# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON E-RESOURCES AMONG MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS & PROFESSIONALS IN THIRUVARUR-DISTRICT, TAMILNADU: A SURVEY

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*Data and correspondence innovations (ICTs) are a different arrangement of mechanical devices and assets — utilized for making, putting away, overseeing and conveying data. For instructive purposes, ICTs can be utilized to help educating and learning just as exploration exercises including cooperative learning and inquisitive. One of the fundamental utilizations of the ICTs in advanced education is instructing and learning dependent on these new advances. The advancement of ICT has changed the conventional ideas of libraries, changed the idea of assortments and the necessities of clients. The structure of ICT incorporates PCs (Hardware and Software), Internet, Wireless innovation, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and utilization of different library assets in ICT for example digital books, E-diary, Library organization, Web OPACs, According to their requirements client can get to wide assortment of, for example, data assets text, sound, picture, Video and so forth. This paper includes traditional best practices, information technology based best practices like web page, institutional repositories, e-mail alerting services, extension services and general best practices also.*

*Keywords: ICT Information Technology Internet Resources Library*

## Introduction

The level of information services is mainly in scientific and industrial research that the "Information service" or "information library" has developed most strikingly into its present characteristic form, and the speed of this development during the last few decades is the most eloquent testimony to the abilities and success of the pioneers.

The beginning of many trends has led to the present pattern of library services. A scientific experiment, in the sense of the study; however superficial, of natural phenomena, but what is characteristic of recent times is die phenomenal increase in the quantity of research. All these developments depend more and more on the breaking down of barriers of secrecy and free communication between research workers. The Modem "information

service" from any library, no matter how good, that provides information only when it is asked to do so. Much of the work an information service is indeed done by most of the libraries and however much it may be denied, all information service is ultimately based on library methods and materials. Even the "Information Bureau" of the departmental store or the seaside resort does not have the good fortune to be staffed by persons who are omniscient to state explicitly here that the term "information services" in particular sense, the origin of information services in libraries show clearly how they have come about through a set of particular conditions, and that while they no doubt existed sporadically in order types of library, it is the peculiar achievement of the scientific and industrial research library to have developed them systematically and on a large-scale.

The increasing use of electronic resources in the changing scenario of Library and information centers, it is essential to connect the library services through the Internet and to access information services from other sources has reduced the capacity to characterize and categories users. The electronic resources have become a very widely used format of choice for academic library patrons. The uses of faculty, researchers and students have electronic resources in medical college libraries starting in the opening years of the 21st century. Most of the Medical college libraries are purchasing e-resources for their users. Libraries are facing new challenges due to the introduction of Information & Communication Technologies.

**Review of literature**

**Khan(2016)** mentioned in their study that the maximum users from IIT Delhi are aware of e-resources and its various formats such as e-database-books-journals etc.. This study included three categories of users of UG student, PG students and research scholars from IIT Delhi to analyze the awareness and use of digital resources in the library. The study clarifies that for overall methods of searching e-resources. Here research scholars stand in the first position, the second position taken by PG students and UG students stand in the last position.

**Tamrakar(2016)** surveys to analyze user perception of PG students, research scholars and faculty on e-resources in IIT Guwahati library. In this dissertation, the research scholars explore that the maximum users are aware of e-resources available in the library. The study found out that the users use them to update their knowledge, studies and research.

The paper also explores that the library staff behave politely and prove effective services to their users.

**Almarabeh T. (2016)** has analyzed awareness and usage of computer and internet among medical faculties' students at the University of Jordan. This study aimed to ascertain the computer and internet literacy level of medical faculties' students. The result is that most medical students have average and advanced knowledge on the basic use of computers and the internet. They concluded the study with the findings that ICT can be a useful tool in medical education but the lack of time, internet connectivity and resources is still a serious constraint.

**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.

**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.

**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 how often, visit the library.
- To know the purpose of visiting the library.
- To know whether the library has a website.
- To assess the electronic format dominate over print format.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

**Table -1**
**Visiting of the Library**

The table shows that visiting of the library by the medical college students, libraries are heart of the academic work and also play very important role in information storage, retrieval and dissemination of information.

n = 227

| S. No | Particulars | Male | Percentage | Cumulative Percentage | Female | Percentage | Cumulative parentage | Total | % |
|-------|-------------|------|------------|-----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|-------|---|
| 1 | Daily | 05 | 4.31 | 4.31 | 14 | 12.61 | 12.61 | 19 | 8.37 |
| 2 | Weekly | 49 | 42.24 | 46.55 | 28 | 25.23 | 37.84 | 77 | 33.93 |
| 3 | Fortnightly | 05 | 4.31 | 50.86 | 03 | 2.70 | 40.54 | 08 | 3.52 |
| 4 | Monthly | 09 | 7.76 | 58.62 | 12 | 10.81 | 51.35 | 21 | 9.25 |
| 5 | Rarely | 32 | 27.59 | 86.21 | 45 | 40.54 | 91.89 | 77 | 33.92 |
| 6 | Never | 16 | 13.79 | 100 | 09 | 8.11 | 100 | 25 | 11.01 |
| | Total | 116 | 100 | | 111 | 100 | | 227 | 100 |

The above table shows the frequency of visiting the library by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 49 (42.24) out of 116 were visiting the library on weekly basis. Compared to male, respondents, the majority of female, respondents have shown 45

168

(40.54) out of 111 were visiting the library on rarely basis. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 5 (4.31) out of 116 were visiting the library on daily / fortnightly basis. Compared to male, respondents, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 3 (2.70) out of 111 were visiting the library on fortnightly basis. Necessary steps to be taken to update the e-resources materials with all infrastructure facilities and make the students to visit the library regularly.

**hi-Square Tests**

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 10.000ᵃ | 9 | .350 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 13.863 | 9 | .127 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .008 | 1 | .927 |
| N of Valid Cases | 12 | | |

a. 20 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 of visiting of the library. The Chi square value 10.000 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 of visiting of the library.

**Table - 2 Purpose of visiting the library**

| S. No | Particulars | Male | Percentage | Cumulative percentage | Female | Percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | To keep up-to-date knowledge in my profession | 46 | 17.23 | 17.23 | 54 | 16.72 | 16.72 |
| 2 | To write reports / proposals / research papers | 25 | 9.36 | 26.59 | 30 | 9.29 | 26.01 |
| 3 | To prepare for class room teaching | 42 | 15.73 | 42.32 | 66 | 20.43 | 46.44 |
| 4 | To read Journal / newspapers /magazines | 41 | 15.36 | 57.68 | 38 | 11.76 | 58.20 |
| 5 | To borrow/return books | 39 | 14.61 | 72.29 | 51 | 15.79 | 73.99 |
| 6 | To access e-resources / e-journals/e-books of the library | 27 | 10.11 | 82.40 | 29 | 8.98 | 82.29 |

| 7 | To browse Internet | 24 | 8.99 | 91.39 | 33 | 10.22 | 93.19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Any other purpose | 23 | 8.61 | 100 | 22 | 6.81 | 100 |
|   | Total | 267 | 100 |   | 323 | 100 |   |

The above table shows the purpose of visiting the library by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 46 (17.23) out of 267 were visiting the library for the purpose to keep up to date knowledge in the profession. Compared to the male, respondents, the majority of female, respondents shows 66 (20.43) out of 323 were visiting the library for the purpose to prepare for classroom teaching. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 23 (8.61) out of 267 were visiting the library for the purpose to browse internet. Compared to the male, respondents, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 22 (6.81) out of 323 were visiting the library for some other educational purposes. Necessary steps to be taken to update the e-resources materials with all infrastructure facilities and make the students to visit the library on daily basis.

### Chi-Square Tests

|   | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 16.000[a] | 15 | .382 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 22.181 | 15 | .103 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.217 | 1 | .270 |
| N of Valid Cases | 16 |   |   |

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 Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of Purpose of visiting the library. The Chi square value 16.000 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 of Purpose of visiting the library.

## Table -3 Library's Website

| S. No | Particulars | Male | % | Cumulative Percentage | Female | % | Cumulative parentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | YES | 68 | 58.63 | 58.63 | 61 | 54.96 | 54.96 |
| 2 | NO | 12 | 10.34 | 68.97 | 23 | 20.72 | 75.68 |
| 3 | UNAWARE | 36 | 31.03 | 100 | 27 | 24.32 | 100 |
| | Total | 116 | 100 | | 111 | 100 | |

The above table shows whether the Library have website in the medical college of Thiruvarur. The majority of the male, respondents say yes shows 68 (58.63) said that the library has website. Compared to the male, respondents, the majority of female, respondents say yes shows 61(54.96) said that the library has website. The male, respondents say No shows 12 (10.34) said that the library has no website. Compared to male, respondents, the female, respondents say No shows 23(20.72) said that the library has no website. Majority of some of the male, respondents unaware shows 36 (31.03) said that they are Unaware about the library has website in the library compared to male, some of the female, respondents unaware shows 27(24.32) said that they peer Unaware about the library has website in the library. Necessary steps to be taken to update and make aware about the library website for the benefits of the students' community.

## Table -4

### Searches Techniques do you use to search e-resources for medical education / research

| S.L.NO | Characteristics | Male | Percentage | Cumulative percentage | Female | Percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Subject | 65 | 18.68 | 18.68 | 80 | 22.60 | 22.60 |
| 2 | Author | 59 | 16.95 | 35.63 | 58 | 16.38 | 38.98 |
| 3 | Title | 63 | 18.10 | 53.74 | 62 | 17.51 | 56.50 |
| 4 | Keyword | 51 | 14.66 | 68.39 | 56 | 15.82 | 72.32 |

| | Advanced search | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | With exact phrase | 49 | 14.08 | 82.47 | 50 | 14.12 | 86.44 |
| 6 | Boolean operator search with and/or/not | 32 | 9.20 | 91.67 | 27 | 7.63 | 94.07 |
| 7 | Truncated search with *, $, Marks | 29 | 8.33 | 100 | 21 | 5.93 | 100 |
| | Total | 348 | 100 | | 354 | 100 | |

The above table shows Search Techniques preference use to search e-resources for medical education / research purpose by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 65 (18.68) were given the choices to the characteristics to the Subject. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents shows 80 (22.60) were given the choices to the same characteristics to the Subject. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 29 (8.33) were given the choices to the characteristics to the Truncated search with *, $, Marks. Compared to male, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 21(5.93) were given the choices to the same characteristics to the Truncated search with *, $, Marks.

Necessary steps to be taken 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 | 14.000[a] | 13 | .374 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 19.408 | 13 | .111 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .009 | 1 | .925 |
| N of Valid Cases | 14 | | |

a. 28 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 what are the searches Techniques do you use to search e-resources for medical education / research. The Chi square value 14.000 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 what are the searches Techniques do you use to search e-resources for medical education / research.

**Conclusion**

Today, the World Wide Web has emerged as the most powerful medium for information publishing and access. Information sources for education and research are available on the web, including scholarly journals, technical reports, thesis, courseware, concern pages, datasets, patents and discussion forms. It is evident from the present study that the medical college students and professionals of Tiruvarur medical college Thiruvarur, TamilNadu play a less important role in exploring and communicating the impact of e-resources process. The study concludes that almost all respondents, including professionals, are less aware of e-resources, not many users friendly and deliver fewer types of e-resources are available through the websites that are gradually used by their users. The availability of e-resources in Tiruvarur medical college Thiruvarur TamilNadu is not sufficient for existing discipline and it should encourage all categories of respondents to exercise more usage of these resources.

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