

User Opinion towards Internet

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Abstract:

In the present age of information technology, use of internet is becoming quite popular for accessing information on any topic of your interest. It also provides tremendous opportunities to students, researchers and professionals for getting information on matters related to academic and professional topic and lot more. In the present world, most of the people who have computers around themselves use internet to access information from the World Wide Web, exchange messaging and documents and e-services.

The internet is the worldwide “network of networks” that links millions of computers together via copper wires, fibre-optic cables, wireless connections, and other telecommunication channels.

The internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard internets that use the standard internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to serve billions of users worldwide. It is a network that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business and government networks, of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless and optional networking technologies. The internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web (WWW) and the infrastructure to support electronic mail.

Keywords: Information technology, Global system, Inter-link, World Wide Web, Network of networks, Electronic mail.

INTRODUCTION:

The internet (contraction of interconnected network) is the global system of interconnected computer networks that use the internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link devices worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of private, public, academic, business and government networks of global scope, linked by broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The internet carries a vast range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents and applications of the World Wide Web (www), electronic mail, telephony, and file sharing.

The origins of the internet date back to research commissioned by the federal government of the United States in the 1960s to build robust, fault-tolerant communication with computer networks. The primary precursor network, the APRANET, initially served as a backbone for interconnection of regional academic and military networks in the 1980s. The funding of the national science foundation network as a new backbone in the 1980s, as well as private funding for other commercial extensions, led to worldwide participation in the

development of new networking technologies, and the merger of many networks. The linking of commercial networks and enterprises by the early 1990s marked the beginning of the transition to the modern internet, and generated a sustained exponential growth as generations of institutional, personal, and mobile computers were connected to the network. Although the internet was widely used by academic since the 1980s, commercialization incorporated its services and technologies into virtually every aspect of modern life.

THE WORLD WIDE WEB:

The World Wide Web is different than the internet. It started out being used more by private industries and people such as scientists, schools, and the government. The public had not used it for more part because it was complex and you had to have a computer in order to access it, which not everyone did. In 1989 Tim Berners-Lee came up with the World Wide Web and through it would be a good way to organise information and take place of the internet. Although the internet still stayed around, and still is today, the World Wide Web was a great tool for researches at the time. The World Wide Web is not owned by one single business or person, but the web pages are. The web consists of things such as HTML, URL, and HTTP. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language and is used for formatting documents on the web. URL is the uniform resource locator which most of us are familiar when typing in addresses to websites. And lastly, HTTP is Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. This is what lets people click on hyperlinks and be redirected to that specific location. The World Wide Web has changed the way schools teach businesses run, and average people have been able to access organised information. Pictures and documents are now easier to access and research and recreational websites can now be found in one place.

USING THE INTERNET

Five steps to set up an internet

1. One must connect the hardware. Different hardware and software contain directions in setting up. Use the directions to set up these systems.
2. The internet needs a wireless connection or an Ethernet cable before it can go online. Therefore, the computer owner must make this connection.
3. The computer owner must connect to the default IP address usually consists of eight numbers, and it is broken up occasionally by periods.
4. It is the internet's server's responsibility to show the computer owner how to actually establish the connection. One must then set up a name and password for security purposes.
5. Save the settings, and the internet light will turn green to locate one is online.

DIFFERENT INTERNET CONNECTIONS

There are many different kinds of internet connections.

1. Dial-up
2. Wi-Fi hotspots
3. Broadband over fiber

Dial-up

Dial-up connection requires a phone line to function. Because of this, cannot be using the phone and the internet at the same time. When connecting to the internet via dial-up, the computer tries to connect through the phone line and cause dial-tones and many numerous sounds to emit from the modem.

Wi-Fi hotspots

Wi-Fi hotspots are another form of internet connection in which a wireless access point, such a router, has a direct connection to the internet and allows people to connect wirelessly through the use of Wi-Fi.

Broadband over fiber

A new technology called broadband over fiber (BOF) is a direct connection option for internet access. Internet service providers are starting to adopt this new technology and sell it for a fee.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the various information gathered by users on accessing facility.
2. To study the user awareness of the internet
3. To analyse the factor which influenced the selection of internet access facility
4. To understand the problem of internet accessing

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis and interpretation are very important stages in a statistical investigation. The data, after collection, has to be processed and analysed. Technically speaking, processing implies editing, loading, classification and tabulation of collected data. The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among data groups and it refers to methodical classification of data given in the tables.

Interpretation refers to the task of drawing inference from the collected facts after an analytical and experimental study. The term ‘interpretation’ means explaining the meaning and significance of the arranged data. It is the study of relationship between the various factors. The task of interpretation has two major aspects:

1. The efforts to establish continuity in research

2. The establishment of some explanatory concepts

Interpretation leads to the establishment of explanatory concepts that can be serve as guide for future research studies; it opens new avenues of intellectuals’ adventure and stimulates more knowledge.

TABLE NO 1

AGE GROUP

S.NO	AGE GROUP	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 20	35	35
2	21-30	45	45
3	30-40	10	10
4	Above 40	10	10
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that, 45% of the respondents come under the age group of 21-30, 35% of the respondents are under the age group of below 20, 10% of the respondents come under age group of 31-40 and 10% of the respondents are age group of above 40.

Most of the respondents are comes under the age group of 21-30.

TABLE NO 2

GENDER

S.NO	GENDER	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	33	33
2	Female	67	67
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is inferred that, 67% of the respondents are female and 33% of the respondents are male.

Majority of the respondents are female.

TABLE NO 3

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S.NO	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
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1	Illiterate	5	5
2	School level	28	28
3	Graduate	55	55
4	Technical qualification	12	12
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The table indicates that, 55% of the respondents are graduates, 28% of the respondents are school level, 12% of the respondents are technically qualified and 5% of the respondents are illiterate.

Most of the respondents are graduate.

TABLE NO 4

OCCUPATION

S.NO	OCCUPATION	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Student	40	40
2	Professional	19	19
3	Business	26	26
4	Others	15	15
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The table shows that, 40% of the respondents are students, 26% of the respondents are businessmen, 19% of the respondents are professional and 15% of the respondents come under others like employees.

Most of the respondents are students.

TABLE NO 5

FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME

S.NO	FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 25000	25	25
2	25000-50000	50	50
3	50000-100000	15	15
4	Above	10	10
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that, 50% of the respondents have a monthly income of 25000-50000, 25% of the respondents have a monthly income below 25000, 15% of the respondents have a monthly income 50000-100000, and 10% of the respondents have above 100000.

Most of the respondents have a family monthly income of 25000-50000.

TABLE NO 6

TYPE OF DEVICES USED FOR ACCESSING INTERNET

S.NO	TYPE OF DEVICE	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Mobile phone	27	27
2	Desktop	25	25
3	Tablet	23	23
4	I-pad	14	14
5		11	11
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that, 27% of the respondents are using mobile phone for accessing internet, 25% of the respondents are using desktop, 23% of the respondents are using laptop, 14% of the respondents are using tablet and 11% of the respondents are using i-pad

Most of the respondents are using mobile phone for accessing internet.

TABLE NO 7

INTERNET CONNECTION

S.NO	INTERNET CONNECTION	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	LAN	5	5
2	Wi-Fi	39	39
3	Modem	24	24
4	Mobile data	32	32
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The table indicates that, 35% of the respondents are using Wi-Fi connection, 32% of the respondents are mobile data connection, 24% of the respondents are using modem and only 5% of the respondents are using LAN connection.

Most of the respondents are using Wi-Fi connection.

TABLE NO 8

PURPOSE OF USING INTERNET

S.NO	PURPOSE	NO OF	PERCENTAGE
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		RESPONDENTS	
1	Browsing	32	32
2	Shopping and net banking	14	14
3	Download	26	26
4	Onlinemessaging and chatting	28	28
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that, 32% of the respondents are accessing internet for browsing, 28% of the respondents are accessing online messaging and chatting, 26% of the respondents are accessing for downloading and, 14% of the respondents are accessing for shopping and net banking.

Majority of the respondents are accessing internet for browsing.

TABLE NO 9

INFORMATION / KNOWLEDGE GATHERED ON USING INTERNET

S.NO	INFORMATION/ KNOWLEDGE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Educational knowledge	37	37
2	Environment information	23	23
3	Entertainment information	34	34
4	Others	06	06
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that, 37% of the respondents gather knowledge related to education, 34% of the respondents gather information about entertainment and 6% of the respondents gather information about others like health and medicine.

Most of the respondents gather knowledge related to education.

TABLE NO 10

PLACE OF ACCESSING INTERNET

S.NO	PLACE OF ACCESSING	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	At home	49	49
2	Browsing centre	28	28
3	Library	11	11
4	Office	12	12

	TOTAL	100	100
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The above table shows that, 49% of the respondents are accessing internet at home, 28% of the respondents are accessing in browsing centre, 12% of the respondents are accessing in their office and 11% of the respondents are accessing in library.

Majority of the respondents are accessing internet in their home.

TABLE NO 11

RATE OF INTERNET PACKAGE USED

S.NO	RATE	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 200	44	44
2	200-500	33	33
3	500-1000	16	16
4	Above 1000	07	07
	TOTAL	100	100

The table indicates that, 44% of the respondents spend below 200, 33% of the respondents spend 200-500, 16% of the respondents spend 500-1000 and 7% of the respondents spend above 1000.

Most of the respondents spend below Rs.200 for internet accessing.

TABLE NO 12

REGULAR PROBLEMS FACED BY INTERNET USERS

S.NO	PROBLEM	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Distractions of mind	32	32
2	Health issues	27	27
3	High cost	26	26
4	Hacking	15	15
	TOTAL	100	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table reveals that, 32% of the respondents are facing problems of distraction of mind, 27% of the respondents face health issues, 26% of the respondents feels that cost is high and 15% of the respondents are facing hacking problem.

Most of the respondents are facing problem of distractions of mind.

SUGGESTION

1. Users should use internet for only requirement to reduce health issues.
2. Users can use the E-payment system for safety and quick transaction.
3. The methods of using internet by users should be improved to reduce the distractions of mind.
4. Students should not only use internet for mail and messaging but also for improving knowledge.

5. Advertisement on internet should be increased to create awareness about internet.

CONCLUSION The internet has emerged as the single most powerful vehicle for providing access to unlimited information. The dependency on the internet and its services is increasing day by day. People nowadays seem to spend a lot of their time on smart phones, laptops and iPad. The reasons behind them spending so much of time are because of the internet. Internet has made people to connect with the world. One cannot imagine a life without internet. Internet has made communication and access to information easy.

The study analyses the use of internet and concentrated on knowledge improvement. The internet facility has enabled the users to enhance their knowledge by providing them the latest information and access to the worldwide information. Even though it has some problems, rational use of internet is a key factor to stepping stone of success. The result of the study is users obtained more information through internet and highly satisfied on internet accessing.

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