An Analytical Study on Usage of E -Resources in Sri Ramachandra Medical College Students in Chennai

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Abstract--- In recent years an increasing impact of Information and Communication Technology on education all those concerned with higher education today are attempting to grasp how ICT could help in modernizing the process of teaching, learning and doing research. The present article explores an analytical study on usage of e - resources in Sri Ramachandra Medical College students in Chennai. The fifty numbers of questionnaires were distributed and forty one questionnaires are responded in the survey. The study focus the Gender, Age, PubMed Awareness, Purpose of using electronic resources, Place of Access, How Many Hours do you spend in Electronic resources. The majority of the students are using electronic resources are male (82.92%), PubMed awareness (90.24%), Subject learning (24.39%), Place of access an electronic resources in the library (46.36%).

Key words--- Electronic resources, Internet, and Academic Library

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the major developments in library and information systems in the past two decades is the advent and spread of electronic information sources (EIS), services and networks mainly as a result of developments in information and communication technologies. The commonly available electronic information sources, namely, CD-ROMs, online databases, Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs) and the Internet and other networked information sources are competing and in some instances replacing the print-based information sources1. The EIS provide access to information that might be restricted to the user because of geographical location or finances. They also provide access to current information as these are often updated frequently.

The medical education has many diseases, symptoms and how to find out the cure of latest trend of technology how to use and new ideas creating the treatment of the disease. The most of the medical professionals are using online resources are PubMed, BMC etc.

II. SRI RAMACHANDRA MEDICAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CHENNAI

In 1985, Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai was established by Sri Ramachandra Educational and Health trust. The university offers 12 UG and 62 PG courses and also includes Super Specialties PG, one Doctoral and one certificate program.

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The Central Library

The central library has fully air conditioned and automated with barcode technology. The library collection of books 31,855, 25623 number of Reference books, e-books 9 numbers, 334 Journals , Electronic journals 456 numbers , 7 databases and CD and Video 5053 numbers.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Thakurdesai et.al. (2018) stated an "Electronic journal clubs for capacity building: A case study in psychiatry as a model for medical disciplines in developing countries." It is provide a similar platform through internet groups, allowing members to participate in and review JC activities as well as JC archives in their free time. An India level, with more than 400 members comprising academic psychiatrists and postgraduate students, is now 3 years old. The study conducted about a hundred activities a year; there is active participation from the membership. The different activities are posting of educational materials of interest to the group; seeking and receiving guidance on academic and practical matters of interest to the group. It is providing and receiving training on how to review research manuscripts submitted to journals for consideration for publication. The review published journal articles for strengths, limitations, and applications; and learning how to design studies, analyze data, and prepare manuscripts for publication.

Aakre Et.al (2018) analyzed an "Electronic Knowledge Resources and Point of Care Learning: A Scoping Review." The study has using MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, and the Cochrane Database for electronic resources access. The result analysis shows that out of 10,811 studies identified, 305 were included and reviewed. 225 respondents are most studies (74%) included medical students. The 88 respondents are frequently using an electronic resources were Up-to-date (29%), 59 respondents were Micromedex (19%), 50 respondents are an Epocrates (16%), WebMD with 46 numbers (15%), 32 respondents are MD Consult (10%) and 31 were using Lexi Comp (10%). Eight studies (3%) evaluated electronic resources or point-of-care learning using outcomes of patient effects, and 36 studies (12%) reported objectively measured clinician behaviors. Twenty-five studies (8%) examined the clinical use on patient care or clinician knowledge, 124 (41%) compared use rates of various knowledge resources, 69 (23%) examined the quality of knowledge resource content, and 115 (38%) explored the process of point-of-care learning.

Murugan. K. (2015) published an article "Utilization of E- Resources by Faculty and Students of Universal College of Engineering and Technology, Vallioor, Tamil Nadu: A Study." Survey method questionnaire tool were adopted together data for the study. Among the 80 respondents, 62.50 percent of students and 37.50 % of faculty members were assessing E-resources. It is concluded that 14(54.00%) respondents E-journals are using faculty, 16(50.00%) are using students.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The Objectives of the study are framed as follows:

- An investigate the awareness about electronic resources of the Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai.

- To find out the Gender category

- To analyze the Gender wise Age

- To know the PubMed Awareness of the medical students

- To identify the Purpose of Electronic resources

- To determine the place of access

- To reveals the Hours spending in Electronic resources usage and

- To know the Type of Electronic resources usage

V. METHODOLOGY

The present study has selected Questionnaires were collected from the students of studying in Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai. Totally 50 questionnaires were distributed among the students and 41 questionnaires are responded and 9 questionnaires are returned. The present study has 82 % using the medical student's use of electronic resources.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table one show the distribution of respondents. Out of 50, 41 were respondents are the survey. The Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai is 41 respondents (82%).

Table.1. Distribution Questionnaire respondents

Category	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	Percentage
Students	50	41	82.00

Table.2. Distribution of Respondents of Gender

Gender	Sri Ramachandra Medical College	Percentage
Male	34	82.92
Female	7	17.08
Total	41	100.00

In Table two explains the distribution of respondents of Gender. Out of 41, 34 (82.92%) were Males and female 7(17.08%).

Table.3 Distribution Respondents of Gender wise Age of Students

Gender	Age			Total
	18-20 Years	**20-22Years**	**Above 22 Years**	
Male	21	8	5	34
	51.22	19.50	12.20	82.92
Female	3	2	2	7
	7.32	4.88	4.88	17.08
Total	24	10	7	41
	58.53	24.40	17.07	100.00

Table three investigated the distribution of respondents of Gender wise Age of Students. Out of 41, majority of the respondents are Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai, 24(58.53%) are 18-20 years, 20-22 years (24.40%) and above 22 years (17.07%)..The Male category is 18-20 years (51.22%) followed by 20-22 years (19.50%) and above 22 years (12.20%). The Female category is 18-20 years (7.32%) followed by 20-22 years and above 22 years ((4.88%).

Table.4. Distribution Respondents of PubMed Awareness

Gender	PubMed Awareness		Total
	Yes	**No**	
Male	32	2	34
	(78.03%)	(4.87%)	(82.92%)
Female	5	2	7
	(12.20%)	(94.88%)	(17.08%)
Total	37	4	41
	(90.24%)	(9.76%)	(100.00%)

Table four explained the Distribution Respondents of PubMed Awareness. The Gender wise PubMed Awareness are "Yes" (90.24%) and No (9.76%).The Gender category wise Male is "Yes" (78.03%) and "No" (4.87%). The female is "Yes" (12.20%) and "No" (94.88%).

Table.5 Distribution Respondents of Purpose of Electronic resources

Gender	Purpose of Electronic resources							Total
	Subject learning	Writing Journal articles	To project	Updating Knowledge	With Latest development	To know the recent trends	Seminar preparation	
Male	9	5	3	4	4	6	3	34
	21.95	12.20	7.32	9.75	9.75	14.63	7.31	82.92
Female	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	7
	2.43	0.00	2.43	2.43	0.00	7.31	2.43	17.08
Total	10	5	4	5	4	9	4	41
	24.39	12.19	9.75	12.19	9.75	21.95	9.75	100.00

Table five shows the Purpose of Using the Electronic Resources. Out of 41, Subject learning (24.39%), followed by Writing journal articles and Updating Knowledge (12.19%), to project, with the latest development and seminar preparation (9.75%) and to know the recent trends (21.95%).The Male category of the students are Subject learning (21.95%), followed by Writing journal articles (12.20%), to project (7.32%), Updating Knowledge, with latest development (9.75%), to know the recent trends (14.63%) and seminar preparation (7.31%). The Female category of the students are Subject learning, to project, Updating Knowledge, seminar preparation (2.43%), followed by To know the recent trends (7.31%).

Table.6. Distribution of Respondents wise Place of Access

Gender	Place of Access					Total
	Library	Department	Home	Hostel	Campus	
Male	15	7	4	4	4	34
	36.58	17.07	9.75	9.75	9.75	82.92
Female	4	3	0	0	0	7
	9.75	7.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.08
Total	19	10	4	4	4	41
	46.36	24.39	9.75	9.75	9.75	100.00

Table six reveals the distribution of respondents' wise place of Access. Out of 41, place of access in Library (46.36%), followed by Department (24.39%), Home, Hostel and Campus (9.75%). The Male category of the Place of Access "Library" (36.58%), followed by Department (17.07%), Home, Hostel and Campus (9.75%). The Female category of the Place of Access "Library" (9.75%), followed by Department (7.32%).

Table.7. Distribution of How Many Hours do you spend in Electronic resources

Gender	How Many Hours do you spend in Electronic resources				Total
	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Above 3 hours	
Male	8	9	9	8	34
	19.51	21.95	21.95	19.51	82.92
Female	2	1	1	3	7
	4.87	2.44	2.44	7.33	17.08
Total	10	10	10	11	41
	24.39	24.39	24.39	26.83	100.00

Table seven shows the distribution of How Many Hours do you spend in Electronic resources. Out 0f 41, Hours spend in Electronic resources using the library are "One hour" "Two hours" and "Three hours" (24.39%) and followed by Above 3 hours (26.83%). It is concluding that the majority of the respondents are above 3 hours spending in electronic resources (26.83%).

Table.8. Distribution of Type of Electronic resources usage

Gender	Type of Electronic resources usage										Total
	PubMed	ERMED	MedInd	PROQUST	Cambridge	Emerald	MEDLARS	Springer	Taylor	Science Direct	
Male	6	4	4	3	3	4	1	4	3	2	34
	14.64	9.76	9.76	7.31	7.31	9.76	2.43	9.76	7.31	4.88	82.92
Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	7
	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	7.32	0.00	2.44	2.44	17.08
Total	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	41
	14.66	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	7.34	100.00

Table eight explains the distribution of Type of Electronic resources usage. Out of 41, Majority of the students are Electronic resources of using the library are "PubMed"(14.66%) and followed by "ERMED" "MedInd", "PROQUST", "Cambridge", "Emerald**,** "MEDLARS", "Springer", "Taylor" (9.75%) and "Science Direct" (7.34%).

VII.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The majority of the respondents are using electronic resources (82%), Males (82.92%), Age category of 18-20 Years (58.53%), PubMed Awareness (90.24%), The Purpose of Electronic resources are "Subject learning" (24.39%) and To know the recent trends (21.95%).The place of access in the library (46.36%) followed by department (24.39%). The Hours spend in Electronic resources are library is above three hours (26.83%).The most of the Type of electronic resources are using PubMed is 14.66%.

VIII.   CONCLUSION

An Electronic resources are mostly using the Medical Professional are find out the disease, symptoms and the final solution disease cure of the treatment. It is conclude that the present study have the Sri Ramachandra Medical College is selected in the survey. The medical students to visit the library are daily using the electronic resources are above three hours for subject learning, writing articles and up-to-date knowledge in medical trend using latest technology in the campus.

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