



ROLE OF INTERNET IN MANAGEMENT COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN MUMBAI

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Whenever you read a good book, somewhere in the world a door opens to allow in more light.

-Vera Nazarian

Abstract

Present paper deals with role of Internet in Management College libraries in Mumbai. Its includes role of internet, time spent on internet. The internet is a technology with many properties that have the potential to transform the competitive landscape in many industries while at the same time creating whole new industries. The internet is not restricted to any particular section of users like engineers, doctors, advocates or Librarians. It has something for everyone. In fact, the Net is a communicating channel encompassing information sources put together by individuals about their own work at their sites. Any other individual with the same interest could easily access and share more information available at the sites.

Keywords: *E-library, ICT, Virtual Library, E-Resources.*

INTRODUCTION

“The internet is the network of network of numerous computers spread all over the world. There is no core computer at the centre as such.” “The internet is a composite creature made of lakhs of computers systems scattered across the world” Internet is also known as net or web in short and also called as “World Wide Web”(WWW) because of its nature of a huge web of networks. One man designs his own homepage and even interface the local application modules to that page.

After the invention of computer networks and internet, e-books, the traditional libraries are shifting towards digital Library by acquiring various e-products such as e-journals, e-books and on-line databases. The internet service is a big ocean of database, in which anybody can deposit their information and make it available for their users either freely or for sale. Many specialized information services due to on-line information sources, the previous emphasis on ownership has been shifted to access. The accessibility to information anywhere and everywhere is made possible because of the tremendous development in computer and communications technology.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This work is an attempt to study the status of libraries of management institutes in Mumbai in the term of collection, facilities and services including networking related services provided to the users. The most important part of the preparation of research problem is the seeking of related literature in the same field. It is very essential to consult and refer the previous studies in order to find out background knowledge of the problem to be tested.

Koogamutmath M. M. and Janges (1999) use of Internet by social science research scholars: a studying academic libraries in the Internet Era. National convention academic libraries in the Internet Era. Organized by INFIBNET , 18-20 Feb. 1999 Ahemadabad P-478-483. **Bavakutty M. and T. K. Salih Muhamad (1999)** “Internet services in Calicut University Conference Academic Libraries in the Internet Era. Ahemadabad. India Proceedings of the 6th National convention academic libraries in the internet Era pp 37-44.

K. Nageswara Rao (2001) has concluded in the research paper “Role of Librarian in Internet and world wide web Environment” that the internet web environment and associated sophisticated tools have given the librarian a new dynamic role to play and serve the new information based society in better ways than hitherto. Because of the powerful features of web i.e distributed, heterogeneous, collaborative, multimedia, multi-protocol, hypermedia oriented architecture, worldwide, web has revolutionized the way people access information, and has opened up new possibilities in areas such as digital libraries, virtual libraries, scientific information retrieval and dissemination.

Neena Singh (2001) has mentioned in the research paper Internet : Importance and usage for library and information professionals” that today the internet has revolutionized the traditional library activities viz document acquisition, technical processing, circulation, reference service, resource sharing, document delivery etc. Also emphasizes the crucial role of Librarians and information professionals in designing and maintaining libraries web page/website leading to increase in library efficiency.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the role of Internet in the library of Management Institute.
2. To study the role of internet increasing awareness among the students of management Institute.
3. To know the factor influence in using the internet.
4. To evaluate the role played by internet.
5. To develop the model for designing the library management via Internet.

SCOPE OF STUDY

1. The study covers Management College libraries.
2. The study covers Directors, Librarians, full time and part time faculties as well as students of Management Colleges.
3. This study has concentrated on the most frequent users of Internet in the Management Colleges.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

1. The study is confined to analyze the use of internet among Management Colleges in the city of Mumbai only.
2. The study considered those libraries of Management Institutes approved by AICTE only.
3. The researcher collected data from the Management Colleges in Mumbai.
4. The result of the study is applicable and beneficial to the Management College Libraries only.
5. It is not escaped from the constraints of both time and money

DEFINING PROBLEM STATEMENT

This investigation is concerned with the use of the internet which has not been viewed as an important aspect in the Higher and Technical Education Institutes so far.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is an **Empirical Type of Research**. Empirical Research is based on experimentation or observation, i.e. Evidence of the researcher. Such research is often conducted to answer a specific question or to test a hypothesis.

- **Sample** : Directors, Faculties, Librarians and Students
- **Sample Size Determination**: The population in the reputed ten Management-Institute is estimated to be approximately 5000. According to **Arbitrary “percent-rule-of-thumb” sample size** should be at least 5 percent of the population in order to be accurate.

DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data has been tabulated in both the form - Simple Tabulation with one variable and cross tabulation having two variables.

The tabulated data has been analyzed by using SPSS 17.0 consisting of the following statically techniques:-

1. **Univariate Analysis** :It has involved only one variable for analysis and the methods related to this analysis include simple percentage Method, Chi-Square test.
2. **Bivariate Analysis**:It has involved only two variables and the methods related to this analysis include Pearson correlation and Chi –Square test of two variable.
3. **Multivariate Analysis**:It involves more than two variables at a time, explaining the associations among more than two variables simultaneously. The methods include both factor analysis and cluster analysis.
4. **Hypothetical Analysis**:The hypothesis which is formulated has been tested by using Chi –Square test and Kolmogorov Smirnov Test.

Table 1: Category of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Director	30	10.0
Faculty	60	20.0
Student	155	51.7
Librarian	30	10.0
Others	25	8.3
Total	300	100.0

Inference: Table 1 show that out of 300 respondents, 10% of the respondents are Directors, 20% of the respondents are Faculty, 51.7% of the respondents are Students, 30% of the respondents are Librarians and 25% are others.

Table 2 Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	193	64.3
Female	107	35.7
Total	300	100.0

Source: Compiled from the Questionnaire

Inference: Table 2, shows that out of 300 respondents, 64.3% of the respondents are male, and 35.7% female are respondents.

Table 3: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-30	90	30.0
31-40	90	30.0
41-50	106	35.3
Above 51	14	4.7
Total	300	100.0

Source: Compiled from the Questionnaire

Inference: Table 3, shows that out of 300 respondents, 35.3% of the respondents are between the ages of 41-50, 4.7% of the respondents are above 51 years old, and 30.0% of the respondents are in the age group of 20 to 40 yrs.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. From the study, it has been observed that out of 300 respondents, nearly 10% of the respondents are Directors, 20% of the respondents are Faculty, 51.7% of the respondents are Students, 30% of the respondents are Librarians and 25% are others.
2. The study reveals out of 300 respondents, 8.7% of the respondents are UG's, 61% of the respondents are PG's and 30.3% of the respondents are PhD's.
3. The study shows that out of 300 respondents, 64.3% of the respondents are male, and 35.7% female are respondents.
4. The study point out that nearly out of 300 respondents, 35.3% of the respondents are between the ages of 41-50, 4.7% of the respondents are above 51 years old, and 30% of the respondents are in the age group of 20 to 40 yrs.
5. The study state that out of 300 respondents, 50% of the respondents are online database, 20% are from books and another 20% from internet and intranet and 10% on the conferences

CONCLUSION

The study has revealed very important and interesting facts, which will play a vital role in guiding upcoming Management Libraries and the existing one. It will also act as source of relevant information regarding role of internet in Management Libraries, considering Directors, Librarians, Faculties and Students in its purview:

- Out of Total respondents i.e. 300.
- 50% of the respondents are using online database.
- 84.0% of the respondents access to the OPAC (Online public access catalogue) system.
- 92.0% of the respondents are positive, regarding the awareness about the latest information.
- 58.0% of the respondents access the internet daily.

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