

Electronic Resource use by Medical College and Research Centre Faculty and Students

- **Veeraramu, K**

Research Scholar, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science (Deemed to be University) Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.veeraramu69@gmail.com

- **Sivankalai, S***

Prof./Chief Librarian, Research Supervisor, Dept. of LIS, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science (Deemed to be University) Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Orcid Id: 0000-0002-1174-7594*Corresponding author skysivan@gmail.com

Abstract

The utilization of databases is now a digital source and is common among academics in medical universities and other institutions. Many universities are discovering the prospects of electronic resources to make education, research, and knowledge growth easier. The research exposed that exploration machines and private subscriptions are the best access to e-resources. The self-structured survey was used to collect the data. Descriptive analyses, including percentage and frequency count, were used to excel for the data. One hundred eighty-five respondents were taken for the study. The study's primary purpose was to find relevant data in the medical field area. The main problem faced by the user community was to accessing the e-resources in lack of knowledge.

Keywords: SRM, SRM Medical University, E-Resources, Library Facility

1. Introduction:

E-resources are increasingly widely used in academia since they are easier to use, more readily accessible, and more readily downloaded than conventional printed materials. Multiple characteristics, including speed, flexibility, availability around the clock (24/7), breadth, and rapid growth, have made the medical database popular among libraries and user groups. An extensive range of databases on the web is readily accessible to libraries. The primary goal of the SRM Medical Library is to aid students, professors, and researchers in their endeavors. As far back as 2004, it was founded. The first and second floors of the medical science building house the medical library. The library's digital e-resources, including CD-RAMs, VHSs, online databases and maps, and 20542 printed collection books and 3546 back volumes are accessible. There is also a complete campus Wi-Fi network with BSNL's 100 Gbps digital library internet (Wi-Fi), Library Security System, CCTV, and RF-Id technology.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

This research examined the usage of digital educational databases by students in SRM private universities. Student usage of educational databases in their last year of college is widespread. Digital databases used in senior projects have a bearing on students' ability to access them. Libraries need to do a better job of informing the general public about their services and programs.

2. Review of Literature:

Cotton, N. K., Kalarithara, S., & Villongco, C (2022). This article examines how MGMRC students use information literacy skills and tools. Medical students used Bentham Sciences, ProQuest, PubMed, and MedlinePlus. Ganesan, P., & Gunasekaran, M. (2022). This article examines how MGMRC students use information literacy skills and tools. The study's participants, usually medical students, used these resources extensively. Veeraramu, K; Sivankalai, S (2022) The research aims to assess e-resource awareness and utilization. SRIHER and MMC students, researchers, and faculty utilized E-resources well for academics. Respondents use Science Direct, Ovid Database, Medline, and ProQuest. OKIKI, O. C., & IREKO, B. Z. (2022) this research examined Nigerian private university students' usage of digital educational databases. College seniors utilize digital educational databases. Digital databases and access are related. Libraries must better promote their services and programs. Hirabhai, T. R. (2015) Gujarat medical library automation and internet. IT allows effective, cutting-edge service delivery. Most medical school libraries have begun buying electronic material. 21st-century academics, researchers, and students will have electronic library resources. Sivankalai, S., Virumandi, A., Chellapandi, P (2014) this page discusses Paavai College of engineering's digital library. It investigates formal and informal sources used by academics. We have discussed e-resource fixation and how librarians help instructors find material. Virumandi, A, Chellapandi, P., Sivankalai, S (2014) this document discusses online resources and services at Madurai Kamaraj University's TPM library. We may conclude that there is no gender-based difference in using digital university libraries' online resources.

3. Objectives of the study

The primary goal of the research is to check students' and faculty members' knowledge and utilization of the electronic database at the SRM Medical College Hospital Research Centre.

- To be aware of students' and faculty members' awareness, usage, and purpose of E-resources.
- Examine the utilization of electronic resources at the Medical University concerning the user community.
- Investigate and determine the dependability of the electronic resource.
- Recognize the hurdles to accessing electronic resources.
- Determine the frequency with which Medical Electronic Resources are used.
- To investigate the influence on utility after increasing user knowledge of electronic resources.

4. Methodology

Students and Faculty members of SRM Medical College Hospital Research Centre were selected, and a questionnaire was given. The present study was based on a cross-sectional survey method. The structured questionnaire was designed and distributed amongst students and faculty. Out of 250 questionnaires, 185 were selected. They were tabulated and analyzed, and data were presented with tables, charts & graphs.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

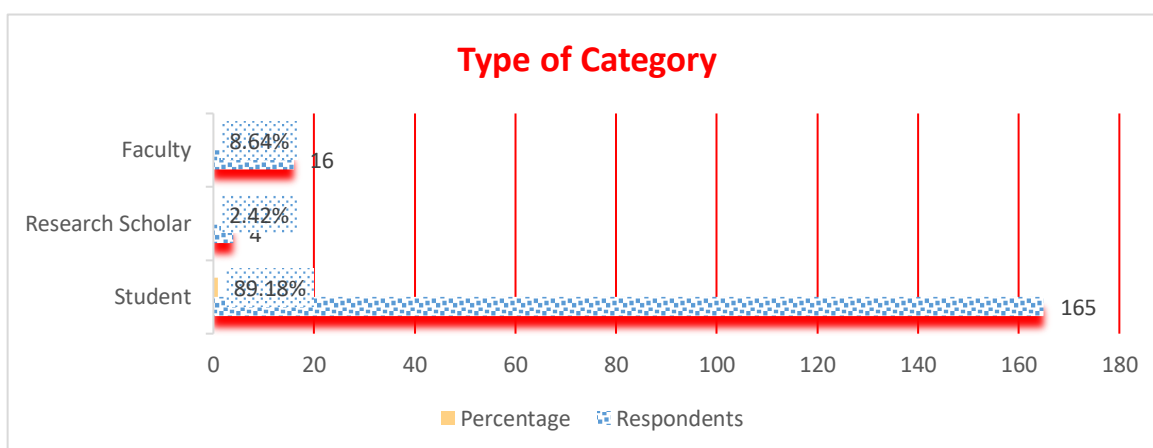


Figure 1 Type of Category

Respondents are categorized according to kind in Figure 1. Ninety-eight percent (90.18%) of those who answered were medical college students, eleven percent (11%) were medical college faculty members, and four were Research Scholars. The survey found that a more significant number of medical school students participated.

Table: 1 Position of the Institution

Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
Under Graduate	152	82.16
Faculty	16	8.65
Post Graduate	13	7.03
Research Scholar	4	2.16
	185	100.00

Table 1 described that the highest (152, 82.16) percentage categories of respondents from under-graduate medical college students, while 16 (8.65) percentage categories of respondents from the faculty in medical colleges, 13 (7.03) percentage categories of respondents from the post-graduate students in medical colleges four (2.16) percentage categories of respondents from the Research Scholar in medical colleges.

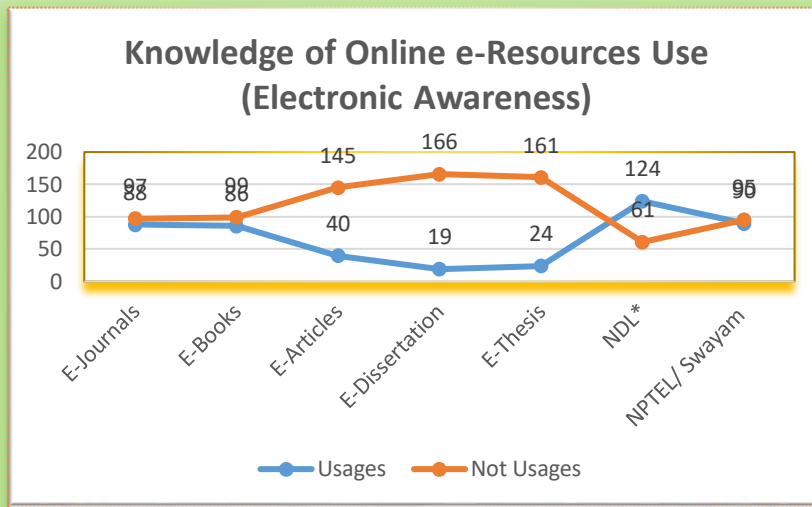


Figure 2. Knowledge of Online e-Resources Use (Electronic Awareness)

Note: Respondents were allowed multiple answers. Figure 1 Out of 185 respondents * NDL (National Digital Library). This study attempts to know which e-resources are used mainly by medical students and faculty members in the flowing study at SRM Deemed University for research purposes. NDL: while 124 (67%) of students and faculty members used National Digital Library materials, 61 (33%) respondents did not use them. NPTEL: The analysis shows that 90 (49%) of respondents subscribed to this course. E-Journals: After analyzing the data in figure 2, the e-Journal database among medical professionals, 88 (48%) were only using it, and the rest, 97 (52%), were not using it. E-Book: This study analyzes the data in figure 2 on the use of the e-Book database among the student and faculty members of the university. 86 (47%) were only using, rest 99 (53%) were not using. E-Articles: while 40 (22%) of Faculty members and students used it, the rest, 145 (78%), were not using it. E-Thesis: while 24 (13%) of them were found to be used, the rest, 161 (87%) respondents, reported not being used. E-Dissertation: while 19 (10%) of them found that they had used e-dissertation, the remaining 166 (90%) respondents reported not using it.

Figure 3 Awareness of e-resources is a prerequisite for success in the digital world. 85 (45%) of university library users, 36 (20%) of e-researchers at home, 34 (18%) of respondents in departments, and 21 (11%) of respondents in Internet cafes utilized the service. According to databases, the library was the most popular location for responders. These discrepancies may be attributable to the inability of library patrons to utilize computers effectively outside of the institution (remote access).

Figure 3. Which place do you most frequently use e-Resources and Services

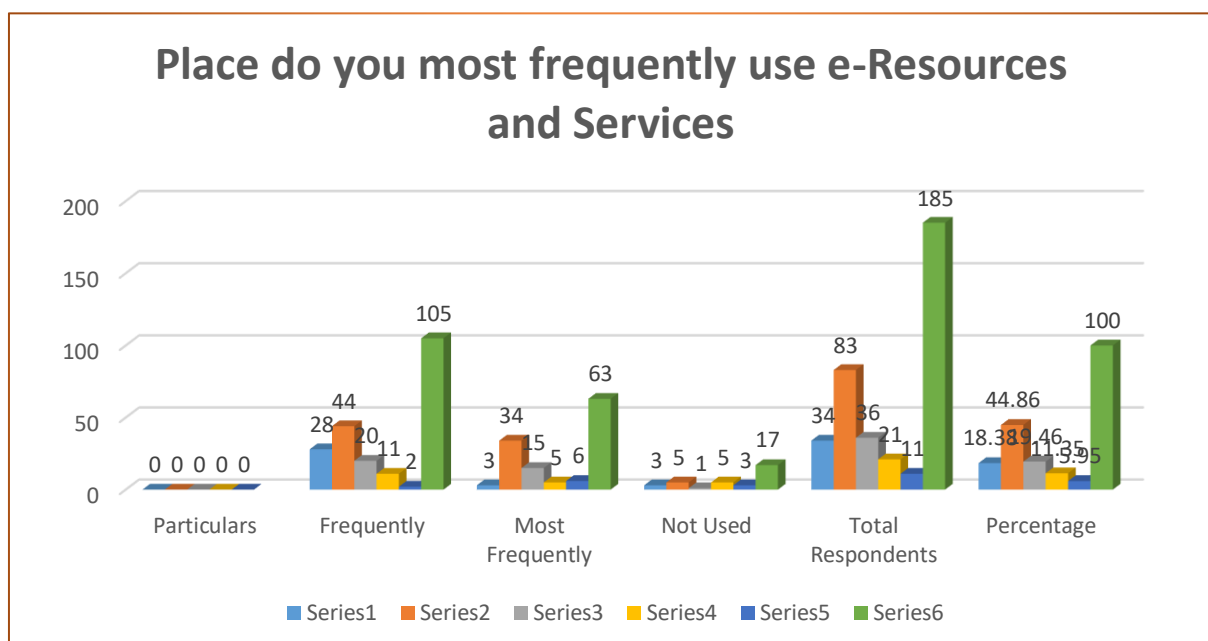


Table 2 shows that 56% of the respondents (104 out of 104 total) use e-resources daily for little more than an hour. Whereas 33% of those polled claimed to have spent little more than two hours daily on their electronic resources, including 61 people. 18 people (10 percent) only utilized three hours a day, while two people (1 percent) only used half a day

Table 2. How long does time Spend on the online e-Resources

S. No	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentages
1	One Hour	104	56%
2	Two Hours	61	33%
3	Three Hours	18	10%
4	Half Day	2	1%
5	Full Day	0	0%
Total		185	100%

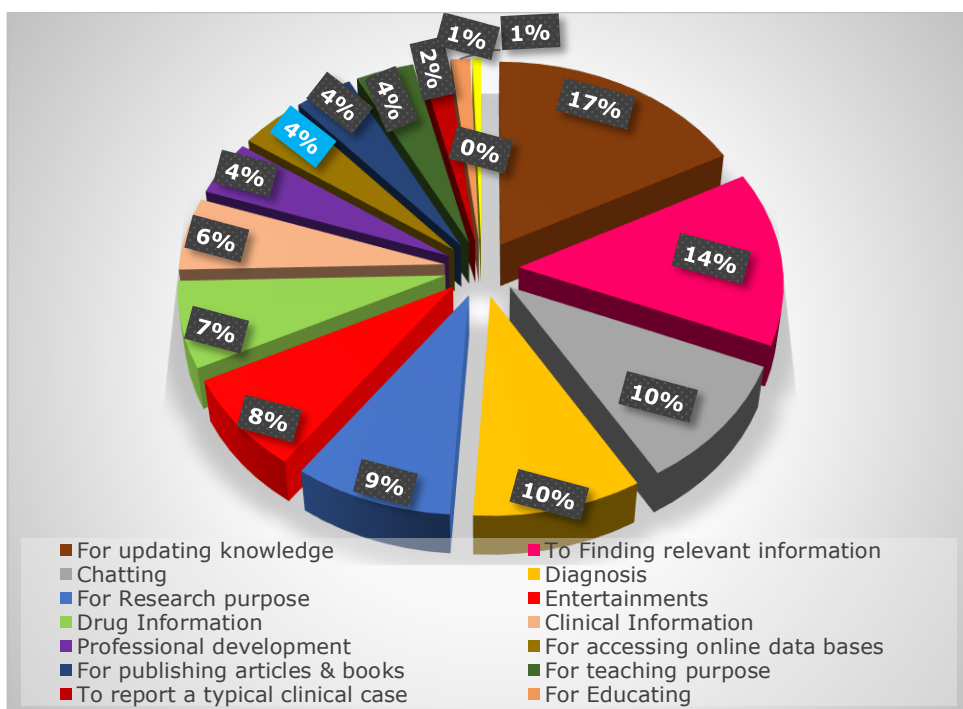


Figure 4. Purpose of Using online e-Resources

Table3The confidence level for Library Digital Sources

S. No	Particulars	Frequently	Percentage
1	Poor	5	3%
2	Good	54	29%
3	Very Good	23	12%
4	Excellent	98	53%
5	Needs Improvement	5	3%
Total		185	100%

More than one answer was permitted. Figure 4 illustrates that most respondents use e-Resources for updated knowledge, accessing relevant information, chatting, diagnosis and research purposes, entertainment, drug information, clinical information, and professional development. A typical clinical case can be reported in 27% of cases, journals and books can be accessed in 13% of cases, and information may be used for education and treatment in patients in a further 13% of cases (4-9, 1 percent).

Table 4: Mostly used and useful online databases

S. No	Online Database	Frequently Used		Never Use	
		Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
1	Medline	150	23%	14	3%
2	Google Scholar	64	10%	14	3%
3	Springer link	54	8%	13	3%
4	PubMed Central	46	7%	18	4%
5	Science Direct	38	6%	23	5%
6	Mind	28	4%	23	5%
7	Pro-Quest	24	4%	27	5%
8	Psyco. Information	23	4%	27	5%
9	Clinical Key	23	4%	23	5%
10	Health Mash	23	4%	27	5%
11	Cochrane Library	19	3%	20	4%
12	NHS Evidence	19	3%	23	5%
13	OVID Database	18	3%	26	5%
14	EBSCO	18	3%	27	5%
15	Medscape	18	3%	23	5%
16	Embase	17	3%	16	3%
17	Trip Database	13	2%	31	6%
18	GP Med	13	2%	15	3%
19	Dyna. Med	10	2%	29	6%
20	Cinhal	9	1%	16	3%
21	DOAJ (Direct Online Access Journals)	9	1%	42	9%
22	Any others, please specify	0	0%	14	3%
Total		636	100%	491	100%

Table 3 shows that 98 percent (53 percent) of respondents have tremendous confidence in library electronics. In comparison, 54 percent (29 percent) have reasonable confidence, 23 percent (12 percent) have perfect confidence, and a small percentage of respondents have poor confidence (5 percent) or have no confidence at all (5%). (3 percent). Respondents' and library e-resources' confidence levels are shown in this table.

Note: Respondents were allowed multiple answers. Table 4 Shows electronic resources available in a university library; here, most of the electronic sources were subscribed to by the central university library. Three packages remaining electronic resources were subscribing their requirements on open source databases. The Medline databases used 150 (23%) out of 185 respondents. 14 (3%) were never used. In the Google Scholar database, 64 (10%) were using, and 14 (3%) were not. In Springer link, DB using 54 (8%) of the respondents were using 13 (3%) and were not using. In PubMed Central, 46 (7%) respondents used, but 18 (4%) were not using. In Science Direct, 38 (6%) respondents were using, but 23 (5%) were not. The majority of respondents used 137 (74 percent), 18 (ten percent) laptops, 17 (nine percent) personal computers, and 13 (seven percent) iPad ways for access full-text electronic services.

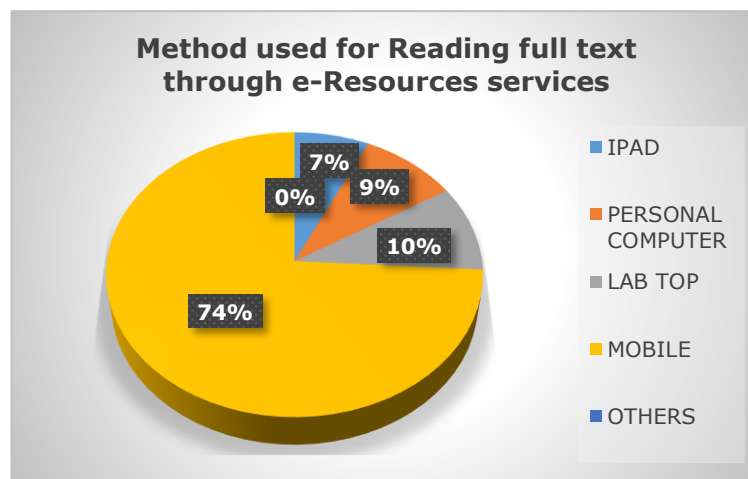


Figure 5 Indicate the Method used for Reading full text through e-Resources services.

On mobile devices, readers can absorb brief, primary text material just as well as on a PC, but they slow down while reading more challenging language. According to Table 5, 89 (48 percent) respondents downloaded the articles in word format, 85 (86 percent) respondents downloaded the articles in PDF format, and 11 (6 percent) respondents downloaded the articles in HTML format. This table provides the information that the university library user will need to download the entire text.

Table 5 Type of formats do Download Articles

Particulars	PDF	WORD	HTML	Total
No of Respondents	85	89	11	185
Percentage	46%	48%	6 %	100%

E-resources are user-friendly and make study a lot more convenient and pleasant overall. Accessing information at a library may well be performed relatively quickly and effectively if search keywords are used rather than a predetermined search technique. As seen in Figure 6, there are a total of 140 respondents (76 percent) who believe the database to be worthwhile, whereas only 35 respondents (19 percent) claimed that it is advantageous. Only 10 of the responders, or 5 percent, claimed that they were average.

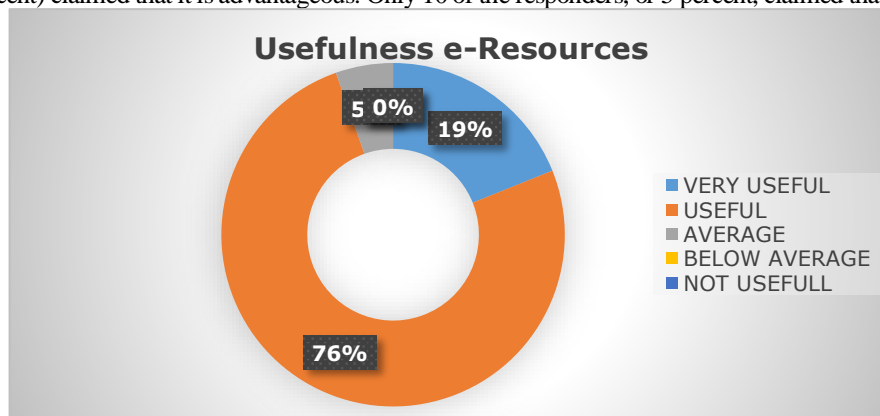


Figure 6 Usefulness of e-Resources

Table 6 The lack of knowledge regarding the life cycle of e-resources, the nonappearance of everyday functioning events, collection growth and conservation strategies, the disappointment in behavior employer statistics essential reviews, cooperations services, capabilities of staff, and so on are some of the significant challenges. This shows that 140 (80%) respondents felt no difficulty using e-resources, but 35 (20%) of the respondents felt difficulty using e-resources.

Table 6 Do you feel difficult to use e-resources reading?

Particulars	YES	NO	Total
No of Respondents	35	140	185
Percentage	20%	80%	100%

Note: Respondents were allowed multiple answers. Figure 7 shows 85 (42%) data speed of respondents were ticked, difficulty, 46 (13%); Search of the subject of respondents were facing the problem, 21 (10%) of respondents found it

difficult to access relevant information. 16 (8%) and 16 (8%) of respondents had Limited access to terminals and power problems faced, 15 (7%) and 15 (7%) of respondents had no Gide line and addressed the system as very slow. 10 (5%) of respondents faced other problems.

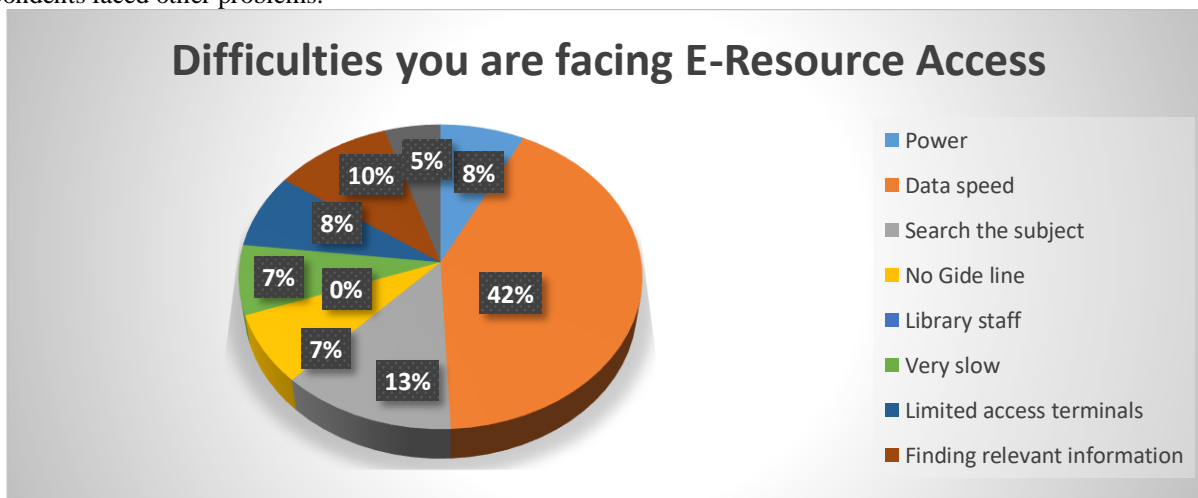


Figure 7 Difficulties you are facing E-Resource Access.

Table 7 Please indicate the one useful e-resources through the internet.

Particulars	Chrome	Another Browser	Total
No of Respondents	170	15	185
Percentage	92%	8%	100%

Table 7 shows that 170 (92%) respondents used Chrome, while 15 (8%) used another browser on mobiles or desktops.

6. FINDING AND CONCLUSION

The following are the important finding of the study:

- This study uses available electronic resources among the medical university user community through an awareness program.
- The SRM Medical University library has online E-resources users use with web knowledge.
- It is noticed that the mainstream of the respondents found was frequently using the Medline Medical database.
- It is found that the mainstream of the respondents impacts usage after being made aware of the users' medical e-resources.
- To find out the most suitable medical databases in the respective disciplines.
- Maximum of the percentage respondents who downloaded Medical online databases
- The researcher concludes that the faculty members and medical university students use available databases to update their knowledge.

The University Library arranged the Current database for availability to academic staff and students. The study finds that the majority of respondents use the electronic database for many purposes like updating their knowledge, finding relevant information, diagnosis, research work, clinical information, professional development, publishing, and teaching. 7% of PG students frequently use electronic databases of the total respondents. It is a comparison with UG. It is low.

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