INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) BASED BEST PRACTICES IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN TAMILNADU

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Abstract This paper investigated the offices data items and administrations of ICT instruments executed in the medical college Libraries. The investigation centurion the gender wise and assignment astute utilization of ICT apparatuses. The investigation planned for finding the utilization of ICT medical Colleges libraries in tamilnadu . For this reason an overview strategy was completed utilizing the stratified irregular testing procedures. About 250 surveys were circulated among the medical college libraries in tamilnadu. The respondents were227 (90.8%).

Keywords: ICT, Internet, usage, E – Resources, pharmacy Libraries, Information Needs, ICT Tools.

INTRODUCTION

The present study is undertaken to find the facts in the medical colleges as regards to the standards of the library, to find the gap, to study the different sections of the library and the services provided. By keeping this in view, a study of the medical colleges, which are located in Thiruvarur is undertaken for research. According to the policy of the Government of Tamilnadu, private organizations have grant permission to run private colleges, with some colleges under grant-in-aid and same medical colleges on non-aid-basis. The permission is given keeping the objective; to expand the education facility and by that improving the economic and social condition of the country.

In the sense, libraries have always been Information services, because the word "Information" has such a broad connotation that any person who systematically imparts knowledge to others is called as an Information officer that has taken place among those who, in one way or another, build up collections of books, papers, films; gramophone records and other "documents" so that the information they contain shall be useful in circumstances; other than those in which it was discovered and recorded. The social function of an information

service is to find out what is known of a particular subject, and provide so much of it is wanted by an Enquirer to fill a gap in his knowledge.

Changes in the role of library

ICTs have achieved changes in various parts of human existence in the 21st century. New freedoms offered by ICTs in the fields of business, learning, correspondence, and so forth have tossed the world into another general public called Knowledge Society or Information Society. Subsequently, the world has become a worldwide town. The web where you can relocate starting with one PC chain then onto the next is known as the super data roadway. Data and correspondence advancements, ICTs have achieved socio-social, political, instructive and monetary changes. The library is one of the fundamental regions profoundly affected by ICTs, a mainstay of the data age. This is on the grounds that the library is the fundamental spot of data and information; it has become virtual, so library and data administrations reach out past dividers and actual structures.

ICT in libraries

The above all else ICT part which can be received in the libraries is the PC for library robotization and to have an in — house data set of library possessions in electronic structure. As numerous essential diaries and being distributed in CD structure, it becomes important to prepare the libraries to streamline the utilization of data. Email, Online recovery systems administration, interactive media and web are the other significant advancements, which can be utilized for quicker admittance to data. ICT empowers to catch, store, control and appropriate data. To present and offer new types of assistance quicker, to give need based administrations to client and use the client for giving better data administrations, to help all sort of library capacities.

Review of Literature

Prangya Das (2013) attempted to study the issues of Electronic Information Resources access, awareness and use by the research scholars of science departments of Berhampur University, Berhampur, Odisha to survey the exposure of research scholars to Electronic Information Resources. The study confirmed that the science research scholars are aware of various types of e-resources i.e. e-databases and e-journals etc. Findings highlight the problems encountered by the users. She suggested that the university should take initiative to provide paid e-journals through consortia.

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Sahil and Upadhyay(2012) studied the use of library resources by the students of University of Kalyani and found that guidance in the use of library resources and services was necessary to help students to meet their information needs and also found that journals, textbook and lecture notes were the most popular sources of information for the students. Khan in his article entitled Use of e-journals by research scholars at Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University found that most of the research scholars are aware of e-journals and largely use them for reference purpose in their work and also found that lack of training is the obstacle in proper and full utilization of e-journals.

Olatokunbo Christopher Okiki (2012) attempted to study the issues of Electronic Information Resources, Awareness of Electronic Information Resources, use and Attitude by Academic staff members of the University of Lagos, Nigeria. He highlighted the challenges faced by the users and suggests some corrective measures for its improvement. The study showed that 55% of academic staff members indicated that the level of awareness of the subscribed electronic information resources by the Library Management is low. The paper records that the academic staff members of the University of Lagos use electronic information resources for research activities, paper writing for publication and teaching. He further suggests that the library should improve the access facilities with high Internet speed and subscription to more e-resources.

METHODOLOGY

For the present investigation, 'questionnaire method' has been employed followed by observation and interviews as and when felt necessary to achieve the survey objectives. This study is based on a survey (questionnaire method). A structured questionnaire was designed to collect data from the medical college students and medical Professionals of Tiruvarur Medical college Thiruvarur, TamilNadu keeping in mind the basic objectives of the study, The data was personally collected from the medical students and medical Professionals Besides personal interview were also conducted from the medical college students and medical professionals to assess the problems relating to the use of E-resources. A total of 250 questionnaires were distributed to collect the primary data out of which 227 filled questionnaires were received from the respondents. The collected data is systematically presented in tabular form.

Objectives of The Study

The objectives determine the method and techniques to be used in the medical process. The study has been designed to achieve the following process objectives.

- To know about the e-resources in the library.
- To know the purpose of accessing the e-resources.
- To know the kind of e-resources preferred for Medical / academic research purposes.
- To examine how they consult and access to e-resources for study and research.
- To examine the impact of e-journals and databases in their studies
- To examine the knowledge and usefulness about the consortia

Data Collection

The structured questionnaires were personally distributed to the sample respondents in the college campus directly whichever possible, keeping the geographical convenience of the survey respondents in mind. Some of the respondents were personally interviewed as and when it is felt necessary to make them understand the survey objectives. However the librarians of the college library were interviewed, if necessary, to obtain their personal opinion regarding the present status of e-resources, their usage and the associated problems and constraints in their induction, utilization, and management including the adoption of standards and strategies for offering effective electronic information resources in future.

LIMITATION of study

The study is mainly restricted to medical college students of Tiruvarur. The present study is an attempt to know the awareness and uses patterns of e-resources among medical college students and medical Professionals in Tiruvarur Medical College Thiruvarur, TamilNadu. The scope and limitations of the study are as follows:

- Respondents are limited to Thiruvarur Medical College Thiruvarur, TamilNadu only.
- The sample size is limited to several 227 only
- Data analysis and interpretation are entirely based on the feedback received from the respondents.
- Respondents' answers may not always be reliable.
- Simple statistical tools are used for the analysis of the data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1

What kind of e-resources do you use for your Medical academic/research Purpose

S. No.	Characteristics	Male	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Female	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	CD-ROMs/DVD	34	5.03	5.03	35	4.50	4.50
2	E-books	61	9.04	14.07	78	10.03	14.52
3	Thesis & Dissertations	25	3.70	17.77	30	3.86	18.38
4	Online encyclopedias/ directories	41	6.05	23.82	62	7.97	26.35
5	E-journals	38	5.63	29.45	48	6.17	32.52
6	Abstracts of the articles	39	5.78	35.23	53	6.81	39.33
7	Full text of the articles	39	5.78	41.01	45	5.78	45.12
8	E-Mails	35	5.19	46.20	56	7.20	52.31
9	E- news papers	35	5.19	51.39	43	5.53	57.84
10	E-Reports	27	4.0	55.39	25	3.21	61.05
11	E-Blogs	35	5.19	60.58	33	4.24	65.30
12	E-Archives	24	3.56	64.14	27	3.47	68.77
13	E- Content	34	5.03	69.17	24	3.08	71.85
14	E- Repositories	23	3.41	72.58	25	3.21	75.06
15	E- Magazines	40	5.93	78.51	40	5.14	80.21
16	E-Consortiums	29	4.30	82.81	16	2.06	82.26
17	E-Bibliographic databases	35	5.19	88.00	38	4.88	87.15
18	World Wide Web	54	8.0	96.00	71	9.13	96.27
19	E-Standards	27	4.0	100	29	3.73	100
	Total	675	100		778	100	

The above table shows the kinds of e-resources prefer to use for Medical academic/research Purpose by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 61(9.04) were given the characteristics to E-books. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents shows 78 (10.03) were given the same characteristics to E-books. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 23 (3.41) were given the characteristics to E- Repositories. Compared to male,, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 16 (2.06) were given the same characteristics to E-Consortiums.

Necessary steps to be taken to give priority to make utilize all the characteristics of e-resources for the benefits of the students' community.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.467[a]	23	.553
Likelihood Ratio	28.947	23	.182
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.457	1	.227
N of Valid Cases	38		

a. 48 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents kind of e-resources do you use for your Medical academic/research Purpose. The Chi square value 21.467 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents kind of e-resources do you use for your Medical academic/research Purpose.

Table-2

Access E- resources generally for your study/ research

S. No	Method	Male	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Female	percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Personal visit to your library	62	26.72	26.72	79	34.50	34.50
2	Access library resources through LAN/Wi-Fi	26	11.21	37.93	28	12.23	46.72
3	Visiting to other libraries	33	14.22	52.16	31	13.54	60.26
4	Online access to other libraries	37	15.95	68.10	34	14.85	75.11
5	Access own library on web through login	39	16.81	84.91	29	12.66	87.77
6	Personal subscription directly from Publisher/Vendor	35	15.09	100	28	12.23	100
	Total	232	100		229	100	

The above table shows prefer to consult/access the e- resources generally for study/ research Purpose by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 62 (26.72) were given the method of characteristics to Personal visit to your library. Compared to male,, the majority of female, respondents shows 79 (34.50) were given the same method of characteristics to Personal visit to your library. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 26 (11.21) were given the method of characteristics to Access library resources through LAN/Wi-Fi. Compared to male,, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 28 (12.23) were given the method of characteristics to access library resources through LAN/Wi-Fi and Personal subscription directly from Publisher/Vendor. Necessary steps to be taken to make

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utilize all the method of characteristics of e-resources for the benefits of the student's community.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.000ᵃ	10	.285
Likelihood Ratio	16.636	10	.083
Linear-by-Linear Association	.003	1	.957
N of Valid Cases	12		

a. 22 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Genders wise summarized distributions of Respondents How do you consult/access e- resources generally for your study/ research. The Chi square value 12.000 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents How do you consult/access e- resources generally for your study/ research.

Table -3

Are you satisfied with the services provided by e-journals consortium

S.No	Service/facilities,	Yes	Percentage yes	Cumulative percentage yes	No	Percentage No	Cumulative percentage No
1	E-database	102	15.69	15.69	51	7.57	7.57
2	Digital Collection	56	8.62	24.31	72	10.68	18.25
3	Web resources	94	14.46	38.77	60	8.90	27.15
4	Institutional repository	54	8.31	47.08	79	11.72	38.87

5	E-content (courseware)	59	9.08	56.15	78	11.57	50.45
6	Article Delivery	67	10.31	66.46	68	10.09	60.53
7	Document Delivery	69	10.62	77.08	59	8.75	69.29
8	User education/ awareness program me	59	9.08	86.15	67	9.94	79.23
9	Mailing lI services	49	7.54	93.69	73	10.83	90.06
10	Virtual referencing	41	6.31	100	67	9.94	100
	Total	650	100		674	100	

The above table shows the satisfaction level of the services provided by e-journals consortium by the respondents. The majority of the respondents shows high that is 154(11.63) were choices the service or facility namely Web resources and the majority of the respondents shows low that is 108(8.15) were choices the service or facility namely Virtual referencing. The majority of respondents give equal importance shows high 137(10.34),135(10.19),133(10.04) to the service or facility namely E-content (courseware),Article Delivery and Institutional repository and the majority of the respondents gives equal importance shows low128(9.66),126(9.51),122(9.21) to the service or facility namely Digital Collection, User education/ awareness programmer and Mailing the services.

Necessary steps to be taken to update the various service and facility in library for the benefits of the student's community.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.667[a]	15	.476
Likelihood Ratio	20.088	15	.169
Linear-by-Linear Association	.135	1	.714
N of Valid Cases	20		

a. 32 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Genders wise summarized distributions of are you satisfied with the services provided by e-journals consortium. The Chi square value 14.667 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Genders wise summarized distributions of Respondents are you satisfied with the services provided by e-journals consortium.

Table-4

Search Techniques do you use to search e-resources for medical education research

SL. No	Search techniques	Yes	Percentage	Cum. percentage	No	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Copy to pen drive/CD/Hard disk	38	32.76	32.76	34	30.63	30.63
2	Attached to mail	23	19.83	52.59	25	22.52	53.15
3	To take printouts	24	20.69	73.28	29	26.13	79.28
4	Store in Google docs	31	26.72	100	23	20.72	100
	Total	116	100		111	100	

The above table shows the Search Techniques to search e-resources for medical education research by the respondents. The majority of the respondents say yes 38 (32.76) were choices the search techniques of Copy to pen drive/CD/Hard disk and the majority of the respondents say yes is lesser that is 23 (19.83) were choices the search techniques to Attached to mail. The majority of respondents say no that is 34 (30.63) were choices the search techniques of same Copy to pen drive/CD/Hard disk and respondents say No is lesser that is 23 (20.72) were choices the search techniques of Store in Google docs.

Necessary steps to be taken to make arrangements of various search techniques to utilize the e-resources for the benefits of the student's community.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.000ᵃ	6	.423
Likelihood Ratio	8.318	6	.216
Linear-by-Linear Association	.099	1	.752
N of Valid Cases	8		

a. 14 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Genders wise summarized distributions of Search Techniques do you use to search e-resources for medical education research. The Chi square value 6.000 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents Search Techniques do you use to search e-resources for medical education research.

Conclusion

Best practices help to work on the nature of library administrations. Best practices embraced in scholastic establishments should overcome any issues between the library assortment and the client local area for greatest asset usage. Library has embraced different accepted procedures in organization, the executives, assortment and administrations, degree of administration use and innovation based administrations are fundamental to give forward-thinking data to the client local area. In its successful execution that get huge changes the improvement of the utilization of data sources/administrations and level of client fulfillment. The above accepted procedures of every college/school library make their own picture in the personalities of understudies, personnel and society. The idea of understudies watching library proficient is information super.

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