JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Used of Internet by North-East students in Pondicherry University. A study

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Abstract

The present study has been undertaken with an attempt to examine Internet use behavior of North-East students in Pondicherry University viz. how they effectively use internet or trend of using internet, problem faced while using internet, etc. The research scholars and students were mainly drawn from different parts of North Eastern States which represent truly cosmopolitan population. For that purpose, a survey method has been adopted by the investigators that comprise the administration of questionnaire for the participants by knowing the opinion of respondents in respect of using the internet resources (E-mail- Facebook, e-journals/books and databases) for their academic and research activities. The self-designed questionnaires comprise of 27 questions which have been distributed amongst the randomly selected samples of North-East students in Pondicherry University. The samples comprise of scholars, UG/PG Students. The duly filled-up in questionnaires have been collected from the respondents for the data analysis and interpretations. On the basis of filled-up in questionnaires, the data have been analyzed and tabulated by using MS-Excel Software. For data analysis, simple percentage technique has been deployed. Due to paucity of time, the important results findings have been enumerated briefly. The present work was carried out during March-April of 2020. Therefore, the paper investigation is delimited to the randomly selected population of North-East students in Pondicherry University information on Internet Users. The questionnaire was distributed to 120 samples. The same study may be carried out on the larger section of population covering other universities of North-Eastern Region of India to get more generalized and authentic findings. The paper highlights the important survey findings in respect of Internet Awareness, Internet Use Pattern and attitude of e-resources, which have been made available on internet. Besides this, some faced by the respondents have also been discussed and few suggestions and recommendations have also been enumerated in brief.

Keywords: North-East India, Pondicherry University, Applications of internet, Information checking activities, Library information centre,

Introduction

Internet has become an integral part of library and information centres that helps in meeting the information requirements of the users in a timely manner. The relevance of Internet to the library is well described by Rudenstine, "In fact, the library and the Internet are being viewed increasingly as a versatile unified system, providing an enormous variety of materials in different formats. The Internet and its successor technologies will have the essential features of a massive library system, where people can roam through the electronic equivalent of book stacks, with assistance from the electronic equivalent of reference librarians. In short, one major reason why characteristics of the Internet are so compatible with those of universities is that some of the Internet's most significant capabilities resemble, and dovetail with, the capabilities of university research libraries. Just as the research library is an extremely powerful instrument for learning, so too is the Internet. 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 centres to supplement their information support to the user community.

Internet

The most important challenges in the world is Internet. Internet is a collection of interlinked computer, or a network of networks. Currently, Internet connects over one million different computers and the rate of increase in use and new subscribers is growing every day. The Internet provides global connectivity via a mesh of networks based on the TCP/IP and open systems interconnection (OSI) protocols. Historically, the Internet was essentially and academic network for communication between eminent researches centres, but is also accessible to colleges, business and libraries throughout the world. In other words the Internet offers a gateway to a myriad of online databases, Library catalogues and collections and software and document archives in addition to e-mail.

Technically speaking, “the Internet is a massive, searchable, dynamic, widely available, distributed, multiplatform information system which possesses a number of general capabilities”. In looking up the internet objectively, most libraries feel that it has opened up wide vistas of sources (including graphic sound and text materials) on a global basis that previously were unavailable to the average library or individual searchers. Of course it assumes that the searchers has the proper equipment, software and internet connection before anything happens, and even then, retrieval material might be slow, or impossible to achieve in certain cases because there is so much traffic on the system. In other cases, the searcher may discover great quantities of materials of interest or perhaps a single item that is valuable to retrieve. Therefore, the Internet can be a very useful system for enlarging sources of data of a library.

Growth and Development

In 1957 the Soviet launched a satellite, Sputnik used the Internet and this was surprised the world for Americans. Internet was started originally at U.S.A in 1969 as a defence project, in India it started as a ERNET as a project in 1987-88.1 developed WWW, by Tim Berners Lee of the European particle physics Lab (CERN) helps to access information over the internet stud web, it is easy to forget that the system was created in 1989 to help scientists to share information. Though Internet was itself was set up in 1969, graphical browser, software programs that help user mouse click their way around the web, were first developed in1993 and the popularity of Netscape communication's Navigator browser caused an explosion of activity in1994. However, internet was made available in its full blown version in India only on 15th August 1995 by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL).

According to Toney Rutkowski, Executive Director of the internet society, half of the internet domains at present are outside the U.S. It has been estimated that internet connects around 20 million user's world- wide today and is growing by more than a million users each month. However, the study was conducted by Chandrasekhar shows that, internet has now about 2 million computers connected with over 40 million users worldwide, thus having a growth rate of 10 percent per month. On contrary to this estimates that, internet comprises around 30,000 different networks spread over 180 countries across the globe having more than 50 million users growing at a rate of 1.5million of month.

Whereas the internet society estimates that the number of host computers worldwide to have increased from half of million in 1991 to four millions at the end of 1994. The numbers of users estimated that at 20 million today, is expected to increase to 250 million by the year of 2007 AD.

A recent survey of 1,258 respondents conducted by Yahoo, a provider of Internet search engine in London (U.K) dispels the myth that, 85% use internet in the office and at home 97% communicate by e-mail, 73% used the internet daily and 59% spend at least six hours a week by using internet.

Applications of Internet Services

Internet is the network of networks. It provides a base structure for different applications or services. In the recent past, internet has extended its scope to telephone sector, marketing, and various entertainments including sports, films, music, healthcare and several such useful fields. Besides these Yoga magazines, newspapers, and almost all home need now have come on the WWW. There are many activities that can be performed online. Some of the commonly used applications are listed here in the following paragraphs:

a) World Wide Web: It is a subset of internet and its text, images, animation, video, sound, and other multimedia in a single interface. The operation of the web relies primarily on hypertext, as it is a means of information retrieval Hypertext is a document containing words that connect to other documents and resources throughout the internet.

b) Email: Electronic mail or email is a fast, easy, and inexpensive way to communicate with other internet around the world. Email can be defined as the process of exchanging messages electronically, through a communication network, using the computer. Using email one can exchange messages with someone else on the internet. It reaches its addresses within seconds and the people at large using unit.

c) File transfer protocol: It is a system of rules and a software program that enables a user to log on to another computer and transfer information between it and his/her computer and can be done using command prompt, browsers, and various GUI based FTP software's such as Cute FTP and WS-FTP.

d) Telnet: It allows a user to log on to a remote computer in such way that a person may interact with another machine as if it is being used locally. The users a monitor displays what is taking place on the remote computer during the telnet session.

e) Chat: Chat puts people online in a live conversation with other internet users around the globe. Chat programs allow the users on the internet to communicate with each other by typing in real time.

f) Internet Telephony: Internet telephony is the use of internet to exchange spoken or other telephonic information. The required hardware for internet telephony generally consists of end devices (either traditional telephone or audio- equipped personal computers) and gatekeepers that provide call admission control, bandwidth management, address translation, authentication, and user location. For example: coolTalk, NetMetting, etc.

g) Video conferencing: It enables direct face to face communication across networks using audio, video and the data. In video conferencing, web cameras, microphone, and other communication tools are necessary.

h) E-Commerce: E-commerce refers to buying and selling goods and services online.

i) Mobile Commerce: M- commerce or mobile commerce refers to transactions through mobile phone network and data connection that results in the transfer of value in exchange of goods and services.

j) Mailing List (List server): It is a method for sending and receiving discussions via e- mail, organized around some topics within a large community.

Background and Statement of the problem

With the rise of internet, the mode of access to that resources like- News, journals, articles, magazines, email, chatting, entertainment and social networking, which are available in electronic form 24*7 days for any time anywhere in the world. Again these resources are changed drastically involving free distribution to academicians and institutions through the help of internet. These resources are fully available through the library campus Intranet. These are the most advantages facilitated for the students in recent development happened in Pondicherry University. A good number of North Eastern students have been magnetized to Pondicherry University campus by these facilities. It was really a challenging curiosity to carry out a survey about their Internet used behavior. Many researchers are surveyed on internet about suggestions and find out the motivating factors that internet is a user friendly services for the students.

The most important demands of Internet is students and research scholars can access it without any discrimination such as gender, wealth, ethnicity, creed, etc. Internet provides access to information and other ample facilities for students and researchers and is widely used by academicians who provide unrestricted access to library resources and services free of charge to all residents inside Pondicherry university campus. This benefit is funded by the library budget for better improvement of the university students, high ranking officers, and office staffs. Internet is considered an essential part for the literate persons. It provides large number of websites like- news, games, entertainment and leisure purposes, etc. Keeping in view the above, it comes to know and understand the present strategy as how they effectively use internet by the students.

Internet and Information seeking behavior by the students

Information seeking behavior is one of the modern terms, which involves a set of actions that individual takes to express information seek or need and select the information through evaluation and finally uses this information to satisfy his/her information needs. It is important that every individual must understand the purpose for which information is required by user skills in identifying the needed information channels and sources preferred for acquiring information and barriers of information. This information is most important for various purposes which are always sought by the North-east students in Pondicherry University through the help internet for update their knowledge.

Library and information centres

ICT has brought many changes in LIS profession and education. To keep up with the technological development and learn to accept this changes and pressure they belong to the library professional's need continuous training and development in IT skills. It is essential at this time of rapid IT driven changes to ensure that such training enables them to improve for job performance. Internet has become an integral part of library and information centres that helps in meeting the information requirements of the users in a timely manner. No one librarian can say that i done want internet or ICT. Internet is being viewed increasingly as a versatile unified system, providing an enormous variety of materials in different formats. The Internet and its successor technologies will have the essential features of a massive library system, where people can roam through the electronic equivalent of book stacks, with assistance from the electronic equivalent of reference librarians. In short, one major reason why characteristics of the Internet are so compatible with those of universities is that some of the Internet's most significant capabilities resemble, and dovetail with, the capabilities of university research libraries. Just as the research library is an extremely powerful instrument for learning, so too is the Internet. 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 centres to supplement..

Brief Description of Pondicherry University

Pondicherry University is a central university established in 1985 and funded by the central Govt. Most of the students are staying inside the hostel and the students throughout the states of India. The university has now 18

hostel including boys & girls, modern laboratories, conference halls, health centre, shopping complex, computer centre and other services rendered for the sake of the students. It has established two more campuses, one at Karaikal and the other at Port Blair to offer P.G. courses. The university has excellent for higher studies, research and cultural exchange. There are outstanding and expert facilities from various universities who guide the students and aid them in a most motivating manner it has Wi-Fi facility inside the whole campus. Now new construction of building department is also providing colorful which is known as silver jubilee.

Common Facilities

i) Library: The University Library is named after Ananda Rangapillai, who was the Dubash of Lord Dupleix, the Governor of Pondicherry during the French rule. Established in 1986, it has transformed through the past two decades into a Knowledge Resource Centre catering specially to the information needs of the students, research scholars and faculty. The mission of the Library is to enhance learning and facilitating research. In tune with its mission, it is in process of a major expansion in its infrastructure and information services.
Effective application of ICT in library helps in performing operation on their services efficiently. Most of the university students, research scholars, faculty members and non-teaching staff are getting these facilities to subscribe e-journals, CD ROM database, and online database and web base resources and variety electronic resources.

ii) Internet facility: The students of Pondicherry University have the facility of Wi-Fi connection inside girls/ boys hostel. This internet resource is most helpful for the students. The University provides 200 Mbps all The University provides 200 Mbps users on the campus through proxy servers. In addition 100 Mbps access is available through NME-ICT/NKN link. Both are offered over the intranet on 24x7 bases. Internet access from its own resources to this facility is well utilized by all sections of the University.

iii) Web Services: A new bilingual Web Portal for the University in both English and Hindi was added to enhance the functioning, reach and image of the University. Allrequired information are hosted on the portal and updated regularly. Email services are offered from its own server to the employees of the University. The Web server and E-mail server of the University are established and maintained on the campus by the Centre. Admissions to various PG/ Research / Training programmes of the University are conducted both through conventional and online modes. Online application for admission to MBA offered by the Department of Management Studies.

iv) Computer centre: The academic staff of the Computer Centre handle teaching, laboratory and semester long project courses for the students of the University, in particular, M.Tech (Computer Science & Engineering), M.Tech.(Network & Internet Engineering), M.C.A., M.Sc. (Computer science) students of Department of Computer Science, School of Engineering& Technology. Every department has computer laboratory for the benefits of the students.

v) IT infrastructure & Management: The Centre is responsible for the establishment and management IT infrastructure in the entire University such as campus wide network, servers, and also IT enabled Services.

vi) In-house Training: In-house training is provided to the employees of the University on essential ICT skills. Staff, research scholars and students are also trained on the usage of SIP phones and Wi-Fi access. ICT training is also provided to the people in the neighbouring villages in the vicinity of the University and Non-Teaching employees of the University extension service.

vii) Other Services: The Centre provides IT consultancy for identifying proper configuration of computer systems, network systems, and Web and E-mail services to the University community as well to the other Government and non-government organizations in areas such as e-governance, web applications, network and certification. The Centre assisted in the establishment of about 30 new computer labs on the campus.

About the North-East students: The North-East states of India are a part of India, situated eastern-most region of Bangladesh. North-East India is also called as seven sisters comprises between seven states which include, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. At present now there are eight states of North-East including Sikkim. All the students of north-East are tribal and different communities. More than two hundred students are studying in this university in different departments like integrated M.A., M.A., M.SC and PhDs scholar also.

Web resources: The resources which are available through internet is known as Web resources and available online and converted from analog to digital printed documents. Web resources are most important for the users and new challenges of information communication technology (ICT) .This web resources are freely accessible in electronic form and most reliable. The web page includes home page, portals and databases separate link in directories are available as an option Advance search, Simple search through the help of quickly as possible result.

Search engine is a program or searchable database of websites collected by a computer and designed to search for information on the World Wide Web and file transfer protocol. Google, yahoo search, AltaVista, DOAJ, E-journals, e-books, e-databases, and e-theses and dissertations are organizing and managing those resources by management authorities. Google store all part of the source page as well as information about the web pages, whereas others such as Alta Vista, store every word of every page they find. We can easily find out the relevant information through the help of the search engines and search methods.

With the development of electronic collections, information resources and services for research and development institutions have started to offer a new virtual entrance to their services for the institutions website users can visit the website and use many remote places from their workplace or from home. The World Wide Web has revolutionized the communication scenario around the globe. Without physically students get benefits and these services offered by the web resources through internet in websites but it should be evaluated properly.

Need for the Study: The study is very relevant in today's context because most of the students are using various tools and services available on Internet for their academic purposes. These available Internet tools and services are used differently and vehemently by the academia. In fact majority of the users who are not well aware about the use strategies to be used while using Internet. Some of them are very confident to use it effectively whereas others are not. Therefore, it is high time to carry out a study to explore the students' Internet use behavior. The study carried out only among the North-East students because of the convenient factor which has been mentioned in the following expressions.

The present study carried out among 120 North East students who are studying for different courses at Pondicherry University. It is interesting to note that majority of the respondents were falling in male category (67.50) whereas the female representation was comparatively less i.e. 32.50.

Age group of the respondents

Table 1 Age group of the respondents

Age Group	No of Respondents	Percentage
20-25	107	89.17
26-30	12	10.00
31-36	1	0.83
Total	120	100

The characteristic of the selected population is depicted in the table furnished below. It is very clear from the table 1 that majority of the participants were falling in the category of 20-25 years. Another 10% fall in 26-30 age group and only 0.83% of them fall in 31-36 age group. The total respondents are divided into different age groups as furnished in the below mentioned table.

Subject background of the respondents

Table 2 Subject background of the respondents

Departments	No of Respondents	Percentage
I.M.A. Sociology	3	2.50
I.M.sc Earth Science	1	0.83
M.A. English	5	4.17
M.A. (P.I.S)	13	10.83
M.A. Economics	11	9.17
M.A. Philosophy	4	3.33
M.A. History	2	1.67

M.A. Sociology	9	7.50
M.A. South Asian Studies	1	0.83
M.B.A .Tourism	6	5.00
M.B.A.(IB)	6	5.00
M.B.A.(General)	2	1.67
M.C.A.	4	3.33
M. Com	6	5.00
M.L.I.S	4	3.33
M.P. Ed	1	0.83
M.sc Earth Science	4	3.33
M.sc (BMS)	2	1.67
M.sc (ENVS)	1	0.83
M.sc. Applied Psychology	5	4.17
M.sc Bioinformatics	1	0.83
M.sc Biotechnology	4	3.33
M.sc Computer Science	1	0.83
M.sc Electronic Media	1	0.83
M.sc Micro Biology	1	0.83
M.sc Physics	3	2.50
M. Tech	7	5.83
MSW	2	1.67
Ph. D M.B.A.(General)	1	0.83
Ph. D (PIS)	1	0.83
ph. D Adult& counting Education	1	0.83
Ph. D History	1	0.83
Ph. D P/A	1	0.83
ph. D Philosophy	3	2.50
Ph. D S.A.C.S	1	0.83
Ph. D Sociology	1	0.83
Total	120	100

The respondents, who belong to different departments of a total 30 departments including integrated programme, PG, M.Phil. and Ph. D. It is very much clear from the data that majority of the students were studying in arts and humanities stream. The highest number of respondents was from Politics and International

The respondents, who are belong to different departments of a total 30 departments including integrated programme, PG, M.Phil. and Ph.D. It is very much clear from the data that the majority of the students were studying in arts and humanities stream. The highest number of respondents was Politics and International Relation (PIS), second and third positions was for sociology and economics respectively and the 4th position was for M-Tech. The percentage wise presentation made clearly in the table 2.

Level of internet knowledge

Table 3 Level of knowledge about internet

Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Excellent	14	11.67
Very good	22	18.33
Good	76	63.33
Poor	8	6.67
Total	120	100.00

It was intended to collect the data regarding the knowledge level of internet. It was found that most of the respondents 76 (63.33%), who have good knowledge about internet, 22 (18.33%) who mentioned the level of internet knowledge as very good, 14 (11.67%) were having excellent knowledge about the same. Only 8 (6.67%) respondents mentioned that they have poor knowledge about internet. It is very clear from the data that majority of the North-East students are good knowledge about internet.

Internet access point

Table 4 Internet access point: (N=120)

Place	No of Respondents	Percentage
Department	27	22.5
University Library	6	5
Hostel	86	71.67
Friend rooms	8	6.67
Mobile phone	19	15.83
Net Café	3	2.5
Others	1	0.83

North-East students of Pondicherry University were having access to internet resources to update his/her knowledge. Respondents were accessing internet from different locations like department, university library, etc. This has been clearly depicted in the table (Table 4). 86 (71.67%) of the respondents access internet at their hostels, 27 (22.5%) of them accessing internet at department 19 (15.83%) were accessing through their mobile phone, 8 (6.67%) were accessing at friend rooms, 6 (5%) were depending up on the university library for the same purpose and a very meagre percentage i.e. 3 (2.5%) were mentioned that they access at net café. It is

interesting that departments and hostel are the most popular place for them to access internet and it is very surprising that less number of them depend university library for the same.

Accessibility to university internet facility: As it is clear that the respondents' accessibility to university 24*7 internet facility. 67 (55.83%) of the respondents were not accessing to the university internet facility whereas other 49 (40.83%) participants were accessing to university internet facilities.

Accessing university Wi-Fi facility: The majority of the respondents were using the university Wi-Fi facility for getting access to internet. 111 (92.50%) of the respondents mentioned that they have been using university Wi-Fi system to utilize internet facility and on the other hand only 8 (6.67%) of them mentioned that they haven't been using this facility.

Time spend on internet daily:

Table 5 Time spend on internet daily: (N=120)

Hours	No of Respondents	Percentage
One hours only	15	12.51
2-4 hours	63	52.50
4-6 hours only	34	28.33
More than8 hours	6	5

Table 5 indicates the total time spend by respondents to use internet for various purposes. 63 (52.50%) of the respondents spent time on internet was between 2-4 hours followed by 34 (28.33%) of them between 4-6 hours, 15 (12.51%) of them 1 hour and 6 (5%) of them spent more than 8 hours per day. This revealed that most of them spend considerable time on internet every day.

Frequency of internet use

Table 6 Frequency of internet use: (N=120)

Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Always	23	19.17
Most often	34	28.33
Sometimes	23	19.17
According to need	37	30.83
Never	1	0.83

As it is clear from the table 4.6 that majority of the respondents were using internet quite frequently. 23 (19.17%) respondents mentioned that they use internet always, 34 (28.33%) use internet most often, 23 (19.17%) of them mentioned that sometimes and only 1(0.85%) of them never use internet. Another 37 (30.83%) respondents mentioned that they use internet according to the need arises.

Time spend on internet for fun/game

Table 7 Time spend on internet for fun/game: (N=120)

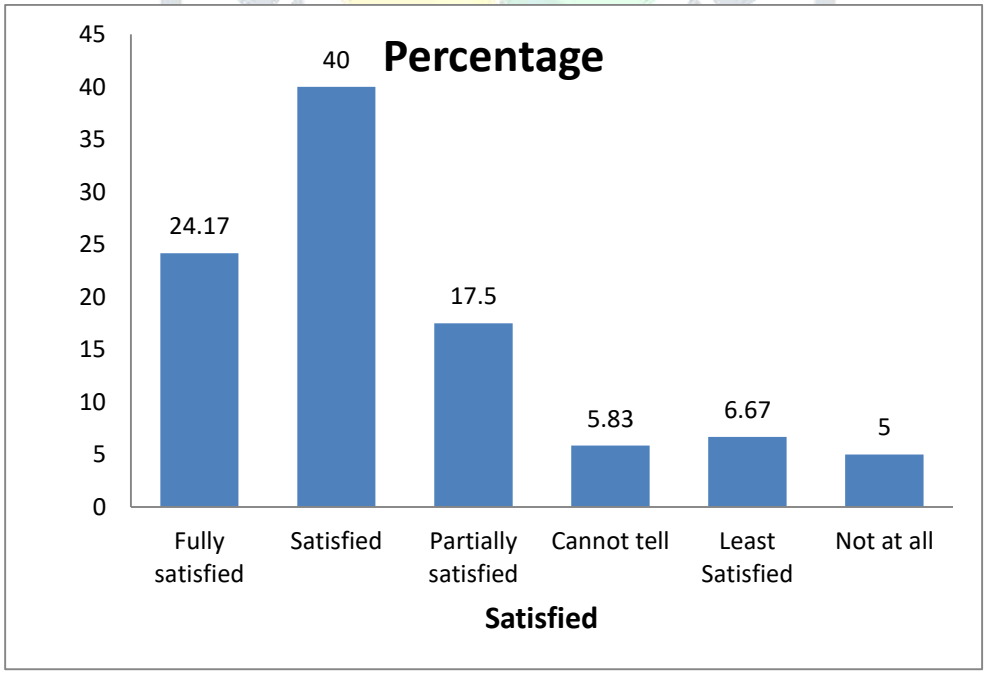
Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 hours	53	44.17
1-5 hours	33	27.50
5-10 hours	16	13.33
10-20 hours	14	11.67
21-40 hours/week	1	0.83
Over 40 hours/week	2	1.67

The table 7 shows that the time spent on internet for fun and game by the respondents. A good number of participants used internet less than one hour for fun and game i.e. 53 (44.17%), 33 (27.50%) spent 1-5 hours for fun and game, 16 (13.33%) spent 5-10 hours, 14 (11.67%) spent 10-20 hours, 1 (0.83%) 21-40 hours and 2 (1.67%) more than 40 hours on internet for fun/game.

Use of nick name while using chat, instant message, or email: The majority of respondents 82 (68.34%) who were not using nick name while using internet for chat, instant message or e-mail whereas 37 (30.83%) of them were using nick name while using of internet for various purposes.

Level of satisfaction with internet use

Figure-1 Level of satisfaction with internet use by the respondents



It is interesting to note that majority of the respondents' level of satisfaction is very high. 29 (24.17%) respondents mentioned that they were fully satisfied, 48 (40%) satisfied, 21 (17.50%) partially satisfied, 8 (6.67%) least satisfied, 7 (5.83%) cannot tell, and there were 6 (5%) participants who were not at all satisfied. The figure 1 shows it lucidly.

Required help/training for effective use of interment

Table 8 Required help/training for effective use of internet: (N=120)

Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	56	46.67
No	63	52.50
Not applicable	1	0.83

The below table 8 shows that majority of the respondents 63 (52.50%) were not required any training programme or assistance for effective utilization of internet whereas other 56 (46.67%) of the respondents were in need of either training or other assistance for the effective usage of internet.

Assistance sought from any one

Table 9 Assistance sought from any one: (N=120)

Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	54	45
No	66	55
If Yes	Library professionals-12 Friends-35 Teachers-7	10 29.17 5.83

The table 9 depicts the assistance sought by North-East students from various feasible sources to enhance the effectiveness of internet use. It shows that 54 (45%) of the respondents had taken assistance from various sources like library professionals, teachers, friends, information officers and others. At the same time other 66 (55%) of them mentioned that they have never taken any assistance from either of the sources for the better usage of internet.

Factors motivate to use internet for various purposes

Table 10 Factors that motivate to use internet for various purposes

Motivation factors	No of Respondents
Targeted information can be accessible everywhere and every time	51
Continual access the course materials	55
Providing change to keep up to date	58
Effective communication tool	46
Multimedia information available	42
Able to ask questions and get answer whenever	48

want	
Others	15

A multiple choice question was asked to find out the major factors which are motivating them to use internet for different purposes. As it is clear from the table 10 that there were various factors which were inspiring them to use the internet for different purposes.

Motivating factors to use web resources

As it is clear that the majority of the respondents viz. 71 (59.17%) were motivated with rich academic resources, 41 (34.17%) attracted by chatting with friends and watching news, 33 (27.50%) motivated by preparing home work, 8 (6.67%) motivated by playing game and 2 (1.67%) were attracted by other services available on web.

Purpose of internet use

Table 11 Purpose of internet use: (N=120)

Usage	No of Respondents	Percentage
To send and receive email	61	50.83
To access online resources	60	50.00
For research work	47	39.17
To interact with peer group	24	20.00
Entertainment	54	45.00
Newsgroups, forums, etc.	20	16.67
Others	1	0.83

The investigator asked a multiple choice option question regarding the purpose of internet use by the respondents. It is very much perceptible from the table, 4.14, i.e. 50.83% of the respondents use internet for sending and receiving email, 50% of them use to access online resources, 45% of them use it for entertainment, 39.17% of the respondents use it for research purposes, 8.99% of them use it to interact with peer groups, 16.67% of them use it for newsgroups, forums, etc. and 0.83% of them use it for others purposes.

Frequently used tool or service on internet

Table 12 Frequently used tool or service on internet: (N=120)

Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Chat Rooms	34	28.33
Blogs	9	7.50
News	70	58.33

Gaming	4	3.33
File sharing	26	21.67
Internet T.V.	12	10.00
Social Networking	57	47.50
Net calls	5	4.17
Shopping's	33	27.50
Others	1	0.83

Majority of the participants i.e. 70 (58.33%) stated that they use Internet for news service, 57 (47.50%) for social networking services, 34 (28.33%) use it for chat rooms, 33 (27.50%) use it for shopping, 26 (29.67%) for file sharing, 12 (10%) internet T.V., 9 (7.50%) for blogs and 5 (4.17%) net calls and game. It is clearly tabulated in the table 12.

Means used to communicate with friends

Table 13 Means used to communicate with friends: (N=120)

Communicate	No of Respondents	Percentage
Mobile	67	55.83
Voice mail	5	4.17
Email	42	35.00
SMS	48	40.00
Chatting with friends	39	32.50
Others	3	2.50

As indicated in the table 4.13 that the prime means used to interact with peer group is 67 (55.83%) respondents use mobile, 48 (40%) use SMS, 42 (35%) e-mail, 39 (32.50%) chatting with friends, 5 (4.17%) use voice mail and 3 (2.50%) use other means to communicate with their friends.

Hours spend per-week on internet for academic purposes

Table 14 Hours spend per-week on internet for academic purposes: (N=120)

Hours spend	No of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 hours	6	5
1-3 hours	33	27.5
3-5 hours	29	24.17
5-8 hours	21	17.5
8-10 hours	11	9.17
More than 10 hours	8	6.67

It can be inferred from table 4.14 that, 33 (27.5%) of the respondents use internet for 1-3 hours, 29 (26.85%) of them use it for 3-5 hours, 21 (17.5%) of them use it for 5-8 hours, 11 (9.17%) of the respondents use it for 8-10 hours, 8 (6.67%) of them use it for more than 10 hours and 6 (5%) of them use it for less than 1 hour. Majority of them use it for academic purpose at least for 1-3 hours per week.

Attitude towards internet advertising

Table 4.15 Attitude towards internet advertising: (N=120)

Variable	No of Respondents	Percentage
Like a lot	22	18.33
Like a little	49	40.83
Dislike	34	28.33
Dislike a lot	13	10.83

Table 4.15 highlights the respondents' attitudes towards the internet advertisements. 49 (40.83%) of the respondents were showed that they like a little, 34 (28.33%) of them dislike it, surprisingly 22 (18.33%) of them like a lot and 13 (10.83%) of them disliking a lot.

Category of news preferred to watch on internet

Table 16 Category of news preferred to watch on internet: (N=120)

News	No of Respondents	Percentage
Academic related	63	52.50
Weather	9	7.50
Financial	21	17.50
Sports	30	25.00
Entertainment	55	45.83
General news/headlines/breaking news	42	35.00

It is clear from the table 4.16 that majority of the respondents viz. 63 (52.60%) were preferred to watch on internet is academic related news, 55 (45.83%) marked entertainment related, 42 (35%) marked general news/ headlines/ breaking news, 30 (25%) for sports, 21 (17.50%) marked financial related and 9 (7.50%) indicated weather related news.

Benefits used from different internet information resources

Table 17 Benefits used from different internet information resources: (N=120)

Variable	Yes	Yes %	No	NO %
e-books	66	55.00	11	9.17
e-journals	55	45.83	7	5.83
e-mail	105	87.50	2	1.67
Bibliographic database	43	35.83	29	24.17
Full text database	43	35.83	26	21.67
Face book	94	78.33	8	6.67
Mailing lists	49	40.83	23	19.17
Blogs chat	28	23.33	34	28.33
Video conferencing	28	23.33	38	31.67
Web OPAC	35	29.17	28	23.33
Others	30	25.00	10	8.33
		0.00		0.00

As it is clear from the table 17, that respondents used internet for various benefit. It was found that the majority of the respondents i.e. 105 (87.50%) use internet for the benefit of email, 94 (78.33%) for face book, 66 (50%) of them for reading of e-book, 55 (45.83%) of them for e-journals, 49 (40.83%) of them for mailing lists, 43 (35.83%) of them for Bibliographic database and Full text databases 35 (29.17%) of them for web OPAC and 28 (23.33%) of them for blogs, chat, video conferencing and other benefits.

Major search engines used

Table 18 Major search engines used: (N=120)

Variable	No of Respondents Yes	Percentage
Google	114	95
Yahoo	15	12.5
AOL	2	1.67
Dogpile	0	0
Alta Vista	0	0
Others	Science direct-2	1.67

Search engines are the main tool for locating information. As usual Google is by far the most preferred search engine by the respondents almost 114 (95%) of the respondents responded that they have been using Google as

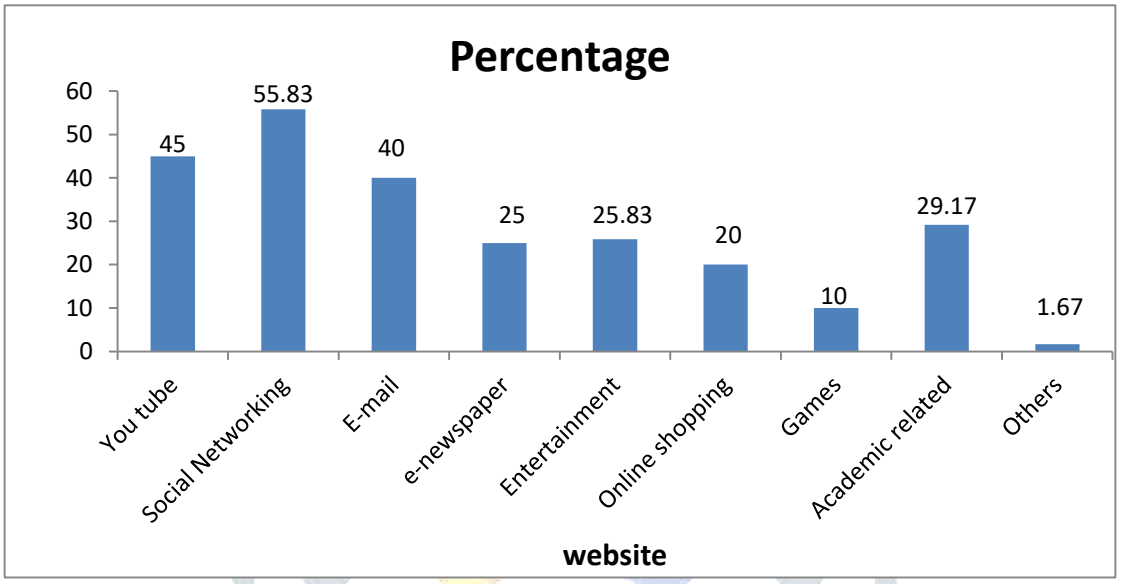
the prime search engine. Second most important search engine is yahoo search, 15 (12.50%) respondents use the same, and third is AOL, only 2 (1.67%) respondents marked it.

Special search engine used

The majority of the respondents 91 (81.25%) were not use special search engines. On the other hand 18 (16.07%) respondents reacted that they were using special search engines for browsing purposes.

Most frequently used website on internet:

Figure-2 websites most frequently use



The figure 2 indicates that the most frequently used website over internet is social networking, almost 67 (55.83%) opined the same. 54 (45%) marked YouTube, 48(1584%) indicated e-mail, 35 (29.17%) marked academic related sites, 30 (25%) e- newspaper and entertainment, 24 (20%) signified online shopping, 12 (10%) suggested games and 2 (1.67%) marked other miscellaneous websites.

Problems faced while using internet resources

Table 19 Problem faced while using internet resources: (N=120)

Frequency	No of Respondents Yes	Percentage
Yes	88	73.33
No	31	25.83
If Yes	Lack of expertise-18	15
	Lack of knowledge-5	4.17
	Lack of guidance-9	7.50
	Lack of motivation-3	2.50
	Poor connectivity-60	50
	Lack of accessibility-27	22.50

If Yes	Slow downloading-38	31.67
	Irregular power supply-5	4.17
	Difficult to finding relevant information-4	3.33

Table19 highlights the major problems encountered while using the Internet by the respondents. A total number of respondents viz. 88 (73.33%) respondents who faced problems while using internet resources but another 31 (25.83) respondents were not facing any hurdles while browsing the net. They have faced various hurdles while accessing the web. The split up of the problems faced by the participants are furnished clearly given in this table.

Conclusion

The aim of this study is to analyze the current scenario of internet use behavior of North-East students in Pondicherry University. It is very much clear from the analysis and interpretation that how the respondents are approaching internet and also their attitude towards internet resources. The analysis shows that all the respondents were using internet resources quite effectively.

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