

Librarianship in Digital Environment

(A Collection of Essays in Honour of Dr. A. P. Gakhar)

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Chapter 6

Internet : A Source of Information

Dr. U.C. Sharma & Priya Madaan

Introduction

Information touches all human activity and is communicated in a multitude of ways, which includes speech, pictures, video, text, etc. Access to information is generally recognized as contributing significantly to the efficiency of any organization. Recent developments in computer, communication and networking technology have given new meaning to information retrieval systems. Today information sharing is achieved through networks. In the era of networked information, Internet, the largest worldwide network of networks, has emerged as the most powerful tool for an instant access to information. Information is now just a 'finger touch' distance away from the user and it would not be inappropriate to say that the Internet has become the biggest global digital information library which provides the fastest access to the right kind of information in nano-seconds of time to end-user at any time and at any place in the world. Today's users can no longer depend on conventional information sources to cope with the latest developments in their respective fields. The Internet has emerged as a powerful educational tool. With the increasing impact of information and communication technologies on higher education, all those concerned with higher education are attempting to grasp how ICT could help in modernizing the process of teaching, learning and research. With the advent of the Internet, following dilemma arise in higher educational system:

- ♦ learner is not dependent on teacher for interaction; and
- ♦ Teachers can give lectures virtually to unknown learners.

So, in this era, teachers and students can carry forward their work on the Internet in ways that are similar to and

tightly intertwined with the traditional ways that they learn, teach and study in libraries, classrooms, laboratories, seminars, conferences, etc. The Internet can provide access to essentially unlimited resources of information not conventionally obtainable through other means. Today, Professional colleges are playing an important role in imparting technical education. The students, who are the outcomes of these colleges, require the latest and pinpointed information in their respective fields. Due to the high cost of information resources, developing countries cannot provide these resources to their users. But the Internet with its advantages, make the way for the developing countries to access information at a very low cost. The present study is aimed to find out the usage of internet facility available in Professional collages at, Mathura by the students and faculty members.

Overview of Internet

The Internet was the result of some visionary thinking by people in the early 1960s who saw great potential value in allowing computers to share information on research and development in scientific and military fields. J.C.R. Licklider of MIT, first proposed a global network of computers in 1962, and moved over to the Defence advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in late 1962 to head the work to develop it. Leonard Kleinrock of MIT and later UCLA developed the theory of packet switching, which was to form the basis of Internet connections. Lawrence Roberts of MIT connected a Massachusetts computer with a California computer in 1965 over dial-up telephone lines. It showed the feasibility of Wide area networking, but also showed that the telephone line's circuit switching was inadequate. Kleinrock's DARPA in 1966 and developed his plan for ARPANET. These visionaries and many more left unnamed here are the real founders of the Internet.

The Internet, then known as ARPANET, was brought online in 1969 under a contract let by the renamed Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) which initially connected

four major computers at universities in the southwestern US (UCLA, Stanford Research Institute, UCSB and the University of Utah) Internet connects millions of people and shares information in different fields like agriculture, defense, transport, economics, sports, medicine, education and libraries. Although its popularity is spread over the developed countries, Internet has been only a recent development in India.

Indian Experience

Just a few years ago that the public sector organization VSNL introduced Internet to the Indian community. At present approximately 4, 00,000 commercial users have access through VSNL whereas from education and research communities 5, 00,000 users have access through ERNET. So, around 10,00,000 Indian people are directly connected to the NET which is a small fraction of the total population of India. VSNL has been channel sing the information particularly from the four International Gateways at Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, and Chennai. To give more access to E-mail and Internet, VSNL has installed new Gateways at Ahmadabad, Kanpur, Ernakulum, Jullundur, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

Advantages of the Internet

The Internet provides opportunities galore, and can be used for a variety of things. Some of the things that you can do via the Internet are:

- ❖ Electronic Mail
- ❖ Access Information
- ❖ Shopping
- ❖ Online Chat
- ❖ Downloading Software

Disadvantages of the Internet

There are certain cons and dangers relating to the use of Internet that can be summarized as:

- ❖ Personal Information

- ❖ Pornography
- ❖ Spamming

Literature Review

1. *Biradar and others (2006)* conducted a study on internet usage by the Student and faculties in Kuvempu University. The results indicated that 42.1 % students use internet twice a week and 31.25% faculties use it every day. The majority of students as well as faculties use internet for study/teaching purpose. The favorite place for using internet is library followed by commercial places. A thumping majority of respondents are satisfied with internet sources and services.

2. *Asemi (2005)* shows that all the respondents were using the Internet frequently because all faculties were provided connection to the Internet. It was revealed that the researchers of the university were getting quality information through the Internet. Fifty-five percent of the respondents searched for scientific information through the Internet because the university library had provided access to various databases and online journals for all the students and staff.

3. *Mishra, Yadav and Bisht (2005)* conducted a study to know Internet utilization pattern of the undergraduate students of G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. The findings of the study indicated that a majority of the students (85.7%) used the Internet. Out of the Internet users 67.7% were male students and 32.3% female students. The findings of the study also showed that 61.5% of the males and 51.6% of the females used Internet for preparing assignments. A majority of the respondents i.e. 83.1% male and 61.3% female respondents indicated that they faced the problem of slow functioning of Internet connection.

4. *Robinson (2005)* examined the Internet use among African-American college students. The respondents were surveyed by using the 43-item questionnaire to determine the frequency of Internet. The results of the study indicated that most of the African-American college students (76%) had used the Internet for more than three years. The use of the

Internet for most African-American college students occurred at school or at the work place with 49% of the responses at home. 47% of the responses indicated that they spent an average of two hours per day on-line. A small percentage of the students spent 5-6 hours per day on the Internet. 43% of the Students used the Internet primarily to learn and find school resources.

5. *Rajeev Kumar and Amritpal Kaur (2004)* studied the use of internet by teachers and students in Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering & Technology, Ferozepur (Panjab). They found that 46.7% teachers and 36.7% students daily use the internet. About 90% respondents use internet at their college. Yahoo is found as the favorite search engine. Only 31.7% respondents were fully satisfied, whereas 36.7% were partially satisfied with internet facilities

6. *Kanaujia and Satyanarayana (2003)* conducted a study of the Science & Technology community of Lucknow city to assess the level of awareness and demand of web based learning environment among Science & Technology information seekers. The major findings of the study revealed that 49.2% users browsed the Web for more than 2 to 4 hours and 14% for more than 5 hours a day. The study further showed that 36.6% users consulted e-journals regularly on the Internet, 40.4% used Internet for consulting technical reports, 24.8% to find online databases and 10.4% for telnet service.

Need for the Present Study

The ever increasing number of people accessing Internet coupled with recent explosion of information resources on the Internet may have considerable implications for teaching, learning and research. Teachers and students are depending more and more on the Internet for their various educational purposes. The present survey is, therefore, an attempt to assess the effectiveness of Internet as an educational tool, and what role it actually plays in the educational system with special reference to the Professional colleges in Mathura. The Internet is an inseparable part of today's Professional colleges

educational system. Professional colleges invest a good deal of amount on providing this facility to both the teachers and students. It is, therefore, important to find out up to what extent they are utilizing this facility. As Professional colleges provide Internet facility to both the teachers and the students and expect them to utilize it for education purposes, it is necessary to conduct a study to determine whether Internet is used for academic activities and how the Internet has influenced the academic efficiency of the target users. The study also explores the satisfaction level of the users with the Internet facility provided by the Professional colleges under study. The study has particularly been taken up to assess the benefits of Internet over conventional documents.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study confines to the analysis of Internet uses amongst the Faculty members and post graduate students. There are total nine faculties in the professional colleges, out of which questionnaires were distributed to the respondents of Humanities and Languages, social sciences, Natural Sciences, education, Fine Arts, Engineering and Technology and Architecture. *"The Internet can provide access to essentially unlimited resources of information not conventionally obtainable through other means: An Empirical Study"* was designed and distributed among Faculty members and Students. The survey was designed to assess the skill levels and competency of the Internet uses by the Faculties & students in professional Colleges at Mathura region.

Objectives

The present study is an attempt to find out the pattern of using the Internet by the students and teachers of Punjab State engineering colleges. The study was conducted with the following objectives:

- ❖ To find out the use of the Internet by the teachers and students in Professional colleges under study.
- ❖ To find out the purpose for which the internet is being used by faculty members and students
- ❖ To find out the frequency of Internet users among the faculty members and students
- ❖ To find out the place where the Internet uses by the faculty members & students
- ❖ To find out the methods of the Internet uses by the faculty members & students
- ❖ To find out the problems faced by the respondents while using the Internet
- ❖ To find out the awareness of the services provided on Internet
- ❖ To make the suggestions to improve the Internet services

Research Methodology

There are several research techniques and tools available for user studies to collect the data within the scope of the study such as questionnaire Methods, Personal Interview, Telephone Interview, Pilot Survey, Diary Method and Observation by self etc. For this study the investigator will use Questionnaire method only.

Data Analysis & Discussion

The problem for the present study is *"The Internet can provide access to essentially unlimited resources of information not conventionally obtainable through other means: An Empirical Study"*

The collected data through questionnaire was organized tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical methods. It deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaire distributed 100 to faculties and 1000 to students from six professional Colleges at Mathura region. Out of which only 90 filled questionnaires were received back from faculty members and 850 filled

questionnaires were received back from students. The investigator selected 940 filled questionnaires for the analysis and interpretation of data.

Responses from Internet User

Table 1: Responses from Internet Use

Category	No. Of Questionnaires Distributed	No. Of Questionnaires Received Back	%age of Questionnaires Received Back
Faculties	100	90	90%
Students	1000	850	85%
Total	1100	940	85.45%

As indicated in Table-1 that 90% faculties and 85% students give the positive response.

Responses from Institute Provide the Internet facilities

Table 2: Responses from Institute Provide the Internet facilities

Option	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total
Yes	728(77%)	728(77%)	728(77%)
No	12(13%)	200(24%)	212(23%)

As indicated in Table-2 that 86.6% faculties and 77% students give the positive response.

Experience of Internet Use

Table 3: Experience of Internet Use

Period	Faculties N=90	Students N=850	Total N=940
Less than 6 months	3(3.4%)	100(11.76%)	103(10.95%)
6 month-1 Year	NIL	130(15.29%)	130(13.82%)
1-2 Year	3(3.4%)	220(25.88%)	223(23.72%)
2-4 Year	11(12.22%)	130(15.29%)	144(15%)
More than 4 Year	50(55.6%)	200(23.52%)	250(26.59%)

As indicated in Table-3 that 3.4% faculties out of 90 use Internet from 6month-1year, 3.4% faculties out of 90 use Internet from 1-2year, 12.22% faculties out of 90 use Internet from 2-4year and 55.6% faculties out of 90 use Internet from more than 4year.

11.76% students out of 850 use Internet from less than 6 months, 15.29% students out of 850 use Internet from 6month-1year, 25.88% students out of 850 use Internet from 1-2year, 15.29% students out of 850 use Internet from 2-4year and 23.52% students out of 850 use Internet from more than 4year.

Frequency of Internet Use

Table 4: Frequency of Internet Use

Frequency	Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Daily	51(56.7%)	240(28.23%)	291(30.95%)
2-3 times in a week	12(13.33%)	440(51.76%)	452(48.08%)
2-3 times in a month	4(4.44%)	50(5.9%)	54(5.74%)
Once in a month	NIL	NIL	NIL
Occasionally	1(1.11%)	20(2.35%)	21(2.23%)

As indicated in Table-4 that 56.7% faculties out of 90 use Internet services daily, 13.33% faculties out of 90 use Internet

services 2-3 times in a week, 4.44% faculties out of 90 use Internet services 2-3 in a month and 1.11% faculties out of 90 use Internet services occasionally.

28.23% students out of 850 use Internet services daily, 51.76% students out of 850 use Internet services 2-3 times in a week, 5.9% students out of 850 use Internet services 2-3 in a month and 2.35% students out of 850 use Internet services occasionally.

Time spent on Internet

Table 5: Time spent on Internet

Time	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
More than 1 hour	42(46.66%)	520(61.17%)	562(59.78%)
More than 2 hour	12(13.33%)	180(21.17%)	192(20.42%)
More than 3 hour	8(8.9%)	NIL	8(0.85%)
More than 4 hour	5(5.55%)	50(5.9%)	55(5.85%)

As indicated in Table-5 that 44.66% faculties out of 90 spent time on Internet for more than 1 hour, 13.33% faculties out of 90 spent time on Internet for more than 2 hour, 8.9% faculties out of 90 spent time on Internet for more than 3 hour and 5.55% faculties out of 90 spent time on Internet for more than 4 hour.

61.17% students out of 850 spent time on Internet for more than 1 hour, 21.17% students out of 850 spent times on Internet for more than 2 hour, 5.9% students out of 850 spent time on Internet for more than 4 hour.

Place of Internet Use

Table 6: Place of Internet Use

Place	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
At college library	35(38.9%)	340(40%)	375(39.9%)
At home	28(31.11%)	260(30.58%)	288(30.7%)
At Internet Café	16(17.8%)	210(24.70%)	226(24.04%)
Any other place	15(16.7%)	80(9.41%)	95(10.10%)

As indicated in Table-6 that 38.9% faculties out of 90 use Internet at college library, 31.11% faculties out of 90 use Internet at home, 17.8% faculties out of 90 use Internet at Internet cafe and 16.7% faculties out of 90 use Internet at any other place.

40% students out of 850 use Internet at college library, 30.58% students out of 850 use Internet at home, 24.70% students out of 850 use Internet at Internet cafe and 9.41% students out of 850 use Internet at any other place.

Purpose of Internet use

Table 7: Purpose of Internet use

Purpose	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Research	40(44.5%)	260(30.58%)	300(31.91%)
Entertainment	19(21.11%)	190(22.35%)	209(22.23%)
Education	47(52.22%)	450(52.94%)	497(52.87%)
E-mail	44(48.9%)	140(16.47%)	184(19.57%)

As indicated in Table-7 that 44.5% faculties out of 90 use Internet for the purpose of Research, 21.11% faculties out of 90 use Internet for the purpose of Entertainment, 52.22%

faculties out of 90 use Internet for the purpose of Education and 48.9% faculties out of 90 use Internet for the purpose of E-mail.

30.58% students out of 850 use Internet for the purpose of Research, 22.35% students out of 850 use Internet for the purpose of Entertainment, 52.94% students out of 850 use Internet for the purpose of Education and 16.47% students out of 850 use Internet for the purpose of E-mail.

Methods of Internet learning skills

Table 8: Methods of Internet learning skills

Methods	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Trial Error method 258(27.44%)		28(31.11%)	230(27.05%)
Guidance from colleague	32(35.6%)	320(37.64%)	352(37.44%)
Training from Dept./college	5(5.6%)	60(7.05%)	65(6.91%)
External courses	13(14.44%)	230(27.05%)	243(25.85%)

As indicated in Table-8 that 31.11% faculties out of 90 use trial error method, 35.6% faculties out of 90 use Internet by Guidance from colleague, 5.6% faculties out of 90 use Internet done training from dept/college for better use of Internet and 14.44% faculties out of 90 done external courses for better use of Internet.

27.05% students out of 850 use trial error method, 37.64% students out of 850 use Internet by Guidance from colleague, 7.05% students out of 850 use Internet done training from dept/college for better use of Internet and 27.05% students out of 850 done external courses for better use of Internet.

Use of Internet services

Table 9: Use of Internet services

Name of Services	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
E-mail	55(61.11%)	360(42.35%)	415(44.14%)
www(world wide web)	50(55.5%)	540(63.52%)	590(62.76%)
Search engines	41(45.55%)	280(32.94%)	321(34.14%)
Remote login (Telnet)	6(6.66%)	70(8.23%)	76(8.08%)
File Transfer protocol(FTP)	8(8.88%)	60(7.05%)	68(7.23%)
Archie	4(4.44%)	10(1.17%)	14(1.48%)
Listserv/ Discussion group	5(5.55%)	10(1.17%)	15(1.59%)
Bulletin Board Services(BBS)	3(3.33%)	30(3.52%)	33(3.51%)
Chatting	80(88.8%)	500(58.82%)	580(61.7%)
Frequently Asked Question(FAQ)	12(13.33%)	40(4.70%)	52(5.53%)
Any Other	5(5.55%)	70(8.23%)	75(7.97%)

As indicated in Table-9 that 44.14% out of 940 respondents use E-mail, 62.76% out of 940 respondents use www (world wide web), 34.14% out of 940 respondents use search engines, 8.08% out of 940 respondents use Remote login (Telnet), 7.23% out of 940 respondents use File Transfer protocol (FTP), 1.48% out of 940 respondents use Archie, 1.59% out of 940 respondents use Listserv/Discussion group, 3.51% out of 940 respondents use Bulletin Board Services(BBS), 61.7% out of 940 respondents use Chatting, 5.53% out of 940 respondents use Frequently Asked Question(FAQ) and 7.97% out of 940 respondents use any other services.

Problems face while using the Internet

Table 10: Problems face while using the Internet

Problems	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Slow Internet access speed	45(50%)	450(52.94%)	495(52.65%)
Difficulties in finding relevant Information	12(13.33%)	210(24.70%)	222(23.61%)
Overload of Information on Internet	10(11.11%)	110(12.94%)	120(12.76%)
It takes too long to view download page	20(22.22%)	160(18.82%)	180(19.14%)
Privacy problem	8(8.88%)	130(15.29%)	138(14.68%)
Any other	3(3.33%)	70(8.23%)	73(7.76%)

As indicated in Table-10 that 52.65% out of 940 respondents face problem of slow internet access speed, 23.61% out of 940 respondents face problem in finding relevant information, 12.76% out of 940 respondents face problem of overload of information on Internet, 19.14% out of 940 respondents face problem of slow downloading, 14.68% out of 940 respondents face problem of privacy and 7.76 out of 940 respondents face any other type of problems.

Methods to Browse Information from the Internet

Table.11: Methods to Browse Information from the Internet

Methods	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Type the web address directly	35(38.88%)	380(44.70%)	415(44.14%)
Use search engines	45(50%)	420(49.41%)	465(49.46%)
Use subscription database	10(11.11%)	40(4.70%)	50(5.31%)
Any other	NIL	70(8.23%)	70(7.44%)

As indicated in Table-11 that 44.14% out of 940 respondents type the web address directly for browsing Internet, 49.46% out of 940 respondents use the search engines for browsing Internet, 5.31% out of 940 respondents use subscription database method and 7.44% out of 940 respondents use any other method for browsing Internet.

Favorite search engines

Table 12: Favorite search engines

Search engines	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Google	66(66.66%)	740(87.05%)	806(85.74%)
Alta Vista	3(3.33%)	100(11.76%)	103(10.95%)
Yahoo	60(66%)	540(63%)	600(63%)
Hotbot	NIL	200(23.52%)	200(21.27%)
Lycos	1(1.11%)	NIL	1(0.10%)
Khoj	1(1.11%)	NIL	1(0.10%)
Rediff	70(77%)	700(82%)	770(81.9%)
Bingo	20(22.22%)	200(23.52%)	220(23.40%)
Any other	3(3.33%)	200(23.52%)	203(21.59%)

As indicated in Table-12 that 85.74% out of 940 respondents use Google as the main tool for searching information from Internet, 10.95% out of 940 respondents use Alta vista, 63% out of 940 respondents use yahoo, 21.27% out of 940 respondents use Hotbot, 0.10% out of 940 respondents use Lycos, 0.10 out of 940 respondents use Khoj, 81.9% out of 940 respondents use Rediff, 23.40% out of 940 respondents use Bingo and, 21.59% out of 940 respondents use any other search engine for searching information from Internet.

Influences of Internet on Academic Efficiency

Table 13: Influences of Internet on Academic Efficiency

Type of Influence	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Use of traditional document decreased	12(13.33%)	70(8.23%)	82(8.72%)
Dependency on internet increased	14(15.55%)	230(27.05%)	244(25.95%)
Expedited the Research process	20(22.22%)	110(12.94%)	130(13.82%)
Improved Professional competencies	41(45.55%)	430(50.58%)	471(50.10%)

As indicated in Table-13 that 8.72% out of 940 respondents give response that use of traditional document decreased, 25.95% out of 940 respondents give response that dependency on Internet increased, 13.82% out of 940 respondents give response that expedited the research process and 50.10% out of 940 respondents give response that improve professional competencies.

Comparison in Between use of Internet and Traditional Documents

Table 14: Comparison in Between use of Internet and Traditional Documents

Internet	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Frequency of Students N=850	Total N=940
Time saving	90(100%)	850(100%)	940(100%)
Easy to use	24(26.66%)	720(84.70%)	744(79.14%)
More Information	47(52.22%)	510(60%)	557(59.25%)
More expensive	30(33.33%)	400(47.05%)	430(45.74%)
More useful	90(100%)	850(100%)	940(100%)
More preferred	60(66.66%)	600(70.58%)	660(70.21%)

As indicated in Table-14 that 100% out of 940 respondents give response as Internet is a time saver, 79.14% out of 940

respondents give response as Internet is easy to use, 59.25% out of 940 respondents give response as Internet is more Informative, 45.74% out of 940 respondents give response as Internet is more expensive, 100% out of 940 respondents give response as Internet is more useful and 70.21% out of 940 respondents give response as Internet is more preferred.

Satisfaction with the Internet Facilities provided by the college

Table 15: Satisfaction with the Internet Facilities provided by the college

Satisfaction	Faculties N=90	Students N=850	Total N=940
Strongly agreed	60(66.66%)	700(82.35%)	760(80.85%)
Disagreed	20(22.22%)	300(35.29%)	320(37.23%)
Strongly Disagreed	NIL	70(8.23%)	70(8.23%)
Undecided	10(11.11%)	90(10.58%)	100(10.63%)

As indicated in Table-15 that 80.85% out of 940 respondents are strongly agreed by the Internet facilities provided by the college, 37.23% out of 940 respondents are Disagreed by the Internet facilities provided by the college, 8.23% out of 940 respondents are strongly disagreed by the Internet facilities provided by the college, 10.63% out of 940 respondents give no comments on Internet facilities provided by the college.

Internet use can replace Library services

Table 16: Internet use can replace Library services

Option	Frequency of Faculties N=90	Total N=940 f Students N=850	Total N=940
Yes	30(33.33%)	320(37.64%)	350(37.23%)
No	60(66.66%)	530(62.35%)	590(62.76%)

As indicated in Table-16 that 37.23% out of 940 respondents give response that Internet use can replace library services and 62.76% out of 940 respondents give response that Internet use can not replace library services.

Conclusion

The study sought to examine the "The Internet can provide access to essentially unlimited resources of information not conventionally obtainable through other means: An Empirical Study". Most of the objectives are met with in the results. Internet use is likely to differ from on faculty to another and a many level of status as faculty members, graduate and post graduate students.

Based on the analysis of the survey the following findings can be arrived as:-

- ♦ Most of the faculty members and students give the positive response, as depicted in Table-1
- ♦ Most of the faculty members and students give the positive response, as depicted in Table-2
- ♦ Most of the faculty members and students from various discipline use the Internet more than 4 year, while less no. of students and faculty members use the Internet 2-4 year and a very small no. of students and faculty members use the Internet less than 6 months, as depicted in Table-3
- ♦ Approximately 48% of faculty members and students use the Internet 2-3 times in a week, while less no. of faculty members and students from various discipline use the Internet daily and a very small no. of faculty members and students use the Internet occasionally, as depicted in Table-4
- ♦ Approximately 59% of faculty members and students spend time on Internet for more than 1 hour, while less no. of faculty members and students spend time on Internet for more than 2 hour and a very small no. of faculty members and students spend time on Internet for more than 3 hour, as depicted in Table-5
- ♦ Approximately 39% of faculty members and students from various discipline use Internet at college library, while less use Internet at home, Internet café or any other place, as depicted in Table-6
- ♦ More than 52% faculty members and students use Internet for education, whereas 31% use Internet for research, 22% use Internet for entertainment and only

- 19% use Internet for E-mail purpose, as depicted in Table-7
- ♦ More than 37% faculty members and students in various discipline take help from colleagues, where as 27% use trial error method, as depicted in Table-8
- ♦ Mostly faculty members and students in various discipline use Internet services like E-mail, www, chatting, search engines, Remote login, FTP, FAQ, whereas less no. of user use like Archie, Listserv, as depicted in Table-9
- ♦ Mostly faculty members and students in various discipline face slow Internet access speed and difficulties in finding relevant Information, as depicted in Table-10
- ♦ Approximately 49% of faculty members and students from various discipline browse Information by using search engines, while less than 44% browse Information by type the web address directly and only 5% students and faculty members browse Information by using subscribed databases, as depicted in Table-11
- ♦ 85% faculty members and students from various discipline use Google as a search engine, more than 81% use Rediff as a search engine, 63% use yahoo as a search engine, while less than 23% user use Hotboat and Bingo as a search engine, as depicted in Table-12
- ♦ More than 50% faculty members and students give response that Internet Improved Professional Competencies where as less no. of respondents give response that dependency on Internet increase, expedited the research process and use of traditional document decreased, as depicted in Table-13
- ♦ Mostly respondents give response that Internet is time saving, more useful, easy to use and more preferred, where as less than 46% give response that Internet is more expensive, as depicted in Table-14
- ♦ More than 80% faculty members and students are strongly agreed with the internet facility provided by the professional collages, where as less no. of faculty

members and students are disagreed, as depicted in Table-15

- ♦ 62% give response that the Internet use can not replace the library services where as only 37% of users give response that the Internet can not replace library services, as depicted in Table-16

The findings derived from the study are based on a sample of 940 faculty members and students belongs to a various discipline in use of Internet.

