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Abstracts

The main purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the different use of web and its resources among research scholars at Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur, India. The study mainly focused on the use of web and preferred information source as well as methods to access the web. In this study a well-structured questionnaire survey of Eighty Nine (89) full-time research scholars of various departments under the faculty of the social science reveals that the majority of the respondents access the web regularly. Most of the research scholars' access to web based resources with simple keywords. The poor connectivity of the internet was the major obstacle among maximum research scholars during access to the web in the library. The finding of the study would assist various universities certainly to make better use of web and its resources for research work especially.

Keywords: Uses of Web**,** Social Science, Research Scholar, GGU Bilaspur

Introduction:

The web is becoming an increasingly useful and relevant tool for everyone's day to day life. The web has been drastically changed the whole scenario of the education system at each level. In the higher education sector also it is playing a very vital role in different disciplines as well as faculties. it is observed from different researches that, the web and its various resources make enabled researchers to produce qualitative research. In this perception, to conduct any research, quick and authentic information play a very significant role by which institution of any nation get good achievement and fame at a national and international level. In this digital era, quick and authentic information is possible mostly through the use of the web. Because of the knowledge explosion, the exponential growth of information and it increases the number of documents being published in various fields affects the growth of the number of users and their need.

In the context of the web, it can be said that it is the complement to traditional library services in the digital era. The web plays a vital role in the development of education and the learning environment. The various character of web offers so many advantages and improvements for today's library services including the ability to hyperlink to other resources, use of a graphical interface, and access for remote users. Web oriented library means the resources of library are available 24 hours to everyone. Any user can be benefited from the sources and services of that library form anywhere. The Large amounts of data of any field are transmitted within seconds. Today's web has become a powerful and dynamic tool for communication; it is the largest single source of information at the global level (Maheswarappa and Emmanuel, 2003).

This study examines how social science researchers use the web and its resources to pursue their research study at GGU Bilaspur. The output of the present study will be a help to manage the various services over the web and allied resources in an academic library inefficient way. Since this is a case study, entails some limitations. Another factor in this limitation is the use of convenience sampling in the present study. The

applications of the methods for the use of web also present some concern. In Information Communication Technology enabled scenario libraries are surrounded by the networked environment that is connected to the vast ocean of Web-based services. Moreover, other electronic resources relevant to the professions are developing an exceptional pace. Academic libraries are considered to be the nerve centers of academic institutions and support teaching, research, and other academic programmes efficiently. In the keeping view of researchers need academic libraries are providing maximum information with limited resources.

Statement of the Problem

In ICT enable scenario, probably research scholars are one of the most potential users of the web and its different resources. This study explores the use of the web based resources by social science researchers at the Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur, India. Further, it describes various points over web among researchers of concerned departments.

The scope of the study

The present study has been conducted to examine the use of the web and its resources among researchers and its role in their academic work with various issues. This study is intended to cover only research scholars of various departments under the faculty of social science at Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India.

Literature Review

The literature concerning the perception of interest in various fields is large and some of it focuses on consumers, traders, employees etc. An attempt has been made to cover a number of works that go beyond discussions of the perception and attributes to web among researchers and its direct applications to closely related topics. The present study is an attempt to establish and exhibit the perception and Web resources, services, used by researchers in the central library at Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India.

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

Asemi's (2005) study showed that the majority of respondents searched for scientific information in various databases and online journals provided by the university library.

Maheswarappa and Emmanuel (2003) conducted an exploratory study at Gulbarga city, showing a high rate of computer knowledge.

Chandran (2000) carry out a study on the use of Web resources and services in S.V. University, Tirupati, indicating that more than 56 percent of respondents used to the Web to access information.

Kaur (2000) studied Guru Nanak Dev University, and Bavakutty and Salih (1999) conducted a survey at Calicut University, which showed that students, research scholars, and faculty members used the Web on education and research purpose.

Some studies have revealed that researchers use the Web in various ways to enhance research work, self-study, learning and teaching. On the other side, the common research scholars use email to communicate with their peers and with their tutors.

About Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Guru Ghasidas University is a Central University of India, located in Bilaspur C.G. State, established under Central Universities Act 2009, No. 25 of 2009. Formerly called Guru Ghasidas University (GGU), established by an Act of the State Legislative Assembly, was formally inaugurated on June 16, 1983. It is the highly established institute which is well known for quality research and academic activities. This university is situated in a socially and economically challenged area, the university is appropriately named to honor the great Satnami Saint Guru Ghasidas (born in the 17th century), who championed the cause of the downtrodden and

waged a relentless struggle against all forms of social evils and injustice prevailing in the society.

Objectives of the study

The purpose of this study is to explore the perception and attributes of the Web among researchers under the faculty of social science at Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. There are total five departments are running under the faculty of Social Science. There are some specific objectives are:

- to identify frequency for the use of the web and its resources concerned among social science research scholars ;
- to identify the purposes for using the Web;
- to know the preferred location for the use of the web by researchers;
- to examine the searching technique for web use by the respondents
- to know the problems faced by social science research scholars while accessing the Web

Methodology

In this study, the use of the web among researchers of the social science at Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur, India has been investigated. For this purpose, a well-structured questionnaire has been designed and the reliability percentage has been examined by the researcher. The study sought to get the overview of information searching by research scholars through the web by taking the sample from various departments. Therefore the total no. of 109 questionnaires distributed among various departments under the faculty of social science. A total number of 89 filled questionnaires were received.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

To conduct this study the total of no. 109 structured questionnaires were distributed among research scholars (Faculty of social science) at Guru Ghasidas University (A Central University), Bilaspur. Total 89 questionnaires were received. After examining the reliability of the questionnaire, the normality of data has been analyzed. All received sample questionnaires were analyzed statistically. In this study the open-ended questions were analyzed using content analysis. Finally, the total number of respondents (Research Scholars of the Faculty of Social Science) who respondents the dully filled questionnaire were 89 i.e. 81%

Responses from Research Scholars (Faculty of Social Science)

The analysis of data in table-1 shows that total 89 i.e. 81% of respondents were given their response out of 109 respondents, the maximum response rate i.e. 23 (85.19%) was from the dept. of History, followed 24 (82.76%) of the dept. of Sociology and 23 (82.14) of the dept. of Political Science. It is followed by other departments. The analysis is summarized in fig 1 which shows that all departments have an average response except psychology.

Name of the Department	Details regarding No. of Respondents		
	Questionnaires Distributed	Questionnaires Received	%
Economics	16	13	81.25
History	27	23	85.19
Political Sc.	28	23	82.14
Psychology	9	6	66.67
Sociology	29	24	82.76
Total	**109**	**89**	81.65

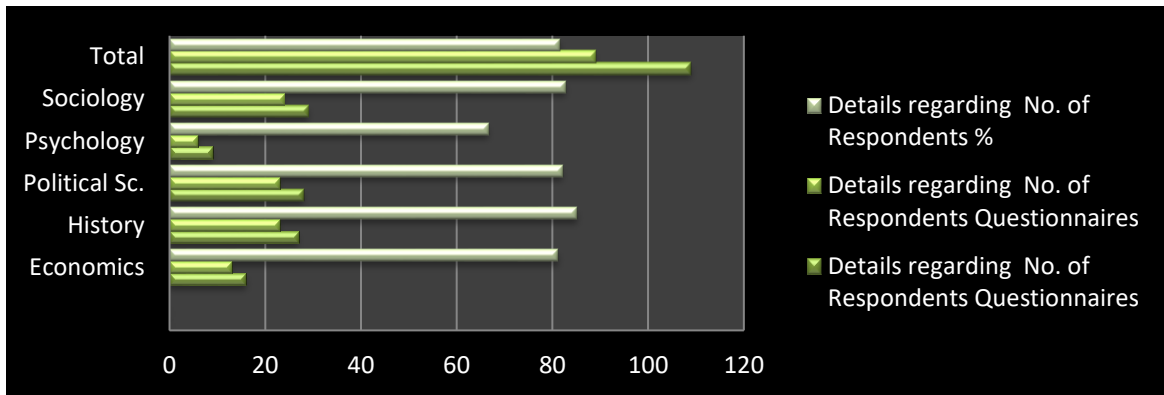**Table- 1: Responses from Research Scholars (Faculty of Social Science)**

Fig.-1 **Responses Rate of Research Scholars (Faculty of Social Science)**

The frequency of use of the Web

In fig-2 summarized which shows, that 84% of the research scholars use the web daily, followed by 10.11 % once in a week, 7.87% twice in weak, 2.25% once in a month and 15.73% of respondents use the web when the feel/occasionally.
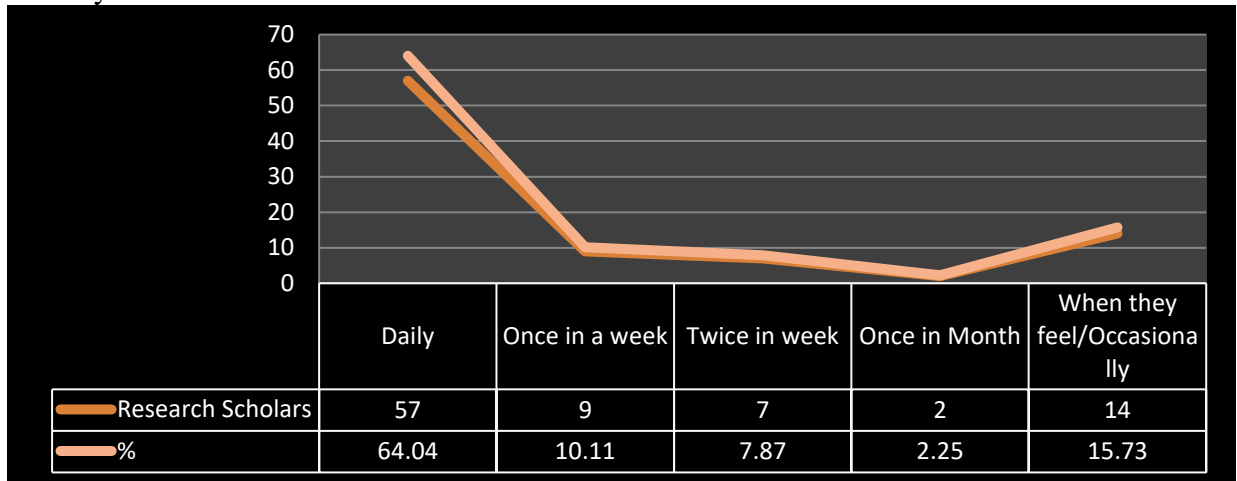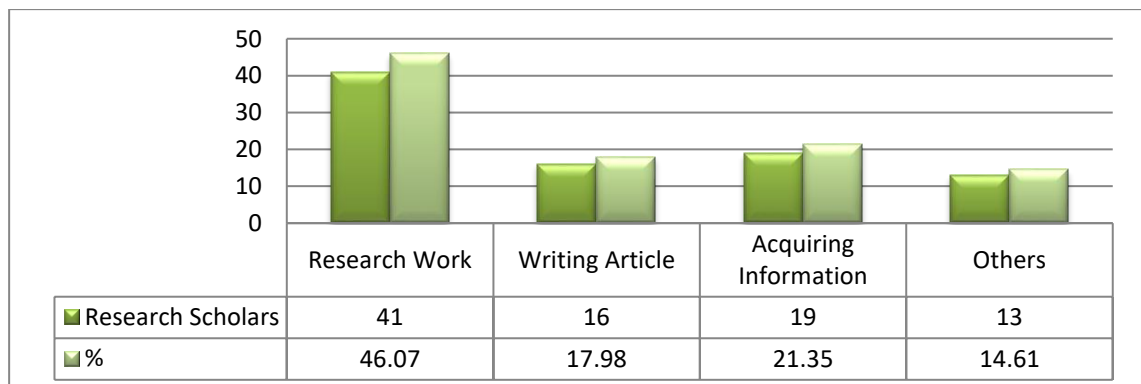

	Daily	Once in a week	Twice in week	Once in Month	When they feel/Occasionally
Research Scholars	57	9	7	2	14
%	64.04	10.11	7.87	2.25	15.73

Figure 2-Frequency of use of the Web

The purpose of using the Web

The research scholars were asked a question about the purpose for which they use the web. The following analysis shows that generally research scholars use the web for their, writing articles, acquiring information and for other purposes, which are summarized in figure-3 It is observed and presented in figure 3 that 46.07% of the researchers use web for the purpose of research work, 17.98% for writing article, 21.35% for acquiring information, and 14.61% of respondents use the web for other purposes.

	Research Work	Writing Article	Acquiring Information	Others
Research Scholars	41	16	19	13
%	46.07	17.98	21.35	14.61

Figure 3-- Purpose for using the Web
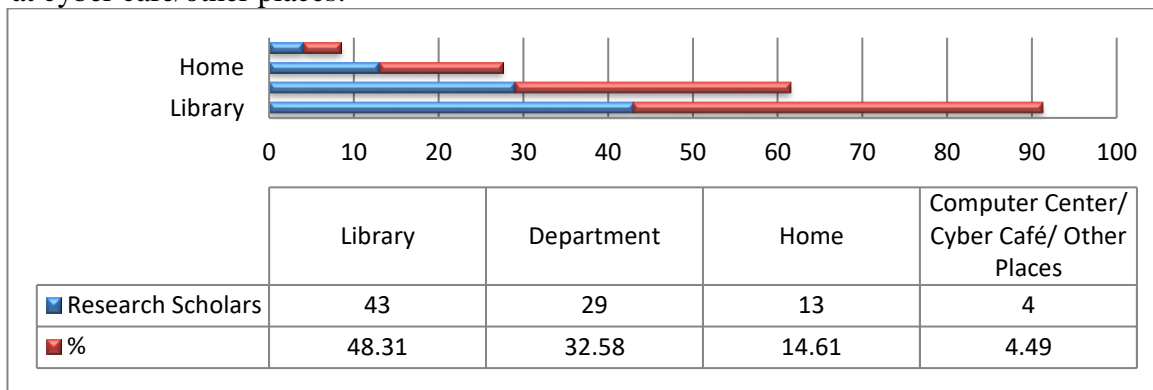
Types of Web Resources

Under the faculty of social science, research scholars use different type of web resources to fulfill their research-oriented needs, it is shown in the following table that a large ratio 30% of researchers use home page of the websites, 21% uses subjective database, 18% use online journals, 15% use e-thesis/dissertation, 8% e-books, 3% use e-prints, and rest of the 4 % researchers uses other web resources to pursue their research study.

Web resources	No. of Researchers N=89	Percentage
Online Journals	16	17.98
E-books	7	7.87
E-thesis/dissertation	13	14.61
Home page	27	30.34
Subjective Database	19	21.35
E-prints	3	3.37
Others	4	4.49

Table- 2: Responses from Research Scholars (Faculty of Social Science)

Location to web

In the context of location to access the web, the question was asked of researchers. The responses were received and analyzed in figure 4 which represents that 48.31 % of research scholars prefer to use the web in libraries, followed by 32.58% access it in their department, 14.61% at their home and 4.49% of researchers use the web at cyber cafe/other places.

	Library	Department	Home	Computer Center/ Cyber Café/ Other Places
Research Scholars	43	29	13	4
%	48.31	32.58	14.61	4.49

Figure-4 **Location to web**

Preferred search engine

From the summarized data presented in figure no.5 it is observed that the maximum percentage of researchers i.e. 64% prefer to use the google.com as search engine, followed by 23.60% yahoo.com, 5.62% rediff.com, 3.37% MSN.com, 1.12% opera.com and rest of the 2.25% of research scholars prefer to another type of search engine to seeking information through web.
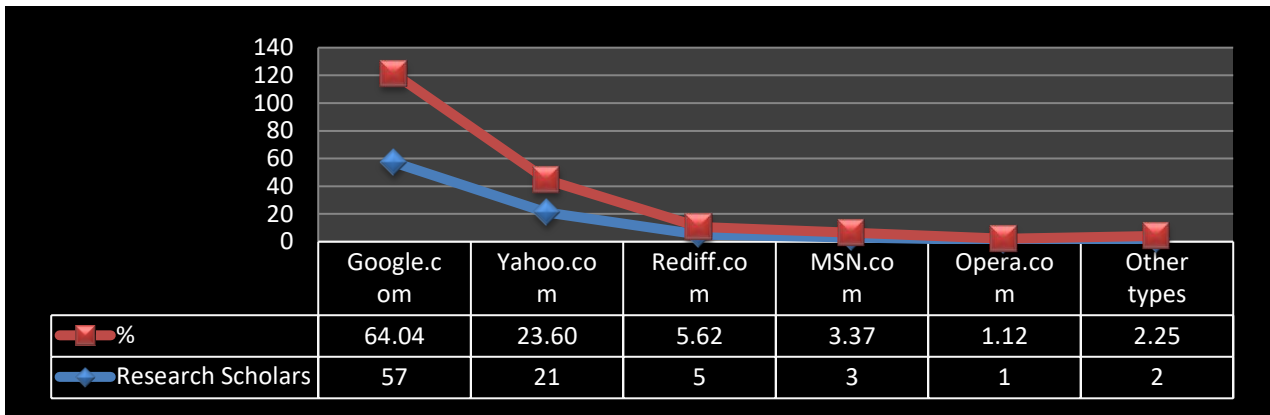
	Google.com	Yahoo.com	Rediff.com	MSN.com	Opera.com	Other types
%	64.04	23.60	5.62	3.37	1.12	2.25
Research Scholars	57	21	5	3	1	2

Figure 5: Preferred types of the search engine to access information

Searching Techniques

The next question was asked of researchers about the searching techniques used to seek information. The following figure shows that 43.82% of research scholars use the keyword as the main search technique, followed by 15.73% subject wise searching, 14.61% URL/website address, 10.11% Boolean operators, 5.62% search by voice, 3.37% phrase searching and 4.49% research scholars use another type of search technique to access online information.
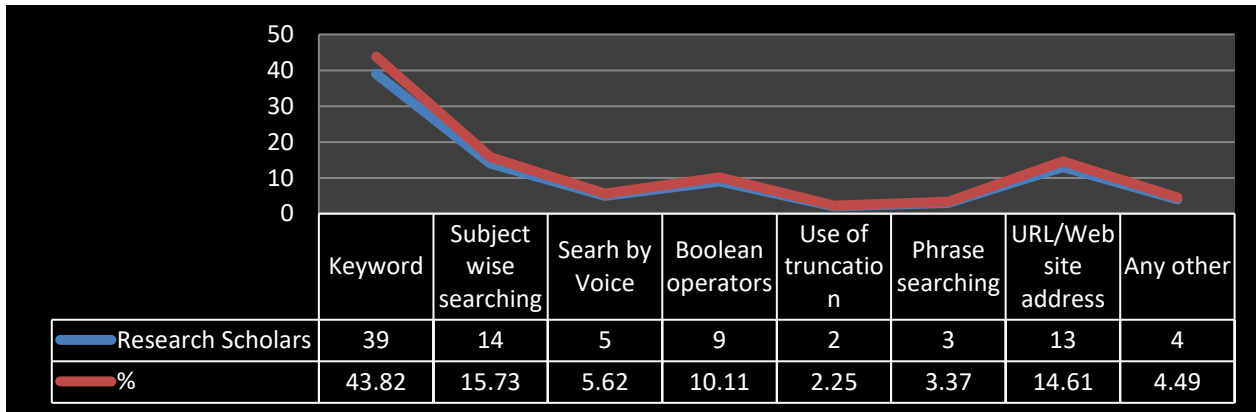

	Keyword	Subject wise searching	Searh by Voice	Boolean operators	Use of truncation	Phrase searching	URL/Web site address	Any other
Research Scholars	39	14	5	9	2	3	13	4
%	43.82	15.73	5.62	10.11	2.25	3.37	14.61	4.49

Fig 6: Uses of searching techniques

Problems faced Research Scholars

The following table explores that the answers to the question asked of researchers about the problems during accessing the information through the web. As shown in the table that there are various problems faced by respondents during seeking information associated with the access of web.

Type of Information	No. of Respondents	%
Poor connectivity with Web	32	35.96
Limited access computer terminals	27	30.34
Retrieval of irrelevant information	13	14.61
Unavailability of Electricity	10	11.24
Unawareness of information in their fields	3	3.37
Poor searching skill	4	4.49

Table 2- Problems faced by Research Scholars

The aforesaid table 2 depicts that among researchers, the highest percentage of the respondents i.e. 32 (35.96%) are facing the problems of Poor connectivity with Web, followed by 27 (30.33%) Limited access computer terminals to access web, 13 (14.61%) retrieval of irrelevant of information, 10 (11.24%) Unavailability of Electricity, 3 (3.37%) unawareness of information in their fields and 4 (4.49%) of respondent are facing a problem of Poor searching skill during access the information through web.
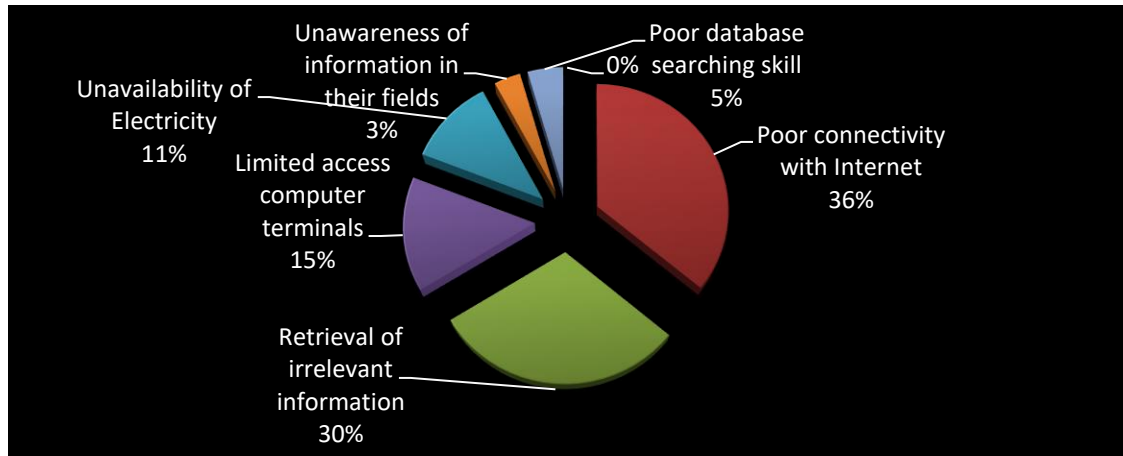

Fig. 9 **Problems faced by Research Scholars**

Findings of the study

The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. It is observed that maximum research scholars i.e. 64% use the web daily as a source of information
2. The study explores that 46% of respondents use the web for the purpose of their research work.
3. Analyzed Data revealed that the majority of the researchers are using the home page of the websites as a popular web resource.
4. On the basis of the above observation, it is found out that 48% of research scholars prefer to use the web at the central library of the university as the best location.
5. The study represents that Google is the most popular search engine among 64% of research scholars.
6. 'Keyword' is the most popular search technique among 44% of research scholars to search for information.
7. The study represents the majority of the research scholars i.e. 35% are faced the problem of poor connectivity of web.

Conclusion

This study highlights various issues allied with the web and its resources as per the responses of researchers of concerned departments under the faculty of social science. As per surveyed result, the Guru Ghasidas University is providing the accessibility of the web through an internet provider. The respondents are very conscious and regularly accessed the web and concerned resources to pursue their research-oriented activities. Finding of the study revealed that today, the web and web based resources has become a crucial component for the research in university. In the context of the purpose and techniques used to access the web, the finding shows that the majority of the researchers were used the web and its resources for their research work, and the keyword is the most favorite technique to access web based resources among research scholars. Further, it is suggested that

because the library is the most preferred place to access the web-based resources, that's why the central library of Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur should provide good quality of the connection to access the web to the maximum terminals of computer and facilitate access to reliable & authentic resources for researcher's satisfaction.

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