Usage of Information Communication Technology among the Engineering College Students of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: A Study

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Abstract

The Paper seeks to review and assess the exposure of Information and Communication Technology and the access of e-resources by the students of Sri Venkateswara University. The study has been conducted through questionnairebased surv ey. Use of ICT is increasing every day as it is time saving, more informative and less expensive. This study focuses on the usage of ICT services, the basic problems of using ICT. This study found that the majority of the students in have positive attitude on ICT and very rare cases not able to update their knowledge and skills of ICT.

Keywords

Information and communication technologies, Students, Sri VenkateswaraUniversity, User studies

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INTRODUCTION

The trend to procure and maintain e-resources has been grown exponentially among the libraries. This is due to the change in the information seeking behavior of students. Engineering college libraries have been using ICT services to satisfy the diverse information need of their students. The use of ICT facilities has been increasingly important in engineering college libraries. Information Technology is one of the major tools of tomorrow to shapeour society and institutions particularly our libraries as one of the mostimportant influences in education, culture and society.

"Information and Communication Technology is replacing the older 'IT' and the alternative 'C and IT' to express the combination of computing hardware and software with the capabilities of communication networks that provide new opportunities for teaching, learning and training through the delivery of digital content. The expression is from an educational context but has expanded into other sectors and its use is now widespread

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Haneefa (2007) presented the results of an investigation in the study "use of ICT based resources and services in special libraries in Kerala, India. The email service was used by the largest percentage of users. WWW was being used by low percent of the Library users. A good number of users were not satisfied with the application of ICT in the Libraries and indicated 'inadequate infrastructure' as their reason for dissatisfaction. Users proposed a variety of measures of formal orientation and training in ICT based resources and services. Singh, Krishna and Jaiswal (2014) examined the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based resources and services and its impact on users. The study was performed via a questionnaire survey of the library users. They also determined the satisfaction level of users regarding online services, favorite search engine and problems faced by the users in using the ICT in libraries. Users proposed a variety of measures of formal orientation and training in ICT based resources and services to become more effective users.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the objectives of the study

- To find out respondents' frequency, purpose of visiting library and purpose of seeking information.

- To analyze the use of ICT enabled library facilities.
- To identify the access of e-resources.
- To know the frequently used search engines.
- To find out the availability of e-resources.

Methodology:

The present study is a random sampling method using a questionnaire. For collecting primary data, a questionnaire was prepared with simple questions and issued to 100 students and 80 valuable filled questionnaires. The data were analyzed and inferences were made based on standard statistical methods.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The collected data is analyzed and interpreted under various headings.

1. Distribution of respondents on the basis of Gender

Table 1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of Gender

Analysis of respondents shows that (61.25%) of them are male students and (38.75%) of them are female students out of 80 respondents.

S.No.	Gender wise	Respondents	%
1.	Male	69	61.25
2.	Female	31	38.75
	Total	80	100

2. ICT enabled library facilities

Respondents were asked to reveal the ICT enabled library facilities. The respondents are shown in table-2

Table 2: ICT enabled library facilities

S.No.	ICT facilities	Respondents	%
1.	Automation of Library	29	36.25
2.	OPAC	32	40.00
3.	Barcode	19	23.75
	Total	80	100

Table-1 shows that (40.00%) of the respondents online public access catalogue in the library, (36.25%) of the respondents uses the library automation facilities and the remaining (23.75%) of the respondents use the barcode readers.

3.Types of E-Resources Accessed

Respondents were asked to reveal the used search types of e-resources accessed. The respondents are shown in table-3

Table 3: Types of E-Resources Accessed

S.No.	Place	Respondents	%
1.	e-journals	29	36.25
2.	e-books	22	27.50
3.	CD-ROM Databases	17	21.25
4.	Bibliographic databases	12	15.00
	Total	80	100

Table-3 exposes that the use of e-resources. a high percentage of the respondents (36.25%) using e-journals following by e-books (27.50%), CD-ROM Databases (21.25%) and Bibliographic databases (15.00%). Hence it can be conclude that a high percentage of respondents using e-journals.

4. Frequency of using e-resources.

Respondents were asked to reveal the used frequency of e-resources accessed. The respondents are shown in table-4

Table 4: Frequency of using e-resources.

S.No.	Frequency	Respondents	%
1.	Daily	35	43.75
2.	Once in a week	18	22.50
3.	Twice in a week	15	18.75
4.	Once in a fortnight	12	15.00
	Total	80	100

It is evident from the table-4 that a high percentage of students (43.75%) using e-resources daily. followed by once in a week (22.50%), twice in a week (18.75%), and the remaining once in a fortnight(15.00%).Hence it can be conclude thatahigh

percentage of the respondents using e-resources daily.

5. Frequencies of hours spent for using Internet.

Respondents were asked to inform the time spent in e-resources per day, their responses are shown in Figure-1

Figure-1time spent in the Internet

Figure-1 indicate that a high percentage of the respondents (43.31%) spent for e-resources 1 to 2 hours per day using Internet followed by (31.33%) of respondent 2 to 3 hours, (13.82%) of the respondents 3 to 4 hours. The remaining (11.54%)of the respondents spentmore than 4 hours per day.

6. Frequently used Search engines.

Respondents were asked to reveal the used search engines. The respondents are shown in table-5

Table 5:frequently used Search engines

S. No.	earch engine use	Respondents	%
1.	Google	47	58.75
2.	Alta Vista	07	8.75
3.	Yahoo	15	18.75
4.	Mozilla Firefox	11	13.75
	Total	80	100

Table-5 shows that (58.75%) of the students use Google search engine, followed by (18.75%) of the students use Yahoo, (13.75%) of the students users Mozilla Firefox and remaining (8.75%) of the students uses Alta Vista.

7. Availability of e-journals in library.
Respondents were asked to reveal the used search engines. The respondents are shown in table-6

Table 6: Availability of e-journals in library

S. No.	e-journals	Respondents	%
1.	IEEE	34	42.50
2.	SPRINGER	13	16.25
3.	ELSEVIER	18	22.50
4.	J-GATE	15	18.75
	Total	80	100

Table-6 shows that majority of the (42.50%)studentsusingIEEE journals, followed by (22.50%) of the students use ELSEVIER, (18.75%) of the students useJ-GATE journals and remaining (16.25%) of the students use SPRINGER.

8. Satisfaction with e-resources
A question has been put to users to know their satisfaction with e-resources. The response are shown in the Figure-2

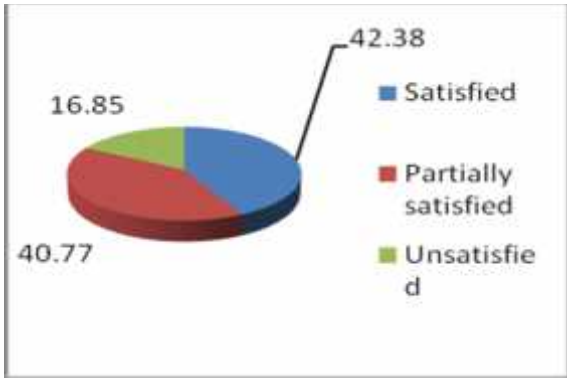

Figure-2 Level of Satisfaction of e-resources

Figure-2 shows a high percentage of the respondents (42.38%) are satisfied with e-resources. It is evident from the figure that (40.77%) of them are partially satisfied with e-resources and (16.85%) of them are dissatisfied.

9. Problems faced using e-resources.
A question has been put to users to know the problems faced by them their responses are shown in table-7.

Table-7 problems faced using e-resources.

S. No.	Purpose	respondents	%
1.	Speed of internet	22	27.50
2.	Download/saving	17	21.25
3.	Network problem	19	23.75
4.	uncomfortable furniture	09	11.25
5.	Limited access permissions	13	16.25
	Total	80	100

Table-7 shows that a high percentage of respondents (27.50%) are facing problem of speed of internet, (23.75%)of them network problems, (21.25%) download/saving, (16.25%) limited access permissions and the remaining (11.25%) uncomfortable furniture.

FINDINGS

1. Majority of the respondents (40.99%) are using Online Public Access Catalouge.
2. Most of the respondents (36.25%)areaccessed e-resources e-journals.
3. Majority of the respondents (43.75%) frequently using e-resources daily
4. a high percentage of the respondents (43.31%) spent for e-resources 1 to 2 hours per day using Internet.
5. Most of the respondents (58.75%) use Google search engine.
6. Majority of the (42.50%) students accessed IEEE journals.
7. Majority of the respondents (42.38%) opined that satisfied with availability of e-resources.
8. Majority of the respondents (27.50%) are faced problems and using e-resources in Internet.

SUGGESTIONS

- Library should take steps to make available or increase e-books, e-journals and provide an appropriate data base services in online.
- Development of speed of Internet facility.
- Libraries need more funds to initiate the implementation of ICT.

CONCLUSION

From the findings it can be concluded that the establishment of Information Communication Technology facilities in the S V University library can improve the efficiency of information support, and information retrieval quality of education as a whole. Google is the most preferred search engine followed by Yahoo. Majority of the students uses e-journals for their different purposes. Lack of computer infrastructure and the internet speed are the major reasons of under utilization of online information resources.

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