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Use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members in Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science Sevagram, Wardha: A survey.

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Abstract:

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science Library at Sevagram, Wardha, is evaluated in this research. A questionnaire is used to conduct a survey of 60 faculty members. The data was analyzed to see how faculty members are utilizing electronic resources and how they are enhancing their academic careers. It was also looked at what challenges they are having with using electronic resources. As a result, the primary goal of using electronic resources has been to further users' intellectual interests.

Keywords: Electronic Resources, Education, Medical Science, Faculty.

Introduction:

Wardha District of Maharashtra 2 Medical Colleges including Aided. India's foremost rural medical college, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, is situated in Sevagram's Karmabhoomi. Kasturba Health Society is in charge. At the undergraduate level, the institution provides an MBBS programme, as well as MD and MS programmes in a total of 20 specialities, diploma programmes in nine specialisations, and Ph.D. programmes. In addition, research was carried out in all of the institution's departments. There are around 200 faculty members at this institution. Sevagram's Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences has a 55-year-old library with a 2700-square-foot size. Over 50,000 medical books and publications are available. While keeping the historic building up to date, amenities such as a computer lab with high-speed Wi-Fi, RFID technologies, a self-checkout station, air conditioning, and a small covered restaurant were added. The 350 seat library caters to over 600 + graduate and post graduate students studying on campus.

With the advent of technology, libraries are increasingly turning to digital materials, which are less costly and more convenient to use. OPACS and Internet-based electronic assets, which are dynamically supplanting print media, are particularly beneficial to separate students who have restricted chance to get to libraries from outside through dial-up admittance to generally accessible electronic assets.

Scope and Limitation:

Faculty members at Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences Sevagram, Wardha, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences Sevagram, Wardha, and the Internet are included in the research.

The study's objectives are as follows:

1. Learn about the many kinds of web-based electronic resources available in the MGIMS Library.
2. To investigate the purpose and use of E-Resources by faculty members.
3. To investigate how MGIMS faculty members utilise various sorts of E-Resources.
4. To assess the effect of E-Resources in comparison to conventional resources.
5. Make suggestions for improving electronic resources and providing appropriate services for faculty members.

Methodology:

The faculty members' opinions were elicited using a questionnaire with ten questions. These were circulated to faculty members, and the necessary information was gathered, informal discussions with the academics were also held. In the next sections, we'll discuss the data analysis and interpretation.

Analysis :

1. Sex-wise Distribution of faculty members:

Table – 1

Faculty members are distributed based on gender.

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	41	68.33
Female	19	31.66
Total	**60**	**100**

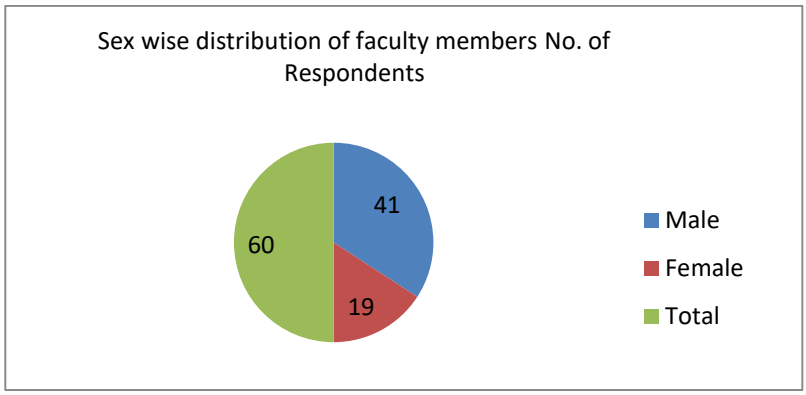


Table 1 show that the 68.33% male faculty members work in MGIMS whereas only 31.66% of female faculty members earn their live hood in this profession. This is a clear illustration of the working community's female ratio imbalance.

2. Qualification wise distribution of Respondents.

Table – 2

Distribution of faculty members by their academic credentials

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
MBBS	18	30%
MS	14	23.33%
MD	20	33.33%
Diploma/M.Sc.	08	13.33%
Total	**60**	**100.00%**

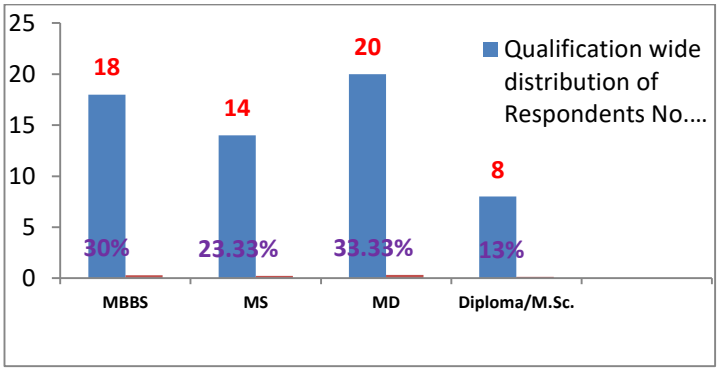


Table 2 shows that the bulk of responders are postgraduates, with 33.33 percent being MDs and 23.33 percent being MSs, as well as 30 percent being MBBSs. At the same time 13.33% are M.Sc. or Diploma holders.

3. Frequency of using electronic Resources by faculty members.

Table – 3

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	47	78.33
2-3 times in a day	05	8.33
Once in Month	04	6.66
Occasionally	04	6.66
Never	00	00
Total	**60**	**100**

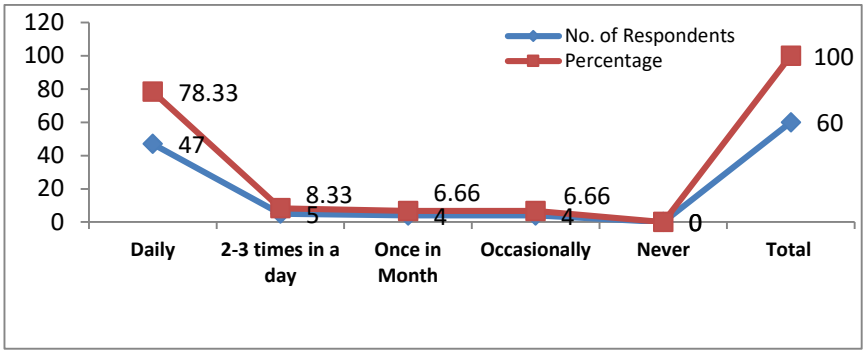
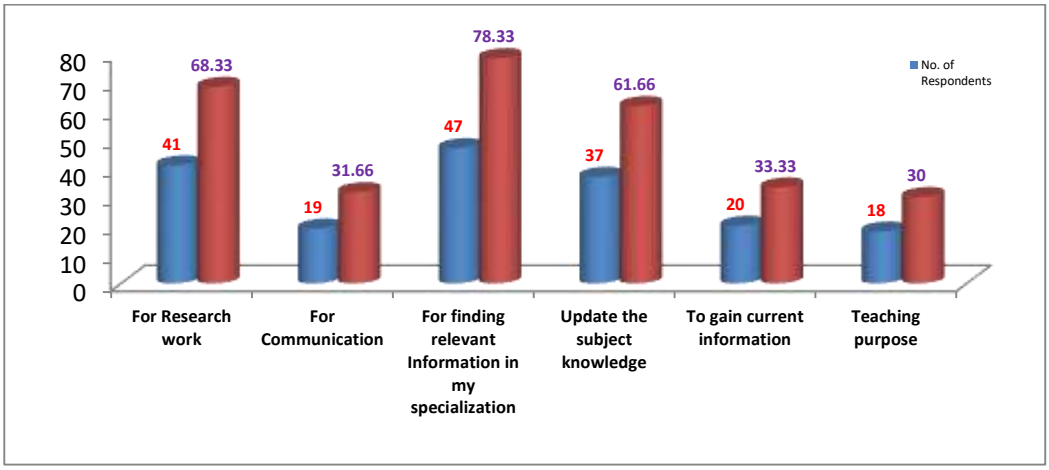


Table 3 reveals that out of 60 faculty members, 47 (78.33 percent) responded. Make use of online resources. Daily is followed by 05 (8.33 percent) who use 23 times each day, whilst 04 (6.66 percent) of faculty members utilise electronic resources just infrequently and never.

4. Purpose of using Electronic Resources:

Table – 4

Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
For the purpose of research	41	68.33
For the sake of communication	19	31.66
In order to locate relevant information in my field of expertise	47	78.33
Keep your topic knowledge up to date	37	61.66
get up-to-date information	20	33.33
The goal of education	18	30.00



Multiple-choice questions prevent the percentage from being rounded to the nearest hundred. Table 4 reveals that the vast majority of academics (78.33 percent) rely on electronic resources to locate relevant data, followed by 41 (68.33 percent) who use them for research, updating subject knowledge, and a smaller percentage (20.33 percent) who use them for communication.

5. Use of E-Resources by faculty Members

Table – 5

Type of E-Resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
OPAC	37	61.66
Online – Database	41	68.33
E-Book	20	33.33
E-Journal	47	78.33
Any Other	07	11.66

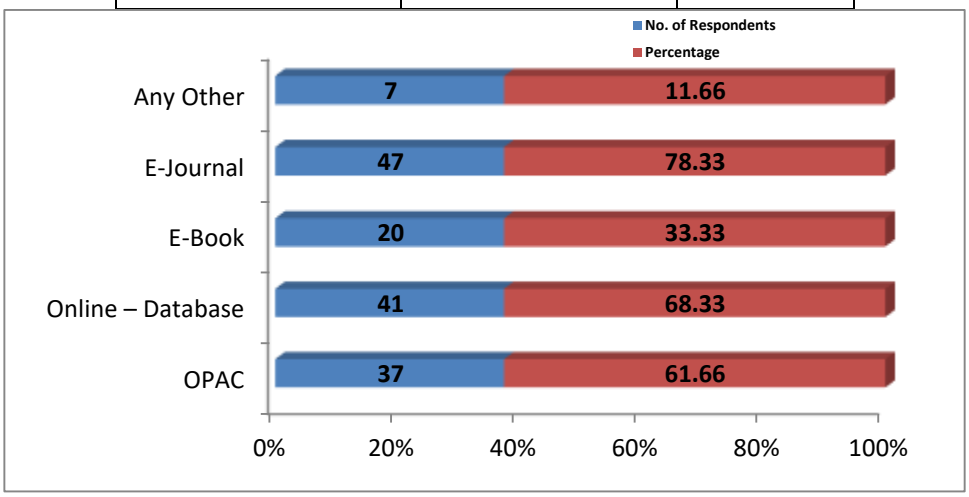


Table 5 indicates how often faculty members utilise electronic resources. E-journals are used by 47 (78.33 percent), online databases are used by 41 (68.33 percent), and OPAC is used by 37 (61.66 percent). However, E-Books are used by 20 (33.33 percent) of respondents.

6. Learning through Electronic Resources :

Table – 6

Learning through E-Resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Trial and Error	04	6.66
Guidance from the librarian or Library staff.	47	78.33
Guidance from the computer Lib. Staff	*07*	11.66
Any other (Please specify)	02	3.3

The most common technique of obtaining the essential abilities to access electronic resources is shown in Table 6. 47 (78.33 percent) of respondents get aid from a librarian or librarian's staff, whereas 04 (6.66 percent) learn through trial and error, and 07 (11.66 percent) learn with the assistance of computer department personnel.

7. Hindrance in Accessing Electronic Resources.

Table – 7

Hindrance	No. of Respondents	Percentage
An excessive amount of data is obtained.	41	68.33
It takes a long time.	47	78.33
Inability to use the services properly due to a lack of IT knowledge	*37*	61.66
Using electronic resources might take you away from your task.	20	33.33
Limited access to computers	19	31.66

Because the questions are multiple choices, the percentages may be rounded after 100. Table 7 indicates how respondents feel about using electronic resources. The majority of 47 (78.33 percent) respondents believe it is time demanding. Finding an excess of data is the greatest obstruction to utilizing electronic assets as per 41 (68.33 percent) of respondents; 37 (61.66 percent) respondents believe that lack of IT knowledge is a major problem; and 19 (31.66 percent) respondents believe that limited computer access is the biggest problem when it comes to using electronic resources.

8. Impact of Electronic Resources on Academic Career :

Table – 8

Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Access to the most up-to-date information is essential.	43	71.66
Access to information more quickly	35	58.33
Information is more easily accessible.	31	51.66
Access to a large amount of data	29	48.33
Any other (Please specify)	00	00

Because of the way that this is a numerous decision question, the rate can't be adjusted to the closest hundred. Table 8 shows that 43 (71.66 percent) of the respondents referred to admittance to current, cutting-edge data as an advantage of utilizing electronic assets. Similarly, 35 (58.33 percent) say quicker access to information is an advantage, and 31 (51.66 percent) say it is a benefit for faculty members to further their academic careers.

9. Success Rate of finding required information in electronic resources:

Table – 9

Success Rate	No. of Respondents	Percentage
100%	00	00
75 – 99%	37	61.66
50 – 74 %	14	23.33
25 – 49 %	08	13.33
Less than 25%	01	6.00
Total	60	100

The respondents were asked to assess how successful they were in locating the information they needed in E-Resources. Table 9 reveals that 37 (61.66 percent) of respondents achieved success in the range of 75-99 percent, 14 (23.33 percent) achieved success in the range of 50-74 percent, and only 01 (6.00 percent) of faculty had success in the range of less than 25 percent.

The study's findings are as follows:

1) Respondents use electronic assets one time per week, and most of employees utilize electronic assets to get important data in their space of study.

2) The majority of respondents utilize the internet and online databases, and they seek advice from librarians and staff on how to use E-Resources.

3) The vast majority of those polled said that using electronic resources gave them better access to current and up-to-date information.

4) Findings of needed information in E-Resources of faculties were judged as successful between 75 and 99 percent of the time.

Suggestions

The study's findings the following recommendations are made to enhance faculty members' utilization of electronic resources.

1) The authority shall provide faculty members with training programmes on how to utilize e-resources, namely online databases and online journals.

2) More monies (budget) should be allocated to the acquisition of electronic resources.

3) It's time to make people aware of the many ways they may get up-to-date knowledge by using electronic journals, books, and databases online.

Conclusion:

Electronic resources are important in every aspect of human existence. These have drastically altered how people obtain and disseminate information. The faculty members at Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science Sevagram have clearly advanced their academic careers, as shown by the research. This research aids the librarian in learning about E-Resources in the academic setting.

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