Summer 5-15-2013

Use of Internet by the Researchers of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, Bareilly: A Survey

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USE OF INTERNET BY THE RESEARCHERS OF INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZZATNAGAR, BAREILLY: A SURVEY

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Abstract: The internet has emerged as the most powerful medium for storage and retrieval of information. Since past few years many online information sources like e-journals, e-books, e-data-bases have increased considerably. The traditional library systems are going to transform into digital library systems. Information-seeking is important for researchers of agricultural sciences who have access to many dedicated electronic resources. World Wide Web was the most frequently used internet services and facilities. The present study is questionnaire based survey 150 questionnaires were distributed among the researchers of IVRI Deemed University during the academic year 2008-09. 135 Questionnaire were returned back, and after this 15 Questionnaire were rejected due to incomplete response. Therefore only 120 questionnaires were selected for this analysis and interpretation of data.

Introduction:

Information is regarded as vital resource and an invaluable commodity in modern times. The right information available to the right person at the right time in the aim of any modern library. Developments in computer, communication and information access technologies are bringing revolutionary changes in the modes and methods of information storage, retrieval and transmission. In olden days the function of the libraries were merely the collection and preservation of the documents, but in the 21st century the books are not our means of the preservation but also for the dissemination of the information continued of them. Now - a- days most of the functions carried out the libraries have been modernized with new technology. The national policy on education has also emphasized the need for a better library service in the time

to come. In this connection libraries play an important role for the promotion of education and research with the advent. Internet and advancement of information technology it becomes possible to have the access to various information sources and databases available in different parts of the world.

Technology has facilitated to share the information at global, regional and local levels. In the recent In the beginning of the internet, the main users were researchers and scientists who utilizing to fulfill their information needs. In the later stage the internet has emerged as an important source for different types of information users. Internet has becomes more popular for dissemination of information for its differents features like WWW. E –mail, Telnet, FTP etc. Some of the outstanding and valuable resources are also freely available on the internet. It has opportunity to share the resources by the individuals and organization. The people are using internet for commerce, education, information, entertainment and for many other purposes. Internet has a huge collection of information sources, which covers many fields. There are about an billions i.e., 1000 million unique URL's or 'web pages' which are accessible through the internet. The internet has be come an indispensable tool for the dissemination of information.

Today the impact of information technology has changed our daily life. We used various electronic medium to know the information. These medium are internet, internet, www, CD-Rom, multimedia, audio-video tapes, etc. These medium play an important role for e-searching is one such type of technology which provide the online searching programs or searching resources are provided through electronically and the searching material are available in computer in the various forms.

Information year's word wide web is the greatest factor in changing the society and emerged as the core foundation of the information infrastructure. Internet is the host of a lot of scholarly information and provides a global network environment for publishing and access to information. There are various factors that need to be considered while making the provision of accessing these e-resources. The developments in the web technology have paved the way to display the contents on the desktop. The searching and retrieval of the e-resources also have taken the state of the art of the techniques available.

Today, the internet plays a vital role in the teaching, research and learning process. It is assumed in bareilly feel more dependent of the internet for their research work and for the latest information of their subject areas then conventional resources of information veterinary scientist

also feel a bit handicapped in updating their knowledge base quickly without using the internet for their dissertation is based on a survey give to scientists and researcher of Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly.

IVRI Deemed University: A Profile

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar is one of the premier national institutions in the field of veterinary and animal sciences in the word. It is established in Dec.9, 1889, earlier called imperial bacteriological laboratory (IBL), pune and was shifted to Izzatnagar, Bareilly.

The IVRI is one of the premier research institutions dedicated to livestock research and development of the region. This is the oldest research institution of the south-east Asia with a strength of more than 350 members engaged in research, teaching, consultancy and technology transfer activities. The institute with its glorious scientific heritage has always enjoyed a certain prestige, a traditional all of its own. The institute also takes pride in importing quality post graduate education which brings students not only from various parts of the country, but also from overseas. Today, the institute with its deemed to be university status contributor immensely to human resource development in the discipline of the new millennium, it awards degrees to master and doctoral programmes in more than 20 disciplines of veterinary and animal sciences, livestock products, technology, basic sciences and extension education. To import continuing education to field veterinarians, the institute also conducts diploma courses in veterinary preventive medicine, animal husbandry, veterinary biological product, animal reproduction, poultry husbandry, medicine and surgery, zoo and wild animal health care and management, meat and meat products technology.

The institute's research is currently addressed with clear benchmarking of deliverables through 157 research and 42 services projects. The IVRI vision 2025th perspective plan has been finalized reflecting a strategic action plan on various research and developmental activities. A number of national and international research projects an animal health and production systems are addressed by the institute. I am particularly pleased to make a special mention of the world bank assisted national agricultural innovation project-92 gives me a great sense of satisfaction and happiness in increating unfied vision of the opportunities and challenges across the organization.

The institute continuous to play an important role in quality central and potency testing of immunobiologicals to various stakeholders with a good liaison with industry in the liberalized scenario, to my mind this represents the inherent and fundament6al strength of IVRI. Kisan mela and pashu vigyan pradarshini and other extension activities including KVK, ATIC, helpline etc. Play key role in technology transfer mission of the institute. I welcome this opportunity to share information with you. Research and resources cut across nation and we hope and regard our selves as a world institute and a member of global community. I hope the information covered through this website on IVRI provides same glimpses of this oldest research institution widely known as a ''Mecca of veterinary sciences' in the regime. Although animal science research is the major mandate of the institute, post-graduate teaching and training are an integral part from early times. As early as in the year 1900, training was imparted to field veterinarians on the general principles of therapeutics, and to civil and army personnel in comparative pathology, bacteriology and microbiology. These were later replaced by a number of refresher courses for personnel in the veterinary profession. The institute started awarding diplomas for the associateship of IVRI in 1943 as a part of post-graduate teaching programme. Associateship was considered equivalent to M.V.Sc./M.Sc for recruitment to higher posts. National diploma courses in animal husbandry, preventive veterinary medicine, poultry husbandry, animal reproduction, biological products and equine husbandry were subsequently introduced. Research scholars have been working for their master's, Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees in various disciplines of animal health, production and technology since 1937. At the institute, large numbers of foreign student are enrolled for PG studies especially from developing countries.

Scholars form different countries also undertake various short and long-term training programmes, diploma and degree programmes. Besides the above courses, the institute also arranges various short-term training programmes, staff courses and summer institutes to make the professional workers familiar with latest developments in veterinary and animal sciences from time to time. The urgency of extending facilities for post-graduate education to meet the country's demand of trained and technical personnel for veterinary colleges and livestock research stations was emphasized by the joint Indo-American team in 1995. The need for intensifying post-graduate education was also felt for filling up a large number of posts created for the development of livestock industry during the five year plans. With the establishment of post-graduate college of animal sciences in 1958, it was possible to produce highly qualified

scientists from this institute. There has been a significant diversification of veterinary and animal sciences education keeping pace with the rapid development in science and technology. The ministry of education, government of India on the recommendation of university grants commission conferred the status of the deemed to be university on 16th November, 1983 under section 3 of UGC act (1956). The first academic session started on 15th January, 1984.

National Library of Veterinary Sciences (NLVS): A Profile

The national library of veterinary sciences at IVRI, Izzatnagar is perhaps the oldest library in this specialized area in the country. The library was started as an integral part of the imperial bacteriological on December 9, 1889 in Pune and a good number of current books on veterinary sciences were initially purchased from the ad-hoc grant of Rs. 6000.00 in the year 1390, besides subscription of important periodicals on bacteriology, pathology and veterinary sciences from annual recurring grant. When the laboratory along with the library, was shifted to Mukteswar in 1893, Dr. Alfred Lingard, the head of the laboratory, donated his personal library also to the institute library in the same year. In the year 1907, a new lot of current books was purchased from ad-hoc grant of Rs. 20000.00 and the regular annual library budget was raised to Rs. 2500.00 by 1913, there were more than 3500 volumes of books and periodicals in the library at Mukteswar. With the gradual increase of annual library budget to Rs. 4000.00 and equal amount of additional ad-hod grant, back volumes of few important periodicals were purchased in 1924.

In 1925, the name of the laboratory was changed to imperial institute of veterinary research and in the year 1927 the publications in the library increased to 8000. The institute was renamed as imperial veterinary research institute in 1936 and as Indian veterinary research institute in 1947.

With a view to carrying out certain investigations during winter in the plains, a branch laboratory was built in 1901 at kurgaina, Bareilly, which was transferred in 1922 to its present site at Izzatnagar and a link library was also established in the animal nutrition division building in 1936. After independence the library at Izzatnagar expanded rapidly and its location was changed to self contained library building (at present occupied by extension education div.) in 1968. In view of growing need for space for expansion of reading materials, providing xeroxing facilities, microfilming, computerized services, etc. A spacious library building was constructed and the library was shifted in the new building in December 1983. The dedication ceremony of

NLVS building was performed by the then honorable union minister of agriculture and rural development Shri Gurdial Singh Dhillon on 23rd June 1986. The libraries at Izzatnagar and Mukteswar jointly earned the distinction of being the first national library of veterinary sciences in the country.

The library at Izzatnagar presently houses more than 262023 highly specialized reading materials, in the form of books, monographs, reference works, journals, statistical and data publications, bulletins, reviews, advances, reports, pamphlets, theses, reprints and micro-documents. The resources get enriched at the rate of more than 2500 additions each year. The library subscribes to about 310 foreign and 120 Indian journals and it also receives several publications on gratis/exchange. It provides inter-library loan services, lending and circulation services, reference and guidance services the scientific and professional community dealing in veterinary sciences, animal husbandry and allied sciences ever since its inception and is considered to be one of the best five libraries of the world.

Besides the libraries at Mukteswar and Izzatnagar, library services are available at Bangalore and Palampur with a subscription of about 55 and 65 journals respectively. The technical services at Bangalore library are computerized.

The mandate of the library is to cater to the information needs for achievement of the main objectives of the institute which are to conduct fundamental and applied research and extension activities in animal health husbandry, livestock production and technology and to provide expert advice on all veterinary and animal husbandry maters.

Need of the Study:

In the Present environment in India, the concepts of information consultant and extension workers and users are becoming increasingly popular in Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly provides the latest equipments which help the researchers to get the required information. In this way the researchers are privileged to access latest information with in short span of time, thus it is essential to know the utilization level of internet services because every user access the internet in the present era for the purpose to find out the new information. So the investigator decided to conduct the study for measuring the "Use of Internet by The Researchers of Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly: A Survey".

Scope of the Study:

The scope of the present study entitled "Use of Internet by The Researchers of Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly: A Survey" is to find out the utilization of internet services. The study includes only Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly which is engaged in imparting research in veterinary science. The target population of the study is primarily concerned with researchers only.

For this purpose it is required to survey the basic requirement of the researchers of veterinary science.

The main emphasis of the study is to make internet services efficient and effective in content of its user (researchers).

Limitation of the Study:

- The present study consists of only the internet users.
- The responses have been taken only from the researchers who have been using internet service in the academic year 2008-2009.

The geographical area is restricted in Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly

Objectives of the Study:

The study was conducted with the following objectives:

- To find out the availability of internet services in Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly.
- To know the research of utilizing of existing services.
- To know about the view of the users regarding the internet training program.
- To know the most frequently used search engines and websites by the users.
- To know the purpose of using internet.
- To find out the most common service used by through internet.
- To find out the users opinion regarding the behaviors of library staff.
- To find out the problem faced by the users while using internet service.
- To find out the users views about the different types on line E-Journals.
- To collect suggestions from the users for further development of library internet facilities and services.
- Satisfaction with the internet facilities provide by Indian Veterinary Research Institute under study.

Hypothesis of this Study: Following hypothesis has been formulated for this study:-

H1: Maximum numbers of the researchers are satisfied with available facility of internet.

H2: A large number of the researchers are using internet service like www, E-mail and E-Journals for their study & research purpose.

H3: Majority of the researchers are not facing problems while using internet.

H4: Maximum numbers of the researcher are using internet for their research purpose and career development.

Review of Related Literature:

Parameshwar and Patil (2009): study highlights a large portion of user population in the university are aware about the internet but they do not know all its techniques and applications. Further, a few users of the university still have no knowledge about the internet and related applications. For this purpose, there is need for effective use education, to develop awareness and knowledge of the users. More efforts by librarian at Gulbarga University are needed to educate users to effectively use the internet and its techniques and applications.

Agarwal and Dave (2009) : studied the use of internet by the scientists and research fellows of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) was assessed on the basis of the results of a questionnaire survey in CAZRI, Jodhpur. Further, it also attempts to assess the frequency of use, location where used search engine accessed; purpose of use etc. The study revealed that the respondents accessed google search frequently (100%) followed by Yahoo (85.29%). It is also observed that equally (97.06%) respondents use the internet for education and research. The strong desire of respondents is that the library initiate various functions and services like e-portals, on-line information, abstracts retrieval along with internet.

Bansode and Pujar. (2008): This study conducted under the title "Use of Internet by Research Scholars at Shivaji University, Kolapur". A total of 122 out of 150 respondents returned the questionnaires giving a response rate of 81.33%. Among respondents 57 (38%) were from sciences, 46 (30.67%) were from social sciences received from the 122 research scholars are analyzed using SPSS statistical package. All the respondents survey indicated that Internet is very useful in meeting some of their requirements and in undertaking communication with out side world through e-mail. It is observed that out of the total respondents 73 (59.83%) were male and 49 (46.17%) were females. The entire respondents were found to have sufficient knowledge of Internet. The study, in respect of frequency of using Internet, revealed that, majority of users use Internet on daily basis. 97 (79.50%) respondents are the regular users of Internet who browse

Internet at least once in a day. 18 (14.75%) make use of Internet 2-3 times in a week and 7 (5.75%) respondents make use of Internet once in a week.

Khare S.K. , Thapa N. and Sahoo K.C. (2007): This study conducted under the title "Internet as a source of information: A survey of Ph.D. Scholars". The Internet use by Research Scholars, a faculty wise break up of the respondents in the survey was done as shows that 66% research scholars use Internet while 34% do not use it. The data also revealed that out of 34 non-users, 12 (35.29%) were males while 22 (64.71%) were females. It is also seen that there is wide fluctuation in the use of Internet in different faculties, 100% respondents from the faculties of technology and management use Internet where as only 2% respondents of faculty of education use the same. It the faculties are divided in to two group as group 1 (faculty of life sciences, sciences engineering, technology and management) and group2 (faculty of arts, social sciences, education, law and commerce), out of the total 66 users of Internet, the use of internet among research scholars of group1 (69.69%) is much more compared do that of group2 (30.31%) the 34% respondents who do not use internet were queried to understand the reasons for their not using the Internet. The Ph.D. scholars (34%) don't use the Internet because 52.94% Ph.D. scholars have no technical know-how about the Internet, 26.47% Ph.D. scholars do not feel its necessity, 11.76% have other reasons such as language related problem and 8.82% Ph.D. scholar have no interest in it.

Kumar and Kaur (2006): report on the results of a survey of internet use which also provides information about the benefits of internet vs. print documents. Panda and Sahu have conducted a study of the engineering colleges of Orissa. The study reveals that a majority of the colleges use the internet to provide online demonstrations has conducted a case study of internet usage in Nigeria with a particular reference to Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. The study reveals that the respondents use the internet to access research materials and for email. The study concludes that the use of internet for academic activities would improve significantly with more access in departments. Igun examines levels of internet skill and how the internet has its influence on research. The study finds that the internet skills are low and that the internet has no significant influence because the university does not have a functional and comprehensive internet in the university-wide information system

Mishra, Yadava and Bisht (2005): This study conducted under the title "A study to learn the internet utilization pattern of undergraduate students at the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture

and Technology, Pantnagar". The finding of the study indicate that a majority of the students (85.7%) used the internet. the findings of the study also showed that (61.5%) of the male and (51.6%) of the females used the internet for preparing assignments. A majority of the respondents i.e.(83.1%) male and (61.3%) of the Internet connections.

Hanauer, David, (2004): This study conducted under the title "Internet use among Community College Students: Implications in Designing Healthcare Interventions". A study an surveyed a diverse community college to access the use of the internet by the students. The survey showed that although all the students surveyed has free internet access through their community college only 97% of the students reported having access to the internet. The survey showed that 83% of internet users had access to internet at their have and 51% of the respondents accessed the internet at their college or library. 81% of the students reported to access the internet most for college work and 80% for e-mail/chat.

Panda, K.C. and Sahu, N.K. (2003): This study conducted under the title "Use of Internet in the Engineering College of Orissa: An analysis". The study reveals that a majority of the college use the internet to provide online demonstrations.

Naushad Ali (2000) conducted a study at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. The study showed that more than 50% of the study population was satisfied regarding the timings of the Internet service, but were not satisfied with staff's cooperation, and reservation facility. Majority of the respondents were not happy with the number of nodes available.

Mahajan and Patil (1999) study conducted by revealed that the purpose of using Internet by research workers at Pune University was to conduct literature search; for students was to know curriculum based information; for teachers to find supporting information to write articles.

Methodology of the study:

The methodology adopted for the study is questionnaire based survey. One hundred sixty questionnaires were distributed among the researchers of IVRI Deemed University during the academic year 2008-09. 135 Questionnaire were returned back, and after this 15 Questionnaire were rejected due to incomplete response. Therefore only 120 questionnaires were selected for this analysis and interpretation of data.

Table-1. Distribution of questionnaire

S.No.	Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Selected questionnaire	120	80.00	1
B.	Not returned back	15	10.00	2
C.	Incomplete questionnaire	15	10.00	3
	Total	150	100	

According to table no.1 total numbers of 150 questionnaires were distributed among the research of IVRI Deemed University during the academic year 2008-09. 135 Questionnaire were returned back, and after this 15 Questionnaire were rejected due to incomplete response. Therefore only 120 questionnaires were selected for this analysis and interpretation of data.

Table-2. Gender wise use of internet

S.No.	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Male	96	80	1
B.	Female	24	20	2

As shown in table no.2 above, there are 96 respondents (80%) are male and 24 respondents (20%) are female.

Table-3. Internet facility in department

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	108	90	1
B.	No	12	10	2

According to the table no.3, there are 108 researchers (90%) respondents that they have "Internet facility" in their department where as 12 researcher (10%) respondents said that they don't have "Internet facility" in their department.

Table-4. Place of use of internet

S,No.	Place	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	In your department	112	93.33	1
B.	Incomplete center	108	90	2

C.	In cyber cafe	72	60	4
D.	At home/room	84	70	3

According to table no.4 there are 112 respondent (93.35) respondents that use internet in their department where as 108 respondents (90%) said that they use it in computer center while 72% respondent (60%) indicated that they use the internet in cyber cafe. There are 84 respondent (70%) said that they use internet facility at their home/room.

Table-5. Purpose of using internet facility

S.No.	Purpose	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	For career development	102	85	3
B.	For research purpose	120	100	1
C.	For communication purpose	96	80	2
D.	Any other purpose	36	30	4

One of the significant research questionnaires to explore the purpose for which they are using internet. The table no.5 shows that are 120 respondents (100%) responded that they use Internet facility "for research purpose" where as 96 respondents (80%) responded that they use Internet "for communication purpose". While 72 respondents (60%) indicated that they use the internet "for career development". There are only 36 respondents (30%) said that they are using internet for other purpose.

Table-6. Ways to browse information from the internet

S.No.	Ways	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Type the web address directly	96	80	3
B.	Use of search engines	112	93.3	1
C.	Use of subscription database	108	90	2

The table 6 shows that a majority of the respondent with 112 (93.3%) responses browse the required information from the Internet by using Internet search engines. whereas 108 (90%) respondents indicate that they use subscription databases for getting the required information

from the internet. There are only 96 (80%) respondents admit that they type the web address directly for browsing information.

Table-7. Most frequently used internet services

S.No.	Internet services	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	www	100	90	1
B.	E-mail	108	90	2
C.	E-journal	96	80	3
D.	CD-Rom	84	70	4
E.	E-book	48	40	4
F.	BBS(Bulletin board services)	36	30	6
G.	FAQ	24	20	8
H.	F.T.P	24	20	8
I.	E-mail + Internet search services	36	30	7

Another question was related to the use of various internet services by the respondent .Table no.7shows that among internet services, e-mail has been most chosen as the most popular internet services. It is being used by 108 (90%) respondent .Browsing of internet for the World Wide Web comes next .This is being used by 108 (90%) respondents. Next in order comes with 84(74%) response .e-books with 48(40%) responses, CD-Rom with 84(74%) response, e-books with 48(40%) response, BBS (bulletin board services) with 36(30%) response, e-mail +internet services with 30(30%)responses. FAQ with 24(20%) responses FTP (file transfer protocol) with 24(20%) responses 97 is seen that use of FAQs and FTP is very low among the internet researchers.

Table-8. Most frequently used search engine

S.No.	Search engine	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Google	120	100	1
B.	Yahoo	84	70	2
C.	Altavista	48	40	4
D.	Rediff	72	60	3
E.	Other	24	20	5

Internet search is a fast and easy method of information retrieved and researchers use different search engine retrieve the required information. Table.8 shows that there are respondents (100%) said that they use "Google" for information retrieval whereas 84 (70%) revealed that they use "Yahoo" for their information access. There are 48 (40%) responded that they use "Altavista" while 72 respondents (60%) responded that they use "Rediff" for information retrieval, whereas 24 respondents (20%) use other search engine.

Table-9. Problem while using internet

S.No.	Problem	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Slow internet access speed	108	90	1
B.	It takes too long to view/down load web page	84	70	2
C.	Difficulty in finding relevant information on the internet	70	58.33	3
D.	Overload of information on the internet	65	54.16	4
E.	Privacy problem	50	41.66	5

The table no.9 indicates that there are 108 (90%) respondents face the problem of slow internet access speed which takes a lot of their slot time to retrieve the relevant information. 84 (70%) respondents are of the opinion the it takes too long to view web page /downloads page. 70 (58.33%) respondents find it difficult to get the relevant information from the Internet. 65 (54.16%) respondents report that they face the problem of overload of information on the internet. 50 (41.66%) respondents face privacy problem on the internet.

Table-10. Frequency of Internet Use

S.No.	Duration	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Daily	96	80	1
B.	2-3 times a week	12	10	2
C.	2-3 times a month	6	5	3
D.	Once in a month	6	5	3

Another question pertained to the frequency with which respondents use the internet. Table no.10 shows that the largest portion 96 (80%) respondents using internet daily, 12(10%) indicated that they use it 2-3 times in week, 6 (5%) used it 2-3 times in a month, as well as 6 (5%) respondent reported that they used it once in a month.

Table-11. Amount of time spent on internet

S.No.	Time	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Less than 1 hour a week	12	10	3
B.	2-4 hours a week	36	30	2
C.	5-6 hours a week	72	60	1

The table no5.11 shows that the maximum number of respondent i.e. 72 (60%) use the internet for 5-6 hour, 36 (30%) for 2-4 hours a week. Only 12 (10%) respondents have indicated that they use internet for less than one hour a week.

Table-12. Internet is helpful in educational programme

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	105	87.5	1
B.	No	15	12.5	2

According to the table no.12, there are 105 respondents (87.5%) responded that internet is most helpful in their education programme and search in respondents (125%) said that internet not a very helpful for their educational programme.

Table-13. Accuracy of internet

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	108	90	1
B.	No	12	10	2

According to the table no.13, there are 108 respondents (90%) satisfied with the "accuracy of internet" whereas 12 respondents (10%) are not satisfied with the same

Table -14. Satisfaction with the Information retrieved from the internet

S.No.	Frequency	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Satisfy	102	85	1

B.	Not satisfy	18	15	2

The table no.14 shows that there are 102 respondents (85%) responded that are "satisfy" with the information retrieved from the internet whereas 18 respondents (15%) responded that they are "not satisfy" with the information retrieved from the internet.

Table-15. Internet provided sufficient information

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	112	93.33	1
B.	No	8	6.66	2

The table no.15 shows that there are 112 respondents (93.33%) responded that internet provide sufficient information, whereas 8 respondents (6.66%) responded that internet does not provide sufficient information.

Table-16. Internet easy to use

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	106	88.3	1
B.	No	14	11.66	2

The table no.16 shows that there are 106 respondents (88.33%) responded that internet is easy to use, whereas 14 respondents (11.66%) responded that internet is not easy to use.

Table-17. Behaviour of staff members

S.No.	Behavoiur	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Cooperative	112	93.33	1
B.	Guiding	106	88.33	2
C.	Indifferent	36	30	3
D.	Arrogant	24	20	4

The table no.17 shows that there are 112 respondents (93.33%) responded that they find "cooperative" behaviour of staff members, whereas 106 respondents (88.33%) responded that they find "guiding" behaviour of staff members, There are 36 respondents (30%) said that the behaviour of staff is "indifferent" while 24 respondents (20%) responded that they find "arrogant

behaviour" of staff member.

Table-18. Internet skills of respondents

S.No.	Internet skills	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Beginner	48	40	2
B.	An Intermediate user	54	45	1
C.	Expert	18	15	3

The table no. 5.18 shows that there are 48 respondents (40%) responded that they are "an intermediate user" to use internet, whereas 54 respondents (45%) responded that they are "beginner" to use internet and only 18 respondents (15%) said that they are "expert" to use internet.

Table-19. Internet training programme

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	12	10	2
B.	NO	108	90	1

The table no.19 reveals that there are 108 respondents (90%) responded that they have not getting any "training programme" for internet services whereas only 12 respondents (10%) said that they have received "training programme".

Table-20. Can the internet replace the library

S.No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
A.	Yes	4	3.33	2
B.	No	116	96.66	1

The table no.20 shows that there are 106 respondents (96.66%) responded that internet can not replace the library whereas only 4 respondents (3.33%) responded that internet can replace library. There is overwhelming agreement that the internet can not replace the library.

FINDINGS:

- Among the researcher of IVRI Deemed University, 80% are males and 20% females use the internet facility.
- Among the researcher of IVRI Deemed university, 93.3% researcher using internet

services for their department where as 90% researcher use internet in computer center and some of them are use internet in other place because lack of internet facility in the their department.

- 100% researcher is using internet services for their research purpose.

- 85% researchers are using internet services for their career development whereas 80% researchers are using internet services for communication purpose.

- 93.33% researchers are searching information through search engines whereas 90% researchers get information through use of subscription database.

- 80% researcher are using internet through address directly.

- WWW as well as e-mail (90%) are the most used internet services by the researcher.

- 80% researcher are using journals for getting the their information whereas 70% researchers are using CD-Rom for getting their information.

- E-book, BBS, FAQs, FTP and e-mail + internet search services are the least used services.

- Google (100%), yahoo (70%) and rediff (60%) Search engine are most popular and researchers commonly used these search engines for their retrieving the information.

- AltaVista (40%) and other (20%) is least popular search engine.

- 90% researcher are facing problem of slow internet access speed at the time of using internet services,70% researcher are facing problem of long View /download web pages.

- There are 58.33% researcher said that the difficulty in finding to get the relevant information from the internet. 54.16% researcher are facing problem of overload of information on the internet.

- 41.66% researchers are facing the primary problem on the internet.

- 80% are using the internet every day, 10% researchers that they use it 2-3 times a week.

- Only 5% researchers are used it 2-3 times in a month as well as once in a month.

- 60% researchers are using the internet for 5-6hours and 30% researchers for 2-4 hours a week.

- Only10% researchers have indicate that they internet for less than one hour a week.

- There are 87.5% researchers said that the information access through internet is most helpful for their education programme.

- 90% researchers are satisfied with the accuracy of internet facility whereas only 10%

researchers are not satisfied with the accuracy of internet facility.

- 85% researchers are satisfied with the information retrieved from the internet.

Tenability of Hypothesis:

The tenability of the hypothesis can be checked in the light of the above finding.

HYPOTHESIS-1

Maximum numbers of the researchers are satisfied with the availability of internet facility.

It is clear from the survey of this study that majority of the researchers are satisfied with the availability of internet facility.

Thus the hypothesis is proved to be true.

HYPOTHESIS-2

A large number of the researchers are using internet services like www, e- mail and e-journal for their research purpose.

According to the findings result of this study a high percentage of the researchers are using www, e-mail and e-journals for their study

Thus the hypothesis is proved to be positive.

HYPOTHESIS-3

Majority of the researchers are not facing problem while using internet.

It is clear from the survey of this study that high percentages of the number are not facing problems.

Thus this hypothesis is also true.

HYPOTHESIS-4

Maximum number of the researchers are using internet for their research purpose and career development.

According to the result of this study, a large number of the researchers have a tendency to use internet service.

For their research purpose and career development. Mostly researchers depend on internet services because of quick access to information.

Thus this hypothesis becomes true.

Suggestions to Improve Internet Services:

- There is a need to make research scholars aware of the advantages of Internet. Also a short training on how to use the Internet effectively needs to be imparted. In is suggested that the Deemed University should conduct such a training programme and make it mandatory for all the research scholars to attend the same.
- IVRI Deemed University needs to improve the Internet facility being provided by them at present. More number of computer system should be allocated for Internet use and same of them should be earmarked for the exclusive use of researchers. Broadband connection can greaty enhances access time.
- Internet connection should be available in the individual departments also and the research scholars should be encouraged to use the same.
- The problem of slow speed should be improved.
- Old computer system should be replaced by new computers.
- Internet facility should be available round the clock and open on all days except may be national holidays.
- Users training programme is essentials for the proper exploitation of the Internet resources for the researchers of Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly.
- The multimedia facilities should be improved.
- Technical staff should be appointed for solving the problem technical error.
- Proper maintenance should be there.
- More electronic journals should be made available for users.
- Connectivity should to be improved during working hour.
- The use of Internet access has increased the possibility of virus attach some antivirus software should be installed on the server.
- Information regarding the popular and the latest websites with their address should be displayed on the notice board in the computer centre.
- V-SAT connectivity should be used for maximum speed.
- ISDN line/fiber communication with high band width should be implemented for faster access.

▪ Printing facility should be provided in the Internet section of the institute so that the researchers can get printouts of their study material and other important documents at nominal rates

Recommendation for further research:

The same study brings in to light several topics on which further research can direct. Based on the findings of the present study the following suggestions are made for further research.

▪ Similar study can be purposed to know the opinion of the scientists of Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnager. Bareilly.

▪ Similar study can be purposed to know the opinion of the M.vsc. student of Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izzatnagar, Bareilly.

▪ There is a scope to cheque the demand of information through internet in different of seekers of knowledge.

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