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AWARENESS AND USAGE OF SEARCH ENGINES AMONG THE STUDENTS SRI RAMAKRISHNA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COIMBATORE: A STUDY

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Abstract

The study awareness and used of search engines by students Sri Ramakrishna college of arts and science Coimbatore. Total 300 questionnaires were distributed randomly students of SRCAS Coimbatore. The investigator could collect questionnaires from only 259 out of 300 respondents. This constitutes 86.33 per cent (259/300) of the total answer. Mostly 66% of the respondents are usage Google search engine for their principle.39% of the respondents are usage the search engine mostly for judgment thesis works. The trainers need particular awareness of the university establishment. Particular training program should be designed for them.

Keywords: search engine, internet, and program.

1. Introduction

Search engines have develop into an essential part of our in status situation. Increasingly they are replacing the position of libraries in facilitate information finding and access. Google has become identical with investigate. Recent data specify that Google has become the search border of choice for many faculty and students to lecture to their information requirements, far beyond their employ of library catalogs or additional online citation database. A worldwide survey (OCLC, 2005) reports that 89 percent of in order searches undertaken by college students begin with a search engine and Google is the crushing favorite (68 percent).

The reason of this research is to investigate the search engine experience of students and faculty as they look for information to hold their education, teaching, and research. The study offers a holistic viewpoint by investigative use behaviors inside the situation of supported processes and probable outcomes inside an educational location. Picture on many data congregation methods, we combine qualitative and quantitative information to exemplify the located and objective ambitious nature of information gathering and utilization procedure.

1.1. Definition

Vangie Beal defines Search engines are program that search documents for particular keywords and precedes a list of the documents wherever the keywords be found. A search engine is actually a universal group of programs; however, the term is often used to specially explain systems like Google, Bing and Yahoo! Search that enable users to search for documents on the World Wide Web.

2. Review of Literature

Pius Tom Umoren (2016) - This study examined library Search Engines and Gateways for effective legal education, implication for the University of Calabar Law Library. The sample Population consisted of levels three and four students who are registered in the Law Library. A structured questionnaire was employed for collection of data. The study was designed to determine the extent of availability and utilization of library search engines for information access and retrieval for effective acquisition of legal knowledge in 10 core law courses. The study revealed that the major problems that militated against availability and use of the search engines in the Faculty of Law Library included lack of regular subscription for access and erratic power supply.

Ashwini Nag & Khaiser Nikam (2016)- This paper discusses the possible usage of the (IoT). In particular, we consider cloud computing, magic mirror and pressure pad sensor using wireless sensor network (WSN). Considering these, we proposed an approach to improve library facilities and providing patron friendly system. This system is a step towards a smart library.

Kirana kumaret al. (2016)- In this paper, information search strategies and search techniques, importance of search preparation and the application of search techniques are discussed. Nowadays availability of Information over the internet is massive. To make maximum use of these information and to avoid disturbance while pointing the relevant information, the user should have search skills that include being familiar with search techniques. The use of search techniques and strategies aims at helping the user retrieve relevant and required quality information.

Peerzada Mohammad Iqbal & Abdul Majid Baba(2016)- The paper evaluates a forecasting study on four search engines viz., Google, Bing, Yahoo, and Baidu in order to generate projected data to on collection of data series, using result fluctuation on simple keyword “Dublincore” in the field of Library and Information Science. Data was collected on daily basis for about 100 Days to generate 50 days of projected data using time series analysis, and latter by trend projecting method which reveal that Bing shows a positive secular trend while Google, Yahoo! and Baidu show a downward or negative secular trend.

Natarajan & Bezawit (2016) -The aim of this study was to analyze the ethical usage of internet facility of information science jimma university ethical advantage of students had gained through the usage of internet facilities and to find out the websites were using computer lab. Most of the students are using search engine like Google, ask, yahoo. It is found that internet facilities have profound effects on ethics of internet usage further like improving learning skills.

Akparobore Daniel & Palmer Judith (2015) -The study investigated the awareness, use and impediments of search engines by undergraduate students in Delta State University, Abraka. A descriptive study design was used for the study. The population comprised of the students in the Faculty of Social Sciences in Delta State University. The sample of the study was 154. Three research questions guided the study and two hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significant. One instrument titled search engine use questionnaire (SEUQ) was used for data collection. Percentages and mean rating were

used to answer research questions. ANOVA was used to test hypotheses. The major findings of the study include: Undergraduate students awareness of search engines was low in Delta State University, the test for hypotheses showed that there was a significant difference from the respondents awareness of search engines according to their departments; Google was the most frequently used search engine by the undergraduate students in Faculty of Social Sciences. The finding also revealed that information overload was the greatest challenge the undergraduate students encountered. Based on the findings, the implication of the study revealed more practical aspects of search engines to be employed to promote greater awareness needed to improve the use of search engines.

Divya & Pillai (2015) -Investigate the use of internet tools and services by the research scholars of the University of Kerala. The studies revealed that majority of the respondents are under age group of 26-30. Mainly use of internet for e-journal access and research purpose and most of the time they are using internet for organizing and maintenance of information using Google, yahoo and AltaVista search engines.

3. Aim and Objectives of the study

The study of the cover students of from all level of students

- ❖ To identify the accessibility of search engine
- ❖ To analyze the use pattern of search engine
- ❖ To get the opinion about search engine
- ❖ To know the frequency of the visit to online sources
- ❖ To know the purpose of using search engine
- ❖ To identify the popular search engine

3.1 Methodology

This study is a significant study in which the sample was chosen by means of random Sampling. A survey was used as a method of collecting the data. The data analysis is descriptive in nature. A structured questionnaire designed to collect the data from the Arts & Science College students in Coimbatore. Questions were designed to analysis perception on willing towards depositing the usage of search engine in the areas of support, convenience, humane meaning helpful impact of self-archiving, specialized gratitude, Pre-print culture, Authority of other actors, Conservation, Publishers' policies prohibiting self-archiving, Support (Extra time & Endeavor) and Economic incentive. 259 samples were collected from students.

4. Analysis and Interpretation

Table No: 1

Distribution of the respondents by gender

Sl. No	Gender	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	139	53.7
2.	Female	120	46.3
	Total	259	100

The table no 1 shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents. It is incidental that majorities (53.7%) of the respondents were male and 46.3% of the respondents were female.

Chart1

Distribution of the respondents by gender

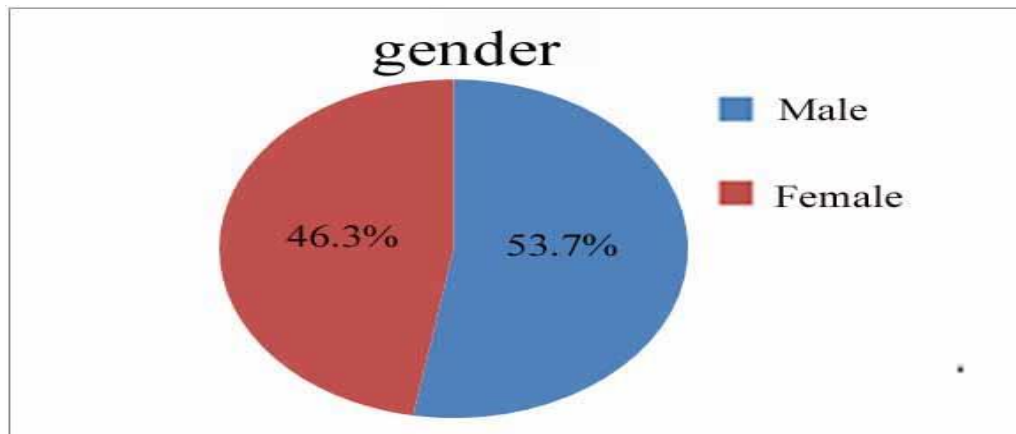


Table No: 2

Distribution of the respondents by Age

Sl. No	Age	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	17-20 Years	124	47.9
2	21-24 Years	135	52.1
	Total	259	100

The table no 2 shows the distribution of the respondents by age. It is clear from the table those majorities (52.1 %) of the respondents were in the age group o f 21-24. Around 47.9% of the respondents were in the age group of 17-20.

Table No: 3

Distribution of the respondents by courses

Sl. No	courses	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	UG	114	44.0
2	PG	96	37.1
3	MPHIL	39	15.1
4	PHD	10	3.9
	Total	259	100

The table no 3 shows the distribution of the respondents by the courses. it is clear that 44% of the respondents are doing UG, 37% of the respondents are doing PG degree, 15% respondents are doing M.Phil and balance 4% of the respondents are Ph.D research scholars

Chart: 2

Distribution of the respondents by courses

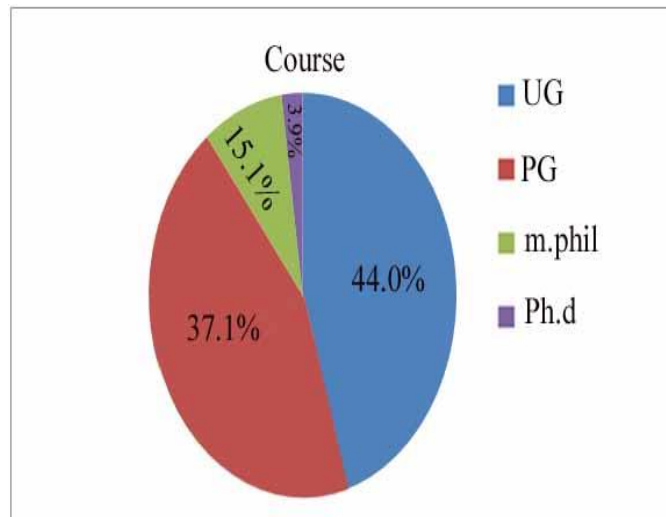


Table No: 4

Usage of search engine

Sl. No	Usage of search engine	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Google	171	66.0
2	Yahoo	79	30.5
3	Ask .com	9	4.1
	Total	259	100

The table no 4 shows It is clear from the above table that 66% of the respondents are using Google search engine, 30% of the respondents are using yahoo search engine and balance 4% are using ask.com search engine.

Table No: 5

Experience in Handling search Engine

Sl. No	Experience In Handling Search Engine	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Above 3 Years	66	25.5
2	1-2 Years	88	34.0
3	Less than 1 year	27	10.4
4	Less than 6 months	36	13.9
5	Less than 1 months	42	16.2
	Total	259	100.0

The table no 5 shows It is clear from the above table that 25% of the respondents are having above 3 years experience in using search engine, 34% are having 1-2 years experience in using search engine, 10% % of the respondents are having less than 1 years experience in using search engine, 14% respondents are having less than 6 months experience in using search engine and balance 16% respondents are having less than 1 month experience only.

Table No: 6
Quality of Search Engine

Sl. No	Quality of search engine	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Very good	104	40.2
2	Good	95	36.7
3	Moderate	39	15.1
4	Poor	17	6.6
5	Very Poor	4	1.5
	Total	259	100.0

The table no 6 shows It is clear from the above table that 40% of the respondents are stating that their search engine quality was very good. And 36.7% of the respondents said that the quality of their search engine was good to use, 15% of the respondents said that moderate, and 7 % of the respondents state that their search engine quality was poor and finally balance 2 % of the respondents stated that their search engine quality was very poor.

Table 7
Main Usage of Search Engine

Sl. No	Main usage of search engine	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Finding thesis	102	39.4
2	Finding conference	83	32.0
3	Finding Reports	52	20.1
4	Using community of science	17	6.6
5	Using discussion list	5	1.9
	Total	259	100.0

The table no 7 From the above table that 39% of the respondents are using search engine for their thesis purpose, 32% of the respondents are using search engine for finding conferences details and 20% of the respondents are used to find the report details. 6.6% of the respondents are using

for community of science and 2% of the respondents are using search engine for preparing discussion list.

2. Cross Tabulation

Table 2.1
Age with gender

Sl. No	Age		Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
1	17-20	Count	66	58	124
	Years	% within	47.5%	48.3%	47.9%
2	21-24	Count	73	62	135
	years	% within	52.5%	51.7%	52.1%
	Total	Count	139	120	259
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is clear from above table that 47% of the male respondents are coming under 17-20 years age category and 52.5% respondents are coming under 21-24 years age category. And 48% of the female respondents are coming under 17-20 years age category and 51.7% female respondents are coming under 21-24 years age category.

Table 2.2
Age with Course

Sl. No	Age		Course				Total
			UG	PG	M.phil	Ph.d	
1	17-20	Count	59	43	18	4	124
	years	% within	51.8%	44.8%	46.2%	40.0%	47.9%
2	21-24	Count	55	53	21	6	135
	years	% within	48.2%	55.2%	53.8%	60.0%	52.1%
	Total	Count	114	96	39	10	259
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is clear from above table that 52% of the respondents doing UG degree coming under 17-20 years age category and 48% UG degree respondents are coming under 21-24 years age category. 45% of the respondents doing PG degree coming under 17-20 years age category and 55% PG degree respondents are coming under 21-24 years age category. And 46% of the respondents doing M. Phil degree coming under 17-20 years age category and 54% M.Phil degree respondents are coming under 21-24 years age category. Finally 40% of the respondents doing Ph.D degree coming under 17-20 years age category and 60% Ph.D degree respondents are coming under 21-24 years age category.

Table 2.3
Age with usage of Search Engine

Sl. No	Age		Usage of search engine			Total
			Google	Yahoo	Ask.com	
1	17-20	Count	86	30	7	123
	years	% within	50.3%	38.0%	87.5%	47.7%
2	21-24	Count	85	49	1	135
	years	% within	49.7%	62.0%	12.5%	52.3%
	Total	Count	171	79	8	258
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is clear from above table that 50% of the respondents are using Google search engine and they are coming under 17-20 years age group and 50% respondents are coming under 21-24 years group. By using yahoo as search engine there 38% respondents are coming under 17-20 years and balance 62% respondents are coming under 21—24 years age group. By using ask.com as search engine there 88% respondents are coming under 17-20 years and balance 12% respondents are coming under 21—24 years age group.

Table 2.4
Age with Search Engine Experience

S.No	age		Search Engine Experience					Total
			Above 3 years	1-2 years	Less than 1 year	Less than 6 months	Less than 1 month	
1	17-20	Count	29	44	15	13	23	124
	years	% within	43.9%	50.0%	55.6%	36.1%	54.8%	47.9%
2	21-24	Count	37	44	12	23	19	135
	years	% within	56.1%	50.0%	44.4%	63.9%	45.2%	52.1%
	Total	Count	66	88	27	36	42	259
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

From above table that in above 3 years experience category there are 44% of the respondents are 17-20 years and 56% of the respondents are under 21-24 years age category. And 1-2 years experience category there are 50% of the respondents are 17-20 years and 50% of the respondents are under 21-24 years age category, less than 1 year experience category there are 56% of the respondents are 17-20 years and 44% of the respondents are under 21-24 years age category. And less than six month experience category there are 36% of the respondents are 17-20 years and 64% of the respondents are under 21-24 years age category, less than 1 month experience category there are 55% of the respondents are 17-20 years and 45% of the respondents are under 21-24 years age category.

Table 2.5
Gender with Search Engine Main Usage

S.No	Gender	Search Engine Main Usage					Total
		Finding thesis	Finding conference	Finding reports	Using community of science	Using discussion list	Finding thesis
1	Male Count % within	47 46.1%	47 56.6%	32 61.5%	9 52.9%	4 80.0%	139 53.7%
2	Female Count % within	55 53.9%	36 43.4%	20 38.5%	8 47.1%	1 20.0%	120 46.3%
	Total Count % within	102 100.0%	83 100.0%	52 100.0%	17 100.0%	5 100.0%	259 100.0%

From above table search engine main usage are specified. In that for finding thesis from the internet 46% are male and 54% are female. And for finding conferences from the internet 57% are male and 43% are female. Then for finding reports from the internet 62% are male and 38% are female. And for community sciences from the internet 53% are male and 47% are female. Finally for using discussion list from the internet 80% are male and 20% are female category.

3. CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS

H₀: There is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

TABLE 3.1

Age of the Respondents and Total Usage of Search Engine

Particulars	Calculated valve	DF	Table value	Significance
Age with Total Search Engine Usage	0.467	1	3.84	Not significant

It is clear from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value. So the null hypothesis was accepted. Hence there is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and total usage of the respondents.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between gender of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between gender of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

TABLE 3.2

Gender of the Respondents and Total Usage of Search Engine

Particulars	Calculated valve	DF	Table value	Significance
Gender with Total Search Engine Usage	1.394	1	3.84	Not significant

It is clear from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is less than the table value. So the null hypothesis was accepted. Hence there is no significant relationship between gender of the respondents and total usage of the respondents.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between course of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between course of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

TABLE 3.3

Course of the Respondents and Total Usage of Search Engine

Particulars	Calculated valve	DF	Table value	Significance
Course with Total Search Engine Usage	109.07	3	7.81	Significant

It is clear from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is higher than the table value. So the null hypothesis was rejected. Hence there is a significant relationship between course of the respondents and total usage of the respondents.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between search engine type of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between search engine type of the respondents and total usage of search engine.

TABLE 3.4

SEARCH ENGINE TYPE OF THE RESPONDENTS AND TOTAL USAGE OF SEARCH ENGINE

Particulars	Calculated valve	DF	Table value	Significance
Search Engine Type with Total Search Engine Usage	155.33	2	5.99	Significant

It is clear from the above table that the calculated chi-square value is higher than the table value. So the null hypothesis was rejected. Hence there is a significant relationship between search engine type of the respondents and total usage of the respondents.

FINDINGS:

- ❖ More than 52% of the respondents are coming under 21-24 years category.
- ❖ 54% of the respondents are male category
- ❖ Probably 44% of the respondents are doing their UG degree from the college.
- ❖ Mostly 66% of the respondents are usage Google search engine for their purpose.
- ❖ 34% of the respondents are having 1-2 years experience on using search engine.
- ❖ 40% of the respondents stating that quality of their search engine were very good.
- ❖ 39% of the respondents are using the search engine mainly for finding thesis works.
- ❖ Age, gender of the respondents are does not have any significant relationship between total usage of search engine.
- ❖ Search engine type, Search engine quality are having significant relationship with total usage of search engine.
- ❖ Search engine using time, search engine experience, and search engine main purpose are having significant relationship with total usage of search engine.

CONCLUSION

Search engine use among college Students the survey clearly shows that students are making use of the Internet for course related reading and research needs. And some students are

using for attributed to entertainment. Ease of work and time saving are the reasons of Internet use among university students. It is worth pointing out that students are less likely to go and seek help from the library staff, support staff, or attend Internet training classes. The colleges should arrange training programs to orientate the students and teachers to the hidden potential of this technology. Modules on basic and advanced searching techniques should be included in the curricula of all departments. Teachers and staff can encourage Internet usage among students. The trainers need special attention of the university authorities. Specialized training program should be planned for them. Academic cooperation should also be promoted through the sharing of educational resources among colleges.

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