IMPACT OF INTERNET ON USE OF LIBRARIES: A STUDY AMONG SELECTED ACADEMIC COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF GOA

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE GOA UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

BY

ANKITA SUBHASH VELIP

ENROLLMENT NUMBER

21P034023

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

NOVELTY RAMESH VOLVAIKAR

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION

SCIENCE

GOA UNIVERSITY, TALEIGAO PLATEAU, GOA

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work incorporated in the dissertation entitled **"IMPACT OF INTERNET ON USE OF LIBRARIES: A STUDY AMONG SELECTED ACADEMIC COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF GOA**

" is the bonafide work carried out by **MISS ANKITA SUBHASH VELIP**, in partial

fulfilment of the requirement of the degree of Masters of Library And Information Science of

Goa University is her own work carried out under the guidance and worthy of examination.

**NOVELTY RAMESH
VOLVAIKAR**

Research Guide,

Department Of Library and

Information Science,

Goa University

Declaration

I state that the present dissertation "**Impact of internet on use of libraries: a study among selected academic college libraries of Goa**" is my original contribution and the same has not been submitted on any occasion for any other degree or diploma of this university or other university/ institute. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from the area mentioned. The literature related to the problem investigation has been cited.

Place: Taleigao Plateau

Ankita Subhash Velip

Date:

Department of Library and

Information Science

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply indebted to many people in the completion of this dissertation.

First and foremost, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my guide, Novelty Ramesh Volvaikar for her unfailing patience, able guidance and encouragement throughout the course of my work.

I am also thankful to all the institutions for their corporation and giving their valuable time.

A very special thanks goes to my family for their constant moral support and encouragement.

And above all, last but not the least I attribute the successful completion of this dissertation to God for giving me the strength and energy, without which I would not have been able to complete this dissertation.

ANKITA SUBHASH VELIP

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1 Introduction

Libraries have an important role to play in proving equal access to information. If the purpose of education is learning, then the library is an indispensable source of learning. The web is no substitute for library as only a small percentage of information contained in print is on the A library is a central responsibility for better functioning of an educational institution. Academic internet. Academic libraries are facing more challenges as they enter the digital era. Increasing amount of the material they acquire is being produced in digital formats and colleges and university students are especially sophisticated users of the new information technology and are increasingly insistent that coursework and course readings be accessible via the internet. Rapid developments of ICT also have increased the demand for distance education or eLearning programs in the universities. E-learning is a new approach to education in which students can remain in their home place and continue their education. Internet is considered as a great information source to the academic and research community and also a great information tool to the library and information centers to supplement their information support to the user community. (Jangle). The increasing use of the Internet for information has created a feeling among some library professionals and members of the public that the library will lose its role in providing information in the near futures there is decline in the usage of traditional library services.

Online activities are a growing part of many people's lives, both engaging in interactive and social events on the web and increasingly become active partners creating new contents. Web 2.0 is the unifying term for these kinds of new technologies that enable users to interact and personalize website. Examples includes social networking, blogging and wikis.

One of the most significant achievement in the informaticin and communication sector is the introduction of advanced communication network i.e., the Internet, the technology connecting a computer with milliards of computers in the network. The internet today has become one of the most important mode of communication and its services are being exploited by people in every walk of life such as business, education, defense, medicine, etc. In the field of library and information science, the Internet has become one of the most popular and talked about subject.

In fact the library profession is one that has been most intensely affected by the challenges of internet and the World Wide Web (WWW). The shift from collection management to information management, from ownership to access, and the change in nature, boundaries and structure of information all call for a change in mind set of library professionals. The emergence of computer and telecommunication technologies in recent decades has had a great impact on traditional information preservation, acquisition, organization, provision, access, and retrieval. Many of these technologies have been integrated into library operations such as acquisition, cataloging, circulation, interlibrary loan, and reference services. Today's library activities are no longer confined within their physical territories. Many libraries are electronically networked and rely heavily on computer and telecommunication technologies as a means of providing library and information services. Information can be stored in various electronic forms and transmitted at high speed over electronic networks to wherever there are computer facilities to receive it.

1.2 What is Internet?

The word internet has been coined from a concept inter-networking that defines relations between networking of computers. It is a global linkage of networks that are made up of millions of private, public, academic, business and government packet switched networks, connected by a broad array of technologies. The internet is basically a tool that allows one to access the information stored on someone else's computer. The internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks.

1.3 Objectives

I.   To understand the information seeking behavior of library users.

II.   To study the impact of internet on usage of libraries.

III.   To formulate strategies for sustaining libraries in the internet age.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Only the academic college libraries and college undergraduate students from Goa are taken into consideration to find out the students perception and preference in using source of information.

1.5 Research Methodology

The study focuses on the impact of internet on use of libraries in selected college students of Goa. The survey of the students will be done with the circulation of Questionnaire method and interview method. Further the proposed answer of the question receive from the respondent will be analyzed by using different statistical techniques.

1.6 Population of the study

A population for research study is comprise group of college students of selected libraries from Goa.

1.7 Conclusion

In the modern world of Information explosion, internet has become a necessity for the libraries. The use of internet is now facilitating the role of libraries which should be of great concern to the profession. The use of internet tools and service by the libraries are changing the overall development of libraries.

Chapterization

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of literature

Chapter 3: Explanation of concept

Chapter 4: Use of internet at national and international

Chapter 5: Data analysis and interception

Chapter 6: Findings, suggestions, conclusion

Literature review

Literature review of related studies helps to bring clearness and enlarge the knowledge base in the subject area. The review shows that many studies were conducted in India and abroad to examine the different aspects on the topic impact of internet use on the academic libraries.

The article written by (Lee, Paik & Joe, 2012) "Information resource selection of undergraduate students in academic search task." The study conducted by the authors with aim to investigate the resources selected and what are the factors to identify those resources. The study was conducted on undergraduate students around 233 students were taken into consideration. The result of the study shows that usages of online sources are preferred by students for academic search and study also identifies factors for the same. The result also shows students do not use several useful and credible sources frequently such as research experts, librarian, and institutional repository.

The study conducted by (Sabena & Dubai, 2014) "Impact of digital technology on academic libraries of India: problem and prospects." The study describes the impact of digital technology on academic libraries and problems faced by libraries. The study revealed that some of the academic libraries in India do not even have computer facility and as a reason print media is still major source of information. The author stated that it is important to access the digital technology application in library and information centers in the view of changing user's needs. Lastly it was said that digital resources should in the academic libraries in India.

According to (Loan F.A, 2011) "Internet used by college students across disciplines: A study" internet is a major source of information and a modern medium which supports education and research. Most of the degree colleges have set up browsing centers for their academic communities. He also stated that the students of business and commerce use internet mostly

for information purpose. The internet came to India in early 1990s; a study reveals that internet is widely used by the academic community for difference purpose

.

According to the (Oozed & Kutoglu, 2010) "The use of the internet in media education." The Internet has become the main information provider since 20th century all over the world. Universities are the main generators and consumers of information that have access to the Internet. The study revealed the results that the students hold a positive attitude towards the use of the Internet both for academic and communication purposes. The Internet is considered as the best and fastest information provider

.

According to (Chen, 1998) "The Internet's effect on libraries: some personal observations" With the application of the Internet and related technological products, the trend to the virtual or digital library is inevitable. The library and its organization and operation are also affected. The study also talks about the difference between virtual library and traditional library.

As per the research conducted by (Hong, Ridzuan, & Kuok, 2003) studied 'students' attitudes toward the use of the Internet for learning at the University of Malaysia Sarawak". The study revealed that, students in general had positive attitudes towards learning through the means of Internet. The students had the basic skills in using the Internet and perceived the learning environment in the university conducive to the use of the Internet as a learning tool.

As per the study conducted by (Metzger, Flanagan, Warn, 2003) "College student web use, perceptions of information credibility, and verification behavior. "Two studies were conducted to address these issues. Results of the study show that college students rely very

heavily on the web for both general and academic information, and that they expect this usage to increase over time. Results of the second study indicate that students find information to be more credible than do those from a more general adult population, across several media and considering many different types of information.

As per the study conducted (Laban, 1999) "Key finding on Internet use among students". The results of the study on use of internet for academic purpose.40% students completed the questionnaire. The questionnaire was asked on their use of internet for academic purpose. The ratio of boys and girls was 64% and 36% respectively. The study results shows that boys use internet more than girls. It was also found that course of study is also responsible for the time spend on the internet. It was revealed that the students learned to use internet by their own or with the help of classmate. Further the study conducted by the author stated that many students said they were greatly helped by internet in their paper by the resources over the web and their grades are also better. Finally the study revealed that there drop in reference desk interaction between librarian and students.

Bhandarkar (2013) this paper focuses on the impact of internet on various library processes, services and products. It also emphasizes the challenging role of libraries and information professionals in the present internet era. The paper attempts to understand and evaluate the use of the internet as an information source by libraries of India and aims to determine the utilization of internet in library activities and services, search methods employed, problems encountered and associated factors.

Delia, G. et.al. (2007) studied the impact of youth's use of the internet on their use of the public library. Having internet access at home have affected the frequency with which youth visit the library. Use of the internet also appeared to have diminished youth's need to use the public library as a source of personal information however, use of the internet appeared not

to have affected their use of the public library for school work or for recreation. Among youth, use of both the internet and the academic library appear to be complementary activities.

Elebakhiet (1998 study revealed that the internet world produce some changes in the areas of formation transfer, services and human resources of the library. There will be less emphasis on print media but remote access and exchange of data will be a prominent feature of the library. In addition human resources will be relocated to new areas of work since electronic material need to handling like the print material.

Franscotti, et al. (2007) found that availability of the internet and electronic resources may have a negative effect on the use of an institution's library by students. According to them it is possible that while some students go to the library to use the available services, others may not go to the library, perhaps due to the availability of alternatives information sources like internet connection.

According to Herring, Mark Y. (2001) everything is not available on internet. You need to pay for some information like research papers. Internet is vast un-catalogued library where you should know the best mechanism to get information of your need. Everything what is there on internet is not available.

According to Jorgensen (2001) relationship between the internet and the library at present appears to be complementary. The differences appearing between the internet and library, in terms of preference of use and services, are important. The internet has integrated nearly all aspects of the library activities capturing much of the market for information services and resources.

Mustafa (2013) highlights different types of electronics resources used by students, the purposes and frequency of using electronic resources and the problems faced by the students while accessing and using the electronics resources in the library.

According to Sheikh (2011) web 2.0 is a wave of rapid development driven by user-centered change that revolutionize and evolves libraries to deliver a new range of function and services to meet the varying and new demands of its wed savvy users.

Vishwakarma (2013) considers future directions for collection development from four standpoints: changes under the virtual library environment; the means of acquisition; related problems; and future directions. This study suggests that with the application of the internet and related technological products, the trend to the virtual or digital library is inevitable. The library and its organizations and operations are being affected.

Boa (2002) surveyed 1998 and 2001 findings showing that the internet countries to be an important component of library services in today and tomorrow's library. The majority of the respondents used the internet on a daily basis in 2001 as opposed to less than half the respondents in 1998. The data showed the librarian's major challenge in the new century remains that of how to help library users find what they are looking for through the internet.

In another study Baruchson – Rabbi and Schurz, (2002) found that students prefer general search engines and it seems that they have difficulties distinguishing between internet resources and library resources. Teacher's recommendations and how they put forward requirements and demands are very important for the student's use of information.

According to the (Loan F.A., 2012) "Impact of the Internet surfing on reading practices and choices". As per the study conducted the Internet sources have changed the traditional reading culture of the readers. The present study was conducted to identify the impact of the Internet surfing on reading practices and choices of the net generation college students. The survey method was applied to conduct the study and a questionnaire was used as a data collection tool. Result shows that the readers use internet reading material. Around 676 students were selected based on gender, region and faculty in the degree colleges of the Kashmir region, Jammu and Kashmir State, India.

According to study carried out by (Eaten, 2011) "The internet vs. The library: A college student perspective" According to a study done in 2002 by Steve Jones and Pew Internet Research Center, The Internet goes to college, 73% of college students say they use the internet more than they use the library for information research, while only 9% say the opposite. More recently, cisco connected World Technology Repot from 2011 indicates that one of five students (21 percent) have not even bought a physical book.

As per the study conducted by (Greenstein & Daly, 2002) "National Survey Documents Effects of Internet Use on Libraries". Around 18% of the respondent was of the opinion that internet have changed the use of campus libraries. It was reveals that the information needs vary depending on whether a user is a researcher, teacher, or student; they also vary on the basis of general academic field. Faculty and students in business and law view and use information differently than do those in the arts and humanities and that the pattern of use and perceptions also vary by type of institution. It was found that 83 percent of faculty members and graduate students go online and only 23 percent seek personal assistance to locate the book.

As per the study conducted by (Trophy & Bowden, 2005) "Is Google enough? Comparison of an internet search engine with academic library resources" the aim of the study was to compare internet search engine with that of the library database. In order to calculate the relative importance, strength and weakness. The result of the study shows that libraries provide a better quality of results. It was also stated that internet search engine with library resources go hand in hand as the accuracy are parallel in both case but the internet systems like Google provide certainly best result without training, then that of the library could provide.

As per the study of (Irene us & Name, 2004) "Internet Use by Students of the University of Dar as Salaam looked" at the purpose for which students of the University of Dar as salaam use the internet and the level of students' access to the internet, as well as the problems students faced in internet use. They observed that the Internet become an important component in academic institutions as it plays a pivotal role in meeting information and communication needs of institutions and that recent information can easily be accessed world-wide with little or no effort and a very modest cost. The researcher also observed that the internet provides up-to-date information.

According to the study carried (Jorge & Mukai, 2007) "The Impact of the Internet on Academic Library Use: perception of Chepkoilel community." A total of 1000 questionnaires were administered among the students in the university campus through class representative total of 573 (57.3%) questionnaires were returned and used for the analysis. According to the data analyzed by the researcher the Internet is increasingly becoming an important source of academic purpose and act as a tool for communication. It had been observed that the answerers were choosing different service providers for different information needs. But as

per survey the usage of the library was high as compared to the usage of the Internet. This can be because internet is not a free service provider like library, though the library services are free major portion of the respondent were of the opinion to make use of internet for research and services that a library does not offer.

According to the study conducted by (Mohammed & Al-Karaka, 2008) "Integrating internet into traditional education: a practice study of university students usage and attitude" the study was conducted with the aim at studying internet usage on learning process, and attitude of students towards the integration of web as a channel of study tool in traditional teaching. The study was conducted with 502 males and females of the university. The study finding was that student's use very less amount of internet in the education learning the authors assumption of the study that web cannot substitutes entirely too face to face learning but it serves as an alternative.

Bhandarkar (2013) this paper focuses on the impact of Internet on various library processes, service and products. It also emphasizes the challenging role of librarians and information professionals in the present internet era. The paper attempts to understand and evaluate the use of the internet as an information source by libraries of India and aims to determine the utilization of Internet in library activities and services search methods employed, problems encountered and associated factors.

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3.1 Introduction

The two major information houses in the 21st century would be the internet (World Wide Web) ND the libraries. Both of them hold the excess of information which focus attention of large number of people every day. Today, the most serious issues affecting the future of libraries are the prospective impact of the internet. The internet plays a significant part in the teaching, research ND learning process. The internet has emerge red as the single most dominating vehicle for providing access to indefinite information. The internet specially the World Wide Web has revolutionized the information environment in the past decade providing more quick access to a greater number of resources in least time and effort, through making use of searching tools which are playing the most important part in this revolution. It is aimed that the college students feel more dependent on the internet for their class works and for the latest information in associated areas other than the conventional sources of information.

One of the 0-most prime use of the internet by students is to look for sources and information to complete coursework. The internet facilitates to provide students quick access to government documents, scholarly articles and databases located at geographically located institutions that makes internet a vital information source for students. Information is a very important and a needed component of any academic environment. The emergence of speedy development of new technology of various types of documents are posturing challenges to the library and risk to the very existence of the conventional books.

3.2 Definition of Internet

1. in noun sense: • A vast computer network linking smaller computer networks worldwide (usually preceded by the). The Internet includes commercial, educational, governmental, and other networks, all of which use the same set of communications protocols.

2. General definitions: • An electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world used with the except when being used attributively. • The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a

worldwide system of computer networks. A network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers).

3.2.1 What Is Internet?

- The word internet has been coined from a concept inter-networking that defines relations between networking of computers. It is a global linkage of networks that are made up of millions of private, public, academic, business and government packet switched networks, connected by a broad array of electronic, wireless and optical networking technologies. The internet is basically a tool that allows one to access the information stored on someone else's computer. The internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks.

- As per the Macmillan science and technology Encyclopedia. "Internet (net) worldwide communication system consisting of hundreds of small computer networks interconnected by telephone system. It is a network of network, which messages and data are sent and received using short local links from place to place around the world. This enables users to send a message to the other side of the world by electronic mail (Email) for the cost of local phone call" (Luck s., 1998).

- WWW (World Wide Web) name given to a series of computer network that can be accessed via local server by telephone line. It consists of a network of sites which users can access via internet to retrieve or post data. Web documents may include text graphics and sound and have hypertext that the user click on to access further related information from other web documents at the same site or another site anywhere in the world".(Luck s.,1998)

- The term Internet has been coined from concept inter-networking that denotes interaction between networking of computers. It is an umbrella under which different networks, small and big, freely exchange information across the globe.

- The Internet grew out of the Advanced Research Projects Agency's Wide Area Network (then called ARPANET) established by the US Department Of Defense in 1960s for collaboration in military research among business and government laboratories. Later universities and other US institutions connected to it. This resulted in ARPANET growing beyond everyone's expectations and acquiring the name 'Internet.'

- The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link several billion devices worldwide. It is an international network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government packet switched networks, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies.

- The Internet is a tool that connects millions of computers together, allowing them to communicate with each other. Information is not "stored" on the Internet. Rather, information is stored on host computers; the Internet is simply a tool that allows you to access the information stored on someone else's computer.

- The Internet carries an extensive range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents and applications of the World Wide Web (WWW), the infrastructure to support email, and peer-to-peer networks for file IJISET - International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology, Vol. 2 Issue 4, and April 2015.   www.ijiset.com ISSN 2348 – 7968 517 sharing and telephony. It provides access to the most diversified source of information hosted by individuals and various organization worldwide on a vast network of servers.'

- Not confining itself to any particular definition, the Internet can be defined as the wired or wireless mode of communication through which one can receive, transmit information that can be used for single or multiple operations.

- No one owns Internet, although several organizations the world over collaborate in its functioning and development. The high-speed, fiber-optic cables (called backbones) through which the bulk of the Internet data travels are owned by telephone companies in their respective countries.

3.2.2 Advantages of Internet

• E-mail: Email is now an essential communication tools in business. With e-mail you can send and receive instant electronic messages, which works like writing letters. Your messages are delivered instantly to people anywhere in the world, unlike traditional mail that takes a lot of time. Email is free, fast and very cheap when compared to telephone, fax and postal services.

• 24 hours a day - 7 days a week: Internet is available, 24x7 days for usage.

• Information: Information is probably the biggest advantage internet is offering. There is a huge amount of information available on the internet for just about every subject, ranging from government law and services, trade fairs and conferences, market information, new ideas and technical support. You can almost find any type of data on almost any kind of subject that you are looking for by using search engines like Google, yahoo, msn, etc. 54: Computer and Office Applications

• Online Chat: You can access many 'chat rooms' on the web that can be used to meet new people, make new friends, as well as to stay in touch with old friends. You can chat in MSN and yahoo websites. • Services: Many services are provided on the internet like net banking, job searching, purchasing tickets, hotel reservations, guidance services on array of topics engulfing every aspect of life.

• Communities: Communities of all types have sprung up on the internet. It's a great way to meet up with people of similar interest and discuss common issues.

• E-commerce: Along with getting information on the Internet, you can also shop online. There are many online stores and sites that can be used to look for products as well as buy them using your credit card. You do not need to leave your house and can do all your shopping from the convenience of your home. It has got a real amazing and wide range of products from household needs, electronics to entertainment.

• Entertainment: Internet provides facility to access wide range of Audio/Video songs, plays films. Many of which can be downloaded. One such popular website is YouTube.

• Software Downloads: You can freely download innumerable, software's like utilities, games, music, videos, movies, etc. from the Internet.

3.2.3Disadvantages of Internet

- Internet do not have method that catalogue and organizing all resources.
- It depends on number of cite a particular link receives.
- Reliability of information is not guaranteed.
- Archived materials might only data back several years.

3.2.4 Limitations of Internet

• Theft of Personal information: Electronic messages sent over the Internet can be easily snooped and tracked, revealing who is talking to whom and what they are talking about. If you use the Internet, your personal information such as your name, address, credit card, bank details and other information can be accessed by unauthorized persons. If you use a credit card or internet banking for online shopping, then your details can also be 'stolen'.

• Negative effects on family communication: It is generally observed that due to more time spent on Internet, there is a decrease in communication and feeling of togetherness among the family members. Introduction to Internet: 55

• Internet addiction: There is some controversy over whether it is possible to actually be addicted to the Internet or not. Some researchers, claim that it is simply people trying to escape their problems in an online world.

• Children using the Internet has become a big concern. Most parents do not realize the dangers involved when their children log onto the Internet. When children talk to others online, they do not realize they could actually be talking to a harmful person. Moreover, pornography is also a very serious issue concerning the Internet, especially when it comes to young children. There are thousands of pornographic sites on the Internet that can be easily found and can be a detriment to letting children use the Internet.

• Virus threat: Today, not only are humans getting viruses, but computers are also. Computers are mainly getting these viruses from the Internet. Virus is a program which disrupts the normal functioning of your computer systems. Computers attached to internet are more prone to virus attacks and they can end up into crashing your whole hard disk.

• Spamming: It is often viewed as the act of sending unsolicited email. This multiple or vast emailing is often compared to mass junk mailings. It needlessly obstruct the entire system. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services. Spam costs the sender very little to send — most of the costs are paid for by the recipient or the carriers rather than by the sender.

3.3 DEFINITION OF A LIBRARY

The word 'Library' is derived from the Latin word "librarian" meaning 'a book place'. It originates from the term 'liber' which means 'a book'. According to the Oxford Companion to the English Language edited by Tom MacArthur – "Library is a collection of books, periodicals and/or other materials, primarily written and printed." Harrods's Librarian's Glossary and Reference Book defines 'Library' as:

1. A collection of books and other literary material kept for reading, study and consultation.

2: Library and Society Notes CERTIFICATE IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE 2. A place, building, room or rooms set apart for the keeping and use of a collection of books, etc.

3. A number of books issued by one publisher under a comprehensive title as the 'Loeb Classical Library', and usually having some general characteristics such as subject, binding, or typography.

4. A collection of films, photographs and other non-book materials, plastic or metal tapes, disks and programs. All of these, as well as printed and manuscript documents, may be provided in departments of one large library or they may be in collections restricted to one type of material. The 'Library' as conceived by Pierce Butler, 'is a social organization' – necessary unit in the social fabric, effectively planned and organized for transmitting the accumulated experience of society to individual members of the society through the

instrumentality of books and other graphic, acoustic and holistic materials – maps, charts, phone-records, microfilms, etc. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, father of library science in India describes the library as a public institution or establishment charged with the care and collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require the use of them.

Therefore, it can be derived from the above definitions that library is an organization of records of human thought. These records are in a physical form, i.e., human thoughts embodied in the collection of useful manuscripts, books, periodicals, audiovisual records, microfilms, graphs, charts, etc. They are arranged, stored and preserved in a physical functional structure for its effective utilization by willing potential users in future

3.3.1 What is library?

Libraries is a building that house and catalogue books, magazines, journals, microfilm, maps, government documents, sources of recorded information such as encyclopedia and resources, library resources are organized by subjects thus making them easy to find. The main function of libraries is to gather a large quantity of scholarly materials from different time periods and on various to make easier for members of the society they serve Librarian are define as arranged collection of published and unpublished books audio visual resources with the supportive services of the staff that make available and interpret these resource materials which are required to meet the informative, educational and recreational requirement of its users. Libraries are regarded as agencies through which sources of information are selected, acquired, organized, preserved and disseminated to those who need. Libraries are indispensable tools in learning at any level. It is the academic center of the society containing records of not only the scholarly but also of cultural, economic and social preference. With the provision of wide multiplicity of information sources, users of libraries are open to the elements of different information sources with their important values. They also offer users the opportunity to learn and continue learning all the way through their lives.

3.3.2 Advantages of library

- Libraries follow worldwide cataloguing system which help in classification and proper arrangement of all documents/resources.
- Library also holds resources that have been edited and reviewed proceeding to their publication.
- Library provides free access to journals, magazines, newspapers, encyclopedia and other print references.
- Knowledgeable reference librarians help you locate resources easily.

3.3.3 Disadvantages of library

- Specialized books, newspapers, magazines and other other patrons and therefore always may not be available.
- Library publication cannot make available up-to-date minute news and information the way websites can.
- Closing hours

3.4 Academic libraries

Academic library are libraries that are attached to the higher education institution to provide the purpose and support the academic curriculum. Before the existence of internet the collection of the libraries were actual books or as photocopies of appropriate journal articles. Academic libraries are very specific in the collection and librarians do this as per the needs of faculty and students. Academic libraries provide in particular to the educational needs of schools, colleges or universities where it is located, for the convenience of the students and teachers. These libraries offer workshops and courses outside of formal, graded coursework, which are meant to provide students with the tools necessary to succeed in their programs. Most academic libraries

are linked to other libraries in supportive networks, which help them to share scarce and little-used materials required for advanced research.

3.5 Academic libraries in digital age

- A well-established library is essential for any academic institution. As a major point for teaching, learning and research, it is likely to provide standard information resources. Today's academic libraries are struggling to keep up their place as the main source in the age of rising digital technology. Digital technology has changed not only the manner information is packaged, stored, processed and distributed. But also how users search for and access information. Academic libraries no longer limits themselves to conventional services such as collection development, circulation and reference, cataloguing

- And classification and other bibliographic services, but have widen their efforts to other related concepts.

- "numerous creative and useful services have evolved within academic libraries in the digital age: providing quality learning space, creating metadata, offering virtual references services, teaching information literacy, choosing resources and managing resources licenses, collecting and digitizing archival materials and maintaining digital repositories"(Campbell,2006).

- **The importance of libraries in education**

- Education and library are two in each other's pocket, both basically related to each other. This dependence of one upon the other has been coming down from the birth go human civilization through a process of evolution which deals with diverse needs, situation and changes of various stages of life.

- Education is a collection of all the processes by way of which a person develops attitudes, abilities and other positive value in behavior. So that they may attain social skill and best possible individual development. Education is thus the result of acquired knowledge and observations and experience, while a library is both the origin and source, and protector and storehouse of that knowledge and experience.

Education cannot survive alone in the absence of library, and library has no meaning if it cannot support education. Library is a tool of self-education, a resource of knowledge and factual information that provide preserved knowledge of evolution which accordingly improve one's mental vision, and dignify his habit. Library makes accessible all the records of information of the past and present.

The libraries enable the human being to grow inspirational and recreational activity through reading. The library can be seen as an expansion of education. Library services are required for keeping the skills that have been acquired. A good equipped library is important for the academic, moral, progress and rise of the people of a community.

3.6 Internet and Library as Source of Information

Colleges and universities academic task need to have a proper source to be used so that quality materials can be provided with reference. Students generally use libraries or internet to work on their academic work. Surfing the internet can be quick and easy because searching over the internet to look for information save time compared to walking to libraries. An internet is more convenient as compared to the libraries. Internet resources are always not reliable. Internet resources provide much information compared to libraries. Library resources, no similar those found on the internet go through a review procedure.

In libraries the primary things that come to mind are probably printed resources, such as books, magazines, journals and also offer access to resources such as full text journal and magazine articles, periodical indexes, and online encyclopedias. Academic libraries purchase these sources for their group of people of students, staff and faculty. These resources are different from most of the information that is freely accessible over the web. Libraries have primary source materials in many forms such as historical documents, published letters, newspapers, government reports and diaries are just a only some of the types of primary sources that can be access in libraries.

Both exiting and out of prints books and magazines are preserved in libraries the majority of which are in print formats. With the introduction of the electronic age some of these are now reachable through digital libraries collections on the web.

3.7 Impact of Internet on Library & Information Services

Perhaps no other recent innovation has impacted the library profession to such a great extent as Internet. Not only is our world becoming an interconnected global community, but this early use of the Internet has changed the fundamental roles, paradigms, and organizational culture of libraries and librarians as well, which created profound impact on L&IS by offering new modes of information delivery and a vast information source. There is a continuing evolution of the roles and functions of libraries and librarians, which appears to parallel the growth of acceptance and use of the Internet by library professionals. The innovative use of Internet technologies enables us to reach both local and distant users much more easily and effectively than hither to possible. IJISET - International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology, Vol. 2 Issue 4, April 2015. www.ijiset.com ISSN 2348 – 7968 518 Technologies such as email and Web provide tremendous opportunities for library & Inf. Scientists to deliver the information to the desktops of our users. Web offers significant advantage by integrating different library & information services with a common user interface offered by Web browsers. Realizing the potentials, many libraries are rushing to getting the connectivity.

3.8 Need of Library Professionals in the Internet Era

The library professionals need to focus and seize new opportunities and demonstrate how the tools of internet can be gainfully harnessed for improving library services. Internet can be viewed as the biggest library in the world in which information is not properly structured and organized; there are no standardized rules of classification or access. Recent/current literature shows that the best search engines on the internet allows access to only approximately 30% of the information corresponding to search. This underlines the ~ 168 ~ International Journal of Applied Research inadequate methods used to access information despite the best available search engines. Moreover, there is no guarantee that same query expressed in the same language using various search engines will give same results. The information on the internet is stored in an unstructured way with innumerable databases, each having its own searching interface, also the volatile nature of sites, lack of information on these sites will come in the way of accessing the

internet. Taking into account the current and foreseeable increase in the number of documents or the web sites on the internet, these issues will become the crucial problems in access to information. It is therefore, important to seek a definition of catalogue, indexes and thesauri and help of library professional which would provide homogeneous access to information and data. Internet has many other drawbacks like lack of comprehensiveness, coverage, the inability to distinguish between popular material and research work, lack of controlled vocabulary and also a casual approach of the web page designer often makes the web databases more difficult to search. Librarians can play a greater role in identification, listing, and classifying information sources and providing systematic approach to accessing the required information. This way they can take rightful place as human agent along site the search engine in searching the internet. In the due course of time the librarians will have to develop new indexing methods and evaluation techniques to tab information from the internet and also establish the classification modes in an open way to allow for those additions of new categories of document that may differ from original priorities. Hence, the uncertainties raised by some people that internet may be a threat to library and library science profession is no longer true. The scope is only limited to the imagination of library professionals. All that is required by the today's professionals is a thorough understanding of change in concept of librarianship and psychological willingness to look upon the internet and the WWW as an opportunity and respond to the challenges of information resources management and information infrastructure development for harnessing the benefit of the much talk about internet technology in context of the libraries.

3.9 Importance of internet to libraries & information services

Internet has become a part of library environment today. It has added a great value to the library and information services. According to Grief, "with the expansion of internet a new class of electronic document has emerged, it was at once promising and attractive for its obvious advantage of speed and transmissibility and profoundly elusive and confounding to the library community because of its intangibility and malleability. Within the last ten years, the Internet has become global and ubiquitous. It reaches in hundreds of countries of all continents and is

featured daily in the business sections of all major newspapers. Internet is playing an important role in transforming the library system and the way in which we view the library resources and the library services. With the help of web based library services in developed countries, users are attended round the clock. Internet provides links to various library sites, specializing in almost every topic and they can be accessed directly from any part of the world. As the libraries are going web based more and more libraries' are becoming accessible via libraries' web pages. With an internet connection, a student in any university of India can browse through the documents in computers of US National libraries or elsewhere in the globe. The Net therefore, provides instant access to billions of information sources which include books, reports, journals, video films, sound recording and wide variety of other sources. The library and information professionals have a vital role to play in organizing the information and bridging the information gap. Internet has created some of the following new and different service operations.

1. By designing clearly organized, easily accessible and well published library web sites librarians can extend the traditional librarianship to the use of information technology and seize a leadership role in both fields.

2. The Libraries can initiate Bulletin Board Service which gives complete information regarding services, products, and various events organized by them.

3. Ready reference service can be provided with greater speed and in much shorter time.

4. Books and journals can be ordered online, technical processing of the documents too can be done without much effort.

5. E-mail services can be used for delivering information to the users and communicating with the fellow information professionals.

6. E-SDI services can be used for delivering information to the users.

7. Access to various databases and OPAC of other libraries located in remote areas can be provided.

4.1 Use of internet in India

4.2 Introduction

The number of active internet users in India continued to grow at a steady pace in spite of a challenging year. Mobile phone remains the most used device for accessing internet with almost 100% of the active internet users opting for mobile phones to access internet. Internet in India began in 1986 and was available only to the educational and research community. General public access to the internet began on 15 August 1995, and as go 2020 there are 718.74 million active internet users that comprise 54.29% of the population.as of May 2014, the internet is delivered to India mainly by 9 different undersea fibers, including SEA-ME-WE 3, Bay of Bengal Gateway and Europe India gateway, arriving at 5 different landing points. India is also has one overland internet connection, to the city of Agarwal near the border with Bangladesh.

4.3 ERNET NETWORK

The ERNET network was only made available to educational and research communities. ERNET was initiated by the department of electronics(DoE), with funding support from the Government of India and united nations development program(UNDP), involving eight premier institutions as participating agencies-NCST Bombay; Indian Institute of Science; five Indian Institute of Technology at Delhi,Mumbai,Kanpur,Chennai;and the DoE in New Delhi. It is established that by 2017, internet users in India are most likely to be in a range of 450-465 million. The frequency of internet access among urban internet users in India is close to 51% or 137.19 million of internet users are using internet on daily basis (at least once a day). On the other hand, 242million or 90% of the urban internet users use internet once a month.

4.4 THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

The world economic forum (WEF) estimated that about 60% of Indian internet users viewed vernacular content and only about a quarter of internet were over the age of 35 years in2019. The WEF also estimated that 1.1 million Indians would have access to the internet on mobile phones. The profile of Indies internet user base was predicted to diversify by 2030 with 80% of users accessing vernacular content and with users over 25 years making up 45% of the total subscriber base. Access to the internet can be divided into dial-up and broadband access. Abound the start of the 21st century, most residential access was by dial-up, while access from businesses was usually by higher speed connections. In subsequent years dial-up declined in favor of broadband access.

4.5 USE OF INTERNET FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

The growth of the internet in the world provides many opportunities to many people around the world I many different ways. When students are considered, the use of the internet is mainly for social and entertainment purpose. However, it is very obvious that the internet provides not only social and entertainment, but also academic ND scientific information as well. Additionally the internet can be used as a tool to learn the largest news all around the world. Samarth Kumar ND manjunath in quantities studies has found that teachers and research scholars have been using the internet to sport their research and teaching. By the use of internet, it's had a positive impact on their academic performance, namely by writing research papers further help in doing better research and also provide a better learning experience.

4.6 GOVERNMENTAL AND IGO INTERNET SITES

The United States government, most national governments, and international organization are among the best sources of cost-free and authoritative information and analysis online. The united nation, its affiliated IGOs, and the European Union are particularly rich IGO sources of information, data, and analysis.

4.7 INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The internet increasingly affects real-world international relations(bollier,2003), in e-commerce and e-conferencing in international business, grass-roots "global civil society" non-governmental organization(NGO) campaigns, use of the internet by Zapatista rebels in Mexico and by Al Qaeda and Iraqi fighters resisting the United States, the blocking of websites by dictatorship in Saudi Arabia and China, the blocking of Nazi-oriented sites in Germany, and the use of website hacking in political protest. After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States government shut down or removed material from its websites judged sensitive for national security. The use of weblogs and alternatives news websites for commentary during the Iraq War that began in early 2003 provided yet another circumvention of both governments and the press as information gatekeepers. newsgroups use groups, weblogs, scholarly discussion lists, and professional web forums promote rapid international exchange of ideas among persons with similar interests and situations, such as through Mail gate a European newsgroups center in many European languages, based in Rome. Discussion list sites such as H-Diplo facilitate a worldwide professional conversation, in this case about international relations and diplomatic history. The internet itself, appropriately, reflects many of the characteristics of international politics as an area of human interaction-decentralization, difficulties in governance, competition and attempts at dominance, security and terrorism, a rich vs. poor access gap, America and English language predominance vs. multiculturalism, emerging multipolarity, rising powers or poles such as China and India, nationalisms, free access vs. dictarship rapid change and so on.

4.8 USE OF INTERNET IN ECONOMIC INTERNATIONAL TRADE

There is a growing literature on the positive effects of the internet on trade and the potential costs to trade of policies that introduce frictions to "business as usual" data flows on the internet. Internet facilitates international trade for existing businesses by making easier for supplies to connect with existing consumers who are located beyond the borders of the supplier's home country and by improving logistics control. Openness can also boot trade by providing access to a wider customer base via e-commerce. And it enables new firms to enter more geographic markets and and to enter global value chains (GVC). At the same time, internet and digitization

Make it possible to complete transactions and deliver products, services and payments faster and more efficiently by replacing some physical trade with online trade.

5.1 Data analysis

The data collected from the students of selected colleges is based on the responses received from 200 students and this data is appropriately analyzed in this chapter using tables, charts and graphs.

1) How frequently you are using library

Table: 1

Frequency	Number of Students	Percentage (%)
Daily	70	35%
2-4 times a week	100	50%
5 times a month	30	15%
Never	0	0

Table shows frequency of using the library 70% students admitted to making use of the library daily basis. 100% users are indicated that they made use of the library in 2-4 times a week. 30% of the users use the library 5 times a month.

Figure 1: Frequency of using library
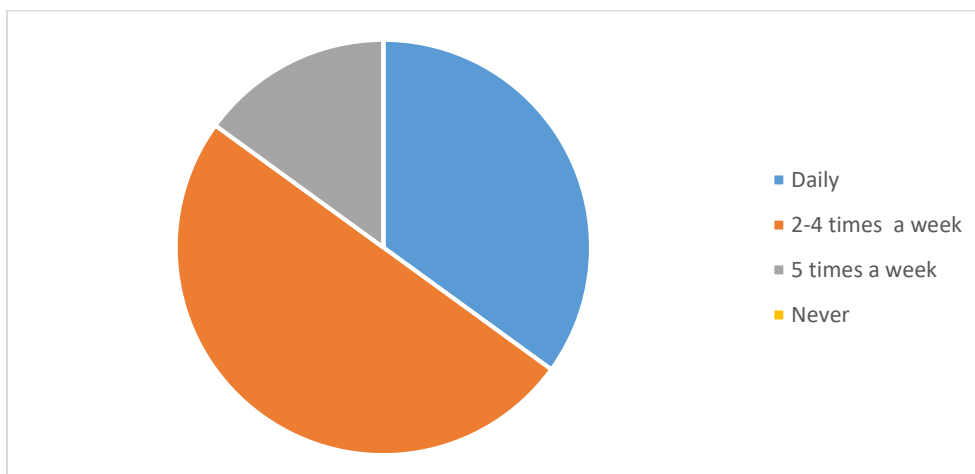
Above pie chart clearly indicates all the respondent use the library. The overall library usage is good with majority of the respondents using the library when necessary.

2) What is the purpose of using library

Table: 2

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Research work	20	10%
For reading books	150	75%
Accurate information available	30	15%

According to the responses given, 20% said they use the library for research work. Majority of the respondents with 15% are using library because of reading purpose. 30% of the respondents using library for accurate information available.

Figure 2: Purpose of using library
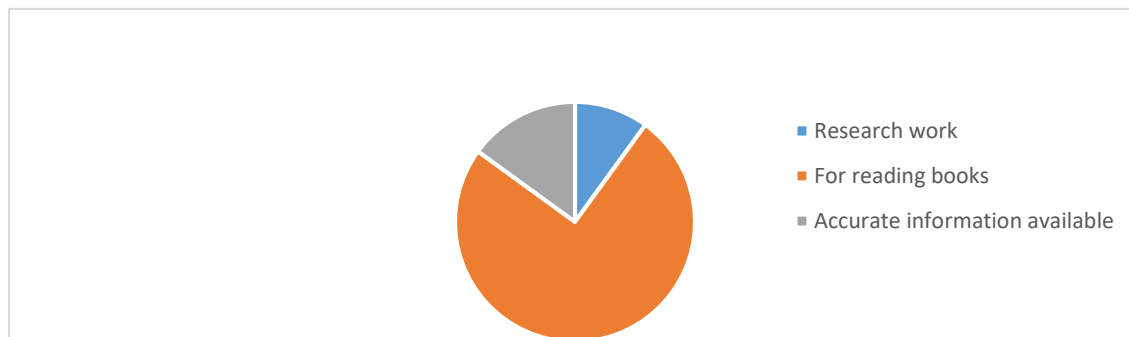
The above graph show the major reasons to use the library.

3) How frequently you are using internet?

Table: 3

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Daily	155	77.5%
2-4 times a week	40	20%
5 times a month	5	2.5%
Never	0	0

On the frequency of the internet use 77.5% of the respondent indicated the using the internet daily. 20% indicated using the internet when necessary and 5% of the respondents use internet 5 times a month.

Figure 3: Frequency of using internet
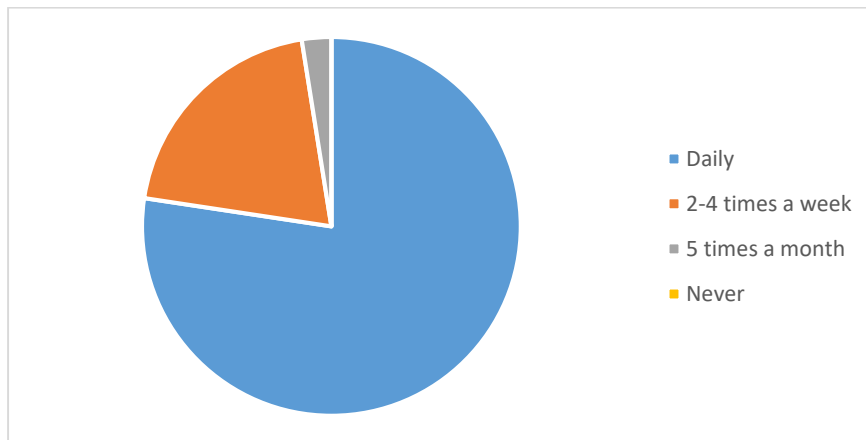
Above pie chart clearly indicates all the respondents use the internet. Most of the students use the internet daily to get information.
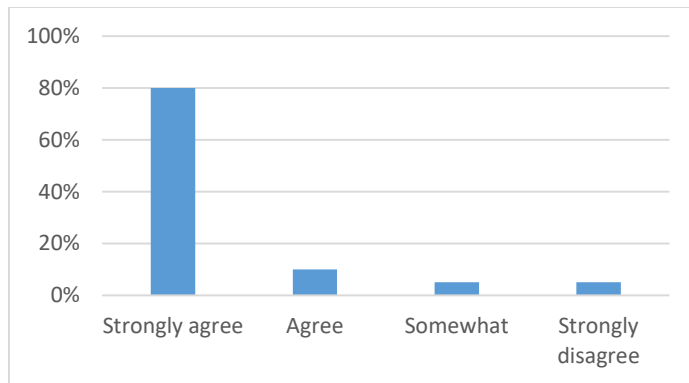
4) Finding information from internet is easier than from the library? Do you agree?

Table: 4

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Strongly agree	160	80%
Agree	20	10%
Somewhat Disagree	10	5%
Strongly Disagree	10	5%

According to the responses given 80% of the respondents strongly agree. 20% of the respondents agree. 10% of the respondents said they are somewhat disagree and 10% of the respondents strongly disagree.

Figure 4: Information from internet is easier than from library

The above graph show that finding information from internet is easier than from the library.

5) Considering the present usage of the internet as a source for academic information would internet replace physical library in the near future.

Table: 5

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
High Chance	70	35%
No Chance	110	55%
Very sure	15	7.5%
Never	5	2.5%

According to the responses given 55% of the respondents said there is no chance of internet replace library in future. 35% said there is high chance that the internet replace library in future. 15% said that they are very sure that the internet replace library near future and 2.5% of the respondent think that the internet never replace library in the future.

Figure 5: Can the internet replace library.
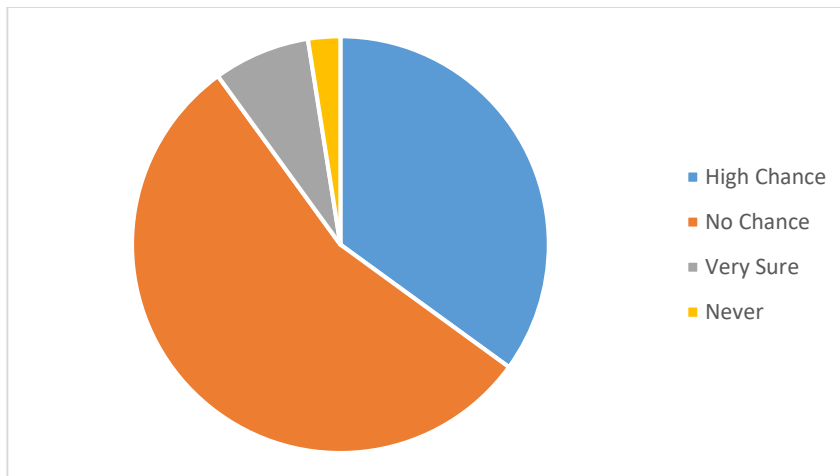
Above pie chart clearly indicates that the majority of the respondents think that there is no chance for replacing internet over library in future.
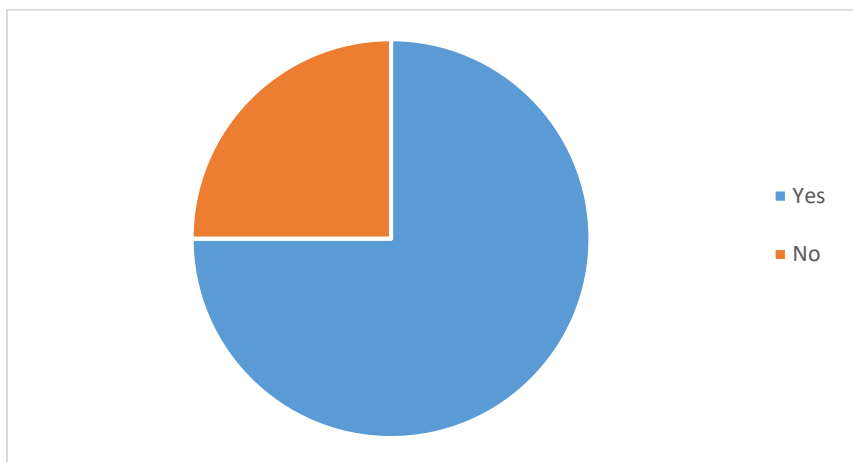
6) Do you really need libraries especially in the age of internet?

Table: 6

Frequency	No. of students	Percentage
Yes	150	75%
No	50	25%

On the frequency of responses 75% respondents need libraries in the age of internet and 50% of the respondents not need libraries in the age of internet.

Figure 6: need of libraries in the age of internet.

Above pie chart show that the majority of the respondents library in the internet age

7) On comparing the internet and library provide your opinion on the following.

Table: 7

Frequency	Internet		Library	
	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage
Saves time	150	75%	50	25%
Accurate information available	80	40%	120	60%
Easy to search	170	85%	30	15%
Large number of information	60	30%	140	70%
Latest knowledge	190	95%	10	5%

When respondent were asked on comparing internet and library provide your opinion, 75% of the respondents admit that internet saves time compare to 25% of the library. 60% of the respondent admit that library provide accurate information available compare to 40% of the internet. 85% of the respondent admit that internet is easy to search compare to 5% of the library. 70% of the respondent admit that the library provide large Number of information as compare to 30% of the internet. 95% of the respondent admit that the internet gives latest knowledge as compare to 5% of the library.

Figure 7: Comparison of internet and library.
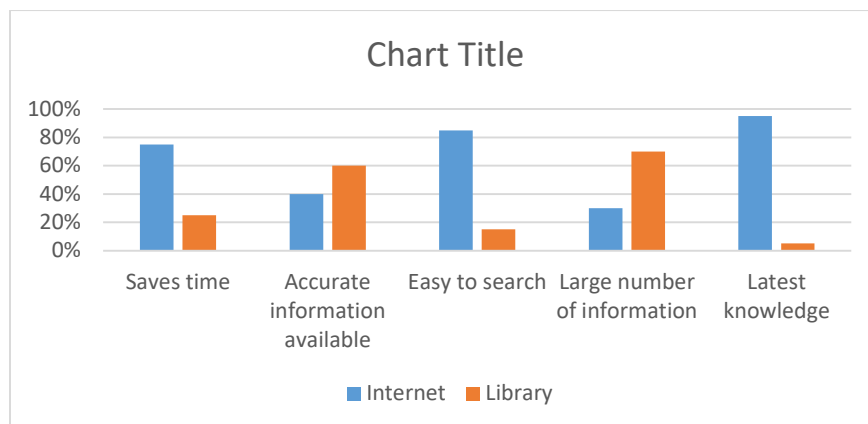
8) What are the reasons for potential reluctance or dissatisfaction in using the internet?

Table: 8

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
I do not trust the information on internet	130	65%
With all the information available, it's too confusing to use	20	10%
Library provide all relevant documents	20	10%
Any other	30	15%

According to the responses given 65% of the respondents do not trust the information on internet. Whereas 20% of the respondents get confused to use the information available over the internet. 20% of the respondents said that library provide all relevant documents and 30% of the respondent have other option.

Figure 8: reasons for potential reluctance or dissatisfaction in using the internet.
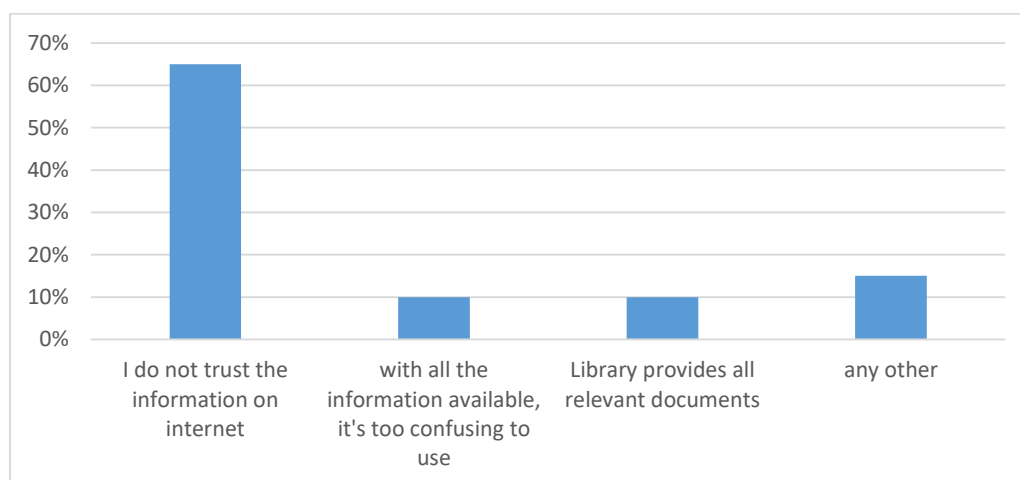
Above graph shows that the 65% of the respondents do not trust the information on the internet.

9) How would you rate the internet in comparison with library as an information provider.

Table: 9

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Extremely effective	50	25%
Very effective	10	5%
Moderate effective	40	20%
Slightly effective	30	15%
Not effective	70	35%

On the frequency of responses 35% of the users are not effective about the comparison between internet and library. 50% are extremely effective. 40% are moderate effective. 30% are slightly effective. 10% are very effective.

Figure 9: rate of internet in comparison with library.
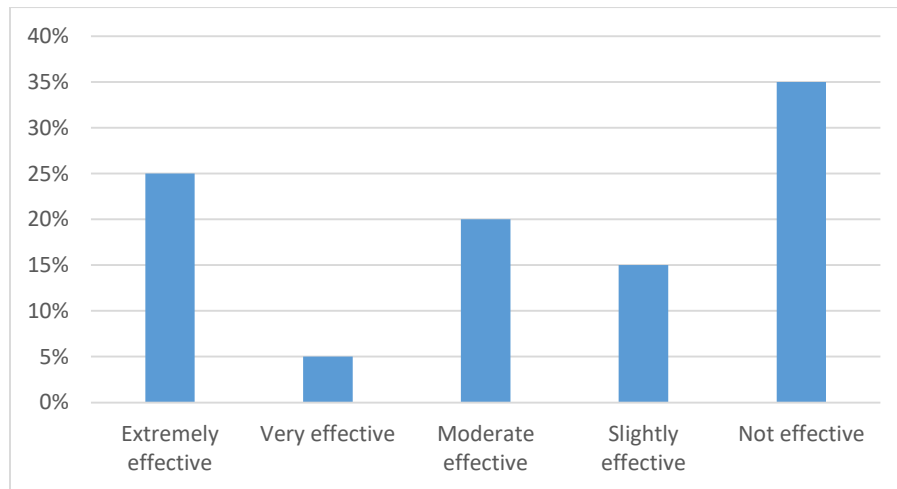
The graph shows that majority of the respondents are not effective about the comparison between internet and library.
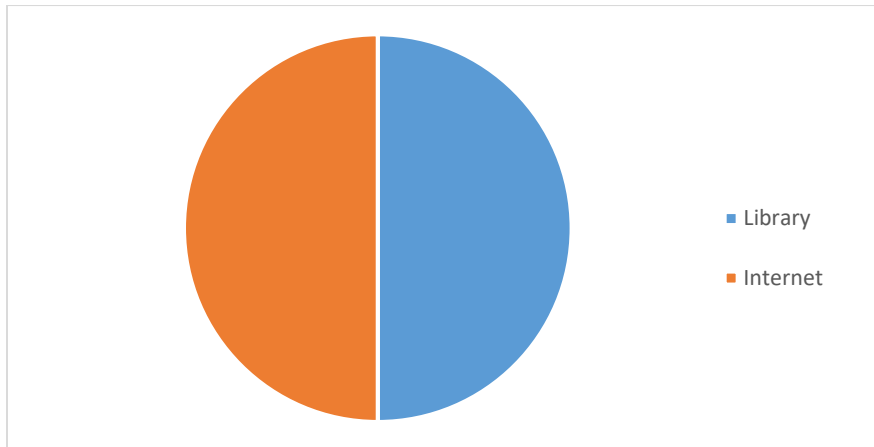
10) To get the information you need what you will prefer?

Table: 10

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Library	100	50%
Internet	100	50%

On the usage of library and internet 50% of the respondents prefer library to get information they need and 50% of the respondents prefer internet to get information they need.

Figure 10: preference

Above pie chart clearly indicates 50% of the respondents use internet and 50% of the respondents use library.
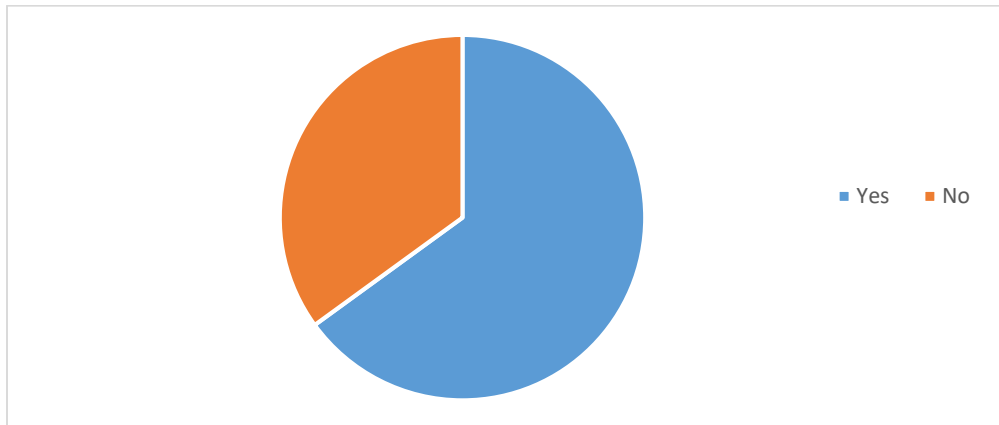
11) Do you think the information available on the Internet has reduced your visits to the library?

Table: 11

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Yes	130	65%
No	70	35%

When respondent were asked whether internet has reduced their visits to the library, 65% of the respondent agree that the internet has reduced their visits to the library while only 35% of the respondent said that internet has not reduced their visits to the library.

Figure 11: effect of the internet on library visits.

The pie chart shows tht majority of the respondents think the information available on the internet has reduced visits to the library.

12) What is your usual source for academic informtion?

Table: 12

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Library	30	15%
Internet	70	35%
Both	100	50%
None of the above	0	0

When respondents asked what is your usual source for academic information 100% of the respondents use both (internet and library) for their academic information while 30% of the respondents use library and 70% of the respondents use internet.

Figure 12: usual source for academic information.
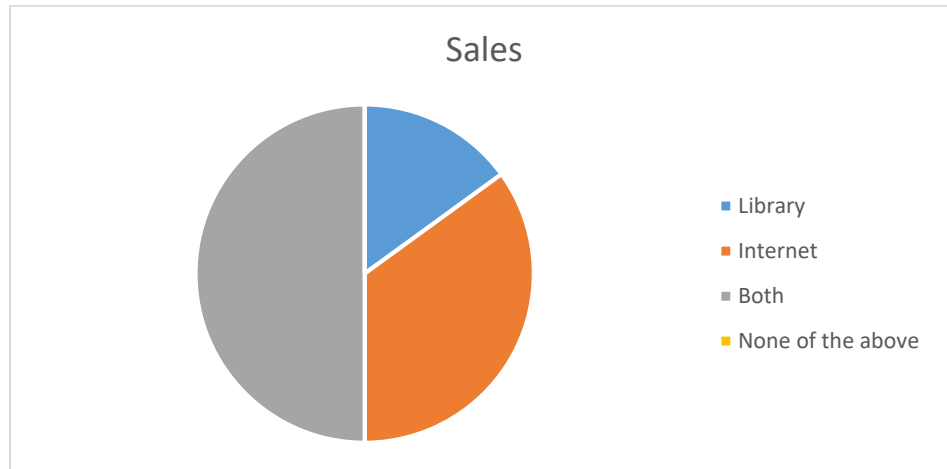
Above figure show respondents preference of the library and Internet in meeting their information needs. The results show that the library with 55% saying that the Internet very often meets their information needs as compared to library which scored 15%.

13) What kind of Information do you get from Internet?

Table: 13

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Daily news updates	110	55%
Technical knowledge	5	2.5%
Social knowledge	15	7.5%
Historical knowledge	25	12.5%
Business ideas	40	20%
Any other	5	2.5%

According to the responses 110% of the responses use internet to get daily news updates. 40% of the respondents use internet for business ideas. 25% of the respondents use internet for historical knowledge. 5% of the respondents use internet for technical purpose and 5% of the respondents use internet for any other purpose.

Figure 13: kind of information get from internet.
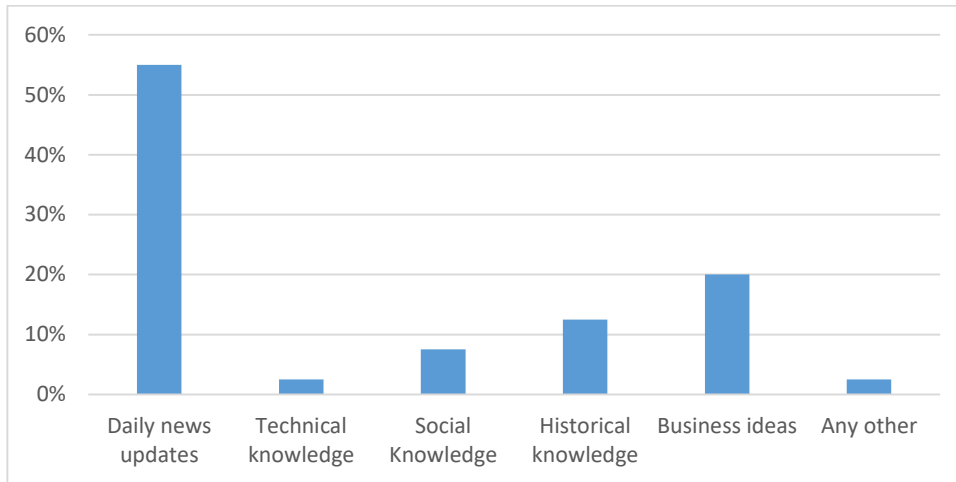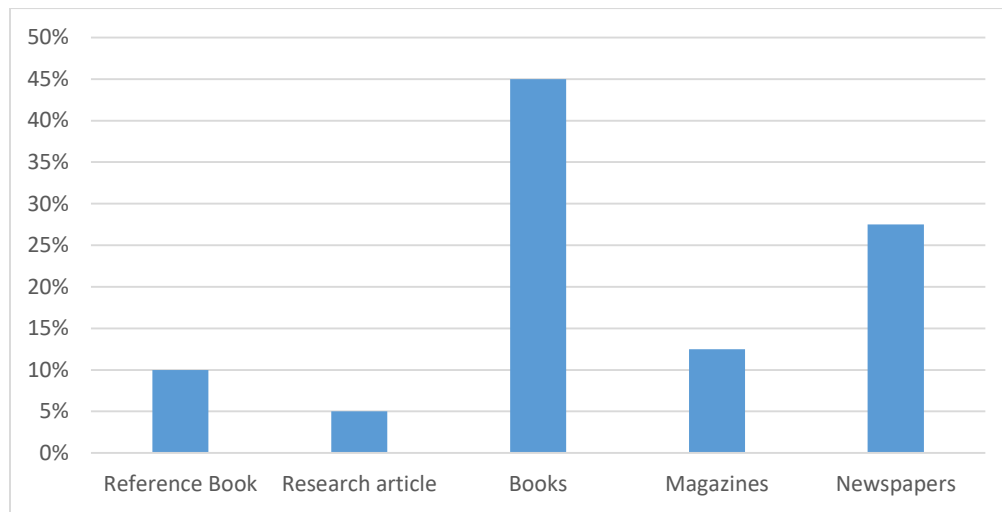

Above graph shows that the majority of the respondents used internet for daily news updates.

14) Which type of reading material do you prefer to read when you visit the library?

Table: 14

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Reference Books	20	10%
Research article	10	5%
Books	90	45%
Magazines	25	12.5%
Newspapers	55	27.5%

Figure 14: preference of reading materials.

Above graph shows responses of using reading material prefered

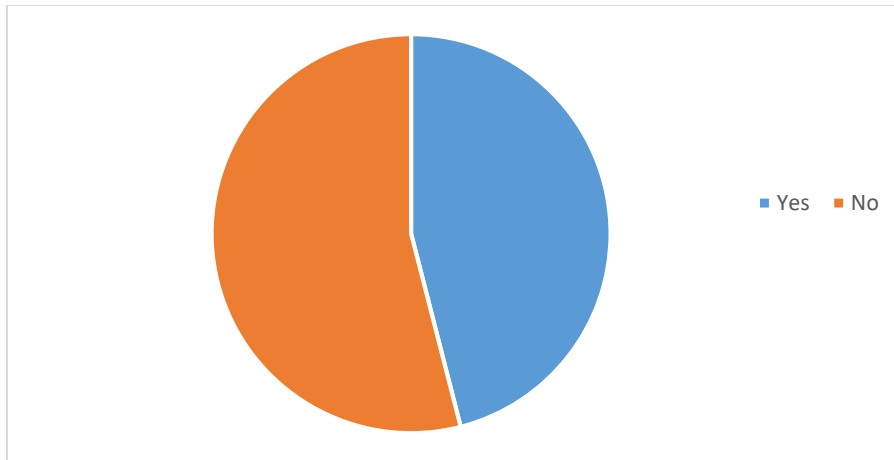15) Do you think use of social media can help in providing library services to its users?

Table: 15

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Yes	92	46%
No	108	54%

When the respondents asked do you think use of social media can help in providing services to its users, 54% of the respondents said No and 46% of the respondents siad Yes.

Figure 15: use of social media providing library services.

Result show that 46% of the students are not agree that use of social media can help in providing library services to its users.
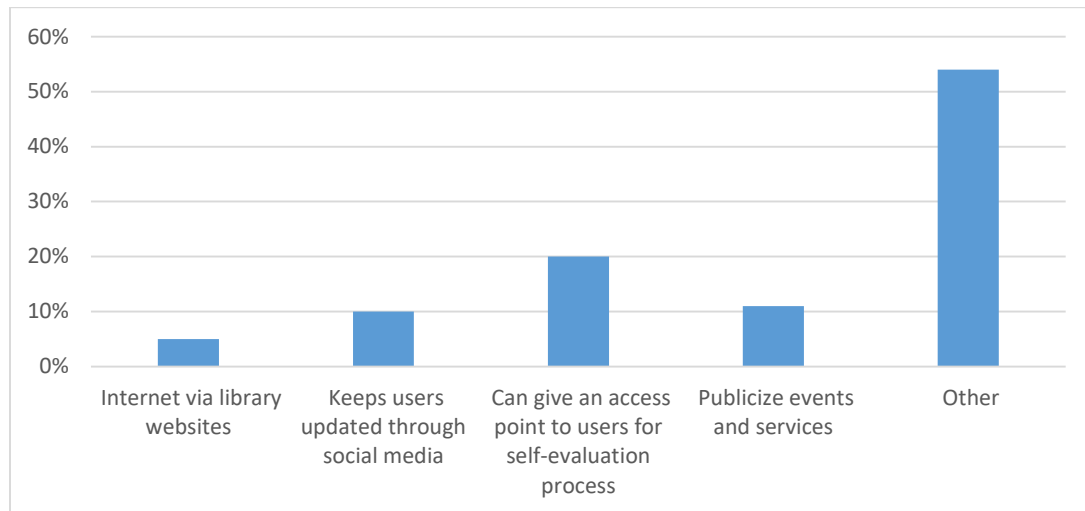
16) If yes, how libraries can use social media to provide its services to users?

Table: 16

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Internet via library websites	10	5%
Keeps users updated through social media	20	10%
Can give an access point to users for self-evaluation process	40	20%
Publicize events and services	22	11%
Other	108	54%

According to responses Internet Via Library Websites (5%) users updates through social media (10%), Can give access point to users self-evaluation process (20%), Publicize events and services (11%), other(54%)

Figure 16: libraries in providing services to its users.

This graph shows how libraries can use social media to provide its services to users.

17) Reasons for using Internet?

Table: 17

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Communication	100	50%
Entertainment	35	17.5%
Instant messaging	50	25%
Sharing information	15	7.5%

According to responses 50% of the respondents use internet for communication 25% for instant messaging, 17.5% for entertainment purpose and 7.5% for sharing information.

Figure 17: reasons for using internet.
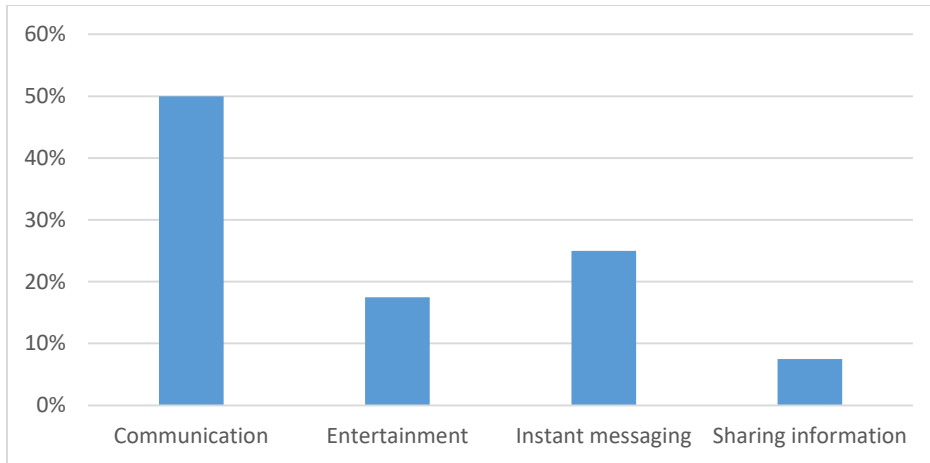
Data analysis showed majority of the students use internet for Communication purpose.

18) Which Social Media sites/apps do you see?

Table: 18

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Instagram	45	22.5%
Facebook	55	27.5%
Whats app	70	35%
Twitter	10	5%
Snapchat	10	5%
Youtube	10	5%

Above table shows the use of Social Media sites by the students. The most used social media sites are Instagram(22.5%), whats app (35%), Facebook (27.5%), Twitter os used by only 5%. Snapchat (5%), and Youtube is also 5%.

Figure 18: preference of social media sites.
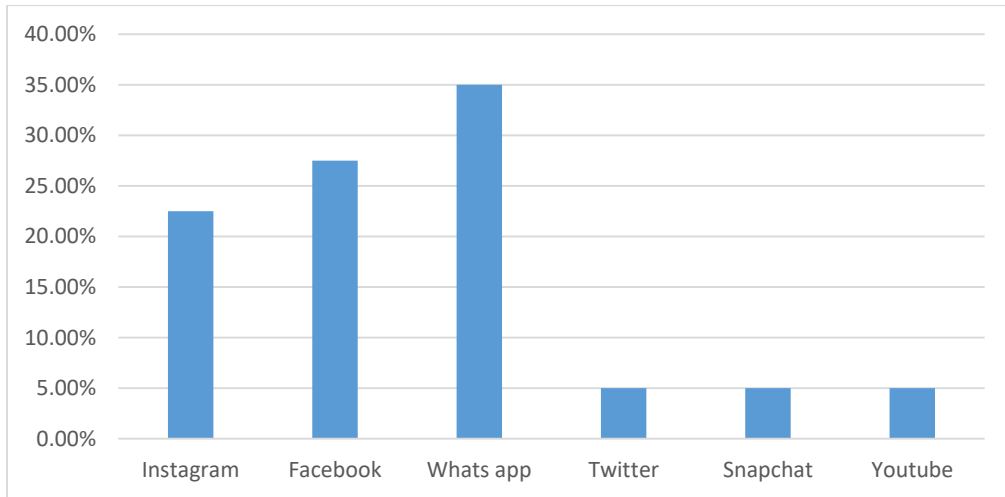
Result sows that most of the students use Instagram.

19) What is the purpose of using Social media?

Table: 19

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Education	100	50%
Entertainment	100	50%

Frequency of the students shows that 50% of the students use Social Media for education and 50% for entertainment.

Figure 19: purpose of using social media.
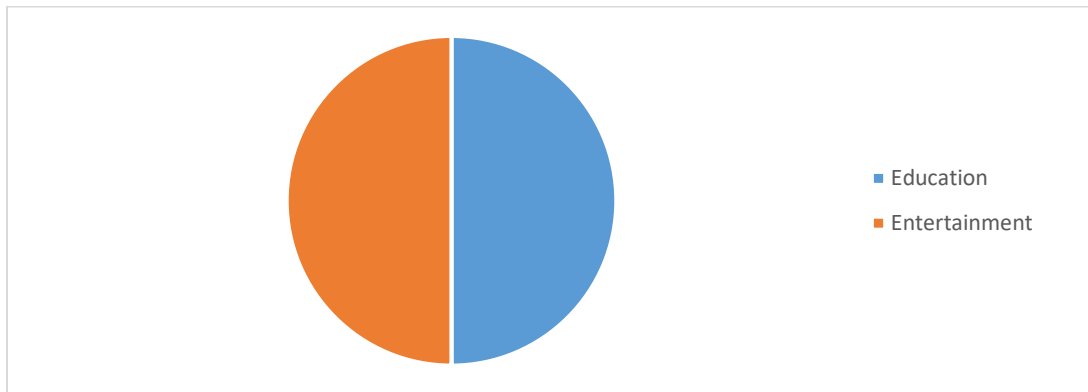
Above pie chart sows that there is 50-50 means 50% use for education and 50% for entertainment.

20) Which sites do you visits for your information needs?

Table: 20

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Academic	105	52.5%
Research gate	50	25%
E-data base	20	10%
Microsoft academic	25	12.5%

According to responses 52% of the respondents use Academic sites for their information needs, Research gate (25%), E-data base (10%) and Microsoft academic (12.5%).

Figure 20: sites visits for information needs.
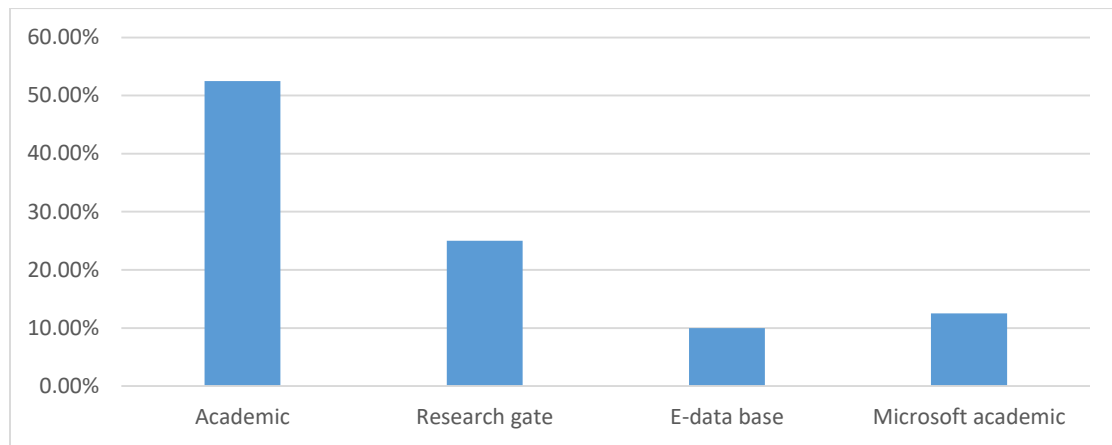
Above graph shows majority students use academic sites for their information needs.

Findings, suggestions and conclusion

This chapter details the major findings of the study, provides suggestions and conclusion drawn from the present study.

6.1 findings:

The following findings are reported after due analysis of the data collected from the students of colleges on the topic related to impact of internet on use of library.

- Almost 100% of the respondents using library i.e. 200. 70(35%) of the students use library on daily basis. 100(50%) of the students use library 2-4 times in a week.30 (15%) of the students use library 5 times in a month. Thus the data reveals that almost all use library.

- 150(75%) of the respondents use library for reading books.30(15%) of the students use library for getting accurate information available in library.20(10%) are using library for their research work. It thus reveals that majority of the students use library for reading books.

- While majority of the student.i.e. 155(77.5%) students use internet on daily basis.40 (20%) of the students use internet 2-4 times a week.5 (2.5%) of the students use internet 5 time month. It thus reveals that majority of the students use internet on the daily basis.

- It is seen that 160(80%) of the respondents strongly agree that finding information from internet is easier than from the libarary.20 (10%) of the students agree and 10(5%) of students somewhat agree.10 (5%) are strongly disagree. Thus it reveals that majority of the students strongly agree that finding information from internet is easier than from the library.

- While majority of the students.i.e.110(55%) students found that there is no chance for internet to replace library in the near future.70(35%) of the students said that three is high chance for internet to replace library.15(7.5%) very sure about it.5(2.5%) student said never will internet replace library. Thus it reveals that most of the students said no change for internet to replace library.

- It can been seen.i.e.150 (75%) students said yes there is need for libraries especially in the age of internet. Whereas 50(25%) said no they don't need library in the age of internet. It reveals that majority of the students wants library especially in the age of internet and only 50(25%) students don't want library in the age of internet.

- It can be seen that 150(75%) of the respondents admit that internet saves time compare to 50(25%) of the library.120(60%) of the respondents admit that library provide accurate information available compare to 80(40%) of the internet.170(85%) of the respondents admit that internet is easy to search compare to 10(5%) of the library.140(70%) of the students admit that the library provide large number of information as compare to 60(30%) of the internet.190(95%) of the students admit that the internet gives latest knowledge as compare to 10(5%) of the library.

- The study shows that 130(65%) of the students do not trust the information on internet. Whereas 20(10%) of the students get confused to use the information available over the internet 20(10%) of the students said that the library provide all relevant documents and 30(15%) of the respondents have other option.

- Majority of the students .i.e.70 (35%) are not effective about the comparison between internet and library. 50(25%) are extremely effective.40 (20%) are moderate effective and 30(15%) are slightly effective.10 (5%) are very effective.

- It reveals that of the 200 students, 100(50%) students prefer library to get the information they want.100 (50%) prefer internet to get the information they need. Therefore, it can be concluded that 50% use library and 50% use internet.

- Majority of the students i.e. 130(65%) are agree that internet has reduced their visit to the library.70 (35%) are not agree that internet has reduced their visit to library. Thus it reveals that majority students use internet and only 70(35%) students use library.

- 100(50%) of the students use both internet and libarary.70 (35%) of the students use internet and 30(15%) of the students use library. It reveals that majority of the students use both library Ana internet.

- It shows that the majority of the students i.e.110(55%) use internet for daily news updates.40(20%) of the students use internet for business ideas.25(12.5%)use internet

for social knowledge.15(7.5%) use internet for historical knowledge.5(2.5%) use for technical knowledge.

- 90(45%) of the students prefer books to read when they visit library.55(27.5%) of the students prefer newspapers to read.25(12.5%) of the students prefer magazines to read.20(10%) prefer research reticles to read.10(5%) prefer reference books to read. Thus it reveals that majority of the students prefer books to read.

- It can been seen 108(54%) of respondents said no and 92(46%) students said yes. It reveals that majority of the students think social media can help in providing library services to its users.

- Majority of the students.i.e.100 (50%) are use internet for communication.50 (25%) of the students use internet for instant messaging.35 (17.5%) use internet for entertainment.15 (7.5%) of the students use internet for sharing information. Thus it reveals that majority of the students use internet for communication.

- It can be seen 70(35%) of the students use social media apps whatsapp.55(27.5%) use social media apps facebook.45(22.5%) use social media app intragram.10(5%) use twitter app. 10(5%) use snap chat app and 10(5%) use YouTube app. Thus it reveals that majority of the students use social media apps that is whatsapp.

- Almost 100(50%) of the students use social media for education purpose and remaining 100(50%) of the students use social media for entertainment purpose.

- It can be seen 105(52.5%) of the students visit academic sites for their information needs.50(25%) of the students visit research gate for their information neesds.25(12.5%)visit e-database and 20(10%) of the students visit Microsoft academic site for their information needs. Thus it reveals that majority of the students use academic sites for their information needs.

6.2 suggestions

- Libraries must be encouraged to renovate themselves in the modern trends.
- Ample funds may be provided to libraries for their development and functioning smoothly.
- Users should be trained to make use of computer for information retrieval use of internet/world wide web.
- The teacher and librarian should encourage students to use library for academic propose.
- As we know that internet is a competitor to library, libraries should make available most of the resources to the students in various fields.
- Libraries should follow a simple and easy method by which students can reach to the resources easily.
- A proper guidance, indicator and training should be provided to search for information from the library.
- Library staff and management should conduct various workshops to attract and bring positive feeling towards use of library resources.
- Importance of library in an institution should felt through the awareness and better services in terms of information delivering to the information seekers.
- It is obvious for the student to prefer internet. Library can take help of internet as a technology in attracting students towards use of library by which students not only will use internet but also find related study material in the library.

6.3 Conclusion

In the age of 21st century users need a convenient information environment, it should be noted that the entire generation is rising with new technology and preference. The most crucial issue affecting the future of academic libraries is the internet. People are now using the services and resources of the internet in their daily lives. It is clear from the data analyzed that the internet is

increasingly becoming an important source of academic information. This study was conducted to find out the impact of internet use on the academic libraries.

It was based on the assumption that undergraduate students used the internet, although the internet is used more than the library and it is also the most preferred source of information. From the result of the study, no doughty that the internet is a tool that great potential in assisting the users to meeting their information needs.

In new generation the academic library will continue to exist, but it will have to dust its services in order to respond successfully to the competition from the internet and to the changing demands of the users. The respondents rated internet level as most preferred source of information thus accounts for choice of use. Respondents were highly comfortable with internet resource and make use of these for academic purpose. The students spend most of their time over the internet than library for academic purpose.

The findings of the study lead us to a conclusion that the students use and exploit internet and its services as a source of information over the library. It could be stated that internet is widely used and spend most of their time over the internet for requirement of academic needs, it could also be said the information technology internet have an impact over the usage of libraries but the existence and use of libraries have not diminished and its importance as a source in print collection. This could be assumed because it was found from the survey that majority of the students were of the opinion that internet cannot replace the library as a source of information.

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