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User Perception of Internet in Management College Libraries in Chennai: A Study

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been undertaken to evaluate the attitude of Internet users, taking into account the use of Internet by faculty members of Management Institution in Chennai Area. The major objectives were Internet is not a substitute for the library and to find out the use of internet resources by faculty members. For this purpose a well structured questionnaire was distributed among the faculty members of Management Institution in Chennai Data were collected from 800 questionnaires were distributed and 704 were received back from the respondents, and used for data analysis. The majorities of the respondents were 375 male and the remaining 329 were female. The required information has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. This structured questionnaire was used for the collection of data. The study reveals that the majority of the respondents use internet browsing center for Academic purpose.

KEYWORDS : User Perception, Internet, Management College Libraries, Questionaire, Faculty Members

1. INTRODUCTION

Today the information explosion and the information revolution have occurred in the last decades. But the advent of information and communication Technologies, the internet and particularly the World Wide Web have revolutionized literally everything in this world. The browsing centers have been the biggest beneficiaries. These technologies have been emerged as boons to us.

The use of Internet is rapidly increasing due to its effectiveness and ability in providing right information to the right person at the right time. It works around the clock and links every corner of the world. Internet has become an inescapable need for every institution of higher education (Thanuskodi, 2011). Revolution of information technology in the world has affected all the disciplines of society. Due to electronic technology the whole world has become a global village. Particularly internet has changed the entire world. Internet has affected information seeking behavior of researchers and social scientists. Internet has played a significant role to spread education and updating information. Internet has created the changes in the concept of library (Bhatti, 2013).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a significant part of every research work because it avoids duplication of work that has already been done. It helps the investigator to go deep into the problem at hand and to study the different sides of the problem.

Deanna B.Marcum[3] and Gerald George revealed in their study on " who uses what? Report on a National survey of information users in college and universities found that:93.9% of the respondents agreed strongly or moderately with comfortable retrieving and using electronic information and a high overall proportion(94.7%) professed strong or moderate comfortable with their institutional web site. Substantial proportions of respondents in all categories have used electronic information all.

3. OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of this study were,

1. To find out the age wise respondents to use the internet browsing centers.
2. To know the Status wise distribution of respondent's use of browser
3. To know the preferred web browsers in Management College Libraries
4. To determine the frequency of internet browsing in Management College Libraries.
5. To evaluate the purpose of using internet in Management College Libraries.
6. Finally user's opinion about the internet browsing in Management College Libraries.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on their age

S. No	Particulars	Male (n=375)		Female (n=329)		Total (n=704)				
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Mean	SD	CV
1	< 35 Years	198	52.8	186	56.53	384	54.55	192	8.49	4.42
2	36 - 45 Years	96	25.6	87	26.44	183	25.99	91.5	6.36	6.95
3	46 – 55 years	52	13.87	36	10.94	88	12.50	44	11.31	25.7
4	> 56 years	29	7.73	20	6.08	49	6.96	24.5	6.36	25.95
Total		375	53.3	329	46.7	704	100	352	23	6.53
Mean		93.75		82.25		176				
SD		74.85		64.81		149.65				
CV		79.84		78.79		85.03				

Among the 704 respondents' below 35 years (54.55 %) age grouped more than half of the respondents are higher than others followed by 36 - 45 years age group (25.99 %) one third respondents', 46-55 years (12.5 %) age grouped, and above 56 years (6.96 %) age groups respondents respectively. Found from gender wise analysis, male (29.26 %) and female (26.05 %) respondents were high in the age group of below 35 years.

Below 35 age group respondents' means value is 192, SD value 8.49 and its CV value is 4.42; between 36 - 45 years age group users mean value is 91.5, SD value is 6.36 and its CV value is 6.95; between 46 - 55 years age group users mean

value is 44, its SD value is 11.31 and its CV value is 25.7 and above 56 years age group users mean value is 24.5, its SD value is 6.36 and its CV value is 25.95. Overall age groups gender wise mean value is 352, SD value is 23 and CV value is 6.53.

It could be seen from data the majority of age group is below 35. The results shows the young generation has more interested to improved their research activities for getting current information and further academic developments for themselves.

Table 2: Status wise distribution of respondent's use of browser

S. No	Particulars	Asst. P n=84	Assoc. P n=16	Prof. n= 37	Students n=637	Total n=704			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Mean	SD	CV
1	Internet Explorer	81	45	35	531	692	173	239.48	138.43
2	Opera	78	41	30	528	677	169.25	240.05	141.83
3	Mozilla fire fox	82	43	34	521	680	170	234.93	138.19
4	Google Chrome	80	40	31	520	671	167.75	235.80	140.56
5	Netscafe Navigator	65	35	28	430	558	139.5	194.33	139.30
6	MSN explorer	62	32	27	327	448	112	144.16	128.72
7	IBM web explorer	50	30	25	236	341	85.25	101.08	118.57
8	Apple-safari	45	29	23	156	253	63.25	62.53	98.86
9	Seamonkey	44	25	21	124	214	53.5	48.06	89.83
10	Maxthon	21	23	18	108	170	42.5	43.71	102.86
11	Konqueror	15	20	15	71	121	30.25	27.27	90.14
12	K-Meleon	12	18	13	62	105	26.25	23.98	91.34
13	Power Browser	13	17	10	58	98	24.5	22.52	91.90
14	Flock	17	15	7	43	82	20.5	13.61	76.13
15	Prism	10	12	6	38	66	16.5	14.55	88.17
16	Deepnet explorer	10	10	4	29	53	13.25	10.87	82.07
17	Avant	12	11	3	21	47	11.75	7.37	62.68
18	OX S	8	10	5	20	43	10.75	6.50	60.47
19	Cameno	7	8	2	18	35	8.75	6.70	76.59
20	Shiira	2	7	3	15	27	6.75	5.91	87.54
21	Omniweb	8	4	6	16	34	8.5	5.26	61.88
22	icab	6	6	2	13	27	6.75	4.57	67.76
23	Stainless	6	5	4	10	25	6.25	2.63	42.08
24	Fluid	2	2	3	9	16	4	3.37	84.16
25	Galeon	7	3	5	7	22	5.5	1.91	34.82
26	Epiphany	5	4	6	6	21	5.25	0.96	18.24
27	Swiftfox	5	6	4	3	18	4.5	1.29	28.69
28	Swift weasel	4	4	3	2	13	3.25	0.96	29.46
29	Others	3	2	2	4	11	2.75	0.96	34.82
	Mean	26.21	17.48	12.93	135.38	192.00			
	SD	28.27	13.90	11.37	187.89	239.59			
	CV	107.87	79.53	87.95	138.79	124.79			

Table 2 reveals that the respondents preferred the web browser for getting their required information from internet. Out of 704 respondents, 692 of users were preferred the internet explorer web browser, 677 of respondents were mentioned the Opera web browser, 680 of them are identified their information from internet using through Mozilla Fire Fox, 671 of respondents were also getting information using Google Chrome web browser, 558 of respondents were using Netscafe Navigator web browser, 448 of users were access through MSN explorer, 341 of respondents were access through IBM web explorer. These above mentioned web browsers are familiar to users' side. Becoming web browsers also there for browsing, but people preferred less level compare than familiar browsers. 253 of respondents were mentioned Apple-safari web browser for their browsing, 214 of respondents were identified to using the Seamonkey web browser, 170 of respondents were also using Maxthon web browser, 121 of respondents were using Konqueror, 105 of users were mentioned used the K-Meleon, 98 of users were mentioned they used also Deepnet explorer, Avant (82 web brwosers, 66 percents of respondents were used on Flock browsers, 53 of users were used Power Browser. Prism (47), OX S (43), Cameno (35) and Shiira (27) web browsers are used by respondents. Omniweb (34), icab (27), Stainless (25) and Fluid (16) are used by respondents'. Remaining web browsers Galeon (22), Epiphany (22), Swiftfox (21), Swift weasel (18) and others 11 respondents are using level by the selected respondents is below one percentage. Overall status respondents mean value is 192.0, SD value is 239.59 and its CV value is 124.79.

Out of 84 Assistant Professor respondents, 81 of respondents were mentioned they have frequently used Internet Explorer web browser. 78 of respondents were used Opera, 82 of users were used Mozilla Fire Fox, 80 of respondents were used Google Chrome, 65 of respondents were used Netscafe Navigator, 62 of users were used MSN Explorer, 50 of male users were used IBM Web Explorer, remaining web browsers of Apple safari (45) seamonkey (44), Maxthon (21), Konqueror (15), K-Meleon (13), Power Browser (12), Flock (13), Prism (17), Deepnet explorer (10), Avant (12), OX S (8), Cameno (7), Shiira (2), Omniweb (8), icab and Stainless (6), Fluid (2), Galeon (7), Epiphany (5), Swiftfox (5), Swift weasel (4) and other types (3) web browsers were used by Assistant professor respondents' value is very low. Overall Assistant professor respondents mean value is 26.21, its SD value is 28.27 and its CV value is 107.87.

Out of 37 Professor respondents' 35 respondents were mentioned they have frequently used Internet Explorer web browser. 30 respondents were used Opera, 34 users were used Mozilla Fire Fox, 31 respondents were used Google Chrome, 31 respondents were used Netscafe Navigator, 28 users were used MSN Explorer, 27users were used IBM Web Explorer, remaining web browsers of Apple safari (25), seamonkey (23), Maxthon (21), Konqueror (18), K-Meleon (15), Power Browser (13), Flock (10), Prism (7), Deepnet explorer (6), Avant (4), OX S (3), Cameno (5), Shiira (2), Omniweb (3), icab (6), Stainless (2), Fluid (4), Galeon (3), Epiphany (5), Swiftfox (4), Swift weasel (3) and other types (2) web browsers were used by Professor respondents'. Overall Professor respondents' mean value is 12.93, its SD value is 11.37 and its CV value is 87.95.

Out of 537 Students respondents' 531 respondents were mentioned they have frequently used Internet Explorer web browser. 528 respondents were used Opera, 521 users were used Mozilla Fire Fox, 520 respondents were used Google Chrome, 430 respondents were used Netscafe Navigator, 327 users were used MSN Explorer, 236 users were used IBM Web Explorer, remaining web browsers of Apple safari (156), seamonkey (124), Maxthon (108), Konqueror (71), K-Meleon (62), Power Browser (58), Flock (43), Prism (38), Deepnet explorer (29), Avant (21), OX S (20 %), Cameno (18), Shiira (15), Omniweb (16), icab (13), Stainless (10), Fluid (9), Galeon (7), Epiphany (6), Swiftfox (3), Swift weasel (2) and other types (4) web browsers were used by Students respondents'. Overall Students respondents' mean value is 135.38, its SD value is 187.89 and its CV value is 138.79.

Table 3: Purpose of using internet browsing centers

S.No	Purpose of Browsing	No.of respondents	Percentage
1.	Job opportunity	120	17.04
2.	E-mail	80	11.36
3.	Academic purpose	380	53.97
4.	Up-to-date knowledge	70	09.94
5.	Others	54	07.67
	Total	704	100

Table 4 shows that the internet users are browsing for various purposes. According to the importance of the purpose weightage has been given and on the basis of weightage ranking has been given for the various purposes for which Browsing is done by the respondents.

This table reveals that the majority of the internet browse mainly for academic purposes (53.97%).The second rank has been given for job opportunity (17.04%), the third purpose were E-mail (11.36%), up-to-date knowledge were (09.94%) the fourth place. And other purposes were the (07.67) last.

Table 4. Sources of Training

S.No	Sources	No.of respondents	Percentage
1.	Self Study	120	17.04
2.	By the Library	280	39.72
3.	By any outside Agency	70	9.94
4.	In a College Computer Center	204	28.97
5.	Others	30	04.26
	Total	704	100%

The precision to what the table - 5 transformed that probable all the Management College students and faculty members have undergone training from certain sources. Out of 704 respondents, 39.72 percent were provided training by the library, followed by 28.97 percent by College Computer Center, 17.04 percent by self study and a very few respondents 09.94 percent were provided training by outside Agency.

Table 5. User's Opinion about the Internet Browsing in Management College Libraries

S.No	User opinions	No of respondents	Percentage
1.	Highly satisfied	124	17.61
2.	Satisfied	280	39.77
3.	Least satisfied	220	31.25
4.	Not satisfied	80	11.36
	Total	704	100

Table 5 shows that the user's opinion about the internet browsing centers services. Most of the respondents were says satisfied (38.75%), least satisfied were (31.25%), highly satisfied, were (17.50%) and not satisfied were (12.50%).

5. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The following are the major findings of the study. The objectives of the study are concentrated on Use and users of internet browsing in Management College Libraries in Chennai.

- The study evaluate that the majority of the internet users fall in the age group of below 25. The study also evaluate that the most of the Internet users were male (45), compared to female (35).
- The study examine that the Purpose of using Browsing for Academic purpose.
- The user's opinion about the internet browsing services majority of the respondents Satisfied for its services.

6. CONCLUSION

Results of the study reveal that the students were Management College Internet users but used it regularly. Most had access to the Internet at home. They used this technology mostly for communication and educational purposes. A majority of users had no formal training. They preferred to contact their friends or relatives for solving problems in Internet use. Their attitude towards the tools and services of the Internet was positive. Users agreed that the Internet was very helpful in meeting their information and communication requirements swiftly.

The study mainly concludes that the main purpose of the internet browsing is for academic purposes. The study reveals that browsing for academic purpose stands for most and ranked first. This helps them to do their work more efficiently. Internet Browsing centers should be opened in various rural places for the benefit of the academic growth of the all students.

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