Use of Library Resources and Services by the University Students in Andhra Pradesh: A Study

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Abstract

This paper discusses about the Use of Library Resources and Services by the University Students in Andhra Pradesh. Among them, three universities, which are major and well established universities namely Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Osmania representing the three regions Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana respectively, have been selected for the present study. 750 copies of questionnaire were distributed to students and 600 received back. It found that 109 respondents of (54.5%) Andhra University, 83 respondents of (41.5%) S.V. University and 122 respondents of (61.0%) Osmania University books are the sources for major required information. Likewise, 154 Arts respondents (57.0%) and 160 Science respondents (48.5%) have books as source of their required information.

Keywords

Academic Libraries; Information Sources; Universities; Information search

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INTRODUCTION

University library serves as an invaluable aid in the conservation of knowledge and ideas by acquiring and processing reading materials. It plays a vital role in the teaching and research programmes through direct assistance to the faculty members, research scholars and students. It is one of the best agencies for collecting and organizing knowledge for effective use. It not only helps the instructional functions of the university, but also its research activities. Hence, the university library performs a number of functions, by helping its users with textbooks, reference books and periodicals, including e-resources, by providing a large number of bibliographical tools and up-to-date literature on every subject for its users, and by maintaining an efficient reference and information services for its users community.The university library can thus be seen as an integral part of the institution. It is also considered as the 'heart of the institution', 'the mind of society' and the 'effective repository of racial memory'. A library could then be said to be a social instrument which develops the human mind.

Library sources and services are important aspects in any kind of library. Libraries are providing information from their sources of information. Traditionally speaking, library sources include books, periodicals, and newspapers. However, the number and forms of sources of are continuously increasing. Even unpublished sources are becoming increasingly important in all types of libraries. University libraries are services oriented centres that should provide priority to the needs of the students. In ordered to support to the teaching and other academic activities of the students of the institutions, the library should provide such services which help in promoting and facilitating the effective use of information available in different forms to the students. These information services like lending service, inter library loan service, reference service, indexing and abstracting service, bibliographic service, current awareness service, selective dissemination and information service, photocopying service and digital library services. The following paragraphs describes about the library sources and services.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The user community is also unaware of these sources and services provided by the libraries. It may be due to the non-availability of required materials, lack of latest editions of prescribed text books, insufficient

copies of prescribed textbooks, lack of assistance in getting information, insufficient ICT facilities, lack of physical facilities, and inadequate manpower, etc. These make the students unhappy in using the library resources and services. Hence, there is a need to examine the awareness of library resources and services in select university libraries and to examine of these sources and services and extent to which these libraries are meeting the information needs of the students. This study is intended to know the problems faced by them in university libraries in getting the required information. Hence, the present research study entitled '**Use of Library Resources and Services by the University Students in Andhra Pradesh: A Study'** has been undertaken.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are specific objectives of the study:

1. To assess the information needs of students in university libraries;
2. To know the level of computer knowledge possessed by the students;
3. To examine the awareness and use of library resources and services including electronic resources;
4. To assess the adequacy, availability and accessibility of library collection of their university libraries;
5. To know the level of satisfaction of the students with regard to library resources and services available in university libraries;

METHODOLOGY OF THE PRESENT STUDY

In this study, primary and secondary data was used. The primary data required for the study was collected from postgraduate students in three universities covered under the study and the secondary data was collected from university handbooks and university websites. The primary data was collected with the help of a questionnaire. There are about 44 universities in Andhra Pradesh including Central, State and private universities. Among them, three universities, which are major and well established universities namely Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Osmania representing the three regions Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana respectively, have been selected for the present study. There are about 11,649 postgraduate students in the three universities. Among them 3,416 students belong to S.V. University, 3,824 students belong to Andhra University, and 4, 409 students belong to Osmania University. Two hundred and fifty respondents were selected from each university. In total, 750 copies of questionnaire were distributed to students personally by following accidental sampling method and filled in questionnaires were collected from them. Finally the researcher received usable filled in 600 questionnaires from the respondents.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1:Gender-wise distribution of postgraduate students

S. No.	Gender	Postgraduate Students	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Men	473	78.8
2.	Women	127	21.2
	Total	**600**	**100**

Table 1 shows that the majority of the postgraduate students (78.8%) are men.

Table 2:University-wise distribution of postgraduate students

S. No.	University	Postgraduate Students	
		Number	Percentage
1	Andhra University	200	33.3
2	S.V.University	200	33.3
3	Osmania University	200	33.3
	Total	**600**	**100**

It is obvious from Table 2 that postgraduate students belonging to the three Universities is the same percentage.

Table 3:Discipline-wise distribution of postgraduate students

S. No.	Discipline	Postgraduate Students	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Arts	270	45.0
2.	Science	330	55.0
	Total	**600**	**100**

Table 3 shows that more students (55%) belong to Science slightly less percentage of them belongs to Arts disciplines

Table 4:Distribution of respondents according to their replies with regard to their frequency of library visit

Frequency	Native background		Universities			Discipline		Grand Total N=600
	Rural n=368	Urban n=232	A U n=200	S.V.U n=200	O U n=200	Arts n=270	Science n=330	
Daily	163 (44.3)	98 (42.2)	103 (51.5)	69 (34.5)	89 (44.5)	108 (40.0)	153 (46.3)	261 (43.5)
Alternative days	133 (36.1)	94 (40.5)	72 (36.0)	78 (39.0)	77 (38.5)	93 (34.0)	134 (40.6)	227 (37.8)
Once in a week	55 (15.0)	33 (14.2)	17 (8.5)	41 (20.5)	30 (15.0)	55 (20.3)	33 (10.0)	88 (14.7)
Once in a month	11 (3.0)	4 (1.7)	4 (2.0)	8 (4.0)	3 (1.5)	10 (3.7)	5 (1.5)	15 (2.5)
Occasionally	6 (1.6)	3 (1.3)	4 (2.0)	4 (2.0)	1 (0.5)	4 (1.5)	5 (1.5)	9 (1.5)
Total	**368 (100)**	**232 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**270 (100)**	**330 (100)**	**600 (100)**
	$\chi2$ = 1.927 p = 0.749@ df= 4 TV = 9-49 Not Significant		$\chi2$ (A.U – SVU):18.225; df= 4 p =0.001** TV = 9.49 Sig. at 0.05 Level $\chi2$ (SVU – O.U):8.31; df= 4 p=0.08@ TV = 9.49 Not Significant $\chi2$ (A.U– O.U): 6.727; df= 4 p=0.151@ TV = 9.49 Not Significant			$\chi2$ = 16.608 p = 0.002** df= 4 TV = 9.49 Sig. at 0.05 Level		

Note: * - Significant, @ - Not Significant

It is evident from Table 4 shows that 261 respondents (43.5%) visited library daily, this includes 163 respondents of rural background (44.3%) and 98 respondents of urban background (42.2%). The daily visit of majority of the rural students to library indicates their feat towards studies and hence enthusiasm and interest for learning. Moreover, when students of different universities are concerned, nearly 51.5 per cent of the respondents (103) of Andhra University, 34.5 per cent students (69) of S.V. University and 44.5 per cent students (89) of Osmania University visit library dailyIt is also observed from the table that 227 respondents (37.8%) visit library on alternative days including 133 respondents of rural background (36.1%) and 94 respondents of urban background (40.5%). The alternative day's visit of majority of the urban students to library indicates their enthusiasm and interest for learning. Moreover, when students of different universities are concerned, nearly 36 per cent of the respondents (72) of Andhra University, 39 per cent students of S.V. University (78) and 38.5 per cent students of Osmania University (77) visit library daily.

Around 88 respondents (14.7%) visit library once in a week including 55 respondents of rural background (15.0%) and 33 respondents of urban background (14.2%). The once in a week visit of majority of the rural students to library indicates their enthusiasm and interest for learning. Moreover, when students of universities are concerned, 8.5 per cent of the respondents (17) of Andhra University, 20.5 per cent students (41) of S.V. University and 15.8 per cent students of Osmania University (30) visit library once in a week.

Moreover, mere 15 respondents (2.5%) visit library once in a month including 11 respondents of rural background (3.0%) and 4 respondents of urban background (1.7%). The once in a month visit of majority of the rural students to library indicates their enthusiasm and interest for learning. Moreover, when

students of universities are concerned, nearly 2 per cent of the respondents (4) of Andhra University, 4 per cent students of S.V. University (8) and 1.5 per cent students (3) of Osmania University visit library once in a month. Only 9 respondents (1.5%) visit library occasionally including 6 respondents of rural background (1.6%) and 3 respondents of urban background (1.3%). Moreover, when students of universities are concerned, nearly 2 per cent of the respondents (4) of Andhra University, 2 per cent of respondents (4) of S.V. University and 1.5 per cent students of Osmania University (1) visit library occasionally. Majority of the students of Andhra University and S.V. University are visiting library daily. In case of discipline, around 1.5 per cent of Arts students (4) and 1.5 per cent of Science students (5) visits library occasionally. It shows that Arts and Science students give priority to library for their information.

The Chi-square value is insignificant and hence, it indicates that there is no significant difference in the visit to library between the respondents of rural and urban background, Andhra University and Osmania University and S.V. University and Osmania University but the Chi-square value is significant in case of Andhra University and S.V. University and Arts and Science disciplines at 5 per cent level. Hence, it can be inferred that when visit of all of the students of Andhra University and S.V. University and Arts and Science disciplines are significant.It is concluded that 261 respondents (43.5%) visit library daily and 227 respondents (37.8%) visit library on alternative days.

Table 5:Distribution of respondents according to their replies with regard to their level of computer knowledge

Level of extent	Native background		Universities			Discipline		Grand Total (N=557)
	Rural n=343	Urban n=214	A U n=184	S.V.U n=179	O U n=194	Arts n=240	Science n=317	
Very large Extent	68 (19.8)	43 (20.1)	42 (22.8)	20 (11.2)	49 (25.3)	46 (19.2)	65 (20.5)	111 (18.5)
Large Extent	119 (34.7)	89 (41.6)	56 (30.4)	79 (44.1)	73 (37.6)	71 (29.6)	137 (43.2)	208 (34.7)
Some Extent	112 (32.7)	49 (22.9)	58 (31.5)	56 (31.3)	47 (24.2)	74 (30.8)	87 (27.4)	161 (26.8)
Less Extent	32 (9.3)	23 (10.7)	22 (12.0)	18 (10.0)	15 (7.7)	37 (15.4)	18 (5.7)	55 (9.2)
Very Less Extent	12 (3.5)	10 (4.7)	6 (3.3)	6 (3.4)	10 (5.2)	12 (5.0)	10 (3.2)	22 (3.7)
Total	**343 (100)**	**214 (100)**	**184 (100)**	**179 (100)**	**194 (100)**	**240 (100)**	**317 (100)**	**557 (100)**
	$\chi2$ = 6.75 p = 0.149@ df= 4 TV = 9.49 Not Significant		$\chi2$ (A.U – SVU):12.093; df= 4 p =0.016** TV = 9.49 Sig. at 0.05 Level $\chi2$ (SVU – O.U):13.904; df= 4 p=0.007* TV = 9.49 Sig. at 0.05 Level $\chi2$ (A.U–O.U):5.995; df= 4 p=0.199@ TV = 9.49 Not Significant			$\chi2$ = 21.761 p = 0.000** df= 4 TV = 9.49 Sig. at 0.05 Level		

Note: * - Significant, @ - Not Significant

Those who had replied positively to the previous question, again they were asked a question to know to what extent they have computer knowledge. The replies given by them are shown in Table 5.Among them 119 respondents (34.7%) have rural background, 89 respondents (41.6%) have urban background. Similarly, 56 respondents (30.4%) of Andhra University, 79 respondents of S.V.University (44.1%) and 73 respondents of Osmania University (37.6%) have computer knowledge to a large extent.

Likewise, 71 Arts respondents (29.6%) and 137 Science respondents (43.2%) have computer knowledge to a large extent. It is worth to mention that majority of the respondents from S.V.University (44.1%) and Science discipline (43.2%) has computer knowledge to a large extent. Likewise, 161 respondents (26.8%) have computer knowledge to some extent. Among them 112 respondents (32.7%) have rural background, 49 respondents (22.9%) have urban background. Similarly, 58 respondents (31.5%) of Andhra University, 56 respondents of S.V.University (31.3%) and 47 respondents of Osmania University (24.2%) have computer knowledge to some extent. Besides, 74 Arts respondents (30.8%) and 87 Science respondents (27.4%) have computer knowledge to some extent. It is worth to mention that majority of the respondents from Andhra University (31.5%) and Arts discipline (30.8%) has computer knowledge to some extent.

Moreover, 111 respondents (18.5%) have computer knowledge to very large extent. Among them 68 respondents (19.8%) have rural background, 43 respondents (20.1%) have urban background. Moreover, 42 respondents (22.8%) of Andhra University, 20 respondents of S.V.University (11.2%) and 49 respondents of Osmania University (25.3%) have computer knowledge to very large extent. Likewise, 46 Arts respondents (19.2%) and 65 Science respondents (20.5%) have computer knowledge to very large extent. It is worth to mention that majority of the respondents from Osmania University (25.3%) and Science discipline (20.5%) has computer knowledge. About 55 respondents (9.2%) have computer knowledge to less extent. Among them 32 respondents (9.3%) have rural background, 23 respondents (10.7%) have urban background. Similarly, 22 respondents (12.0%) of Andhra University, 18 respondents of S.V.University (10.0%) and 15 respondents of Osmania University (7.7%) have computer knowledge to less extent. Besides, 37 Arts respondents (15.4%) and 18 Science respondents (5.7%) have computer knowledge to less extent. It is worth to mention that majority of the respondents from Andhra University (12.0%) and Arts discipline (15.4%) has computer knowledge to less extent.

Mere 22 respondents (3.7%) have computer knowledge to very less extent. Among them 12 respondents (3.5%) have rural background, 10 respondents (4.7%) have urban background. Similarly, 6 respondents (3.3%) of Andhra University, 6 respondents of S.V.University (3.4%) and 10 respondents of Osmania University (5.2%) have computer knowledge to some extent. Besides, 12 Arts respondents (5.0%) and 10 Science respondents (3.2%) have computer knowledge to very less extent. It is worth to mention that majority of the respondents from Osmania University (5.2%) and Arts discipline (5.0%) have computer knowledge to very less extent. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level between the students of Andhra University and S.V. University, S.V. University and Osmania University and Arts and Science disciplines. Hence, it can be inferred that the difference in the level of computer knowledge of the respondents between Andhra University and S.V. University, S.V. University and Osmania University and Arts and Science disciplines are significant. The Chi-square value is insignificant in case of other variables.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to their replies with regard to their purpose for which they use Internet

Purpose	Native background		Universities			Discipline		Grand Total (N= 479)
	Rural n= 280	Urban n= 199	A U n= 169	S.V.U n= 163	O U n= 147	Arts n =214	Science n= 265	
Reading	88 (31.4)	97 (48.7)	68 (40.2)	44 (27.0)	73 (49.7)	83 (38.8)	102 (38.5)	185 (38.6)
Literature search	52 (18.6)	44 (22.1)	36 (21.3)	22 (13.5)	38 (25.9)	46 (21.5)	50 (18.9)	96 (20.0)
Database search	48 (17.1)	54 (27.1)	32 (18.9)	28 (17.2)	42 (28.6)	40 (18.7)	62 (23.4)	102 (21.3)
E-Mail	45 (16.0)	67 (33.7)	34 (20.1)	25 (15.3)	53 (36.0)	41 (19.2)	71 (26.8)	112 (23.4)
Chatting	69 (24.6)	75 (37.7)	48 (28.4)	38 (23.3)	58 (39.5)	51 (23.8)	93 (35.0)	144 (30.0)

Information Seeking	67 (24.0)	84 (42.2)	51 (30.2)	44 (27.0)	56 (38.1)	53 (24.8)	98 (37.0)	151 (31.5)

(Respondents are permitted to tick more than one answer.)

It is evident from Table 6 that 185 respondents (38.6%) use Internet for reading including 88 respondents (31.4%) of rural background and 97 respondents (48.7%) of urban background. Moreover, among them 68 respondents (40.2%) belong to Andhra University, 44 respondents (27.0%) belong to S.V.University and 73 respondents (49.7%) belong to Osmania University. Likewise, 83 respondents (38.8%) of Arts discipline and 102 respondents (38.5%) of Science discipline use Internet for reading purpose. It can be concluded that majority of urban, Osmania University, and both Arts and Science respondents used Internet for reading purpose.The table reveals that 151 respondents (31.5%) use Internet for information seeking including 67 respondents (23.9%) of rural background and 84 respondents (42.2%) of urban background. Moreover, among them 51 respondents (30.2%) belong to Andhra University, 44 respondents (27.0%) belong to S.V.University and 56 respondents (38.1%) belong to Osmania University. Likewise, 53 respondents (24.8%) of Arts discipline and 98 respondents (37.0%) of Science discipline use Internet for information seeking purpose. It is concluded that majority of urban, Osmania University and Science respondents use internet for Information seeking purpose.

The table explains that 144 respondents (30.0%) use Internet for chatting including 69 respondents (24.6%) of rural background and 75 respondents (37.7%) of urban background. Moreover, among them 48 respondents (28.4%) belong to Andhra University, 38 respondents (23.3%) belong to S.V.University and 58 respondents (39.5%) belong to Osmania University. Likewise, 51 respondents (23.8%) of Arts discipline and 93 respondents (35.0%) of Science discipline use Internet for chatting purpose. It is concluded that majority of urban, Osmania University and Science respondents use Internet for chatting purpose.The table depicts that 112 respondents (23.4%) use Internet for Email including 45 respondents (16.0%) of rural background and 67 respondents (33.7%) of urban background. Moreover, among them 34 respondents (20.1%) belong to Andhra University, 25 respondents (15.3%) belong to S.V.University and 53 respondents (36.0%) belong to Osmania University. Likewise, 41 respondents (19.2%) of Arts discipline and 71 respondents (26.8%) of Science discipline use Internet for Email purpose. It is concluded that majority of urban, Osmania University and Science respondents use Internet for Email purpose.

The table shows that 102 respondents (21.3%) use Internet for database search including 48 respondents (17.1%) of rural background and 54 respondents (27.1%) of urban background. Moreover, among them 32 respondents (18.9%) belong to Andhra University, 28 respondents (17.2 %) belong to S.V.University and 42 respondents (28.6%) belong to Osmania University. Likewise, 40 respondents (18.7%) of Arts discipline and 62 respondents (23.4%) of Science discipline used Internet for database search purpose. It is concluded that majority of urban, Osmania University and Science respondents use Internet for database search purpose.

The table portrays that 96 respondents (20.0%) use Internet for literature search including 52 respondents (18.6%) of rural background and 44 respondents (22.1%) of urban background. Moreover, among them 36 respondents (21.3%) belong to Andhra University, 22 respondents (13.5%) belong to S.V.University and 39 respondents (25.9%) belong to Osmania University. Likewise, 46 respondents (21.5%) of Arts discipline and 50 respondents (18.9%) of Science discipline use Internet for literature search purpose. It can be concluded that majority of urban, Osmania University and Arts respondents use Internet for literature search purpose.

Table7: Distribution of respondents according to their replies with regard to their sources to get required Information

Source	Native background		Universities			Discipline		Grand Total (N=600)
	Rural n=368	Urban n=232	A U n=200	S.V.U n=200	O U n=200	Arts n=270	Science n=330	
Books	198	116	109	83	122	154	160	314

	(53.9)	(50.0)	(54.5)	(41.5)	(61.0)	(57.0)	(48.5)	(52.3)
Journals/ Magazines	144 (39.1)	103 (44.4)	78 (39.0)	110 (55.0)	59 (29.5)	94 (34.8)	153 (46.4)	247 (41.2)
Conference/ Seminar proceedings	16 (4.3)	10 (4.3)	10 (5.0)	2 (1.0)	14 (7.0)	13 (4.8)	13 (3.9)	26 (4.3)
Theses/ Dissertations	10 (2.7)	3 (1.3)	3 (1.5)	5 (2.5)	5 (2.5)	9 (3.3)	4 (1.2)	13 (2.2)
Total	**368 (100)**	**232 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**270 (100)**	**330 (100)**	**600 (100)**
	$\chi2$ = 2.685 p = 0.443@ df= 3 TV =7.82 Not Significant		$\chi2$ (A.U – SVU):14.80; df= 3 p =0.000** TV = 7.82 Sig. at 0.05 Level $\chi2$ (SVU – O.U):31.81; df= 3 p=0.000** TV = 7.82 Sig. at 0.05 Level $\chi2$ (A.U– O.U):4.533; df= 3 p=0.209@ TV = 7.82 Not Significant			$\chi2$ = 10.233 p = 0.017** df= 3 TV = 7.82 Sig. at 0.05 Level		

Note: * - Significant, @ - Not Significant

It is evident from Table 7 that books are the source for 314 respondents (52.3%) including 198 respondents of rural background (53.9%) and 116 respondents of urban background (50.0%). Moreover, for 109 respondents of (54.5%) Andhra University, 83 respondents of (41.5%) S.V. University and 122 respondents of (61.0%) Osmania University books are the sources for major required information. Likewise, 154 Arts respondents (57.0%) and 160 Science respondents (48.5%) have books as source of their required information. The table shows that journals/magazines are the source for 247 respondents (41.2%) including 144 respondents of rural background (39.1%) and 103 respondents of urban background (44.4%). Moreover, for 78 respondents of (39.0 %) Andhra University, 110 respondents (55.5%) of S.V. University and 59 respondents of (29.5%) Osmania University journals/magazines are the sources for major required information. Likewise, 94 Arts respondents (34.8%) and 153 Science respondents (46.4%) have Journals/Magazines as source of their required information.

It is clear from the table that conference/seminar proceedings are the source for only 26 respondents (4.3%) including 16 respondents of rural background (4.3%) and 10 respondents of urban background (4.3%). Moreover, for 10 respondents of (5.0%) Andhra University, 2 respondents of (1.0%) S.V. University and 14 respondents (7.0%) of Osmania University conference/seminar proceedings are the sources for major required information. Likewise, 13 respondents (4.8%) of Arts and 13 Science respondents (3.9%) have conference/seminar proceedings as source of their required information.It is obvious from the table that Theses/Dissertations are the source for mere 13 respondents (2.2%) including 10 respondents of rural background (2.7%) and 3 respondents of urban background (1.3%). Moreover, for 3 respondents of (1.5%) Andhra University, 5 respondents of (2.5%) S.V. University and 5 respondents (2.5%) of Osmania University Theses/Dissertations are the sources for major required information. Likewise, 9 Arts respondents (3.3%) and 4 Science respondents (1.2%) have Theses/Dissertations are the source of their required information. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level between the students of Andhra University and S.V. University, S.V. University and Osmania University and Arts and Science disciplines. Hence, it can be inferred that sources of information of the respondents between Andhra University and S.V. University, S.V. University and Osmania University and Arts and Science disciplines are significant. The Chi-square value is insignificant in chase of other variables.

Table 8:Distribution of respondents according to their replies with regard to their Source to locate information

Source to Locate required information	Native background		Universities			Discipline		Grand Total (N=600)
	Rural n= 368	Urban n=232	A U n=200	S.V.U n=200	O U n=200	Arts n=270	Science n=330	
Indexes/ Abstracts	265 (72.0)	192 (82.8)	156 (78.0)	131 (65.5)	170 (85.0)	194 (71.9)	263 (79.7)	457 (76.2)
Content Lists	67 (18.2)	60 (25.9)	44 (22.0)	37 (18.5)	46 (23.0)	62 (23.0)	65 (19.7)	127 (21.2)
Bibliographies	54 (14.7)	45 (19.4)	43 (21.5)	28 (14.0)	28 (14.0)	39 (14.4)	60 (18.2)	99 (16.5)
Reviews	33 (9.0)	26 (11.2)	19 (9.5)	17 (8.5)	23 (11.5)	27 (10.0)	32 (9.7)	59 (9.8)
Direction by faculties/Friends	142 (38.6)	93 (40.0)	64 (32.0)	85 (42.5)	86 (43.0)	141 (52.2)	94 (28.5)	235 (39.2)

(Multiple Responses) Note: Respondents are permitted to tick more than answer.

Table 8 explains that 457 respondents (76.2%) locate required information through indexes/abstracts. Among them 265 rural background (72.0%) and 192 urban background (82.8%) respondents. Besides, 156 respondents of Andhra University (78.0%), 131 respondents of S.V.University (65.5%) and 170 respondents of Osmania University (85.0%) locate required information through indexes/abstracts. Moreover, 194 respondents of Arts discipline (71.9%), and 263 respondents of Science discipline (79.7%) locate required information through indexes/abstracts. The table explains that 235 respondents (39.2%) locate required information through Direction by faculties/friends. Among them 142 rural background (38.6%) and 93 urban background (40.0%) respondents. Besides, 64 respondents of Andhra University (32.0%), 85 respondents (42.5%) of S.V.University and 86 respondents of Osmania University (43.0%) locate required information through Direction by faculties/friends. Moreover, 141 respondents of Arts discipline (52.2%) and 94 respondents of Science discipline (28.5%) locate required information through Direction by faculties/friends. The table elucidates that 127 respondents (21.2%) locate required information through content lists. Among them 67 rural background (18.2%) and 60 urban background (25.9%) respondents. Besides, 44 respondents of Andhra University (22.0%), 37 respondents of S.V.University (18.5%) and 46 respondents of Osmania University (23.0%) locate required information through content lists. Moreover, 62 respondents of Arts discipline (23.0%) and 65 respondents of Science discipline (19.7%) locate required information through content lists.

The table portrays that 99 respondents (16.5%) locate required information through Bibliographies. Among them 54 rural background (14.6%) and 45 urban background (19.4%) respondents. Besides, 43 respondents of Andhra University (21.5%), 28 respondents (14.0%) of S.V.University and 28 respondents (14.0%) of Osmania University locate required information through Bibliographies. Moreover, 39 respondents of Arts discipline (14.4%) and 60 respondents of Science discipline (18.2%) locate required information through Bibliographies. The table depicts that 59 respondents (9.8%) locate required information through Reviews. Among them are 33 rural background (9.0%) and 26 urban background (11.2%) respondents. Besides, 19 respondents of Andhra University (9.5%), 17 respondents (8.5%) of S.V.University and 23 respondents of Osmania University (11.5%) locate required information through Reviews. Moreover, 27 respondents of Arts discipline (10.0%) and 32 respondents of Science discipline (9.7%) locate required information through Reviews. It is concluded that majority of the respondents (76.17%) locate required information through indexes/abstracts.

Table 9:Distribution of respondents according to their replies with regard to their awareness on electronic information sources

Reply	Native background		Universities			Discipline		Grand Total (N=600)
	Rural n=368	Urban n=232	A U n=200	S.V.U n=200	O U n=200	Arts n=270	Science n=330	
Yes	305 (82.9)	211 (91.0)	163 (81.5)	168 (84.0)	185 (92.5)	227 (84.0)	289 (87.6)	516 (86.0)
No	63 (17.1)	21 (9.0)	37 (18.5)	32 (16.0)	15 (7.5)	43 (16.0)	41 (12.4)	84 (14.0)
Total	**368 (100)**	**232 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**200 (100)**	**270 (100)**	**330 (100)**	**600 (100)**
	$\chi 2$ = 7.693 p = 0.006***** df= 1 TV = 3.84 Sig. at 0.05 Level		$\chi 2$ (A.U –SVU):0.43; df= 1 p =0.508@ TV = 3.84 Not Significant $\chi 2$ (SVU – O.U):6.97; df= 1 p=0.008***** TV = 3.84 Sig. at 0.05 Level $\chi 2$ (A.U– O.U): 10.698; df= 1 p=0.00***** TV = 3.84 Sig. at 0.05 Level			$\chi 2$ = 1.512 p = 0.219@ df= 1 TV = 3.84 Not Significant		

Note: * - Significant, @ - Not Significant

Table 9 reveals that 516 respondents (86.0%) have awareness on electronic information sources and 84 respondents (14.0%) do not have awareness on electronic information sources. Among the respondents who have awareness about electronic information sources, 305 respondents (82.9%) belong to rural background and 211 respondents (91.0%) belong to urban background. Moreover, 163 respondents (81.5%) of Andhra University, 168 respondents (84.0%) of S.V.University and 185 respondents (92.5%) of Osmania University have awareness on electronic information sources. Similarly 227 respondents of Arts discipline (84.0%) and 289 respondents of Science discipline (87.6%) have awareness on electronic information sources. Among the respondents who do not have awareness on electronic information sources, 63 respondents (17.1%) belong to rural background and 21 respondents (9.0%) belong to urban background. Moreover, 37 respondents (18.5%) of Andhra University, 32 respondents (16.0%) of S.V.University and 15 respondents (7.5%) of Osmania University do not have awareness on electronic information sources. Similarly 43 respondents of Arts discipline (16.0%) and 41 respondents of Science discipline (12.4%) do not have awareness on electronic information sources. The Chi-square value is significant at 5 per cent level between the students of rural and urban background, S.V. University and Osmania University and Andhra University and Osmania University. Hence, it can be inferred that the difference on awareness on e-resources of the respondents between rural and urban background, S.V. University and Osmania University and Andhra University and Osmania University are significant. The Chi-square value is insignificant in case of other variables.

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