

An Effective usage of E-Resources Selected Medical Colleges Students in Chennai



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Abstract: *The fast and easily access the information in every where using the social and academic activity of the laptop, personal computer and Mobile phones. The right time using the respondents are access the information through internet connected with any computer peripherals. The present study has an Effective usage of E -Resources selected Medical Colleges Students in Chennai: An Evaluative Study. The study has selected only two medical institutes are namely as a SRM Medical College and Stanley Medical College around in Chennai only. The most of the medical students using the electronic resources are subject related learning activities.*

Keywords: *Electronic resources, Internet, Pubmed, ERMED Consortium and Academic Library.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of Information and Communication Technology have lot of changes in the 21st centuries in the field of library and Information Science. The transformation of technology have transition to print to electronic resources in the digital era. The most popular to connected with the internet through personal computers, notebook computers, handheld computers, DVDs, Online databases, online resources etc. They are using an online resource has lot of challenges in the academic library are required to many skills and handled the technology teaching learning research and extension activities.

The higher education today focused on recent use of technologies help to teaching and research. The most of the electronic resources are very useful in the current occasion. Many online resources are fee bases subscribed and open access are available in the World Wide Website.

The medical education have many disease, 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.

1.1. SRM Medical College

The medical Library of SRM Institute of Science and Technology (formerly known as SRM University). It is founded in 2005. The Medical Library is located at the first and second floor of the Medical College Building. The total

area of library is 2638 Sq. Mt and various resources are print material The collection of 19184 books on 'Medical and allied sciences consisting of 9549 titles. The subscribing with 103 International and 78 National journals including WHO Global subscription and Back volumes of about 1967 International and 559 National bound volumes of journals. The Online Resources are available at MEDLINE, Scopus Database and Online Journals of the Springer and Elsevier.

1.2. Stanley Medical College

It is located in Chennai and established on July 2, 1938, ranked 22nd in the India Today 2014 survey. The library has many resources and online resources are available.

1.3. Statement of the Problem

The focus of this study to reveals "An Effective usage of Electronic resources selected Medical Colleges Students in Chennai: An Evaluative Study. The most of the purpose of using everything in the electronic resources in the medical student's usage are increasing the digital era.

II. RELATED WORKS

Wesselman Et.al (2019) carried out a study on "Web-Based Multidomain Lifestyle Programs for Brain Health: Comprehensive Overview and Meta-Analysis". The objective of the study analyzed a brain health of adult populations and targeted lifestyle factors, availability, and evaluation of adherence and user experience. As a result of the study are describe an electronic searches yielded 14 Web-based lifestyle programs (44 documents). Out of 14, 4 (29%) were publicly available and free of charge, with 5 (36%) others were restricted to research settings one (7%) has after payment. Two are not available at all (14%). Out of 14, 8 users were analyzed (57%). The study reveals an intervention groups ranged from 2% to 52%. The result analyze has a significant to outcome measures for brain health related to global cognition score, subjective cognitive score, lifestyle risk score and standard mean difference=0.45. With 95% CI (0.12-0.78), with a high degree heterogeneity across studies ($I^2=75%$ and $P=.02$). Aakre Et.al (2018) analyzed an "Electronic Knowledge Resources and PointofCare 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

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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.

Selvamani and Thavamani (2017) followed by a study a "Use of ERMED Consortium facilities by Faculty of Stanley Medical College, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India. The present study reveals a total number of 63 users are taken into account for the study through a questionnaire based survey method. The major findings are majority of the respondents, 57 of them (90.476%) were female and the remaining 6 respondents (9.52%) were male. Majority of the respondents are satisfied with availability of online e-resources available in the library. The results of the study are also indicates that majority of the users are Assistant Professors. The users are good opinion about the e-resources provided by the publishers.

Kumar (2016) published an "Use of Electronic resources by the Medical Students of M.M. University, Ambala: A Case Study". The study based a well structured questionnaire and distributed in to the 100 students. The response rate was 45 from Postgraduates and 33 from undergraduates' students (78%). The study conclude that the most of students reveals an e-resources are informative as well as update the medical knowledge.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study has selected two medical colleges are namely as SRM Medical College and Stanley Medical Colleges. The questionnaires were collected from the medical students of these two institutes around in Chennai. Total 150 questionnaires were distributed among the students and 135 questionnaires are responded and 15 questionnaires are returned. The present study has 90% using the medical student's use of electronic resources.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table.1 shows the distribution of respondents. They are 150 questionnaires were distributed into among the medical students of SRM Medical College and Stanley Medical Colleges. Out of 150, 135 were respondents are the survey. The SRM Medical College is 70 respondents (51.85%) and Stanley Medical College is 65 (48.15%). Overall respondent's rate is (.90%).

Table.1 Distribution of Questionnaire of respondents

Name of the Institute	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	Percentage
SRM Medical College	75	70	51.85
Stanley Medical College	75	65	48.15
	150	135	90.00

Table.2 indicates that the distribution of Awareness about Electronic resources. Out of 135, the SRM students are "Yes" (88.57%) and no (11.43%). The MGR University Students

are awareness about electronic resources is "Yes" (92.30%) and "no" (7.70%). The majority of the students are an opinion are "Yes" (90.37%) using the awareness of E-resources.

Table.2 Distribution of Awareness about Electronic Resources

Opinion	SRM Medical College		Stanley Medical Colleges		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	62	88.57	60	92.30	122	90.37
No	8	11.43	5	7.70	13	9.63
Total	70	51.85	65	48.15	135	100.00

Distribution of Respondents of Gender: It is evident from the table.3 explained Distribution of Respondents of Gender. Out of 135, majority of the respondents are SRM Medical College, 48(68.57%) are Male and Stanley Medical Colleges, majority of the Female medical students, 37(56.93%).

Table.3 Distribution of Respondents of Gender

Gender	SRM Medical College	Stanley Medical Colleges	Total
Male	48 (68.57%)	28 (43.07%)	76 (56.30%)
Female	22 (31.43%)	37 (56.93%)	59 (43.70%)
Total	70 (51.85%)	65 (48.15%)	235 (100%)

Purpose of Using the Electronic Resources: Table.4 explains the Purpose of Using the Electronic Resources of the medical students. It could be reveals the Subject learning of the students in SRM Medical College (38.59%), followed by to project (18.57%), an up to date knowledge (11.42%), Attending the Seminar /Workshop (10%), Download article (15.71%) and not using (5.71%). The Subject learning of the students in Stanley Medical Colleges (33.83%) followed by to project (28.12%), an up to date knowledge (7.69%), Attending the Seminar /Workshop (4.61%), Download article (10.76%) and not using (7.69%).

It is conclude that majority of the respondents are purpose of using the electronic resources of the medical students are Subject learning.

Table.4 Purpose of Using the Electronic Resources

Purpose of using the Electronic Resources	SRM Medical College	Stanley Medical Colleges	Total
Subject learning	27 (38.59)	22 (33.83)	49 (36.29)
To project	13 (18.57)	18 (28.12)	31 (22.98)
An up to date knowledge	8 (11.42)	5 (7.69)	13 (9.64)
Attending the Seminar / Workshop	7 (10)	3 (4.61)	10 (7.40)
Download article	11 (15.71)	7 (10.76)	18 (13.33)
Not use	4 (5.71)	5 (7.69)	9 (6.66)
Total	70 (51.85)	65 (48.15)	135 (100.00)

Place of Accessing E- resources: Data in Table.5 reveals the place of accessing electronic resources. Out of 135, access the library of SRM Medical College, 32 (45.73%) followed by Department, 18(25.71%), Home, 7(10%), Hostel, 5(7.14%),

Hostel, 5(7.14%), Campus Wi-Fi and Not used are 4 (5.71%). An access the library of Stanley Medical College, 25 (38.46%) followed by Department, 12(18.46%), Home, 4(6.15%), Hostel, 7(10.76%), Campus Wi-Fi 2(3.07%) and Not used are 5 (7.69%).

Table.5 Place of Accessing E-resources

Place of Access	SRM Medical College	Stanley Medical Colleges	Total
Library	32 (45.73%)	25 (38.46%)	55 (40.74%)
Department	18 (25.71%)	12 (18.46%)	30 (22.22%)
Home	7 (10.00%)	4 (6.15%)	11 (8.14%)
Hostel	5 (7.14)	7 (10.76%)	12 (8.88%)
Campus Wi-Fi	4 (5.71%)	2 (3.07%)	6 (4.44%)
Not used	4 (5.71%)	5 (7.69)	9 (6.66%)
Total	70 (51.85)	65 (48.15)	135 (100.00)

Frequency of using Electronic Resources among students: Table.6 shows the Frequency of using Electronic Resources among students. The SRM Medical College students are frequency of using the library are “Daily”(37.14%) and followed by Twice a day (18.46%), “Weekly”(25.71%), “Monthly”(5.71%), Occasionally (8.57%) and Not used (5.71%).The Stanley Medical College students are frequency of using the library are “Daily” and “Weekly” (30.76%) and followed by “Twice a day” (25%), “Monthly”(10.76%), Occasionally and Not used (4.61%).

Table.6 Frequency of using Electronic Resources among Students

Frequency	SRM Medical College	Stanley Medical Colleges	Total
Daily	26 (37.14%)	20 (30.76%)	46 (34.07%)
Twice a day	12 (17.14)	12 (18.46)	24 (17.77%)
Weekly	18 (25.71%)	20 (30.76%)	38 (28.14%)
Monthly	4 (5.71%)	7 (10.76)	11 (8.14)
Occasionally	6 (8.57%)	3 (4.61)	9 (6.66)
Not used	4 (5.71%)	3 (4.61))	7 (5.18)
Total	70 (51.85)	65 (48.15)	135 (100.00)

Table.7 Types of Electronic Resources using the Institutions among the Respondents

Types of E-resources	SRM Medical College	Stanley Medical Colleges	Total
Pubmed	18 (25.71%)	10 (16%)	28 (20.74%)
Emerald	8 (11.42%)	5 (7.60%)	13 (9.62%)
Clinical	12 (17.14%)	9 (13.80%)	21 (15.57%)
Wiley Blackwell	7 (10.00%)	12 (18.40%)	19 (14.07%)
BMJ	15 (21.45%)	14 (21.20%)	29 (21.48%)
ERMED Consortium	10 (14.28%)	15 (23%)	25 (18.52%)
Total	70 (51.85%)	65 (48.15%)	135 (100.00%)

Types of Electronic Resources using the Institutions among the Respondents: It could be seen from the table.7 reveals the Types of Electronic Resources using the

Institutions among the Respondents. Out of 135, the SRM Medical College students are Electronic resources of using the library are “Pubmed”(25.71%) and followed by “Emerald” (11.42%), “Clinical”(17.14%), “Wiley Blackwell”(10%), “BMJ” (21.45%) and “ERMED Consortium” (14.28%). The types of Electronic Resources using the Institutions among the Respondents of the Stanley Medical College students are Electronic resources of using the library are “Pubmed”(16%) and followed by “Emerald” (7.60%), “Clinical”(13.80%), “Wiley Blackwell”(18.40%), “BMJ” (21.20%) and “ERMED Consortium” (23%).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present investigation has June 2019 at the SRM Medical College and Stanley Medical Colleges are selected in the survey. The medical students are studying in the college and visit the campus directly, distributed the questionnaire of 150 numbers. The overall recondite rate is 90%. The majority of the respondents are SRM Medical College (68.57%) is Male and Stanley Medical Colleges, majority of the Female medical students (56.93%). The Purpose of Using the Electronic Resources of the medical students are Subject learning of the SRM Medical College (38.59%) and Stanley Medical Colleges (33.83%).The place of accessing electronic resources. SRM Medical College library (45.73%) and library of Stanley Medical College (38.46%).

V. CONCLUSION

The growth of Information and Communication Technology in the 21st centuries. The medical education has lot of techniques are using teaching and practical applied the instruments. The present study have most of the students are using electronic resources are up to date knowledge of medical related technology and developing technology. Electronic resources are using the threading to many diseases and symptoms to find after the treatment are very useful of the medical professionals. Most of the students are used an all-time desktop accesses from home, college and library anywhere in the sitting place and save the time. Most of the medical student’s community are using in the academic purpose prefers to use most the electronic resources available in consortiums and fee based sources in various databases in the medical field and some are freely available and access the open sources for learning.

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