
USE OF ICT RESOURCES AMONG THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN YSR KADAPA DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to study on Use of ICT Resources Among the Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges YSR Kadapa District. The data collected from faculty members through questionnaire method. Total 275 questionnaires were distributed and filled questionnaires are received 214 only. The study revealed that majority of the users (64.01%) is satisfied with the availability of ICT resources and services in engineering colleges of YSR Kadapa District. Most of the users preferred print format for reading and Google is most preferred search engine when compared to other search engines. The main problem of the faculty members is lack time for using the ICT resources and services.

Keywords:

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INTRODUCTION

The country developing depends on the extent of usage, speed of access and skilled application of ICT system. The utilization of information and communication technology has been an indicator of the level of national and academic wealth have to be equally concerned with the fall out the it generates in man's social economic and cultural life. In day-to-day environment every library grows in terms of reading material, equipment, space, staff and readers. The library and information role is changing at a dynamic pace; there is a paradigm shift front print media to web media, from ownership of documentation to access to information, intermediary to end user model of services and from location of specific libraries to digital, virtual, hybrid libraries. Hence the roles of library and information professionals have also changed dramatically. Library professionals must be to perform various tasks copying up with the changes in technical environment.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the frequency of using ICT resources and services among the faculty members;
2. To find out the time spent and purpose of using the ICT resources and services among the faculty members;
3. To know the location of accessing ICT resources and service by engineering faculty members;
4. To identify the problems encountered while using ICT resources and services by the faculty members;
5. To know the satisfaction levels of ICT resources and services available in their college libraries.

METHODOLOGY

Database was collected using a questionnaire. The survey covers faculty members, there are 5 departments in most of the engineering colleges, of which questionnaire distributed to engineering faculty. A total of 275 questionnaires were distributed and filled questionnaires are received 214 from the faculty members. The response rate was 77.81%.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1 show that the questionnaires distributed and received respondents for analysis of data.

Table 1: Distribution of Questionnaires and Response Rate

S. No	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	%
1	275	214	77.81

The Table 1 indicates the distribution of Questionnaire. 275 Questionnaires are distributed to the users out of which 214 Questionnaires are received from the faculty members. The response rate was 77.81%.

The distribution of faculty members according to the gender wise is shown in Table 2

Table 2: Gender Wise Distribution

S. No	Gender	Respondent	%
1	Male	152	71.03
2	Female	62	28.97

Table 2 indicate Gender wise distribution of the Questionnaire. Among the 214 respondents 152 (71.03%) respondents are Male and 62 (28.97%) respondents are Female.

The distribution of faculty members according to the designation wise is shown in Table 3

Table 3: Designation Wise respondents

S. No	Designation	Respondent	%
1	Professor	49	22.89
2	Associate Professor	62	28.97
3	Assistant Professor	103	48.14

The Table3 shows that the designation wise 49 (22.89%) of respondents are Professors, 62 (28.97%) of respondents are Associate Professor and finally 103 (48.14%) of respondents are Assistant Professor.

The distribution of users according to the place of accessibility of the respondents is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Place of accessibility of the respondents

S. No	Place	Respondent	%
1	Library	86	40.21

2	Department Library	41	19.15
3	Home	49	22.89
4	Internet Center	38	17.75

From the Table 4 indicates that areas that of accessing ICT among the 214 respondents 86 (40.21%) use library, 41 (19.15%) use Department Library, 49 (22.89%) use Home, and finally 38 (17.75%) use Internet Center.

The distribution of faculty members according to their time spent for using the ICT resources and services is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Time Spent by the Faculty members

S. No	Hours	Respondent	%
1	Bellow 01 Hour	121	56.54
2	More than 01 Hour	73	34.12
3	More than 02 Hours	20	09.34

Table 5 represents Time spent on accessing ICT resources. Out of 214 respondents 121 (56.54%) of the spent time below one hour access for ICT resources, 73 (34.12%) of them spent time more than one hour access for ICT resources, 20 (09.34%) of the spent time below two hour access for ICT resources.

The distribution of faculty members according the frequency of using the ICT resources and services is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Frequency of using the ICT resources and services

S. No	Frequency	Respondent	%
1	Daily	79	36.91
2	Weekly once	88	41.13
3	Weekly twice	28	13.09
4	Monthly	19	08.87

Table 6 represents that the frequency of using ICT resources out of 214 respondents 79 (36.91%) are using daily, 88 (41.13%) are using Weekly, 28 (13.09%) are using weekly twice, and 19 (08.87%) are using monthly.

The distribution of faculty members according to the purpose of using ICT resources is shown in Table 7

Table 7: Purpose of using the ICT resources

S. No	Purpose	Respondent	%
1	Lecture Notes	71	33.17
2	Subject Information	46	21.49
3	Research Work	37	17.28
4	Update Knowledge	32	14.95
5	General Information	28	13.08

Table 7 represents that the purpose of using ICT. Out of 214 respondents 71 (33.17%) of them using ICT for Lecture Notes, 46 (21.49%) of them using ICT for Subject Information, 37 (17.28%) of them using ICT for Research Work, 32 (14.95%) of them using ICT for Update Knowledge, and 28 (13.08%) of them using ICT for General Information.

The distribution faculty members according the seeking information channels is shown in Table 8

Table 8: Channels of Seeking Information by the faculty members

S. No	Channels	Respondent	%
1	Internet	79	36.91
2	E- Mail	56	26.16
3	Mobile Phone	47	21.96
4	Lap Top	28	13.08
5	Other	04	01.89

Table 8 represents Channels of seeking information out of 214 respondents 79 (36.91%) are using Internet, 56 (26.16%) are using E – Mail, 47 (21.96%) are using Mobile Phone, and 28 (13.08%) are using Lap Top.

The distribution of faculty members according to their preferred search engines is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Search Engines preferred by the faculty members

S. No	Search Engine	Respondent	%
1	Google	86	40.21
2	Yahoo	43	20.09
3	Ask.com	30	14.01
4	MSN	29	13.55
5	All the above	26	12.14

Table 9 indicates that the distribution of respondents on view on search engine for using ICT. Out of 214 respondents 86 (40.21%) are using Google, 43 (20.09%) are using Yahoo, 30 (14.01%) are using Ask.com, 29 (13.55%) are using MSN, 26 (12.14%) all the above.

The distribution of faculty members according to their preferred format is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Formats preferred by the faculty members

S. No	Format	Respondent	%
1	Print	78	36.44
2	Electronic	67	31.30
3	Print & Electronic	69	32.24

Table10 indicates that the use format for getting information in library out of 214 respondents, 78 (36.44%) of them getting information Print format, 67 (31.30%) of them getting information Electronic format, 69 (32.24%) of them getting information both Print and Electronic format.

The distribution of faculty members according to the uses of services of the faculty members is shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Uses of services by the faculty members

S. No	Services Use	Respondent	%
1	Transaction Services	81	37.85
2	OPAC	60	28.03
3	NPTEL	28	13.08
4	Reference	45	21.04

Table 11 indicates that the use of ICT services in library out of 214 respondents 81 (37.85%) use Transaction Services, 60 (28.03%) use OPAC Services, 28 (13.08%) use NPTEL Services, 45 (21.04%) use Reference Services.

The distribution of faculty members according to the problems encountered while using the ICT resources and services is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Problems faced by the faculty members

S. No	Problems	Respondent	%
1	Lack of Time	69	32.24
2	Download Problem	52	24.31
3	Technical Obsolesces	49	22.89
4	Others	44	20.56

Table 12 indicates the distribution the distribution of represents problems faced while accessing of ICT. It would be noted that out of 214 respondents 69 (32.24%) have then problem of Lack of Time, 52 (24.31%) have then problem of Download Problem, 49 (22.89%) have then problem of Technical Obsolesces, 44 (20.56%) have then problem of other problems.

The distribution of faculty members according to their satisfaction level of ICT resources and services is shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Satisfaction level of ICT resources by the faculty members

S. No	Satisfaction	Respondent	%
1	Satisfied	137	64.01
2	Partially Satisfied	73	34.11
3	Not Satisfied	04	01.86

Table 13 shows that the satisfaction of using ICT out of 214 respondents 137 (64.01%) are satisfied, 73 (34.11%) are Partially Satisfied, 04 (01.86%) are not satisfied.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, it is clear from the above analysis that highest number of male respondents used ICT as shown in the gender-wise distribution of respondents. In the designation-wise distribution, respondents at the level of Assistant Professor spent the maximum amount of time on ICT. As far as the amount of time spent by respondents is concerned, a majority of respondents used ICT for a period below one hour. In the frequency of ICT usage, a majority of the respondents used it daily.

A majority of respondents used ICT for preparing Lecture Notes as their first preference. In fact, the maximum number of respondents preferred accessing ICT from the library. In terms of preference for browsers, a majority accessed ICT through Google chrome, while in preference for search engine, Google was favored by the maximum number of respondents. A majority of the respondents preferred the print format while downloading articles, whereas, internet was ranked as the most important source for using ICT. A maximum number of respondents reported lack of time as the biggest problem they faced while accessing ICT. Finally, a majority of respondents expressed satisfaction with ICT by marking the fulfillment level.

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