

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF INTERNET USAGE BY THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY

Poonam Sharma

Department of Library and Information
Science,IGNOU ,Jammu University

Abstract

During the recent past quite a large number of libraries and information centres are seen actively trying to apply IT. The advent of computer networking as a part of the library and information infrastructure has a very significant impact on library and information system Internet is a network of networks and it connects information in individual computers, networks owned by governments, universities and Library and Information Systems small and large like the community information centre at a village to the library of Congress, the largest library in the world.

INTERNET USAGE BY THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY IN THE PG DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY ,UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU:- JAMMU:- A STUDY

INTRODUCTION:

By the turn of century, information including access to the internet will be the basis for personal economic and political advancements. The popular name for the internet is the information super highway. Whether we want to find the latest financial news, browse through library catalogue, exchange information with colleagues, or join in a lively political debate, the internet is the tool that will take us beyond telephone, faxes and isolated computer to a burgeoning network information frontier.

The internet supplement the traditional tools we use to gather information, Data Graphics, News and correspond with other people. Used skilfully, subject imaginable straight to our computer.

The internet links are computer networks all over the world so that users can share resources and communicate with each other, some computer, have direct access to all the facilities on the internet such as universities. And other computers, e.g. Privately-owned ones have indirect links through a commercial service provider who offers some or all of the internet facilities. In order to be connected to internet. We must go to service suppliers. Many options are offered with monthly rates. Depending on the option chosen, access time may vary.

The internet is what we called a Meta network, that is, a network of networks that spans the globe. It's impossible to give an exact count of the number of networks or users that comprise the internet, but it is easily in the thousands and millions respectively. The internet employs a set of standardized protocol which allows for the sharing of resources among different kinds of computers that communicate with each other on the networks. The standards, sometime referred to as the Internet protocol suite, the rules that developers adhere to when creating new functions for the internet. The internet thrives and develops as its many users find new ways to create, display and retrieve the information that constitutes the Internet.

In its infancy, the internet was originally conceived by the Department of Defense as the way to protect government communications systems in the event of a military strike. The original network, dubbed Arpanet (for the Advanced Research Project Agency that developed it) evolved into a communications channel among contractors, military personnel, and university researchers who were contributing to ARPA project. The network employed a set of standard protocol to create an effective way for these people to communicate and share data with each other. Arpanet's popularity continued to spread among the researchers, and in the 1980's the National science Foundation, whose NSFNet, linked several high speed computers, took charge of the what had

come to be known as the internet. By the late 1980 thousands of cooperating networks were participating in the internet.

In 1991, the US. High Performance computing Act established the NREN901912653 (National Research and Educational Network).

NREN's goal was to develop and maintain high-speed networks for research and education, and to investigate commercial uses for the internet. The rest as they say, is history in the making. The internet has been improved through the developments of such services as Gopher and the Worldwide web. Even though the internet is predominantly thought of as a research oriented network, it continues to grow as an informational, creative and commercial resource everyday and all over the world.

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU :

The University of Jammu was Established in 1969 by an act of the state Legislature which effectively bifurcated erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir University into the University of Jammu and Kashmir respectively. The University is at present located in the banks of the Tawi- River. The University offers undergraduates, postgraduates of exceptional caliber. It also affiliates and recognizes colleges. The university has set up seven off-sites campuses at Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Poonch, Reasi, Ramnagar, Kathua and Udhampur. The university is the first university in India to receive the ISO-9001 certification. The university offers undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programs. It also affiliates and recognizes colleges.

PG DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU:

The Department of Chemistry, established in 1962, has since emerged as one of the leading science Departments of the University of Jammu. Set up with a meager strength of faculty members, the Department now has ten Professors, six Associate Professors, one Senior Assistant Professor for a strength of eighty two students (at Post Graduate level), five (at M. Phil. level) and fifty (Ph.D. level) scholars besides non-teaching staff. All the faculty members have excelled in their respective specialization in teaching as well as in research. The students during their stay in the department are given rigorous training to meet the growing challenges in various sectors. Many of them are serving in industry, atomic energy establishments, as faculty members in Universities and Colleges and some have even excelled in administrative services. Based upon academic achievements of faculty members both nationally and internationally, the Department of Science and Technology has adjudged the Department for funding under FIST level-1 head to pursue research in the thrust areas. Along with academic achievements, the department is aiming to strengthen instrumentation programme and other facilities.

LIBRARY OF PG DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU:

The departmental library of chemistry has a rich collection of 5500 (approx.) books and Reference Books. About 12 journals are subscribed by the library. The books in the library are well classified according to DDC. The CA cutter's code is used for books numbering. The library is having close access system. The library caters to the needs of its faculty members, students and research scholars.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

For the proposed study, systematic methods of reflection thinking and various other procedures will be implied. The information and data will be collected from numbers of primary and secondary sources such as journals, information brochures, books pamphlets, newspapers, websites etc. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, a structured questionnaire will be framed for the purpose of data collection. About 150 questionnaires will be circulated among the users. Besides this, self observation and self-investigation methods will also be used to study the information sources and services. The collected data will be tabulated and analysed systematically.

SAMPLING

For the study survey of around 250 users will be selected for the sample.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE TO BE USED

In the present study random sampling technique will be used in the selection of sample.

TOOLS TO BE USED

The questionnaire method will be used for the present study to collect the necessary primary data for evaluation and assessment.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Dillian and Hahn (2002) in spring of 2001, a large -scale online survey was administered to the whole faculty and sample of graduate students at the university of Maryland. Email messages were sent to all the participant i.e. 3500 inviting them to fill out online survey. The response rate was 39 for the faulty members reported using electronic formats of printed journals at least once a month while 31 reported never using e-format of printed journal mainly because of personal subscriptions and unfamiliarity with accessing the resource. 70 wanted core journals to be available in both formats while non-core journals 70 preferred electronic access. Advantages of e-resource found as core of access, search capabilities, and hyperlinks to outside content. The main concern about moving electronic- only was image quality and access to the full content of the journal.

Jagdish (2003) found the effort made by the Indian libraries and institutions towards the foundation of consortia of libraries for buying access to electronic resource. Cooperation amongst institutions for sharing their library resources has been practiced for decades consortia-based subscription” to journals everywhere in the world, shared subscription to electronic resources through consortia of libraries is a feasible strategy to meet the pressure such as diminishing budgets, increased user demands and rising costs of journal. The libraries and information centres ,with their diminishing (or at best static) financial allocation, have to consider new ways to consolidate global resources.

Yi and others (2004) discussed the advantages of consortium acquisition and the set up of local mirror sites as well as efficiency of the consortium acquisition for electronic resources based on the review and discussion it further makes detailed analysis on the necessity of the consortium acquisition and role of consortium acquisition on the library electronic resources development.

Naushad (2005) examines the use of electronic information services among the users of IIT library Delhi. The study found that Boolean logic and truncation are the most often used search facilities by IIT users , lack of trained staff infrastructural facilities such as printer, terminals accessing e-resources and majority users facing difficulty while browsing.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected through questionnaires will be tabulated and coded in an excel file. Data were then analysed by using SPSS software.

The statistical tool will be selected from the point of view of achieving the objectives proposed for the study. Graphical representation of the data will be done.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The scope of the internet usage by the students and faculty in the PG department of Chemistry, University of Jammu.

OBJECTIVES:-

The main objective of the study is to know the extent of internet usage by the users of Chemistry library, besides this the objectives of the study are:-

1. To find out the purpose for which the Internet is being used by the users.
2. To find out the amount of time spent by the students of chemistry library, University of Jammu.
3. To find out the problems faced by the respondents while using the Internet.
4. To find out the awareness of the services provided on Internet.
5. To examine the frequency of usage of Internet by the users.
6. To make the suggestions to improve the internet services.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION:-

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Chapter 2 - Internet as a source of information,

Objectives, scope and methodology,

Review of literature.

Chapter 3 - Data Analysis and Interpretation.

Chapter 4 - Conclusion and Recommendation

Bibliography

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Appendix.

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