INTRODUCTION

Libraries are mainly entrusted with a host of predetermined tasks acquiring organizing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating information to the users. Right from ancient times to be present internet era, the present internet era, the primary objective of library has always been its, However, the way this purpose has been achieved has drastically changed.

Information technology has influenced the very nature of business and management libraries. They are undergoing significant changed today not only in outlook but also in function, services, methods and techniques for collection development, processing and dissemination for information (singh & krishan 2004). The conventional set up of brick and mortar libraries that store information within a constained physical space have given way to data centres that integrate data sources around the globe by way of networking. Libraries have not yet explored their full potential to the full (Miao, 2001) with the advancement in technology and its direct application to libraries, business and management libraries are becoming lean and agile libraries that streamline information supply. The pervasive nature of the internet, coupled with platform independent database connectivity is turning library portals more and more effective.  

If we talk on the progress of last two decades, the country has been preparing for 21st century. The electronic revolution has brought out innovations in the field of information technology. Modernization has gifted mechanized preservation and dissemination of the information. The scientists and academicians are thinking of online services and networking of information system. Keeping in view the advancement in technology and many folds increase in information. Government has initiated number of steps. Now the documents are given due recognition and store items are no more considered in the list of government. The under for dealing with the unwanted document has been issued by ministry of finance. Documents for formulation national policy for library and information science.
The use of library will create awareness in users about their rights. They will also know the other’s achievements. The competition will encourage them to think about themselves and about other too.²

The term library usually invokes in our mind a storehouse of information in the form of print on paper publications like books, journals, reports, etc. and newer media such as films, filmstrips, video and audio cassette. Most of us view the library as a place where such information ‘containers’ are acquired and organized for the purpose of consultation, search, extraction and information dissemination. While the walls of the libraries have begun to be less solid with the use of technologies like OPACs, CD-ROM and online systems, libraries are still largely associated with buildings that house a variety of information ‘containers’. This image is being serious challenged today by the rapidly emerging ‘network information ‘environment digital information that is produced managed and accessed over computer networks. Developments taking place over the internet is an indication of these trends.⁵

SHARING OF INFORMATION RESOURCES:

This is the most important area where libraries are going to exploit the potential of internet effectively. No village, town, city, state or country can afford to survive in isolation in this era of globalization without detriment to its socio-economic interests. Libraries, like other segments, can not ignore approach. No library can afford to acquire every document which was, is and can be of interest to its patrons. Therefore, sharing of resources is a viable alternative to meet the requirements of the library patrons at economies rates. The resources of libraries can be shared in more than one way. OPACS are going to serve as useful tools for identifying the library owning a copy of the required book, journal or other reading material and e-mail technology would be used for getting copies of research papers or other material from hitherto has been only a paper concept in Indian setting, will become workable reality for exchange of information. There
will be a lot of saving in time and money for getting a book on inter library loan. In other words except the delivery and return of the document, physically, rest all will take place by internet tools such as e-mail and FTP.\(^7\)

**INFORMATION GATHERING HABITS OF INTERNET USERS**

We are living in the so called ‘Information society’ or ‘information age’ where information is one of the important factor of life. Kemp (1976) said the ‘indeed, information has been described as the fifth need of man ranking after air, water, food and shelter.

Everyone needs information about everything even in his day to day life also. People need information right from the organizational level to the personal level, from the highly educated and experience person to school children, from a very famous person to an ordinary person, for taking the right decision in every step of life. Modern society incessantly produces and uses information. Information diffuses through society in many ways. In this information age there is so much of information being generated that we are confronted with information explosion, information pollution and exponential growth of information. Due to this information explosion or information sources. With the impact of new technologies such as information technologies most people are interested in accessing the information through these sources because of faster accessibility.\(^{10}\)

**INFORMATION GATHERING BEHAVIOUR**

Information seeking behavior is the technique or the process of searching for the information. Information seeking behavior depends on the types of information need of the people. So information seeking behavior arises when the person is able to recognize what type of information gathering which means that after identifying what type of information they need they search for it and gather it from different sources following their techniques or processes of searching (i.e. a simple or complex search)\(^{13}\)
INTERNET

By the turn of the century, information, including access to the Internet, will be the basis for personal, economic, and political advancement. The popular name for the Internet is the information superhighway. Whether you want to find the latest financial news, browse thought library catalogs, exchange information with colleagues, or join in a lively political debate, the internet is the tool that will take you beyond telephones, faxes and isolated computers to a burgeoning networked information frontier. The internet supplements the traditional tools you use to gather information, Data Graphics, News and correspond with other people. Used skillfully, the internet shrinks the world and brings information, expertise, and knowledge on nearly every subject imaginable straight to your computer.²²

INTERNET: A NETWORK OF NETWORK

The internet is one of the most important and complex innovations of mankind. It is a powerful means of communication, dissemination and retrieval of information. It is a network of network connecting thousand of smaller computer networks together so that other networks may share information present in one network. It is one of the powerful / effective tools or technologies ever produced for getting information on fingertips from any part of the world even sitting at ones own location.²³

THE INTERNET’S GREATEST INFORMATION RESOURCE

Librarians have always relied on expert individuals for assistance; this approach is in no way unique to internet environment. But the ability to connect so many individuals quickly and cheaply and to rapidly receive so much free advice in return is certainly a special quality unique to the internet. Academic librarians themselves can also benefit from participating in electronic discussion groups in a number of ways.
ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AS INTERNET AS PUBLISHERS

The technologies and tools used for making information available on the internet are relatively inexpensive and easy to implement. Also with extensive knowledge of the nature of information, of patron needs, and of specific subject domains, academic librarians possess a unique blend of skills that can go a long way in improving the internet’s publishing process.\(^{38}\)

INTERNET FOR LIBRARIES

The role of library in the context of internet is highly revolutionized. On one hand the internet reduced the task of library in retrieving the library paradigm the information. On the other hand, the library paradigm has shifted from locally storing information to facilitate the connectivity to the distributed information centre world wide.

The users of libraries who were geographically limited earlier have now expanded world wide. The valuable information present in our library can be fed to our home page and be made available to users everywhere. Thus the users of the library have become unlimited.

So, library has an onerous responsibility of collate, distribute and be depository of local information talent resource to the world wide community and connect retrieve and disseminate the information available all over the world to the local users depending on their need and priority.\(^{41}\)

INTERNET USERS

“AS USER ENGAGEMENT GROWS WITH IT, INTERNET WILL GROW FASTER THAN OTHER MEDIA”

Much is known about internet use in general but little in detail. Book reviews abound but few books are produced.
The students were the chosen ground for much of our research because they are information seekers, users and disseminators on a grand scale. If there were any lessons to be learned from the introduction of the internet to an information environment, they would all be found here, where information is life blood. Although there were, indeed, lessons to be learned, they were perhaps not the ones expected. They were, however, lessons that can be applied to any professional environment and are therefore illuminating in a general sense.

We assumed the greatest clamor to use the internet would come from young, male IT-literate graduates expecting to use the system as of right. This proved not to be the case. Conversely, we thought many established information seekers would eschew the web with equal force, grounded as they were in traditional fact-finding methods, again, we were wrong. We also thought take up would be substantial despite any resistance from traditionalists.47

AN INFORMATION GATHERING HABITS OF INTERNET USERS AHMEDABAD

Today the information plays a viral role in the development of the research, education, science and technology etc, throughout the world in all spheres of life. The information rich countries dominate the information poor countries. The advent of latest technology in the field of communication has opened new opportunities in a bigger way in information communication area. Beside this, the desktop / laptop computers are available at affordable price also make great impact on access to information at home, office and during the travelling.

Computers and their multifarious roles and the enormous changes that are taking place in the information and communication technology, have stretched too far that they reached every information centre are no exception. Information acquiring, creation, duplication, storage, access, distribution and presentation has
become more easy and possible due to the new information technology in accurate manner.

The role of librarian has become more important and crucial in terms of five laws of library science started by Dr. S.R.Ranganathan. To access and to provide the right information to the right person at the right time is most important for the information professionals. Today, we have entered into the information age where easy availability and easy accessibility of information is the prime concerned due to the rapid development of the technology and electronic publishing in getting a tremendous impetus.\(^7\)

INTERNET USERS OF AHMEDABAD

The INFLIBNET centre has 15 internet enabled PCs dedicated for the use of students and researchers for accessing electronic resources subscribed under the UGC-Info net Digital Library Consortium.

NEED SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study focuses on the usage of internet by the students Research scholars, Business man of Ahmedabad. Attempts have been made to know the information gathering habits of internet users of Ahmedabad the main focus of this study is to identify the information gathering habits of internet users the study is confined to internet users of Ahmedabad. The study shall be to motivate and increase the internet user.

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Lazinger et al. (1997) conducted a survey of the faculty members of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem provided data on internet access as of 1995. The results showed higher usage by the members of the faculties of science, Medicine and agriculture than the members of the faculties of social science and humanities.
Becker (1998) conducted a study on the Internet use by 2250 teachers from public and private schools in the U.S. The study revealed that 90% of the teachers had Internet access. More than half of the teachers (59%) had Internet access at home. A majority of the teachers (68%) used Internet to find information resources for preparing their lessons.

Jefferies and Hussein (1998) reported that teaching faculty construct web pages to help structure students gather data and to provide access to other resources. Students, on the other hand, use email to communicate with their peers and with their tutors. The researchers emphasized the fact that students preferred to email their tutors rather than have face-to-face meetings.

Petre and Gunn (1998) surveyed the use of Internet with a self-selecting sample of 445 users. They reported that female Internet users were more likely to volunteer to participate in research and the proportion of female internet users were growing rapidly. There was a significant relationship between high Internet use and positive attitudes towards the Internet with both self-reported depression and introversion.

Kooganurmath and Jange (1999) conducted a study, which revealed that a majority of the users used the Internet for communication, followed by the access to information. More than 70% of the users used it for higher studies and only 39% used it for discussions with peer groups. The most used services of Internet were e-mail, the Web, discussion forums, Ftp and Telnet.

A study conducted by Mahajan and Patil (1999) revealed that the purpose of using Internet by research workers at Pune University was to conduct literature search; for students was to know curriculum based information; for teachers to find supporting Information to write articles.

Newman (2000) investigates the importance of the organization of electronic resources. Different types of Websites are discussed. Both purchased and free
resources are considered with particular reference to those who set policy on how the resources are organized.

**Thronton (2000)** proves that with the advent of internet and the ability to simultaneously share virtual resources, cooperative collection development through consortia arrangement popular today

**Naushad Ali (2000)** conducted a study at Aligarh Muslim University. Aligarh the study showed that more than 50% of the study population was satisfied regarding the timings of the Internet services, but were not satisfied with staff’s cooperation, and reservation facility. Majority of the respondents were not happy with the number of nodes available.

**Amritpal Kaur (2000)** conducted a survey regarding the use of Internet facility at the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The study indicated that all respondents used Internet for sending e-mail and 82% for web. More than 60% of the respondents used internet for primary information.38% for secondary and only 15% used it for consulting OPACs. A majority of the respondent’s i.e.75.6% faced the problem of slow Internet connectivity. All respondents used search engineers to browse the required information. More than one third of the respondents typed the web address directly and only 1.5% used subscription data based. The results of the study further showed that more than 80% of the respondents felt that in comparison to traditional documents ,Internet was time saving ,easy to use more informative , more useful and more preferred.

**Bhatnagar et al. (2000)** found that men are more likely to buy online for products categories such as hardware, software, and electronic; whereas women are more likely to buy online for product groups like food, beverages, and clothing. In addition, women are also more likely to shop for legal service via the Internet

**Seetharama and Ambuja (2001)** Show that information technology has made the management of information a relatively easier task thus helping improve quick
and easy access to information. With the growing number of electronic sources of 
information it has become imperative for information professional to redefine the 
process of collection development.

Nicholas et al. (2003) conducted a study in the UK to examine the use of the web 
for health information and advice. More than 1300 people were surveyed. The 
study showed that 66% of the respondents accessed the Internet from home, 28% 
from work place and the remainder (6%) used a combination of both work place 
and home.

Henrietta O’Connor, Clare Madge (2004) investigated the potential of the 
Internet as a valuable methodological research tool is increasingly being 
recognized by both market researchers and academics. This paper contributes to 
the debate surrounding virtual synchronous group interviews and the value of 
online research. Specifically it introduces the use of a software conferencing 
technique – Hotline Connect – and discusses the implications of using the 
technique for Internet-based research.

In this article he found, in particular, issues of interview design, developing 
rapport and the virtual venue are considered. The paper draws on the experience of 
a recent research project entitled “cyberparents” and concludes that the use of 
conferencing software holds great potential for synchronous online interviewing. 
However, this must be combined with sensitive, ethical handling of both the 
research process and the data to overcome problems inherent in any interviewing 
situation.

Nyamboga et al. (2004) in their paper report finding of a study which aimed to 
identify how far the use of internet has enhanced teaching, research and scholarly 
communication at Edgerton university. Results of the study show that use, interest 
and confidence in using the internet by female respondents is less compared to 
male respondents.
Sinha (2004 A) has studied the Internet Use pattern of the academic community and local population of Barak Valley and find the interesting findings in respect of Internet use pattern.

A recent study by Asemi (2005) shows that all the respondents were using the Internet frequently because all faculties were provided connection to the Internet. It was revealed that the researches of the university were getting quality information through the Internet. Fifty-five percent of the respondents searched for scientific information through the Internet because the university library had provided access to various databases and online journals for all the students and staff.

Mohamed Salah Eldin Mudaw (2005) investigated about use of internet. This research is based on primary data: a structured field survey was conducted among six information institutions in Sudan. Because the number of librarians in these institutions was thought manageable, all librarians in the selected institutions were surveyed.

In this study he found the described the major patterns of internet use were: chat sessions; checking e-mails; and surfing professional sites. The majority of the sample did not utilize email for library services as such. The low use of internet resources for library services was due to inadequate access and inadequate time that can be devoted to internet activity, rather than a matter of lacking skills per se. But it was also found that there was a real need for training on using internet for library services.

Griffiths and Brophy (2005) conducted a survey on students searching behaviour on the Web. Concluded with students prefer to locate information or resources via a search engine and found that Google is the search engine of choice. Also reports that search engines now influences their perception and expectations of other electronic resources.
Biradas and sampath kumar (2005) studied the use of Internet by physicists in the university of karnataka and they found the major obstacles in Internet. Internet use and lack of training regarding Internet use.

Kumbar and Raj (2005) studied on the use of electronic resources by research scholars in central food Technological research Institute(CFTRI) Mysore. It showed that 97.7%of research scholars used Internet for Information Search engine among the users .The study suggested the Institution should provide hands on experience and conduct user orientation programmers to improve the efficiency of research scholars in accessing electronic information

Asemi and Riyahiniya (2006) conducted a survey on awareness and use of digital resources in the libraries of Isfahan University of Medical sciences, Iran.Results of the study are; 70% students are aware of digital resources available in the university databases, 87.2% of students feel that the available digital resources meet their information needs. Authors conclude that users are facing some problems like low speed connectivity and shortage of inadequate hardware facilities.

Husain Al- Ansari (2006) investigated of internet use by the faculty including purpose for use, its impact on teaching and research, internet resources that they use, and the problems faced while using the internet a questionnaire, expert-received and pilot-tested was used to collect data from the faculty coming from four colleges of Kuwait University i.e. Arts, social science, sciences and responses rate of 62.6 percent.

In this study he found that large majorities have been using the computer and mail, colleagues, slow speed, lack of time and lack of access from home are the major problems. Most of them are interested in improving the internet use skills through formal training.
Prabhat Singh Rajput and Gopal Singh Jandon (2007) study describes a survey of the internet resources and services by the users of Institute of Engineering and Science, IIPS Academy, Indore. The questionnaire methods are to solicit the opinions of different user groups. Examines the purpose of internet use, most used internet services difficulties faced by the users while using internet services and satisfaction of users about facilities available in ITS finally highlighting the suggestions made by the users for improvement of internet services at IES, Indore.

Madhusudhan (2007) conducted a survey on Internet use by research scholars at Delhi University, which revealed that most respondents used search engines more than subject gateways or web directories to locate information. Negative attitudes as well as conservatism act as barriers to effective Internet use.

Malikarjun and Suresh Gudimani (2008) conducted a survey to understand student’s usage of internet and computer technology, their experience with technology and their aptitudes and expectations about technology resources and identify areas for improvement that all the respondents are using computer and online services in the library.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Although the research on various aspects of information gathering habits has been done in the past but very little work has been done on this problem. The problem of the present study is as below.

“A STUDY OF INFORMATION GATHERING HABITS OF INTERNET USERS AHMEDABAD”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the purpose of using Internet.

2. To study the knowledge of users about the Internet Resources.
3 To Study the level of their satisfaction with the services

4 To find out the Internet facility availability.

5 To Study the frequency of Internet use.

6 To examine the impact on knowledge gathering by the usage of Internet

7 To study the problems faced by Internet users.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The Study is delimited to the Information gathering Habits of internet users of Ahmedabad city only.

PLAN OF THE STUDY

The Plan of the study is cantered around the following chapters as under.

- The First chapter deals with Introduction, Information Gathering Habits of Internet Users; Information gathering habits of Internet users in Ahmedabad, scope and significance of the study.

- The second chapter deals with A Brief Review of Related literature work in India and abroad.

- The third chapter deals with statement of the problem, Definition of the terms used, objectives of the study, Delimitations of the study plan of the study Hypotheses, Research Methodology, Research tools and Administration of questionnaire.

- The fourth chapter deals with the Analysis and Interpretation of the data.

- The fifth chapter deals with the conclusions and suggestions.
HYPOTHESIS

The following hypothesis has been formulated for testing during the analysis and finding stages: -

1 Internet users are college and university students, Businessman and housewives.

2 The purpose of using Internet is mainly for academic related study and communication.

3 Internet users especially students use Internet at colleges, others use Internet at working place.

4 Mostly College and university students and Businessman regularly use internet.

5 More usage of internet leads to more Information gathering among students in comparison to Businessman and housewives.

6 Internet users have to face connectivity problem or slow broadband and other problems.

7 Internet users who do not have computer at home goes to cyber café only for communication.

8 More usage of Internet leads to users getting more Information from the Internet.

9 Internet users are satisfied with services of internet.

10 Internet users are satisfied with library Internet facility.

11 Internet users frequently used Internet everyday for gathering information or Academic Related study or e mail or pleasure/fun..

12 Internet users like college and university students, businessman, housewives internet is time saving, easy to use, more informative and less expensive.

13 Internet users depends more on internet rather than conventional documents.
14 Internet users mostly students use Internet for Accessing websites and for academic purpose.

15 Internet usage is popular in academic group of society.

16 All the internet users prefer e-mail facility. he world wide web next in order to preference.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Survey method has been used for this study –

The investigator has used questionnaire as a research tool in the present study.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The Questionnaire has been prepared keeping in view and suggestions given by students, Research scholars, Businessman and other Professionals of Gujarat. Even though the investigator interviewed some students, Business man, Research Scholar. It was desirable to use Questionnaire technique, keeping in a view of the time factor and financial limitation first of all questionnaire was prepared and sent to students, Research Scholars ,Business man, professionals of Ahmedabad for presetting .Necessary modifications done in the Questionnaire according to the valuable suggestions from the Research scholars Professional and business man. Finally a comprehensive Questionnaire was prepared to study Information gathering habits of internet users of Ahmedabad.

The Questionnaire covers information on the following aspects.

1. Main purpose of using Internet
2. Knowledge of users about internet resources.
3. Internet Facility availability.
4. College, university and Businessman Regularly use Internet.
5. Biggest problem of using the internet.
6. Frequency of Internet use.
7. Preference for the internet
8. Others
The Investigator has used Questionnaires as a research tool in the present study.

**SAMPLING**

The Investigator has taken Random sampling method for gathering Data.

State of the study as below

1. Students
2. Business man
3. House wives
4. Research scholars
5. Blue Collar
6. Professionals

**ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

The present research project followed stratified random sampling technique for gathering of data. The Final questionnaire was administrated to 500 internet users include Businessmen, research scholar’s professionals, Housewives and students. All have responded the questionnaire.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The Internet provides a wealth of information of users using the internet significantly and it occupies an important place among various information sources. It is widely used by the students for their research purposes and it plays on active role in searching of information.

Mostly internet users are in the age group of 20-24 years. some of the users (22.5%) are in the age group of 25-30. A very rare Internet users are in the age group above 40 years. It can be concluded that Majority of Internet users are from new generation. It is a good sign of development of Information technology.
The (56.3%) of Male internet users is more than Female internet Users. It can be concluded that there is little difference between gender in terms of usage of Internet.

The study says that students (57.1%) use maximum internet for information gathering followed by professionals (22.5%). Hence it is found that Business men and House wives are poor internet users.

People with Higher education/ qualification use more internets as compared to others which is indicated by the fact that approximately 63% of people using internet are at least postgraduates.

It is found that now computer is affordable Majority of users 82.1% have computer at their home. 17.9% users do not have computer at home.

The study concludes that most of the respondent accessing websites which are related to information gathering 56.25% followed by downloading music/video and software. The chat rooms are favourite among housewives.

The study says that majority of users 98.4% visit library. This concludes that still electronic media has not replaced print media.

It is found that (82.25%) most of the users are satisfied with library internet facility it shows that in present scenario library has well developed in information technologies.

It is found that 78.33% users use internet for pleasure/fun, 75.83% use for academic related study. It is concluded the purpose of use of internet is mostly for academic related study for pleasure / fun.

The study shows that in Blue collars academic, personal and work related information find, communication and Rail/ Road /Air Booking were Major along with accessing websites and all are related to information gathering in
professionals and Businessmen work related information finding along with accessing websites.

It is found that majority of internet users 67.10% are students. It is concluded that maximum usage of internet is for education purpose.

55.8% users use internet everyday where as 28.3% use 2-3 times a week. It is concluded that Internet use has become more in day to day life.

The study traces that users spend about 0-3 hrs per week for gathering information on Internet.

The study traces the usage of internet at home is 56.25% , 28.5% use internet at college or workplace. It is concluded that maximum usage of internet is from home.

The study traces the purpose of e-mail use 71.67% users use email for personal communication, 60.42% users use for academic purpose, 66.67% Businessmen use-mail for pleasure. It is concluded that people mainly prefer to use internet for personal use and academic use.

About 50.4% users feel that they have enough time available for information gathering.

The study says that average Ranking print journal as books was found to be 2.72, for print technical reports 3.09 it is concluded that users still depend on print media, electronic media has not replaced print media.

The study traces that 57.92% users feel slow access speed, 38.75% users feel overload of information. It concludes the major problem in use of internet is slow access speed and some times overload of information.

It is found that that 94% of respondents think internet is time savings compared to routine document 94.17%. think internet as time saving then routine documentation
92.50% feel Internet is very easy to use 85.83% and 85 % respectively find internet is more informative. Hence it is concluded that Internet is easy to use and more informative.

The study traces that 61.25% users feel that their dependency on internet has increased.

It is found that 33.3% users are fully satisfied with college internet facility 55.4% users are partially satisfied. It is concluded that more computers with Internet facility should be available.

It is found that majority of users (52.92%) consider Internet very important, (41.25%) users consider Internet some what important.

It is found that (55.42%) and (55%) use Internet for education and communication respectively, substantial no. of users (47.92%) use internet for research work.

It is found that users agreed that internet is not without difficulties but these difficulties and problems depend on technical and strategies applied by the users. The main technical problem with the internet is that 41.25% users feel that it takes too long to view / download pages 30% users are not able to find the information I look for, not being able to efficiently organize the information.

The study traces that Mostly College and university students and Businessman regularly use the Internet. so we can say it is highly significant it is very much sure that college and university students and businessman regularly use the internet

It is clear and significant and proves our hypothesis that people who do not have access at home goes to cyber café only for communication.

It is clear and significant and proves that sometimes there are light problems and even connectivity goes or slow broadband.
The study says that all respondents use internet for accessing web sites which is related to information gathering. Most of the students use for academic purpose along with accessing website and both are related to information gathering only. In Blue Collars, Academic, Personal and Work Related Information finding, Communication and Rail/Road/Air booking were major along with Accessing Website and all are related to information gathering. In Professionals and Businessmen, Work Related Information finding along with Accessing Website stood at top which are also related to information gathering. But Housewives mainly use internet for Pleasure. So we can definitely say that More usage of internet leads to users getting more information from the internet

**SUGGESTIONS BY THE INVESTIGATOR**

The three elements are essential to users in the evaluation of online information retrieved system; interface design, system performance and collection coverage.

The observation of these elements and training the users will enable users to get useful and relevant information. Library professionals on the campus may take initiatives to improve the information searching in the internet process, among internet users or digital resources users. These initiative can be in terms of formal and informal training specific to information sources skills sets librarians may take initiatives to prepare list of subjects websites that are useful to researches link to free online data bases on the library’s web page is necessary .the library should introduce network literacy programme.

- Need of formal training for internet use, need of high bandwidths for speedy data transmission.
- Internet services providers should come forward to give internet facility studies on the scenario
- Internet users are required to know its latest trend and development for effective satisfaction of information needs.
• It is known fact that without computer networking systems we cannot work in to 21st century.

• Government should pen down a state information literacy policy from policies to make knowledge based society and where information should reach to all the section society.

• There is no doubt that internet is a major event of the decade. Day by day more and users are being connected to the internet after telecommunication.

• The internet will become even more common place and Ubiquitous.

• Much of future growth will bed rivenly digital mobile phone.

• The internet will continue to displace of the sources and systems but not replace them.

• Websites providing only entertainment should be locked so that users Should not unnecessarily sit on computers.

• Electronic version of the Journals should the subscribed by the library.

• More computers with latest specification and multimedia kit should be installed so that users can use internet telephone, video conferencing chatting and other useful services of the internet.

• Research scholars should be provided special training for using accessing free web based information services.

• To avoid difficulty in accessing information at peak hours the timing of the Internet service should be extending round the clock.

• To Solve the downloading problem computer should acquire high speed internet connection with maximum bandwidth.

• Capacity of server should be increased Speed should increase and make less expensive so easily can be accessed.

• In Libraries Internet with high speed and having latest configuration should installed in different forms. New computers having higher configuration is essential
• Businessman can use internet for the growth of expansion of their business via website development and social networking sites.

• Housewives can use internet for the enhancing their knowledge and also to know new ideas for their home chores.
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