INTERNET USE PATTERN AMONG THE STUDENTS IN SHARDA UNIVERSITY GR. NOIDA

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INTRODUCTION

Information Technology is the greatest accomplishment of 20th century. The web which is the finest blossom of data innovation (IT) has lessened the world to a worldwide Information society where Information is the life blood innovation is the instrument and quality is the target. In this general public data is dealt with as a vital worldwide asset and is ascribed with such huge numbers of terms e.g. data financial aspects, financial aspects of data scholarly capitals learning associations and abundance of countries etc. In such a situation quality has turned into the trendy expression and furthermore a system to survive, a key to globalization; a way to magnificence and an interminable logic of consistent learning. Then again there are some conventional data enclaves or not-for-profit making associations where data is procured sorted out spread and protected for descendants as a societal decent. The 20 years in length encounters of the creators in college library condition and a month down to earth preparing in a net-worked condition has constrained the creators to feature the need of web association in university libraries. Information superhighway is a wider term which includes the satellite terrestrial wireless technology information word content the computers television telephones radios that people employ to access the Internet, and also the people who contribute, use and manage the Internet.

Internet is a worldwide network of networks which stores and retrieves information as an effective communication medium. It is a virtual

library or library without walls which everything, everywhere and every time.

Web has tremendous amount of data with a great many website pages and a large number of newsgroups we can get wide assortment of data from the Net going from basic site pages to intelligent talk bunches considering this we can't disregard the way that Internet is getting to be plainly one of the real data source and that it has a noteworthy piece of data in its space. Subsequently it has a status in the data sources class and web assumes a noteworthy part in giving data to different purposes for any individual looking for data on any theme, Internet can be source, since it can take into account different sort of data from basic or general kind of data to more particular kind of data. The most imperative test that they confront is "the means by which to discover data" and "is the data that is discovered, well". This paper is pointed towards one specific gathering of data the specialists and it talks about the different techniques and methodologies of seeking data on the Net regarding a genuine analysts.

HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

During 1969 the US Department of Defense, through their Advanced Research venture Agency (ARPA) made a test. This was a parcel exchanged system over phone lines. Out of this underlying system Advanced Research venture Agency Network (ARPANET) one of the ahead of schedule for sprinters of web was conceived. Amid 1970s the ARPA built up an arrangement of guidelines, called conventions that aided in interfacing distinctive systems having diverse host PCs. The quantity of system associated with ARPANET kept on becoming throughout the years. In 1982 ARPANET joined with MILNET (the military system) and a couple of others and it is said that the web was along these lines shaped from this solidification of systems. According to the most recent data accessible there are 2, 20, 00,000 current clients on the web and consistently 1, 50,000 new clients are going along with it. It is assessed that before the year's over 2000 there will be 10 crore and 10 Lakh hots on the web.

DEFINITION OF INTERNET

The internet is the world-wide system of computer networks using the standard Internet Protocol Suite. It connects billions of users to each other to allow the sharing of information. You can find more information here

The Internet, or simply the Net, is the publicly available worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using a standardized Internet Protocol and many other protocols. It is made up of thousands of smaller commercial, academic, and government networks. It carries various information and services, such as electronic mail, online chat and the interlinked web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web. Because this is by far the largest, most

extensive internet in the world, it is simply called the Internet

The internet Also known as: the Net the single worldwide computer network that interconnects other computer networks, on which end-user services, such as World Wide Web sites or data archives, are located, enabling data and other information to be exchanged

SEARCH ENGINES

The search engines can be defined as a large automatically generated web databases for tracking down specific information. How to retrieve the heterogeneously organized information is the techniques which is provided by the software tools that allow the searcher to browse or navigate or surf the internet websites through search software called search engines. To search millions of documents on web, a number of search tools are available and all work more or less differently some of the most popular search engines are; Alta vista, excite, Galaxy, Hotboot ,Info seek ,Lycos, met crawler, open text index. WebCrawler, all searches Engines Yahoo, Aliweb etc.

The following descriptions of some useful internet resources demonstrate the variety of search Engines.

*ALTA VISTA

This search engine was created by digital equipment corporation, and provides access to the largest web index by tapping in two million pages

found on 275600 servers and four million articles from 14000 Usenet news groups. Alta vista is accessible through any standard web browser, solicits site submissions, and is updated once daily. After users specify a search Alta vista produces a prioritized list of all the web pages that contain search terms from the query.

*EXCITE

Excite is an Internet navigation service which searches and summarizes more than 50 million web pages and more than two weeks of Usenet news, includes over 61.000 reviews written by professional journalists, and provides hourly news update by Reuters. Excite includes site reviews, city.

*GALAXY

Galaxy is a directory and search engine. As with the Argus clearinghouse the Galaxy Directory is divided into broad categories including business and commerce, community, Government, Humanities Law Leisure and recreation, and social sciences, etc. professional information specialists were hired to organize Galaxy and oversee the classification process. Only pages that have been submitted to Galaxy are listed within the directory. With the search engine Users can search all web pages referenced by Galaxy on all text, title or link text matching on any or all search terms. In addition to web resources Galaxy may also be used to search the Galaxy pages index gopher titles and telnet resources.

*INFOSEEK

Info seek is another search engine offering both search and directory services It offers two services one for the majority of searchers and one for power searchers. The search service for the majority of users responds to natural language queries in English without requiring the use of complex query languages or complex Syntax. Power users can also take advantage of more complex structured queries and other advanced features in their searching.

*LYCOS

The search engine Lycos was created by Carnegie Mellon University and subsequently spun off for further development through Lycos.Inc.It is one of the more popular and better known search engines with Lycos. Users may search the webin general or specify a search by pictures sound or subject. Browsing is provided in sixteen broad categories, including arts/humanities business/finance, computers education Internet, shopping, and the world. Information on Lycos may be obtained from its welcome page located on the World Wide Web at http;//www.lycos.com/.

*OPEN TEXT INDEX

Open text index is a search engine with two options: simple search and power search. The simple search option in a single output field that which allows users to enter a group of words or single phrase without further qualification. This is

similar to many other search engines. The power search option allows users to choose where in web pages they want to search for words and phrases. For example a user can specify that he wants to search everywhere in web pages or to limit the search by summary, title first heading, or URL. In addition the power search option allows the use of proximity operators to combine words and phrases in multiple data entry fields each of which can be limited as described above.

*WORLD WIDE WEB

The World Wide Web worm (www) is an Internet search engine which builds its index from URLs that are referenced by some other URL already known to www. Therefore, unless a URL is referenced somewhere else, it will not be known to www. Information on the World Wide Web worm may be located at the home page at http://wwww.cs.colorado.edu/wwww.

*YAHOO

Yahoo is probably the most popular and best known Internet resource. Undoubtedly, some of its fame is due to its name yahoo is not a search engine; it is a database of links to web and Internet resources organized as a hierarchical subject-oriented guide commonly known as a catalogue or directory. Potential new sites are subsequently added manually by staff that review them and categorize them within the existing classification scheme. Yahoos search facility searches only within the database itself rather than

the larger web. The feature my yahoo allows to users to create their own personal yahoo guide to favorite sites and topics of interest.

*ALIWEB

Aliweb is a search engine that was created in 1993 to fill the services provided by web harvesters and wanders without putting a strain on network and processing resources. Harvesters and wanders also known as spiders are programmers that retrieve documents from a website plus all documents referenced in that particular site. Individuals register their sites for inclusion in the ALIWEB database. After registration ALIWEB retrieves their files and includes them in its database which is updated daily.

BENEFICIAL IMPACT OF INTERNET SEARCH ENGINE

The use of search engine has enabled libraries to increase their conventional center administrations. Numerous libraries have built up a powerful 'virtual' nearness through their sites. This 'virtual' library is accessible everywhere throughout the world to any individual who approaches the web, and nearness in a rundown of web index results can give helpful exposure to libraries. As a major aspect of more extensive endeavors by libraries to grasp new innovation, Library Review manager David McMenemy has expressed that a library's "Web personality is fundamental". Notwithstanding, numerous libraries confront challenges in creating successful sites. In the UK

authoritative strategy implies that library sites are contained inside the space of the nearby experts that oversee them. It has been contended that this bargains the personality of the library and makes it less open to its clients. Cost is likewise a significant factor in the advancement of powerful online libraries.

There is also potential for libraries to make their services more open through web search tools by making the substance of their inventories unreservedly accessible. This would help libraries since comes about library possessions would be situated close by content from applicable business locales, giving clients the alternative of getting books on their subject of enthusiasm as opposed to buying. Library researchers have likewise recognized that individuals regularly want to get to library lists utilizing a commonplace internet searcher interface. Some specific web search tools, for example, Google Scholar offer libraries an approach to encourage scanning for scholastic assets, for example, diary articles and research papers. This gives the client a more extensive exhibit of assets and sets up a pseudo-organize between libraries in scattered areas. Be that as it may, the way toward enhancing the availability of libraries through web search tools has been hampered by exclusive issues over responsibility for records. The Guardian gave an account of this in 2009, recommending the need for new plans of action to create in the library world to tackle the maximum capacity of search engines.

Search engines encourages book loaning by giving access to uninhibitedly accessible advanced book experts. This encourages data looking for by enabling individuals to review books and get clear comprehension of the topic. In the event that they distinguish a thing of enthusiasm for along these lines, their nearby library might have the capacity to give a duplicate, either in a physical or computerized organize. Libraries would profit more from this improvement if the exclusive issues talked about above are settled. This would permit existing assets, for example, modified works, audits and proposals that are accessible on destinations, for example, Library Thing and Amazon to be connected into things in nearby library catalogues.

INTERNET APPLICATION IN LIBRARIES

Following are some of the major applications of Internet for libraries:

E-mail

E-mail, or electronic mail, is also one of the most popular and heavily used functions of computer networks. E-mail allows people on the Internet to exchange messages with each other. E-mail is still the most commonly used function of the Internet and it is used primarily to access listservs and/or bulletin boards, the electronic discussion lists through which people with similar interests can share information and ideas or engage in lively debate. In order to send or receive an e-mail message, you need to have computer with internet access and an account through which you have been given an e-mail address. This might be a work address or a home address for personal use.

FUNCTIONS OF E-MAIL

- Access and read incoming mail messages
- Print incoming mail messages
- Save incoming mail messages in an archive
- Forward mail messages to another individual (s)
- Discard mail messages
- Send an outgoing mail message
- Reply to a mail message
- Include text of original message in your reply
- Answer on same subject
- Mail to multiple recipients (distribution lists)
- Send added copied and blind copies of messages
- Append documents
- Request an automatic acknowledgement
- Automatically add a signature file

Other E-mail Related Options

- Create distribution lists
- Create address books for people you correspond with frequently
- Create e-mail signature files

SHARDA UNIVERSITY PROFILE

Sharda University is a leading Educational institution based out of Greater Noida, Delhi NCR. A venture of the renowned SGI group, the University has established itself as a high quality education provider with prime focus on holistic learning and imbibing competitive abilities in students.

The University is approved by UGC and prides itself in being the only multi-discipline campus in the NCR, spread over 63 acres and equipped with world class facilities.

Sharda University promises to become one of the India's leading universities with an acknowledged reputation for excellence in research and teaching. With its outstanding faculty, world class teaching standards, and innovative academic programmes, Sharda intends to set a new benchmark in the Indian education system.

History: The Sharda Group of Institutions has been a provider of world class education since 1995. It is the largest educational group based in Uttar Pradesh, having 25,000 students and more than 1200 faculty strength. It has above 12,000 alumni who are today leaders in their realms. With state-of-the-art campuses in Agra, Mathura, and Greater Noida, the group has transformed the perception of education by adopting a broader approach and focusing on overall development of an individual.

Spread across 167 acres of land with 3.5 million square feet of infrastructure, the group institutions has earned the trust and respect as a progressive education provider with successful alumni and prolific faculty.

Library Collection

Libraries are the hub of academic life of the campus. Housed in spacious halls, the Libraries are well stacked with text books, technical journals, periodicals, and reference material for advanced research and development work. The schools also subscribe to DELNET and other Internet Libraries. Modern aids to Education, including online digital libraries, Audio/Video records of renowned academicians, and significant published material have been made available in SU College Libraries. Libraries remain open 15 hours a day from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. on all days, and up to 19-20 hours a day during examinations. Recognizing the role of library and information services in meeting the requirements of the Institute's academic, research, training and consultancy activities, the Library is one of the key divisions of the School of Engineering and Technology, Sharda University. The School of Engineering and Technology Library is one of the best engineering libraries in the State. The collection is mainly strong in engineering and technology; however good information sources on humanities and social sciences are also availableThe Library has a collection of over 1 lac books, 5,000 bound

volumes, and 100 current subscriptions to journals, magazines and newspapers. A part from this more than 3,000 full text journal titles are available in the databases subscribed to by the Library. The non-book materials collection includes 10,000 CDs, 50 VCDs and 05 Audio Cassettes.The user-friendly library software called Software for Institutional Management (SIM) has been adopted at the Library Resource Centre so as to make it fully automated. This internationally popular software facilitates automated circulation (issue & return) of the resources and speedy access to bibliographies, locations and availability information of the resources stocked in the library. A web-based catalogue is also available on the internet for inquiring about the available resources.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Rehman and Safwan (2010) [1] conducted a study under the title **"Students' Attitude towards the Uses of Internet"**. They observed that internet becomes as an essential component universally and a potent communication device, in a technologically complicated world. The internet offers latest information than the largest libraries in the world. It is worth investigating exactly how the Internet fits into the daily lives of staff and students of educational institutions.

Agarwal and Dave (2009)[2] have studied "**Use of Internet by the Scientists of CAZRI: A survey"** the use of internet by the scientists and research fellows of Central Arid Zone Research

Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) were 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 initiates various functions and services like e-portals, on-line information, and abstracts retrieval along with internet.

Madhusudhan (2007) [3]conducted a survey on "**Internet use by research scholars at Delhi University"**, which revealed that most respondents used search engines more than subject gateways or web directories to locate information. Negative attitudes as well as conservatism act as barriers to effective Internet use.Internationally, there are a number of studies on Internet facilities.

Islam and Panda (2007) [4] conducted a study under the title **"Web based Information Retrieval Trends of Researchers"**. They observed that the Internet for their research and communication purposes and more awareness about Internet resources and training in use of the some needs to be provided by library professionals.

Hinson (2006)[5] conducted a study under the title **"The Internet for Academics: Towards a**

Holistic Adoption Model". He observed the Internet Adoption Model for Academics (IAMA) was conceptualized as an abstract object with five main components: Internet for teaching, Internet for research, Internet for consultancy, Internet for administration, and Internet for policy making. The use of Internet is inevitable part and the perceived usefulness was an important driver of Internet usage.

Kumar and **Kaur (2006) [6]** examined a survey on **"Internet Use by Teachers and Students in Engineering Colleges of Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh States of India: An Analysis."** The aim of this study was to analyze the use of the Internet and related issues among the teachers and the students of engineering colleges in India's three States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. A well structured questionnaire was distributed among the 1980 teachers and students of all the engineering colleges of the three states of India under study. The response rate was 80.9%. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of Internet use, such as frequency of Internet use, methods used for learning of Internet skill, most frequently used place for Internet use, purposes for which the Internet is used, use of Internet services, ways to browse the information from the Internet, problems faced by the users and satisfaction level of users with the Internet facilities provided in the college. The result of the survey also provides information about the benefits of the Internet over conventional

documents. The study was conducted particularly to find an answer to the question as to whether the Internet can replace library services. It was found that the Internet has become a vital instrument for teaching, research and learning process of these respondents. Some suggestions are set forth to make the service more beneficial for the academic community of the engineering colleges under study.

Jange and Samy (2006) [7] evaluate the **"Use of the Internet as an information source by libraries of National Institutes of Technology in India".** Using the questionnaire method data is collected from seventeen National Institutes of Technology spread across the country. Some of the main objectives of the study are to understand the perceptions of Internet technology by library professionals, to identify the purpose of using Internet by library, and to explore the use of Internet services and its impact on library activities and services. It is observed that all the libraries perceive Internet as a communication tool and see it as a supplement to the online library. Among the Internet services, email, online databases and WWW are the most frequently used Internet services by the librarians. The results indicate that, the libraries make use of Internet mainly for identifying latest books and journals in acquisition and serials control activities of library. Search engines are the ultimate mode of searching information and colleagues assist in getting the desired information. The results indicate that the libraries of NIT accept the significance of Internet

in library activities and services. The librarians have to reorient themselves, and adopt the new technology to generate services and resources where skills of structuring and organizing resources are put to its best use.

Mishra, Yadav and Bisht (2005)[8] conducted a study under the title **"Internet Utilization Pattern of Undergraduate Students"** They observed that a majority of the students (85.7%) used the Internet. The findings of the study also showed that 61.5% of the males 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% female respondents indicated that they faced the problem of slow functioning of Internet connections.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is confined to the users of Sharda University, Greater Noida regarding the effective use of Internet Facilities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the preferences of using internet services and tools.
2. To identify the purpose for using the internet.
3. To find out that which are the most useful services of the internet like E-mail, E-journal & others.
4. To identify the satisfaction of the students with the information retrieved through internet.
5. To identify the problem faced by the students while using the internet.

HYPOTHESIS

1. The users are highly satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the library.
2. Google & yahoo are mostly used search engines for literature search
3. Maximum number of users are using internet for their research purpose and career development
4. In library users spend enough time on search literature through internet.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on a survey method for which a structured questionnaire was designed and tested for the purpose of data collection. The questionnaire was distributed to 80 respondents selected for the study out of which 60 questionnaire were received back with the response. The collected data thoroughly organized and tabulated by using simple statistical methods.

1- Undergraduate students=32
2- Postgraduate students=28

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Frequency of Internet Using

S. No.	Option	No of respondents with percentage	
		U.G Student (N= 32)	P.G Student (N= 28)
1	Daily	21 (65.62%)	22 (78.57%)
2	Weekly	10 (31.25%)	3 (10.71%)
3	Monthly	0	2 (7.14%)
4	Occasionally	1 (3.12)	1 (3.57%)

Table-1: The table shows that UG 21(65.62%), PG 22(78.57%) student are daily use to Internet, UG 10(31.25%), PG 3(10.71%) student are weekly use to Internet, UG 0(No response), PG 2(7.14%) student are monthly to use Internet, UG 1(3.12%), PG 1(3.57%) student are occasionally to use Internet.

Table 2: Place of Internet use by the Students

S. No.	Option	No. Of respondents with percentage	
		U.G Students (N= 32)	P.G Students (N= 28)
1	Home	17 (53.12%)	18 (64.28%)
2	University	25 (78.12%)	12 (42.85%)
3	Café	2 (6.25%)	4 (14.28%)

Table2: This table show that UG 17(53.12%), PG18 (64.28%) student are used to home place of Internet, UG 25(78.12%), PG 12(42.85%) student are used to university place of Internet, UG 2(6.25%), PG 4(14.28%) student are used to cafe place of Internet.

Table3: Search engines used for locating information

S. No.	Options	No. of Respondents with percentages	
		U.G student (N=32)	P.G student (N=28)
1	Google	31 (96.87%)	25 (89.28%)
2	Yahoo	10 (3.12%)	4 (14.28%)
3	Alta Vista	2 (6.25%)	1 (3.57%)

4	Ask.Com	1 (3.12%)	2 (7.14%)
5	Hot Boot	1 (3.12%)	1 (3.57%)
6	Scholar Google	0	1 (3.57%)

Table3: The table show that UG 31(96.87%), PG 25(89.28%) student are Google search engines used for locating Information, UG 10(3.12%), PG 4(14.28%) student are yahoo search engine used for locating Information, UG 2(6.25%), PG 1(3.57%) student are Alta Vista search engines used for locating Information, UG 1(3.12%), PG 2(7.14%) student are ask.com. search engines used for locating Information, UG 1(3.12%), PG 1(3.57%) student are Hot boot search engines used for locating Information UG 0(No response), PG 1(3.57%) student are scholar Google search engines used for locating Information.

Table 4: Internet communication tools Used by Students

S. No.	Option	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N= 32)	P.G student (N= 28)
1	E-mail	14 (43.75%)	10 (35.71%)
2	World wide web	11 (34.37%)	13 (46.42%)

3	Chatting	5 (15.62%)	3 (10.71%)
4	Discussion group	5 (15.62%)	3 (10.71%)
5	File transfer protocol	11 (34.37%)	3 (10.71%)

Table 4: The table show that UG 14(43.75%), PG 10(35.71%) student are e-mail tools use of Internet communication, UG 11(34.37%), PG 13(46.42%) student are World Wide Web tools use of Internet communication, UG 5(15.62%), PG 3(10.71%) student are chatting tools use of internet communication, UG 5(15.62%), PG 3(10.71%) student are discussion group tools use of Internet communication, UG 11(34.37%), PG 3(10.71%) student are file transfer protocol tools use of Internet communication.

Table 5: Problem faced by students in Internet use

S. No.	Option	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N= 32)	P.G student (N= 28)
1	Slow internet connection	26 (81.25%)	19 (67.85%)
2	Overload of information	3 (9.37%)	3 (10.71%)
3	Long time to download	11 (34.37%)	3 (10.71%)
4	High usage cast	4 (12.50%)	3 (10.71%)

5	Difficulty in findable relevant information	2 (6.25%)	6 (21.42%)

Table 5: This table show that UG 26(81.25%), PG 19(67.85%) student are slow Internet communication is the problem faced to in Internet using, UG 3(9.37%), PG 3(10.71%) student are overload of Information is the problem faced to in Internet used. UG 11(34.37%), PG 3(10.71%) student are long time to download is the problem faced to in Internet used. UG 4(12.50%), PG 3(10.07%) student are high usage cast is the problem faced to in Internet used. UG 2(6.25%), PG 6(21.42%) student are difficulty in findable relevant Information is the problem faced to in Internet used.

Table 6: Problem faced in online Search

S. No.	Options	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N= 32)	**P.G student (N= 28)**
1	Language problem	6 (18.75%)	19 (67.85%)
2	Technical problem	30 (93.75%)	5 (17.85%)
3	Command problem	1 (3.12%)	3 (10.71%)
4	Internet problem	1 (3.12%)	2 (7.14%)

Table 6: This table shows that UG 6(18.75%), PG 19(67.85%) student are faced language problem in online. UG 30(93.75%), PG 5(17.85%) student are faced technical problem in online. UG 1(3.12%), PG 3(10.71%) student are face Command problem in online, UG 1(3.12%), PG 2(7.14%) student are face Internet access problem in online.

Table 7: Pattern of browsing the require information from the internet.

S. No.	Options	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G. students (N= 32)	**U.G. students (N= 28)**
1	Type the web address directly	8 (25.00%)	2 (7.14%)
2	Use search engines	20 (62.50%)	19 (67.85%)
3	Use subscription databases.	4 (12.50%)	7 (25.00%)

Table 7: This table show that 8(25%) UG and 2(7.14%) PG student are browse the required information from the internet types the web address directly 20(62.50%) UG and 19(67.85%) PG student are browse the required information from the internet use search engines. 4(12.50%) UG and 7(25%) PG student are browse the required information from the internet use subscription database.

Table 8: Internet use is influencing your academic efficiency.

S. No.	Option	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G students (N=32)	P.G students (N= 28)
1	Use of conventional documents has decreases	15 (46.87%)	8 (28.57%)
2	Dependency on the internet has increased.	8 (25.00%)	7 (25.00%)
3	Expedited the research process.	6 (18.75%)	2 (7.14%)
4	Improved professional competence.	3 (9.37%)	11 (39.28%)

Table 8: This table show that UG 15(46.87%), PG 8(28.57%) student are use of internet has influenced academic efficiency by use of conventional document has decreases, UG 8(25%), PG 7(25%) student are use of internet has influenced academic efficiency by dependency on the internet has increased , UG 6(18.75%), PG 2(7.14%) student are use of internet has influenced academic efficiency by expedited the research process, UG 3(9.37%), PG 11(39.28%) student are use of internet has influenced

academic efficiency by improved professional competence.

Table 9: Which of the internet services are used by you frequently?

S. No.	Option	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G students (N= 32)	P.G students (N= 28)
1	E mail	23 (71.87%)	5 (17.85%)
2	Journal Access service	8 (25%)	20 (71.42%)
3	File transfer service	3 (9.37%)	3 (10.71%)
4	Remote login service	0	1 (3.57%)
5	News Paper service	11 (34.37%)	2 (7.57%)
6	Bibliographic service	1 (3.12%)	0
7	Bulletin Board service	0	1(3.57%)
8	Data base service	4 (12.50%)	0
9	OPAC	6 (18.75%)	2 (7.14%)

Table 9: This table show that UG 23(71.87), PG 5(17.85%) student are e-mail internet used to frequently UG 8(25%), PG 20(71.42%) student are journal access service to internet service are used to frequently UG 3(9.37%), PG 3(10.71%) student are file transfer service to internet service are used to frequently UG 0(No response), PG 1(3.57%) student are remote login service to internet service are used to frequently UG11(34.37%), PG2(7.14%) student are newspaper services internet services are used to frequently UG1(3.12%), PG0(No response) student are bibliography service, internet service are used to frequently UG 0(No response), PG 1(3.57%) student are bulletin board services internet services are used to frequently. UG 4(12.50%), PG 0(No response) student are databases services internet services are used to frequently. UG 6(18.75%), PG 2(7.14%) student are OPAC internet services are used to frequently.

Table 10: Are you satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the Library.

S. No.	Options	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N=32)	P.G student (N= 28)
1	Fully satisfied	13 (40.62%)	5 (17.85%)
2	Partially satisfied	12 (37.50%)	19 (67.85%)
3	Least satisfied.	6 (18.75%)	1 (3.57%)
4	No comments	1 (3.12%)	3 (10.71%)

Table 10: Reveals that UG 13(40.62%)and PG 5(17.85%) student are full satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the library, UG 12(37.50%) and PG 19(67.85%) students are partially satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the library, UG 6(18.75%) and PG 1(3.57%) students are least satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the library, UG 1(3.12%) and PG 3(10.71%) students are no response for internet facilities provided by the library.

Table 11: Purpose of use an internet facility.

S. No.	Options	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N= 32)	P.G student (N= 28)
1	To collect information though E-resources	9 (28.12%)	11 (39.28%)
2	To collect information through E-mail.	7 (21.87%)	1 (3.57%)
3	To study/research purpose.	20 (62.50%)	15 (53.57%)
4	For entertainment purpose.	2 (6.25%)	1 (3.57%)

Table 11: Reveals that UG 9(28.12%) and PG 11(39.28%) students are purpose of using internet

facilities to collect information E-resources, UG 7(21.87%) and PG 1(3.57%) students are purpose of using internet facilities to collect information E-mail, UG 20(62.50%) and PG 15(53.57%) students are purpose of using internet facilities to study /research purpose, UG 2(6.25%) and PG 1(3.57%) student are purpose of using internet facilities for entertainment purpose.

Table 12 About the internet Skills of users?

S. No.	Options	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N= 32)	P.G student (N= 28)
1	Excellent.	10 (31.25%)	9 (32.14%)
2	Very good.	20 (62.50%)	11 (39.28%)
3	Good fair.	1(3.12%)	6 (21.42%)
4	Poor	1 (3.12%)	2 (7.14%)

Table 12: Reveals that UG 10(31.25%) and PG 9(32.14%) student are excellent internet skill of users, UG 20(62.50%) and PG 11(39.28%) students are very good internet skill of users, UG 1(3.12%) and PG 6(21.42%) students are good fair internet skill of users, UG 1(3.12%) and PG 2(7.14%) student are poor internet skill of users.

Table 13: What is the method of making internet facility efficient?

S. No.	Options	No. of respondents with percentage	
		U.G student (N=32)	P.G student (N=28)
1	Training programmers.	17 (53.12%)	12 (42.85%)
2	Cooperation from staff.	11 (34.37)	14 (50.00%)
3	Uninterrupted power supply	4 (12.50%)	2 (7.14)

Table 13: Reveals that UG 17(53.12%) and PG 12(42.85%) student are the method of making internet facilities efficient for training programmers, UG 11(34.37%) and PG 14(50%) student are the method of making internet facilities efficient for corporation from staff, UG 4(12.50%) and PG 2(7.14%) student are the method of making internet facilities efficient for uninterrupted power supply.

FINDING

1. High percentage of users is use internet daily.
2. Majority; of the users (78.12%) UG student place of using internet of university and (64.28%) PG students place using internet at home.
3. High percentage of users are using Google search engine for locating information.
4. Majority of the users (43.75%) UG students are use of internet communication tools by E-mail

and (46.42%) PG students are use of internet communication tools by World Wide Web.

5. Most of the users are problem faced by students in slow internet connections.

6. Majority of the users (46.87%) UG students are use Boolean logic of search technique frequently used by you and (42.85%) PG students are using full text search of search technique frequently used by you.

7. Majority of user (93.75%) UG students are face technical problem in online and (67.85%) PG students are face language problem in online

8. High percentage of users is use search engines browse the required information from the internet.

9. Majority of users (71.87%) UG students are the internet service are used by E-mail and (71.42%) PG student are the internet service are used by journal access service

10. Majority of user (40.62%) UG students are fully satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the library and (67.85%) PG students are partially satisfied with the internet facilities provided by the library

11. Majority of users (62.50%) UG student are purpose using internet facility to study/Research purpose and (39.28%) PG student are purpose using internet facility to collect information E-resources.

12. Majority of user (68.75%) UG students are appealing features of internet time saving and (42.85%) PG students are appealing features of internet searching tools.

13. High percentage of user are the internet skill very good

14. Majority of users (53.12%) UG students are making internet facility efficient for training programmers and (50%) students are making internet facility efficient for training for Co-operation from staff.

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