# Computer Literacy and Use of Internet among Academia of Science in Universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A Study

**Shaji John[1] and Khaiser Jahan Begum[2]**
[1]Assistant Librarian and Information Officer,
Archaeological Survey of Indian Bangalore Circle, Bangalore, Karnataka, India
[2]Professor and Chair Person, Department of Studies Library and Information Science,
University of Mysore, Mysore, Karnataka, India
E-Mail: shajikalamattam@gmail.com, khaiser.nikam6@gmail.com

*Abstract* - **The present study is an attempt to determine the present status of computer literacy and level of use of internet among academia of science in Universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The study found that overwhelming majority of respondents from both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana 88.7% and 87.8% respectively are either expert or above average in computer literacy skills. Precisely 32.4% of the respondents prefer to use internet from department Library, 17.5% of the respondents prefers their Home or Hostel, and 34.7% of the respondents have no preferred place for internet use. Exactly 84.3% of the respondents are using internet either daily or 4 to 5 times in a week. Altogether 39% of the respondents from Andhra Universities are using Google Chrome and 51.5% of the respondents from Telangana Universities are using Google Chrome for browsing the resources on the net.**
*Keywords:* **Computer Literacy, Internet Use, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Academia of Science, Online Resources, Web Browser**

## I. INTRODUCTION

As a result of information and communication technologies (ICT) development over the past few decades, there have been radical changes in the way information is gathered, organized, stored, accessed, distributed and used. During the recent years the Internet has become an inevitable part of human life. It is widely used by academic institutions around the globe for supporting teaching, learning and research activities. Of late the speed of Internet has enhanced from 2G to 4G, which drastically improve the communication of information around the globe. These changes in communication technology radically improve role of librarians in managing, organizing and disseminating the information to the end users in effective and efficient way.

The faculty members and research scholars from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are increasingly depending on internet and internet based resources and services for their study, teaching and research. The present study will help the stake holders to understand the level of computer literacy and use of internet by the academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The result of the study will be helpful in developing internet based services and facilities in their respective universities and also developing information literacy program especially for academia of science.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cooper (1988) has rightly defined literature review as "a literature review uses reports of primary or original scholarship as its database, and does not report new primary scholarship itself. The primary reports used in the literature may be verbal, but in the vast majority of cases reports are written documents. The types of scholarship may be empirical, theoretical, critical, analytic, or methodological in nature. A literature review seeks to describe, summarize, evaluate, clarify and integrate the content of primary reports". Literature review is more than a summary of publications, which provides evidence that research is new and supported by relevant contribution.

Hossain *et al.* (2018) conducted a case study at Bangabandhu Sheikh MujiburRahman Science and Technology University, Bangladesh. The major findings of the study are most of the students (97.3%) uses internet. The main purpose of using internet is for the study, recreation or relaxation and using social networking site. It is found that university student's academic results were inversely influenced by the use of internet. The study recommend that time spend by the students on internet must be closely monitored by their parents and teachers for improving the academic results.

Hossain and Habibur (2017) conducted study on internet usage among university students at University of Dhaka. The study found that majority of the respondents use internet 10 to 20 hours per week, most of the respondents use internet every day. The respondents use internet for academic, communication, entertainment and online income purposes. The study gives following suggestion that students coming from science and arts background must enhance the usage of internet to keep them up-to-date and to facilitate their studies. Students should extend their internet usage outside the homes to take the optimum advantage from using the internet.

Allison *et al.,* (2016) conducted a survey in Pace University, Pleasantville, New York to find the usage of internet among under graduate students. The major finding of the study are 90.67% students indicated that the internet enhances their academic performance, 41.89% of the students surveyed state that they use the internet for education while 33.78% said they use the internet for entertainment and social media. On analysis of HTTP traffic of the university network it is found that in a span of five days, or one school week, the largest percentage of HTTP traffic captured was associated with social networking sites, making up 42% of the total HTTP traffic. Following social media sites was search engine traffic at 19% of totally HTTP traffic and E-commerce sites with 9% total HTTP traffic. Educational and information services sites were 3% and 2% respectively.

Divya and Pillai (2015) conducted a study in University of Kerala regarding the use of internet tools and services by research scholars. The study found that majority of the research scholars are using internet for accessing E- journals for their research, most of them access internet from departments. The E- mail is the most commonly used web service among research scholars and most commonly used search engines are Google, Yahoo, and Alta vista.

Eke, Omekwu and Agbo (2014) conduct a study, the result of the study shows that majority of users were using internet for various purposes such as finding materials for writing term papers, projects and other assignments, enhancing the academic research, entertainment, supplementing lectures given in the class. Most of the respondents were found to be using search engines, only few respondents were found to be using Boolean operators and phrase searching.

Kumar and Kumar (2013) conducted a survey, result of the study shows that 98% engineering respondents, 90% medical and 97% management science respondents were using search engines for retrieving information from the internet. The Google was the most frequently used search engines, used by 91.93% respondents, followed by Yahoo and Altavista, 43.85% and 2.1% respectively. It is found that Meta search engines usage was not very frequent among the respondents.

### III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level of computer literacy among academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
2. To find out level of internet use among academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
3. To find the preferred location for internet use among academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
4. To find out frequency of use of internet among academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

5. To find out favorite web browser among academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

### IV. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Three universities each from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state were selected for the proposed study. The following three universities were selected from the state of Andhra Pradesh; they are Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra University, Vishakapatanam and Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. The universities selected from Telangana were University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Kakatiya University Warangal. The study is restricted to computer literacy and use of internet by the faculty members and research scholars belong to the science departments of the universities selected for the study. The remaining universities from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were excluded from the present study owing to the limitations of time and resources.

### V. METHODOLOGY

The total population of the proposed study comprise of all the faculty members and research scholars belonging to the science departments of the six universities selected for the study.

*1. Faculty Members:* Faculty members consist of professors, associate professors and assistant professors belong to science departments of the selected six universities.

*2. Research Scholars:* All the registered full time, part time Ph.D. scholars belong to science departments of the selected six universities.

The researcher decided to use survey method and a structured questionnaire was used as tool for data collection. The researcher distributed 250 questionnaires to each of the six universities selected from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the study. The questionnaires were distributed using random sampling method. A total 1500 questionnaires were distributed and 927 usable responses were received back for analysis, forming a response rate of 62 percent, which was found adequate for the purpose of analysis. The data has been analyzed using Statistical Software Package (SPSS).

### VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result and discussion of the data gathered for the study are given as follows

*A. Demographic Distribution of the Respondents*

The demographic distribution of respondents of the respondents is shown in the Table I. Designation wise there are four categories of respondents. They are (i) Professor (ii) Associate Professor (iii) Assistant Professors (iv) Research Scholars.

From Table I, it is clear that there are 54 professors from Andhra Pradesh representing 5.8% of total respondents, out of these 54 professors 33 (61.1%) are males and the remaining 21 (38.9%) are females. Likewise there are 39 professors are from the state of Telangana representing 4.2% of total respondents. Out of this 33(84.6%) are males and the remaining 6(15.4%) are females. There are 14 associate professors from Andhra Pradesh representing 1.51% of total respondents; out of this 7 (50.0%) are males and the remaining 7(50%) are females. There are 27 associate professors from the state of Telangana representing 2.91% total respondents; out of this 15 (55.6%) are males and the remaining 12(44.4%) are females. There are 74 assistant professors are from Andhra Pradesh representing 7.9% of total respondents; out of this 47

(63.5%) are males and the remaining 27 (36.5%) are females. Correspondingly there are 98 associate professors from the state of Telangana representing 10.5% of total respondents; out of this 59 (61.6%) are males and the remaining 39 (38.4%) are females. There are 327 research scholars from Andhra Pradesh representing 35.27% of total respondents; out of this 181 (55.4%) are males and the remaining 146 (44.6%) are females, correspondingly there are 294 research scholars from the state of Telangana representing 31.71% of total respondents; out of this 170 (57.8%) are male and the remaining 124 (42.2%) are females. Totally the respondents from all the four categories (Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Research Scholars) from both the states are 927 (100%) in number.

TABLE I DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

| S. No. | Designation | State | Gender | | Total(N=927) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Professor | Andhra Pradesh | 33 (61.1%) | 21 (38.9%) | 54(5.8%) |
| | | Telangana | 33(84.6%) | 6(15.4%) | 39 (4.2%) |
| 2 | Associate Professor | Andhra Pradesh | 7 (50.0%) | 7(50%) | 14 (1.51%) |
| | | Telangana | 15 (55.6%) | 12(44.4%) | 272.91%) |
| 3 | Assistant Professor | Andhra Pradesh | 47 (63.5%) | 27 (36.5%) | 74 (7.9%) |
| | | Telangana | 59 (61.6%) | 39 (38.4%) | 98 (10.5%) |
| 4 | Research Scholar | Andhra Pradesh | 181 (55.4%) | 146 (44.6%) | 327(35.27%) |
| | | Telangana | 170 (57.8%) | 124 (42.2%) | 294 (31.71%) |
| 5 | Total | | 545(58.79%) | 382(41.20%) | 927(100%) |

*B. Computer Literacy of the Respondents*

The computer literacy of the respondents is shown in Table II. This table provides the comprehensive details about the computer literacy possessed by the respondents from both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The level of computer literacy is rated as "Expert", "Above average", "Average". There are 469 respondents from universities of Andhra Pradesh and 458 from universities of Telangana. Majority of the respondents 245 (52.2%) from the Andhra Pradesh are

expert in using computers, similarly 238 (52.0%) of Telangana respondents are also expert in using computers, followed by 171 (36.5%) of Andhra Pradesh respondents and 164 (35.8%) of Telangana respondents are above average in using computers, the remaining 53(11.3%) Andhra Pradesh respondents and 56 (12.2%) Telangana respondents are average in computer literacy skills. Overwhelming majority of respondents from both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana 88.7% and 87.8% respectively are either expert or above average in computer literacy skills.

TABLE II COMPUTER LITERACY OF THE RESPONDENTS

| S. No. | Universities | Level of computer Literacy | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expert | Above average | Average | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 245(52.2%) | 171(36.5%) | 53(11.3%) | 469(100.0%) |
| 2 | Telangana | 238(52.0%) | 164(35.8%) | 56(12.2%) | 458(100.0%) |
| 3 | Total | 483(52.10%) | 335(36.14%) | 109(11.76%) | 927100.0% |

*C. Computer Literacy of Respondents Cross Tabulated With State and Designation*

The computer literacy of the respondents is cross tabulated with state and designation and shown in Table III. It is clearly visible from the table that 245 respondents from the state of Andhra Pradesh representing 26.42% of total

respondents have rated their computer literacy skill as "Expert". Out of this 245 respondents 23(9.4%) are professors; 10(4.1%) are associate professors; 37(15.1%) are assistant professors and 175 (71.4%) are research scholars. In the same manner 238respondents from the State of Telangana representing 25.67% of total respondents have indicated that they are "Expert" in using computers. Out of

this 238 respondents 22 (9.2%) are professors; 11 (4.6%) are associate professors; 56(23.5%) are assistant professors and 149(62.6%) are research scholars. Precisely 171 respondents from Andhra Pradesh representing (18.44%) of total respondents have indicated that their computer literacy skill is "Above average". Out of this 171 respondents 24 (14%) are professors; 4(2.3%) are associate professors; 29(17.0%) are assistant professors and 114(66.7%) are research scholars.

Similarly 164 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 17.69% of total respondents have indicated that their computer literacy skill is "Above average". Out of this 164 respondents 16(9.8%) are professors; 14 (8.5%) are associate professors; 34(20.7%) are assistant professors and 100(61.0%) are research scholars.

Altogether 53 respondents from the state of Andhra Pradesh representing 5.7% of total respondents have indicated that their computer literacy skill is "Average". Out of this 53 respondents 7(13.2%) are professors; 8 (15.1%)) are assistant professors and 38 (71.7%)) are research scholars. Similarly 56 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 6.04% of total respondents have indicated that their computer literacy skill is "Average". Out of this 56 respondents 1 (1.8%) is professor; 2 (3.6%) are associate professors; 8(14.3%) are assistant professors and 45(80.4%) are research scholars.

TABLE III COMPUTER LITERACY OF RESPONDENTS CROSS TABULATED WITH STATE AND DESIGNATION

| S. No. | Computer Literacy | States | Designation | | | | Total (N=927) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Research Scholar | |
| 1 | Expert | Andhra | 23 (9.4%) | 10(4.1%) | 37 (15.1%) | 175 (71.4%) | 245 (26.42%) |
| | | Telangana | 22 (9.2%) | 11 (4.6%) | 56(23.5%) | 149(62.6%) | 238(25.67%) |
| 2 | Above average | Andhra | 24 (14%) | 4(2.3%) | 29(17.0%) | 114(66.7%) | 171(18.44%) |
| | | Telangana | 16(9.8%) | 14 (8.5%) | 34(20.7%) | 100(61.0%) | 164(17.69%) |
| 3 | Average | Andhra | 7(13.2%) | - | 8 (15.1%) | 38 (71.7%) | 53 (5.7%) |
| | | Telangana | 1(1.8%) | 2 (3.6%) | 8(14.3%) | 45(80.4%) | 56 (6.04%) |
| 4 | Total | | 93(10%) | 41(4.4%) | 172(18.6%) | 621(67%) | 927(100.0%) |

## D. Preferred Location of Internet Use

Table IV provides a comprehensive view on respondent's preferred location of internet use. The current study has chosen four locations as preferred locations, they are (i) University Library/ computer centre (ii) Department Library (iii) Home/ Hostel (iv) No Preferred place. It is visible from the table that 16% of Andhra Pradesh respondents and 14% of Telangana respondents prefer University Library /Computer Centre for using internet; 31.8% Andhra Pradesh respondents and 33% of Telangana respondents prefer Department Library for their internet use. Precisely 20.5% of Andhra Pradesh respondents and 14.4% Telangana respondents prefer to use their Home or Hostel for using internet and 31.8% Andhra Pradesh respondents and 37.8% Telangana users have no preferred place in using internet. Altogether 15.4% of the total respondents prefers University Library or Computer Centre for their internet use, 32.4% of the of the total respondents prefers Department Library, 17.5% of the total respondents prefers their Home or Hostel, 34.7% of the total respondents have no preferred place for internet use.

TABLE IV PREFERRED LOCATIONS FOR INTERNET USE BY THE RESPONDENTS

| S. No. | States | Preferred Locations | | | | Total |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | University Library/ computer centre | Department Library | Home/ Hostel | No preferred place | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 75(16.0%) | 149(31.8%) | 96(20.5%) | 149(31.8%) | 469(100.0%) |
| 2 | Telangana | 68(14.8%) | 151(33.0%) | 66(14.4%) | 173(37.8%) | 458(100.0%) |
| 3 | Total | 143(15.4%) | 300(32.4%) | 162(17.5%) | 322(34.7%) | 927(100.0%) |

## E. Preferred Location for Internet Use, Cross Tabulated With State and Designation

The preferred location of internet use of the respondents are cross tabulated with state and designation and shown in Table V. It is clearly visible from table that 75 respondents from the state of Andhra Pradesh representing 8.09% of total respondents have indicated that their preferred place for internet use is "University Library/ computer centre". Out of this 75 respondents 4(5.3%) are professors; 6 (8.0%) are assistant professors and 65(86.7%) are research scholars. In the same manner 68 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 7.33% of total respondents have indicated that their preferred place for internet use is "University Library/ computer centre". Out this 68respondents 2(2.9%) are professors; 5(7.4%) are associate professors; 11(16.2%) are assistant professors and 50(73.5%) are research scholars. Exactly 149 respondents

from the state of Andhra Pradesh representing 16.07% of total respondents have indicated that their preferred place for internet use is "Department Library". Out this 149 respondents 18(12.1%) are professors; 3(2.0%) are associate professors; 26(17.4%) are assistant professors and 102(68.5%) are research scholars. Similarly 151 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 16.28% of total respondents have indicated that their preferred place for internet use is "Department Library". Out of this 151 respondents 20(13.2%) are professors; 6(4.0%) are associate professors; 40(26.5%) are assistant professors and 85(56.3%) are research scholars. Precisely 96 respondents from the state of Andhra Pradesh representing 10.35% of total respondents have indicated that their preferred place for internet use is "Home/ Hostel". Out of this 96 respondents 9(9.4%) are professors; 4(4.2%) are associate professors; 17(17.7%) are assistant professors and 66(68.8%) are research scholars. Similarly 66

respondents from the State of Telangana representing 7.11% of total respondents have indicated that their preferred place for internet use is "Home/ Hostel". Out of this 66 respondents 4(6.1%) are professors; 5(7.6%) are associate professors; 15(22.7%) are assistant professors and 42(63.6%) are research scholars. There are 149 respondents from the state of Andhra Pradesh representing 16.07% of total respondents have indicated that they have "No preferred place" for internet use". Out this 149 respondents 23(15.4%) are professors; 7(4.7%) are associate professors; 25(16.8%) are assistant professors and 94(63.1%) are research Scholars. Similarly 173 respondents from the state of Telangana representing 18.66% of total respondents have indicated that they have "No preferred place" for internet use". Out of this 173 respondents 13(7.5%) are professors; 11(6.4%) are associate professors; 32(18.5%) are assistant professors and 117(67.6%) are research scholars.

TABLE V PREFERRED LOCATION OF INTERNET USE, CROSS TABULATED WITH STATE AND DESIGNATION

| S. No. | Preferred location | States | Designation | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Research Scholar | |
| 1 | University Library/ computer centre | Andhra | 4(5.3%) | - | 6 (8.0%) | 65(86.7%) | 75(8.09%) |
| | | Telangana | 2(2.9%) | 5(7.4%) | 11(16.2%) | 50(73.5%) | 68(7.33%) |
| 2 | Department Library | Andhra | 18(12.1%) | 3(2.0%) | 26(17.4%) | 102(68.5%) | 149(16.07%) |
| | | Telangana | 20(13.2%) | 6(4.0%) | 40(26.5%) | 85(56.3%) | 151(16.28%) |
| 3 | Home/ Hostel | Andhra | 9(9.4%) | 4(4.2%) | 17(17.7%) | 66(68.8%) | 96 (10.35%) |
| | | Telangana | 4(6.1%) | 5(7.6%) | 15(22.7%) | 42(63.6%) | 66(7.11%) |
| 4 | No preferred place | Andhra | 23(15.4%) | 7(4.7%) | 25(16.8%) | 94(63.1%) | 149(16.07%) |
| | | Telangana | 13(7.5%) | 11(6.4%) | 32(18.5%) | 117(67.6%) | 173(18.66%) |
| 5 | Total | | 93(10%) | 41(4.4%) | 172(18.6%) | 621(67%) | 927(100.0%) |

### F. Frequency of Use of Internet

The frequency of use of internet by the respondents from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are shown in Table VI. From the table it is clearly visible that 57.6% of respondents from Andhra Pradesh and 53.9% of respondents from Telangana are using internet daily, 27.3% of respondents from Andhra Pradesh and 29.7% of respondents from Telangana are using internet 4-5 times in week.

TABLE VI FREQUENCY OF USE OF INTERNET

| S. No. | States | Frequency | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Daily | 4-5 times in week | 1-2 times a week | Occasionally | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 270(57.6%) | 128(27.3%) | 49(10.4%) | 22(4.7%) | 469(100.0%) |
| 2 | Telangana | 247(53.9%) | 136(29.7%) | 50(10.9%) | 25(5.5%) | 458(100.0%) |
| 3 | Total | 517(55.8%) | 264(28.5%) | 99(10.7%) | 47(5.1%) | 927(100.0%) |

It is visible that 10.4% of respondents from Andhra Pradesh and 10.9% of respondents from Telangana are using the internet 1-2 times a week. The remaining 4.7% of respondents from Andhra Pradesh and 5.1%of respondents from Telangana are using the internet occasionally. It is clearly visible from the table that respondents from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are using internet to a great extent, 84.3% of the total respondents are using internet either daily or 4 to 5 times in a week.

### G. Frequency of Use of Internet, Cross Tabulated With State and Designation

The frequency of internet use is cross tabulated with state and designation and shown in Table VII. It is clearly visible from the table that 270 respondents from the State of Andhra Pradesh representing 29.12% of total respondents have indicated that they will use internet "Daily". Out of this 270 Andhra Pradesh respondents 27(10.0%) are

professors; 10(3.7%) are associate professors; 42(15.6%) are assistant professors and 191(70.7%) are research scholars. In the same manner 247 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 26.64% of total respondents have indicated that they will use internet "Daily". Out of this 247 Telangana respondents 25(10.1%) are professors; 15(6.1%) are associate professors; 61(24.7%) are assistant professors and 146(59.1%) are research scholars. Precisely 128 respondents from Andhra Pradesh representing 13.8% of total respondents have indicated that they will use the internet "4-5 times in a week". Out of this 128 Andhra Pradesh respondents 17(13.3%) are professors; 4(3.1%) are associate professors; 22(17.2%) are assistant professors and 85(66.4%) are research scholars. Similarly 136 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 14.67% of total respondents have indicated that that they will use internet "4-5 times in a week". Out of this 136 Telangana respondents 10(7.4%) are professors; 7(5.1%) are associate professors; 27(19.9%) are assistant professors and 92 (67.6%) are research scholars. There are 49 respondents from the State of Andhra Pradesh representing 5.28% of total respondents have indicated that they will use internet "1-2 times in a week". Out of this 49 Andhra Pradesh respondents 5(10.2%) are professors; 8(16.3%) are assistant professors and 36(73.5%) are research scholars. Similarly 50 respondents from the State of Telangana representing 5.39% of total respondents have indicated that that they will use internet "1-2 times in a week". Out of this 50 Telangana university respondents 3(6.0%) are professors; 5(10.0%) are associate professors; 7(14.0%) are assistant professors and 35(70.0%) are research scholars. Exactly 22 respondents representing 2.37% of total respondents from the State of Andhra Pradesh have indicated that they will use internet "Occasionally". Out of this 22 respondents 5(22.7%) are professors; 2(9.1%) are assistant professors and 15(68.2%) are research scholars. Similarly 25respondents from the state of Telangana representing 2.69% of total respondents have indicated that that they will use internet "Occasionally". Out of this 25 Telangana respondents 1(4%) are professors; 3(12%) are assistant professors and 21(84%) are research scholars.

TABLE VII FREQUENCY OF USE OF INTERNET, CROSS TABULATED WITH STATE AND DESIGNATION

| S. No. | Frequency | States | Designation | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Research Scholar | |
| 1 | Daily | Andhra Pradesh | 27(10.0%) | 10(3.7%) | 42(15.6%) | 191(70.7%) | 270(29.12%) |
| | | Telangana | 25(10.1%) | 15(6.1%) | 61(24.7%) | 146(59.1%) | 247(26.64%) |
| 2 | 4-5 times in a week | Andhra Pradesh | 17(13.3%) | 4(3.1%) | 22(17.2%) | 85(66.4%) | 128(13.8%) |
| | | Telangana | 10(7.4%) | 7(5.1%) | 27(19.9%) | 92 (67.6%) | 136(14.67%) |
| 3 | 1-2 times a week | Andhra Pradesh | 5(10.2%) | - | 8(16.3%) | 36(73.5%) | 49(5.28%) |
| | | Telangana | 3(6.0%) | 5(10.0%) | 7(14.0%) | 35(70.0%) | 50(5.39%) |
| 4 | Occasionally | Andhra Pradesh | 5(22.7%) | - | 2(9.1%) | 15(68.2%) | 22(2.37%) |
| | | Telangana | 1(4%) | - | 3(12%) | 21(84%) | 25(2.69%) |
| 5 | Total | | 93(10%) | 41(4.4%) | 172(18.6%) | 621(67%) | 927(100.0%) |

## H. Favorite Web Browser

Table VIII give a clear picture of preference of web browsers among academia of science in universities Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. From the table it is visible that 39.7% of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh universities are using Google Chrome and 51.5% of the respondents from Telangana universities are using Google Chrome for browsing the resources on the net. The second favored browser among the uses surveyed is Mozilla fire fox, 19.4% of the respondents from Andhra universities and 16.2%of the respondents from Telangana universities are using Mozilla fire fox. Internet Explorer is used by 18.8% of the respondents from Andhra universities and 15.9% of respondents from Telangana universities. Safari is found to be the next favored web browser 14.1% of the respondents from Andhra universities and 15.9% of respondents from Telangana universities are using it. The remaining 8.1% respondents from Andhra universities and 5.9% respondents from the Telangana universities are using different web browsers other than Google chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla fire fox and Safari.

TABLE VIII FAVORITE WEB BROWSER

| S. No. | States | Web browsers used | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Google chrome | Internet Explorer | Mozilla fire fox | Safari | Other | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 186(39.7%) | 88 (18.8%) | 91 (19.4%) | 66(14.1%) | 38 (8.1%) | 469 (100%) |
| 2 | Telangana | 236(51.5%) | 73(15.9%) | 74(16.2%) | 48(10.5%) | 27(5.9%) | 458(100%) |
| 3 | Total | 422 (45.5%) | 161(17.4%) | 165(17.8%) | 114(12.3%) | 65(7.0%) | 927(100%) |

## VII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The study found that majority of the respondents 245 (52.2%) from the Andhra Pradesh are expert in using computers, similarly 238 (52.0%) of Telangana respondents are also expert in using computers, followed by 171 (36.5%) of Andhra Pradesh respondents and 164 (35.8%) of Telangana respondents are above average in using computers. Overwhelming  majority of respondents from  both Andhra Pradesh and  Telangana 88.7% and 87.8%  respectively are either expert or above average in computer literacy skills. Altogether 15.4% of the total respondents prefers "University Library or Computer Centre" for their internet use, 32.4% of the total respondents prefers "Department Library", 17.5% of the total respondents prefers their "Home or Hostel", 34.7% of the total respondents have no preferred place for internet use. It is found that majority of respondents have no preferred location for internet use. It is clearly visible from table -VI that respondents from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are using internet to a great extent, 84.3% of the total respondents are using internet either daily or 4 to 5 times in a week.  It is obvious from table VIII that 39% of the respondents from Andhra Universities are using Google Chrome and 51.5% of the respondents from Telangana Universities are using Google Chrome for browsing the resources on the net. The second favored browser among the respondents is Mozilla fire fox, 19.4% of the respondents from Andhra Universities and 16.2%of the respondents from Telangana Universities are using Mozilla fire fox. Internet Explorer is used by 18.8% of the respondents from Andhra Universities and 15.9% of respondents from Telangana Universities.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

Internet is a versatile tool used by the faculty and students that draws attention of many researchers. The effective use of Internet in academic institutions has become a necessity with raising standard of education and competition. The present study gives a clear understanding about computer literacy and use of internet among academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The study gives an insight into computer literacy level of the users, their preferred location of inter use, how frequently they use the internet and their preferred web browsers. The result of the study showed that the academia of science in universities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are using internet to a great extent.

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