Aims of Pharmacy College libraries
1. To improve learning and teaching through the effective and embedded use of ICT.
2. To make effective, innovative and sustainable use of ICT.
3. To improve the availability and use of high quality educational content.
4. To develop a coherent, sustainable and dependable   ICT infrastructure for colleges.

Review of literature
Dr. Amjad Ali and Mr. Rais Ahmad (2016) this study aims to investigate the researcher's awareness and use of ICT based library services provided by Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, and Aligarh. For this study, 200 questionnaires have been administered among research scholars through e-mail. Investigators have received a total of 160 responses from respondents showing an overall response rate of 80% and some have been included for the study. The study shows that majority of respondents (46.87%) visit the library daily, 38.12% respondents are frequently using online journal lab, 86.87% respondents are using online journal lab for research purpose, a very high percentage of respondents (93.12%) claim that they are aware about ICT based services provided by Maulana Azad Library.

K. Kumar. (2015) this article presents information on various ICT facilities and services provided in engineering institutions at Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh. It addresses current status of institutions providing library services such as traditional, electronic, and document delivery services and facilities like hardware, software and communication resources. Eighty-one completed responses collected with a total response rate of 88.04 %. ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) test was conducted to find out the significance of the variables constituting hardware, software facilities, and communication services versus institutions, respectively. The study showed that 87.65 % library provided with windows XP and 72.84 % Pentium IV workstation. DELNET seems to be the most preferred information network service and VSAT is found to be mostly used communication service.

Dr. RubinaBhatti (2014) is study explores the growing effect of information and communication technology on information usage pattern of the faculty members of Social Science at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. The findings show that Internet has become a significance source for the faculty members and researchers as they use internet for education purposes, research work and updating knowledge. Google, Yahoo and MSN are widely used search engines and majority of

the respondents' don't use the Excite, Snake, Kapok and Alta vista. Faculty members frequently use Science Direct to seek relevant information for their research.

Objectives
The following objectives have been framed for this study:
1. To find out the frequency of using library and accessing Information and Communication Technology.
2. To study the experience and purpose of using information and communication technology.
3. To identify the most commonly used browser and search engines.
4. To identify the ICT resources provide by library.
5. To determine the level of satisfaction on use of Information and communication Technology.

Hypotheses
1. There is a significant difference in category wise distribution of respondents frequency of using ICT resources
2. There is a significant difference in category wise distribution of respondent's purpose of using ICT- resources.
3. There is no significant difference in category wise distribution of respondents' location of accessing ICT resources.
4. There is a significant difference in category wise distribution of respondents web browser and search engines..
5. There is no significant difference in category wise distribution of respondents Satisfaction of using of ICT-Resources.

Methodology
The questionnaire have been developed and distributed to the students and faculty members of pharmacy colleges in Cuddalore district. The data have been collected through questionnaire. This study primarily an exploratory method of analyzing the Information and Communication Technology in library usage of pharmacy colleges in Cuddalore district.

Sampling
The whole area of the study pharmacy college libraries in Cuddalore district. Totally 325 respondents were take into consideration and 58 of there were negligible due to non-response of the questionnaire. Totally 267 respondents are considered for the sample study. The sampling of study is based on purposive random sampling.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table–1: Gender wise distribution

S.No.	Sex	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Male	127	47.56
2	Female	140	52.44
	Total	267	100

Table - 1 shows gender wise distribution of respondents using information and communication technology among the 267 respondent's 127 (47.56%) respondents is male and 140 (52.44%) respondents are female. It could be noted that the majority of respondents are female

Table -2: Category wise distribution of respondent's frequency of using ICT resources

S.No.	Category of Respondents	Everyday	Once in a week	Once in a month	Occasionally	Total
1	Students	78(39.79%)	59(30.10%)	48(24.49%)	11(5.61%)	196(73.41%)
2	Faculty members	31(43.66%)	21(29.58%)	10(14.08%)	9(12.68%)	71(26.59%)
Total		109(40.82%)	80(29.96%)	58(21.72%)	20(7.49%)	267(100.00%)

Table 2. Show the category wise respondent's frequency of using ICT resources out of 267 respondents,109 (40.82 %) respondents are using ICT resources every day 80 (29.96%) respondents are using ICT resources one in a week, 58(21.72%), respondents are using ICT resources once a month and 20 (7.49) respondents are using ICT resources occasionally. It is found that more than 40% of the users everyday use the ICT resources.

Research Paper
Impact Factor: 4. 695
Peer Reviewed & Indexed Journal

IJMSRR
E- ISSN - 2349-6746
ISSN -2349-6738

Fig.2 Category wise distribution of respondents frequency of using ICT Resource
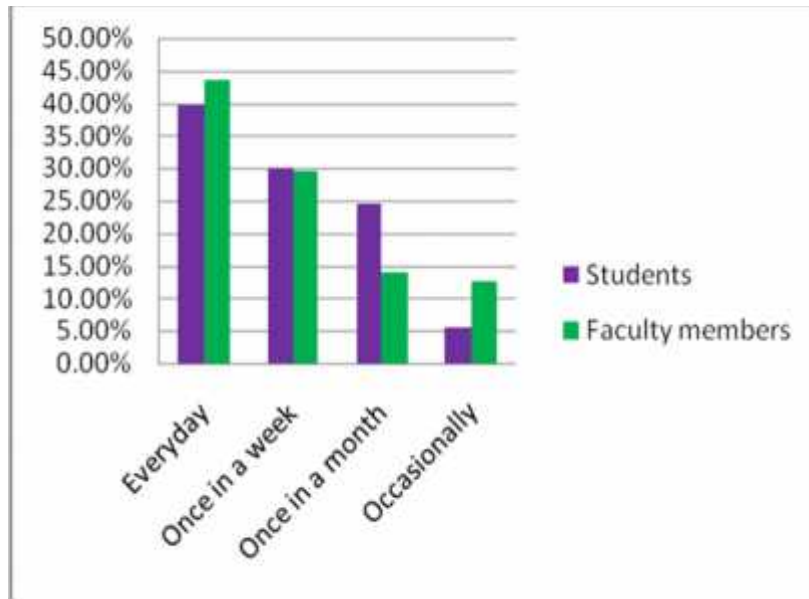

Table – 3: **Category wise distribution of respondents Purpose of using ICT- resources**

S. No.	Category of Respondents	For research work	Lecture note	Career development	Current information	Update knowledge	Total
1	Students	33(16.84%)	10(5.10%)	40(20.46%)	45(22.96%)	68(34.69%)	196(73.41%)
2	Faculty members	18(25.35%)	20(28.17%)	9(12.68%)	10(14.08%)	14(19.72%)	71(26.59%)
	Total	51(19.51%)	30(11.23%)	49(18.45%)	55 (20.66%)	82(30.71%)	267(100.00%)

A study of data in table-3 indicates that the category wise respondents purpose of using ICT resources. It could be noted that out of the total 267 respondents 82 (30.71%) have use for update knowledge, 55(20.66 %) have use for current information, 51(19.51%) of respondents use ICT resources for research work, 49 (18.45%) use for career development,30(11.23 %) of respondents use ICT resources to take lecture notes. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion more than 30 % of the users use the ICT resources for update their knowledge.

Table-4: Category wise distribution of   respondents web browser for accessing ICT resources

S.No.	Category of Respondents	Internet explorer	Mozilla Firefox	opera	Google chrome	Total
1	Students	68(34.69%)	29(14.79%)	12(6.12%)	87(44.39%)	196(73.41%)
2	Faculty member	21(29.58%)	11(15.49%)	9(12.68%)	30(42.45%)	71(26.59%)
	Total	89(33.33%)	40(14.98%)	21(7.86%)	117(43.82%)	267(100.00%)

Data presented in table -4 indicates category wise respondents depend on most commonly used browser. Out of 267 respondents, 117(43.82%) of respondents are using Google chrome, 89(34.69%) of respondents are using internet explorer, 40(14.98%) of respondents are using Mozilla fire fox, 21(7.86%) of respondents are using opera. It is found that more than 40% of them use the web browser of Google chrome for accessing ICT resources.

Research Paper
Impact Factor: 4. 695
Peer Reviewed & Indexed Journal

IJMSRR
E- ISSN - 2349-6746
ISSN -2349-6738

Table-5: Category wise distribution of   respondents preferred Search engines

S.NO.	Category or Respondents	Google	Yahoo	Info seek	MSN	AltaVista	Total
1	Students	99(50.51%)	61(31.12%)	10(5.10%)	12(6.12%)	14(7.14%)	196(73.41%)
2	Faculty members	34(47.88%)	25(35.21%)	5(7.04%)	3(4.22%)	4(5.63%)	71(26.59%)
	Total	133(48.81%)	86(32.70%)	15(5.61%)	15(5.61%)	18(6.61%)	267(100.00%)

  A study of data in table – 5 category wise respondents   preferred search engines .it could b noted that the out of 267 respondents 133 (48.81%) of respondents search information on Google search, 86(32.70%) of respondents search information on yahoo, 15(5.61%) of respondents search information on info-seek, 15(5.61%) of respondents search information on MSN, 18(6.61%) of respondents search information on AltaVista.
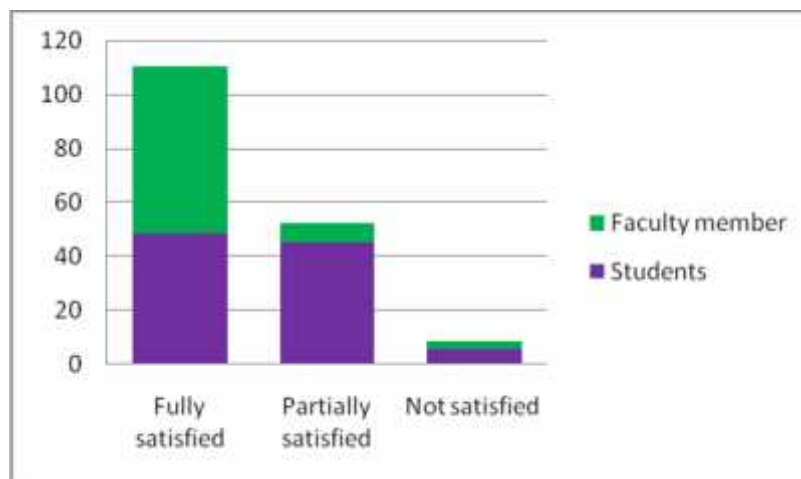It could be seen clearly from the above discussion 45% of the respondent's preferred Google search engine

Table-6Category wise distribution of   respondents Satisfaction of using of ICT-resources

S. No.	Category of Respondents	Fully satisfied	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied	Total
1	Students	98(48.47%)	88(44.90%)	10(5.10%)	196(73.41%)
2	Faculty members	44(61.97%)	19 (7.12%)	8(2.99%)	71(26.59%)
	Total	142(53.18%)	107(40.07%)	18(6.74%)	267(100.00%)

Table -6 shows the category wise respondents are satisfaction of ICT resources .out of 267 respondents.142 (53.18%) of respondents are fully satisfied, 107 (40.07%) of respondents are partially satisfied, 18(6.74%) of respondents are not satisfied. It is found that more than 50% of them are fully satisfied with ICT resources.

Fig; 6Category wise distribution of   respondents satisfaction of using of ICT resources

Findings
1. The sex wise distribution of respondents using ICT resources reveals that the majority of respondents are belongs to female.
2. The frequency of ICT resources reveals. A maximum number of user 109(40.82%) use the ICT resources for every day.
3. The purpose of using ICT resources reveals. A maximum number 82 (30.71%) of respondents using ICT resources for their   update knowledge purposes respectively.
4. The used web browser reveals. Majority of the respondents 117(43.82%) of used Google chrome.

5. The using search engines revels. The majority of the respondents use 133(48.81%) of Google information in the internet.

6. The respondent' level of satisfaction for using ICT-resources shows, among 142(53.18%) of respondents are satisfied with the use of ICT-resources.

Conclusion

The internet is one of the best media for getting timely relevant and most useful information from one's own place of work. Information and communication technology have made it easy to collect large amount of data in short period of time .Hence a free internet service with increasing number of subscribed e-journals and electronic database facility is of great importance to meet the emerging needs for the education system. Library professionals can shine and service with multi personality skills to handle the efficiency of information using the information communication technology.

References

1. Dr. Amjad Ali and Mr. Rais Ahmad Khan (2016) ICT Applications and User Satisfaction in Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: A Survey, library philosophy practice practice e-journal 2016.

2. K. Kumar (2015)Information and Communication Technology Facilities and Services Among Engineering College Libraries in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology . Vol 35, No 5 (2015)>Kumar.

3. Dr. RubinaBhatti (2014) Impact of ICT on Social Science Faculty Members' Information Usage Pattern at BahauddinZakariya University, Multan.

4. Emwanta, M and Nwalo, K.I.V. (2013). Influence of computer literacy and subject background on use of electronic resources by undergraduate students in universities in South-western Nigeria. International Journal of Library and Information Science Vol. 5(2), pp. 29-42. From http://www.academicjournals.org/IJLIS.

5. Muhammad Ahmed (2012) ICT Skills And Computer Self-Efficacy Of Research Students: The Case Of Institute Of Pure & Applied Biology And Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan: Published in Library Philosophy and Practice (2012) 12 p.