UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES AT MAYILADUTHURAI TALUK: A STUDY

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Abstract
Information and communications technology (ICT) is the hardware and software that enables data to be digitally processed, stored and communicated. ICT can be used to access, process, manage and present information; model and control events; construct new understanding; and communicate with others This study is aimed at assessing the extend to utilization of information communication technology by faculty members of Arts and Science Colleges at Mayiladuthurai Taluk.

Keywords: ICT, Access, process, Location- Sources- C.D-ROM.

Introduction
In recent year, information and communication technologies have been regarded to have a pervasive influence on the economy as well as other parts of society. The information and communication technology is widely considered as the most important revolution and the development of movable type printing techniques. A country's development depends on the extent of use, speed of access, and skilled application communication technology has become an indicator of the level a nation's wealth.

Information Communications Technologies (ICT) - technologies that enable society to create, collect, consolidate, communicate, manage and process information in multimedia and various digital formats for different purposes i.e. computing and telecommunications technologies like the personal computer, CD-ROM, cable TV, cellular phones and the Internet.

Review of Related Literature
Braj Kishor Tiwari, Sahoo.K.C, (2013) The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has affected the libraries to the great extent. Libraries use ICT to maintain housekeeping operations, services, uniformity and extension of library facilities. University libraries of Rajasthan (India) are using computer and associated technology for library activities. This study attempts to reveal the basic infrastructure, use, and privation during the implementation of ICT in University libraries of Rajasthan. The data have been collected using the survey method.

Muhammad Sajid Mirze, Khalid Mahmood (2014) This study has investigated the status of hardware, software, networking and IT support available in university libraries of Pakistan. Survey method of research was employed to collect the data through a questionnaire survey. Fifty two out of 82 chief librarians/head librarians of central libraries of the public and private universities responded. The study concluded that except few, a vast majority the university libraries have computers and other peripherals; use of 'free and open sources' software increase in the university libraries.

Brendan Eze Asogwa, Martha Nkiruka Asogwa (2014) This paper identifies ICT tools and programmers that are relevant to Igbo studies in tertiary institutions in the South East Nigeria; it examines the opportunities and challenges in applying these technologies in the enhancement and promotion of teaching and learning Igbo in Nigeria universities.

Bellary, Ravi N; Sadlapur, Shivanand and Naik R. R. (2015) Today libraries are growing up in a digital world and provide variety of hi-tech tools for access e-information from the library. Our study finding presents the impact of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) on the job satisfaction among library professionals of the Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) Deemed University The present study targeted 13 library professionals. It is found that majority of the respondents were required training on latest developments in the library field.

Vincent Anayochukwu Ani, Emmanuel Onyeka Ani and Columbus Okochukwn Ugwu (2016) This study was conducted to investigate the problems that hinder the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based library resources for postgraduate research in Nigerian Universities (federal, state, and private). Four objectives and four research questions guided the study. A sampling technique was used in carrying out the work. A total number of five hundred and ten (510) respondents were used for the study. The instruments for data collection were questionnaire and observation checklist. Five hundred and ten (510) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the postgraduate researchers at the three universities in the South East Nigeria and three hundred and sixty-six (366) were returned representing 72% return rate. The following statistical measures were employed for the data analysis: frequency table, mean (X) and Standard deviation (SD).

The findings revealed that there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of postgraduate researchers in Federal, State and Private universities on the problems that hinders utilization of ICT-based library resources for research.

Research Design
This study is confined to the utilization of information and communication technology by the faculty members of Art and Science Colleges in Mayiladuthurai Taluk in Nagai District in Tamil Nadu. The main aim of the study is to measure the success and failure of the reading habits and varying interest of the faculty members in their fields, such as general, subject and also it will be guidance to the librarians to procure the required documents.

Objectives of the Study
The main objectives of the study are:
- To examine the pattern of library use by the faculty members of Arts and Science Colleges in Mayiladuthurai taluk.
- To know the information needs of the faculty members of Arts and Science Colleges in Mayiladuthurai taluk.
- To know the utilization of different library services.
- To examine the different factors, which utilization of information and communication technology by the faculty members of Arts and Science College in Mayiladuthurai taluk.
- To study the use of different types of electronic resources by faculty members.
- To determine the purpose and utilization of the electronic resources by the faculty members.

Methodology
A study is mainly based on the primary data collected from the Art and Science College faculties at Mayiladuthurai taluk through a well designed questionnaire. A total number of 150 questionnaire were distributed a total 123 questionnaire were collected from the faculty. The response rate is 87%. Besides, the secondary data have been collected from sources like text book, Art and Science College Libraries hand books, reference books, National and International journals and magazines.

Hypotheses
Based on the above mentioned objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated and tested in the present study.
- There is a significant difference in college wise distribution of respondents frequency of time spent for using ICT resources.
- There is a significant difference in college wise distribution users preference of library materials.
- There is a significant difference in college wise distribution of respondents opinion about arrangement of reading materials.
- There is significant difference in opinion about library collection.
- There is no significant difference in college wise distribution of respondents opinion about seek assistance from the staff.

Limitation: This study is confined to the examination of five Art and Science College faculty members in Mayiladuthurai Taluk only.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 5:1College wise and sex wise distribution of respondents

S.No	Colleges	Male	Female	Total
1	D.G.Govt. Arts & Science College	–	39(100%)	39
2	A.V.C College(Autonomous)	21(53.84%)	18(46.16%)	39
3	Dharmapuram adinam Arts &Science College	11(61.12%)	7(38.88%)	18
4	ARC Viswanathan Arts & Science College	10(62.05)	6(37.5)	16
5	Govt. Arts & Science College ,Manalmedu	8(72.73)	3(27.27)	11
	Total	50(40.65)	73(59.35)	123

Table: 5:1 shows that sex wise distribution of faculty members of five colleges located in Mayiladuthurai Taluk. Among the total number 39 respondents of D.G.Govt. Arts & Science College (100%) percent are female. Out of 39 respondents of A.V.C College (Autonomous) (53.84%) percent is male and (46.16%) percent are female.

The total number of 18 respondents of Dharmapuram Adinam Arts & Science College (61.12%) percent is male and (38.88%) percent are female. Among the total numbers of 16 respondents of ARC Viswanathan Arts and Science College (62.05) percent are male and (37.05) percent are female. Out of 11 respondents of Govt. Arts and Science College, Manalmedu,(40.65) percent are male and (59.35) percent are female. From the above discussion, it is inferred that out of 123 respondents 50 (40.65%) percent are male and remaining 73 (59.34%) percent are female. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion, majority of them belongs to female respondents.

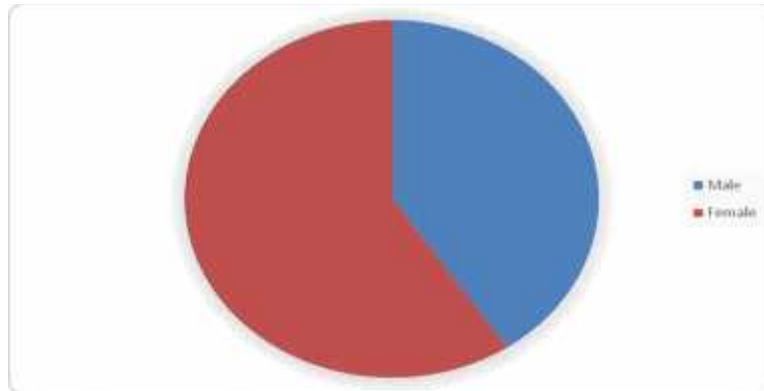**Fig: 5:1.1College wise and sex wise distribution of respondents**

Table 5:2Designation wise distribution of respondents

S.No	Name of the Colleges	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Guest lecturer	Total
1	D.G Govt. Arts & Science College	5(12.82)	20(51.28)	14(35.89)	39
2	A.V.C College (Autonomous)	4(10.25)	31(79.48)	4(10.25)	39
3	Dharmapuram adinam Art & Science College	2(11.11)	13(72.22)	3(16.66)	18
4	ARC Viswanathan Arts & Science College	2(12.5)	10(62.5)	4(25.00)	16
5	Govt. Art & Science College, Manalmedu	6(54.54)	1(9.09)	4(36.36)	11
	Total	19(15 .44)	75(60.97)	29(23.57)	123

Table 5:2 Designation wise distributions of respondents. Among the total number of 39 respondents D.G.Govt. Arts and Science College 5(12.82%) of respondents Associate -Professor, 20(51.28%) of respondents Assistant -Professor, 14(35.89%) of respondents Guest lecturer.

Among the total number 39 respondents in A.V.C College (autonomous) 4(10.25%) of respondents Associate-Professor, 31(79.48%) of respondents Assistant-Professor, 4(10.25%) of respondents guest lecturer.

The total number of 18 respondents in Dharmapuram Adinam Arts and Science College 2(11.11%) of respondents Associ-Professor, 13(72.72%) of respondents Assis-Professor, 3(16.66%) of respondents guest lecturer.

The total number of 16 respondents in A.R.C.Viswanathan Arts and Science College 2(12.5%) of respondents Associate-Professor, 10(62.5%) of respondents are Assistant-Professor, 4(25.00%) of respondents guest lecturer.

The total number of 11 respondents in Govt. Arts and Science College, Manalmedu 6(54.54%) of respondents Associate-Professor, 1(9.09%) of respondents Assistant-Professor, 4(36.36%) of respondents are guest lecturer.
It could be seen clearly from the above discussion most of them (75) are Assistant Professor.
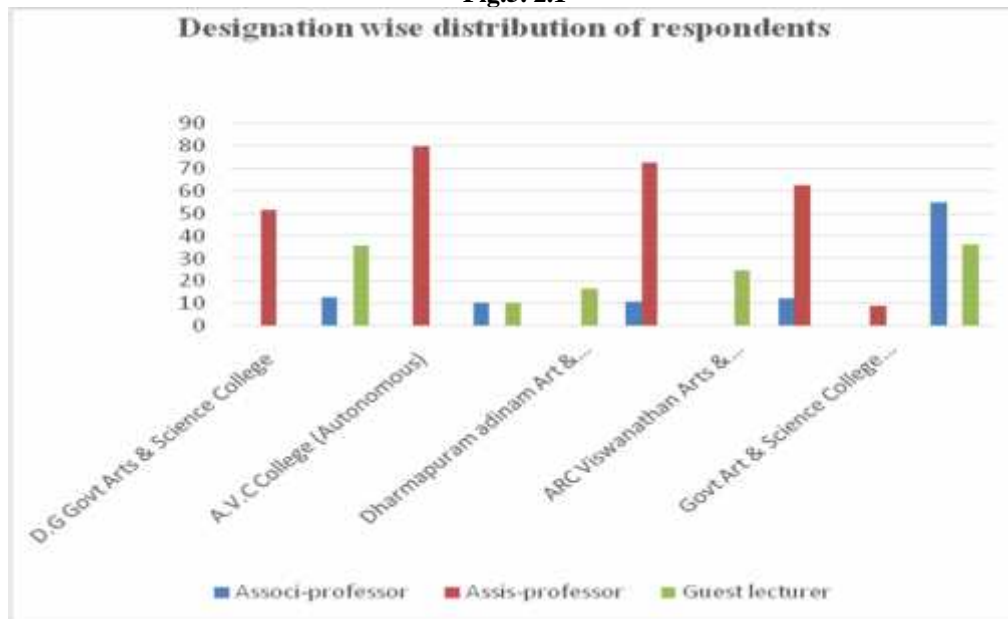
Fig.5. 2.1

Table-5:3 College wise distribution of respondents frequency of library visit

S.No	Colleges	Everyday	Once in a week	Once in a fortnight	Once in a month	Rarely	Total
1	D.G.Govt. Arts &Science College	18(46.15)	14(35.89)	410.25)	3(7.69)	_	39
2	A.V.C college(autonomous)	21(53.84)	13(33.33)	3(7.69)	1(2.56)	1(2.56)	39
3	Dharmapuram adinam Arts & Science College	7(38.38)	4(22.22)	5(27.27)	2(11.11)	_	18
4	A.R.C Viswanathan Arts & Science College	7(43.75)	5(31.25)	3(18.75)	1(6.25)	_	16
5	Govt. Arts & Science College, Manalmedu	4(36.36)	3(27.27)	1(9.09)	3(27.27)	_	11
	Total	57(46.34)	39(31.70)	16(13.00)	10(8.13)	1(0.81)	123

Table 5.3 frequency of library visit by the respondents among the total number of 39 respondents from D.G.Govt. Arts and Science College, 18 (46.15%) of respondents are visit the library every day.

The total number of 39 respondents from A.V.C college (autonomous) 21 (53.84%) of respondents of them visit library every day.

Out of the 18 respondents from Dharmapuram Adinam Arts and Science College 7(38.38%) of respondents of them visit library every day.

Out of the 16 respondents from A.R.C Viswanathan Arts and Science College 7(43.75%) of respondents of them visit library every day.

Among the total number of 11 respondents from Govt. Arts and Science College, Manalmedu 4(36.36%) respondents are visit the library every day.

It is evident from the above discussion that the majority of the respondents all the five colleges located in mayiladuthurai taluk visit the library every day when compared with other frequency.

Table 5:4 College wise distribution of respondents Quantum of time spent

S.No	Colleges	30 Minutes to 1Hours	1 to 2 Hours	2 to 4 hours	Total
1	D.G.Govt. Arts & Science College	20 (51.28)	14 (35.89)	5 (12.82)	39
2	A.V.C College (Autonomous)	15 (38.46)	20 (51.28)	4 (10.25)	39
3	Dharmapuram adinam Arts & Science College	5 (27.27)	11 (61.11)	2 (11.11)	18
4	A.R.C Viswanathan Arts & Science College	5 (31.25)	8 (50.00)	3 (18.75)	16
5	Govt. Arts &Science College, Manalmedu	6 (54.54)	5 (45.45)	_	11
	Total	51 (41.46)	58 (47.15)	14 (60.86)	123

Data presented in table 5:4 reveals that the quantum of time spent by the respondents. Out of 123 sample respondents, 51 (41.46%) of respondents spent half an hour to one hour; 58 (47.15%) of respondents spent 1 to 2 hours and 14 (60.86%) of respondents spent 2 to 4 hours.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the majority of the respondents spent 1 hour to 2 hours.
It is seen from the table that irrespective of college 58 (47.15%) of respondents spent one hour to two hours in the library.
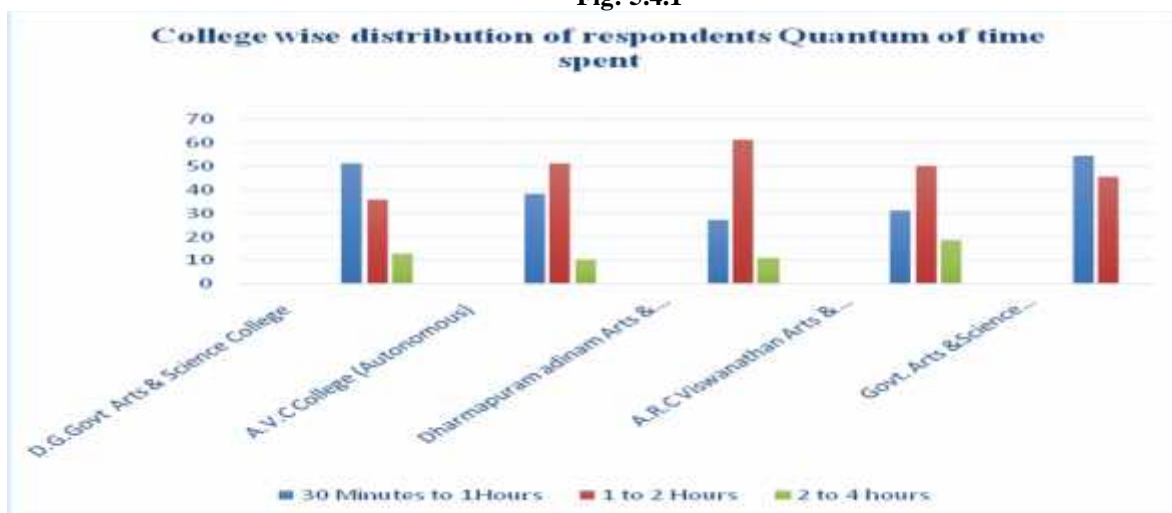
Fig: 5.4.1

Table 5:5 Use of Electronic Resources

S.No	Types of E-Resources	No of respondents	Percentage
1	CD-ROM	57	20.00
2	Internet	86	30.17
3	OPAC	13	4.56
4	Online database	32	11.22
5	E-Journals	64	22.45
6	E-book	33	11.57
	Total	285	100

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is proceed with more than 100%

Table 5:5 shows the use of electronic resources. The maximum number of 86 (30.17%) of respondents are using the internet, followed by 64 (22.45%) of respondents use E-journals, 57 (20.00%) of respondents use CD-ROM, 32 (11.22%) of respondents use online database, 33 (11.57%) of respondents use E-books, 13 (4.56%) of respondents use the OPAC.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that a maximum number of 86 (30.17%) of respondents use internet

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Table 5: 6 Preference of using search engines

S.NO	Search engines	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Google	70	25.83
2	Yahoo	62	22.87
3	Infoseek	38	14.02
4	Lycos	26	9.59
5	Altavista	28	10.33
6	MSN	36	13.28
7	Ask.com	07	2.58
8	ERNET	04	1.47
Total		271	100

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%

Table 5:6, Indicates that preference of using search engines ,It could be noted that 70(25.83%) of Respondents are using Google, followed by 62(22.87%) of respondents use Yahoo ,38(14.02%) respondents use infoseek,36(13.28%) of respondents use MSN, 28(10.33%) of respondents use Altavista, 26(9.59%) of respondents use Lycos , 07(2.58%) of respondents use Ask.com, and 04(1.47%) of respondents use ERNET to access the information in the internet.

It is seen from the above discussion that, the majority of the respondents use Google to access the information in the internet.

Findings and Conclusion
Based on the analysis of data the following, findings, conclusion and suggestion are made to improve the usage of electronic resources among the faculty members of Arts and Science Colleges of Mayiladuthurai taluk in Nagapattinam District.

The following points are considered findings and conclusion.
The findings of sex wise respondents shows, majority of them belongs to female respondents.

The finding of frequency of library visit reveals the following facts. The majority of the respondents of five Arts and Science Colleges visit the library Every day.

The finding of quantum of time spent by the respondents reveals the following facts. A maximum number of 47.15% reveals spent one hour to two hours.

The findings of frequency of electronic sources reveal the maximum number of respondents using internet and E-Journals.

The findings of using search engines revels the following facts. The majority of the respondents use Google and Yahoo the information in the internet.

Conclusion
The users of Arts and Science College in Mayiladuthurai Taluk have started using a variety of information resources for their own use. ICT has now- a- days become an important technology in Arts and Science College. As it plays an important role in meeting information needs of the members of the faculty to use ICT in latest tremendous growth of the nation.

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