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Usage of E-Resources by the Faculty Members and PG Students of Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital and Research Centre (KIMS), Bangalore, Karnataka: A Study

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Abstract - **Web-based use of E-resources is playing a vital role for information seeking. In this direction the present study was conducted on the use of E-resources (e-books, e-journals, e-databases subscribed by Health Science Library and Information Network, HELINET Consortium and ERMED Consortium) by the faculty members and PG students of Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences and Information Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka State. A structured questionnaire was designed and distributed to faculty members and PG students (150) to know their effective use of e-resource for their study, teaching and research. A total of 135 filled in questionnaires were received and the response rate was 82.66%. The study results found that most of the teaching faculty and PG students preferred to search Google and Yahoo as search engine for their information search requirements. At the same time they consulted Pub Med and Science Direct and Ovid publisher's journal databases to access E- resources.**
Keywords: **E- Resources, Internet, Search Engines, User Study, Usage Pattern in Medical Science, Medical Literature**

I. INTRODUCTION

Today the information communication technology allows us to known the largest developments in every field, by sitting in our own place. The World Wide Web, which is an information super highway, facilitates us to dig the information in every field of knowledge. In medical libraries, the latest technologies are increasingly used to, collect, store, retrieve and disseminate a great amount of information to help medical professionals in their day to day education, research, and clinical practices. The websites and databases developed by medical institutions, associations, agencies, and publishers provide the latest information.

Many medical libraries have set up remote access to their collections, allowing medical professionals to use online E-resources from their campus office, hospital workstations, and off-campus computers, whether the library is open or closed. According to Jokibbee' there is a requirement of framework for effective utilization of the web to provide information and use of E-resources that supplements the library's collection and services'.

II. KEMPEGOWDA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND INFORMATION CENTRE: A BRIEF PROFILE

KIMS started during 1980 in total 5 acres of hospital area and 12 acres of college branch of land, in the premises of Vokkaligarasanga Hospital at Bangalore. The Institute is located in two places, one is V.V. Puram, and college campus is located in Banashankari 2nd stage at Bangalore. The total floor area available, including College, Boys & Girls Hostels, and Doctors quarters, about 34488 square meters. The Teaching Hospital of the Medical College, The Rajaya Vokkaligarasanga Hospital constructed by administrator during 1980 in 5 acres. Since then 16 Departments of the hospital block with 760 beds capacity has been constructed. The KIMS Hospital has of 33000 sq. meters constructed areas. The Institute is fully equipped with Laboratories, Museums, Examination Halls, Auditorium, Lecture Halls, Library and Gymnasium, for Staff and Faculties. The library of KIMS is taken to be regarded as active service-oriented library. The collection of KIMS Library is currently 26,781 books, 7999 Bound volumes (Indian 2637 and Foreign 5362), 119 print version current journals, and 700 thesis. KIMS library subscribed HELINET Consortium 632 online journals and 845 digital resources for library users in the year 2018. It also provides OPAC and RGUHS HELINET Consortia to its users.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the fast moving world, everyone wants to get the required items in time. Medical science libraries are not exempted from this concept. The users of the medical science libraries are reaching the library virtually to meet their required information for medical care teaching and practice. To meet their ever-growing information needs, sufficient allocation should be made in time to subscribe the medical books and journals which bring most of the medical updates. Several studies have been carried out to understand the utilization of library resources and services in various academic and special libraries that has been discussed here to observe the impact of e-resources.

Islam and Habiba (2015) have conducted a study on 133 students and faculty members about using pattern of Internet and E-resources by the students and faculty members of a Private University in Bangladesh. The results of the study reveal that most of the respondents i.e. 116 use the Internet and e-resources for learning purposes and e-books were on the top in their choices about favorite types of e-resources with 90 responses. The results also show that the respondents were also satisfied with the e-resources.

Kwadzo (2015) conducted a study on Awareness and Usage of Electronic Databases by Geography and Resource Development Information Studies Graduate Students in the University of Ghana in which it was revealed that 96.9% students were aware of electronic databases. The majority of students was aware of JSTOR, Ebscohost, Emerald and Science Direct databases and was making use of these databases for their studies and research. The study revealed that majority of students (68.8%) mentioned that their source of knowledge was their lecturers whereas 62.5% mentioned that they came to know about e-databases from Library website. The majority of respondents (87.5%) were satisfied with the available electronic databases. The students felt that required information can easily be accessed using electronic databases.

Priyadarshini, Jankiraman and Subramaniam (2015) conducted a survey to find the Awareness in usage of E-resources among users at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai: A Study. The findings revealed that majority of users were aware of available e-resources and the electronic resources subscribed by the library were used effectively. The study revealed that 80.6% Postgraduate students and 93.3% Faculty members were making use of freely available e-resources through internet using search engines whereas 70% Ph.D. scholars preferred the use of e-journals. The findings of the study also revealed that digital resources available through CERA, e-books, Springer link, CABI, Wiley and Black, resources subscribed by the library were widely used by the respondents.

Tariq and Zia (2014) carried out a survey to find out the use of electronic information resources by the students of Faculty of Science, University of Karachi, Pakistan. The findings showed that they used electronic resources for class assignments and to get updates about their specialty. The main barriers to access and use were slow network connection, power failure, viruses, and subscription issues. Furthermore, the users also need to get trained for an effective use of these resources.

Manhas (2014) conducted a survey on "Use of the Internet and Electronic Resources for Dental Science Information: A Case study". The results of the study reveal that the dental teachers and students (73.7%) under study have their own personal computers or laptops. The most popular method of acquiring the necessary skills to use Internet electronic resources is via trial and error method and most of the respondents (i.e. 56.8%) used this method to learn the Internet, followed by guidance from colleagues and friends with 29.2% respondents. 42.6% of the respondents use the Internet and electronic resources for finding health/dental sciences information, followed by patient care with 26.5% responses. Majority of the respondents i.e. 71.3% feel fully satisfied with Internet services and electronic resources. A majority of the respondents (80.2%) feel that the Internet and electronic resources cannot replace the physical resources (print resources) that it only supplements the print resources.

Tyagi (2014) in his survey exhibits that data scanned and preserved in document management software play an important role to access relevant information. Awareness among the users about the availability of online journals was found highly satisfactory. Online journals were mostly used for research needs and similarly pharmacy and pharmacology discipline-based journals were used widely.

Adeniran (2013) in her study of usage of electronic resources at Redeemers University in Nigeria found that even though respondents were aware of the different types of electronic information resources available in the university library, their use rate of these resources was low. The factors that impede effective utilization of electronic resources were large mass of irrelevant information, the need to filter the results from search, download delay, failure to find information and inadequate or lack of search skills. The study concluded that electronic resources has impacted positively on the academic performances of the undergraduates, but recommended the need for them to acquire more skills in the use of electronic resources.

Kadlijayadev H & Kumbar, B.D. (2013) Studied on this Research articles in his Reasons of undertaking a literature review is also been introduced Emphasis has been placed. Their study identified the literature review of library resources, services and information seeking behavior on ICT environment. It also discussed in this article about different approaches literature review, information seeking behavior, library resources, library services, changing ICT Environment, Changing Information Environment.

Hadagali, *et al.,* (2010) "Use of Electronic Resources by Post- Graduate Students in Different Universities of Karnataka State". This present study main point has been discussed on this study are e-resource, P.G. students, Science and Technology, University Libraries, Karnataka State, UGC-Infonet. This article scope and limitations of the present study is to use of e-resources in the university libraries of Karnataka state. The study is restricted to six state universities, viz. Bangalore, Gulbarga, Karnataka, Kuvempu, Mangalore universities and University of Mysore.

Lal, P *et al.,* studied uses of internet access by medical students and resident doctors of Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC) and found that it has a lower cost as

compared to paper – based dissemination of information and also has an added advantage of being available worldwide instantly on demand. Therefore, there is a need not only to equip medical fraternity with adequate skills for use of internet but also to make internet facility available in institutions providing medical education and health –care.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To ascertain the extent of the availability of e-resources among the Faculties and PGs of KIMS Medial College Bangalore, Karnataka State, India.
2. To know the extent of e-services provided by the KIMS Medial College libraries to the Medical Science Professionals under the study area.
3. To find out the awareness of various health science electronic resources and services by the Medical Science Professionals in KIMS Bangalore.
4. To determine the frequency and purpose of use of electronic resources by the Medical Science Professionals.
5. To analyze the respondents' extent of satisfaction with respect to utilization of electronic resources and services.
6. To examine the respondents' challenges and problems in access and utilization of electronic resources and services.
7. To suggest the ways and means to Networking of Medical Science and Hospital Libraries in KIMS Bangalore for better resources sharing between and among the libraries.
8. To suggest some rational measures to increase the utilization of electronic resources among the Medical Science Professionals under the study.

V. METHODOLOGY

A total 150 questionnaires were randomly distributed to, teaching faculty & Postgraduates students (MD / MS,PG Diploma) students and 135 filled – up questionnaires were received back consisting of 82.66% responses. In addition to questionnaire method, interview schedule and observation method were also used to collect required information as a supplement to the questionnaire method to bring more clarity to the data which are essential and use for analysis interpretation of data. The collected data have been organized and tabulated by using statistical method and the responses shown in percentage. The present study will be confined to KIMS Bangalore city.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This part deals with the analysis of data received through questionnaires from the teaching faculty& PG students of KIMS & RC.

TABLE I USER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

S. No.	User	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	PG Students	75	55.56%
2	Teaching faculty	60	44.44%
	Total	135	100%

A study of data in Table I indicates the User wise distribution of respondents. It could be noted that out of the total 135 respondents, 55.56% of them are PG Students and 44.44% of them are teaching faculty. It is concluded that more PG students followed by teaching faculties are the respondents in the study.

TABLE II PURPOSE OF USING E-RESOURCES

S. No.	Purpose	PG Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	For Study	14(18.46%)	10(16.66%)	24(17.77%)
2	For Research purpose	12(16.00%)	14(23.33%)	26(19.25%)
3	For Improving Knowledge	17(22.66%)	15(25.00%)	32(23.70%)
4	Quick Information	21(28.00%)	15(25.00%)	36(26.66%)
5	Seminar / Workshop Presentation	04(5.33%)	02(3.33%)	06(4.44%)
6	Carrier Development	07(9.33%)	02(3.33%)	09(6.60%)
	Total	75	60 = 135	100%

The respondents were asked to indicate the purpose for which they make use of E-Resources. The purposes have been classified into six categories as shown in Table II. It was found that a total of 21(28.00%) PG Students use of E-Resources for finding quick information, followed by 17(22.66%) for improving knowledge. 15(25.00%)Teaching faculty use E – Resources for finding quick information, followed by 15(25.00%) for improving Knowledge. It is found that, in total, the highest Percentage 21(28.00%) of Students use E – Resources for finding quick information.

TABLE III PLACE OF USING E-RESOURCES

S. No.	Use of E-Resources Access Place	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Central Library	25(33.33%)	26(43.33%)	51(37.77%)
2	Department Lab	10(13.33%)	07(11.66%)	17(12.59%)
3	Hostel / Home	23(30.60%)	17(26.33%)	40(29.62%)
4	Cyber Cafe	02(2.66%)	03(5.00%)	05(3.70%)
5	Other Place	15(20.00)	07(11.66%)	22(16.29%)

The respondents were asked to indicate the places where they make use of E- resources, The places have been classified into five categories as shown in Table III, It was found that 23(30.60%) of postgraduate student' were using Web resources in hostel / home followed by 25(33.33%) in central library. Similarly, the Teaching faculty use web resources 26(43.33%) in Central library, followed by 17(26.33%) in hostel / home, so it can concluded highest 51(37.77%) of respondents use E- resources from 'central library'.

TABLE IV FREQUENCY USE OF E-RESOURCES

S. No.	Frequency	PG Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Daily	30(40.00%)	20(31.66%)	50(37.03%)
2	Weekly	21(28.00%)	17(28.33%)	38(28.14%)
3	Monthly	04(5.33%)	07(11.66%)	11(8.14%)
4	Occasionally	20(26.66%)	16(26.66%)	36(26.66%)

The respondents were asked to indicate the frequency for which they make use of E – resources. The purposes have been classified into four categories as shown in Table IV. It states that 30(40.00%) postgraduate Students use of E – resources daily and 20 (31.66%) Teaching faculty use it daily, followed by 17(28.33%) weekly. So it can be concluded that highest percentage of students and faculties50 (37.03%) are using E-resources daily.

TABLE V RELIABILITY USE OF E-RESOURCES

S. No.	Use of E-Resources Reliability	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Reliable	51(68.00%)	42(76.00%)	93(68.88%)
2	Unreliable	0	0	00
3	Not Sure	20(26.66%)	16(26.66%)	36(26.66%)
4	Other	04(5.33%)	02(3.33%)	06(4.44%)

Table V shows that 51(68.00%) Postgraduate students found the use of E-resources reliable, followed by 20 (26.66%) who were not sure of the reliability. The Teaching faculty 42 (76.00%) found use of E- resources reliable, followed by 16(26.66%) who were not sure of the reliability. It can be concluded that 93 (68.88%) Students and faculties find that the use of E – Resources as reliable, whereas 36 (26.66%) of the users are not sure of the reliability of the use of E – Resources.

TABLE VI ASSISTANCE FOR USE OF E-RESOURCES

S. No.	Use of Assistance	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Library Orientation	02(2.66%)	02(3.33%)	04(2.96%)
2	From Friends	37(49.33%)	30(50.00%)	67(49.62%)
3	Teaching Staff	08(10.66%)	04(6.66%)	12(8.88%)
4	Library Staff	11(14.66%)	08(13.33%)	19(14.07%)
5	Self Taught	17(22.66%)	16(26.66%)	33(24.44%)

The table VI shows that 37 (49.33%) postgraduate students learn about the use of E – Resources from friends, followed by 17 (22.66%) are self – taught. 30 (50.00%) Teaching faculty know about how to use from friends, followed by 16 (26.66%) self –taught. So it can be concluded that the highest percentage of students and faculties 67 (49.62%) Learn the use of E –Resources from friends.

TABLE VII BARRIERS WHILE USE OF E-RESOURCES

S. No.	Barriers	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Too much Information Retrieved	21(28.00%)	17(31.66%)	40(29.62%)
2	Slow Connectivity	35(46.66%)	25(41.66%)	60(44.44%)
3	Limited access to Computer	09(12.00%)	09(15.00%)	18(13.33%)
4	Effectively Utilization of E-resources	07(9.33%)	04(6.66%)	11(8.14%)
5	Lack of IT Knowledge	03(4.00%)	03(5.00%)	06(4.44%)

Table VII shows that 35 (46.66%) postgraduates students face slow connectivity as barrier while using web resources, 21 (28.00%) find that too much information is available to retrieve, 25 (41.66%) Teaching faculty also find slow connectivity as time consuming. So it can be concluded that the highest percentage of students and faculties 60 (44.44%) state that slow connectivity is a barrier in using of E – Resources.

TABLE VIII SATISFACTION LEVEL OF LIBRARY COLLECTION

S. No.	Library Collections	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Excellent	07(9.33%)	07(11.66%)	14(10.37%)
2	Good	19(25.33%)	16(26.66%)	35(25.92%)
3	Satisfied	49(65.33%)	37(61.66%)	86(63.70%)

It is clear from the Table VIII indicates that the satisfaction level of library collection. A good number of Postgraduate Students 49 (65.33%) Teaching faculty 37 (61.66%) are satisfied with the collection of Library and 19 (25.33%) postgraduate Students and 16 (26.66%) Teaching faculty said that Collections are good. The students of postgraduate Students and Teaching faculty 7 (9.33%) and 07 (11.66%) said library collections are excellent. So it can be concluded that the higher percentage of students and faculties 86 (63.70%) learn the use of E – Resources from satisfied.

Table IX shows that 45 (60.00%) postgraduate students confirm that they prefer using search engine as Google, followed by 17 (22.66%) on Yahoo, followed by 5 (6.66%) on Bing. 32 (53.33%) teaching faculty preferred Google, followed by 15 (25.00%) on Yahoo, followed by 11 (18.33%) on MSN. So it can be concluded that the highest percentage of students and faculties 77 (57.03%) use Google, followed by 32 (23.70%) use Yahoo as search engine for their work.

TABLE IX PREFERENCE OF USING SEARCH ENGINE

S. No.	Library Collections	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Google	45(60.00%)	32(53.33%)	77(57.03%)
2	Yahoo	17(22.66%)	15(25.00%)	32(23.70%)
3	MSN	4(5.33%)	11(18.33%)	15(11.11%)
4	AltaVista	3(4.00%)	00(00.0%)	03(2.22%)
5	Bing	5(6.66%)	02(3.33%)	07(5.18%)
6	Other	1(1.33%)	00(00.00%)	01(0.7%)

TABLE X E-BOOKS DATABASE CONSULTED BY STUDENTS THROUGH HELINET GATEWAYS AND ER MED CONSORTIUM

S. No.	E- Journal Database Publisher	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Science Direct	19(25.33%)	14(23.33%)	33(24.44%)
2	Lippincott Williams & Wilkins	09(12.00%)	8(13.33%)	17(12.59%)
3	BMJ	05(6.66%)	4(6.66%)	9(6.66%)
4	Oxford University Press	02(2.66%)	02(3.33%)	4(2.96%)
5	MD Consult	10(26.66%)	14(23.33%)	34(25.18%)
6	Jaypee Digital E-book & Videos	02(2.66%)	02(3.33%)	4(2.96%)
7	Springer e-books	01(1.33%)	01(1.66%)	2(1.48%)
8	ERmed	09(12.00%)	8(13.33%)	17(12.59%)
9	Pubmed	07(9.33%)	6(10.00%)	13(9.62%)
10	Annual Review	01(1.33%)	01(1.66%)	02(1.45%)

Table X Shows that 10 (26.66%) postgraduate students consulted MD Consult E- Books database, Followed by 19 (25.33%) Science Direct. 14 (23.33%) teaching faculty consulted MD Consult E-books followed by 14 (23.33%) Science Direct. So It can be concluded that the higher percentage of students and faculties 34 (25.18%) use MD Consult for E- books as E – Resources.

TABLE XI E-JOURNAL DATABASE CONSULTED BY STUDENTS AND FACULTIES THROUGH HELINET, GATEWAYS & ERMED

S. No.	E-Journal Database Publisher	Postgraduate Students	Teaching faculty	Total (%)
1	Science direct	18(24.00%)	15(25.00%)	33(24.44%)
2	Lippincott Williams & Wilkins	9(12.00%)	7(11.66%)	16(11.85%)
3	BMJ	5(6.66%)	3(5.00%)	8(5.92%)
4	Oxford University Press	2(2.66%)	1(1.66%)	3(2.22%)
5	ERMED	4(5.33%)	2(3.33%)	6(4.44%)
6	MD Consult database	8(10.66)%)	4(6.66%)	12(8.88%)
7	Proques	8(10.66%)	6(10.00%)	14(10.37%)
8	Pubmed	17(22.66%)	18(30.00%)	35(25.92%)
9	Annual Review	2(2.66%)	3(5.00%)	5(3.70%)
10	Wily Online	2(2.66%)	1(1.66%)	3(2.22%)
11	Nature	0	0	00

Table XI shows that 17 (22.66%) postgraduate students consulted Pub Med e-journal database, 18 (24.00%) Science direct and 9 (12.00%) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 18 (30.00%) teaching faculty consulted Pub Med e-journals, 15 (25.00%) Science direct followed by 7 (11.66%) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. So it can be concluded that the higher percentage of students and Faculties 35(25.92%) use PubMed, 33 (24.44%) use Science direct. Followed by 16

(11.85%) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins publishers for E-journal databases as E - Resources.

VII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. 36 (26.66%) of Postgraduate Students & Teaching faculty use of E-resources for Finding quick information.
2. 50 (37.03%) Postgraduate Students & Teaching faculty use of E resources daily.
3. 93 (68.88%) Postgraduate Students & Teaching faculty finds use of E- resources as reliable.
4. 67 (49.62%) Postgraduate Students & Teaching faculty generally takes assistance from friends for use of E-resources.
5. 60 (44.44%) Postgraduate Students & Teaching faculty find Slow connectivity is the major barrier for students while use of E- resources.
6. 77 (57.03%) Majority of students and faculties search and access use of E- resources links through Google and Yahoo search engine.
7. MD Consult and Sciences Direct are most accessed e-journal databases by students.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the various observations of the study the following suggestions are made:

1. Awareness should be generated about the online information resources to obtain current information.
2. Efforts should be made to increase the speed of the Internet access.
3. More computer terminals should be installed in the library for easy access to students.
4. It is essential that all the e-libraries must have a computer expert in the staff pattern.

IX. CONCLUSION

Use of E- resources is becoming a major source of health information by the Students and Faculties of Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences Bangalore. All the students are familiar with Use of E- resources and mostly make use of them. Most of the students are satisfied with the use of E-resources services available to them and they use new means of technology for retrieving quick information. The E- resources available on internet are used by students generally in central library, hostel/ home and in other place, i.e., personal connection. Web contains a wide range of information and provides links to other resources. For searching E-resources generally links through search engines is preferred over others. The latest developments with regard to the "diagnosis, screening and treatment" the students accessed variety of E-resources. Popular publishers of E-journal databases consulted by PG Students and Faculties are Pub Med and Science direct.

Based on the findings of this study, the author concluded that the use of web-based use of E-resources has tremendous impact on the academic performance of the Postgraduate Students & Teaching faculties and also provides curriculum support to students for whom physical access to the library is difficult and time consuming.

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