

A Study on Use of Search Engines by the Faculty Members of Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

G. Sivasubramanian¹ and P. Gomathi²

¹Assistant Librarian & Research Scholar, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

²Assistant Professor, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

E-Mail: sivamlis2008@gmail.com, gomathi148@gmail.com

Abstract - The aim of this study was to examine A Study on Use of Search Engines by the Faculty Members of Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. A well-structured questionnaire was distributed among the 176 faculties, out of which 165 duly filled copies were returned, constituting a 96.94 percent response rate. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of use of search engines such as, use of arts and science subject search engines, material and liking of search engines, conduct to place the information from the Internet during search engines, troubles faced by the users and satisfaction rank of users though using the search engines. The results of the survey provided some of the reasons that influence the contentment with information recovery results of search engines. Internet has revolutionized the information today. The search engines contain complete searching the Internet very simple. They have emerged as a resolution to the difficulty of accessing in order source on the Net. The study recommends that there is a need to conduct the orientation programmer on search engines to help the faculty members for effective and efficient use of search engines for access the qualitative information available on the web.

Keywords: Search Engine, Internet, Information, Programmer, Web, OCLC, Faculty Members, College

I. INTRODUCTION

The massive advancement in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has made progressive changes in all fields of information. Libraries, being the stores of information, are no release to this development. The general public and condition around the libraries are changing and getting familiar. Because of data blast, clients are gaining admittance to the immense measure of data.

In the learning the world, the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) very much affects the libraries which imagines paperless data society, and has achieved intense changes in library administrations. It has changed the working of the libraries of establishments of advanced education. The usual house-keeping behavior and administrations are lessening step by step, offering ascend to current unique library benefits as libraries without dividers, giving access to different electronic diaries, online assets and different databases are open through the distributor sites.

The Internet has developed as the most ground-breaking machine for capacity and recovery of data. In the time of

organized data Internet, the biggest overall system of systems has developed as the most useful asset for a moment access to data (Rajeev Kumar and Kaur, 2005). Though, in the present Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with an enormous measure of substance on the Internet, getting better pertinent data can't be accomplished effortlessly. Recovering the important data from the staggering measure of data has turned into the need of great importance. Be that as it may, the viable utilization of web indexes for recovery of data is a vital test for any Internet client. At this crossroads, the web searches tools come into protect.

A web search engine is an perceptive device to enable clients to find data accessible by means of the web. Liaw and Huang (2006) clarify that the web search engine are fundamental apparatuses for discovering data on the World Wide Web (WWW).The number of web search engine on the web can help the end clients discover any data, whenever and anyplace on the net . Thus, the web search engine have turned into a noteworthy instrument for looking data over Internet (Wirth *et al.*, 2007).The Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) are progressively getting to be well known at all dimensions of expert profession.

Today arts and Science College are live important Higher education, portrayed as the development of learning than instructing, intends to make general society character ward and nature supporting. In spite of the fact that source eat and excessive debilitations, India has gathered up one of the greatest higher education appearance frameworks on the world since independence. The development was proposed to support correspondence and social equity in the way of life. The advanced education principle point was not exclusively to display information yet additionally qualified restrictive in different fields of human Endeavor. One of the inconveniences of advanced education today is the means by which best to encourage the understudies to get learning lacking broadening the aggregate time of advanced education. There is a mass of data accessible in Arts and science control over the World Wide Web (WWW). It is extremely confounded to recoup the ideal data on the Web. The web search engine can introduce connections to essential data dependent on their arrangements or inquiries. Recovering the related data from the overwhelming amount of data has turned into the expect of great importance. But

the important use of web search engine for recuperation of data is a basic investigation for any Internet client. At these stages, the web crawlers come into spare. In the within reach learning society, it is essential for experts to know the differing aptitudes of surfing web and cognizant the methods, methodologies and apparatuses for judgment and abusing the correct data in orchestrate to recuperate the enhanced outcomes. Along these lines, the present examination has been directed to find the states of mind and view of the employees towards the utilization of web search engine.

A. Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science College, Coimbatore

Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science, (Formerly known as SNR Sons College) is one among the most renowned Arts and Science Educational Institutions in the country, where excellence is a tradition. Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science (SR-CAS), though affiliated to Bharathiar University, became Autonomous in 2004. It is autonomous, in the sense that it is empowered to frame its own course of studies and adopt innovative methods of teaching and evaluation. The Institution is a noble venture by the SNR Sons Charitable Trust, one of the leading Pioneer Philanthropists of Coimbatore.

The Institution was the first college started by the Trust to fulfill the long felt need for a premiere organization striving to bring in constructive transformation in young aspirants by imparting technical, behavioral and value based education. The campus not only provides state-of-the-art facilities for a holistic education, but also a student-centric, participatory teaching-learning-evaluation system assures the students of optimal educational benefits.

The College is at the forefront of higher education in India by balancing its commitment to academic excellence with emphasis on all-round development of students. The College has a splendid record of 30 magnificent years of service in the field of education offering courses in traditional Arts and Science courses and in emerging areas such as various Management courses, International Studies, Information Technology and Biotechnology. The curriculum promotes national development, fosters global competencies and facilitates skills training to meet the challenges of a competitive workplace.

Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science is situated at the heart of the Coimbatore city and has a beautiful scenic campus sprawling over an area of 16 acres with numerous imposing buildings surrounded by lush green garden and coconut grove. The college has as its backbone excellent infrastructure; the teaching laboratories and general facilities are amongst the best in the University.

The College has a highly distinguished faculty and 176 faculty members are with Ph.D. in qualification and more than 85 faculty members are pursuing Ph.D in various

disciplines. Many research papers are published consistently in various refereed International and National Journals by our faculty. Innovative programmes are bound to emerge every year in anticipation of new educational demands and challenges that caters to the need of students and has also attracted scores of students from overseas.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Martin Zimmerman, (2012) the purpose of this paper is to show that digital natives are different from older age groups. The first survey asks questions about general computer searching behaviors. The second survey asks the students to find two items to see if they can find them. Digital natives are different in their search behavior, preferring to use web-based search engines such as Google, Yahoo and Bing.

Alex P. Watson, (2012) study seeks to gauge student use of open internet sources for the purpose of refining instruction and information literacy pedagogy in the library. The authors obtained citations from seven spring 2009 freshman composition classes at the University of Mississippi. From this pool of roughly 230 students, 437 citations to the open web were isolated, examined, and coded for analysis. Examination of the individual web sites, their URLs, and relevant codes revealed heavy student use of online reference and how-to materials, many of which were less than ideal as academic sources, but not openly inappropriate as such.

Daqing He, Dan Wu, Zhen Yue, Anna Fu, Kim Thien Vo, (2012) this paper aims to identify the opinions of undergraduate students on the importance of internet-based information sources when they undertake academic tasks. The results confirm that undergraduate students use different information resources for various academic tasks. In their tasks, online electronic resources including search engines are the most commonly used resources, particularly for complex academic tasks. Social networking sites are not used for the students' individual academic tasks, and traditional resources still play equal or more important roles in certain specific academic tasks. Students in collaborative tasks look for resources that make it easy to share documents. Participants from the two countries also exhibit interesting and important differences in their usage of information resources.

Shiv Kumar, Ranjana Vohra, (2013) the purpose of this study is to investigate the manner and purposes for which users search the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) in the University Libraries of India. The study is a comparative analysis of the use of OPAC in three universities located, in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and Punjab, a northern state of India. Users in all three universities were found to be in regular use of OPAC in the libraries. This usage frequency was despite the fact that the users had encountered a number of problems while doing this. Contrary to expectations, however, there is a great degree of

similarity in the results obtained especially with regard to the various aspects examined in connection with the use of OPAC in three different libraries.

III. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is to examine the use of search engines by the faculty members. The study is restricted to the Sri Ramakrishna College of arts and science, Coimbatore. The staff of the study consists of Faculties of arts & science discipline.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the present study is to investigate the faculty members' attitudes and perceptions towards the search engines. The specific objectives of the study are to

- To identify the convenience of search engine
1. To analyze the use pattern of search engine
 2. To get the opinion about search engine
 3. To know the frequency of the stay to online sources
 4. To know the purpose of using search engine
 5. To identify the popular search engine

V. METHODOLOGY

The present investigation is done to understand the usage of search engine by the faculty members Sri Ramakrishna college of Arts and Science Coimbatore Tamil Nadu, The information is gathered from the questionnaire method and supplemented with the interview method. The questionnaire was designed keeping in view the objectives of the study. The questionnaire was partitioned into four areas; the primary segment centers around the statistic data, for example, gender orientation, age and assignment, the second segment centers around the usage of search engine the third segment incorporates inquiries on the utilization of search engine for recovering academic data on the web and the fourth segment incorporates the various data towards the search engine Surveys were circulated to a sum of 176 employees of expressions and science contemplates out of which 165 properly filled in polls got back with 92.94% reaction rate. The information gathered amid surveys was encouraged into MS-Excel and basic recurrence computation was utilized.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS

A. Simple Percentage Analysis

It is understood from the above table that nearly (58.1%) respondents are between 26-35 years age group and balance (41.9%) respondents are 36-45years age group.

TABLE I AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S. No.	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	26-35 years	96	58.1
2	36-45 years	69	41.9
	Total	165	100.0

B. Use of Internet

Respondents were asked about the use of internet. It point out that all the respondents use the internet i.e. 165 (100.00%). All the faculty members were given laptops and desktops the respective department laboratories prepared with latest configured desktops. Some of the faculty members do have desktops at their homes.

TABLE II USE OF INTERNET

Internet use	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	165	100
No	0	0
Total	165	100.00

C. Frequency of Use of Internet

From the Table III, It can be inferred that 132 (80.1%) respondents use internet daily, followed by 20 (12.1%) respondents who use internet thrice a week, 6 (3.63%) respondents use internet twice a week. This means that the use of Internet has become regular in the lives of the arts and science faculties.

TABLE III FREQUENCY OF USE OF INTERNET

Frequency	No of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	132	80.1
Twice a week	06	3.63
Thrice a week	20	12.1
Weekly	4	02.4
Fortnightly	-	-
Monthly	3	1.82
Occasionally	-	-
Never used before	-	-
Total	165	100

D. Experience in Handling Search Engine

TABLE IV EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING SEARCH ENGINE

S. No.	Experience In Handling Search Engine	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1	above 3 years	73	44.2
2	1-2 years	39	23.6
3	less than 1 year	23	13.9
4	less than 6 months	19	11.5
5	less than 1 month	11	6.8
	Total	165	100.0

It is obvious from the above table that 44.2% of the respondents are having over 3 years involvement in utilizing web index, 39% are having 1-2 years involvement in

utilizing internet searcher, 13.9% % of the respondents are having under 1 years involvement in utilizing web crawler, 11.5% respondents are having under a half year involvement in utilizing web crawler and parity 6.8% respondents are having under multi month encounter as it were.

E. Use of Search Engines

The present study has sought to find out whether the faculties use search engines to retrieve scholarly information on web or not. It is clear from the table III that, out of the 165 respondents, 157 (95.15%) Respondents use the search engines for retrieving the information on web and only 08 (4.85%) of the respondents have not used the search engines. This clearly indicates that Search Engines are considered as an effective information retrieval tool.

TABLE V USE OF SEARCH ENGINES TO RETRIEVE INFORMATION ON WEB

S. No.	Internet use	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	157	95.15
2	No	8	4.85
	Total	165	100.00

F. Use of General Search Engines

In arrange to identify the use of different search engines, the respondents survive asked concerning the use of search engines and Meta search engines and the data is presented in table VI. All the respondents use Google and top the list among the various Search Engines used in Accessing information. All the respondents (100%) opine that Google is the best Search Engine (with various options) compared

to other search engines. About 32 (19.39%) respondents use Yahoo along with Google. The least preferences were given to Bing, Lycos, Ask and Dog pile. Hence, the data presented in the table clearly indicates that the respondents mainly depended on the Google and Yahoo

TABLE VI USE OF GENERAL SEARCH ENGINES

S. No.	Common Search Engines	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Alta vista	24	14.54
2	Ask	11	6.66
3	Bing	9	5.45
4	Dog pile	10	6.5
5	Google	165	100
6	Lycos	4	2.42
7	My Web Search	13	7.87
8	Web crawler	19	11.51
9	Yahoo	32	19.39

G. Problems Encountered Though Using Search Engines

The respondents were asked to point to the problems encountered though accessing Internet. It is experiential that 82(56.55%) respondents encountered the problem, 'Advertising banners that take too long to load, while 63 (43.45%) respondents agree to the declaration, 'it takes too long to view/download pages'. concerning 62 (42.76%) respondents observed that 'there are sites that do not work while searching information over the Internet'. and 13 (8.97) respondents facing the problem towards the not able to open the sites once they visited. The problems encountered by the respondents are given in table VII.

TABLE VII PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED THOUGH USING SEARCH ENGINES

S. No.	Problems	No of Respondents	Percentage %
1	Advertising banners that acquire too extended to load	82	56.55
2	complicated to arrange the information I gather	37	25.52
3	Encountering links that do not work	62	42.76
4	Encountering pages with bad HTML	48	33.10
5	Encountering sites that want me to pay to access information	58	40
6	It takes too long to view/download pages	63	43.45
7	Not being able to find a page I Once Visited	13	8.97
8	Not being able to find the information I am looking for	26	17.93
9	Various of the sites are not compatible with all browsers	59	40.69
10	Too many "junk" sites	44	30.34

Percentage cannot exist rounded after 100

VII. CONCLUSION

The cost of the assessment has given a part of the reasons that expert the fulfillment with in arrangement recovery result of web search tools. The Internet has distress the data today. The search engine has made looking through the

Internet simple. They have developed as a response to the trouble of getting to data sources on the Net. The query items are emotional via look capacity, structure, speed, ordering, database and event of refreshing of a web search tool. New highlights are being nonexistent and added to the web crawlers to make the errand of finding the proper data

as more straightforward as could be expected under the circumstances. The ebb and flow think about uncovers that most of the respondents are responsive of the subject associated with web crawlers, they require some sort of proficiency program concerning careful highlights of various web search tools, how to utilize them and more spotlight ought to be situated on subject related web crawlers. There is a need obviously program on web indexes to help the employees for powerful and proficient utilization of search engine for access the subjective data accessible on the web.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kumar, R., & Kaur, A. (2005). Internet and its use in the engineering colleges of Punjab, India: A case study. *Webology*, 2(4), 1-22.
- [2] Brophy, J., & Bawden, D. (2005, December). Is Google enough? Comparison of an internet search engine with academic library resources. In *Aslib Proceedings*, 6(57), 498-512.
- [3] Liaw, S. S., Chang, W. C., Hung, W. H., & Huang, H. M. (2006). Attitudes toward search engines as a learning assisted tool: approach of Liaw and Huang's research model. *Computers in human behavior*, 22(2), 177-190.
- [4] Jansen, B. J., & Spink, A. (2006). How are we searching the World Wide Web? A comparison of nine search engine transaction logs. *Information processing & management*, 42(1), 248-263.
- [5] Wirth, W., Böcking, T., Karnowski, V., & Von Pape, T. (2007). Heuristic and systematic use of search engines. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 12(3), 778-800.
- [6] Grimmelmann, J. (2007). The structure of search engine law. *Iowa L. Rev.*, 93, 1.
- [7] Beel, J., Gipp, B., & Wilde, E. (2009). Academic Search Engine Optimization Scholarly Literature for Google Scholar & Co. *Journal of scholarly publishing*, 41(2), 176-190.
- [8] Zimmerman, M. (2012). Digital natives, searching behavior and the library. *New Library World*, 113(3/4), 174-201.
- [9] Watson, A. P. (2012). Still a mixed bag: A study of first-year composition students' internet citations at the University of Mississippi. *Reference Services review*, 40(1), 125-137.
- [10] He, D., Wu, D., Yue, Z., Fu, A., & Thien, K. (2012, November). Undergraduate students' interaction with online information resources in their academic tasks: A comparative study. In *Aslib Proceedings*, 64(6), 615-640.
- [11] Kumar, S., & Vohra, R. (2013). User perception and use of OPAC: A Comparison of three universities in the Punjab region of India. *The Electronic Library*, 31(1), 36-54.