Use of Internet by the UG Students of KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal

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Abstract

Though technology is a very important, useful and indispensable part of the life, effective and appropriate usage of it still needs to be improved in education. The Internet is becoming more widely used by academic institutions to support the teaching, learning and research activities of the user. The main aim of this study is to examine the impact of Internet on the UG students of KNP college of Veterinary science. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of internet use, such as frequency of Internet use, place of access, purposes for Internet access, motivating factors to access Internet and most preferred search engines

Keywords

Internet, learning method, net,

Electronic access

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Introduction

The Internet or the Net, as it is better known has been perceived to be of several dimensions to its users, a medium of intercommunication between remote users, a mechanism to share information and work collaboratively, a means of publishing globally and a near exhaustive repository of information. The Internet plays an important role in teaching, learning and research processes. The present paper reflects that, frequency of use of internet, time spent on internet, learning methods, purpose of use of internet, quality of information on internet, kind of information & problems faced while using internet etc…

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the frequency of use of internet
2. To find out the time spent on internet
3. To find out the purpose of using Internet
4. To find out the learning methods used
5. To find out the internet based services accessed by users
6. To find out satisfaction of source of information
7. To find out the problems faced by the users while accessing the internet.

Review of Literature

Chen & Pen (2008) in their study, examined the basic relationship between the internet use of university students and their academic performance, interpersonal relationships, psychosocial adjustment and self-evaluations. They equipped a questionnaire and collected 49,609 university juniors' comments about the questions. The results show that non-substantial internet users have better relationship with administrative staff, academic grades and learning satisfaction than heavy users. They claimed that the substantial internet users were likely than non-heavy users to be depressed. This study incited us to search the raising trends in use trap sites among university students. **Darries (2004)** discusses issues related to Internet-based reference. An electronic survey was conducted using the web and e-mail to distribute the questionnaire. The target area has been covered to reference services at large libraries and the directors at smaller libraries of the 36 higher education institutions in South Africa. The response rate to the questionnaire was 28 (30.4 %); two returned questionnaires were spoilt. The result shows that, all libraries measured have Internet access, and all but one provided access to their users. Librarians has an

access to the Internet for a longer period than their users. User Internet training inclined to be on a one-to-one basis at the point-of-use.**Jay and Webber (2005)** accompanied a research study which investigated the impact of the Internet on reference services in public libraries in England. A questionnaire was overseen in 2003 to a sample of the public library authorities in England, investigating the use of the Internet for receiving or answering reference enquiries, The paper concludes by identifying the need for public library managers to assess the changing role of professionals and Para-professionals in delivering reference services, and to provide appropriate training. It has been noted that, despite the discussion of real-time reference, asynchronous digital reference is still more common in England.

Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of the study is limited to the UG students of KNP college of Veterinary Science, Shirwal. The questionnaires have been distributed among 70 UG students of KNP college of Veterinary Science out of which only 56 respondents favourably responded whereas 14 UG students not responded to it in the process of collection of primary data for the present study.

Methodology:

Descriptive research method has been applied for the present study. The questionnaire has been distributed to the UG students of KNP college of Veterinary Science, Shirwal to receive their habit to use of Internet. The data has been collected through the questionnaire as a tool for data collection. Collected primary data has been analysed and interpreted under various headings

Data Analysis

1. Age Group:

To get the Information about the age group of the respondents. The question has been asked and collected information is in table no.1

Table 1: Age Group

Sr. No.		Responses	Percentage
1	20-25	43	76.78571429
2	15-20	12	21.42857143
3	Other	1	1.785714286
4	25-30	0	0
	N=56	**56**	**100**

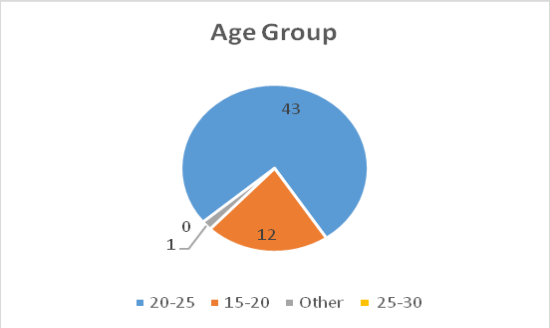

Table No.1 shows that, Majority of respondents were between 20-25 years, 12 i.e. (21.42%) respondents between 15-20 years, 1 i.e. (1.78%) respondents did not mention their age

1. Frequency of use of Internet:

To get the Information about the frequency of use of internet of the respondents. The question has been asked and collected information is in table no.2

Table 2: Frequency of use of Internet

Sr. No.	Frequency	Responses	Percentage
1	Daily	34	60.7142857
2	Once in a month	15	26.7857143
3	2-3 times in a week	4	7.14285714
4	2-3 times in a month	3	5.35714286
	N=56	56	100

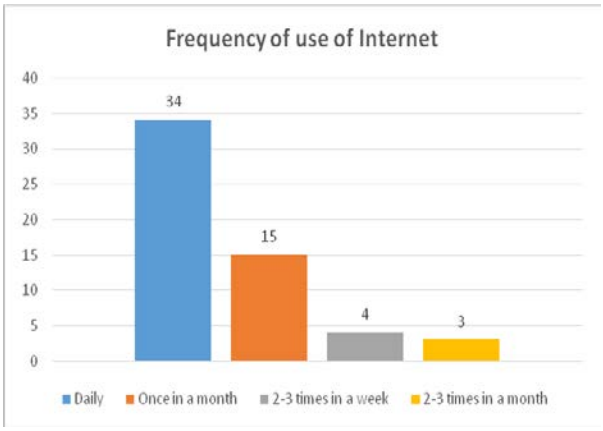

Figure 2 Frequency of use of Internet

Table no.2 shows the result that, 34 i.e. (60.72%) respondents Daily use internet, 15 i.e. (26.79%) respondents use internet once in a month, 4 i.e. (7.15%) respondents use internet 2-3 times in a week

& only 3 i.e.(5.36%) respondents use internet 2-3 times in a month.

2. Time spent on Internet:
Table no. 3 shows that time spent on Internet

Table 3: Time spent on Internet

Sr. No.	Time Spent	Responses	Percentage
1	Less than 1 hr a week	16	28.5714286
2	2-4 hrs a week	15	26.7857143
3	More than that	13	23.2142857
4	7-9 hrs a week	7	12.5
5	5-6 Hrs a week	5	8.92857143
	N=56		

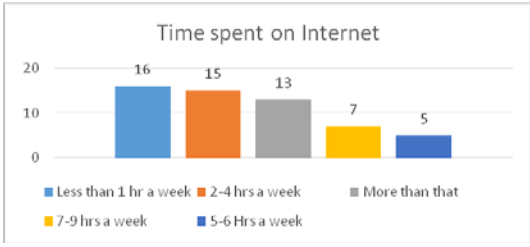

Table no.3 & figure no.3 shows that, 16 i.e. (28.58%) respondents spent less than 1 hour in a week, 15 i.e. (26.78%) respondents spent 2-4 hours in a week, 13 i.e. (23.21%) respondents spent more than that means (10-15 hrs in a week they have spent on Internet, 7 i.e. (12.5%) respondents spent 7-9 hours in a week whereas only 5 i.e. (8.92%) respondents spent 5-6 hrs in a week.

3. Learning Method
To get the Information about the learning methods of Internet. The question has been asked and collected information is in table no.4

Table 4: Learning methods on Internet

Sr. No.	Learning Method	Responses	Percentage
1	Self-instruction	33	58.92857143
2	Trial and Error	9	16.07142857
3	External courses	6	10.71428571
4	Guidance form colleagues	5	8.928571429
5	Training from college	3	5.357142857
	N=56	56	100

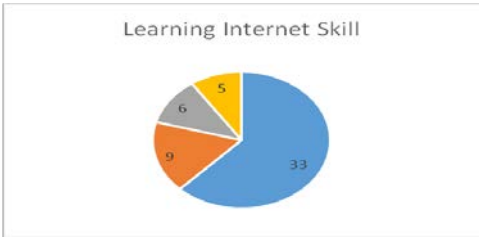

Figure 4. Learning methods on Internet

Table no.4 & figure no.4 shows that, 33 i.e. (58.93%) respondents use self –instruction for learning internet skill, 9 i.e. (16.08%) respondents use Trial and error methods for learning internet skill, 6 i.e. (10.72%) respondents use external courses for learning internet skills, 5 i.e. (8.93%) respondents take guidance from colleagues whereas 3 i.e. (5.35%) respondents take training from colleges

4. Purpose for using Internet

To get the Information about the purpose of using Internet. The question has been asked and collected information is in table no.5

Table 5: Purpose for using Internet

Sr. No.	Purpose	Responses	Percentage
1	Education	43	76.78571429
2	Communication	19	33.92857143
3	Entertainment	17	30.35714286
4	Research	10	17.85714286
5	Job searching	3	5.357142857
	N=56		

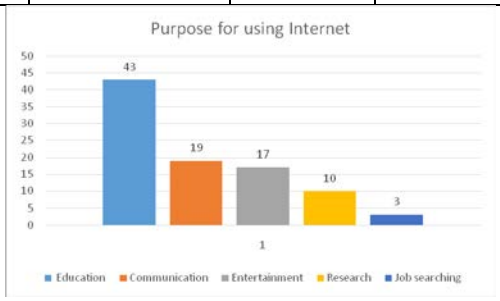

Figure No. 5 Purpose for using Internet

Table no.5& figure no.5 shows that, 43 i.e. (76.78%) respondents use internet for education purpose, 19 i.e. (33.92%) respondents use internet for communication purpose, 17 i.e. (30.35%) respondents use internet for entertainment purpose, 10 i.e. (17.85%) respondents use internet for research purpose whereas only 3 i.e. (5.35%) respondents use internet for searching the job.

5. Satisfaction of internet services:

Table no. 6 shows that satisfaction of Internet services

Table 6: Satisfaction of internet services

Sr. No.	Internet services	Responses	Percentage
1	Partially satisfied	29	51.78571429
2	Fully Satisfied	14	25
3	Least satisfied	13	23.21428571
	N=56	56	100

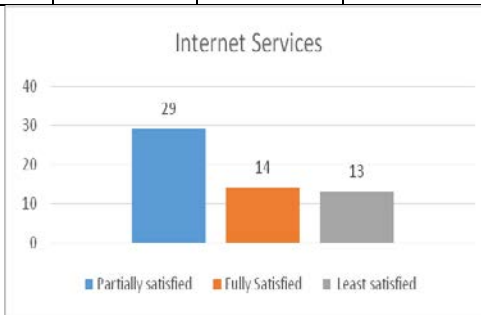

Figure No. 6 Satisfaction of internet services

Table no.6& figure no.6 shows that, 29 i.e. (51.78%) respondents partially satisfied for the internet services, 14 i.e. (25%) respondents fully satisfied with the internet services whereas 13 i.e. (23.21%) respondents least satisfied with the internet services.

5. Quality of information on Internet: -

Table no. 7 shows that quality of information on Internet:

Table 7: Quality of information on Internet

Sr.No.	Quality of information	Responses	Percentage
1	Good	22	39.28571429
2	Very Good	19	33.92857143
3	Excellent	13	23.21428571
4	Poor	2	3.571428571
	N=56	56	100

Table no.7 & figure no.7 shows that, 22 i.e. (39.28%) respondent says the quality of information on internet is Good, 19 i.e. (33.92%) respondents says the quality of information on internet is very good, 13 i.e. (23.21%) respondents said the quality of information on internet is excellent whereas only 2 i.e. (3.57%) respondents said the quality of information on internet is poor.

6. Replacing Library services: -

Table no. 8 shows that replacing Library services

Table 8: Replacing Library Services

Sr. No.	LIS services	Responses	Percentage
1	No	42	75
2	Yes	14	25
	N=56	56	100

Table no.8 shows that, 42 i.e. (75%) respondents said "No" internet cannot replace the Library services whereas 14 i.e. (25%) respondents said "Yes" internet can replace the Library services.

7. Search Engine

A question was asked to the respondents that, do you satisfied with the provided result by the search engine & level of satisfaction. The responses were coded & analysed in table no.9.

Table 9 Search engine result

Sr. No.	Search Engine	Responses	Percentage
1	Yes	37	66.07142857
2	No	19	33.92857143
	N=56	56	100

Table 9.1: satisfaction level of Search engine result

Sr.No.		Responses	Percentage
1	Sometimes satisfied	41	73.21428571
2	Always satisfied	11	19.64285714
3	Can't Say	4	7.142857143
	N=56	56	100

Table no.9 & 9.1 shows that, 37 i.e. (66.07%) respondents said they are satisfied with the provided result of search engine whereas 19 i.e. (33.92%) respondents said they are not satisfied with the provided result of search engine. Also 41i.e. (73.21%) respondents said they are sometimes satisfied with the provided result of search engine, 11 i.e. (19.64%) respondents said they are Always

satisfied with the provided result of search engine & 4 i.e. (7.14%) respondents said Can't say with the provided result of search engine.

8. Kind of information accessed on Internet:

Table no. 10 shows that Kind of information accessed on Internet

Table 10 Kind of information accessed on Internet

Sr. No.	Information access	Responses	Percentage
1	Article	30	53.5714286
2	Books	19	33.9285714
3	Abstract	17	30.3571429
4	Homepages	13	23.2142857
5	Conferences proceedings	7	12.5
6	Theses & Dissertation	6	10.7142857
7	Patents	4	7.14285714
8	Library websites	3	5.35714286
9	Reviews	0	0
	N=56		

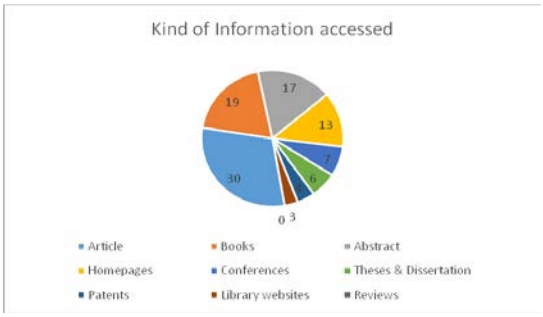

Figure No. 7 Kind of information accessed on Internet

Table no. 10 & figure no. 7 shows that, 30 i.e. (53.57%) respondents accessed articles on Internet, 19 i.e. (33.92%) respondents access books on Internet, 17 i.e. (30.35%) respondents access abstract, 13 i.e. (23.21%) respondents access Homepages, 7 i.e. (12.5%) respondents access conferences proceedings, 6 i.e. (10.71%) respondents access Thesis and dissertation, 4 i.e. (7.14%) respondents access patents whereas only 3 i.e. (5.35%) respondents access Library websites.

9. File format.

Table no. 10 shows that file format prefer while accessing internet

Table 11 File format for accessing Internet

Sr. No.	Format	Responses	Percentage
1	PDF	25	44.64285714
2	Any of the above	22	39.28571429
3	PPT	9	16.07142857
4	DOC	5	8.928571429
5	HTML	5	8.928571429
	N=56		

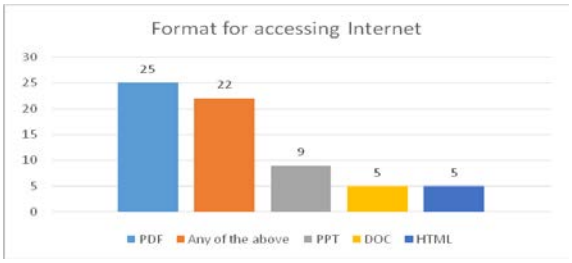

Figure No. 8 File format for accessing Internet

Table no. 11 & figure no. 8 shows that, 25 i.e. (44.64%) respondents prefer to access PDF files, 22 i.e. (39.28%) respondents prefer any format for accessing the internet, 9 i.e. (16.07%) respondents prefer to access PPT, 5 i.e. (8.92%) respondents prefer DOC& HTML files

12 Kind of problem faced.

Table no. 12 shows that kind of problem faced while using internet.

Sr. No.	Problem Faced	Responses	Percentage
1	Slow Internet connection	38	67.85
2	Difficulty in finding relevant information	13	23.21
3	Low configuration of computer	4	7.14
4	Lack of proper training	1	1.7
	N=56	**56**	**100**

Table no. 12 shows that, 38 i.e. (67.85%) respondents faced slow internet connection problem while accessing the internet, 13 i.e. (23.21%) respondents faced difficulty in finding relevant information, 4 i.e. (7.14%) respondents faces low configuration of

computer and 1 i.e. (1.78%) respondents faced lack of proper training problem.

Findings:

1. It is found that, 12 i.e. (21.43%) respondents were between 15-20 years whereas 1 i.e. (1.79%) respondents did not mention their age.
2. It is found that, 34 i.e. (60.72%) respondents Daily use internet, & only 3 i.e. (5.36%) respondents use internet 2-3 times in a month.
3. It is observed that, 16 i.e. (28.58%) respondents spent less than 1 hour in a week, whereas only 5 i.e. (8.92%) respondents spent 5-6 hrs in a week.
4. It is found that, 33 i.e. (58.93%) respondents use self –instruction for learning internet skill, 9 i.e. (16.08%) respondents use Trial and error methods for learning internet skill, whereas 3 i.e. (5.35%) respondents take training from colleges
5. It states that, 43 i.e. (76.78%) respondents use internet for education purpose, whereas only 3 i.e. (5.35%) respondents use internet for searching the job.
6. It is observed that, 29 i.e. (51.78%) respondents partially satisfied for the internet services, whereas 13 i.e. (23.21%) respondents least satisfied with the internet services.
7. It depicts that, 22 i.e. (39.28%) respondent says the quality of information on internet is Good, whereas only 2 i.e. (3.57%) respondents said the quality of information on internet is poor.
8. It is found that, 42 i.e. (75%) respondents said “No” internet cannot replace the Library services whereas 14 i.e. (25%) respondents said “Yes” internet can replace the Library services.
9. It is observed that, 37 i.e. (66.07%) respondents said they are satisfied with the provided result of search engine whereas 19 i.e. (33.92%) respondents said they are not satisfied with the provided result of search engine.
10. It depicts that, 30 i.e. (53.57%) respondents accessed articles on Internet, 19 i.e. (33.92%) respondents access books on Internet, whereas only 3 i.e. (5.35%) respondents access Library websites.
11. It is found that, 25 i.e. (44.64%) respondents prefer to access PDF files, 5 i.e. (8.92%) respondents prefer both DOC & HTML files.
12. It is observed that, 38 i.e. (67.85%) respondents faced slow internet connection problem while accessing the internet, 1 i.e. (1.78%) respondents faced lack of proper training problem.

Conclusion:

It is found that, majority of the respondents were between 20-25 years, they use daily internet, they spent less than 1 hour in a week for using internet also they prefer to learn self- instruction method for learning internet skills they prefer internet for education purpose & they are partially satisfied with the internet services & they said while accessing internet the quality of information is good and said internet cannot replace the library services, also they are satisfied with the provided result of search engine. They prefer to access the articles over the internet but it is in PDF format only, & they faced slow internet connection problem while accessing the internet.

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