

# Utilization of Information and Communication Technology on Faculty Members in Pharmacy Colleges in Kerala

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**Abstract:** This paper examined the integration of information and communication technology (ICT) to library operations for effective library services. The paper also reviewed the need for the effective application of ICT as the best tool for libraries to use in assisting educational researches and students in this age of information explosion, in ensuring effective services. The paper also among other things discusses various ICT resources that can be used for effective library operations and services. Also the paper highlighted benefits and challenges of integrating ICT to library operations. This paper concluded by discussing possible solutions to various challenges to successful integration of ICT to library operations for effective services.

**Keywords:** Information Communication Technology, Information Needs, Time Duration and Faculty Member in Pharmacy and Kerala State.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The current development in science and technology has led to a new staggering condition about information created in the world. In the present ICT era, it becomes necessary for the librarians to use the computers and other devices in the day-to-day work. In this context, the librarians shall possess, in addition to the academic and professional qualifications, certain ICT, such as handiness in operating systems, use of application software packages, knowledge of databases and programming, acquaintance in webpage design, library automation software, technical, and managerial. This survey has been aimed to estimate the level of knowledge on ICT by the respondent librarians. This paper analyses various ICT possessed by librarians like programming languages, application software packages, Database management system (DBMS), library management software and web design and also finds out the constraints encountered by librarians in acquiring ICT.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mohamed Haneefa and Shukoor (2010) report the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) literacy among the library professionals of Calicut University.

### Revised Manuscript Received on May 22, 2019.

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The study includes only the library professionals in the central library and departmental libraries of Calicut University. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. The study reveals that the Professional Assistants are more ICT proficient in ICT skills than the Junior Librarians and Assistant Librarians. The use of ICT-based resources and services, library automation software, and general purpose application software is high among the junior professionals than the senior library staff. The use of digital library and institutional repository software is very low among the library professionals. Majority of the professionals had confidence in routine ICT and Internet tasks, and need training or orientation in library automation, digital library and institutional repository software. Apparently, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a wide concept and therefore somewhat difficult to define at present (Anaehobi, 2007). Although there is overflow of definitions, swift enhancements in this area of technology are observed to have made its definition volatile or unpredictable. This agrees with Ebijuwa's report in 2005 that at this moment, there is no clearly defined and well-understood field of ICT and this could be attributed to the universality of information processes, the number of sciences, technologies and disciplines from which it draws, and the varieties of backgrounds of those concerned with them.

## III. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives of this study: -

- To find out the sex wise respondent time duration for search information
- To suggest the suitable measure to develop the age wise several habits
- To analyse designation wise the respondents time duration for searching information
- To find out the education wise respondent time duration for search information
- To determine the designation wise time duration for searching particular piece of Information.

## IV. HYPOTHESIS

- There is significant difference in sex wise distribution of respondent time duration for search information of pharmacy colleges.
- There is a significant difference in suitable measures to develop the



age search habits of pharmacy colleges.

- There is no significant in designation wise respondents time duration search information.
- There is a significantly in education wise information.
- There is no significant difference searching particular piece & information.

**V. METHODOLOGY**

The study aims at analyzing the information and communication technology pharmacy colleges of Kerala state. The study used a questionnaire, which are less time-consuming and economical for a scattered population. It overs issues regarding user’s knowledge about library resources and services, purposes for using the library, use of new information technology, satisfaction and problems. The data was collected personally and with the help of friends, for the sampling 350 Pharmacy colleges faculty were selected out of this only 298 faculty completely filled the questionnaires were received. The remaining 52 were either not received back of were incomplete.

**VI. DATA COLLECTION**

The researcher has employed a well structured questionnaire for collecting the data from the respondents. The researcher sent questionnaires to the faculty members of the concerned 20 pharmacy colleges in Kerala state. The questionnaire was prepared in such a way that the respondents could easily understand than and simply indicate the answers that they wished to respond from among multiple answers.

**VII. LIMITATIONS**

The finding of this study are mainly applicable to pharmacy colleges in Kerala state. Pharmacy College faculty members only selected, 20 institutions are selected for this study since studying of all institutions would be not possible for an individual researcher, owing to constraints of money, time, energy and efforts.

Analysis and interpretation The analysis and interpretation of this study are as follows:

**Table. 1 Gender wise respondents**

S. NO	Sex wise	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Male	172	57.72%
2	Female	126	42.28%
Total			100.00

The majority of respondents forming 172 (57.72%) were male and 126 (42.28%) were female. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion, more than 50% of them are belong to male respondents.

**Table. 2 Designation wise respondents in Pharmacy faculty members in Kerala state**

S. No	Designation wise	Faculty Number of Respondents	Percentage %
1	Assistant Professor	165	55.37%
2	Associate Professor	48	16.10%
3	Professor	85	28.53%
Total		298	100.00

The above table indicated that, The majority of designation wise respondents 165 (55.37%) were Assistant Professor, 85(28.53%) the second majority in Faculty of Professor and 48 (16.10%) Third position occupied by Associate Professor. It is concluded that Assistant Professor are occupy the first position.

**Table. 3 Age wise respondents**

S. No	Age wise	Number of Respondents	Percentage %
1	25-35	73	24.50%
2	35-45	125	41.95%
3	45-55	65	21.81%
4	Above 55	35	11.74%
Total		298	100.00

The above table shows that the distribution of respondent according to age wise, among the respondents 41.95% of them, the age between 35-45, 24.50% them the age between 25-35, 21.81% of them, the age between 45-55 only 11% of them the age between above category. So it concluded that more than 40% them. The age group between 35-45 category.



**Table. 4 Education wise respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information**

Education wise	Within a day	Within a week	Within a Month	Over a Month	Month without proper	Total
Doctorate	110 (61.12)	22 (12.23)	15 (8.89)	20 (11.12)	12 (6.67)	180 (60.40)
Post Graduate	35 (41.18)	10 (11.77)	25 (29.42)	10 (11.77)	5 (5.89)	85 (28.52)
Under Graduate	10 (30.31)	3 (9.09)	15 (45.46)	2 (6.06)	3 (9.09)	33 (11.08)
Total	155 (52.01)	35 (11.74)	56 (18.79)	32 (10.73)	20 (6.72)	298 (100.00)

Data in table 4 indicate the education wise respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information. It could be noted that majority of the doctorate respondents 110 (61.12) state that they can search a particular piece of information with a day and majority of

the under graduate respondents 15 (45.46) state that they can search a particular piece of information within month.

It could be deduced from the above discussion, the majority of the undergraduate respondent's time duration for searching a particular piece of information within a month.

**Table. 5 Designation wise respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information**

Designation	Within a day	Within a week	Within a Month	Over a Month	Difficult to find without proper guidance	Total
Assistant Professor	55 (33.34)	40 (24.25)	10 (6.06)	45 (27.28)	15 (9.09)	165 (55.37)
Associate Professor	15 (31.25)	10 (20.84)	13 (27.08)	7 (14.59)	3 (6.25)	48 (16.11)
Professor	30 (35.29)	25 (29.41)	10 (11.26)	12 (14.12)	8 (9.41)	85 (28.53)
Total	100 (33.56)	75 (25.17)	33 (11.07)	64 (21.47)	26 (8.72)	298 (100.00)

Data in table 5 indicates that designation wise respondents time duration in searching a particular piece of information. It could be noted that most of the Professor 30 (35.29) state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day and majority of the Associate Professor respondents 15 (31.25) state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day. Majority of the Assistant

Professor respondents also refer that they can search a particular piece of information within a day 55 (33.34%).

It is clearly shows from the above discussion the majority of the Assistant professor respondents and associate professor respondent can search information particular piece of information mainly either within a day or within a week



**Table. 6 Sex wise Respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information**

Designation	Within aday	Within aweek	Within aMonth	Over aMonth	Difficult to find with out proper guidance	Total
Male	35 (20.35)	40 (23.26)	75 (43.60)	15 (8.72)	7 (4.06)	172 (57.72)
Female	50 (39.69)	30 (23.80)	25 (19.84)	11 (8.73)	10 (7.93)	126 (42.28)
Total	85 (28.52)	70 (23.48)	100 (33.56)	26 (8.72)	17 (5.70)	298 (100.00)

Data in table 6 indicate that sex wise respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information. It could be noted that the majority of the female respondents 50(39.69%) state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day and majority of the male respondents 75 (43.60%) state that they can search a particular piece of information within a Month. It could be deduced from the above discussion that majority of the male respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information mainly or within a Month.

### VIII. FINDING AND CONCLUSION

- It is found that majority of the respondents are belongs to male category.
- From the analysis it is observed that Assistant Professor occupy the positions.
- It could be found that more than 40% of the faculty members belongs to only age group of 35-45.
- It is found that majority of the under graduate respondents for time duration for searching particular piece of information within a month.
- It could be found that majority of the male respondents time duration for searching a particular of piece information mainly within a month.

### IX. CONCLUSION

The present study is conducted with the objectives to know the utilization of ICT on faculty members of pharmacy colleges. This study also found that significant difference among the Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor. In relation to use various ICT, Tools, ICT provides right information in the right time, and have become widely used tools in science and technology. Today as well as have benefit over Traditional Technology,

Every Academic Institutions provides different communication Technology and services to the Academic Community for the benefit of Pharmacy users.

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