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KNOWLEDGE RETRIEVAL THROUGH E-RESOURCES BY HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND STUDENTS AT THANJAVUR MEDICAL COLLEGE, THANJAVUR, TAMIL NADU: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

This case study investigates knowledge retrieval practices using electronic resources among healthcare professionals and students at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. In the digital age, accessing accurate and current medical information is essential for both clinical practice and academic pursuits. The study utilized a structured survey to collect data from a sample of healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and students, to understand their usage patterns, preferred resources, and encountered challenges. Findings reveal a significant reliance on databases, online journals, and educational websites for information retrieval. PubMed, Up-to-date, and Google Scholar were identified as the most frequently used resources. The survey highlighted that while electronic resources offer extensive and timely information, users face challenges such as information overload, high cost of subscriptions, and the inconsistent quality of available resources. Moreover, the study emphasizes the critical need for enhanced digital literacy training to ensure effective and efficient use of these electronic resources. Participants expressed a desire for institutional support to mitigate financial barriers and to curate a repository of high-quality, peer-reviewed information. The analysis indicates that, despite the challenges, electronic resources play an indispensable role in supporting the educational and clinical needs of healthcare professionals and students at Thanjavur Medical College. This research underscores the transformative impact of digital tools in medical knowledge acquisition and application. It advocates for strategic interventions to enhance access, reduce costs, and improve the quality of electronic resources, ultimately fostering a more informed and competent healthcare workforce.

Keywords : Knowledge retrieval, electronic resources, healthcare professionals, students, Thanjavur Medical College, Tamil Nadu, digital literacy, online journals, databases, PubMed, Up to date, Google Scholar, information overload, subscription costs, resource quality, clinical practice, medical education.

Introduction

In a rapidly evolving landscape of medical science, the ability to efficiently retrieve and utilize up-to-date information is paramount for healthcare professionals and students. The advent of electronic resources has revolutionized the way medical knowledge is accessed and applied in clinical and educational settings. This study focuses on the knowledge retrieval practices using electronic resources among healthcare professionals and students at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.

Thanjavur Medical College, a prominent institution in southern India, has witnessed a significant shift towards the use of digital tools for academic and clinical purposes. As healthcare becomes increasingly reliant on evidence-based practice, the need for timely and accurate information has intensified. Electronic resources such as PubMed, Up-to-date, and Google Scholar have become indispensable, offering extensive databases of peer-reviewed journals, clinical guidelines, and educational materials. Despite the advantages offered by these resources, users often encounter challenges that impede optimal utilization. Information overload, high subscription costs, and the varying quality of available resources are common issues that need addressing. Additionally, there is a critical need for improved digital literacy to ensure that healthcare professionals and students can effectively navigate and extract relevant information from these vast digital repositories.

This study aims to explore the patterns of electronic resource usage, identify the preferred resources, and understand the barriers faced by healthcare professionals and students at Thanjavur Medical College. By shedding light on these aspects, the research seeks to inform strategies for enhancing digital literacy, improving access to high-quality information, and ultimately supporting better clinical and educational outcomes.

Review of Literature

Gond, Malik and Usher (2019) explored the awareness and perception of the users towards the e-resources available in the Gautama Buddha central library, BBAU, Lucknow. This study is an attempt to investigate the awareness of e-resources, user frequency to access e-resources, user perception towards the use of print / electronic or both formats, purpose of users to use it, the problem faced by users in accessing e-resources, its importance in study and research etc..

Lucky Oji Akpojotor (2017) has studied aims at investigating the awareness and usage of electronic information resources among postgraduate students of library and information science in Southern Nigeria. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The census sampling technique was adopted for this study. Thus, the entire population of three hundred and seventy-five (375) postgraduate students of library and information science in Southern Nigeria were used as the sample for this study. The questionnaire tagged: Awareness and Usage of Electronic Information Resources by Postgraduate Students of Library and Information Science

Questionnaire (ARMSLIST) was used as an instrument for data collection. Four research questions were answered and two null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study also reported that postgraduate LIS students are skilled in the use of electronic information resources.

Nanda (2017) examined the use and awareness of e-journals among faculty and research scholars of VSSUT, Odisha. The study exposes that more than 80% of faculty and research scholars are aware of several e-resources provided by the library. Result also presented the fact that 52% of research scholars choose online format whereas 46.42% of faculty members prefer both types of resource i.e. Print and online.

Methodology

The Collection of data relevant to the research problem and to assess and evaluate the utilization of e-resources, the degree of satisfaction and the constraints encountered by the users of Thanjavur medical college students in the use of such e-resources is made with a well-structured questionnaire would be administered among the target respondents to study the current status of e-resources and their consumption by the users of Thanjavur Medical college students, who primarily constitute the academic fraternity. Besides above, the said questionnaire aims to elicit information on the attitude of college library users in the use of electronic resources made available to them in their respective college libraries. For the present investigation, 'questionnaire method' has been employed followed by observation and interviews as and when felt necessary to achieve the survey objectives. This study is based on a survey (questionnaire method). A structured questionnaire was designed to collect data from the medical college students and medical Professionals of Thanjavur Medical college Thanjavur, TamilNadu keeping in mind the basic objectives of the study, The data was personally collected from the medical students and medical Professionals Besides personal interview were also conducted from the medical college students and medical professionals to assess the problems relating to the use of E-resources. A total of 250 questionnaires were distributed to collect the primary data out of which 227 filled questionnaires were received from the respondents. The collected data is systematically presented in tabular form.

Data Collection

The structured questionnaires were personally distributed to the sample respondents in the college campus directly whichever possible, keeping the geographical convenience of the survey respondents in mind. Some of the respondents were personally interviewed as and when it is felt necessary to make them understand the survey objectives. However the librarians of the college library were interviewed, if necessary, to obtain their personal opinion regarding the present status of e-resources, their usage and the associated problems and constraints in their induction, utilization, and management including the adoption of standards and strategies for offering effective electronic information resources in future.

Sample Size

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Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g., people, organizations) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample, the researcher may fairly generalize his results back to the population from which they were chosen. Social scientists employ a range of methods to analyze a vast breadth of social phenomena; from census survey data derived from millions of individuals to the in-depth analysis of single agent's social experiences; from monitoring what is happening on contemporary streets, to the investigation of ancient historical documents. The methods rooted in classical sociology and statistics have formed the basis for research in other disciplines, such as political science, media studies, program evaluation and market research. Sampling in LIS research is not an exception to this The data was personally collected from the medical students and medical Professionals Besides personal interview were also conducted from the medical college students and medical professionals to assess the problems relating to the use of E-resources. A total of 250 questionnaires were distributed to collect the primary data out of which 227 filled questionnaires were received from the respondents. The collected data is systematically presented in tabular form.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the purpose of visiting the library.
2. To assess the electronic format dominate over print format.
3. To know whether the library has a website.
4. To know the preferable techniques used to collect the search content from e-resources
5. To find out the most preferable e-resources for academic and teaching purposes
6. To examine how they use online databases in their study
7. To examine the impact of e-journals and databases in their studies

Analysis and Interpretation

The table shows that visiting of the library by the medical college students, libraries are heart of the academic work and also play very important role in information storage, retrieval and dissemination of information.

Table -1 Visiting of the Library

Particulars	Male	%	Cumulative Percentage	Female	%	Cumulative parentage	Total	%
Daily	05	4.31	4.31	14	12.61	12.61	19	8.37
Weekly	49	42.24	46.55	28	25.23	37.84	77	33.93
Fortnightly	05	4.31	50.86	03	2.70	40.54	08	3.52
Monthly	09	7.76	58.62	12	10.81	51.35	21	9.25
Rarely	32	27.59	86.21	45	40.54	91.89	77	33.92
Never	16	13.79	100	09	8.11	100	25	11.01

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Total	116	100		111	100		227	100

The above table shows the frequency of visiting the library by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 49 (42.24) out of 116 were visiting the library on weekly basis. Compared to male, respondents, the majority of female, respondents have shown 45 (40.54) out of 111 were visiting the library on rarely basis. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 5 (4.31) out of 116 were visiting the library on daily / fortnightly basis. Compared to male, respondents, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 3 (2.70) out of 111 were visiting the library on fortnightly basis. Necessary steps to be taken to update the e-resources materials with all infrastructure facilities and make the students to visit the library regularly.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.000[a]	9	.350
Likelihood Ratio	13.863	9	.127
Linear-by-Linear Association	.008	1	.927
N of Valid Cases	12		

a. 20 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of visiting of the library. The Chi square value 10.000 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of visiting of the library.

Table -2 Purpose of visiting the library

Particulars	**Male**	**%**	**Cumulative percentage**	**Female**	**%**	**Cumulative percentage**
To keep up-to-date knowledge in my profession	46	17.23	17.23	54	16.72	16.72
To write reports / proposals / research papers	25	9.36	26.59	30	9.29	26.01
To prepare for class room teaching	42	15.73	42.32	66	20.43	46.44
To read Journal / newspapers /magazines	41	15.36	57.68	38	11.76	58.20
To borrow/return books	39	14.61	72.29	51	15.79	73.99
To access e-resources / e-journals/e-books of the library	27	10.11	82.40	29	8.98	82.29

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To browse Internet	24	8.99	91.39	33	10.22	93.19
Any other purpose	23	8.61	100	22	6.81	100
Total	267	100		323	100	

The above table shows the purpose of visiting the library by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 46 (17.23) out of 267 were visiting the library for the purpose to keep up to date knowledge in the profession. Compared to the male, respondents, the majority of female, respondents shows 66 (20.43) out of 323 were visiting the library for the purpose to prepare for classroom teaching. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 23 (8.61) out of 267 were visiting the library for the purpose to browse internet. Compared to the male, respondents, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 22 (6.81) out of 323 were visiting the library for some other educational purposes. Necessary steps to be taken to update the e-resources materials with all infrastructure facilities and make the students to visit the library on daily basis.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.000a	15	.382
Likelihood Ratio	22.181	15	.103
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.217	1	.270
N of Valid Cases	16		

a. 32 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of Purpose of visiting the library. The Chi square value 16.000 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of Purpose of visiting the library.

Table -3 Library's Website

Particulars	**Male**	**%**	**Cumulative Percentage**	**Female**	**%**	**Cumulative parentage**
YES	68	58.63	58.63	61	54.96	54.96
NO	12	10.34	68.97	23	20.72	75.68
UNAWARE	36	31.03	100	27	24.32	100
Total	116	100		111	100	

The above table shows whether the Library have website in the medical college of Thiruvarur. The majority of the male, respondents say yes shows 68(58.63) said that the library has website. Compared to the male, respondents, the majority of female, respondents say yes shows 61(54.96)

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said that the library has website. The male, respondents say No shows 12(10.34) said that the library has no website. Compared to male, respondents, the female, respondents say No shows 23(20.72) said that the library has no website. Majority of some of the male, respondents unaware shows 36(31.03) said that they are Unaware about the library has website in the library compared to male, some of the female, respondents unaware shows 27(24.32) said that they are Unaware about the library has website in the library. Necessary steps to be taken to update and make aware about the library website for the benefits of the students' community.

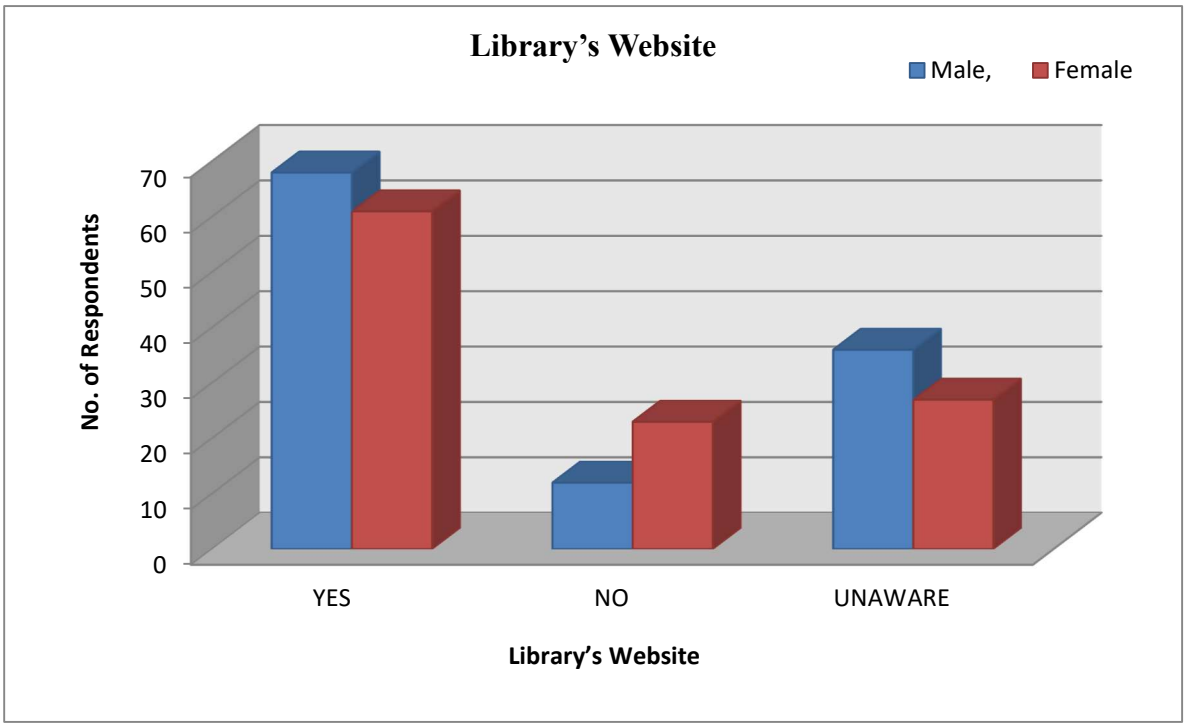

Table -4 Satisfied with the following features of your library website

Characteristics	Male,		%	%	Female,		%	%
	Yes	No			Yes	No		
User friendly	32	41	16.84	18.39	58	34	26.48	13.60
Search facility friendly	30	40	15.79	17.94	38	48	17.35	19.20
Up to date relevant information	31	38	16.32	17.04	31	40	14.16	16.00
Clear and concise content	32	32	16.84	14.35	36	40	16.44	16.00
Active links	30	36	15.79	16.14	31	41	14.16	16.40
Cross platform/browser compatibility	35	36	18.42	16.14	25	47	11.41	18.80
Total	190	223	100	100	219	250	100	100

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The above table shows the features of library website. The majority of the male, respondents say yes 35 (18.42) were choices the features of cross platform / browser compatibility. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents say yes 58 (26.48) were choices the features of user friendly. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 30 (15.78) were choices the search facility friendly and active links. Compared to male, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 25 (11.4) were choices the features of cross platforms browser compatibility. The majority of the male, respondents say No 41 (18.38) were choices the features of user friendly. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents say No 58 (26.48) were choices the features of search user friendly. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 32 (14.34) were choices the features of clear and concise content. Compared to male, respondents, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 34 (13.06) were choices the features of cross platforms browser compatibility. Necessary steps to be taken to update the features of library websites for the benefits of the student's community.

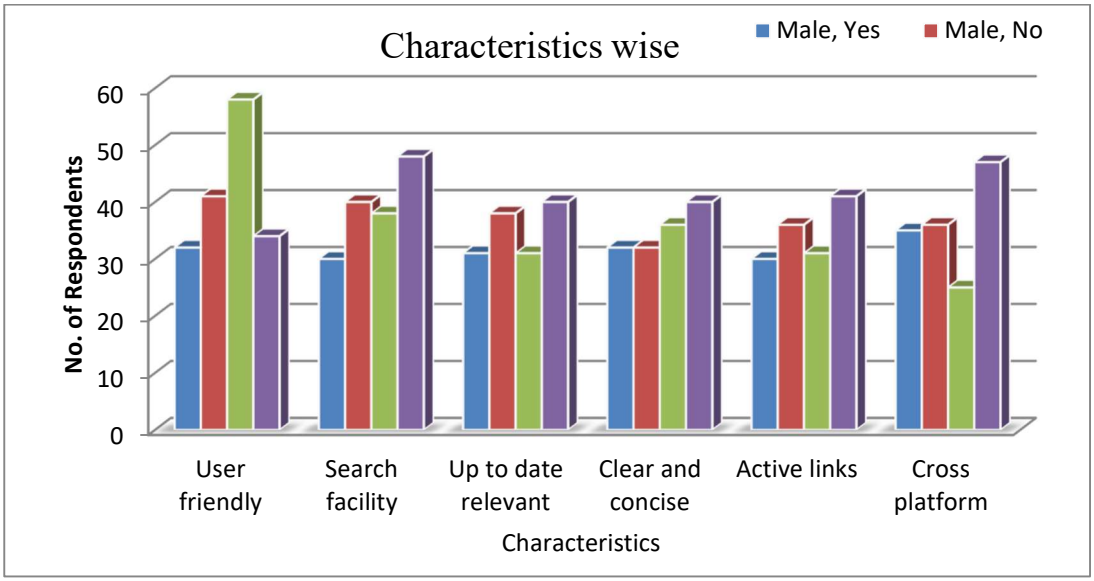

Table-5 Agree that electronic format dominate over print format in terms of the following Characteristics

Characteristics	Male		Yes %	No %	Female		Yes %	No %
	Yes	No			Yes	No		
Ease of access	86	10	13.80	4.93	94	8	14.19	3.69
Ease of Literature browsing	70	21	11.24	10.35	80	21	12.08	9.68
Ease of search	82	13	13.16	6.40	91	11	13.74	5.07
Ease of reading and compression	59	38	9.47	18.72	51	44	7.70	20.28

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Probability of finding useful information	73	19	11.72	9.36	77	22	11.63	10.14
Multiple user access	74	20	11.88	9.85	74	20	11.17	9.21
24X7 Availability	58	27	9.31	13.30	74	20	11.17	9.21
Ease of exchange literature	68	20	10.92	9.85	71	23	10.72	10.61
Difficulty in preservation	53	35	8.50	17.24	50	48	7.55	22.11
Total	623	203	100	100	662	217	100	100.00

The above table shows that electronic format dominate over print format in terms of some characteristics. The majority of the male, respondents say yes 86 (13.80) were choices the characteristics of Ease of access. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents say yes 94 (14.19) were choices the same characteristics of Ease of access like male, respondents. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 53 (8.50) were choices the characteristics of Difficulty in preservation. Compared to male, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 50 (7.55) were choices the same characteristics of Difficulty in preservation like male, respondents. The majority of the male, respondents say No 38 (18.17) were choices the characteristics Ease of reading and compression. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents say No 48 (22.11) were choices the characteristics of Ease of reading and compression like male, respondents. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 10 (13.80) were choices the characteristics of Ease of access. Compared to male,, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 08 (3.68) were choices the same characteristics of Ease of access of male, respondents. Necessary steps to be taken to update the various forms of electronics and print formats in library for the benefits of the student's community.

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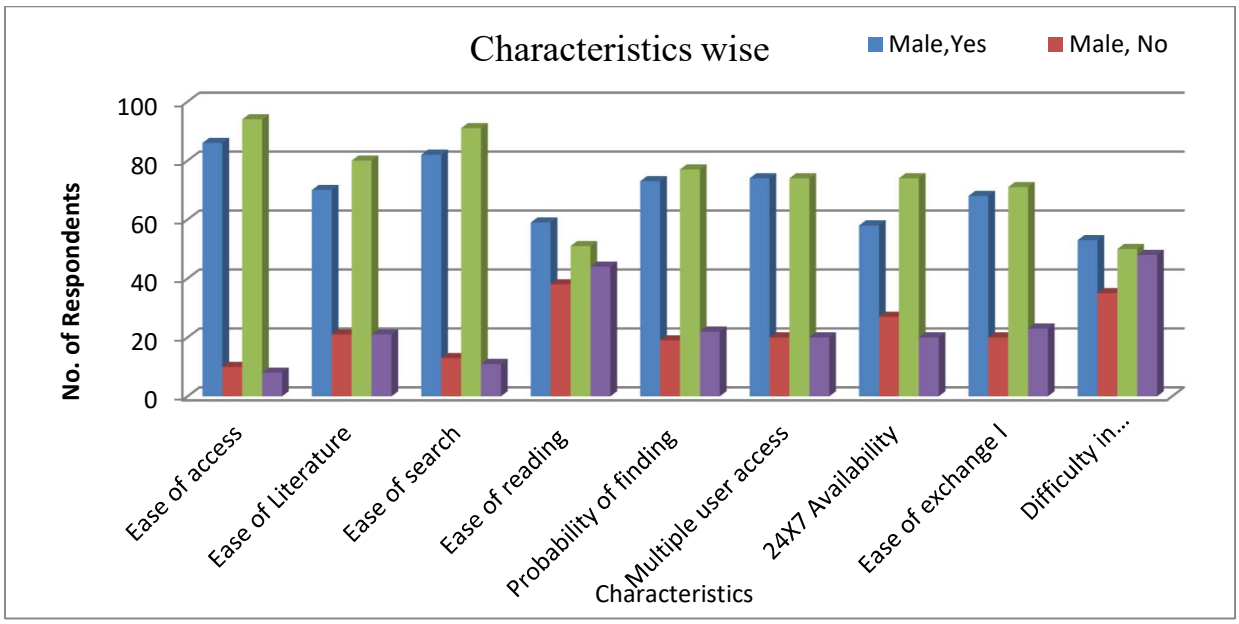

E-resources and Use pattern

Table- 6: Are you aware about e-resources which your library provides. YES/ No. If YES, how you come to know about your library e-resources.

Characteristics	Yes	%	Cum%	No	per	Cum %
Orientation program me by library staff	112	11.18	11.18	75	11.98	11.98
Library website / OPAC	74	7.39	18.57	32	5.11	17.09
Library consortia website	78	7.78	26.35	59	9.42	26.51
RSS feed services	81	8.08	34.43	76	12.15	38.66
Display boards	81	8.08	42.51	57	9.11	47.77
Library Brochure	87	8.68	51.19	66	10.55	58.32
Alert Services by library	95	9.48	60.67	61	9.74	68.06
Refereed by co-faculty/ co-researcher	89	8.88	69.55	64	10.23	78.29
Announcement in journals	107	10.68	80.23	40	6.38	84.67
Communication from professional association	92	9.19	89.42	53	8.47	93.14
Communication from the author	106	10.58	100	43	6.86	100
	1002	100		626	100	

The above table shows the awareness about the characteristics of e-resources in the library by the respondents. The majority of the respondents say yes 112 (11.18) were choices the characteristics of Orientation program by library staff and the majority of the respondents say No 76 (12.15) were choices the characteristics of RSS feed services. The majority of the respondents say yes is lesser

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that is 74 (7.39)were choices the characteristics of Library website / OPAC and the majority of the respondents say No is lesser that is 32 (5.11) were choices the same characteristics of Library website / OPAC. Necessary steps to be taken to make aware about all the characteristics of e-resources materials for the benefits of the student's community.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.000a	20	.341
Likelihood Ratio	30.498	20	.062
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.490	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	22		

a. 42 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of Characteristics. The Chi square value 22.000 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents of Characteristics.

Table-7-Priority of Information collection in the Library

Characteristics	Male	%	Cumulative percentage	Female	%	Cumulative percentage
To enrich current knowledge my subject	64	26.56	26.56	56	32.18	32.18
To search for required information	38	15.77	42.33	26	14.94	47.12
To prepare examination proposals / projects	49	20.33	62.66	27	15.52	62.64
To prepare notes and clear doubts to publishing book chapters in research articles	37	15.35	78.01	26	14.94	77.58
To improve academic study / knowledge	53	21.99	100	39	22.42	100
Total	241	100		174	100	

The above table shows the Priority of Information collection in the Library by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 64 (26.56) were given the priority to the characteristics to enrich current knowledge my subject. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents shows 56 (32.18) were given the priority to the same characteristics to enrich current

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knowledge my subject. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 37 (15.35) were given the priority to the characteristics to prepare notes and clear doubts to publishing book chapters in research articles. Compared to male,, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 26 (14.94) were given the priority to the characteristics to search for required information and to prepare notes and clear doubts to publishing book chapters in research articles. Necessary steps to be taken to give priority to all the characteristics of e-resources for the benefits of the students' community.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.000[a]	8	.265
Likelihood Ratio	13.863	8	.085
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.472	1	.116
N of Valid Cases	10		
a. 18 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.			

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents Priority of Information collection in the Library. The Chi square value 100.000 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents Priority of Information collection in the Library.

Table-8 kind of e-resources do you use for your Medical academic/research Purpose

Characteristics	Male	%	Cumulative percentage	Female	%	Cumulative percentage
CD-ROMs/DVD	34	5.03	5.03	35	4.50	4.50
E-books	61	9.04	14.07	78	10.03	14.52
Thesis & Dissertations	25	3.70	17.77	30	3.86	18.38
Online encyclopedias/ directories	41	6.05	23.82	62	7.97	26.35
E-journals	38	5.63	29.45	48	6.17	32.52
Abstracts of the articles	39	5.78	35.23	53	6.81	39.33
Full text of the articles	39	5.78	41.01	45	5.78	45.12
E-Mails	35	5.19	46.20	56	7.20	52.31
E- news papers	35	5.19	51.39	43	5.53	57.84
E-Reports	27	4.0	55.39	25	3.21	61.05
E-Blogs	35	5.19	60.58	33	4.24	65.30
E-Archives	24	3.56	64.14	27	3.47	68.77
E- Content	34	5.03	69.17	24	3.08	71.85

E- Repositories	23	3.41	72.58	25	3.21	75.06
E- Magazines	40	5.93	78.51	40	5.14	80.21
E-Consortiums	29	4.30	82.81	16	2.06	82.26
E-Bibliographic databases	35	5.19	88.00	38	4.88	87.15
World Wide Web	54	8.0	96.00	71	9.13	96.27
E-Standards	27	4.0	100	29	3.73	100
Total	675	100		778	100	

The above table shows the kinds of e-resources prefer to use for Medical academic/research Purpose by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents shows 61 (9.04) were given the characteristics to E-books. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents shows 78 (10.03) were given the same characteristics to E-books. The male, respondents shows lesser that is 23 (3.41) were given the characteristics to E- Repositories. Compared to male,, the female, respondents shows lesser that is 16 (2.06) were given the same characteristics to E-Consortiums. Necessary steps to be taken to give priority to make utilize all the characteristics of e-resources for the benefits of the students' community.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.467[a]	23	.553
Likelihood Ratio	28.947	23	.182
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.457	1	.227
N of Valid Cases	38		

a. 48 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents kind of e-resources do you use for your Medical academic/research Purpose. The Chi square value 21.467 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant association between Gender wise summarized distributions of Respondents kind of e-resources do you use for your Medical academic/research Purpose.

Table-9 Most used e-resources for academic/teaching purpose?

Categories of e-resources	Male Yes	%	Male No	%	Female Yes	%	Female No	%
E-Journals	51	7.42	14	2.13	66	8.88	18	2.53
E-Books	63	9.17	19	2.89	79	10.63	19	2.67
E- Thesis &Dissertations	27	3.93	37	5.62	32	4.31	41	5.77

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E-Thesis	24	3.49	38	5.78	37	4.98	45	6.33
E-Mails	34	4.95	32	4.86	46	6.19	28	3.94
E-News Papers	40	5.82	24	3.65	49	6.59	25	3.52
E-Reports	33	4.80	36	5.47	42	5.65	33	4.64
E-Archives	38	5.53	30	4.56	27	3.63	43	6.05
E-Publishing	35	5.09	26	3.95	30	4.04	39	5.49
E-Blogs	27	3.93	38	5.78	23	3.10	30	4.22
E-Databases	39	5.68	39	5.93	29	3.90	42	5.91
E-Standards	30	4.37	37	5.62	14	1.88	47	6.61
E-Repositories	27	3.93	36	5.47	29	3.90	47	6.61
E-Dictionaries	37	5.39	34	5.17	49	6.59	32	4.50
E-Magazines	37	5.39	33	5.02	39	5.25	30	4.22
OPAC/Web OPAC	29	4.22	30	4.56	28	3.77	39	5.49
CD-ROM Databases	31	4.51	34	5.17	33	4.44	38	5.34
World Wide Web	40	5.82	33	5.02	46	6.19	31	4.36
E-Standards	26	3.78	39	5.93	21	2.83	40	5.63
E-Consortiums	19	2.77	49	7.45	24	3.23	44	6.19
Total	687	100.00	658	100.00	743	100.00	711	100.00

The above table shows that the most used e-resources for academic/teaching purpose by the respondents. The majority of the male, respondents say yes 63 (9.17) were choices the categories of e-resources of E-Books. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents say yes 79 (10.63) were choices the same categories of e-resources of E-Books by the female, respondents. The majority of male, respondents say yes shows lesser that is 19 (2.77) were choices the categories of e-resources of E-Consortiums. Compared to male, the majority female, respondents say yes shows lesser that is 14 (1.88) were choices the categories of E-Standards by the male, respondents. The majority of the male, respondents say No 49 (7.45) were choices the categories of e-resources of E-Consortiums. Compared to male, the majority of female, respondents say No 47 (6.61) were choices the categories of e-resources of E-Standards and E-Repositories by the female, respondents. The majority of male, respondents say No shows lesser that is 14 (2.13) were choices the categories of E-Journals. Compared to male, the female, respondents say No shows lesser that is 18 (2.53) were choices the same categories of e-resources of E-Journals of female, respondents. Necessary steps to be taken to update the various categories of e-resources in library for the benefits of the student's community.

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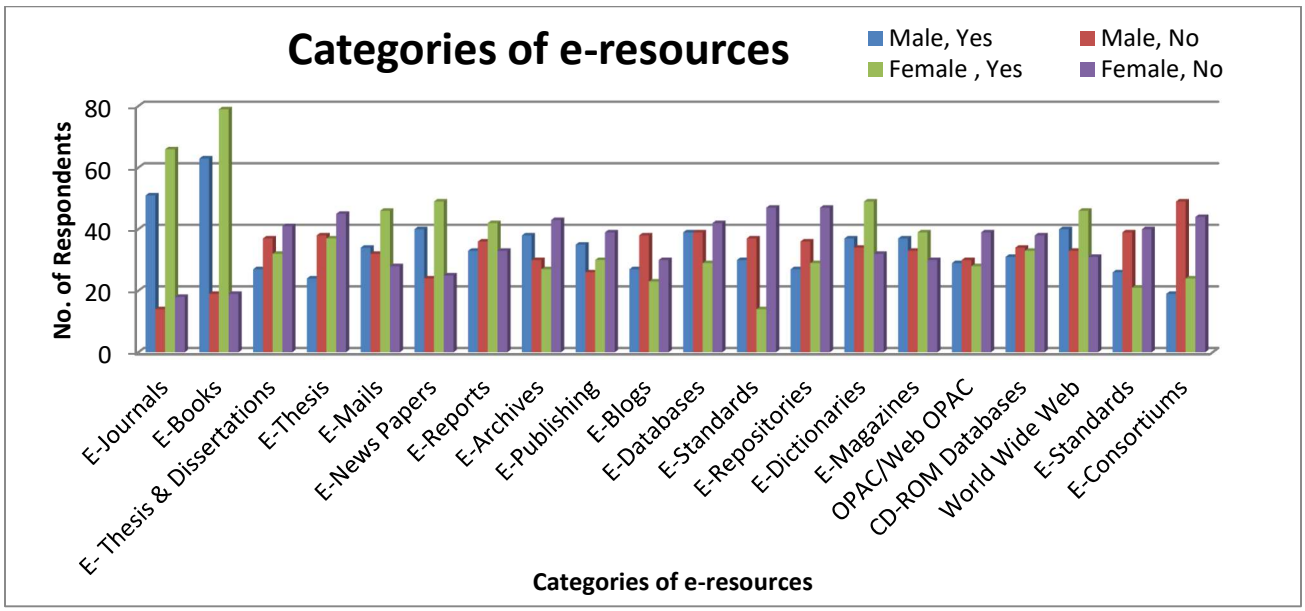

Table-10 Categories of E-databases

Categories of e-databases	Yes	% Yes	Cumulative percentage Yes	No	& No	Cumulative percentage No
Pub-med	127	8.17	8.17	54	2.32	2.32
Biomed Central	57	3.67	11.83	79	3.39	5.70
Medline plus	101	6.50	18.33	55	2.36	8.06
CINHAL Plus	40	2.57	20.90	87	3.73	11.79
SCOPUS	40	2.57	23.47	94	4.03	15.82
Clinical Key	66	4.24	27.72	85	3.64	19.47
Science Direct	69	4.44	32.15	80	3.43	22.90
BMJ	43	2.77	34.92	92	3.95	26.84
Dyna Med	46	2.96	37.88	96	4.12	30.96
Web of Science	65	4.18	42.06	78	3.34	34.31
Springer	42	2.70	44.76	74	3.17	37.48
Pro-Quest	42	2.70	47.46	87	3.73	41.21
EBSCO	34	2.19	49.65	92	3.95	45.15
Taylor & Francis	43	2.77	52.41	90	3.86	49.01
Emerald	44	2.83	55.24	81	3.47	52.49
JSTOR	52	3.34	58.59	78	3.34	55.83
Project Mouse	49	3.15	61.74	97	4.16	59.99
Oxford University Press	56	3.60	65.34	69	2.96	62.95

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Embase	49	3.15	68.49	97	4.16	67.11
The Cochrane Library	57	3.67	72.15	77	3.30	70.41
Access Medicine	47	3.02	75.18	63	2.70	73.11
Web of Science	53	3.41	78.59	74	3.17	76.29
M.C.-Grew-Hill	52	3.34	81.93	82	3.52	79.80
Ovid	48	3.09	85.02	81	3.47	83.28
Med Scape	59	3.79	88.81	75	3.22	86.49
NLM Gateway	47	3.02	91.83	81	3.47	89.97
High wire	40	2.57	94.41	80	3.43	93.40
Images MD	47	3.02	97.43	79	3.39	96.78
First Consult	40	2.57	100	75	3.22	100
Total	1555	100		2332	100	

The above table shows the method of using the e-databases in their study by the respondents. The majority of the respondents shows high that is 127 (8.17) were choices the categories of e-database of Pub-med and the majority of the respondents shows low that is 40 (2.57) were choices the categories of e-database of Access Medicine. The majority of respondents give equal importance shows high 151 (3.88),149 (3.83),146 (3.75) 143 (3.67) to the Clinical Key, Science Direct, Project Mouse, Embase and Web of Science and the majority of the respondents gives equal importance shows low128 (3.29), 126 (3.24),125 (3.21),120 (3.08) to the NLM Gateway, Images MD, Oxford University Press and High wire. Necessary steps to be taken to update the various categories of e-database in library for the benefits of the student's community.

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.000[a]	36	.018
Likelihood Ratio	77.632	36	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.727	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	58		

a. 74 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analyzing the Gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is significant relationship between the Genders wise summarized distributions of Have you used the following e-databases in your study. The Chi square value 56.000 at 95% confidence which is less than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is no significant association between Genders wise summarized distributions of Respondents Have you used the following e-databases in your study.

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Concision

The efficient retrieval and application of up-to-date medical information are crucial for healthcare professionals and students. At Thanjavur Medical College, Tamil Nadu, the use of electronic resources has become integral to both clinical practice and education. This study examines the patterns and preferences in electronic resource usage, such as PubMed, Up-to-date, and Google Scholar, among the institution's healthcare community. Despite the benefits of extensive and timely information, users face challenges like information overload, high subscription costs, and inconsistent resource quality. Additionally, there is a significant need for enhanced digital literacy to navigate these resources effectively. This research aims to explore usage patterns, identify preferred electronic resources, and understand the barriers faced by healthcare professionals and students at Thanjavur Medical College. The findings will inform strategies to improve digital literacy, access to quality information, and support better clinical and educational outcomes.

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