INTERNET INFORMATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AMONG PUNJABI STUDENTS; A CASE STUDY OF MALERKOTLA

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ABSTRACT

This paper has also tried to explore broadly the importance of Internet with regard to access of information sources and its utilities for library patrons in academic organizations and institutions. The sample consists of 200 students studying at govt. collage Malerkotla. Both males and females student were selected from undergraduate Classes. The results found that frequency of use of internet were maximum among the students daily. The maximum students used internet above more than two years. The maximum students were spent time on internet from 1 to 5 hours daily. Majority of students are used 'Google' Search Engine. 'Whatsapp' social site was used by students maximum. The Maximum students used the internet for purpose of Entertainment and General information. The students have positive impact of internet on the study. The maximum students used the internet at home. The investigator has found that the students have not showed the interest to play the online game on the computer. The students did not want to ban the internet on collages and homes.

Keywords: Internet Information, Social Science Research, Punjabi Students

Introduction

The Internet is a "network of networks" that consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and government networks The Internet is composed of a large number of smaller interconnected networks called internets. These internets may connect tens hundreds, or thousands of computers, enabling them to share information with each other and to share various resources, such as powerful supercomputers and databases of information. During the 1990s the Internet has grown tremendously in the number of people using it and the amount of information contained on it. Internet is the transport vehicle for the information stored in

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files or documents on another computer. It carries together various information and services, such as electronic mail, online chat, file transfer, and the interlinked Web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web. The Internet itself does not contain information, it is a slight misstatement to say a "document was found on the Internet." It would be more correct to say it was found through or using the Internet.

With the development of computer technology, the Internet is widely used and developed. Making online social science academic information resources increased significantly. In the knowledge innovation for social science, Internet information has become an important information resource than paper resources. In the social scientific research, leaving the Internet resources only on paper resources, the quality and level of research will be greatly affected. Every aspect of our day to day life is affected by the Internet. Whether it is shopping, business, banking, communication, paying bills, social gathering, party, learning, education etc. Internet is everywhere, knocking at our door, making our life easier and smooth. Moreover, when it comes to education and research Internet is paving way for a great leap and sure library and information centers has no exception. This paper has also tried to explore broadly the importance of Internet with regard to access of information sources and its utilities for library patrons in academic organizations and institutions.

Gifty Adika (2003) found that the main reason was lack of access to the internet and need for the training for the faculty. Bulu and Misra (2005) investigated that E-information such as e-book, subject gateways, e-archives were less popular among the teaching community and majority of them used e-information in order to update their knowledge in their respective subject areas. All faculties wished that the library should take the initiative in promoting information literacy at the university level. Pangannaya (2000) in an attempt to investigate the use of internet resources by the academic community of Mysore University, using survey as the research tool .The paper has investigated the faculty wise frequency and length of use of the internet. Moreover, it describes the emergence of internet, has revolutionized the academic world. Academic staff and guest faculty uses Google was the most preferred search engine and IT-based literary sources and facilities were less frequently used compared with printed sources. Similarly, it was also noted that email was the most popular internet application Thanuskodi (2009). Faculty awareness and use UGC- info net Digital Library consortium resources, majority of non users belong to social science and humanities and those who have not undergone formal computer training Walmiki et.al.(2011) .Utilization of digital resources by faculty and research scholars was discussed,

most of the faculty was faculty was familiar with the use of digital resources ,majority of the faculty member were learning the required skills for the usage of digital resources, majority of the faculty members were learning the required skills for the usage of digital resources though self study Thanuskodi and Ravi (2011).One of study revealed that the most of the of the faculties were used e-resources and Google and Alta vista were the popular search engines among the faculty .some of the problem reported ware slow internet Sankaranarayanan and Nagarajan (2012).Impact of ICT on information usage pattern of the faculty members of social science at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. It was found that internet was a significance source for them and also to the researchers as they use internet for education purposes, research work and updating Knowledge .Google, Yahoo MSN are widely used search engines .The problems include that internet facility, digitized materials and audio visual materials are not provided in most department libraries of faculty of social science Bhatia and Haifa (2013).

This literature review has revealed that students are accessing internet resources and responding positively to the new and advanced internet sources and services. Many studies have been conducted on various issues of the social science internet usage in the form of impact of IT, social media, e-resources e-journals etc with respect to faculty and researchers. During the past 15 years, a good number of studies on the use of the internet have been conducted   mainly in developed countries. In recent years, their scope has expanded in Relation to the enlarged role taken on by the internet in education. Lazinger et al. (1997) have reviewed the research on internet use published up to 1996. Later studies include those conducted in the USA, mostly unpublished doctoral dissertations, focusing on measuring internet use and perceptions of the internet among the faculty (Fusayil,2000; Husain, 2001; Jones and Johnson-Yale, 2005); adoption of the internet in teaching ,research and communication (Alzamil, 2002), and the impact of the internet on Scholarly activities (Chu, 2002). In Australia, internet use by the faculty of Curtin University was investigated by Macciusi et al. (2000) and a nation-wide survey of internet use was conducted by Applebee et al. (2000).The internet was rather slow to penetrate the education sector of the developing countries. Studies of its use in the academic context and by the faculty of developing countries seem to have begun, as far the literature shows, in 2001. However, the research done on the academic use of the internet is now on the increase. These studies, being closer to the Kuwaiti environment, will be reviewed in a little more detail. Dong (2003) investigated internet use by the Chinese faculty, researchers, and students. More men than women used the internet. Respondents with higher degrees and lower age spent more time on the internet.

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They mostly used e-mail (84.8 percent) and browsed WWW (58.2 percent). They learned to use the internet mainly through self-instruction (46.1 percent) and colleagues or friends (35.7 percent). Nasir Ud-din (2003) investigated internet use by 218 faculty members of the University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. About twelve percent of his respondents had never used the internet. It was mainly used for e-mailing (88.07 percent), accessing WWW resources (70.64percent), and downloading files (55.96 percent). The least used tools were audio-video (5.5 percent), mailing lists (8.26 percent), and telephone (9.63percent). They mainly used the internet for making contact with overseas education and research organizations (74.31 percent), information about publications (68.81 percent), and finding information about higher education opportunities (53.67 percent). The least used activities were job-seeking (18.35 percent), searching library resources (29.36percent), and seeking conference information (44.5 percent). Very limited access to the internet and slow speed were the major problems. Internet use by the academics of the University of the South Pacific was studied by Mamtora (2003). A large majority of the Respondents used e-mail to communicate and www to search information. The users needed specific training in the use of the internet.

Objective: - The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. Discover the daily internet usage.
2. Discover the Search Engine Usage.
3. Identify the preferred place for Internet usage.
4. Discover the Purpose of Internet Usage.
5. Identity the Social Site Usage
6. Understand what Internet based services are accessed by Users
7. Examine the duration of Internet uses
8. Discover the Positive Impact of internet on Study.
9. Discover play Online Games.
10. Access the Usage of Internet banned on students.

Method

Sample: The sample consistent of two hundred students studying at govt. collage Malerkotla, Both males and females bachelors of arts student were selected .The samples was randomly selected. The age ranges of students were 19 to 22.

Tools: Self prepared Questionnaire, expert reviewed and pilot tested was used to access the objectives.

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The collected data were analyzed, classified and tabulated.

Table.1: Total Number of Students daily usage Internet

Sr.no	Daily usage	Response
1	145	Yes
2	55	No

Figure-1
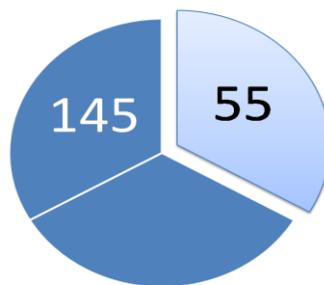
This table depicted that the majority of students were used the internet daily. Among the out 200 students, 145 students used internet daily and 55 students did not used internet daily.

Table 2: Duration for Internet Usage

Sr.No	Duration	Response
1	From half year	50
2	From 1 year	45
3	From 2 year	37
4	Above 2 years	68

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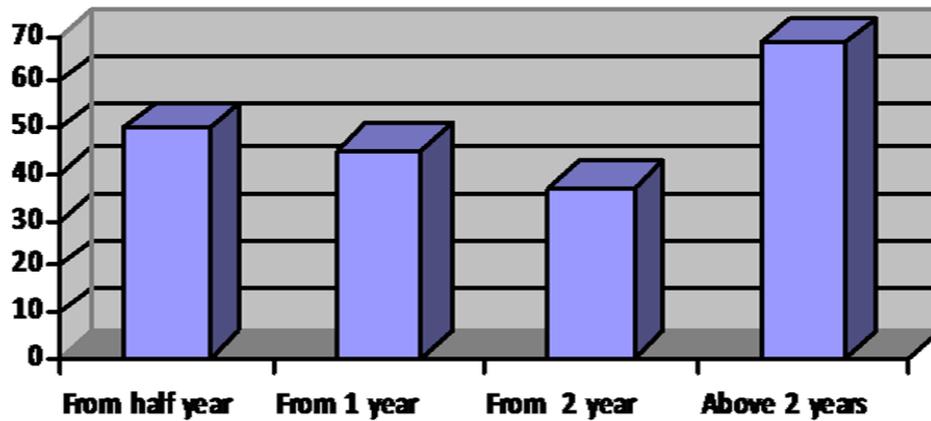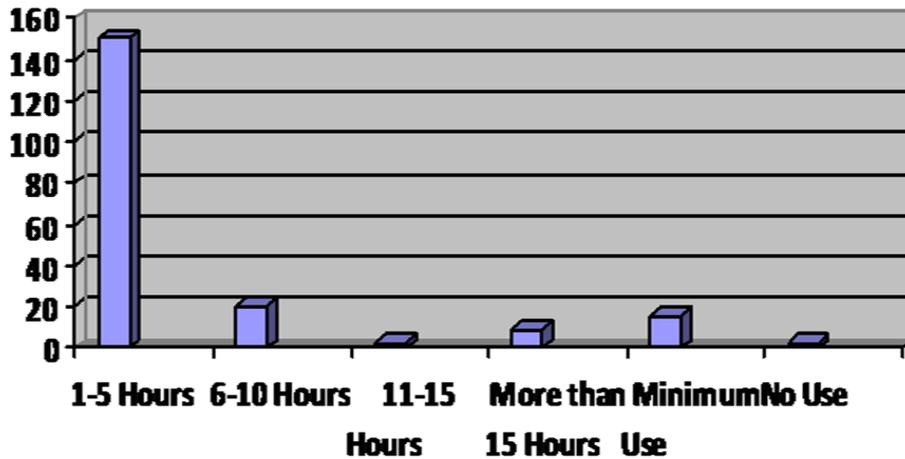199 | P a g e

Figure-2

Table 2 showed that 68 students used the internet more than two years. It means 34 % students were used internet above more than two years. 37 students used the internet from two years. It means 18.5% students were used internet from two years. From one year 45 students were contacted with internet it means 22.5 % students were used internet from one year. 25 % students were used the internet from six month .So they investigated that maximum percentage of students were connected with internet more than 2 years.

Table.3: Daily Spent For Internet

Sr.no	Daily Time	Response
1	1-5 Hours	150
2	6-10 Hours	20
3	11-15 Hours	02
4	More than 15 Hours	09
5	Minimum Use	16
6	No use	03

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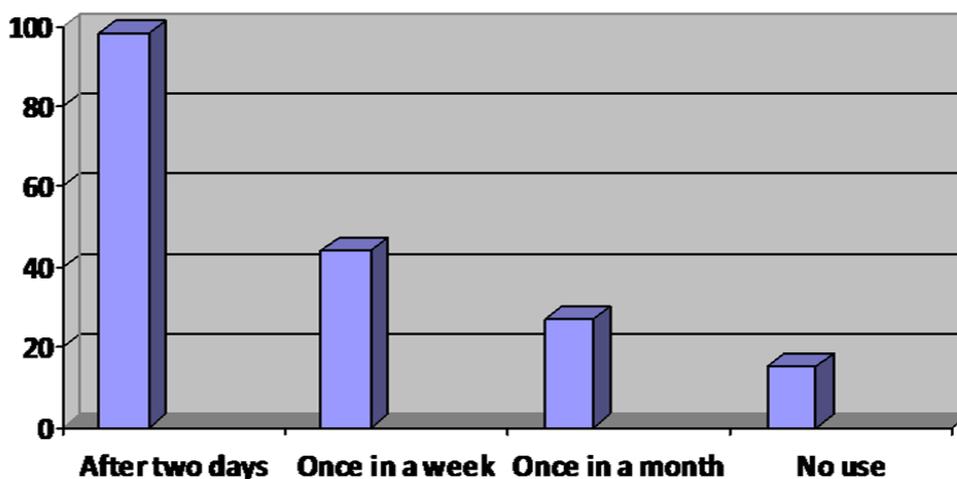
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Figure: 3

In the Table no. 3. The investigated found that maximum students were spent time on internet from 1 to 5 hours. 150 students were spent the time 5 hours daily on internet. Only 2 students out of 200 students were spent the time 11 to 15 hours daily.16 students out of 200 students were spent minimum time on internet.

Table. 4: Not Daily Then How Many Days Use

Sr. No	Days	Response
1	After two days	98
2	Once in a week	44
3	Once in a month	27
4	No use	15

Figure.4:

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In the table no. 4 the result showed that the students who used the internet after two days are 98, The students who used the internet once in a week are 44, The students who used the internet once in a month are 27, and The students who did not use the internet are 15. The maximum percentage of students who used internet after two days are 49%.

Table no. 5: Search Engine usage

| Sr.No	Search Engine	Response
1	Yahoo	7
2	Google	184
3	Bing	1
4	Ask	4
5	Dogpile	0

<u>Figure.5:</u>
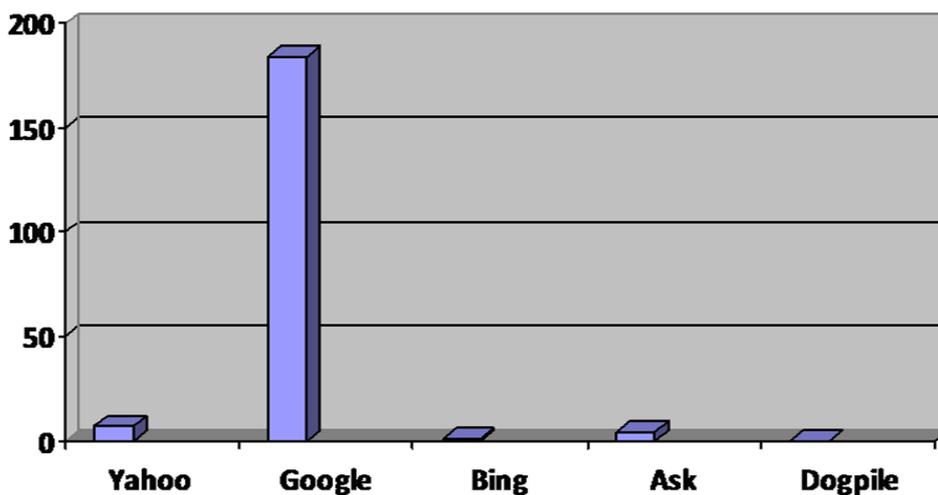
The result of above table depicted that 184 students are used Google search engine out of the 200 students, the maximum percentage of students are 92 % who used Google search engine. No students did not use the Dogpile search engine out of 200 students.

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Table no.6: Social Site Usage

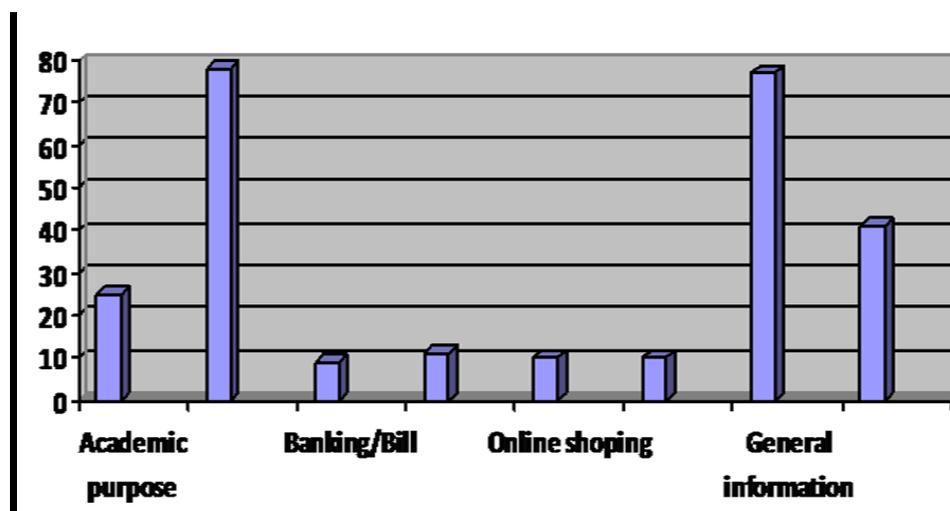| Sr.No	Social Site	Response
1	Face book	89
2	Whatsapp	124
3	Twitter	14
4	Snap chat	04
5	Instagram	15
6	No use	12

Figure.6:
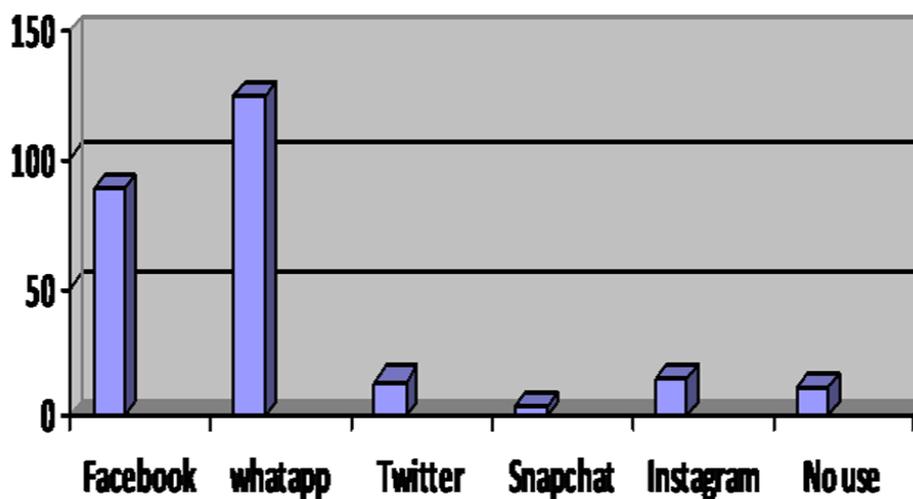
In the Table no. 6, the result showed that the students used the social site through internet. Whatsapp social site were used by the 124 students. Among 200 students, Facebook were used by 89 students. 12 students did not use any social site out of 200 students.

Table no.7: Purpose of Internet Usage

Sr.No	Purpose	Response
1	Academic purpose	25
2	Entertainment	78
3	Banking/Bill	09
4	Accessing News	11
5	Online shopping	10

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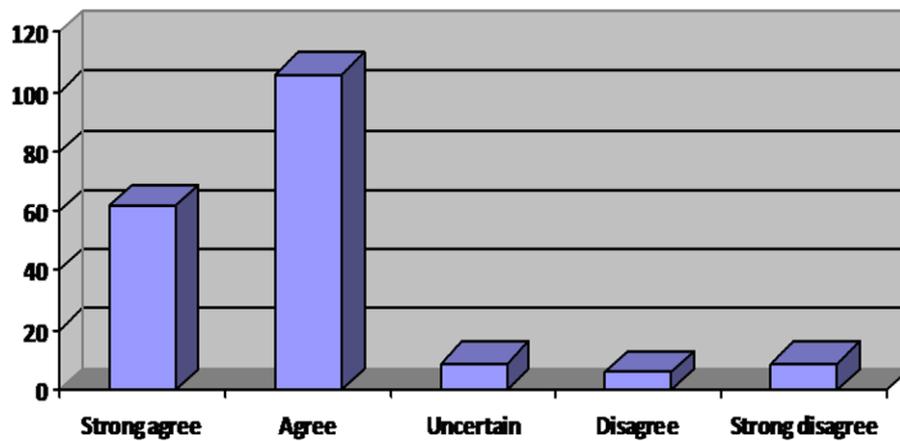| 6 | E-mail communication | 10 |
| 7 | General Information | 77 |
| 8 | Social Networking | 41 |

Figure.7:

In this Table, the investigator found that 78 maximum students used the internet for purpose of Entertainment and General information .The students used internet for Academic purpose were very less . In this table, the investigated analyzed eight categories for purpose through Internet.

Table no.8: Positive Impact of Internet on Study

Sr.No	Impact	Response
1	Strong Agree	62
2	Agree	106
3	Uncertain	09
4	Disagree	06
5	Strong disagree	09

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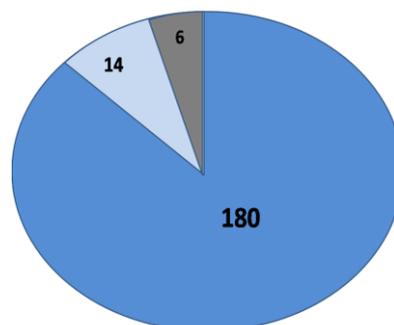
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Figure.8:

In this table , the investigator depicted the positive impact of internet on the study of students .The result showed that students have positive impact of internet on study the maximum score of "Agree" category were 106 and "Strong Agree" category were 62.But strong disagree were 9 and agree were 6. So it cleared that internet has positive impact on students in the every sphere of life.

Table 9: Internet Usage

Sr.no	Usage	Response
1	Home	180
2	cafe	14
3	No Use	06

Figure.9:

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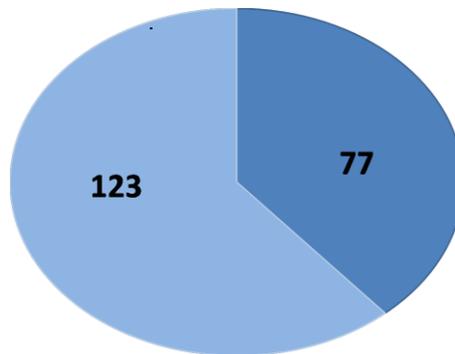
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In the table no.9, the result showed that 180 students used the internet at home students and 14 students used the internet on café out of the 200 students.

Table no.10: Play Online Games

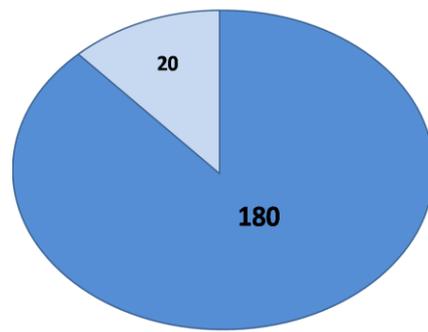| Sr.No	Play	Response
1	Yes	77
2	No	123

Figure.10:

In the table no.10, the investigator has found that the students have not showed the interest to play the online game on the computer. They have given no response 128 and yes 72 out of 200 students.

Table no.11: Internet Banned

Sr.No	Banned	Response
1	Yes	20
2	No	180

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Figure.11:

In the table no 11, the result showed that students did not want to ban the internet on collages and home .So 180 students have given the response "No" and 20 students as given the response "Yes" out of the 200 students.

Discussion

The investigator found from the table no.1that frequency of use of internet were maximum among the students daily. Naved Ahmad and Nishat Fatima (2009) portrayed same results. From table no. 2 found that the maximum students used internet above more than two years. The investigator found from the table no. 3 that maximum students were spent time on internet from 1 to 5 hours daily. From table no. 4 found that the maximum percentage of students who used internet after two days are 49%. The researcher indicated that majority of students are used 'Google' Search Engine and the maximum percentage of students are 92 % who used 'Google' search engine. The results are consistent with Sushma Malik(2013); Jamali and Asad(2010). Above results also indicated that 'Whatsapp' social site was used by students maximum in compare to other social sites. The results are consistent with Johnson Yeboah and George Dominic Ewur (2014). The researcher indicated that the investigator found that maximum students used the internet for purpose of Entertainment and General information .The students used internet for Academic purpose were very less . The results are consistent with Lu Wei, and Mingxin Zhang.(2008). AFTER that, the investigator depicted the positive impact of internet on the study of students .The result showed that students have positive impact of internet on study the maximum score of "Agree" category were 106 and "Strongly Agree" category were 62. The results are consistent Elizabeth Clark, and Deborah Everhar (2014). The result showed that maximum students used the internet at home. The investigator has found that the students have not showed the interest to play the online game on the computer. In the table no 11,the result showed that students did not want to ban the internet on collages and home .

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