Usage Pattern of E-Resources by the Faculty and Post-Graduate Students of Selected Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka: A Pilot Study

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Abstract *- The study is conducted to find the usage pattern of Electronic Information Resources by selected Government Medical College faculties and post-graduate students in Karnataka. The survey research method was adopted for the study. Investigator has distributed questionnaires to 120faculty members and 120 post-graduate students, a total of240, out of which 100faculty members, 100 post-graduate students, a total of 200 (83.33%) questionnaires were received back. The result of the study shows that highest majority of 187 (93.5%) of the respondents' purpose of using internet for data communication (sending and receiving E-Mail, Chat, Net Phone) followed by 78 (39%) of them access internet for the purpose of retrieve For using course assignment. The result indicated that majority 151 (75.5%) of respondents' purpose of use of electronic information resources was to Support teaching activities. Highest respondents i.e. 170 (85%) have awareness about EIRs, through personal communication with friends, subject experts and resource persons. The level of awareness about EIRs is that highest respondents are to somewhat extent aware of E-resources. The considerable majority of respondents i.e. 198 (99%) used Google for search engine frequently, 191 (95.5%) of respondents preferred PDF format for downloading articles and the Level of Satisfaction with Electronic Information Services is that maximum respondents are moderately satisfied.*

Keywords: Electronic Information resources, Govt. Medical College Libraries, HELINET Consortia, and Internet Search Engines.

INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology has developed every walk of human society. Academic libraries have a brief history, beginning with chained and locked access libraries of past times to the present day hybrid, and virtual libraries that use the latest technology for provision of information through various services. Nowadays these libraries are surrounded by networked data that is connected to huge ocean of the internet based services to make desired information sources accessible to the academic community students and the faculty alike. Electronic Information Resources have given us the poser to get information timely and manage information more effectively and also the means to dissolve barriers and offer equity of access to knowledge and information. Further, electronic information resources can meet the instant desire of users to have an access to information. These can be used for efficient

retrieval and meeting information needs. Thus libraries are moving towards electronic information resources, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access.

The present paper looks at the electronic information resources by the Faculty and Post-Graduate Students of selected government medical colleges in Karnataka. The purpose of the study is to learn what electronic information resources are used, how they are used and why they are used. In addition, the study purposes to focus the problems faced by the Faculties and Post-graduate students in retrieving electronic information resources, their opinions on the future of electronic information resources.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGES

The study is confined to four Government Medical College libraries in Karnataka. Mysore Medical College& Research Institute (MMCRI), Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bangalore (BMCRI), Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubballi (KIMS) and Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary (VIMS).

1. MysoreMedical College& Research Institute, (MMCRI).

MMCRI is one of the oldest and most reputed medical colleges in India. When started in 1924 by Sri. Krishnarajendra Wodeyar, it was the first in Karnataka and seventh in India. Today its name and fame has spread beyond any imaginable boundaries and its children have contributed in alleviating human suffering all over the world. It is a Government medical college and is hence also known as the Mysore Medical College & Research Institute. The college is affiliated to the RGUHS, Jayanagar, Bangalore. College is running both Undergraduate, Post-graduate course in Fourteen specialties and Six paramedical courses are run with associated hospitals.

The library is too housed in separate spacious building. The total number of books in the Library is around 47000Nearly 79 Foreign and 26 Indian journals of various medical specialties are available. In addition, to make the students aware of advanced technology, CD-ROM, Internet facilities and multimedia projector are made available. Video libraries with more than 350 medical educative video cassettes are available in the library. The library provides internet facility, access to e-resources through HELINET Consortium

2. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bangalore (BMCRI)

The Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute was started as a private Medical college in the year 1955 by Mysore Education Society. The Founders of this Society were Dr. R. Shivaram, Dr. Mekhri, Dr. B.K. NarayanaRao and Dr. B.V. Ramaswamy. In the year 1957 it was handed over to the then Government of Mysore and was affiliated to Mysore University and then on to the Bangalore University. In the year 1996 it got affiliated to the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences. BMCRI has MCI recognition for Undergraduate 150 seats + 100 seats admitted under 10A of MCI rules, 135 Postgraduate Master's Degree, and 71 Diploma seats.

BMCRI Library and Information Centre is located in an independent building with2,270sq ft of floor area spread over in two floors, which is one of depositories of medical knowledge with provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, dissertation section, audio/video section, reprographic section. The library

provided internet facility, access to e-resources facility through HELINET Consortium. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 AM to 9.00 PM.

3. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubballi (KIMS)

The Present KIMS, Hubballi was earlier known as the Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubballi. It was established in August 1957. The College is affiliated to the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS), Karnataka. The present beautiful campus comprising of 100 acres of land, situated on Pune – Bangalore National Highway, Vidayanagar, Hubballi. The College offers degrees in MBBS, MD and MS in all specialties, DM and MCH in the super specialties, PG Diploma and PhD courses as well as Bachelors (BPT), Masters (MPT). KIMS strives to nurture a well-rounded professional. Here, the focus is on building doctors with a strong, comprehensive foundation of medical knowledge.

Karnataka Institute Medical Sciences has a well-furnished Library. Located in independent building, spread over in two floors, It has reference and reading room facility. The Library functions in all working days from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M with the provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, dissertation section, audio/video section, reprographic section, computer work station with internet with Wi-Fi facility an access to E-Journals and E-Books facility through HELINET Consortium

4. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, (VIMS) Bellary

Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science (VIMS) Bellary. In the absence of a medical college in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region or old Madras region, there was a great demand and pressure on the Government for starting a new Medical College in this region. A local sponsoring committee was constituted in August 1959 under the leadership of late Sri. H. Linga Reddy, the M.L.A. from Kurugodu constituency, late Sri. Y.Mahabaleswarappa. Former Allipur jail complex was selected as the building for starting new Medical College which is luxuriantly spread over 173acres of land. The medical college started its journey on 15th June 1961. A change over to the present Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science, (VIMS) Bellary. The affiliation of this institution is to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences since1996. The college is having well equipped and upgraded departments ofpre-clinical, Para clinical and post-graduate diploma subjects and admits 100 under graduate students, 51 P.G. students in various disciplines and specialties.

VIMS Library has now a separate building. The Library is opened from 9.00 A.M to 9.00 P.M on all working days. The Library offers lending, Reference, Internet and CAS services. Books and Journals are issued to PG students and staff. It has a vast area with provision for textbooks section, reference section, stock area, back volume area, periodical section, reprographic section, computer workstation with internet facility to access e-resources, newspaper reading room. The library provides E-Journals and E-Books facility through HELINET Consortium.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shivakumaraswmay, K N and Narendra, B K (2016) have conducted a survey on ‘use and user satisfaction on Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) services at B G S Institute of Technology’. The findings of the study revealed that many respondents scoring 27.69% says to locate the books in the library and finally 9.23% respondents have some other purpose in

consulting the OPAC. Out of total 57.69% of female students were aware about the OPAC and its services, whereby 42.31% of male students were aware of the OPAC. Nearly 26.93% of users are from the department of Electronic & Communication Engineering and Computer Science & Engineering representing 24.61% of users were highly satisfied with the performance and the quality of OPAC Services; and civil engineering and basic science 11.54% of the faculties are partially satisfied. 27.69% of respondents find problem to use OPAC lack of skills to use OPAC independently and 6.15% of respondents indicated that less no of OPAC terminals in the book section and sections.

Stephen, G (2017) discussed in his Paper aims to point out the digital India in libraries with the support of open source platform, benefits of the open source software and successful implementation open source solutions to satisfy the desktop and Smartphone users in the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) Itanagar library, Arunachal Pradesh India. As the expenses of every now and again rising innovations go up step by step, limiting the dissimilarity of assets between well-off and less affluent libraries is a genuine test. With the free source code, straightforward customization, and developing client network, OSS is a practical device that can help the libraries for the major adjustment. By using open source arrangement as a piece of the library, cost that for the most part would be spent on restrictive arrangements can be used for different assets or benefits or can be occupied to employ instructed, specialized help that gives benefactors with the know how to all the more likely utilize effectively existing assets.

Mike Thelwall, Farida Vis, (2017) shares their views about social networking site in "Gender and image sharing on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat and WhatsApp in the UK: Hobbying alone or filtering for friends?". Major findings of this study are Females users are shared photos more often overall and shared images more frequently through Snapchat, but males' users are shared more images on Twitter, particularly for hobbies. Females users are also tended to have more privacy related concerns but were more willing, in principle, to share pictures of their kids. Females' users are also interacted more through others' images by liking and commenting on them. Both genders are used supporting apps but in different ways: females users are applied filters and posted to albums whereas males users are retouched photos and used photo organizing apps. Finally, males' users were more likely to be alone in their profile pictures.

Sanders and Others (2018) a case study was conducted under the title of 'Promoting Medline Plus utilization in a federally qualified health center using a multimodal approach'. Background of the study was most patients want more medical and health information than their clinicians provided. Authors of this case study a multimodal intervention was done to promote the use of Medline Plus at a federally qualified health center. They provided Medline Plus training to clinicians and patients through group and one-on-one trainings and multimedia promotion.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the purpose of accessing the internet and electronic information resources among faculty members and P.G students of selected Govt. Medical Colleges Libraries in Karnataka.
- To identify the level of awareness of electronic information resources among faculty members and P.G students of selected Govt. Medical Colleges Libraries in Karnataka.

- To find out the usage of HELINET Consortia by faculty members and P.G students of selected Govt. Medical Colleges Libraries in Karnataka.
- To know the frequently used search engines by faculty members and P.G students of selected Govt. Medical Colleges Libraries in Karnataka.
- To find out preferred format for downloading articles from the e-services among faculty members and P.G students of selected Govt. Medical Colleges Libraries in Karnataka.
- To study the level of satisfaction with electronic information resources by faculty members and P.G students of selected Govt. Medical Colleges Libraries in Karnataka.

METHODOLOGY

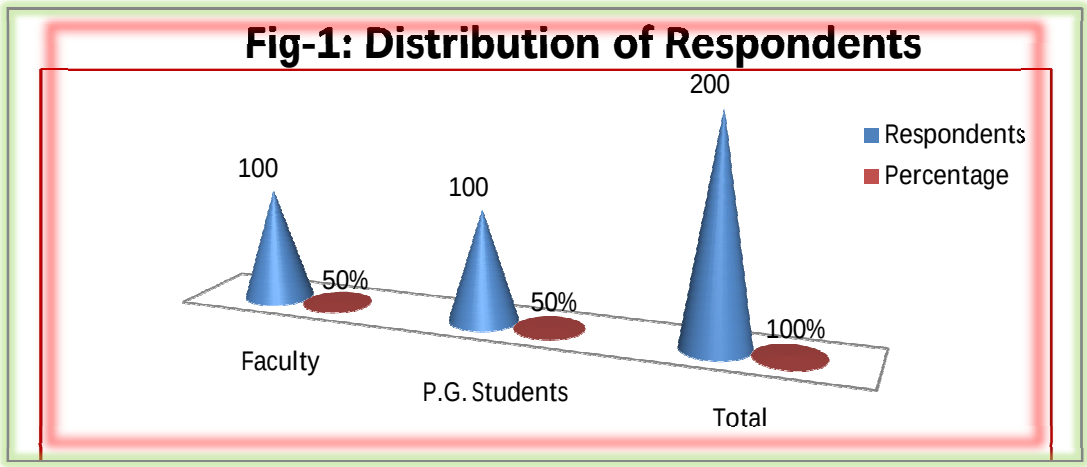
In the present study survey method was adopted, using questionnaire as a toll for data collection. A structured questionnaire was designed and distributed among faculty members and post-graduate students of selected govt. medical colleges in Karnataka. A total of 240 questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members and post-graduate students, out of which 200 filled questionnaires were received and the response rate is 83.33% complete questionnaire, 100 (50%) respondents were students and 100 (50%) respondents were faculty members.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

The collected data was evaluated and interpreted and the same is presented in the following tables and graphs.

Table-1: Academic Status-wise Distribution of Respondents (N=200)

Respondents	Respondents	Percentage
Faculty	100	50%
P.G. Students	100	50%
Total	**200**	**100%**

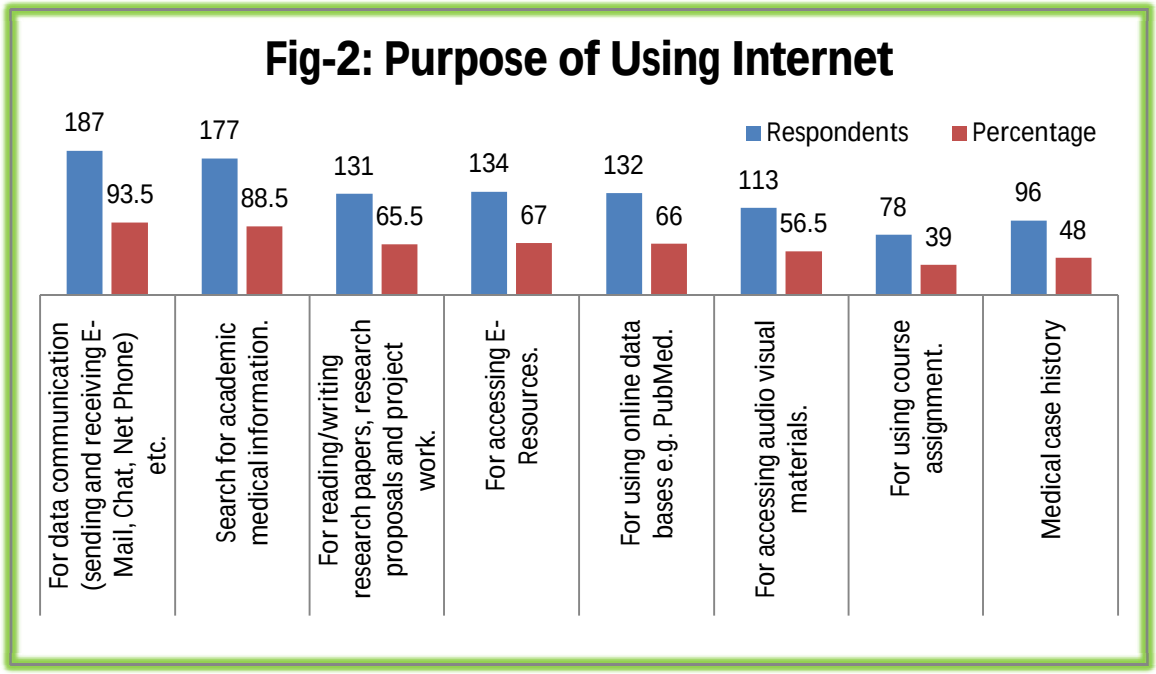


Above table shows that Academic status-wise distribution of respondents in the study.100 (50%) percent of the respondents are Faculty members. Followed by 50% of the respondents

are the P.G Students. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion, majority of them are belongs to equal respondents.

Table-2: Purpose of Using Internet

Sl. No	Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
1	For data communication (sending and receiving E-Mail, Chat, Net Phone) etc.	187	93.5
2	Search for academic medical information.	177	88.5
3	For reading/writing research papers, research proposals and project work.	131	65.5
4	For accessing E-Resources.	134	67
5	For using online data bases e.g. PubMed.	132	66
6	For accessing audio visual materials.	113	56.5
7	For using course assignment.	78	39
8	Medical case history	96	48



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Above table reveals that majority of 187 (93.5%) of the respondents are use the internet for data communication (sending and receiving E-Mail, Chat, Net Phone) etc., followed by search for academic medical information 177 (88.5%), for accessing e-Resources 134 (67%), for using online data bases e.g. PubMed 132 (66%), for reading/writing research papers, research proposals and project work. 131 (65.5%), for accessing audio visual materials 113 (56.5%) and for medical case history 96 (48%), Very less number of respondents 78 (39%) use internet for using course assignment . Hence, it is clear that majority of the respondents use internet for data communication and very less number of respondents for using course assignment.

Table-3: Purpose of use of Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No	Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
1	Supporting teaching activities	151	75.5
2	Clinical practice	128	64
3	Journal club	131	65.5
4	Preparing for lecture	103	51.5
5	Writing paper	94	47
6	Undertaking research	121	60.5
7	Carry out projects	85	42.5

The above table shows that majority usage of electronic information resources. It is evident that 151 (75.5%) of the respondents for Supporting teaching activities, 131 (65.5%) for Journal club, 128 (64%) for Clinical practice, 121 (60.5%) respondents Undertaking research, 103 (51.5%) Preparing for lecture, 94 (47%) for Writing paper and lastly 85 (42.5%) respondents for Carry out project.

Table-4: Awareness about Electronic Information Resources.

Sl. No	Awareness Factor	Respondents	Percentage
1	By personal communication with friends, subject experts and resource persons	170	85
2	Through the librarian	73	36.5
3	Announcements of journals	61	30.5
4	E-mail alerts form publishers/distributors etc.	90	45
5	Library web page	49	24.5
6	Friends/Teachers	76	38
7	Search engines	125	62.5

Above table reveals that majority 170 (85%) respondents are aware of electronic information service through personal communication with their friends, subject exports and resource persons, followed by 125 (62.5%) by search engines, 90 (45%) through E-mail alerts form publishers/distributors etc., 76 (38%) by Friends/Teachers, 73 (36.5%) Through librarian, and 49 (24.5%) very less number of respondents awareness about electronic information resources for Library web page.

Table-5: Level of awareness of Electronics Information Resources.

Sl. No	Electronic Information Resources	Not at all aware	Very little aware	To somewhat extent aware	Much aware	Very much aware
1	E-journals	9 (4.5)	26(13)	75(37.5)	83(41.5)	7(3.5)
2	E-books	9 (4.5)	22(11)	68(34)	92(46)	9(4.5)
3	Databases	19(9.5)	29(14.5)	69(34.5)	71(35.5)	12(6)
4	PubMed	17(8.5)	24(12)	58(29)	85(42.5)	14(7)
5	Med Scope	22(11)	28(14)	76(38)	58(42.5)	16(8)
6	MEDLINE	31(15.5)	35(17.5)	56(28)	61(30.5)	17(8.5)
7	Science Direct	29(14.5)	45(22.5)	50(25)	53(26.5)	23(11.5)
8	Access Medicine	32(16)	42(21)	46(23)	45(22.5)	8(4)
9	ProQuest	36(18)	60(30)	48(42)	52(26)	4(2)

10	Ovid	47(23.5)	45(22.5)	46(23)	58(29)	4(2)
11	Clinical Key	28(14)	32(16)	58(29)	66(33)	16(8)
12	Wiley online library	37(18.5)	39(19.5)	78(39)	43(21.5)	3(1.5)
13	Oxford University Press	35(17.5)	48(42)	57(28.5)	47(23.5)	13(6.5)
14	Springer	29(14.5)	66(33)	60(30)	41(20.5)	4(2)
15	Anatomy.Tv	45(22.5)	75(37.5)	56(28)	23(11.5)	1(0.5)
16	EBSCO	50(25)	71(35.5)	53(26.5)	21(10.5)	5(2.5)
17	Uptodate	58(29)	64(32)	44(22)	27(13.5)	7(3.5)
18	McGraw-Hill	47(23.5)	70(35)	35(17.5)	39(19.5)	9(4.5)
19	BMJ	50(25)	73(36.5)	48(24)	23(11.5)	6(3)
20	Open access free resources (Biomed Central, MedIND, free medical journals)	43(21.5)	73(36.5)	45(22.5)	34(17)	5(2.5)

Above table presented that indicates the level of awareness of electronic information resources. The majority of the respondents 83 (41.5%)are Much aware of E-journals, 75 (37.5) are to somewhat extent aware of E-journals, 7 (3.5) are very much aware of E-journals. And followed by 92 (46) opinion to Much aware of E-books, 9 (4.5) are very much aware and not at all aware of E-books, 71 (35.5) respondents are Much aware of Databases, 19 (9.5%) are not at all aware of Databases, 66 (33%) much aware of clinical key, 58(29%) respondents are To somewhat extent aware of clinical key and 16 (8%) Very much aware of clinical key. It is found that more than 75 (37.5%)of respondents are very little aware Anatomy.Tv and only 1 (0.5%)are very much aware of Anatomy. Tv, 70 (35%) of respondents are to very little aware of McGraw-Hill, 9 (4.5%) are very much aware of McGraw-Hill and lastly 73 (36.5%) very little aware of Open access free resources, 5 (2.5%) of very much aware of Open access free resources.

Table-6: Usage of HELINET Consortia.

Sl. No.	HELINET Database	Use not at all	Very little use	To somewhat extent use	Much use	Very much use
1	Annual Reviews	61(30.5)	15(7.5)	37(18.5)	77(38.5)	10(5)
2	Clinical key	62(31)	19(9.5)	37(18.5)	69(34.5)	14(7)
3	Blackwell	71(35.5)	33(16.5)	28(14)	59(29.5)	9(4.5)
4	MD Consult	64(32)	19(9.5)	38(19)	67(33.5)	12(6)
5	OVID	72(36)	28(14)	40(20)	58(29)	3(1.5)
6	Springer	68(34)	25(12.5)	59(29.5)	43(21.5)	5(2.5)
7	Taylore& Francis	59(29.5)	31(15.5)	50(25)	54(27)	6(3)
8	Theme Verlog	67(33.5)	24(12)	48(24)	53(26.5)	8(4)
9	J-Gate	58(29)	34(17.5)	43(21.5)	52(26)	13(6.5)
10	Bentham	63(31.5)	32(16)	39(19.5)	52(26)	14(7)

Above table indicates that HELINET Consortia is used 77 (38.5%)% of respondents are Much use for annual reviews, 61 (30%)of use not at all for annual reviews and 10 (5%) much use annual reviews. Followed by 69 (34%) Much use for clinical key, 14 (7%) very much use for clinical key, 67 (33.5) of much use for MD Consult, 12 (6%) of respondents very much use MD Consult, 68 (34%) of use not at all for Springer, 43 (21.5%) much use

for Springer, 58 (29%) of respondents are use not at all for J-Gate, 13 (6.5%) of very much user J-Gate, and lastly 63 (31.5%) of respondents are use not at all for Bentham, 52 (26%) of much use for Bentham and 14 (7%) of very less respondents are very much use for Bentham usage of HELINET Consortia. Hence, from the above table it is clearly shown that in HELNET consortia database is useful overall for much use only.

Table-7 Frequently used Search Engines

Sl. No	Search Engines	Respondents	Percentage
1	Google	198	99
2	MSN	15	7.5
3	HotBot	2	1
4	Magellan	1	0.5
5	WebCrawler	1	0.5
6	Alta vista	58	29
7	Open Text	18	9
8	Clinical App.	36	18
9	WebMD	42	21

Above table explains that 198 (99%) of respondents are frequently used search engine for Google>, Followed by 58 (29%) Alta Vista, 42(21%) WebMD, 36 (18%) respondents use Clinical App, 18 (9%) of respondents are used pen text, 15 (7.5%) MSN. And very less single digit numbers of respondents used search engines for HotBot, Magellan and WebCrawler.

Table-9: Preferred Format for Downloading Articles.

Sl. No.	Formats	Respondents	Percentage
1	PDF	191	95.5
2	HTML	3	1.5
3	MS-Word	65	32.5
4	PPT	22	11

Above table show that preferred format for downloading the article from the electronic information resources. Majority of respondents 191 (95.5%) use PDF, 65(32.5%) MS-Word, 22 (11.5%) respondents use PPT and very less respondents 3 (1.5%) use HTML. Therefore, majority of users use PDF format instead of other formats.

Table-10: Level of Satisfaction with Electronic Information Services.

Sl. No.	Electronic Information Services	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
1	Internet search service	22(11)	38(19)	75(37.5)	58(29)	7(3.5)
2	Email alert service	17(8.5)	42(21)	83(41.5)	53(26.5)	5(2.5)
3	E-Document delivery service	20(10)	28(14)	66(33)	72(36)	17(8.5)
4	Clinical information service	14(7)	29(14.5)	68(34)	79(39.5)	10(5)
5	Online journals	28(14)	26(13)	39(19.5)	91(45.5)	16(8)

	service					
6	Online database search	18(9)	47(23.5)	51(25.5)	63(31.5)	19(9.5)
7	SDI (Selective dissemination of information)	12(6)	48(24)	52(26)	59(29.5)	29(14.5)
8	CAS (current Awareness services)	17(8.5)	64(32)	47(23.5)	48(24)	24(12)

Above table shows that majority of the respondent's i.e. 75 (37.5%) are moderately satisfied with the internet search service and 22 (11%) of highly satisfied with the internet search service. Followed by 83 (41.5%) are moderately satisfied with e-mail alert service, 17 (8.5%) are highly satisfied. With regard to online journal services 91 (45.5%) of them are satisfied, 28 (14%) are highly satisfied with online journals services. With regard to SDI services 59 (29.5%) are satisfied and 12 (6%) of them are highly satisfied. 64 (32%) responded that they are satisfied with the current awareness services and 17 (8.5%) are highly dissatisfied.

Hence, from the above table it is clearly shown that in Level of satisfaction with electronic information services majority of respondents are moderately satisfied and very less number of highly satisfied with electronic information services.

FINDINGS

- Majority of the respondents of selected medical college library users are use the internet for purpose of data communication i.e. 187 (93.5%)
- Majority 151 (75.5%) of them use electronic information resources for supporting teaching activities, 131 (65.5%) for journal club and 128 (64%) for clinical practice.
- The majority 170 (85%) of respondents were aware of electronic information services through personal communication with friends, subject experts and resource persons, 125 (62.5%) from search engines, and 90 (45%) are aware by friends/teachers etc.
- More than 83 (41.5%) of respondents are, much aware of E-journals, 71 (35.5%) opinion is that they are to much aware of database, 76 (38%) respondents are somewhat extent aware of Med Scope and 66 (33%) much aware of Clinical Key
- More Number of usage of HELINET consortia 77 (38.5%) of them use for annual reviews much use, 69(34.5) much use for Clinical key and 63 (31.5%) to use not at all use for Bentham.
- The majority of users indicated that 198 (99%) of respondents used search engines Google, and 58% used Alta Vista.
- More number of respondents i.e.191 (95.5%) download the article from the electronic information resources through PDF format and 65 (32.5%) download the article from MS-Word.
- Majority i.e. 75 (37.5%) respondents are moderately satisfied with the internet search services, 79(39.5%) are dissatisfied with Clinical information service and 64(32%) respondents are satisfied with the current awareness services.

SUGGESTIONS

- Based on the result the following suggestions are recommended to improve the usage of electronic information resources by selected govt. medical college library faculties and post-graduate students.
- The internet facility should improve govt. medical college library as well as the all department library also for easy access of internet and also E-resources.
- The majority of users were using E-resources for their support teaching activities. But libraries should give guidance for them to use E-resources for other purposes.
- The awareness levels E-resources should be increased for maximizing the usage of online journals for acquiring the current and user required information.
- The majority usage should be created on the use of HELINET consortia journals E-resources available in the medical college libraries.
- The majority of search engines users are depending on Google search. Hence, librarian and other experts should make them to change to use all the search engines.
- Majority of respondents were not totally using electronic information services. Hence, concerned authorities should take suitable action for 100% usage of electronic information services.
- The study the level of satisfaction majority of respondents are moderately satisfied of EIRs. Hence librarian should be provide orientation prograamme to the users of EIRs.

CONCLUSION

The study safely concluded that the trend in using Electronic Information resources have become the essential part of the all kind of library. The print format of document is being changed into E-forms like E-journals, E-books, Med Scope, Clinical Keyand Online Databases etc. have become the need of the library and several advantages over the print formats. The present study was conducted on the Usage of Electronics Information Resources by Selected Government Medical College Library Faculties and Post-graduate Students Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University Health Science Karnataka. It indicates that electronic information sources have performed a major role in information dissemination process.

The present study showed that the uses of electronic information resources are very common among the faculty members and postgraduate students of selected govt. medical college libraries. It also shows that majority of selected medical college users are dependents on E-resources to get desired and relevant information. The survival of an academic institution largely depends upon the utility of its electronic information resources and services in relation to community it serves. Services of libraries based on consult head of the institution need to be renewed frequently keeping in view the changing requirement of users. The study will be beneficial for the libraries to know the needs of users for better use of electronic information resources and services provided by selected medical college libraries.

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