



Utility and Attitude towards ICT among students and Academics of Agriculture institutions in Tamil Nadu:

A study

A.Sridharan, Dr.P.Sivaraman, Dr.K.Vijayakumar

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University.
Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Annamalai University.
Chief Librarian, Shanmuga Industries Arts, and Science College, Tiruvannamalai

ABSTRACT

The ICT implementation depends on three factors such as attitude, utility, and problems. A total of 30 variables were taken up on these three concepts for the study. The objectives of the study were to know the attitude of students and academics towards ICT among Agriculture Institutions. The study further identified the Utility and traced the Problems faced by the students and academics in implementing the ICT in Agricultural institutions. A total of 900 questionnaires were distributed among students and academics at ten Agriculture institutions in Tamil Nadu. Out of 900 questionnaires distributed, 763 responded and the response rate works out to 84.78%.

ICT implementation enables decision-making; Job involvement, Motivation, and Productivity toward ICT implementation were the attitudes of students and academics of agricultural institutions. Getting to know someone; provides a platform for discussing professional issues and Exchanging confidential or sensitive information that was identified as the utility of ICT applications. The study identifies that no initiative from professional associations to conduct specialized training programs; a Lack of scope for Library professionals; No support from the administration in training library professionals were a few limitations due to ICT applications.

KEYWORDS: ICT applications, Utility, Attitude, Limitations, Agriculture Institution.

INTRODUCTION

ICT plays a predominant role while discharging library services. The application of ICT facilitates easy and instantaneous access to information. It provides opportunities for libraries and information centers to widen the scope of their resources and services and to increase their significance within the organization they serve. The ICT implementation depends on three factors such as attitude, utility, and problems.

Generally, attitude may be defined as the total of a man's inclinations and feelings, prejudices or biases, preconceived notions, ideas, fears, and convictions about any specific topic. Attitudes represent the conceptual value of these technologies in the minds of the librarians, not the values of the technologies themselves. On the other hand, there are many problems when using ICT-enabling activities in libraries. Insufficient funding, lack of ICT knowledge, change of software and hardware from time to time, insufficient bandwidth, and copyright and intellectual property rights are the common problems that libraries were facing globally.

RELATED STUDY

According to Muriithi *et al.*, (2009), ICTs have provided a possible pathway to ameliorate access, efficiency, and affordability of agricultural information. Syed Noor Mohd and Mohamed Ismail (2013) assessed the availability of ICT infrastructure facilities to access e-resources. Studies on information and communications technology (ICT)-based e-agriculture has shown great improvements in practice, such as access to effective information, support for decision-making (Rao, 2007), and increased productivity (Eitzinger *et al.*, 2019).

Attitudes are “inclinations and feelings, prejudices or bias, preconceived notions, ideas, fears and convictions about any specific topic” (Taiwo, 2008). Albert (2005) states that an attitude “is a mental and natural state of readiness organized through experience exerting a directive or dynamic influences upon individual's response to all objects or situations with which it is associated.”

The use of ICT applications can assist in creating, storing, transferring, and using tacit and explicit knowledge (Okumus, 2013). Wijayasundara (2005) identified several ICT challenges under the technological, managerial, infrastructure, human, political, and social factors.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study were

- To know the attitude of students and academics towards ICT among Agriculture Institutions
- To identify the Utility of ICT in Agriculture institutions
- To trace the Problems faced by the students and academics in implementing the ICT in Agricultural institutions

HYPOTHESES

Based on the objectives the following hypotheses were formulated

- There is no significant difference in the attitude of students and academics toward ICT among Agriculture Institutions
- There exist significant differences in the Utility of ICT in Agriculture institutions
- There exist significant differences in Problems faced by the students and academics in implementing the ICT in Agricultural institutions

DATA CAPTURE

A total of 900 questionnaires were distributed among students and academics at ten Agriculture institutions in Tamil Nadu. The responses received were shown in table 1.

TABLE 1: QUESTIONNAIRE – DISTRIBUTED AND RESPONSE

S.No	College Name	Distributed	Response	Percentage
-------------	---------------------	--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

1	Adhiyamaan College of Agriculture & Research(ACAR)	90	74	82.22
2	Agricultural College and Research Institute (ACRI)	90	72	80.00
3	Aravindhar Agriculture Institute of Technology(AAIT)	90	77	85.56
4	College of Agricultural Technology (CAT)	90	73	81.11
5	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Agriculture College (DSAC)	90	75	83.33
6	Imam Institute of Agriculture and Technology (IIAT)	90	72	80.00
7	JSA College of Agriculture and Technology (JSACAT)	90	78	86.67
8	Kumaraguru Institute of Agriculture (KIA)	90	81	90.00
9	MIT College of Agriculture and Technology(MIT)	90	79	87.78
10	Palar Agricultural College (PAC)	90	82	91.11
	Total	900	763	84.78

Out of 900 questionnaires distributed, 763 responded and the response rate works out to 84.78%.

The demographic details of the respondents were analyzed and the same has been shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS

S.No.	Description	Responses	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Status				
1	Teaching	112	14.7	14.7
2	Students	651	85.3	100.0
Gender				
1	Male	481	63.0	63.0
2	Female	282	37.0	100.0
Age				
1	21-30	654	85.7	85.7
2	31-40	39	5.1	90.8
3	41-50	48	6.3	97.1
4	above 50	22	2.9	100.0
Overall				
	Total	763	100.0	

It can be seen from the table that 63.0% (481) were male and 37.0% (282) were female. Among 763 respondents, 654 (85.7%) were between 21 and 30 years of age. It is followed by 39 (5.1%) were 31-40 years; 48 (6.3%) were between 41 and 50

years and 22(2.9%) were above 50 years. Out of 763 respondents, 112 (14.7%) were teaching faculty and 651 (85.3%) were students.

DATA ANALYSIS

In this study, the three factors such as attitude, utility, and problems were considered. The respondents were asked related questions on these three factors. The data were analyzed based on three concepts as Attitude; Utility and Problems faced towards ICT among students and Academics of Agriculture institutions.

A total of 30 variables were taken up on these three concepts for the study. The data thus collected were analyzed using SPSS Software.

Table 3: Concepts; Variables and Scale used

S.No.	Concept	No. of Variables	Scale used
1	Attitude	10	Lickert Scale
2	Utility of ICT	10	Lickert Scale
3	Problems faced	10	Lickert Scale
	Total	30	

Attitude

The attitude toward ICT applications among agricultural institutions was ascertained based on ten variables shown in table 4. The variables were coded and the same is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Code, Short form of Variables and questions

S.No	Code	Short form	Question asked
1	Attitud1	Career success	ICT provides Career Success

2	Attitude2	Productivity	ICT helps Productivity
3	Attitude3	Leadership	ICT builds Leadership
4	Attitude4	Teamwork	ICT creates Teamwork
5	Attitude5	Decision making	ICT enables Decision making
6	Attitude6	Motivation	ICT creates Motivation
7	Attitude7	Interpersonal relation	ICT builds Interpersonal relations
8	Attitude8	Stress management	ICT relieves Stress management
9	Attitude9	Intrapersonal relation	ICT enhances Intrapersonal relation
10	Attitude10	Job Involvement	ICT creates Job Involvement

The opinion was obtained on a five-point scale as Strongly disagree, disagree, No opinion, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The mean and standard deviation were calculated based on the opinion. The ranks were assigned based on mean and standard deviation. The respondents' opinions, mean, standard deviation, and rank were shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Attitude towards ICT

S.No.	Job Involvement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		No opinion		Agree		Strongly Agree		Mean	Std	Rank
1	Career success	0	0	0	0	58	7.6	604	79.2	101	13.2	4.06	.453	5
2	Productivity	0	0	36	4.7	0	0	584	76.5	143	18.7	4.09	.607	4
3	Leadership	0	0	58	7.6	411	53.9	209	27.4	85	11.1	3.42	.787	9
4	Teamwork	0	0	22	2.9	423	55.4	154	20.2	164	21.5	3.60	.853	8
5	Decision making	0	0	0	0	58	7.6	475	62.3	230	30.1	4.23	.572	1
6	Motivation	0	0	0	0	68	8.9	547	71.7	148	19.4	4.10	.522	3
7	Interpersonal relation	0	0	0	0	92	12.1	571	74.8	100	13.1	4.01	.502	6
8	Stress management	0	0	22	2.9	319	41.8	342	44.8	80	10.5	3.63	.708	7
9	Intrapersonal relation	0	0	22	2.9	416	54.5	325	42.6	0	0	3.40	.545	10
10	Job Involvement	0	0	0	0	89	11.7	478	62.6	196	25.7	4.14	.595	2

The first preference was indicated that ICT applications enable Decision making. It is followed by Job involvement; Motivation and Productivity. Intra-personal relations and leadership were indicated to have the least preference.

The mean value of all the variables ranges between 3.40 and 4.23, which indicates that all ten variables lean towards agreement. The standard deviation ranges between 0.453 and 0.853 which indicates that there was not much deviation in the respondents' opinions.

The analyses were further extended to demographic details such as status, gender, and age. The mean values of respondents were calculated and the same has been shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Attitude on ICT with demographic variables – Mean value

Description	Career success	Productivity	Leadership	Teamwork	Decision making	Motivation	Interpersonal relations	Stress management	Intra personal relation	Job Involvement
Status										
Teaching	4.00	3.94	3.00	3.30	4.15	4.11	3.86	3.34	3.31	4.07
Students	4.07	4.12	3.49	3.65	4.24	4.10	4.04	3.68	3.41	4.15
Gender										
Male	4.11	4.14	3.43	3.54	4.18	4.04	3.86	3.69	3.50	4.14
Female	3.96	4.01	3.40	3.70	4.31	4.21	4.27	3.52	3.22	4.15
Age										
21-30	4.05	4.22	3.49	3.59	4.26	4.07	4.01	3.64	3.42	4.14
31-40	4.33	4.00	4.00	4.03	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.69	3.69	4.36
41-50	4.00	2.50	2.25	3.75	4.00	4.75	4.00	3.75	3.00	4.00
above 50	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Overall										
Total	4.06	4.09	3.42	3.60	4.23	4.10	4.01	3.63	3.40	4.14

The teaching faculty mean value for the variables ranges between 3.00 and 4.15 which indicates they lean towards agree were as in the case of students the mean value ranges between 3.41 and 4.24 which indicates they lean towards agree.

Similarly, the male respondents' mean values for the variables are 3.43 and 4.18 which indicates they lean towards agreeing with the variables. In the case of female, the mean value ranges between 3.22 and 4.31 which indicate they lean towards agreement.

In the case of age, the mean value of all the variables of the 21 to 30 age group ranges between 3.42 and 4.26 which indicates the respondents' opinion leans towards agreement. The same view persists among the 31-40 age group – mean value ranges between 3.69 and 4.36 – as well as the age group of 41-50 – mean value ranges between 3.00 and 4.75. In the case of the age group above 50, the mean value was either 3.00 or 4.00, which indicates that they agree with a few variables or they don't have any opinion.

Utility of ICT

The Utility of ICT applications among agricultural institutions was ascertained based on ten variables shown in table 4. The variables were coded and the same is shown in table 7.

Table 7: Utility on ICT – Variables and Code

S.No	Code	Question asked
1	Utility 1	Provides a platform for discussing the professional issues
2	Utility 2	Help to improve the professional developments
3	Utility 3	Help to update the knowledge
4	Utility 4	It is an opportunity to interact with friends and experts
5	Utility 5	Resolve disagreements
6	Utility 6	Facilitates making the important decision
7	Utility 7	Get to know someone
8	Utility 8	Exchange of confidential or sensitive information
9	Utility 9	To keep in touch with old friends
10	Utility 10	Others

The opinion was obtained on a five-point scale as Strongly disagree, disagree, No opinion, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The mean and standard deviation were calculated based on the opinion. The ranks were assigned based on mean and standard deviation. The respondents' opinions, mean, standard deviation, and rank were shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Utility of ICT

S.No.	Code	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Std	Rank
-------	------	-------------------	----------	------------	-------	----------------	------	-----	------

1	Utility 1	2	.3	3	.4	85	11.1	477	62.5	196	25.7	4.13	.626	2
2	Utility 2	0	0	0	0	68	8.9	648	84.9	47	6.2	3.97	.388	7
3	Utility 3	0	0	0	0	58	7.6	604	79.2	101	13.2	4.06	.453	6
4	Utility 4	0	0	36	4.7	0	0	584	76.5	143	18.7	4.09	.607	5
5	Utility 5	0	0	58	7.6	411	53.9	209	27.4	85	11.1	3.42	.787	10
6	Utility 6	0	0	22	2.9	423	55.4	154	20.2	164	21.5	3.60	.853	9
7	Utility 7	0	0	0	0	58	7.6	475	62.3	230	30.1	4.23	.572	1
8	Utility 8	0	0	0	0	68	8.9	547	71.7	148	19.4	4.10	.522	3
9	Utility 9	4	.5	13	1.7	81	10.6	473	62.0	192	25.2	4.10	.682	4
10	Utility 10	7	.9	24	3.1	60	7.9	633	83.0	39	5.1	3.88	.570	8

The first preference was indicated that ICT applications enable Get to know someone (Utility7). It is followed by Providing a platform for discussing professional issues (Utility 1); exchanging confidential or sensitive information (Utility 8) and Keeping in touch with old friends (Utility 9). Resolving disagreements (Utility 5) and Facilitating making the important decision (Utility 6) were indicated to have the least preference.

The mean value of all the variables ranges between 3.42 and 4.23, which indicates that all ten variables lean towards agreement. The standard deviation ranges between 0.388 and 0.853 which indicates that there was not much deviation in the respondents' opinions.

The analyses were further extended to demographic details such as status, gender, and age. The mean values of respondents were calculated and the same has been shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Utility on ICT with demographic variables – Mean value

Description	Utility 1	Utility 2	Utility 3	Utility 4	Utility 5	Utility 6	Utility 7	Utility 8	Utility 9	Utility 10
-------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------

Status										
Teaching	4.05	3.97	4.00	3.94	3.00	3.30	4.15	4.11	4.06	3.81
Students	4.14	3.97	4.07	4.12	3.49	3.65	4.24	4.10	4.10	3.89
Gender										
Male	4.13	3.93	4.11	4.14	3.43	3.54	4.18	4.04	4.08	3.82
Female	4.13	4.04	3.96	4.01	3.40	3.70	4.31	4.21	4.12	3.99
Age										
21-30	4.13	3.97	4.05	4.22	3.49	3.59	4.26	4.07	4.09	3.86
31-40	4.36	4.00	4.33	4.00	4.00	4.03	4.00	4.00	4.36	4.00
41-50	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.25	3.75	4.00	4.75	3.98	4.00
above 50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95
Overall										
Total	4.13	3.97	4.06	4.09	3.42	3.60	4.23	4.10	4.10	3.88

The teaching faculty mean value for the variables ranges between 3.00 and 4.15 which indicates they lean towards agree were as in the case of students the mean value ranges between 3.49 and 4.24 which indicates they lean towards agree.

Similarly, the male respondents' mean values for the variables are 3.43 and 4.18 which indicates they lean towards agreeing with the variables. In the case of female, the mean value ranges between 3.40 and 4.31 which indicate they lean towards agreement.

In the case of age, the mean value of all the variables of the 21 to 30 age group ranges between 3.49 and 4.26 which indicates the respondents' opinion leans towards agreement. The same view persists among the 31-40 age group – mean value ranges between 4.00 and 4.36 – as well as the age group of 41-50 – mean value ranges between 2.25 and 4.75. In the case of the age group above 50, the mean value was either 3.00 or 4.00, which indicates that they agree with a few variables or they don't have any opinion.

Chi-square test

To identify the significance of the variable, Chi-Square Test has been administrated between utility variables and demographic variables such as status, gender, and age. The Chi-square values along with asymptotic significance for each variable with demographic variables were shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Utility on ICT – Chi-Square Test

Description	Status		Gender		Age	
	Chi Value	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Chi Value	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Chi Value	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Utility 1	35.014	0.000	13.231	.010	53.243	.000
Utility 2	5.209	0.074	48.664	.000	22.568	.001
Utility 3	6.31	0.043	81.344	.000	35.646	.000
Utility 4	13.873	0.001	90.905	.000	581.346	.000
Utility 5	107.831	0.000	124.812	.000	454.653	.000
Utility 6	140.979	0.000	20.603	.000	129.399	.000
Utility 7	5.76	0.056	37.494	.000	77.103	.000
Utility 8	1.92	0.383	43.768	.000	122.884	.000
Utility 9	25.309	0.000	12.250	.016	51.577	.000
Utility 10	8.1	0.088	36.371	.000	23.958	.021

In the case of gender and age, the chi-square test indicates that all the variables were significant. In the case of status, except for the variable Exchange of confidential or sensitive information (Utility 8), the remaining variables indicate significance.

Problems faced in the effective utilization of ICT applications

The Problems faced by ICT applications among agricultural institutions were ascertained based on ten variables shown in table 11. The variables were coded and the same is shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Problems faced on ICT – Variables and Code

S.No	Code	Question asked
1	Problem1	Inadequate training in ICT applications
2	Problem2	Lack of infrastructure
3	Problem3	No support from the administration in training library professionals library
4	Problem4	Lack of support from authorities for implementing ICT applications in
5	Problem5	Lack of coordination among library staff
6	Problem6	No initiative from professional associations to conduct specialized training programs
7	Problem7	Lack of scope for Library professionals due to ICT applications
8	Problem8	Lack of interest on the part of users
9	Problem9	Fear of ICT applications
10	Problem10	Any other Please Specify

The opinion was obtained on a five-point scale as strongly disagree, disagree, No opinion, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The mean and standard deviation were calculated based on the opinion. The ranks were assigned based on mean and standard deviation. The respondents' opinions, mean, standard deviation, and rank were shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Problems faced on ICT

S.No.	Code	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		No opinion		Agree		Strongly Agree		Mean	Std	Rank
1	Problem1	0	0	0	0	68	8.9	648	84.9	47	6.2	3.97	.388	6
2	Problem2	0	0	0	0	58	7.6	604	79.2	101	13.2	4.06	.453	4
3	Problem3	0	0	36	4.7	0	0	584	76.5	143	18.7	4.09	.607	3
4	Problem4	0	0	58	7.6	411	53.9	209	27.4	85	11.1	3.42	.787	9
5	Problem5	0	0	22	2.9	423	55.4	154	20.2	164	21.5	3.60	.853	8
6	Problem6	0	0	0	0	58	7.6	475	62.3	230	30.1	4.23	.572	1
7	Problem7	0	0	0	0	68	8.9	547	71.7	148	19.4	4.10	.522	2
8	Problem8	0	0	0	0	92	12.1	571	74.8	100	13.1	4.01	.502	5
9	Problem9	0	0	22	2.9	319	41.8	342	44.8	80	10.5	3.63	.708	7
10	Problem10	0	0	22	2.9	416	54.5	325	42.6	0	0	3.40	.545	10

The first preference was indicated that No initiative from professional associations to conduct specialized training programs (Problem 6). It is followed by a Lack of scope for Library professionals due to ICT applications (Problem 7); No

support from the administration in training library professionals (Problem 3) and a Lack of infrastructure (Problem 2). There are other problems (Problem 10) and Lack of support from authorities for implementing ICT applications (Problem 4) that were indicated to have the least preference.

The mean value of all the variables ranges between 3.40 and 4.23, which indicates that all ten variables lean towards agreement. The standard deviation ranges between 0.388 and 0.853 which indicates that there was not much deviation in the respondents' opinions.

The analyses were further extended to demographic details such as status, gender, and age. The mean values of respondents were calculated and the same has been shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Utility on ICT with demographic variables – Mean value

Description	Problem 1	Problem 2	Problem 3	Problem 4	Problem 5	Problem 6	Problem 7	Problem 8	Problem 9	Problem 10
Status										
Teaching	3.97	4.00	3.94	3.00	3.30	4.15	4.11	3.86	3.34	3.31
Students	3.97	4.07	4.12	3.49	3.65	4.24	4.10	4.04	3.68	3.41
Gender										
Male	3.93	4.11	4.14	3.43	3.54	4.18	4.04	3.86	3.69	3.50
Female	4.04	3.96	4.01	3.40	3.70	4.31	4.21	4.27	3.52	3.22
Age										
21-30	3.97	4.05	4.22	3.49	3.59	4.26	4.07	4.01	3.64	3.42
31-40	4.00	4.33	4.00	4.00	4.03	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.69	3.69
41-50	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.25	3.75	4.00	4.75	4.00	3.75	3.00
above 50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
Overall										
Total	3.97	4.06	4.09	3.42	3.60	4.23	4.10	4.01	3.63	3.40

The teaching faculty mean value for the variables ranges between 3.00 and 4.15 which indicates they lean towards agree were as in the case of students the mean value ranges between 3.49 and 4.24 which indicates they lean towards agree.

Similarly, the male respondents' mean values for the variables 3.43 and 4.18 indicates they lean towards agreeing with the variables. In the case of female, the mean value ranges between 3.40 and 4.31 which indicate they lean towards agreement.

In the case of age, the mean value of all the variables of the 21 to 30 age group ranges between 3.49 and 4.26 which indicates the respondents' opinion leans towards agreement. The same view persists among the 31-40 age group – mean value ranges between 4.00 and 4.33 – as well as the age group of 41-50 – mean value ranges between 2.25 and 4.75. In the case of the age group above 50, the mean value was either 3.00 or 4.00, which indicates that they agree with a few variables or they don't have any opinion.

FINDINGS

Three factors Attitude, Utility, and problems towards Implementation of ICT in Agricultural Institutions were taken up for the study. A total of 30 variables were taken up for the study comprising 10 variables for each factor.

A total of Out of 900 questionnaires distributed among 10 Agricultural Institutions, 763 responded and the response rate works out to 84.78%. The demographic details of the respondents indicate that 63.0% (481) were male and 37.0% (282) were female. Among 763 respondents, 654 (85.7%) were between 21 and 30 years of age. It is followed by 39 (5.1%) were 31-40 years; 48 (6.3%) were between 41 and 50 years and 22(2.9%) were above 50 years. Out of 763 respondents, 112 (14.7%) were teaching faculty and 651 (85.3%) were students.

In the case of attitude towards ICT implementation, the first preference was indicated that ICT implementation enables Decision making. It has been indicated that Job involvement, Motivation, and Productivity towards ICT implementation in agricultural institutions.

Getting to know someone provides a platform for discussing professional issues and the Exchange of confidential or sensitive information was identified as the utility of ICT applications

The study identifies that no initiative from professional associations to conduct specialized training programs lacks scope for Library professionals; No support from the administration in training library professionals was a limitation due to ICT applications.

The Factors and their top three preferences were shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Concepts and their preferences

Factors	First Preference	Second Preference	Third Preference
Attitude	Enables Decision making.	Job involvement	Motivation and Productivity
Utility	ICT applications enable Getting to know someone	Provides a platform for discussing the professional issues	Exchange of confidential or sensitive information
Problems	No initiative from professional associations to conduct specialized training programs	Lack of scope for Library professionals due to ICT applications	No support from the administration in training library professionals

CONCLUSION

The ICT implementation depends on three factors such as attitude, utility, and problems. A total of 30 variables were taken up on these three concepts for the study. The objectives of the study were to know the attitude of students and academics towards ICT among Agriculture Institutions. The study further identified the Utility and traced the Problems faced by the students and academics in implementing the ICT in Agricultural institutions. ICT implementation enables decision-making; Job involvement, Motivation, and Productivity toward ICT implementation were the attitudes of students and academics of agricultural institutions. Getting to know someone; provides a platform for discussing professional issues and Exchanging confidential or sensitive information that was identified as the utility of ICT applications. The study identifies that no initiative from professional associations to conduct specialized training programs; a Lack of scope for Library professionals; No support from the administration in training library professionals were a few limitations due to ICT applications. The study shows that There is no

significant difference in the attitude and existence of significant differences on utility and the problems faced due to ICT implementation among students and academics towards ICT among Agriculture Institutions

REFERENCES

- Albert N, O. (2005). *Training for IT, Library Training Guides*. London: Library Association.
- Eitzinger A et al., (2019). farmer: a monitoring and feedback system for agricultural development projects, *Comput. Electron. Agric.*
- Muriithi AG, Bett, E., and Ogaleh, S.A. (2009) Information technology for agriculture and rural development in Africa: Experiences from Kenya. Proceedings of the Conference on International Research on Food Security, Natural Resource Management and Rural Development, October 6-8, 2009, Hamburg, Germany.
- Okumus, F. (2013). Facilitating knowledge management through information technology in hospitality organizations. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, 4(1), 64–80. <https://doi.org/10.1108/17579881311302356>
- Rao N.H. ,(2007). A framework for implementing information and communication technologies in agricultural development in India, *Technol. Forecast. Soc. Change*
- Syed Noor Mohd and Mohamed Esmail, S (2013). Assessment on Availability of ICT Infrastructure Facilities to Access E-resources Among the Engineering College Libraries of North Maharashtra University, *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 2(1), 35-38.
- Taiwo I.O. (2008) Information technology in public libraries. *Program30*: 2, pp. 121-31
- Wijayasundara (2005) WIJAYASUNDARA ,N. (2005). ICT in libraries: a Sri Lankan perspective, *SRELS journal of information management*, Vol.42 (No.2), June, Paper K,139-154.