Internet Search Engine used by Faculty Members A Study with Special Reference to Arts and Science Colleges in Coimbatore- A Study

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ABSTRACT: *The aim of this study was to analyze the use of search engines and related issues among the faculties of arts and science college, 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 using search engines such as, use of arts and science subject search engines, substance and preference of search engines, conduct to place the information from the Internet during search engines, troubles faced by the users and satisfaction rank of users through 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. The 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 to access the qualitative information available on the web.*

1. Introduction

Search Engine has turned into a basic piece of our data condition. Progressively they are supplanting the job of libraries in encouraging data disclosure and access. Google has turned out to be synonymous with research. Late measurements show that Google has turned into the look interface of decisions for some staff and understudies to address their data needs, far surpassing their utilization of library lists or other online reference databases. A worldwide overview (OCLC, 2005) reports that 89 percent of data looks embraced by under studies start with a web crawler and Google is the staggering top choice (68 percent). The motivation behind this exploration is to investigate the web index encounters of understudies and staff as they look for data to help they are getting the hang of, educating, and inquire about. The investigation offers an all-encompassing viewpoint

by looking at utilizes practices inside the setting of upheld forms and expected result inside a scholastic situation. Drawing on numerous information gathering techniques, we consolidate subjective and quantitative data to show the arranged and objective driven nature of data social affair and utilization process. Internet searcher utilize is an inserted errand that is dictated by people's particular work settings and necessities. Some characterize an errand as the indication of a data searcher's inquiry that decides the information– looking for activity. With the end goal to extend our comprehension of clients' communications with web indexes, we should grow our insight into the hunt setting and related errands. This setting incorporates discovering data as well as using the found data effectively to achieve a specific errand. Considering the web index utilizes examples of particular client gatherings will encourage more task– centered appraisal and improvement of web crawlers. In spite of the fact that our investigation applies to inquire about motors all in all, we expect to center, particularly around the Google web index, as it is the most normally utilized pursuit condition, as likewise affirmed by the information accumulated for this examination.

Today, in the S.F. Straight, region and in Silicon Valley, you are "hip" and "in" contingent upon which World Wide Web crawler you utilize, and the "coolest" one appears to change week by week. Those of us who need to complete genuine work utilizing these motors simply need to know which ones we should utilize when, and what we should think about how they function. Not at all like the publicity filled articles normally observed in the lay press, this article endeavors to answer these inquiries dependent on certainties.

2. Review of Literature

Martin Zimerman, (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 websites, 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 an 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 use 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 the 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.

3. Scope and Limitation of the Study

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

4. 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 engines

• To analyze the use pattern of search engine

• To get the opinion about search engine

• To know the frequency of the stay to online sources

• To know the purpose of using search engine

• To identify the popular search engine

5. Methodology

The present investigation is done to realize the usage of the search engine by the employees of Arts and Science College Coimbatore Tamil Nadu, The information is gathered from the survey technique and enhanced with the exchange strategy. The poll was computed recognition in vision the goals of the examination. The poll was partitioned into four areas; the primary segment centers around the statistic data, for example, sexual orientation, age, and assignment, the second segment centers around the utilization of web the third segment incorporates inquiries on the utilization of web indexes for recovering academic data on the web and the fourth segment incorporates the various data towards the web indexes. 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.

6. Data Analysis

6.1. 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 36-45 years age group.

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**

Table 1. Age of the Respondents

6.2. 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.

6.3. Frequency of Use of Internet
From the Table 3, 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.
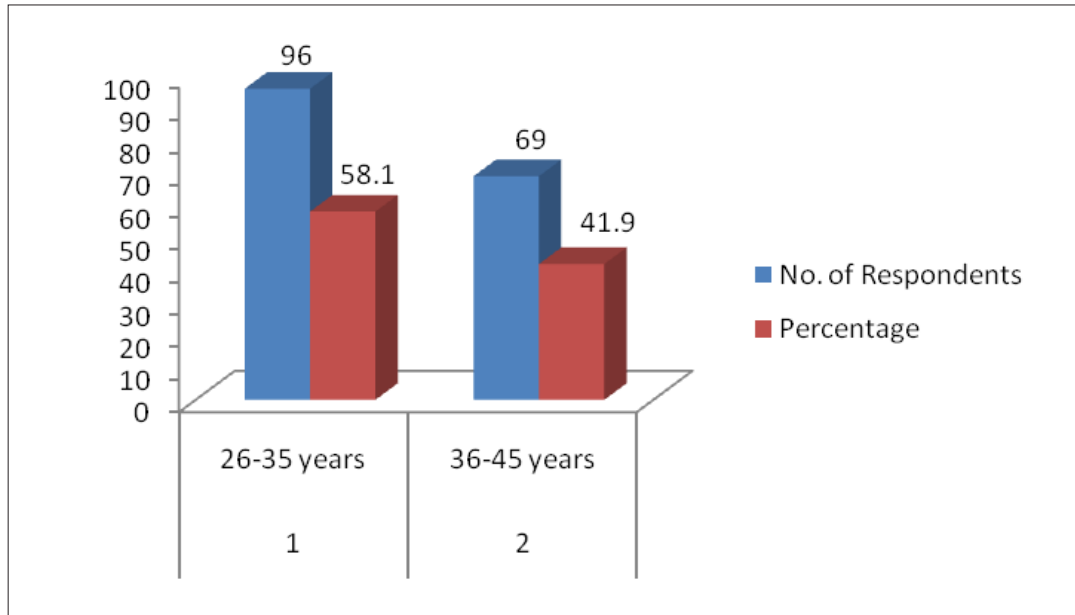
Figure 1

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

Table 2. Use of Internet

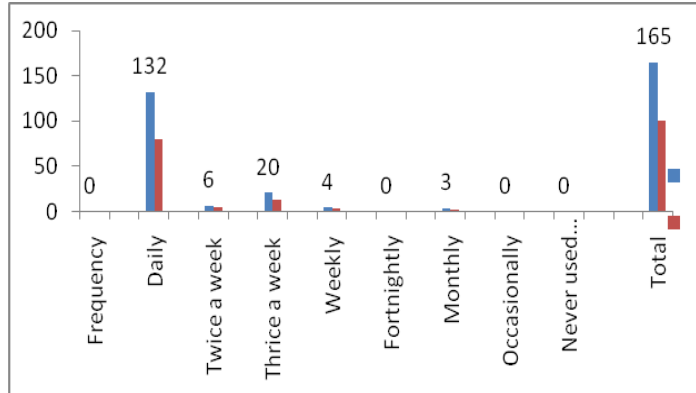| Frequency	No of respondents	Percentage
Daily	132	80.1
Twice a week	06	3.63
Thrice a week	20	12.1
Weekly	4	02.4
Fortnightly	-	-
Monthly	3	1.82
Occasionally	-	-
Never used before	-	-
Total	**165**	**100**

Table 3. Frequency of Use of Internet

Figure 2

6.4. Experience in Handling Search Engine

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.

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**

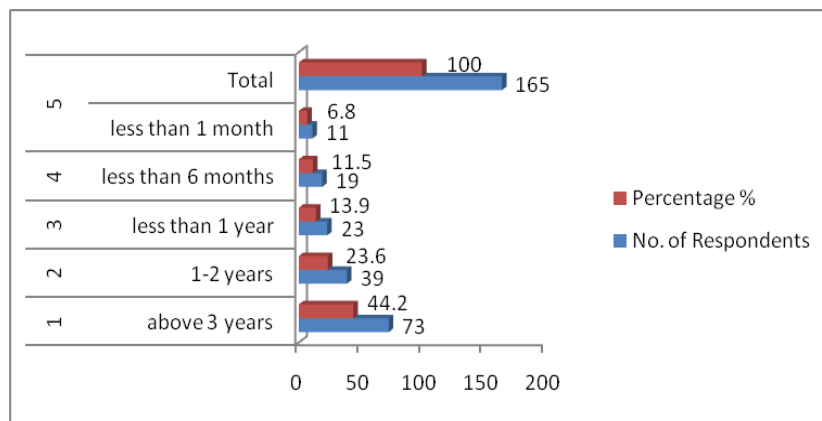Table 4. Experiences In Handlingsearch Engine

Figure 3

6.5. 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 3 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.

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

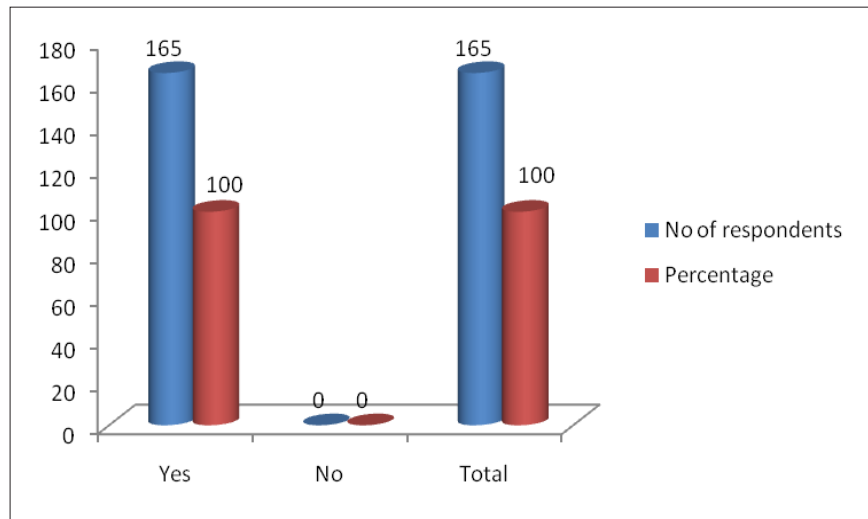Table 5. Use of Search Engines to Retrieve Information on Web

Figure 4

6.6. 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 6. 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 Dogpile. Hence, the data presented in the table clearly indicates that the respondents mainly depended on the Google and Yahoo

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	Dogpile	10	6.5

5	Google	165	100
6	Lycos	4	2.42
7	My WebSearch	13	7.87
8	Web crawler	19	11.51
9	Yahoo	32	19.39

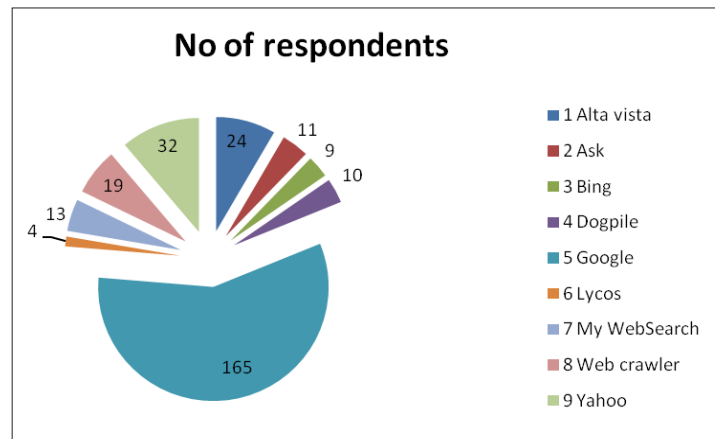Table 6. Use of General Search Engines

Figure 5

6.7. 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 7.

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	40.00
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

Table 7. Problems Encountered Though Using Search Engines

7. Conclusions

The consequences of the examination have given a portion of the reasons that expert the fulfillment within arrangement recuperation aftereffects of web search tools. The Internet has upset the data today. The web indexes have 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 straight-forward 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 web crawlers for access the subjective data accessible on the web.

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