CHAPTER 5
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The objective of the present chapter is to provide detail information collected from users. Collected data has been analyzed and presented in tabular form. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected statistical techniques also used.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The rich & wide variety of quantitative data obtained had been checked & tabulated before processing & analysis were carried out. Data handling, validation processing & analysis have been carried out with the help of computer.

The major part of checking, tabulating & calculation for the one way analysis to measure the difference was carried out. Tables have been generated (Negi, 2005; Panda, 1997).

Collected data has been analyzed by using Statistical Software Package i.e. SPSS package and presented data in table from. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected some statistical techniques like, co-relation tools, Ti, Ti – Square, Chi – Square etc. were used for analyzing data (Zar, 1999; Gupta, 2009).

- Co-relation
- P-value
- Chi Square \([X^2]\)
- WAM (Weighted Arithmetic Mean)
- Ti-Square

Above techniques describes in Chapter 4.

5.2 INFORMATION LITERACY IN BAMU

5.2.1 General Information
The following table indicates the general information about users i.e. department, gender, class & age group wise distribution of respondents. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.1.1

**Annotation**

**It can be noted from the table 5.2.1.1 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 40.38%, 28.85% & 30.77% respondents’ respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences subjects.
2. Of the total 312 respondents 180 (57.70%) from M.Sc & 132 (42.30%) from Ph.D respondents.
3. Of the total 312 respondents 191 (61.21%) from Male & 121 (38.79%) from Female respondents.
4. Of the total 312 respondents 269 (86.21%) from 22 – 33 age group, while 43 (13.79%) from 34 – 45 age group.

**5.2.2 Status of Research Students**

The data was analyzed according to the status / designation of research students responded. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.2.1, 5.2.2.2, 5.2.2.3, 5.2.2.4 & 5.2.2.5

**Annotation**

**The table 5.2.2.1 shows that**

1. Of the total 132 Research students 15 (11.36%) respondents were from JRF category.
2. Of the total 15 JRF 46.66%, 26.67% & 26.67% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 15 JRF 7 (46.67%) were Male & 8 (53.33%) were Female.
4. Of the total 15 JRF 7 (46.67%) were from 22 – 25 age group, while no one found in the age group 38 – 45 from amongst JRF.

**It can be observed from the table 5.2.2.2 that**
1. Of the total 132 Research students 29 (27.97%) respondents were from SRF category.

2. Of the total 29 SRF 37.93%, 24.14% & 37.93% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 29 SRF 17(58.63%) were Male & 12 (41.37%) were Female.

4. Of the total 29 SRF 27 (93.10%) from 22 – 37 age group were from SRF.

The table 5.2.2.3 shows that
1. Of the total 132 Research students 40 (30.30%) respondents were from Full Time Research Scholars.

2. Of the total 40 Full Time Research Scholars 52.50%, 25.00% & 22.50% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 40 Full Time Research Scholars 22 (55.00%) were Male & 18 (45.00%) were Female.

4. Of the total 40 Full Time Research Scholars 29 (72.50%) were in the age group of 22 – 33.

It can be noted from the table 5.2.2.4 that
1. Of the total 132 Research students 21 (15.91%) respondents were working as Project Assistants.

2. Of the total 21 Project Assistants 33.33%, 38.10% & 28.57% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 21 Project Assistants 13 (61.91%) were Male & 8 (38.09%) were Female.

4. Of the total 21 Project Assistants 18 (85.72%) were in the age group of 22 – 37.

The table 5.2.2.5 indicates that
1. Of the total 132 Research students 27 (20.45%) respondents were Part Time research scholars.
2. Of the total 27 Part Time Research Scholars 44.44%, 18.52% & 37.04% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 27 Part Time Research Scholars 15 (55.56%) were Male & 12 (44.44%) were Female.
4. Of the total 27 Part Time Research Scholars 24 (88.89%) were in the age group of 22 – 37 age group.

5.2.3 Purpose of Information Requirement

Collected data was analyzed by various purposes of information requirement. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.2, 5.2.3.3, 5.2.3.4 & 5.2.3.5

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.2.3.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 78 (25.00%) were accessing information for Assignment purpose.
2. Of the total 78 respondents 32.05%, 17.95% & 50.00% respondents accessing information for assignment purpose were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 78 respondents all i.e. 78 (100%) were from M.Sc.
4. Of the total 78 respondents 47 (60.25%) were Male & 31 (39.75%) were Female.
5. Of the total 78 respondents 71 (91.02%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 7 (8.97%) were in the age group 34 – 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Mathematical & Computer Sciences reported higher Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (n=39) followed by Biological Sciences (n=25) & Pure Sciences (n=14).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). All M.Sc students reported higher Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (n=78).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (n=47) as compared to female (n=31).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Assignment Purpose of Information Requirement (n=45) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=14), 30 – 33 age (n=12) & 34 – 37 age group (n=7).

The table 5.2.3.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 94 (30.12%) were accessing information for Seminar purpose.
2. Of the total 94 respondents 36.17%, 29.79% & 34.04% respondents accessing information for seminar purpose were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 94 respondents 71 (75.53%) were from M.Sc & 23 (24.47%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 94 respondents 41 (43.62%) were Male & 53 (52.38%) were Female.
5. Of the total 94 respondents 88 (93.62%) were from 22 – 37 age group, while only 6 (6.38%) in the age group 38 – 45 from amongst Seminar.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (n=36) followed by Pure Sciences (n=32) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=28).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (n=71) as compared to Ph.D (n=23).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (n=41) as compared to female (n=53).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Seminar Purpose of Information Requirement (n=35) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=23), 30 – 33 age (n=17), 34 – 37 age group (n=13), 38 – 41 age (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

It can be noted from the table 5.2.3.3 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 126 (40.38%) were accessing information for Examination purpose.
2. Of the total 126 respondents 43.65%, 26.98% & 29.37% respondents accessing information for examination purpose were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 126 respondents 126 (100.00%) were from M.Sc.
4. Of the total 126 respondents 71 (56.34%) were Male & 55 (43.64%) were Female.
5. Of the total 126 respondents 106 (84.12%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, while 20 (15.88%) in the age group 30 – 47.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (n=55) followed by Pure Sciences (n=37) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=34).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). All M.Sc students reported higher Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (n=126).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (n=71) as compared to female (n=55).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Examination Purpose of Information Requirement (n=70) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=36), 30 – 33 age (n=16) & 34 – 37 age group (n=4).

The table 5.2.3.4 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 245 (78.53%) were accessing information for Subject Knowledge purpose.
2. Of the total 245 respondents 36.73%, 26.53% & 36.73% respondents accessing information for Subject Knowledge purpose respectively were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 245 respondents 139 (56.74%) were from M.Sc & 106 (43.26%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 245 respondents 159 (64.90%) were Male & 86 (35.10%) were Female.
5. Of the total 245 respondents 200 (81.64%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, 38 (15.50%) were from the age group of 30 – 37, while 7 (2.86%) were in the age group 38 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Subject Knowledge Purpose of
Information Requirement (n=91) followed by Pure Sciences (n=90) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=65).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (n=139) as compared to Ph.D (n=106).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (n=159) as compared to female (n=86).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Subject Knowledge Purpose of Information Requirement (n=107) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=63), 30 – 33 age (n=22), 34 – 37 age group (n=16), 38 – 41 age (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

It can be noted from the table 5.2.3.5 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 104 (33.33%) were accessing information for Review of Literature purpose.

2. Of the total 104 respondents 47.12%, 25.96% & 26.92% respondents accessing information for Review of Literature purpose were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 104 respondents 7 (6.74%) were from M.Sc & 97 (93.26%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 104 respondents 56 (53.85%) were Male & 48 (46.15%) were from Female.

5. Of the total 104 respondents 92 (88.45%) were from the age group 22 – 33, while 12 (11.54%) were in the age group 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05).
Biological Sciences reported higher Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (n=49) followed by Pure Sciences (n=28) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=27).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (n=97) as compared to M.Sc (n=7).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (n=56) as compared to female (n=48).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Review of Literature Purpose of Information Requirement (n=26) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=39), 30 – 33 age (n=27), 34 – 37 age group (n=7), 38 – 41 age (n=3) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

5.2.4 Locating Information for Study / Research

Attempts were made to know at what location / place users use information. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.4.1, 5.2.4.2, & 5.2.4.3.

Annotation

The table 5.2.4.1 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 259 (83.01%) were locating information in Library for study / research.

2. Of the total 259 respondents 42.47%, 27.80% & 29.73% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 259 respondents 173 (66.80%) were from M.Sc & 86 (33.20%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 259 respondents 153 (59.07%) were Male & 106 (40.93%) were Female.
5. Of the total 259 respondents 225 (86.88%) were from the age group 22 – 33, while 34 (13.12%) were in the age group 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Locating information in Library for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Locating information in Library for Study / Research (n=110) followed by Pure Sciences (n=77) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=72).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Locating information in Library for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Locating information in Library for Study / Research (n=173) as compared to Ph.D (n=86).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Locating information in Library for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Locating information in Library for Study / Research (n=153) as compared to female (n=106).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Locating information in Library for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Locating information in Library for Study / Research (n=139) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=57), 30 – 33 age (n=29), 34 – 37 age group (n=23), 38 – 41 age (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

It can be noted from the table 5.2.4.2 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 308 (98.72%) were locating information on Internet. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.
2. Of the total 308 respondents 39.94%, 29.22% & 30.84% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 308 respondents 177 (57.46%) were from M.Sc & 131 (42.54%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 308 respondents 189 (61.36%) were Male & 119 (38.64%) were Female.
5. Of the total 308 respondents 265 (86.03%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 43 (13.97%) were in the age group 37 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (n=123) followed by Pure Sciences (n=95) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=90).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (n=177) as compared to Ph.D (n=131).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (n=189) as compared to female (n=119).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Locating information on Internet for Study / Research (n=155) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=64), 30 – 33 age (n=46), 34 – 37 age group (n=30), 38 – 41 age (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

The table 5.2.4.3 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 19 (6.08%) were asking for information on ILL.
2. Of the total 19 respondents 52.63%, 15.79% & 31.58% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 19 respondents 7 (36.85%) were from M.Sc & 12 (63.15%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 19 respondents 13 (68.42%) were Male & 6 (31.58%) were Female.
5. Of the total 19 respondents 8 (42.10%) were from the age group 22 – 33, while 11 (57.90%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (n=10) followed by Pure Sciences (n=6) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=3).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (n=12) as compared to M.Sc (n=7).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (n=13) as compared to female (n=6).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 34 – 37 age group reported higher Locating information on ILL for Study / Research (n=5) followed by 38 – 41 age (n=5), 26 – 29 age (n=4), 30 – 33 age group (n=3), 22 – 25 age (n=1) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

5.2.5 Use of Computer

The data was collected was analyzed to know whether users were fluent in use of computer. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.5.1

Annotation

It can noted from the table 5.2.5.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents majority 268 (85.90%) respondents were fluent in use of computer.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 31.41%, 27.56% & 26.92% were respectively from Biological, Pure & Mathematical Science respectively.
3. Of the total 180 M.Sc respondents 149 (82.78%) were using computer, while out of the total 132 Ph.D respondents 119 (90.16%) were using computer fluently.

4. Of the total 191 Male respondents 174 (91.10%) were using computer, while out of the total 121 Female respondents 113 (93.38) were using computer fluently.

5. Of the total 312 respondents 73.72% respondents from 22 – 33 age group were fluently using computer, while respondents using computer fluently from age group of 34 – 45 were ranging from 83.00% - 100.00%, which makes it clear that age does not affect fluent use of computer.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher use of Computer (n=98) followed by Pure Sciences (n=86) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=84).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher use of Computer (n=149) as compared to Ph.D (n=119).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher use of Computer (n=174) as compared to female (n=113).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher use of Computer (n=139) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=54), 30 – 33 age (n=37), 34 – 37 age group (n=26), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

5.2.6 Frequency of Using Computer

Attempts were made to know for what is the frequency of using computer. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.6.1, 5.2.6.2, 5.2.6.3 & 5.2.6.4

Annotation
The table 5.2.6.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 195 (62.50%) respondents were using computer daily.
2. Of the total 195 respondents 37.95%, 28.72% & 33.33% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 195 respondents 110 (56.41%) were from M.Sc & 91 (43.59%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 195 respondents 121 (62.05%) were Male & 75 (37.95%) were Female.
5. Of the total 195 respondents 157 (80.52%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 38 (19.48%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the daily use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher daily use of Computer (n=74) followed by Pure Sciences (n=65) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=56).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the daily use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher daily use of Computer (n=110) as compared to Ph.D (n=91).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the daily use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher daily use of Computer (n=121) as compared to female (n=75).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the daily use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher daily use of Computer (n=86) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=39), 30 – 33 age (n=32), 34 – 37 age group (n=25), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

It can noted from the table 5.2.6.2 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 68 (21.80%) respondents were using computer once in a week.
2. Of the total 68 respondents 45.59%, 27.94% & 26.47% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 68 respondents 38 (55.89%) were from M.Sc & 30 (44.11%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 68 respondents 37 (54.41%) were Male & 31 (45.59%) were Female.
5. Of the total 68 respondents 53 (77.95%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, while 15 (22.05%) were in the age group of 34 – 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Once in a week use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Once in a week use of Computer (n=31) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=19) & Pure Sciences (n=18).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Once in a week use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Once in a week use of Computer (n=38) as compared to Ph.D (n=30).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Once in a week use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Once in a week use of Computer (n=37) as compared to female (n=31).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Once in a week use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Once in a week use of Computer (n=25) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=16), 34 – 37 age (n=15) & 30 – 33 age group (n=12).

The table 5.2.6.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 41 (13.14%) respondents were using computer once in a month.
2. Of the total 41 respondents 39.02%, 31.71% & 29.27% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 41 respondents 31 (75.60%) were from M.Sc & 10 (24.40%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 41 respondents 27 (65.86%) were Male & 14 (34.14%) were Female.
5. Of the total 41 respondents 27 (65.86%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, while 14 (34.14%) were in the age group of 34 – 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Once in a month use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Once in a month use of Computer (n=16) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=13) & Pure Sciences (n=12).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Once in a month use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Once in a month use of Computer (n=31) as compared to Ph.D (n=10).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Once in a month use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Once in a month use of Computer (n=27) as compared to female (n=14).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Once in a month use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Once in a month use of Computer (n=16) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=11), 30 – 33 age (n=8) & 34 – 37 age group (n=6).

**It can noted from the table 5.2.6.4 that**
1. Of the total 312 respondents 15 (4.81%) respondents were using computer once in a while.
2. Of the total 15 respondents 80.00%, 13.33% & 6.67% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 15 respondents 14 (93.33%) were from M.Sc & 1 (6.67%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 15 respondents 14 (93.33%) were Male & 1 (6.67%) were Female.
5. Of the total 15 respondents 11 (73.33%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, while 4 (26.67%) were in the age group of 34 – 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Once in a while use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Once in a while use of Computer (n=12) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=2) & Pure Sciences (n=1).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Once in a while use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Once in a while use of Computer (n=14) as compared to Ph.D (n=1).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Once in a while use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Once in a while use of Computer (n=14) as compared to female (n=1).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Once in a while use of Computer (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Once in a while use of Computer (n=7) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=4), 30 – 33 age (n=2) & 34 – 37 age group (n=2).

5.2.7 Frequency of Using Internet

Attempts were made to know the frequency of using Internet. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.7.1, 5.2.7.2, 5.2.7.3 & 5.2.7.4

Annotation

The table 5.2.7.1 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 189 (60.58%) respondents were using Internet daily. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.
2. Of the total 189 respondents 38.10%, 29.63% & 32.28% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 189 respondents 98 (51.85%) were from M.Sc & 91 (48.15%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 189 respondents 114 (60.32%) were Male & 75 (39.69%) were Female.
5. Of the total 189 respondents 151 (79.90%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 38 (20.10%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Daily use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Daily use of Internet (n=72) followed by Pure Sciences (n=61) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=56).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Daily use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Daily use of Internet (n=98) as compared to Ph.D (n=91).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Daily use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Daily use of Internet (n=114) as compared to female (n=75).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Daily use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Daily use of Internet (n=83) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=37), 30 – 33 age (n=31), 34 – 37 age group (n=25), 38 – 41 age (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

It can noted from the table 5.2.7.2 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 61 (19.56%) respondents were using Internet once in a week.
2. Of the total 61 respondents 44.26%, 31.15% & 24.59% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 61 respondents 31 (50.82%) were from M.Sc & 30 (49.18%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 61 respondents 32 (52.45%) were Male & 29 (47.55%) were Female.

5. Of the total 61 respondents 51 (83.60%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 11 (16.40%) were in the age group of 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Once in a week use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Once in a week use of Internet (n=27) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=19) & Pure Sciences (n=15).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Once in a week use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Once in a week use of Internet (n=31) as compared to Ph.D (n=30).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Once in a week use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Once in a week use of Internet (n=32) as compared to female (n=29).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Once in a week use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Once in a week use of Internet (n=24) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=14), 30 – 33 age (n=13) & 34 – 37 age group (n=11).

The table 5.2.7.3 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 54 (17.30%) respondents were using Internet once in a month.

2. Of the total 54 respondents 40.74%, 33.33% & 25.93% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 54 respondents 36 (66.66%) were from M.Sc & 18 (33.34%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 54 respondents 36 (66.66%) were Male & 18 (33.34%) were Female.
5. Of the total 54 respondents 49 (96.06%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 5 (3.94%) were in the age group of 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Once in a month use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Once in a month use of Internet (n=22) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=18) & Pure Sciences (n=14).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Once in a month use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Once in a month use of Internet (n=36) as compared to Ph.D (n=18).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Once in a month use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Once in a month use of Internet (n=36) as compared to female (n=18).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Once in a month use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Once in a month use of Internet (n=24) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=13), 30 – 33 age (n=12) & 34 – 37 age group (n=5).

The table 5.2.7.4 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 8 (2.56%) respondents were using Internet once in a while.

2. Of the total 8 respondents 37.50%, 37.50% & 25.00% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 8 respondents all i.e. 8 (100.00%) were from M.Sc.

4. Of the total 8 respondents 5 (62.50%) were Male & 3 (37.50%) were Female.

5. Of the total 8 respondents 8 (100.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, while no one found in the age group of 30 - 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Once in a month use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences
reported higher Once in a while use of Internet (n=3) followed by
Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=3) & Pure Sciences (n=2).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding
the Once in a while use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). All M.Sc
students reported higher Once in a while use of Internet (n=8).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the
Once in a while use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were
reported higher Once in a while use of Internet (n=5) as compared to female
(n=3).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Once in a
while use of Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group
reported higher Once in a while use of Internet (n=6) followed by 26 – 29 age
group (n=2).

5.2.8 Time Spent on Internet
The data collected was analyzed to know the how much time is spent by
users on Internet. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.8.1, 5.2.8.2,
5.2.8.3, 5.2.8.4 & 5.2.8.5

Annotation
It can noted from the table 5.2.8.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 12 (3.84%) spent less than 1 hour a week on
Internet.
2. Of the total 12 respondents 50.00%, 25.00% & 25.00% were respectively
from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 12 respondents 9 (75.00%) were from M.Sc & 18 (25.00%) were
from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 12 respondents 7 (58.33%) were Male & 5 (41.67%) were
Female.
5. Of the total 12 respondents 12 (100.00%) were from the age group of 22 –
29, while no one was from the age group of 30 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (n=6) followed by Pure Sciences (n=3) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=3).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (n=9) as compared to Ph.D (n=3).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (n=7) as compared to female (n=5).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 hour a Week (n=10) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=2).

The table 5.2.8.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 28 (8.98%) spent 1 – 4 hours a week on Internet.

2. Of the total 28 respondents 46.43%, 25.00% & 28.57% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 28 respondents 18 (68.28%) were from M.Sc & 10 (35.72%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 28 respondents 16 (57.14%) were Male & 12 (42.86%) were Female.

5. Of the total 28 respondents 23 (82.14%) were from the age group of 22 – 29, 5 (17.56%) were from the age group of 30 – 37, while no one was from the age group of 38 - 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological
Sciences reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (n=13) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=8) & Pure Sciences (n=7).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (n=18) as compared to Ph.D (n=10).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (n=16) as compared to female (n=12).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Time Spent Less than 1 – 4 hours a Week (n=16) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=7), 30 – 33 age (n=4) & 34 – 37 age group (n=1).

The table 5.2.8.3 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 76 (24.35%) spent 5 – 6 hours a week on Internet.

2. Of the total 76 respondents 31.58%, 35.53% & 32.89% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 76 respondents 50 (65.79%) were from M.Sc & 26 (34.21%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 76 respondents 47 (61.85%) were Male & 29 (38.15%) were Female.

5. Of the total 76 respondents 69 (90.79%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 7 (9.21%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Mathematical & Computer Sciences reported higher Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (n=27) followed by Pure Sciences (n=25) & Biological Sciences (n=24).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (n=50) as compared to Ph.D (n=26).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (n=47) as compared to female (n=29).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Time Spent Less than 5 – 6 hours a Week (n=40) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=17), 30 – 33 age (n=12), 34 – 37 age group (n=5), 38 – 41 age (n=1) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

**It can noted from the table 5.2.8.4 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 157 (50.32%) spent 7 – 9 hours a week on Internet. This indicates that the hypothesis, “**Awareness of Internet use is prominent**” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 157 respondents 41.40%, 27.39% & 31.21% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 157 respondents 92 (58.60%) were from M.Sc & 65 (41.40%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 157 respondents 90 (57.32%) were Male & 29 (42.68%) were Female.

5. Of the total 157 respondents 138 (87.90%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 19 (12.10%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (n=65) followed by Pure Sciences (n=49) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=43).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (n=92) as compared to Ph.D (n=65).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (n=90) as compared to female (n=67).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (n=81) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=33), 30 – 33 age (n=24), 34 – 37 age group (n=15), 38 – 41 age (n=3) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

The table 5.2.8.5 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 39 (12.50%) spent more than 10 hours a week.
2. Of the total 39 respondents 46.15%, 25.64% & 28.21% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 39 respondents 10 (25.65%) were from M.Sc & 29 (74.35%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 39 respondents 23 (58.98%) were Male & 16 (41.02%) were Female.
5. Of the total 39 respondents 36 (92.30%) were from the age group of 30 – 45, while only 3 (7.70%) were in the age group of 26 - 29. It is surprising to note that no one from age group 22 – 25 was using Internet for more than 10 hours a week.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Time Spent Less than 7 – 9 hours a Week (n=18) followed by Pure Sciences (n=11) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=10).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Time Spent More than 10 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Time Spent More than 10 hours a Week (n=29) as compared to M.Sc (n=10).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Time Spent More than 10 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher Time Spent More than 10 hours a Week (n=23) as compared to female (n=16).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Time Spent More than 10 hours a Week (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 30 – 33 age group reported higher Time Spent More than 10 hours a Week (n=15) followed by 34 – 37 age (n=8), 38 – 41 age (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

5.2.9 Place of Accessing Internet

The data was analyzed according to place of accessing Internet. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.9.1, 5.2.9.2, 5.2.9.3, 5.2.9.4 & 5.2.9.5

Annotation

It can noted from the table 5.2.9.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 141 (45.19%) were accessing Internet at Netcafe. This indicates that the hypothesis, "Awareness of Internet use is prominent" (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 141 respondents 46.26%, 26.24% & 30.501% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 141 respondents 80 (56.74%) were from M.Sc & 61 (43.26%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 141 respondents 84 (59.58%) were Male & 57 (40.42%) were Female.

5. Of the total 141 respondents 130 (92.21%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 11 (7.79%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=61) followed by Pure Sciences (n=43) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=37).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=80) as compared to Ph.D (n=61).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=84) as compared to female (n=57).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=74) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=32), 30 – 33 age (n=24), 34 – 37 age group (n=9) & while 38 – 41 age group (n=2).

The table 5.2.9.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 106 (33.98%) were accessing Internet at Home.
2. Of the total 106 respondents 41.51%, 30.19% & 28.30% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 106 respondents 54 (50.95%) were from M.Sc & 52 (49.05%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 106 respondents 51 (48.11%) were Male & 55 (51.89%) were Female.
5. Of the total 106 respondents 97 (91.50%) were from the age group of 22 – 37, while only 9 (8.50%) were in the age group of 38 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05).
Biological Sciences reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=44) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=32) & Pure Sciences (n=30).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=54) as compared to Ph.D (n=52).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Females reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=55) as compared to Male (n=51).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=39) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=25), 26 – 29 age (n=17), 34 – 37 age group (n=16), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=3).

The table 5.2.9.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 217 (69.56%) were accessing Internet at UGC INFONET Center. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.
2. Of the total 217 respondents 34.10%, 31.80% & 34.10% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 217 respondents 117 (53.92%) were from M.Sc & 100 (46.08%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 217 respondents 131 (60.36%) were Male & 86 (39.64%) were Female.
5. Of the total 217 respondents 178 (82.02%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 39 (17.98%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test,
alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=75) followed by Pure Sciences (n=74) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=69).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=117) as compared to Ph.D (n=100).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=131) as compared to female (n=86).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=110) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=36), 30 – 33 age (n=30), 34 – 37 age group (n=26), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

It can noted from the table 5.2.9.4 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 187 (59.94%) were accessing Internet at their own Department. This indicates that the hypothesis, “

   Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 187 respondents 35.29%, 32.62% & 32.09% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 187 respondents 90 (48.12%) were from M.Sc & 97 (51.88%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 187 respondents 110 (58.82%) were Male & 77 (41.18%) were Female.

5. Of the total 187 respondents 152 (81.28%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 35 (18.72%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=66) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=61) & Pure Sciences (n=60).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=97) as compared to M.Sc (n=90).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=110) as compared to female (n=77).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=77) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=38), 30 – 33 age (n=37), 34 – 37 age group (n=26), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

The table 5.2.9.5 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 92 (29.48%) were accessing Internet at University Library.
2. Of the total 92 respondents 30.43%, 33.70% & 35.87% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 92 respondents 36 (39.13%) were from M.Sc & 56 (60.87%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 92 respondents 48 (52.17%) were Male & 44 (47.82%) were Female.
5. Of the total 92 respondents 68 (73.92%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 24 (26.08%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Pure Sciences reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=33) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=31) & Biological Sciences (n=28).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=56) as compared to M.Sc (n=36).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=48) as compared to female (n=44).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing Internet (n=24) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=23), 30 – 33 age (n=21), 34 – 37 age group (n=14), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

5.2.10 Experience of Using Internet

Attempts were made to co-relate the experience of using Internet. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.10.1, 5.2.10.2, 5.2.10.3 & 5.2.10.4

Annotation

It can noted from the table 5.2.10.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 51 (16.34%) were having experience of using Internet less than 6 months.
2. Of the total 51 respondents 45.10%, 11.76% & 43.14% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 51 respondents 40 (78.43%) were from M.Sc & 11 (21.57%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 51 respondents 28 (54.90%) were Male & 23 (45.10%) were Female.
5. Of the total 51 respondents all i.e. 51 (100.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while no one was found from the age group of 34 – 45 having experience of using Internet less than 6 months.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the experience of using Internet less than 6 months (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher experience of using Internet less than 6 months (n=23) followed by Pure Sciences (n=22) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=6).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the experience of using Internet less than 6 months (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher experience of using Internet less than 6 months (n=40) as compared to Ph.D (n=11).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the experience of using Internet less than 6 months (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher experience of using Internet less than 6 months (n=28) as compared to female (n=23).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the experience of using Internet less than 6 months (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher experience of using Internet less than 6 months (n=35) followed by 26 – 29 age group (n=13), & 30 – 33 age group was (n=3).

The table 5.2.10.2 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 147 (47.11%) were having under 1 year experience of using Internet. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.
2. Of the total 147 respondents 36.05%, 34.01% & 29.93% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 147 respondents 99 (67.34%) were from M.Sc & 48 (32.66%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 147 respondents 28 (66.66%) were Male & 49 (33.34%) were Female.
5. Of the total 147 respondents 135 (91.84%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 12 (8.16%) were in the age group of 34 - 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding under 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher under 1 year experience of using Internet (n=53) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=50) & Pure Sciences (n=44).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding under 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher under 1 year experience of using Internet (n=99) as compared to Ph.D (n=48).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding under 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher under 1 year experience of using Internet (n=98) as compared to female (n=49).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding under 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher under 1 year experience of using Internet (n=87) followed by 26 – 29 age group (n=31), 30 – 33 age group was (n=17), 34 – 37 age group (n=12).

The table 5.2.10.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 80 (25.65%) were having over 1 year experience of using Internet.
2. Of the total 80 respondents 43.75%, 30.00% & 26.25% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 80 respondents 41 (51.25%) were from M.Sc & 39 (48.75%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 80 respondents 47 (58.75%) were Male & 33 (41.25%) were Female.
5. Of the total 80 respondents 68 (85.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 12 (15.00%) were in the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding over 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher over 1 year experience of using Internet (n=35) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=24) & Pure Sciences (n=21).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding over 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported over 1 year experience of using Internet (n=41) as compared to Ph.D (n=39).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding over 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher over 1 year experience of using Internet (n=47) as compared to female (n=33).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding over 1 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher over 1 year experience of using Internet (n=25) followed by 30 – 33 age group (n=22), 22 – 25 age group was (n=21), 34 – 37 age group (n=10), 38 – 41 age (n=1) & 42 – 45 age group was (n=1).

It can noted from the table 5.2.10.4 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 34 (10.90%) were having over 5 year experience of using Internet.
2. Of the total 34 respondents 44.12%, 29.41% & 26.47% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 34 respondents 9 (26.47%) were from M.Sc & 25 (73.53%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 34 respondents 19 (55.89%) were Male & 15 (44.11%) were Female.
5. Of the total 34 respondents 13 (38.23%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 21 (61.77%) were from the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding over 5 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher over 5 year experience of using Internet (n=15) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=10) & Pure Sciences (n=9).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding over 5 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported over 5 year experience of using Internet (n=25) as compared to M.Sc (n=9).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding over 5 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher over 5 year experience of using Internet (n=19) as compared to female (n=15).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding over 5 year experience of using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 34 – 37 age group reported higher over 5 year experience of using Internet (n=9) followed by 26 – 29, 30 – 33, 38 – 41, 42 – 45 age groups was equally (n=6) & 22 – 25 age group was (n=1).

5.2.11 Satisfaction Level of Using Internet

Responses received were analyzed to know the satisfaction level of the users. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.11.1, 5.2.11.2 & 5.2.11.3

Annotation
The table 5.2.11.1 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 139 (44.56%) were fully satisfied by using Internet. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 139 respondents 46.04%, 25.18% & 28.78% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 139 respondents 78 (56.11%) were from M.Sc & 61 (43.89%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 139 respondents 80 (57.56%) were Male & 59 (42.44%) were Female.

5. Of the total 139 respondents 128 (92.08%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 11 (7.92%) were from the age group of 34 - 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Fully Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Fully Satisfied by using Internet (n=64) followed by Pure Sciences (n=40) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=35).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Fully by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Fully Satisfied by using Internet (n=78) as compared to Ph.D (n=61).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Fully Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Fully Satisfied by using Internet (n=80) as compared to female (n=59).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Fully Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Fully Satisfied by using Internet (n=75) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=30), 30 – 33 age (n=23), 34 – 37 age group (n=9) & while 38 – 41 age was (n=2).

It can noted from the table 5.2.11.2 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 88 (28.20%) were partially satisfied by using Internet.
2. Of the total 88 respondents 31.82%, 34.09% & 34.09% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 88 respondents 52 (59.09%) were from M.Sc & 36 (40.91%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 88 respondents 55 (62.50%) were Male & 33 (37.50%) were Female.

5. Of the total 88 respondents 78 (88.64%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 10 (11.36%) were from the age group of 34 - 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Partially Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Pure Sciences reported higher Partially Satisfied by using Internet (n=30) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=29) & Biological Sciences was lower (n=28).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Partially Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher by using Internet (n=52) as compared to Ph.D (n=36).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Partially Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Partially Satisfied by using Internet (n=55) as compared to female (n=33).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Partially Satisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Partially Satisfied by using Internet (n=47) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=19), 30 – 33 age (n=12), 34 – 37 age group (n=6), while 38 – 41 age was (n=3) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

The table 5.2.11.3 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 85 (27.24%) were unsatisfied by using Internet.

2. Of the total 85 respondents 40.00%, 29.41% & 30.59% were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 85 respondents 56 (65.89%) were from M.Sc & 29 (34.11%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 85 respondents 55 (64.70%) were Male & 30 (35.30%) were Female.
5. Of the total 85 respondents 65 (76.47%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 20 (23.53%) were from the age group of 34 - 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Unsatisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Unsatisfied by using Internet (n=34) followed by Pure Sciences (n=26) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=25).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Unsatisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Unsatisfied by using Internet (n=56) as compared to Ph.D (n=29).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Unsatisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Unsatisfied by using Internet (n=55) as compared to female (n=30).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Unsatisfied by using Internet (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Unsatisfied by using Internet (n=32) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=18), 26 – 29 age (n=15), 34 – 37 age group (n=10), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

5.2.12 Skill for using Internet

It was interesting to know whether the users have skills to use Internet. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.12.1, 5.2.12.2, 5.2.12.3, 5.2.12.4 & 5.2.12.5.

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.2.12.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 140 (44.88%) were rate the Skill for using Internet is Excellent. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 140 respondents 43.58%, 28.58% & 27.84% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 140 respondents 80 (57.14%) were from M.Sc & 60 (42.86%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 140 respondents 86 (61.42%) were Male & 54 (38.58%) were Female.

5. Of the total 140 respondents 102 (75.85%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 38 (27.15%) were in the age group 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Excellent (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Skill for using Internet is Excellent (n=61) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=40) & Pure Sciences was lower (n=39).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Skill for using Internet is Excellent (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Skill for using Internet is Excellent (n=80) as compared to Ph.D (n=60).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Skill for using Internet is Excellent (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Skill for using Internet is Excellent (n=86) as compared to female (n=54).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Excellent (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Skill for using Internet is Excellent (n=43) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=37), 34 – 37 age (n=26), 22 – 25 age group (n=22), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

The table 5.2.12.2 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 96 (30.76%) were rate the Skill for using Internet is Very Good. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 96 respondents 42.70%, 25.00% & 32.30% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 96 respondents 73 (76.04%) were from M.Sc & 23 (23.96%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 96 respondents 59 (61.45%) were Male & 37 (38.55%) were Female.

5. Of the total 96 respondents 95 (98.96%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 1 (1.04%) were in the age group 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Very Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Skill for using Internet is Very Good (n=41) followed by Pure Sciences (n=31) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=24).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Skill for using Internet is Very Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Skill for using Internet is Very Good (n=73) as compared to Ph.D (n=23).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Skill for using Internet is Very Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Skill for using Internet is Very Good (n=59) as compared to female (n=37).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Very Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Skill for using Internet is Very Good (n=65) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=20), 30 – 33 age (n=10) & 34 – 37 age group was (n=1).

The table 5.2.12.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 39 (12.50%) were rate the Skill for using Internet is Good.
2. Of the total 39 respondents 30.77%, 35.90% & 33.33% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 39 respondents 22 (76.04%) were from M.Sc & 17 (23.96%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 39 respondents 23 (61.45%) were Male & 16 (38.55%) were Female.
5. Of the total 39 respondents 38 (97.43%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 1 (2.57%) were in the age group 34 – 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Mathematical & Computer Sciences reported higher Skill for using Internet is Good (n=14) followed by Pure Sciences (n=13) & Biological Sciences was lower (n=12).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Skill for using Internet is Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Skill for using Internet is Good (n=22) as compared to Ph.D (n=17).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Skill for using Internet is Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Skill for using Internet is Good (n=23) as compared to female (n=16).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Good (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Skill for using Internet is Good (n=26) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=8), 30 – 33 age (n=4) & 34 – 37 age group was (n=1).

**It can be noted from the table 5.2.12.4 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 28 (8.98%) were rate the Skill for using Internet is Fair.
2. Of the total 28 respondents 35.72%, 32.14% & 32.14% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 28 respondents 23 (82.14%) were from M.Sc & 5 (17.86%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 28 respondents 14 (50.00%) were Male & 14 (50.00%) were Female.
5. Of the total 28 respondents 27 (96.42%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 1 (3.58%) were in the age group 34 – 37.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Fair (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Skill for using Internet is Fair (n=10) followed by Pure Sciences (n=9) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=9).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Skill for using Internet is Fair (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Skill for using Internet is Fair (n=23) as compared to Ph.D (n=5).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Skill for using Internet is Fair (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Skill for using Internet is Fair (n=14) as compared to female (n=14).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Fair (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Skill for using Internet is Fair (n=23) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=4), & 34 – 37 age group was (n=1).

The table 5.2.12.5 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 9 (2.88%) were rate the Skill for using Internet is Poor.
2. Of the total 9 respondents 33.33%, 33.33% & 33.33% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 9 respondents all i.e 9 (100.00%) were from M.Sc.
4. Of the total 9 respondents 4 (44.44%) were Male & 5 (55.56%) were Female.
5. Of the total 9 respondents all i.e. 9 (100.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 29.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Poor (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Skill for using Internet is Poor (n=3) followed by Pure Sciences (n=3) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=3).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Skill for using Internet is Poor (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). All M.Sc students reported higher Skill for using Internet is Poor (n=9).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Skill for using Internet is Poor (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Females reported higher Skill for using Internet is Poor (n=5) as compared to Male (n=4).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Skill for using Internet is Poor (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Skill for using Internet is Poor (n=8) followed by 26 – 29 age group (n=1).

5.2.13 Purpose of Browsing Internet

Researcher has made attempts to know the purpose of browsing Internet. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.13.1, 5.2.13.2 & 5.2.13.3

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.2.13.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 294 (94.23%) were using Internet for E-mail purpose. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 294 respondents 39.46%, 28.57% & 31.97% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 294 respondents 164 (55.79%) were from M.Sc & 130 (44.21%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 294 respondents 180 (61.22%) were Male & 114 (38.78%) were Female.
5. Of the total 294 respondents 251 (85.37%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 43 (14.63%) were in the age group 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported were higher in Browsing Internet for E-mail (n=116) followed by Pure Sciences (n=94) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=84).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported were higher in Browsing Internet for E-mail (n=164) as compared to Ph.D (n=130).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported were higher in Browsing Internet for E-mail (n=180) as compared to female (n=114).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported were higher in Browsing Internet for E-mail (n=144) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=62), 30 – 33 age (n=45), 34 – 37 age group (n=30), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

The table 5.2.13.2 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 231 (74.03%) were using Internet for using E-resources. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 231 respondents 40.26%, 29.00% & 30.74% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 231 respondents 125 (54.11%) were from M.Sc & 106 (45.89%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 231 respondents 133 (57.58%) were Male & 98 (42.42%) were Female.
5. Of the total 231 respondents 191 (82.69%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 40 (17.31%) were in the age group 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported were higher for the Browsing Internet (n=93) for use of E-resources followed by Pure Sciences (n=71) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=67).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported were higher for the Browsing Internet (n=125) for use of E-resources as compared to Ph.D (n=106).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported were higher for the Browsing Internet (n=133) for use of E-resources as compared to female (n=98).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported were higher for the Browsing Internet (n=110) for use of E-resources followed by 26 – 29 age (n=48), 30 – 33 age (n=33), 34 – 37 age group (n=27), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

It can be noted from the table 5.2.13.3 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 157 (50.32%) were using Internet for using OPAC. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 157 respondents 41.40%, 27.39% & 31.21% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 157 respondents 92 (58.60%) were from M.Sc & 65 (41.40%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 157 respondents 90 (57.32%) were Male & 67 (42.68%) were Female.
5. Of the total 157 respondents 138 (87.90%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 19 (12.10%) were in the age group 34 – 37.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported were higher for Browsing Internet (n=93) for the purpose of using OPAC followed by Pure Sciences (n=71) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=67).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported were higher for Browsing Internet (n=125) for the purpose of using OPAC as compared to Ph.D (n=106).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported were higher for Browsing Internet (n=133) for the purpose of using OPAC as compared to female (n=98).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Purpose of Browsing Internet for OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported were higher for Browsing Internet (n=110) for the purpose of using OPAC followed by 26 – 29 age (n=48), 30 – 33 age (n=33), 34 – 37 age group (n=27), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.2.14 Fluency of Using E-mail Service

The data was analyzed to know whether users were fluent in use of e-mail. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.2.14.1.

Annotation
The table 5.2.14.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents majority 262 (83.98%) respondents were fluent in use of e-mail.
2. Of the total 262 respondents 40.84%, 29.01% & 30.15% were respectively from Biological, Pure & Mathematical Science respectively.
3. Of the total 180 M.Sc respondents 143 (79.44%) were using e-mail, while out of the total 132 Ph.D respondents 119 (90.16%) were using e-mail fluently.

4. Of the total 191 Male respondents 154 (80.63%) were using e-mail, while out of the total 121 Female respondents 96 (79.33%) were using e-mail fluently.

5. Of the total 262 respondents 219 (83.57%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 43 (16.43%) were in the age group of 34 – 45 using e-mail fluently. This makes it clear that the age does not affect use of e-mail fluently.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Fluency of using E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Fluency of using E-mail (n=107) followed by Pure Sciences (n=79) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=76).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Fluency of using E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Fluency of using E-mail (n=143) as compared to Ph.D (n=119).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Fluency of using E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Fluency of using E-mail (n=154) as compared to female (n=96).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Fluency of using E-mail (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Fluency of using E-mail (n=132) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=52), 30 – 33 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=30), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.2.15 Need Training for Using E-mail Service

Respondents were asked whether they need training for using e-mail service. Analyzed data presented in table 5.2.15.1

Annotation

It can noted from the table 5.2.15.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 63 (20.19%) respondents required training for using e-mail service.
2. Of the total 63 respondents 44.45%, 28.57% & 26.98% were respectively from Biological, Pure & Mathematical Science respectively.
3. Of the total 180 M.Sc respondents 42 (23.33%) were using e-mail, while out of the total 132 Ph.D respondents 21 (23.48) required training for using e-mail service.
4. Of the total 191 Male respondents 37 (19.37%) were using computer, while out of the total 121 Female respondents 26 (21.48) required training for using e-mail service.
5. Of the total 63 respondents all i.e. 63 (100.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while no one from age group of 34 – 45 required training for using e-mail service.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using e-mail service (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using e-mail service (n=28) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=18) & Pure Sciences was lower (n=17).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using e-mail service (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using e-mail service (n=42) as compared to Ph.D (n=21).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using e-mail service (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using e-mail service (n=37) as compared to female (n=26).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using e-mail service (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using e-mail service (n=55) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=5) & 30 – 33 age group was (n=3).
5.3 E-INFORMATION LITERACY IN BAMU

5.3.1 Use of E-journals

The data collected was analyzed for use of e-journals in relation to department, gender, class & age group which is presented in table 5.3.1.1

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.1.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 287 (91.98%) respondents were using e-journals, while only 25 (08.02%) respondents were never using e-journals. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 35.58%, 27.88% & 28.03% respondents’ using e-journals respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences, while 4.81%, 0.96% & 2.24% respondents are not using e-journals from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences subjects.

3. Of the total 180 M.Sc respondents 164 (91.11%) were using e-journals, while out of total 132 Ph. D respondents 123 (93.18%) were from Ph.D using e-journals.

4. Of the total respondents 92.15% Male & 91.74% Female respondents were using e-journals, while 7.85% Male & 8.26% Female respondents were not using e-journals.

5. Of the total 155 respondents all (100.00%) from 26 – 45 age group were using e-journals, while respondents using e-journals in the range of 84.08% to 100.00% were in the age group of 22 – 25 years.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the use of e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher use of e-journals (n=111) followed by Pure Sciences (n=89) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=87).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the use of e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher use of e-journals (n=164) as compared to Ph.D (n=123).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the use of e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher use of e-journals (n=174) as compared to female (n=113).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the use of e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher use of e-journals (n=132) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=65), 30 – 33 age (n=47), 34 – 37 age group (n=30), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.2 Need Training for Using E-journals
Researcher has made attempts to know whether students require training for use of e-journals. The data is given in table 5.3.2.1

Annotation
The table 5.3.2.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 208 (66.66%) users need training for using e-journals. This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students' realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 29.17%, 18.91% & 18.59% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences require training for using e-journals.

3. Of the total 180 PG respondents 53.89% & 132 Research respondents 84.09% Research respondents require training for using e-journals.

4. 62.30% Male & 73.55% Female respondents require training for using e-journals.

5. Out of the total 222 respondents from 22 – 29 age group 161 (72.52%) respondents required training for using e-journals.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using e-journals (n=91) followed by
Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=89) & Pure Sciences was lower (n=58).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using e-journals (n=106) as compared to Ph.D (n=102).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using e-journals (n=121) as compared to female (n=87).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using e-journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using e-journals (n=119) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=38), 30 – 33 age (n=28), 34 – 37 age group (n=20), while 38 – 41 age was (n=2) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

5.3.3 Use of E-thesis & Dissertations

The question was asked, “Do you use E-Thesis & Dissertations?” The data received from respondents have been analyzed & presented in table 5.3.3.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.3.1 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 190 (60.90%) of the users are using E-Thesis & Dissertations (ETD). This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 23.40%, 16.67% & 20.83% respondents’ using e-thesis & dissertations were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 180 PG & 132 Researcher 42.22% PG & 86.36% Research respondents were using e-thesis & dissertations, while 57.78% PG & 13.64% Research respondents were not using e-thesis & dissertations.
4. Of the total 191 Male & 121 Female 59.16% Male & 63.16% Female respondents were using e-thesis & dissertations, while 40.84% Male & 36.36% Female respondents were not using e-thesis & dissertations.

5. Of total 13 respondents 11 (84.61%) respondents from 38 – 45 age groups were using ETD, while respondents using ETD from age group of 26 – 37 were ranging from 80.00 to 91.49%.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Use of ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Use of ETD (n=73) followed by Pure Sciences (n=65) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=52).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Use of ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Use of ETD (n=114) as compared to M.Sc (n=74).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Use of ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Use of ETD (n=129) as compared to female (n=61).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Use of ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Use of ETD (n=80) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=37), 26 – 29 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=27), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.4 Need Training for Using E-thesis & Dissertations

Users were further asked their opinion that whether they require training for using E-Thesis & Dissertation. The responses have been presented in table 5.3.4.1

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.4.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 251 (80.45%) users need training for using ETD.

This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the
need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 32.05%, 24.04% & 24.36% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences they require training for using ETD.

3. Of the total 92.78% PG & 63.64% Research respondents need training for using ETD.

4. Of the total 78.01% Male & 84.30% Female respondents need training for using ETD.

5. Out of the total 222 respondents from age group of 22 – 29 185 (83.33%) respondents need training for using ETD.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using ETD (n=100) followed by Pure Sciences (n=76) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=75).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using ETD (n=136) as compared to Ph.D (n=115).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using ETD (n=159) as compared to female (n=92).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using ETD (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using ETD (n=136) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=51), 30 – 33 age (n=36), 34 – 37 age group (n=21), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

5.3.5 Use of E-books

The researcher has made an attempt to find the users of using E-books. This information is analyzed & presented in table 5.3.5.1
Annotation

The table 5.3.5.1 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents majority 259 (83.01%) of the users are familiar with the e-books. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total respondents 35.26%, 22.44% & 25.32% respondents’ using e-books were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 79.44% PG & 87.88% Research respondents were using e-books.

4. Of the total respondents 86.39% Male & 77.69% Female respondents using e-books.

5. Out of the total 43 respondents from 34 – 45 age group all (100.00%) respondents were using e-books, while respondents using e-books from age group of 22 – 33 were ranging from 70.70% to 93.85%.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Use of E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Use of E-books (n=110) followed by Pure Sciences (n=79) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was (n=70).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Use of E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Use of E-books (n=139) as compared to Ph.D (n=120).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Use of E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Use of E-books (n=165) as compared to female (n=94).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Use of E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Use of E-books (n=128) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=53), 30 – 33 age (n=38), 34 – 37 age group (n=28), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.6 Need Training for Using E-books
Attempts were made to know whether they need training for using e-books. The data was analyzed & presented in table 5.3.6.1

**Annotation**

**It can be noted from the table 5.3.6.1 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 153 (49.04%) users were of the opinion that they need training for use of E-books. This indicates that the hypothesis “**Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training**” (Hypothesis No. 1) is **valid** and “**E-resources accessibility is poor**” (Hypothesis No. 3) is **valid**.

2. Of the total respondents, 19.55%, 13.46% & 16.03% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences need training for using e-books, while 20.83%, 15.38% & 14.74% respondents replied that they do not require training for using e-books were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences respectively.

3. Of the total respondents 33.89% PG & 69.70% Research respondents require training for using e-books

4. Of the total respondents 38.22% Male & 66.12% Female respondents require training for using e-books

5. Of the total 43 respondents from 34 – 45 age group 20 (46.51%) respondents need training for using e-books.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using E-books (n=61) followed by Pure Sciences (n=50) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=42).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using E-books (n=94) as compared to Ph.D (n=59).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using E-books (n=99) as compared to female (n=54).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using E-books (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using E-books (n=81) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=36), 30 – 33 age (n=22), 34 – 37 age group (n=11), while 38 – 41 age was (n=1) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

5.3.7 Use of E-archives

Attempts were made to analyze data regarding use of e-archives in relation to department, gender, class & age group which is presented in table 5.3.7.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.7.1 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 164 (52.56%) users were using e-archives. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. 20.19%, 15.38% & 16.99% respondents’ using e-archives were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences, while 20.19%, 13.46% & 13.78% respondents were not using e-archives were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 312 respondents 26.11% PG & 88.64% Research respondents were using e-archives.

4. 57.07% Male & 45.45% Female respondents were using e-archives.

5. Of the total 222 respondents from 22 – 29 age group 124 (55.85%) respondents were using e-archives, while respondents using e-archives from age group 34 – 45 were ranging from 33.33% to 46.67%.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the Use of E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Use of E-archives (n=63) followed by Pure Sciences (n=53) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was (n=48).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the Use of E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Use of E-archives (n=100) as compared to M.Sc (n=64).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the Use of E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Use of E-archives (n=104) as compared to female (n=60).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the Use of E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Use of E-archives (n=72) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=36), 30 – 33 age (n=26), 34 – 37 age group (n=22), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=3).

5.3.8 Need Training for Using E-archives

It was felt to know how many users are requiring training for using e-archives. The data was collected & analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.8.1

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.8.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 138 (44.23%) of the users need training for using e-archives. This indicates that the hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.
2. Of the total 312 respondents 17.95%, 9.62% & 16.67% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences need training for using e-archives, while 22.44%, 19.23% & 14.10% respondents replied that they do not need training for using e-archives were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences respectively.
3. Of the total 312 respondents 62.78% PG & 18.94% Research respondents need training for using e-archives.
4. Of the total 312 respondents 28.80% Male & 68.60% Female respondents need training for using e-archives.
5. Of the 269 respondents from 22 – 33 age group 120 (44.60%) respondents need training for using e-archives.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using E-archives (n=56) followed by Pure Sciences (n=52) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=30).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using E-archives (n=106) as compared to Ph.D (n=32).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using E-archives (n=88) as compared to female (n=50).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using E-archives (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using E-archives (n=72) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=36), 30 – 33 age (n=19), 34 – 37 age group (n=9), while 38 – 41 age was (n=1) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

5.3.9 Method of Searching E-Resources

The question was asked, “How have you learnt to use e-resources?” The response received from the respondents have been analyzed & presented in table 5.3.9.1, 5.3.9.2, 5.3.9.3, 5.3.9.4 & 5.3.9.5

Annotation

The table 5.3.9.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 155 (49.68%) were using trial & error method for searching e-resources.
2. Of the total 155 respondents 41.29%, 29.68% & 29.03% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 155 respondents 61(39.35%) were from M.Sc & 94 (60.65%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 155 respondents 88 (56.78%) were Male & 67 (43.22%) were Female.

5. Of the total 155 respondents 125 (80.65%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 30 (19.35%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=64) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=46) & Pure Sciences (n=45).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=94) as compared to M.Sc (n=61).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=88) as compared to female (n=67).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Trial & Error aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=65) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=33), 30 – 33 age (n=27), 34 – 37 age group (n=20), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

It can be noted from the table 5.3.9.2 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 118 (37.83%) were taking guidance from other research scholar for searching e-resources.
2. Of the total 118 respondents 44.92%, 27.12% & 27.96% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 118 respondents 98 (83.05%) were from M.Sc & 20 (16.95%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 118 respondents 71 (60.16%) were Male & 47 (39.84%) were Female.

5. Of the total 118 respondents 114 (96.62%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 4 (3.38%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=53) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=33) & Pure Sciences (n=32).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=98) as compared to M.Sc (n=20).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=71) as compared to female (n=47).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Guidance from other Research Scholar aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=62) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=31), 30 – 33 age (n=21) & 34 – 37 age group (n=4).
The table 5.3.9.3 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 158 (50.65%) were using self thought method for searching e-resources.
2. Of the total 158 respondents 46.20%, 26.58% & 27.22% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 158 respondents 61 (38.60%) were from M.Sc & 98 (61.40%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 158 respondents 98 (61.40%) were Male & 61 (38.60%) were Female.
5. Of the total 158 respondents 129 (81.65%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 29 (18.35%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=73) followed by Pure Sciences (n=43) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=42).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=98) as compared to M.Sc (n=61).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=98) as compared to female (n=61).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Self Thought aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=52) followed by 22 – 25 age (n=43), 30 – 33 age (n=34), 34 – 37 age group (n=16), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).
It can be noted from the table 5.3.9.4 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 184 (58.98%) were asking teachers for searching e-resources.
2. Of the total 184 respondents 39.67%, 25.54% & 34.78% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 184 respondents 114 (61.96%) were from M.Sc & 70 (38.04%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 184 respondents 91 (49.45%) were Male & 93 (50.55%) were Female.
5. Of the total 184 respondents 176 (95.66%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 8 (4.34%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=73) followed by Pure Sciences (n=64) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=47).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=114) as compared to Ph.D (n=70).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Females reported higher Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=93) as compared to Male (n=91).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Guidance from Teachers aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=104) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=48), 30 – 33 age (n=24) & 34 – 37 age group (n=8).
The table 5.3.9.5 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 107 (34.29%) were taking guidance from laboratory staff for searching e-resources.
2. Of the total 107 respondents 39.25%, 25.23% & 35.51% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 107 respondents 82 (76.64%) were from M.Sc & 25 (23.36%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 107 respondents 54 (50.46%) were Male & 53 (49.53%) were Female.
5. Of the total 107 respondents 103 (96.26%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 4 (3.74%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=42) followed by Pure Sciences (n=38) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=27).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=82) as compared to Ph.D (n=25).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=54) as compared to female (n=53).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Guidance from Laboratory Staff aspects in Method for Searching E-resources (n=60)
followed by 26 – 29 age (n=26), 30 – 33 age (n=17) & 34 – 37 age group (n=4).

5.3.10 Purpose of Using E-resources

Attempts were made to know for what purpose users use e-resources. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.10.1, 5.3.10.2, 5.3.10.3, 5.3.10.4, 5.3.10.5 & 5.3.10.6

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.10.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 211 (67.63%) were accessing e-resources for updating subject knowledge. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 211 respondents 41.23%, 27.49% & 31.28% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 211 respondents 89 (42.18%) were from M.Sc & 122 (57.82%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 211 respondents 119 (56.40%) were Male & 92 (43.60%) were Female.

5. Of the total 211 respondents 176 (83.41%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 35 (16.59%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=87) followed by Pure Sciences (n=66) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=58).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Update Subject
Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=122) as compared to M.Sc (n=89).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=119) as compared to female (n=92).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Update Subject Knowledge aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=83) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=53), 30 – 33 age (n=40), 34 – 37 age group (n=24), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

The table 5.3.10.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 185 (59.29%) were accessing e-resources for review of literature. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 185 respondents 45.95%, 24.86% & 29.19% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 185 respondents 72 (38.92%) were from M.Sc & 113 (61.08%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 185 respondents 114 (61.62%) were Male & 71 (38.38%) were Female.

5. Of the total 185 respondents 148 (80.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 37 (20.00%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=85) followed by Pure Sciences (n=54) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=46).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=113) as compared to M.Sc (n=72).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=114) as compared to female (n=71).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Review of Literature aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=58) followed by 22 – 25 age (n=55), 30 – 33 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=24), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

**It can be noted from the table 5.3.10.3 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 88 (28.20%) were accessing e-resources for the preparation of course material.
2. Of the total 88 respondents 43.18%, 38.64% & 18.18% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 88 respondents 71 (80.69%) were from M.Sc & 17 (19.31%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 88 respondents 47 (53.40%) were Male & 41 (46.60%) were Female.
5. Of the total 88 respondents 84 (98.55%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 4 (4.55%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=38) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=34) & Pure Sciences (n=16).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=71) as compared to Ph.D (n=17).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=47) as compared to female (n=41).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Course Material aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=46) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=22), 30 – 33 age (n=16) & 34 – 37 age group (n=4).

The table 5.3.10.4 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 161 (51.61%) were accessing e-resources for paper publication. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 161 respondents 47.20%, 27.33% & 25.47% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 161 respondents 75 (46.59%) were from M.Sc & 86 (53.41%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 161 respondents 89 (55.27%) were Male & 72 (44.73%) were Female.

5. Of the total 161 respondents 127 (78.89%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 34 (21.11%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=76) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=44) & Pure Sciences (n=41).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=86) as compared to M.Sc (n=75).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=89) as compared to female (n=72).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Paper Publication aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=53) followed by 22 – 25 age (n=38), 30 – 33 age (n=36), 34 – 37 age group (n=22), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

**It can be noted from the table 5.3.10.5 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 180 (57.70%) were accessing e-resources for workshop / seminar. This indicates that the, **hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.**

2. Of the total 180 respondents 47.22%, 27.78% & 25.00% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 180 respondents 79 (43.89%) were from M.Sc & 101 (56.11%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 180 respondents 109 (60.56%) were Male & 71 (39.44%) were Female.

5. Of the total 180 respondents 141 (78.33%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 39 (21.67%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Workshop / Seminar aspects in
Purpose of using E-resources (n=85) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=50) & Pure Sciences (n=45).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=101) as compared to M.Sc (n=79).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=109) as compared to female (n=71).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Workshop / Seminar aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=57) followed by 22 – 25 age (n=49), 30 – 33 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=26), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

The table 5.3.10.6 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 118 (37.83%) were accessing e-resources for project work.
2. Of the total 118 respondents 44.92%, 27.12% & 27.96% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 118 respondents 81 (68.65%) were from M.Sc & 37 (31.35%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 118 respondents 66 (55.94%) were Male & 52 (44.06%) were Female.
5. Of the total 118 respondents 114 (96.62%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 4 (3.38%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Project Work aspects in Purpose of using
E-resources (n=53) followed by Pure Sciences (n=33) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=32).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=81) as compared to Ph.D (n=37).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=66) as compared to female (n=52).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Project Work aspects in Purpose of using E-resources (n=62) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=31), 30 – 33 age (n=21) & 34 – 37 age group (n=4).

5.3.11 Use of Search Engine

It was felt to know how frequently users use the search engines. The data was collected & analyzed. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.11.1

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.11.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents majority 310 (99.36%) users were using search engines, except 0.64% i.e. each 1 user for Bio-chemistry & Chemical Technology were not using search engines. This indicates that the hypothesis, "Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 40.06%, 28.85% & 30.45% respondents’ using search engines were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences, while 0.32% & 0.32% respondents not using search engines were from Biological & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 312 respondents 98.89% PG & 100.00% Research respondents were using search engines.
4. Of the total 100.00% Male & 98.35% Female respondents using search engines.
5. Of the total 312 respondents using search engines were from age group of 22 – 25 were ranging from 98.23% to 100.00%. Which makes it clear that age does not affect use of search engine.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the use of Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher use of Search Engine (n=125) followed by Pure Sciences (n=95) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=90).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the use of Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher use of Search Engine (n=178) as compared to Ph.D (n=132).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the use of Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher use of Search Engine (n=191) as compared to female (n=119).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the use of Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher use of Search Engine (n=155) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=65), 30 – 33 age (n=47), 34 – 37 age group (n=30), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

9.3.12 Need Training for Using Search Engine

Attempts were made to know how many users require training for using Search Engines. The data was collected & analyzed in table 5.3.12.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.12.1 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 28 (8.97%) respondents need training, while the majority 284 (91.03%) users do not require training for use of search engines.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 8.33%, 6.41% & 5.45% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences need training for using search engines, while 32.05%, 22.44% & 25.32% respondents do not require training for using search engines were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences respectively.

3. Of the total 312 respondents 28.89% PG & 8.33% Research respondents need training for using search engines.

4. Of the total respondents 15.18% Male & 28.10% Female respondents need training for using search engines.

5. Out of the total 222 respondents from 22 – 29 age group 28 (28.37%) respondents need training for using search engines.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using Search Engine (n=12) followed by Pure Sciences (n=10) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=6).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using Search Engine (n=28).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Females reported higher need training for using Search Engine (n=15) as compared to Male (n=13).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using Search Engine (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using Search Engine (n=19) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=6), 30 – 33 age group (n=3).
5.3.13 Use of Subject Gateways

It was felt to know how frequently users use the subject gateways. The data was collected & analyzed accordingly and data is presented in table 5.3.13.1

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.13.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 193 (61.86%) users were using the subject gateways in their respective subject. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 25.64%, 17.63% & 18.59% respondents’ using subject gateways were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences, while 14.74%, 11.22% & 12.78% respondents are not using subject gateways were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 312 respondents 43.33% PG & 87.12% Research respondents were using subject gateways.

4. Of the total 312 respondents 48.17% Male & 83.47% Female respondents were using subject gateways.

5. Of the total 13 respondents from 38 – 45 age group all (100.00%) respondents were using subject gateways, while the use of subject gateways was in the range of 76.67% to 80.85% in the age group of 26 – 37 years.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the use of Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher use of Subject Gateways (n=80) followed by Pure Sciences (n=58) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=55).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the use of Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher use of Subject Gateways (n=103) as compared to Ph.D (n=90).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the use of Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher use of Subject Gateways (n=120) as compared to female (n=73).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the use of Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher use of Subject Gateways (n=79) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=43), 30 – 33 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=24), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.14 Need Training for Using Subject Gateways

Attempts were made to know that how many users need training for using subject gateways. The responses received were analyzed and data is presented in table 5.3.14.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.14.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 215 (68.91%) of the users felt that they need training in using subject gateways. This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.
2. Of the total 312 respondents 26.92%, 19.87% & 26.12% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences need training for using subject gateways, while 13.46%, 8.97% & 8.65% respondents do not need training for using subject gateways were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences respectively.
3. Of the total respondents 76.11% PG & 59.09% Research respondents require training for using subject gateways.
4. Of the total 312 respondents 51.83% Male & 95.87% Female respondents require training for using subject gateways.
5. Respondents require training for using subject gateways were in the range of 78.46% to 82.98% in the age group of 26 – 37 years.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using Subject Gateways (n=84) followed by Pure Sciences (n=69) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=62).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using Subject Gateways (n=139) as compared to Ph.D (n=76).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using Subject Gateways (n=139) as compared to Female (n=80).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using Subject Gateways (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using Subject Gateways (n=122) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=45), 30 – 33 age (n=29), 34 – 37 age (n=16), 38 – 41 age (n=2) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

5.3.15 Use of OPAC

The question was asked, “Do you use OPAC”? The data received from respondents have been analyzed & presented in table 5.3.15.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.15.1 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents majority 190 (60.90%) users were using OPAC facility provided by various libraries. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.
2. Of the total 312 respondents’ 26.60%, 12.82% & 21.47% respondents’ using OPAC were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 312 respondents 32.78% PG & 99.24% Research respondents were using OPAC.

4. Of the total 312 respondents 57.07% Male & 66.94% Female respondents were using OPAC.

5. Out of the total 43 respondents from 34 – 45 age group 41 (95.34%) respondents were using OPAC, while the use of OPAC was in the range of 31.85% to 89.86% in the age group of 22 – 33 years.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the use of OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher use of OPAC (n=83) followed by Pure Sciences (n=67) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=40).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the use of OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher use of OPAC (n=104) as compared to M.Sc (n=86).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the use of OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher use of OPAC (n=111) as compared to female (n=79).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the use of OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher use of OPAC (n=73) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=44), 30 – 33 age (n=36), 34 – 37 age group (n=25), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

**5.3.16 Need Training for Using OPAC**

Attempts were made to know the how many users are feels they need training for using OPAC. The researcher has received responses received were analyzed and data is presented in table 5.3.16.1

**Annotation**

It can be noted from the table 5.3.16.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents majority 216 (69.23%) users need training for using OPAC facility provided by various libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 30.77%, 16.99% & 21.47% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences need training for using OPAC respectively.

3. Of the total 312 respondents 90.56% PG & 40.15% Research respondents require training for using OPAC.

4. Of the total 312 respondents 54.45% Male & 92.56% Female respondents require training for using OPAC.

5. Need training for using OPAC was in the range of 56.92% to 78.98% in the age group of 22 – 37 years.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using OPAC (n=96) followed by Pure Sciences (n=67) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=53).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using OPAC (n=130) as compared to Ph.D (n=86).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using OPAC (n=138) as compared to Female (n=78).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using OPAC (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using OPAC (n=123) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=50), 30 – 33 age (n=31), 34 – 37 age (n=11) & 38 – 41 age (n=1).

5.3.17 Searching for Articles
The data was analyzed according to various parameters used to search articles. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.17.1, 5.3.17.2, 5.3.17.3, 5.3.17.4, 5.3.17.5 & 5.3.17.6

**Annotation**

**The table 5.3.17.1 shows that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 141 (45.19%) were searching articles with the help of subject heading.
2. Of the total 141 respondents 45.39%, 33.33% & 21.28% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 141 respondents 68 (48.22%) were from M.Sc & 73 (51.78%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 141 respondents 85 (60.28%) were Male & 56 (39.72%) were Female.
5. Of the total 141 respondents 110 (78.02%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 31 (21.98%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Searching Articles by Subject Heading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Searching Articles by Subject Heading (n=64) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=47) & Pure Sciences (n=30).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Searching Articles by Subject Heading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Searching Articles by Subject Heading (n=73) as compared to M.Sc (n=68).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Searching Articles by Subject Heading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Searching Articles by Subject Heading (n=85) as compared to female (n=56).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Searching Articles by Subject Heading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Searching Articles by Subject Heading (n=48) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=42), 22 – 25 age (n=20), 34 – 37 age group (n=20), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

**It can be noted from the table 5.3.17.2 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 138 (44.23%) were searching articles with the help of author.
2. Of the total 138 respondents 43.48%, 21.74% & 34.78% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 138 respondents 51 (36.96%) were from M.Sc & 87 (63.04%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 138 respondents 75 (54.34%) were Male & 63 (45.66%) were Female.
5. Of the total 138 respondents 103 (74.64%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 35 (25.36%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Searching Articles by Author (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Searching Articles by Author (n=60) followed by Pure Sciences (n=48) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=30).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Searching Articles by Author (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Searching Articles by Author (n=87) as compared to M.Sc (n=51).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Searching Articles by Author (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Searching Articles by Author (n=75) as compared to female (n=63).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Searching Articles by Author (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Searching Articles by Author (n=47) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=33),
22 – 25 age (n=23), 34 – 37 age group (n=21), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

**The table 5.3.17.3 indicates that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 207 (66.34%) were searching articles with the help of full text.
2. Of the total 207 respondents 43.00%, 28.01% & 28.99% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 207 respondents 96 (46.37%) were from M.Sc & 111 (53.63%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 207 respondents 116 (56.04%) were Male & 91 (43.96%) were Female.
5. Of the total 207 respondents 171 (82.61%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 36 (17.39%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Searching Articles by Full Text (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Searching Articles by Full Text (n=89) followed by Pure Sciences (n=60) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=58).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Searching Articles by Full Text (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Searching Articles by Full Text (n=111) as compared to M.Sc (n=96).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Searching Articles by Full Text (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Searching Articles by Full Text (n=116) as compared to female (n=91).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Searching Articles by Full Text (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Searching Articles by Full Text (n=80) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=52), 30 – 33 age (n=39), 34 – 37 age group (n=24), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).
It can be noted from the table 5.3.17.4 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 199 (63.79%) were searching articles with the help of journal title.
2. Of the total 199 respondents 46.73%, 29.15% & 24.12% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 199 respondents 112 (56.28%) were from M.Sc & 87 (43.72%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 199 respondents 115 (57.79%) were Male & 84 (42.21%) were Female.
5. Of the total 199 respondents 165 (82.92%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 34 (17.08%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Searching Articles by Journal Title (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Searching Articles by Journal Title (n=93) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=58) & Pure Sciences (n=48).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Searching Articles by Journal Title (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Searching Articles by Journal Title (n=112) as compared to Ph.D (n=87).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Searching Articles by Journal Title (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Searching Articles by Journal Title (n=115) as compared to female (n=84).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Searching Articles by Journal Title (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Searching Articles by Journal Title (n=71) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=52), 30 – 33 age (n=42), 34 – 37 age group (n=23), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

The table 5.3.17.5 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 222 (71.15%) were searching articles with the help of keyword.
2. Of the total 222 respondents 45.50%, 26.12% & 28.38% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 222 respondents 111 (50.00%) were from M.Sc & 111 (50.00%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 222 respondents 121 (54.50%) were Male & 101 (45.50%) were Female.
5. Of the total 222 respondents 185 (83.33%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 37 (16.67%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Searching Articles by Keywords (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Searching Articles by Keywords (n=101) followed by Pure Sciences (n=63) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=58).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Searching Articles by Keywords (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Searching Articles by Keywords (n=111) as compared to Ph.D (n=111).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Searching Articles by Keywords (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Searching Articles by Keywords (n=121) as compared to female (n=101).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Searching Articles by Keywords (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Searching Articles by Keywords (n=86) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=57), 30 – 33 age (n=42), 34 – 37 age group (n=24), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

It can be noted from the table 5.3.17.6 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 141 (45.19%) were searching articles with the help of abstract.
2. Of the total 141 respondents 43.97%, 29.79% & 26.24% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 141 respondents 62 (43.98%) were from M.Sc & 79 (56.02%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 141 respondents 76 (53.90%) were Male & 65 (46.10%) were Female.
5. Of the total 141 respondents 111 (78.73%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 30 (21.27%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Searching Articles by Abstract (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Searching Articles by Abstract (n=62) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=42) & Pure Sciences (n=37).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Searching Articles by Abstract (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Searching Articles by Abstract (n=79) as compared to M.Sc (n=62).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Searching Articles by Abstract (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Searching Articles by Abstract (n=76) as compared to female (n=65).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Searching Articles by Abstract (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Searching Articles by Abstract (n=42) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=37), 22 – 25 age (n=32), 34 – 37 age group (n=18), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.18 Preferable Format for Downloading

The researcher has made an attempt to find out which format is preferred by the user for downloading. The information is analyzed & presented in table 5.3.18.1, 5.3.18.2, 5.3.18.3 & 5.3.18.4

Annotation
It can be noted from the table 5.3.18.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 279 (89.42%) were preferring PDF format for downloading.
2. Of the total 279 respondents 40.86%, 29.03% & 30.11% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 279 respondents 161 (57.71%) were from M.Sc & 118 (42.29%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 279 respondents 163 (58.42%) were Male & 116 (41.58%) were Female.
5. Of the total 279 respondents 239 (85.67%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 40 (14.33%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding PDF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher PDF format for downloading (n=114) followed by Pure Sciences (n=84) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=81).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding PDF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher PDF format for downloading (n=161) as compared to Ph.D (n=118).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding PDF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher PDF format for downloading (n=163) as compared to female (n=116).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding PDF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher PDF format for downloading (n=137) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=57), 30 – 33 age (n=44), 34 – 37 age group (n=28), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

The table 5.3.18.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 191 (61.21%) were preferring HTML format for downloading.
2. Of the total 191 respondents 44.50%, 30.37% & 25.13% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 191 respondents 101 (52.88%) were from M.Sc & 90 (47.12%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 191 respondents 108 (56.55%) were Male & 83 (43.45%) were Female.
5. Of the total 191 respondents 164 (85.67%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 27 (14.33%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding HTML format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher HTML format for downloading (n=85) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=58) & Pure Sciences (n=48).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding HTML format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher HTML format for downloading (n=101) as compared to Ph.D (n=90).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding HTML format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher HTML format for downloading (n=108) as compared to female (n=83).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding HTML format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher HTML format for downloading (n=103) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=40), 30 – 33 age (n=21), 34 – 37 age group (n=16), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

The table 5.3.18.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 146 (46.80%) were preferring DOC format for downloading.
2. Of the total 146 respondents 36.30%, 33.56% & 30.14% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 146 respondents 61 (41.79%) were from M.Sc & 85 (58.21%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 146 respondents 82 (56.16%) were Male & 64 (43.84%) were Female.
5. Of the total 146 respondents 113 (77.40%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 33 (22.60%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding DOC format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher DOC format for downloading (n=53) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=49) & Pure Sciences (n=44).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding DOC format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher DOC format for downloading (n=85) as compared to M.Sc (n=61).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding DOC format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher DOC format for downloading (n=82) as compared to female (n=64).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding DOC format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher DOC format for downloading (n=46) followed by 22 – 25 age (n=35), 30 – 33 age (n=32), 34 – 37 age group (n=20), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

It can be noted from the table 5.3.18.4 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 81 (25.97%) were preferring RTF format for downloading.
2. Of the total 81 respondents 38.27%, 22.22% & 39.51% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 81 respondents 27 (33.33%) were from M.Sc & 54 (66.67%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 81 respondents 44 (54.32%) were Male & 37 (45.68%) were Female.
5. Of the total 81 respondents 61 (75.30%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 20 (24.70%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding RTF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Mathematical & Computer Sciences reported higher RTF format for downloading (n=32) followed by Biological Sciences (n=31) & Pure Sciences (n=18).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding RTF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher RTF format for downloading (n=54) as compared to M.Sc (n=27).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding RTF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher RTF format for downloading (n=44) as compared to female (n=37).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding RTF format for downloading (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher RTF format for downloading (n=27) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=23), 30 – 33 age (n=11), 34 – 37 age group (n=10), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

5.3.19 Availability of e-journals

The data was collected & analyzed about the awareness of the users regarding availability of e-journals, is presented in table 5.3.19.1, 5.3.19.2 & 5.3.19.3

Annotation

The table 5.3.19.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 236 (75.64%) were aware about the availability of the e-journals from UGC-INFONET Consortium. This indicates that the,
hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 236 respondents 41.10%, 30.93% & 27.97% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 236 respondents 130 (55.08%) were from M.Sc & 106 (44.92%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 236 respondents 141 (59.75%) were Male & 95 (40.25%) were Female.

5. Of the total 236 respondents 205 (86.87%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 31 (13.13%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (n=97) followed by Pure Sciences (n=76) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=73).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (n=130) as compared to Ph.D (n=106).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (n=141) as compared to female (n=95).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Availability of E-journals through UGC-INFONET Consortium (n=113) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=57), 30 – 33 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=20), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=4).

It can be noted from the table 5.3.19.2 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 180 (57.70%) were aware about the availability of the e-journals on CD-ROM. This indicates that the **hypothesis**, “**Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.**

2. Of the total 180 respondents 39.44%, 31.67% & 28.89% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 180 respondents 78 (43.33%) were from M.Sc & 102 (56.57%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 180 respondents 96 (53.33%) were Male & 84 (46.57%) were Female.

5. Of the total 180 respondents 153 (85.00%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 26 (15.00%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding **Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM** (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM (n=71) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=57) & Pure Sciences (n=52).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding **Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM** (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM (n=102) as compared to M.Sc (n=78).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding **Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM** (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM (n=96) as compared to female (n=84).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding **Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM** (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Availability of E-journals through CD-ROM (n=76) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=50), 30 – 33 age (n=27), 34 – 37 age group (n=14), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).
The table 5.3.19.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 154 (49.35%) were aware about the availability of the e-journals on DOAJ. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.
2. Of the total 154 respondents 32.47%, 31.17% & 36.36% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 154 respondents 57 (37.01%) were from M.Sc & 97 (62.99%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 154 respondents 82 (53.24%) were Male & 72 (46.76%) were Female.
5. Of the total 154 respondents 122 (79.22%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 32 (20.78%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Pure Sciences reported higher Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (n=56) followed by Biological Sciences (n=50) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=48).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (n=97) as compared to M.Sc (n=57).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (n=82) as compared to female (n=72).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Availability of E-journals through DOAJ (n=46) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=41), 30 – 33 age (n=35), 34 – 37 age group (n=20), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).
5.3.20 Place of Accessing E-Resources

The data was analyzed according to place of accessing e-resources. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.20.1, 5.3.20.2, 5.3.20.3, 5.3.20.4 & 5.3.20.5

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.20.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 136 (43.59%) were accessing e-resources at Netcafe. This indicates that the, **hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.**

2. Of the total 136 respondents 49.26%, 28.68% & 22.06% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 136 respondents 72 (52.95%) were from M.Sc & 64 (47.05%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 136 respondents 78 (57.35%) were Male & 58 (42.65%) were Female.

5. Of the total 136 respondents 113 (83.09%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 23 (16.91%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=67) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=39) & Pure Sciences (n=30).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=72) as compared to Ph.D (n=64).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=78) as compared to female (n=58).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Netcafe aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=57) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=29), 30 – 33 age (n=27), 34 – 37 age group (n=15), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

The table 5.3.20.2 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 103 (33.01%) were accessing e-resources at Home.
2. Of the total 103 respondents 41.75%, 16.50% & 41.75% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 103 respondents 53 (51.45%) were from M.Sc & 50 (48.55%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 103 respondents 58 (56.31%) were Male & 45 (43.69%) were Female
5. Of the total 103 respondents 80 (77.67%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 23 (22.33%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=44) followed by Pure Sciences (n=43) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=17).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=53) as compared to Ph.D (n=50).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=58) as compared to female (n=45).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age
group reported higher Home aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=31) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=23), 22 – 25 age (n=19), 34 – 37 age group (n=18), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

It can be noted from the table 5.3.20.3 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 207 (66.34%) were accessing e-resources at UGC INFONET Center. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.
2. Of the total 207 respondents 43.00%, 28.02% & 28.98% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 207 respondents 99 (47.83%) were from M.Sc & 108 (52.17%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 207 respondents 117 (56.53%) were Male & 90 (43.47%) were Female.
5. Of the total 207 respondents 163 (78.75%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 34 (21.25%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=89) followed by Pure Sciences (n=60) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=58).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=108) as compared to M.Sc (n=99).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=117) as compared to female (n=90).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher UGC-INFONET Center aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=75) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=49), 30 – 33 age (n=41), 34 – 37 age group (n=29), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

The table 5.3.20.4 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 181 (66.34%) were accessing e-resources at their own Department. This indicates that the, **hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.**

2. Of the total 181 respondents 44.20%, 29.28% & 26.52% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 181 respondents 76 (41.99%) were from M.Sc & 105 (58.01%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 181 respondents 102 (56.35%) were Male & 79 (43.65%) were Female.

5. Of the total 181 respondents 144 (79.56%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 37 (20.44%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=80) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=53) & Pure Sciences (n=48).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=105) as compared to M.Sc (n=76).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test,
alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=102) as compared to female (n=79).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Own Department aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=61) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=46), 30 – 33 age (n=37), 34 – 37 age group (n=26), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

The table 5.3.20.5 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 107 (34.29%) were accessing e-resources at University Library.
2. Of the total 107 respondents 36.45%, 37.38% & 26.17% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 107 respondents 40 (37.38%) were from M.Sc & 67 (62.62%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 107 respondents 65 (60.75%) were Male & 42 (39.25%) were Female.
5. Of the total 107 respondents 74 (69.15%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 33 (30.85%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Mathematical & Computer Sciences reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=40) followed by Biological Sciences (n=39) & Pure Sciences (n=28).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=67) as compared to M.Sc (n=40).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square
Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=65) as compared to female (n=42).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher University Library aspect in Place of Accessing E-resources (n=29) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=23), 26 – 29 age (n=22), 34 – 37 age group (n=21), while 38 – 41 age was (n=6) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.21 Problems faced while accessing E-Resources

Attempts were made to know the problems faced by users while accessing e-resources. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.21.1, 5.3.21.2, 5.3.21.3, 5.3.21.4 & 5.2.21.5

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.21.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 204 (65.38%) were facing problem about Not Easy to Use.
2. Of the total 204 respondents 39.86%, 31.37% & 29.07% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 204 respondents 132 (64.70%) were from M.Sc & 72 (35.30%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 204 respondents 119 (58.33%) were Male & 85 (41.67%) were Female.
5. Of the total 204 respondents 173 (84.80%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 31 (15.20%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=81) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=64) & Pure Sciences (n=59).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=132) as compared to Ph.D (n=72).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=119) as compared to female (n=85).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Not Easy to Use Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=100) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=45), 30 – 33 age (n=28), 34 – 37 age group (n=22), while 38 – 41 age group was (n=4), 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

The table 5.3.21.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 151 (48.39%) were facing problem about Difficult to Read on Screen.

2. Of the total 151 respondents 41.73%, 26.49% & 31.78% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 151 respondents 93 (61.58%) were from M.Sc & 58 (38.42%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 151 respondents 91 (60.26%) were Male & 60 (39.74%) were Female.

5. Of the total 151 respondents 129 (85.43%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 22 (14.57%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=63) followed by Pure Sciences (n=48) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=40).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=93) as compared to Ph.D (n=58).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=91) as compared to female (n=60).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Difficult to Read on Screen Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=71) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=31), 30 – 33 age (n=27), 34 – 37 age group (n=14), while 38 – 41 age group was (n=5), 42 – 45 age group (n=3).

The table 5.3.21.3 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 61 (19.56%) were facing problem about Time Consuming.

2. Of the total 61 respondents 47.54%, 24.60% & 27.86% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 61 respondents 42 (68.86%) were from M.Sc & 19 (31.14%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 61 respondents 36 (59.02%) were Male & 25 (40.98%) were Female.

5. Of the total 61 respondents 54 (88.53%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 7 (11.47%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher University Library aspect in
Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=29) followed by Pure Sciences (n=17) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=15).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=42) as compared to Ph.D (n=19).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=36) as compared to female (n=25).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Time Consuming Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=30) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=14), 30 – 33 age (n=10), 34 – 37 age group (n=6) & while 38 – 41 age group was (n=1).

The table 5.3.21.4 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 285 (91.34%) were facing problem about Lack of Training. This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid. This indicates that the hypothesis, “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 285 respondents 41.05%, 26.67% & 32.28% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 285 respondents 178 (62.45%) were from M.Sc & 107 (37.55%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 285 respondents 177 (62.10%) were Male & 108 (37.90%) were Female.

5. Of the total 285 respondents 253 (88.78%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 32 (11.22%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher University Library aspect in Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=117) followed by Pure Sciences (n=92) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=76).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=178) as compared to Ph.D (n=107).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=177) as compared to female (n=108).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Lack of Training Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=149) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=61), 30 – 33 age (n=43), 34 – 37 age group (n=23), while 38 – 41 age group was (n=4) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

It can be noted from the table 5.3.21.5 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 91 (29.16%) were facing problem about Lack of IT Knowledge. This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 91 respondents 42.85%, 38.46% & 18.69% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 91 respondents 72 (79.12%) were from M.Sc & 19 (20.88%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 91 respondents 56 (61.54%) were Male & 35 (38.46%) were Female.
5. Of the total 91 respondents 83 (91.20%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 8 (8.80%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher University Library aspect in Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=39) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=35) & Pure Sciences (n=17).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=72) as compared to Ph.D (n=19).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=56) as compared to female (n=35).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Lack of IT Knowledge Problem faced while accessing E-resources (n=50) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=17), 26 – 29 age (n=16), 34 – 37 age group (n=7) & while 38 – 41 age group was (n=16).

5.3.22 E-journals: Fee or Free

Users were further asked their opinion that whether they feel that e-journals should be free or fee based. The responses have been presented in table 5.3.22.1

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.22.1 that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 207 (66.35%) of the users feel that e-journals should be available fee based remaining 33.65% users are felt that e-journals should be available free of cost i.e. open source.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 27.24%, 18.914% & 20.19% respondents feel that e-journals should be available fee based from Biological, Pure & Mathematical Science respectively, while 13.14%, 9.94% & 10.58% respondents are felt that e-journals should be open source from Biological, Pure & Mathematical Science respectively.

3. Of the total respondents majority i.e. 42.22% PG & 99.24% Research respondents feel that e-journals should be available fee based, while 57.78% PG & 0.76% Research respondents were felt that e-journals should be open source.

4. Of the total respondents’ majority i.e. 50.26% Male & 91.74% Female respondents feel that e-journals should be available fee based, while 49.74% PG & 8.26% Female respondents were felt that e-journals should be open source.

5. Of the total 222 respondents 167 (75.22%) respondents from 22 – 29 age group were feels that e-journals should be available fee based.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding E-journals should be available fee based (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher E-journals should be available fee based (n=85) followed by Pure Sciences (n=63) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=59).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding E-journals should be available fee based (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher E-journals should be available fee based (n=121) as compared to Ph.D (n=86).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding E-journals should be available fee based (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher E-journals should be available fee based (n=134) as compared to female (n=73).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding E-journals should be available fee based (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher E-journals should be available fee based (n=115) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=45), 30 – 33 age (n=25), 34 – 37 age group (n=14), while 38 – 41 age was (n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=3).

5.3.23 Use of Open Source Journals

Majority of the e-journals are fee based & some are open source journals accessible free of cost, hence it was felt to know to what extent users use open source journals. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.23.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.23.1 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 157 (50.32%) users were using open source journals. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 21.79%, 11.86% & 16.67% respondents’ using open source journals respectively were from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences respectively.

3. Of the total 312 respondents 17.22% PG & 95.45% Research respondents were using open source journals.

4. Of the total 312 respondents 53.93% Male & 44.63% Female respondents were using open source journals.

5. Of the total 43 respondents from 34 – 45 age group 36 (83.72%) respondents were using open source journals, while the use of open source journals was in the range of 21.02% to 82.98% in the age group of 22 – 33 years.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the use of Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher use of Open Source Journals (n=68) followed by Pure Sciences (n=52) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=37).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the use of Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher use of Open Source Journals (n=81) as compared to Ph.D (n=76).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the use of Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males were reported higher use of Open Source Journals (n=98) as compared to female (n=59).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the use of Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher use of Open Source Journals (n=66) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=39), 30 – 33 age (n=26), 34 – 37 age group (n=14), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

5.3.24 Need Training for Using Open Source Journals

Attempts were made to know that how many users feel that they need training for using Open source journals. The responses received were analyzed and data is presented in table 5.3.24.1

Annotation

The table 5.3.24.1 indicates that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 220 (70.51%) users require training for using of Open Source Journals. This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 28.53%, 19.55% & 22.44% respondents from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences need training for using open source journals respectively.

3. Of the total respondents 85.00% PG & 50.76% Research respondents need training for using open source journals.

4. Of the total respondents 61.26% Male & 85.12% Female respondents need training for using open source journals.
5. Of the total 222 respondents from 22 – 29 age group 169 (76.12%) respondents need training for using open source journals.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using Open Source Journals (n=89) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=70) & Pure Sciences was lower (n=61).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using Open Source Journals (n=114) as compared to Ph.D (n=106).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using Open Source Journals (n=136) as compared to female (n=84).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using Open Source Journals (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using Open Source Journals (n=122) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=48), 30 – 33 age (n=30), 34 – 37 age group (n=18), while 38 – 41 age was (n=2).

5.3.25 Retrieval of Information

Attempts were made to know which search criteria are used by the users. The data was analyzed & presented in table 5.3.25.1 & 5.3.25.2

Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.25.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 232 (74.35%) were using general search for retrieval of information. This indicates that the, hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.
2. Of the total 232 respondents 41.38%, 29.74% & 28.88% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 232 respondents 117 (50.43%) were from M.Sc & 115 (49.57%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 232 respondents 143 (61.64%) were Male & 89 (38.36%) were Female.

5. Of the total 232 respondents 197 (84.92%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 35 (15.08%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding General Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher General Search for Retrieval of Information (n=96) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=69) & Pure Sciences was lower (n=67).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding General Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher General Search for Retrieval of Information (n=117) as compared to Ph.D (n=115).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding General Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher General Search for Retrieval of Information (n=143) as compared to female (n=89).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding General Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher General Search for Retrieval of Information (n=101) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=58), 30 – 33 age (n=38), 34 – 37 age group (n=22), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

The table 5.3.25.2 shows that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 163 (52.24%) were using advance search for retrieval of information. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of e-resources is present among students (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid.
2. Of the total 163 respondents 42.94%, 28.22% & 28.84% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 163 respondents 65 (39.88%) were from M.Sc & 98 (60.12%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 163 respondents 91 (55.83%) were Male & 72 (44.17%) were Female.
5. Of the total 163 respondents 125 (76.69%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 38 (23.31%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (n=70) followed by Pure Sciences (n=47) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=46).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Ph.D students reported higher Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (n=65) as compared to M.Sc (n=98).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (n=91) as compared to female (n=72).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 26 – 29 age group reported higher Advance Search for Retrieval of Information (n=48) followed by 30 – 33 age (n=39), 22 – 25 age (n=38), 34 – 37 age group (n=25), while 38 – 41 age was (n=7) & 42 – 45 age group (n=6).

5.3.26 Need Training for using E-Resources

It was interesting to know whether the users need training for using e-resources. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.26.1
Annotation

It can be noted from the table 5.3.26.1 that

1. Of the total 312 respondents 211 (67.63%) users need training for using e-resources. This indicates that the, hypothesis “Majority of the students’ realize the need of user training” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid and “E-resources accessibility is poor” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid.

2. Of the total 312 respondents 25.97%, 20.84% & 17.63% respondents respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences require training for using e-resources.

3. Of the total 180 PG respondents 82.78% & 132 Research respondents 46.97% Research respondents require training for using e-resources.

4. 69.64% Male & 64.46% Female respondents require training for using e-resources.

5. Out of the total 222 respondents from 22 – 29 age group 157 (50.32%) respondents required training for using e-resources.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding the need training for using e-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher need training for using e-resources (n=81) followed by Mathematical & Computer Sciences (n=65) & Pure Sciences was lower (n=55).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding the need training for using e-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher need training for using e-resources (n=149) as compared to Ph.D (n=62).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding the need training for using e-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher need training for using e-resources (n=133) as compared to female (n=78).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the need training for using e-resources (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher need training for using e-resources (n=119) followed
by 26 – 29 age (n=38), 30 – 33 age (n=32), 34 – 37 age group (n=16), while 38 – 41 age was (n=4) & 42 – 45 age group (n=2).

5.3.27 Satisfaction Level
Responses received were analyzed to know the satisfaction level of the users. The analyzed data is presented in table 5.3.27.1, 5.3.27.2 & 5.3.27.3

Annotation
The table 5.3.27.1 shows that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 139 (44.56%) were fully satisfied about the infrastructure facilities provided by university for accessing e-resources.
2. Of the total 139 respondents 46.04%, 25.18% & 28.78% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 139 respondents 78 (56.11%) were from M.Sc & 61 (43.89%) were from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 139 respondents 80 (57.56%) were Male & 59 (42.44%) were Female.
5. Of the total 139 respondents 128 (92.08%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while only 11 (7.92%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=64) followed by Pure Sciences (n=40) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=35).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=78) as compared to Ph.D (n=61).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=80) as compared to female (n=59).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Fully Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=75) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=30), 30 – 33 age (n=23), 34 – 37 age group (n=9) & while 38 – 41 age was (n=2).

**It can be noted from the table 5.3.27.2 that**

1. Of the total 312 respondents 85 (27.24%) were partially satisfied about the infrastructure facilities provided by university for accessing e-resources.

2. Of the total 85 respondents 40.00%, 29.41% & 30.59% respondents were respectively from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.

3. Of the total 85 respondents 56 (65.89%) were from M.Sc & 29 (34.11%) were from Ph.D.

4. Of the total 85 respondents 55 (64.70%) were Male & 30 (35.30%) were Female.

5. Of the total 85 respondents 65 (76.47%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, while 20 (23.53%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.

6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding Partially Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Biological Sciences reported higher Partially Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=34) followed by Pure Sciences (n=26) & Mathematical & Computer Sciences was lower (n=25).

7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Partially Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Partially Satisfied
with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=56) as compared to 
Ph.D (n=29).
8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding 
Partially Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi 
Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Partially Satisfied with 
infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=55) as compared to female 
(n=30).
9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Partially 
Satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, 
alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Partially Satisfied with 
infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=32) followed by 30 – 33 age 
(n=18), 26 – 29 age (n=15), 34 – 37 age group (n=10), while 38 – 41 age was 
(n=5) & 42 – 45 age group (n=5).

The table 5.3.27.3 indicates that
1. Of the total 312 respondents 88 (28.20%) were unsatisfied about the 
infrastructure facilities provided by university for accessing e-resources.
2. Of the total 88 respondents 31.82%, 34.09% & 34.09% respondents were 
respective from Biological, Mathematical & Pure Sciences.
3. Of the total 88 respondents 52 (59.09%) were from M.Sc & 36 (40.91%) were 
from Ph.D.
4. Of the total 88 respondents 55 (62.50%) were Male & 33 (37.50%) were 
Female.
5. Of the total 88 respondents 78 (88.64%) were from the age group of 22 – 33, 
while only 10 (11.36%) were in the age group of 34 – 45.
6. There was a significant difference among subject groups regarding 
Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square 
Test, alpha 0.05). Mathematical & Computer Sciences reported higher 
Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=30) followed 
by Pure Sciences (n=30) & Biological Sciences was lower (n=28).
7. There was a significant difference among class i.e. M.Sc & Ph.D regarding Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). M.Sc students reported higher Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=52) as compared to Ph.D (n=36).

8. There was a significant difference among Males & Females regarding Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). Males reported higher Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=55) as compared to female (n=33).

9. There was a significant difference among age groups regarding Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 22 – 25 age group reported higher Unsatisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by university (n=47) followed by 26 – 29 age (n=19), 26 – 29 age (n=12), 34 – 37 age group (n=6), while 38 – 41 age was (n=3) & 42 – 45 age group (n=1).

REFERENCES