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Internet use Among Faculty and Students of College Libraries in Bangalore, India: A Study

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors influencing the usage of the internet by the Bangalore University affiliated colleges' faculty members and students for academic purposes. In this study tests the research framework using structural equation modelling. 167 faculty and 733 students from college libraries participated in this study. The findings of this study suggest that the attitude and perceived usefulness of the Internet significantly influence the behavioural intention of the users on using the internet for the general purposes. Again the study revealed that the perceived usefulness of the Internet is significantly influenced by the perceived ease of using the Internet. The results of this study will be useful for the college authority to enhance the internet sources and services within the campus as well as outside the campus for its effective and efficient use for academic purposes by the students and faculty members.

Key words: Internet, College libraries, E-mail, Bangalore University.

Introduction:

Library is a store house of knowledge preserving and dissemination information providing different library services to the users. The education systems comprises of two essential elements, which is books and teacher (Narasappa, 2018)[1].

In recent times, computer are being used for a number of applications, ranging from communicating to each other form remote corners of the world to gathering information, downloading software, playing games etc.,(Kumar and Naik, 2015)[2] Hence, internet is slowly emerging as a low-cost medium for information dissemination.

At the first military, then academic institutions began to see the benefits of connection computers, mainly for the purpose of communication and sharing of information. The most popular services are e-mail and the World Wide Web (Wikipedia) [3].

The methods of using computers have been taking new dimensions over the years. Initially computers were used as a single stand-alone machine; each kept in isolation form other computers. In course of time, computers were interconnected to form computer networks. Networking allowed sharing data as well as resources stored in one computer with another. More and more networks were formed in due course. As the number of the networks grew, computer networks located in different places were connected to each other to form larger networks; computers spread their 'net' across the world, and thus emerged the area of internet (Julie Lalthlanthangi)[4].

Internet can be called 'the information communication system established by the national and international linking of material stored on electronic database and made accessible throughout the world through telephone, cable and other telecommunication links' (Narasappa, K. C., & Kumar, P. D.2016)[5].

Internet is moving to be single most significant phenomena offering never-ending opportunities. The use of internet in the libraries is rapidly increasing and is changing the traditional functions and services of the libraries internet is being used as an efficient medium for access, storing and dissemination of information worldwide (Narasappa, K. C., & Kumar, P. D. 2016)[6].

Hence, we can say internet is the gateway for libraries and information centers to electronic information era and different organizations/institutions, research centers and individual all over the world generate information in digital form on the internet. Creation of digital resources with the establishment of digital library is the need of the day.

Review Literature:

A review of related literature is an important aspect in any research through which one understands the past trends in research output in any particular discipline.

Mudawi, (2005)[7] in his article indicates that use of internet and email among Sudanese librarians. The survey showed that some 47.7%of the sample used the internet for fewer than five hours per week. Also about 29.7% of the sample used the internet for 5.15 hours per week, that is, in total some77.4% of the sample used the internet for fewer than 15 hours per week. These figures show that the majority of the sample had very limited time for internet connectivity. The

internet services was also been found to be an important factor that determined levels of accessibility and connectivity. Cost about 29% indicated that they believed internet prices to be very high and some 31% of the sample viewed the price of these services as reasonable one, but only 12% of the sample believed that internet prices were cheap and affordable.

Vijayakumar, (2008)[8] 'Use Pattern of EIS in The College Libraries in Kerala: An Analytical Study' in this thesis the results shows that search engine according to the students is Google, 40% students using Google as search engine for searching information's form the internet, 31%t using Yahoo, 13% using AltaVista, 5% InfoSec and 11% others. The first priority given by the students for the using of internet is 63% for project work 36 % for preparing study materials, 25% for writing article, 19 % for preparing seminar papers, and 32% for updating knowledge. Most used library and information web services; according to the students is that the online e-journals 49%. Grand total of 57.50 %(345) students giving more preference to the e-sources than compared to the conventional printed books only 26.50% (159)gives preference to the conventional printed books. An average 23% UG and 25% PG students agree that electronic resources are a pre-requisite to satisfying their information needs.

In a related study, **Manhas, (2008)[9]** analysed the patterns of use of Internet and electronic resources, the Internet skills of the dentists, and problems faced by them while using the Internet and e-resources in Dental Colleges and Hospitals of Punjab, India. The results showed that the most popular method of acquiring the necessary skills to use Internet and electronic resources was via trial and error method. Most of the respondents accessed the Internet from the college or workplace, while 19.3% also access from home. 42.6% of the respondents use the Internet and e-resources for finding health/dental sciences information followed by patient care. E- Mail had been chosen as the most popular Internet service and electronic journals as the most electronic resource. 36. 7% of the respondents founds overload of respondents information on the Internet was the main difficulty in using the Internet. A majority of the respondents felt fully satisfied with Internet services and electronic resources and states that the Internet & electronic resources could not replace the physical resources (print resources) supplemented the print resources

Objectives of the study

1. To find out awareness and use of Internet among the student and faculty members of the colleges affiliated to Bangalore University.

2. To find out the purpose of using the internet among the student and faculty members of the colleges affiliated to Bangalore University.
3. To identify the internet accessing place among the users of first Grade College libraries affiliated to Bangalore University.

Methodology

The data has been collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data has been collected with the help of structured questionnaire, observation, and interview. Secondary data has been collected from the available and relevant documents related to the study such as official periodical reports, official circulars, and other official documents of the university, web sites, journals pamphlets, and text books. A total 1260 questionnaires were distributed to Bangalore University affiliated colleges, out of which 900 got back from the respondents.

Data Analysis

Socio-Demographic Information

The gender wise distribution of users selected for the study is given below table for getting exact results, the final year students and faculties are taken to the study because they have sufficient skills about electronic information resources.

Table 01 Gender wise Respondents

S. N.	Gender	Response(N=900)	Percentage (%)
1	Male	482	53.56
2	Female	418	46.44

It is found form the above that majority of respondents 482 (53.56%) were from male and rest of the respondents were female. Hence it is rounded more number of responses were form male community.

Table 02 Status wise Respondents

S.N.	Status	% (900)
1	Faculty	167(18.56%)
2	Students	733(81.44%)

It is noticed from the above table that majority of respondents 733(81.44%) were students and rest of the respondents 167(18.56%) were faculty members.

Table 03 Department wise Respondents

S.N.	Department	% (900)
1.	Faculty of Arts and Humanities	258 (28.67%)
2.	Faculty of Science	311(34.56%)
3	Faculty of Commerce and Management	277(30.78%)
4	Faculty of Law	27(3.00%)
5	Faculty of Engineering	27(3.00%)

It is noted from the above table that highest number of respondents 311(34.56%) were from faculty of science background followed by 277(30.78%) and 258(28.67%) were from faculty and commerce and management faculty arts and humanities. It is also noted that only 3% each were from faculty of law and faculty of engendering

Overall highest respondents were from faculty of science, were from faculty and commerce and management faculty arts and humanities.

It is noticed from the above table that majority of respondents 733(81.44%) were students and rest of the respondents 167(18.56%) were faculty members.

Table 04 Age wise Respondents

S.N.	Age	% (900)
1.	18-20	299 (33.22%)
2	21-27	396(44.00%)
3	28-32	56(6.22%)
4	33-37	50(5.56%)
5	38-42	67(7.44%)
6	above 42	32(3.56%)

It is observed from the above table that highest number of respondents 396(44.00%) were from 21 to 27 age group and followed by 299 (33.22%) were 18-20 age group rest of the age group such as 28-32, 33-37, 38-42 and above 42 age group respondents percentage varied from 7.44%

to 3.56%. so overall majority of respondents that is (77.22%) were between 18-27 age group and remaining age group were age group constituted 22.78%.

Table 05 Awareness of using Internet

Internet use	Students(733)	%	Faculty (167)	%
Yes	666	90.86	151	90.42
No	67	9.14	16	9.58

It is from the above table status wise internet use found that among 733 of students respondents expressed that 90.86% of them were using internet, only 67(9.14%) of students respondents are not using internet. Whereas among 167 respondents faculty expressed that 90.42% of them using internet and rest of 16 (9.58%) were not using internet. Overall highest percentages of (90.86%) students were using internet compare to faculty (90.42%).

Table 06 Gender wise internet use (N=900)

Gender	Yes	No
Male	441(49.00%)	41(4.56%)
Female	376(41.78%)	42(4.67%)

Above table shows that out of the total population male users 441(49.00%) respondents were using internet and 41(4.56%) male respondents were not using internet. Female respondents 376(41.78%) respondents were using internet and 42 (4.67%) female respondents were not using the internet. Hence above table were shows that male respondents are using internet more than female users.

If "Yes", since How-long internet use

Table 07 How-long internet use

S.N.	**Internet-use**	**% (816)**
1	Less than 1 year	24(2.94%)
2	More than 1 year and less than 2 years	357(43.75%)
3	More than 2 years and less than 3 years	84(10.29%)
4	More than 3 years and less than 4 years	41(5.02%)
5	More than 4 years	310(37.99%)

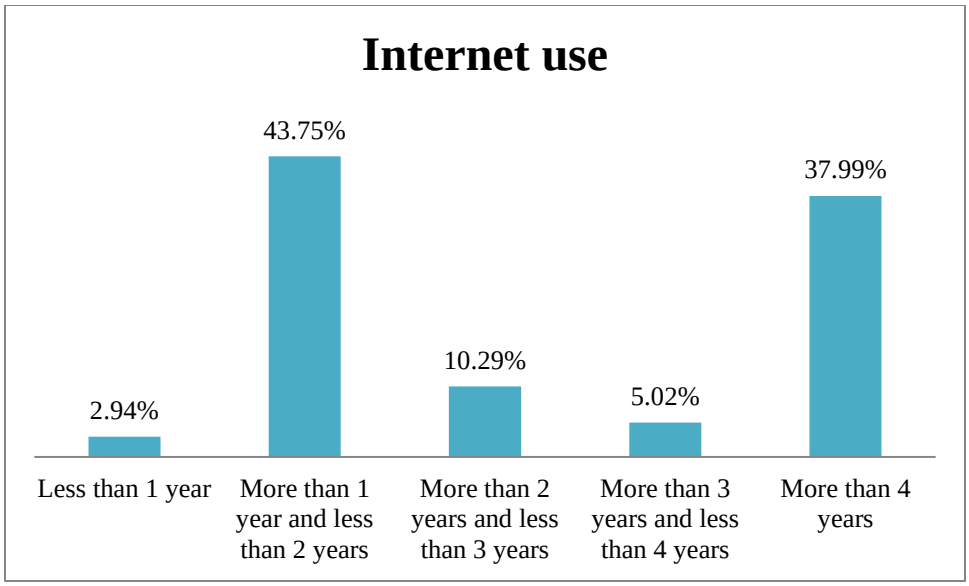

Figure-01 Internet use

It is found from the table and figure that highest number of respondents 357(43.75%) followed by 310(37.99%) were using the internet more than one year and less than 2 years and more than 4 years respectively. The next highest respondents 84(10.29%) have stated that they were using internet more than 2 years and less than 3 years and it is noted that only 24(2.94%) were using internet for less than one years.

Frequency of access to Internet

Table 08 Access to Internet

S.N.	**Access to Internet**	**% (816)**
1	Daily	563(69.00%)
2	Alternative days	86(10.54%)
3	Weekly	84(10.29%)
4	Monthly	0(00%)
5	Whenever needed	83(10.17%)

It is note from the above table that 563 (69.00%) respondents were using the internet daily followed by almost equally number of respondents 86(10.54%), 84(10.29%) and 83(10.17%) were using alternatives days and weekly and whenever needed. Thus it is found that majority of respondents were using the internet daily followed by the remaining were using alternative days, weekly and whenever needed.

Frequency access internet (Gender wise)

Table 09 Frequency access internet

Gender	Daily	Alternative days	Weekly	Monthly	Whenever needed
Male	299	46	46	0	49
Female	264	40	38	0	34
Total	563	86	84	0	83

Above table shows that 299 Male respondents and 264 female respondents frequency visit internet daily and 46 male respondents and 40 female respondents visit internet alternatives days. Whereas respectively 46 and 38 of male and females respondents visit internet and 49 and 34 male and female respondents are visit internet whenever they need. One thing noticed that no one user can use monthly internet. This analysis shows that male and female students visit the library daily.

Internet Access Place

Most important features of internet access is that users can be accessed from anywhere and at any time. Respondents access internet as and when the need arises whether from the college, library, home and internet centres. The following table shows out the places from where the users usually access internet.

Table 10 Internet access place

S.N.	**Internet access place**	**% (816)**
1	College	567(69.49%)
2	Library	668(81.86%)
3	Home	561(68.75%)
4	Internet Centre	372(45.59%)

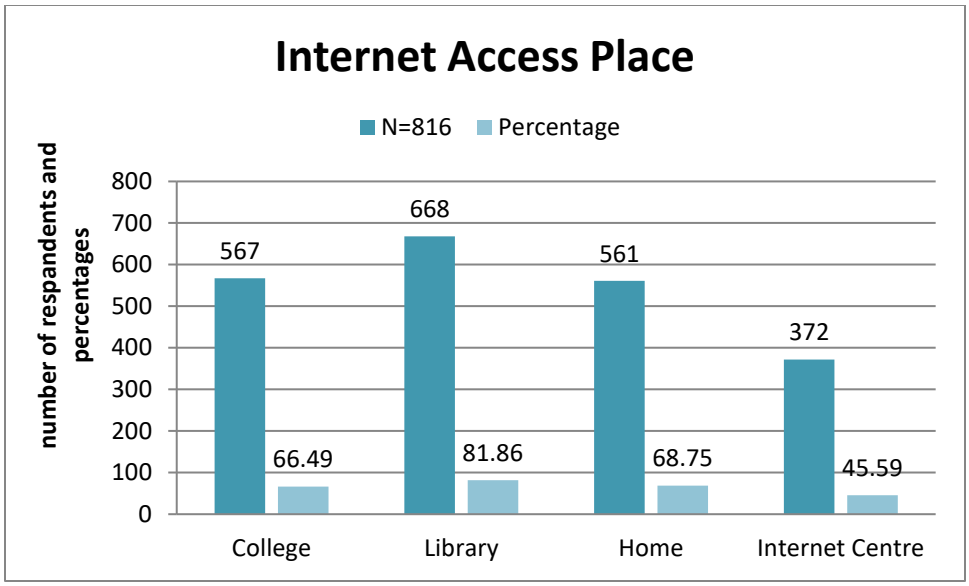

Figure 02 Internet access place

It is found from the above table that majority of respondents 668 (81.86%), 567(69.49%), and 561(68.75%) have expressed that they have accessed the internet from the library, college and home. It was also noticed that sizable numbers of respondents have accessed internet from internet centre overall majority of the access internet from library, college and home.

Purpose(s) of using/browsing Internet

Table 11 Purpose of browsing Internet

Sl. No.	**Purpose/Internet-use**	Male	Female	Total
1	Finding relevant information	340(41.67 %%)	304(37.25%)	648(79.41%)
2	Accessing online journals	176(21.57%)	175(21.45%)	351(43.01%)
3	E-mail	392(48.04%)	336(41.18%)	728(89.22%)
4	Reading/writing research articles	326(39.96%)	301(36.89%)	627(76.84%)
5	Searching Job opportunities	254(31.13%)	165(20.22%)	419(51.35%)
6	General information	410(50.25%)	357(43.75%)	767(94.00%)

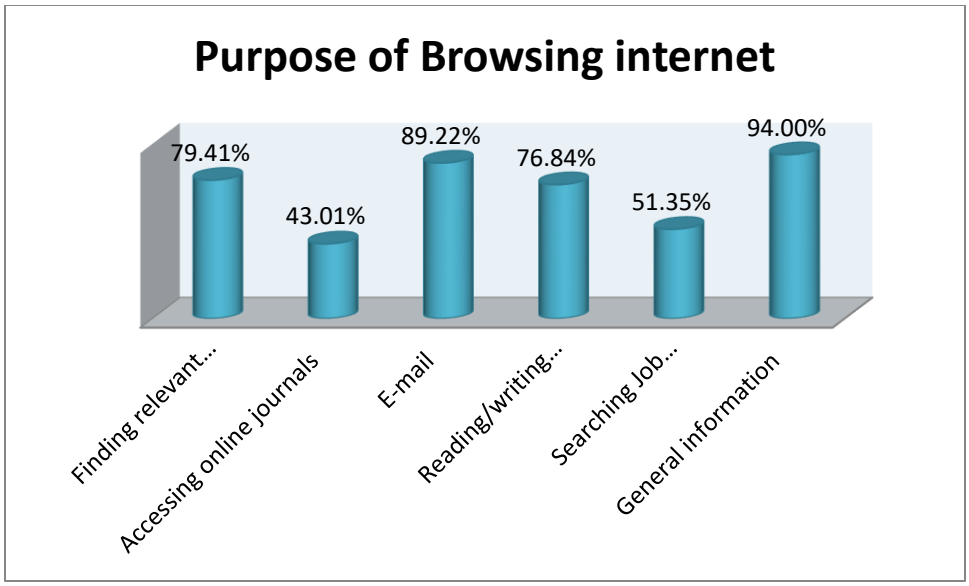

Figure 03 Purpose browsing internet

It shows that out of 648(79.41%) 340 male respondents was use internets for finding relevant information and 304 female respondents were use internet for finding of relevant information. Out of 351(43.01%) 176 and 175 of male and female respondents is use internet accessing online journals. Out of 728(89.22%) 392 and 301 are male and female respondents will use internet to far searching e-mail. Whereas 326 and 301 male and female respondents use internet for reading, writing research articles. 254 and 165 male and female respondents are use internet for searching job opportunities. Finally 410 and 357 respondents were use internet for general information. Male and female respondents use internet for searching general information.

Does your college has an independent website

Many of the Bangalore University affiliated colleges have their own websites. About them the college website, some colleges are developing their own site. College website gives important information about the admission, results etc.

Table 12 independent website

Sl. No.	Independent Website	Percent
1	Yes	618(68.67%)
2	No	282(31.33%)

It is found that 618(68.67%) respondents were about their college having independent website whereas 282 (31.33%) of respondents are not visited college website. Hence in the above table found highest number of users is visiting their college website.

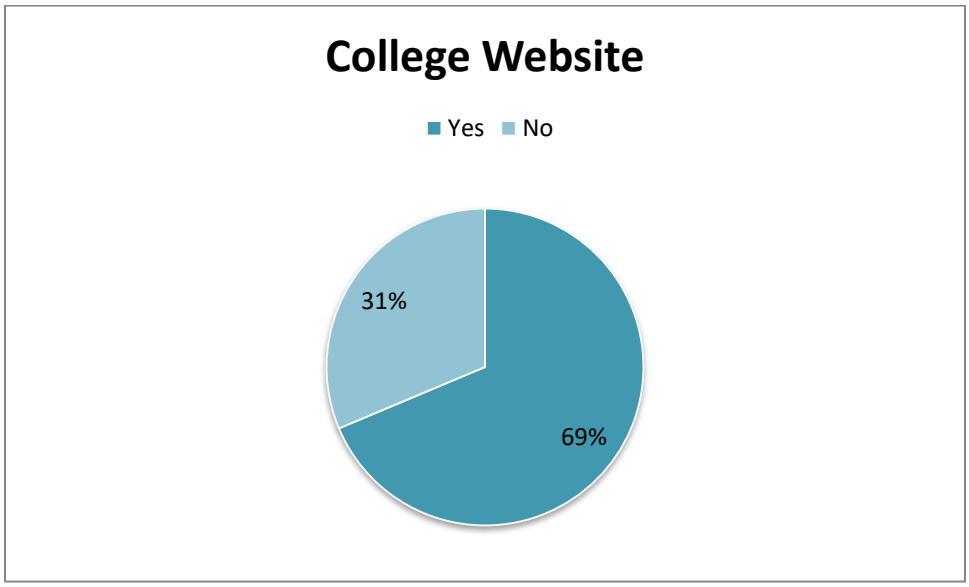

Figure 04 college website

Ever visited the library website

A question asked to the respondents ever visited the college library website and whether has independent library website. Some of Autonomous, Aided and Government colleges are having independent library website for their college.

Table 13 Library website

Sl. No.	Library Website	%
1	Yes	574(63.78%)
2	No	326(36.22%)

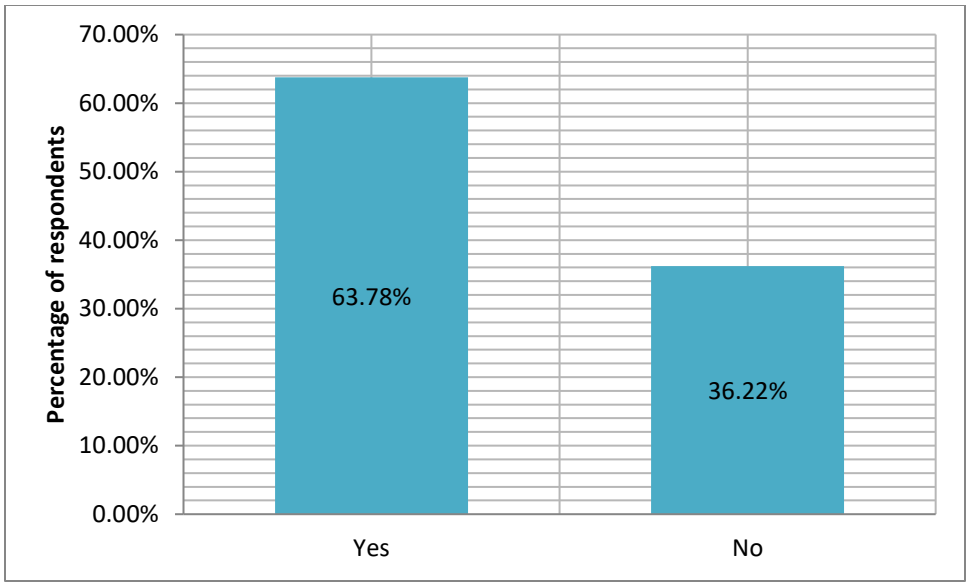

Figure 05 Library website

It can be observed that above table majority of 574(63.78%) respondents in all the college libraries are visit their college library website but 326(36.22%) of respondents not visit the college library website. It is found highest number of users visit the college library website.

Rating of the information retrieved from Internet

Internet is important sources of accessing the e-resources from any in world. There is a question asked to the users whether the information accessed through the internet is accessibility, accuracy, authoritative, Consistency, ease of use and time saving. Following table shows this

Table 14 Rating of the Information retrieved from internet

Features	**Excellent**	**Good**	**Average**	**Poor**
Accessibility	13(1.59%)	308(37.56%)	145(17.68%)	354(43.17)
Accuracy	5(0.61%)	390(47.56%)	309(37.68%)	116(14.15%)
Authoritative	1(0.12%)	191(23.30%)	279(34.02%)	349(42.56%)
Consistency	28(3.41%0	286(34.88%)	427(52.07%)	79(9.63%)
Ease of use	3(0.37%)	2(0.24%)	90(10.98%)	725(88.41%)
Time Saving	3(0.37%)	50(6.10%)	279(34.02%)	488(59.51%)

From the table it is found that with regard to accessibility, second highest number of respondents 308 (37.56%) have rated as good third highest respondents rated as average 145 (17.68%) last

number of respondents excellent 13 (1.59%) and first number of respondents 354 (43.17%) rated as poor.

On the other hand for accuracy, highest respondents 390(47.56%) have rated as good followed by second highest 309(37.68%) rated as average and least number of respondents rated as poor 116 (14.15%) and excellent13 (1.59%).

Whereas for authoritative easy to use and time saving majority of the respondents 349(42.56%), 725(88.41%) and 488(59.51%) they stated poor followed by second highest respondents have stated as average.

For consistency majority 427(52.07%) have rated as average and next highest rated as good 286(34.88%), poor (79(9.63%) and excellent 28(3.41%).

Overall majority of the respondents have rated as poor for time saving ease of use authoritative and accessibility. It was also noticed that highest number of respondents 427 (52.07%) for consistency rated as average, 309(37.68%) rated good accuracy and third highest rated good 308(37.56%) for accessibility

Findings, Suggestion and Conclusion

1. Majority of respondents 482 (53.56%) were from male and rest of the respondents were female. Hence it is rounded more number of responses were form male community.
2. Majority of respondents 733(81.44%) were students and rest of the respondents 167(18.56%) were faculty members.
3. Highest number of respondents 311(34.56%) were from faculty of science background followed by 277(30.78%) and 258(28.67%) were from faculty and commerce and management faculty arts and humanities. It is also noted that only 3% each were from faculty of law and faculty of engendering
4. Overall highest respondents were from faculty of science, were from faculty and commerce and management faculty arts and humanities.
5. Majority of respondents 733(81.44%) were students and rest of the respondents 167(18.56%) were faculty members.
6. Highest number of respondents 396(44.00%) were from 21 to 27 age group and followed by 299 (33.22%) were 18-20 age group rest of the age group such as 28-32, 33-37, 38-42 and above 42 age group respondents percentage varied from 7.44% to 3.56%. so overall

majority of respondents that is (77.22%) were between 18-27 age group and remaining age group were age group constituted 22.78%.

7. Status wise internet use found that among 733 of students respondents expressed that 90.86% of them were using internet, only 67(9.14%) of students respondents are not using internet. Whereas among 167 respondents faculty expressed that 90.42% of them using internet and rest of 16 (9.58%) were not using internet. Overall highest percentages of (90.86%) students were using internet compare to faculty (90.42%).
8. Out of the total population male users 441(49.00%) respondents were using internet and 41(4.56%) male respondents were not using internet. Female respondents 376(41.78%) respondents were using internet and 42 (4.67%) female respondents were not using the internet
9. Highest number of respondents 357(43.75%) followed by 310(37.99%) were using the internet more than one year and less than 2 years and more than 4 years respectively. The next highest respondents 84(10.29%) have stated that they were using internet more than 2 years and less than 3 years and it is noted that only 24(2.94%) were using internet for less than one years.
10. Majority of respondents 668 (81.86%), 567(69.49%), and 561(68.75%) have expressed that they have accessed the internet from the library, college and home. It was also noticed that sizable numbers of respondents have accessed internet from internet centre overall majority of the access internet from library, college and home.
11. Highest 618(68.67%) respondents were about their college having independent website whereas 282 (31.33%) of respondents are not visited college website. Hence in the above table found highest number of users is visiting their college website.
12. Majority of 574(63.78%) respondents in all the college libraries are visit their college library website but 326(36.22%) of respondents not visit the college library website. It is found highest number of users visit the college library website.
13. Overall majority of the respondents have rated as poor for time saving ease of use authoritative and accessibility. It was also noticed that highest number of respondents 427 (52.07%) for consistency rated as average, 309 (37.68%) rated good accuracy and third highest rated good 308 (37.56%) for accessibility.

Conclusion:

Library is a not store house of books. It is knowledge centre for learning minds of learning people. Due to technology changes library services also changing at same time demands of users also changing. We are the professional also change as users need. Hence, every library has adopted internet based services to its ultimate users. Bangalore University affiliated colleges users are more number of internet users is found.

Internet in the college libraries are erupting and moving faster than ones imagination resulting in information explosion crossing geographical boundaries. Internet will help to remove barriers of distance and time. There will be no limit of variety of ways in which technologies is applied in speedy retrieval of information most consistently.

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