

Use of Internet Resources by The PG Students of Karnatak University, Dharwad: A Study

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ABSTRACT

Academic libraries have made a significant investment in electronic information resources and computer based technologies in general and the internet in particular as a need on the part of librarians to provide technology mediated information services to the clientele. In a limited span of time, the internet has become an integral unit for library and information centers. The present article is conducted to measure and to identify the changing user's attitude, and behavior towards the internet. It is necessary to examine the internet facility provided at to university campus and evaluate the use of internet by the students of different disciplines on the campus and particularly students of Arts, Science, Social Science, Humanities.

Keywords: Internet, e-resources, communication medium, study and research. And particularly students of Arts, Science, Social Science, Humanities.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Internet is a most important in our Education life and personal life. Internet is considered a vital part of human life in the 21st century. It has tremendously changed the way of seeking information. The Internet has made tremendous impact on the academic activities with the faculty, researchers and students. With the advent of Internet, a significant transition can be seen in their approach and the way they seek information and the methods they employ for research and learning activities. Internet is now facilitating

The Internet is a "network of networks" that consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and government networks. Internet is also described as the worldwide publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). Internet is the transport vehicle for the information stored in files or documents on another computer. It carries together various information and services, such as electronic mail, online chat, file transfer, and the interlinked Web pages and other documents of the Worldwide Web. The Internet itself does not contain information, it is a slight misstatement to say a "document was found on the Internet." It would be more correct to say it was found through or using the Internet. What it was found in (or on) is one of the computers linked to the Internet.

Every aspect of our day to day life is affected by the Internet. Whether it is shopping, business, banking, communication, paying bills, social gathering, party, learning, education etc. Internet is everywhere, knocking at our door, making our life easier and smooth. Moreover, when it comes to education and research Internet is paving way for a great leap and sure library and information centers has no exception. The Internet made the information on our finger tips. The libraries of the developed world has adopted the Internet facilities to provide the fast and better library services to its patron but this is not the case with many developing nations and third world countries. The libraries of the third world countries still do not have the basic Internet access facilities in many cases because of the poor funding and budget crisis, while we are talking about web 2.0 in countries like United States, Europe and other developed nations. This paper has also tried to explore broadly the importance of Internet with regard to access of information sources and its utilities for library patrons in academic organizations and institutions.

The Internet is one of the most important and complex innovations of mankind. It is the most modern world wide system of information transfer. The Internet is a widely successful, rapidly growing, global digital library built on a remarkably flexible communication technology. The Internet digital library offers a variety of services used to create, browse, access, search, view, and communicate information on a diverse set of topics ranging from the result of scientific experiments to discussion of recreational activities. Information in the Internet digital library can be recorded in memos, organized into menus, stored as hypermedia documents, or stored in textual documents. In addition, information accessible through the digital library can consist of data, including audio and video, which is gathered, communicated and delivered instantly without being stored. Furthermore, because the service has been integrated cross-references, user can move seamlessly from the information on one computer to information on another computer and from one access service to another

Internet is referred to as an ocean of information and knowledge which is now globally used in every facet of human Endeavour. It provides information on various fields of endeavour, such as education, government, science, business, medicine, among others. It is one of the facilities through which information and knowledge can be stored, arranged and transmitted back to its users quickly, timely, and accurately. Several hundreds of millions Web pages, bibliographical databases, and full-text databases are now available on the Internet. In this present era in Nigeria, the concept of information consultants, extension workers or users is becoming increasingly popular. Most of the institutions of higher learning have adopted the Internet because there is no better means of acquiring and disseminating knowledge or information. It serves as a backbone and connects to sources of information irrespective of their locations. It has taken all the responsibilities of controlling problems like collecting, organizing, storing, retrieving, and disseminating of information. Thus, man institutions of higher learning in Nigeria and libraries have acquired Internet facilities. The user groups include students (undergraduates, postgraduates, students of professional courses and others). Scientists and research scholars also need access to current information within a short span of time. Information. Recent developments on the internet technologies, development of world wide websites with a vast treasure of educational information, have drastically reduced the dependence on printed books and journals. Virtual libraries with digitized books and journals are now available online.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- Identify the preferred place for Internet use
- Understand what Internet-based services are accessed by users
- Discover the impact of Internet on print information sources
- Assess user rating of Internet information sources in their academic activities
- To find out the users views about the different type online e-journals.
- To find out the problems faced by the users while using internet service

3. METHODOLOGY:

Questionnaire method is followed to collect the relevant data from the students by distributing the suitable designed questionnaire to all the studying in students of different disciplines on the campus and particularly students of Arts, Science, Social Science, Humanities. The total questionnaire distributed are 120 out of 111 were received back from the students, 27 from science out of 30 and 30 from social science out of 30 and 25 from arts out of 30 and 29 from Humanities out of 30.

4. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present study has following limitations:

- The study is restricted to use of internet by the in students of different disciplines on the campus and particularly students of Arts, Science, Social Science, Humanities.
- The study population consists of students only.
- The methodology used has got its own limitations.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The information or data given by the students is systematically analyzed and presented in the successive paragraphs.

5.1 Sex wise distribution of users

Table 1 shows the sex wise break up of respondents. All the students use the internet facility by the students of different disciplines on the campus and particularly students of Science, Social Science, Arts, and Humanities at Karnatak University, Dharwad which comprise both male and female.

Table .1: Sex wise Distribution of Respondents

Sex	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
Male	12	44.44	16	53.33	15	60	11	37.93
Female	15	55.56	14	46.67	10	40	18	62.07
Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 1 reveals that, in Science discipline out of 27 respondents majority i.e.55.56% respondents are female and 44.44% male. Where as in social science discipline out of 30 respondent's majority i.e. 53.33 % respondents are male and 46.67% female. Where as in Arts discipline out of 25respondent's majority i.e. 60% respondents are male and 40%

female. Where as in Science discipline out of 29 respondent's majority i.e. 62.07% respondents are female and 37.93% male.

According to data collected from these four disciplines its shows that female respondents are dominating over male respondents in the different disciplines on the campus and particularly students of Arts, Science, Social Science, and Humanities at Karnatak University, Dharwad.

5.2 Age wise distributions of respondents

Table .2: Age wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl. No.	Age	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	20-25	25	92.59	29	96.66	20	80	25	86.20
2	25-30	02	7.41	01	3.44	05	20	04	13.80
	Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 2 shows the age wise distribution of respondents of the total 27 students of Science discipline 92.59% respondents belong to the age group of between 20 to 25 and 7.41% respondents belongs to the age group of between 25 to 30. Similarly, social science discipline 96.66% respondents belong to the age group of between 20 to 25 and 3.44% respondents belongs to the age group of between 25 to 30. Where as in Arts discipline 80% respondents belong to the age group of between 20 to 25 and 20% respondents belongs to the age group of between 25 to 30. Where as in Humanities discipline 86.20% respondents belong to the age group of between 20 to 25 and 13.80% respondents belongs to the age group of between 25 to 30 years.

5.3 Semester wise Distribution of Respondents

Table .3: Semester wise Distribution of respondents

Sl. No	Semester	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	2 nd	18	66.66	14	46.66	15	60	15	51.72
2	4 th	11	33.34	16	54.34	10	40	14	48.28
	Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 3 shows the students chosen for the particularly study from both 2nd and 4th semester of Science, Social Science, Arts, and Humanities discipline. As compared to fourth semester the number of students in second semester is more in number.

5.4 Discipline wise Distribution of Respondents

Table .4: discipline wise distribution of respondents

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of Students	%
1.	Science	27	24.32
2.	Social science	30	27.02
3.	Arts	25	22.52
4.	Humanities	29	26.14
	Total	111	100

Table 4 shows the collected data from the various disciplines the total 27 students of Science discipline 24.32%. Where as in the total 30 students of Social Science discipline 27.02 %. Similarly, in total 25 students of Social Science discipline 22.52 %. Similarly, in total 29 students of Humanities discipline 26.14%. in the total.

5.5 Level of Computer Education

Table .5: Distribution respondents according to level of computer education

Sl. No	Level	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	Basic	11	40.74	25	83.33	15	60	29	100
2	Average	10	37.03	05	16.67	07	28	-	-
3	Advanced	06	22.23	-	-	03	12	-	-
	Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 5 indicates that 40.74 % and 83.33 % and 60 % and 100% of respondents aware of computer basics from the Science, Social Science, Arts, and Humanities discipline respectively. Whereas 37.03%, 16.67% of respondents aware of average computer skills from the science, Social Science, Arts. Only 22.23% and 12% of respondents aware of advanced computer skills in the science and Art discipline

5.6 Usage of Internet

Table .6: usage of internet

Usage of Internet	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
Yes	27	92.59	27	90	20	80	05	17.24
No	02	07.41	03	10	05	20	24	82.76
Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Respondents were asked about certain question to ascertain the awareness, usage and purpose of internet access. **Table 6** indicates that collected data from the various disciplines the 27 students of science discipline 92.59%, Where as in the 30 students of social science discipline 90%, similarly in total 25 students of Arts discipline 80% while in total 29 students of humanities discipline 17.24% students are use internet regularly. And Science (7.41%), (Social Science 10%) Arts (20%) and Humanities (82.76%) Students are do not access the internet in campus.

5.7 Place Where Internet is Accessed by Respondents

Table .7: internet access point

Sl. No	Browsing places	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	Department	10	20	20	28.98	15	22.05	05	11.62
2	Computer laboratory	12	24	10	14.50	10	14.70	-	-
3	Cyber café	15	30	25	36.23	35	51.47	30	71.42
4	Home	08	16	10	14.50	5	07.35	06	14.29
5	Central library	05	10	04	05.79	03	04.43	02	04.77

Table 7 Shows that the place from where students access the internet. The majority of respondents are access the internet. The majority of respondents in science access the internet at cybercafé i.e.(30%). While (36.23) of the students from the social science also access the internet at cybercafé. Followed by the majority of the respondents i.e. 51.47% from Arts and 71.42% of respondents from Humanities prefer to access the internet at cybercafé the other places preferred by the students is reflected as shown in the table.

5.8 Preference of Internet for Academic Purpose

Table .8: Internet access for academic purpose

Internet for academic purpose	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
Yes	25	92.59	27	90	23	92	28	96.55
No	02	07.41	03	10	02	08	01	03.45
Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 8 Shows that students of Science i.e.92.59%, While in students of Social Science i.e. 90%.Followed by in students of Arts i.e. 92%, similarly, in students of Humanities i.e. 96% are using the internet for the academic purpose. And 7.41% of Science, 10% Social Science, 08% of Arts and 03.45% of Humanities students responded negatively.

5.9 Purpose of using internet

Table .9: purpose of using internet

Sl. No	Purpose	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	E-mail	10	20	20	28.98	15	22.05	05	11.62
2	Browse E-journals	12	24	10	14.50	10	14.70	-	-
3	Entertainment	15	30	25	36.23	35	51.47	30	71.42
4	Access E-resources	08	16	10	14.50	5	07.35	06	14.29
5	General purpose	05	10	04	05.79	03	04.43	02	04.77

It is a multiple choice question, so percentage cannot be rounded after 100%

The respondents were asked indicate their purpose of using the internet it is evident from Table 9 that, in all the discipline the students of science with 20%.Where as in the students of Social Science with 28.98%.While in the students of Arts around 22.05%, followed by in students of Humanities with 11.62% are using E-mail services. 10% of science students, 5.79% of Social Science respondents, 4.43% of Arts, 4.77% of Humanities respondents use general information, about 16% Science, 14.5% of Social Science, 7.35% of Arts, 14.29% of Humanities respondents, Use internet to access e-resources. And finally majority of students i.e. .30 % of Science,36.23% of Social Science,51.47% of Arts,71.42% of Humanities, Use for entertainment.

5.10 Access to social networking websites

Table .10: Access to social networking websites

access to social network	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
Yes	25	92.59	30	100	25	100	24	82.75
No	02	07.41	-	-	-	-	05	17.25
Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 10 shows that majority of students access the social networking websites i.e. 92% of Science, 100% of Social science, 100% of Arts, 82.75% of Humanities. And the remaining 7.41% of Science and 17.25% of Humanities responded negatively.

5.11 Distributions Respondents Access to YOUTUBE

Table .11: Distributions Respondents Access to YOUTUBE

Access to YOUTUB	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
Yes	20	74.07	25	83.34	22	88	20	68.98
No	07	25.93	05	16.66	03	12	09	31.02
Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 11 shows that majority of students access the YOUTUBE i.e. 74, 07% of Science, 83.34% of Social science, 88% of Arts, 68.98% of Humanities. And remaining 25.93% of Science, 16.66 % Social science, 12% of Arts, 31.02% of Humanities responded negatively.

5.12 Tools used to access the social networks

Table. 12 Tools used to access the social networks

Sl. No	Tools	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	PC	15	30	08	20	04	11.14	02	06.45
2	Mobile	20	40	25	62.50	28	80	20	64.51
3	Laptop	12	24	05	12.50	02	05.71	08	25.80
4	Smartphone	03	06	02	05	01	02.85	01	03.24

Table 12 shows that majority of students access the social networks from their mobile i.e. 40% of Science, 62.50% of Social science, 80% of Arts, 64% of Humanities. And remaining 30% of Science, 20 % Social science, 11.14% of Arts, 6.45% of Humanities students access the social networks from personal computers. While 30% of Science, 20% Social Science, 11.14% of Arts, 6.46% of Humanities students access the social networks from Laptop. And 6% of Science, 5% of Social Science, 2.85% of Arts, 3.24% of Humanities students accesses the social networks from Smartphone respectively.

5.13 Usage of social Networking websites

Table .13: Usage of social Networking websites

Sl. No	currently using	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	MySpace	04	12.12	02	05.12	08	15.68	02	07.69
2	Face book	25	75.75	27	69.23	35	68.64	20	68.97
3	Twitter	04	12.13	10	25.65	08	15.68	04	13.74

Table 13 shows that majority of student's access to the face book social network i.e. 40% of Science, 75.75% of Social science, 69.23% of Arts, 68.64% of Humanities. And Twitter 12.13% of Science, 25.65% Social science, 15.68% of Arts, 13.74% of Humanities. And MySpace. 12.12% of Science, 5.12% Social Science, 15.68% of Arts, 7.69% of Humanities respondents respectively.

5.14 Internet services

Table .14: Internet services

Sl. No	Internet services	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	E-mail	24	27.27	40	38.83	27	28.72	05	17.85
2	FTP	22	25	19	18.44	38	40.42	08	08
3	WWW	30	34.09	27	26.21	21	22.35	12	42.86
4	IRC	12	13.74	17	16.50	08	8.51	03	10.09

It is a multiple choice question, so percentage cannot be rounded after 100. It is clear from the Table 14 that majority i.e. 34.09 Science, 26.21 of Social Science, 22.35 of Arts, 42.86 of Humanities respondents are making use of World Wide Web services and 27.27 of Science, 38.83 of Social Science, 28.72 of Arts, 17.85 of Humanities respondents know E-mail services, 13.74 of Science, 16.50 of Social Science, 8.51 of Arts, 10.09 of Humanities respondents know IRC. And finally FTP used 25 of Science, 18.44 of Social Science, 40.42 of Arts, 8 of Humanities. Here World Wide Web is the most frequently used internet services students of all the discipline.

5.15 Need for training

Table .15: Need for training

Need any training	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
Yes	20	74.08	25	83.34	22	88	27	93.10
No	07	25.92	05	16.66	03	12	02	06.90
Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 15 shows that whether the students need training to use the internet majority i.e. 74.08 of science, 83.34 of Social science, 88 of Arts, 93.10 of Humanities feel need training. The remaining students feel they do not required any training i.e. 25.92 Science, 16.66 Social Science, 12 of Arts, 6.90 of Humanities respondents respectively.

5.16 Need for awareness/Orientation programmes

Table. 16: Need for awareness/Orientation programmes

Sl. No	Awareness / Orientation programmes	Science		Social science		Arts		Humanities	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1	Yes	26	96.29	25	83.33	25	100	29	100
2	No	01	03.71	05	16.67	-	-	-	-
	Total	27	100	30	100	25	100	29	100

Table 16 indicates that majority of students from all the disciplines i.e. 96.29 of science, 83.33 of Social science, 100 of Arts, and 100 Humanities respectively, are of opinion that there should be some orientation or awareness programme regarding the use of internet, While in Science, 3.71 Social Science, 16.67 of students respondents respectively.

6. SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the opinions and suggestions by the respondents the following suggestions have been made for the proper utilization of internet facility and the overall development of internet services at Karnatak University campus Dharwad.

- Orientation/training programmes should be conducted at regular intervals regarding the effective use of internet especially for freshers.
- Trained personnel having internet knowledge should appoint to assist the students
- In view of opinion given by the respondents of Sciences, Social Science, Arts and Humanities discipline to improve the internet facility at the campus it is suggested that there is a need for improving speed of internet facility at the campus.
- A separate browsing centre equipped with advanced facilities should be built up to make better and effective use of internet services.
- Replacement of old computers with the new computers having higher configuration is essential in the University Library.
- To facilitate the internet use the directory of website should be prepared.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The search process on the internet will provide maximum access to the various sources to provider i.e. right information to right users at the right time and in right manner. The effective use of internet in libraries in India has become a necessity with raising the standard education and computations.

Every library and information centre in our country should be connected with internet along with home page. Innovative use of internet technologies enables library and professionals to reach both local and distant users much more easily and effectively. Technologies such as E-mail and web provide tremendous opportunities for library and information scientist to deliver information desktop our users. The successful implementations of the network services depend to a large extent on the willingness of the participants to cooperate with each other with a sense of give and take. For library and information science professionals' internet is a challenging tool for providing better services thus improving the image of library among the users community. Searching information on internet is like having a talk with some friend since it is highly interactive and user friendly, The search process on internet will

provide maximum access to the various sources to provide right information to the right reader at the right time and in right manner, The use internet in library in India has become a must with the rising standard of education. With the emergence of World Wide Web internet has become an inseparable part of modern library and librarian can only exit in the coming in library and information science.

The state Government should make on overall attempt to provide the necessary infrastructure facilities such as high speed of network connections to access the e-resources and to conduct some training programmes for the library professionals and user orientation programmes for users for effective use of internet facilities, and also to conduct seminars and conference on latest trends in library and information science.

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