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Study on Information need and Seeking Behavior of the Health Science Students of an Indian Deemed University

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Abstract

Objective: The objective of this study was to find out the study habit of health science students by using library of SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN University, Bhubaneswar. **Methods:** All the information are collected form students of four health science institutions of this University (N=420). All data were analyzed with the help of SPSS 20 software.

Results: This study found the use of e-resources for information retrieval by the students regularly or daily through internet /e-library which is higher than other retrieval process. Text, reference books and e-journals are also cited frequently by the students.

Conclusions: Though popular, ordinal rankings cannot adequately describe the multidimensional nature of health science students' attitude on seeking information. This study provides statistics that can be used in conjunction with other sound methodologies to provide a more authentic view on this matter. The large variance of the collected data suggests that refining seeking behavior by discipline, peer groups, or journal information may provide a more precise assessment.

Key word: E-Library, Institution Repository, E-resources, database, Google.

Introduction:

Medical and allied education which can be accepted as higher education or professional education has an important role in the transformation of an individual and also in the growth and development of the health care society as well as the economic development of the nation as a whole. These factors have a tremendous impact not only on the academic institutions but the library and professional working in the libraries in order to accomplish the aim and objectives of the institutions to provide effective services as per the need of the health science information seekers. The interest of health science students depend upon their moral and professional requirements to seek the information as the libraries are services oriented departments. The exponential growth of knowledge cause abundant of documents in various forms such as print and non-print materials and others that is, electronic information resources. The demand for specialized information by the users has necessitated the library to repackage the information from various sources to suit the user's needs.

Libraries adopt modern technology such as computers, RFID technology, OPAC, machines and other paraphernalia to meet the needs of the users. It is also essential to maintain the speed, accuracy and reliability of these technologies. The professionals should have the knowledge to consider a variety of technical know how in order to guide the users properly.

This is worthy to mention that "Information could be defined in terms of tools, processes or knowledge" [26]. Information is the crucial weapon for building a community or a society, which march forward to strengthen the nation. Seeking of information has various facets. The approach style of different users varies from discipline to discipline. Information is valuable as it has the capacity to affect the user's behavior while taking administrative decisions relating to outputs. The significant information is consequently related to compel and unite the nation [1]. Seeking of information can be affected by different social and economic factors with personal channels and current affairs with health and good living [2, 13, 28] and can be influenced by the ICT application [1, 15]. There are certain themes which imply to understand and positive transform the information seeking habits of mature students [12]. Library is determined to serve the users to share the information and seeking the information need, which pave the way for success [17].

Library resources are to be accessed with the help of expert professionals accurately for better service to the community [28]. There are also various trust areas of health information sources [3] which can be appreciated by the different age groups of information seekers. There should be the ability of the users to find the information apposite which helps in paving the way of success. The information seekers accept information during leisure [13]. Assumptions of the library users have a significant role by meeting their needs within the library settings [18]. The students from health care sector are unknown about the transfer of information

literacy. Electronic, print and interpersonal information resources are being used by the students of nursing and the new graduated nurses [4]. The information seeking attitude of the users from health science sector depends on problem based learning and evidence based context [19]. Friends and colleagues [20] are most relevant sources for the users from health sectors to seek information where the law students prefer print texts more than different databases [27].

It can often be difficult to gauge the seeking behavior of the library users and especially impact on health science students, but these measures of effectiveness are important for academic institutions and budget system to consider in allocating limited scientific resources and funding. The users basically depend on the informal sources [17] for seeking knowledge and sharing experience where as the health information seekers are using smart phones and tablets for seeking clinical information and quality health information [6, 7, 16]. The informal sources are responsible for the exchange of information among the users with their personal relations. The library users are more confident with the accuracy in using semantic search compared to the browsing method where the seeking attitude of the users depend upon the valid sources of published and unpublished documents[5, 14]. Information seeking behavior depends upon the document procurement services and knowledge sharing based on the budgeting system of different organizations [6].

It is also very much important to collect relevant information to update knowledge for the health science students to deliver quality and to achieve better in examinations [29]. This is possible, if the users access health information resources sustainably in health institute libraries. The users self efficacy belief is influenced by the four sources of self efficacy information system of Bandura [8]. Information Seeking Behavior depends upon the feedback information and significantly monitoring the inquiry of task information from various sources [9]. Language may be a barrier to seek information for the users who engage themselves abroad and the proportion of the users may not reach to the assumptions of the society or nation [10, 11]. Internet is a primary source of information to seek relevant information in this electronic age [4, 5, 7, 10]. The health science information seekers are to facilitate their approaches in order to revisit the information sources [11]. Information seeking behavior of the students will be more effective with the searching experience and seeking help of the information literacy instructor [12]. Most of the academic libraries are embracing to subscribe electronic journals and planning to reduce the subscription of print journals to meet the assumption of the users [21, 22, 23] as well as it helps to reduce the overload of reprographic service and document delivery service [24,25].

Aims and Objective of the study:

The main objectives of the study are to

1. find the habits of the health science students in using library resources;
2. find the information need of the health science students;
3. find the sources of seeking academic information by the students;
4. find the satisfaction of students from the identified sources;
5. find how students rate the general availability and access the library services

Materials and Methods:

This study is under gone on a sample survey. There were 548 samples distributed among the health science undergraduate students of SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN University for their response. Only 420 (76.64 %) of the distributed samples (Table 1) returned for analysis and the tables and figures are prepared using MS-Excel. There are four health science institutes offer degrees under this university, such as: Institute of Medical Sciences (**IMS**) and SUM Hospital offering MBBS degree, Institute of Dental Sciences (**IDS**) offers BDS, SUM Nursing College (**SNC**) offers B. Sc. Nursing and Post Basic B. Sc. Nursing, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences (**SPS**) offers B. Pharmacy. The response rate of the MBBS students is more among all the other categories with 95.35 % which is followed by the Pharmacy students, BDS students and Nursing students with 82.76 %, 68.85 % and 47.71 % respectively (Table 1).

About SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN (SOA) University:

SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN University is a deemed university situated at Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India. This University focuses on Multi Disciplinary aspects of learnings by commitment towards quality teaching and research programmes which laid it's stone in 1996. The evolution in the last 18 years has been the birth of several institutes imparting education in Engineering, **Medical, Dental, Nursing, Pharmacy**, Management, Hotel Management, Biotechnology and Law. The institutes were grouped under a University structure since 2007. The University is socially inclusive with an open admission process through its National level test '**SAAT**' and other national level tests such as AIEEE, AIPMT, CAT, XAT, MAT, CLAT etc. The University's academic offerings include undergraduate, graduate and research programmes. All these programmes have academic rigor and periodic up-gradation of curricula in order to keep the students up-to-date of contemporary developments. The research programmes of this University, reinforced since 2007, are also showing steady progress. The Ph.D. regulations have been framed to keep in line with regulations of reputed institutes like the IITs. The number of full time scholars is continuously on rise.

The University emphasizes that the standard of instructions, systems and academic regulations are aligned with top class institutes /Universities of the country. It is periodically bench-

marking with other top class institutions to learn and develop new methods for academic governance. The aim is to place this University as one of the preferred institution imparting academic education in the country.

Result and Discussion:

Table – 1 Response of the health science students of SOA University

Name of the Institution	Sample Distributed	Sample collected	Percentage
IMS & SUM Hospital	172	164	95.35%
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences	145	120	82.76%
Institute of Dental Sciences	122	84	68.85%
SUM Nursing College	109	52	47.71%
Total	548	420	76.64%

The library users should visit library regularly. It is a positive attitude of the students to visit library and use all library resources to enhance their knowledge and increase the power of current development. The authors found that 54.29 % health science students visit library daily. Approximately 1 % students visit library quarterly and monthly where 31.44 % students visit library weekly. Only 6.66 % student visit library fortnightly to meet their requirements and few students mentioned that they never depend upon the institute library (Table 2).

Table – 2 Users visit to Institute Library

	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Daily	228	54.29%
Weekly	132	31.44 %
Fortnightly	28	6.66%
Monthly	4	0.95%
Quarterly	4	0.95%
Very rare	20	4.76%
Never	4	0.95%

It is found from this study that most of the students need information daily. Some of the health science students of this university needs information when they feel this is the time to have some knowledge., Some students also need weekly information where the least number of students agree to acquire information monthly (Table 3). The authors found that the students need information for their examination preparation and most of the students agree that they use library to enhance their knowledge. Some of the students are agree to use library for conference

presentation and project thesis. But this study reveals that not a single student is interested in writing articles (Table 4).

Table – 3 Seeking of Information

	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	240	57.14%
Weekly	56	13.33%
Monthly	12	2.86%
When need arise	112	26.67%
TOTAL	420	100%

Table – 4 Purpose of Seeking Information

	Frequency	Percentage
Exam preparation	220	52.38 %
Conference presentation	48	11.42 %
Writing articles	0	0
Enhance knowledge	300	71.83%
Project thesis	44	10.48 %

The libraries of the concerned institutes are well equipped with books (both text and reference). These libraries also subscribe number of journals (both national and international) to strengthen the library collection. In addition to this, there are different databases, e-journals, e-books with internet facility for the students. But it is found that the students mostly use the textbooks, reference books with internet sources. The other tools like journal, database and e-resources are less used by the students to collect their much needed information (Table 5). Most of the students usually come to the institute's library to collect information. 47.62 % student collects their information from internet sources. 7.62 % student collects information, keeping contact with the librarian and 6.67 % students are interested to collect information through E-mail (Table 6). This study found that most of the students collect information from reference books and through internet. 31.43 % students seek information from their colleagues and friends. Some of the students use journal articles for their purpose where 16.20 % students collect their required information with the help of librarians. Less students depend s upon the other libraries to meet their need. Research reports are lees used by the health science students of various discipline (Table 7).

Table – 5 regularly used Information tools in library

Information Tools	Frequency	Percentage
Textbooks	272	64.76%
Journals	44	10.48%
Reference books	156	37.14%
Database	4	0.95%
E-resources	68	16.19%
Internet sources	184	43.81%

Table – 6 Mode of Information Collection

Information Collection Mode	Frequency	Percentage
Institute library	320	76.20%
Telephone to Librarian	32	7.62%
e-mail to librarian	28	6.67%
Internet resources	200	47.62%

Table – 7 Source to find required Information

Information Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Colleague/friends	132	31.43%
Reference books	264	62.86%
Journal articles	52	12.38%
Research report	16	3.81%
Librarian	68	16.20%
Other libraries	20	4.76%
Internet	260	62%

There are so many barriers to seek health science information. The authors found that 59 % students demand that, lack of time is a great barrier to seek information. Only 18 % students agree that they have no searching skill. 16.20 % of the students are not satisfied with the availability of needed material. 10.48 % students have no knowledge about how to seek information (Table 8). 77.14 % health science students mentioned that books are the most preferred source of information which is followed by magazines and reference materials with 30.48 % and 24.76 % respectively. Monographs and patents are less preferred print sources (Table 9).

Table – 8 Barriers for seeking information

	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of time	248	59%

Lack of searching skill	76	18%
Inavailability of needed materials in library	68	16.20%
Lack of knowledge on IT-based service	44	10.48%
Inavailability of trained library staff	4	0.95%
Lack of subject knowledge among library staff	24	5.70%

Table – 9 Preference for print source of information

Print Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Books	324	77.14%
Monographs	8	1.90%
Scientific journals	60	14.28%
Magazine	128	30.48%
Reference material	104	24.76%
Patents	8	1.90%
Research reports	44	10.48%
Theses / Dissertation	24	5.71%
Standards / Specifications	24	5.71%
Conference / Seminar volumes	56	13.33%

This university subscribes different e-resources for its constituent institute libraries. These e-resources include e-books, e-journals and some other databases. The authors found that 46.66 % agree with the availability of the e-books and 39.04 % students are satisfied with e-journals where 41.90 % students are satisfied with the online databases (Table 10). 58.10 % student demand that, the Open Access is the most preferred electronic information sources. 40.95 % agreed to access E-books as their information sources. E-journal is being preferred by the 14.28 % students, 7.62 % preferred E-databases where only 3.81 % prefer Information gateway (Table 11). Most of the students (53.33 %) are interested to be trained on using E-journals and 27.62 % students have knowledge on using e-journals where 19.05 % have not any opinion on need of training (Table 12).

Table – 10 Availability of E-Resources

	Frequency	Percentage
E-books	196	46.66%
E-journal	164	39.04%
Online database	176	41.90%

Table – 11 Preference of electronic information sources

	Frequency	Percentage
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E-journal	60	14.28%
E-book	172	40.95%
E-database	32	7.62%
Information gateway	16	3.81%
Open Access	244	58.10%

Table – 12 Need of Training on E-journal

Need of training on E-journals		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	224	53.33%
No	116	27.62%
Neutral	80	19.05%

62.86 % students use library daily, 19.05 % students come to library as and when their need arises, 15.24 % students come to library weekly and approximately 1 and 2 % of students use library monthly and quarterly respectively (Table 13). The main purpose of the students visiting library is for an academic study. Many students come to library to find books. 20.95 % students come to library for circulation purpose. Some students are also come to library to search journal articles and e-resources. This study found that 9.52 % students come to library to spend leisure time and 11.43 % come for entertainment through social media (Table 14). Library services are most important to make a relation between librarian and the library users. Most important library services are bibliographic service, current awareness service (CAS), selective dissemination of information (SDI) and E-mail service among various library services. This study found that CAS is accepted by maximum students (26.66 %). E-mail or SMS service is appreciated by 20 % students and the same numbers of students agree with cataloguing service by the library. 23.81 % health science students goes in favor of bibliographic service and approximately same number of students respond to reprographic and indexing / abstracting service with 12.38 % and 13.33 % respectively. 14.28 % students have suggested for SDI (Table 15). A library becomes healthy by providing its services to the users. If the users get required service from the library, utilization of library resources increases. The relation of utilization of library resources and Library services are vice-versa. This study found that 51.43 % students appreciate reference service and 44.76 % student prefers circulation service of the library. 29.52 % students satisfied with electronic resources and 13.33 % students are in favor of electronic database services of the library (Table 16).

Table – 13 Frequency of Library Use

Library Usage	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	264	62.86%
Weekly	64	15.24%
Quarterly	8	1.90%
Monthly	4	0.95%
Need arises	80	19.05%
Total	420	100 %

Table – 14 Purpose of Visiting Library

Purpose	Frequency	Percentage
Academic study	316	75.24%
Research study	92	22%
Find books	156	37.14%
Journal articles	32	7.62%
Search e-resources	36	8.57%
Entertainment	48	11.43%
Spend leisure time	40	9.52%
For circulation	88	20.95%

Table – 15 Available Library services in Institute Library

	Frequency	Percentage
Cataloguing	84	20%
Indexing / Abstracting	56	13.33%
Bibliographic	100	23.81%
CAS	112	26.66%
SDI	60	14.28%
Reprographic	52	12.38%
E-MAIL, SMS	84	20%

Table – 16 Preference of Library services

Services	Frequency	Percentage
Circulation source	188	44.76%
Reference service	216	51.43%
Bibliographic service	36	8.57%
Abstracting / Indexing	36	8.57%
CAS / SDI	4	0.95%

E-document delivery service	24	5.71%
E-resources	124	29.52%
E-databases	56	13.33%
OPAC search	28	6.66%

Internet is the useful source for the health science students to aware themselves for current development. This study found that 65.71 % students depend on internet searching, 26.66 % prepare themselves through personal communication. 24.76 % students are interested to attend conference for current development, whereas 21.90 % seek help of E-mail alert. The students also show their interest towards browsing of journals. 14.28 % browse online journals and 22.85 % prefer current journals for current development (Table 17). Most of the students of this university prefer to use internet. Now internet is a common tool to access e-resources. This study reveals that 83.80 % of the students demand internet is useful. 31.43 % prefer e-books as valuable e-resources and not surprising that same number of students agreed to use online database and e-journals (Table 18).

Table – 17 Awareness of Current Development

	Frequency	Percentage
Browsing current journal	96	22.85%
Browsing online journals	60	14.28%
Attending conference	104	24.76%
Internet searching	276	65.71%
E-mail alert	92	21.90%
Publisher CAS / SDI	4	0.95%
Personal Communication	112	26.66%

Table – 18 Preferences of E-Resources

Preferences of E-resources		
	Frequency	Percentage
Internet	352	83.80%
Online database	44	10.48%
E-books	132	31.43%
E-journal	44	10.48%

Bibliographic databases are most useful for the academic institutions. PUBMED, MEDLINE and WEB of SCIENCE are mostly used by the health science students of this university. This study found that MEDLINE is the highest preferred database and followed by WEB of SCIENCE and PUBMED respectively. The other databases are not used seriously by the

students where the authors found that SCOPUS database is in the last place of the preference table with 3.81 % (Table - 19). The students also respond on so many barriers they face in using e-resources. They were asked about six probable barriers. Most of the students comment on time consuming. This study found that the students are computer savvy. 14.28 % students are dissatisfied with e-resource collections where 16.20 % disagree with the availability of full text. But 20.95 % of the respondent agrees that they face problem in using e-resources because of the retrieval of too much information (Table 20).

Table – 19 Preferences of Bibliographic Databases

Preference of Bibliographic Database		
	Frequency	Percentage
Chemical abstract	28	6.66%
BIOSIS	28	6.66%
Web of Science	156	37.14%
Medline	172	40.95%
INSPEC	20	4.76%
Scopus	16	3.81%
Pubmed	56	13.33%

Table – 20 Barriers to use E-resources

Barriers of E-resources		
	Frequency	Percentage
More information retrieved	88	20.95%
Time consuming	124	29.52%
Lack of computer knowledge	32	7.62%
Limited computer facility	104	24.76%
Limited E-resources	60	14.28%
Non existence of full text	68	16.20%

Library users can obtain the much needed information in various ways. The students can also obtain required information by browsing library shelves, accessing library home page and accessing e-journal through consortia. Some of them can also obtain through open access resources, through discussion and special alerting from library. The important factor to get relevant information from library is to contact librarians. Only 6.66 % respondents obtain on accessing library home page where 50.48 % meet their information by browsing library shelves. This study also found that 46.66 % health science students got information through open access resources and 24.76 % obtain through discussion. The authors concentrate on the professional demand where they serve 31.43 % students to obtain their required relevant information (Table 21). The students practice online information differently. Some of the

students use rarely, most of them use daily. The authors found that 45.71 % health science students seek online information daily followed by 25.71 %. Some other students use occasionally and 16.20 % use some time in a month (Table 22).

Table – 21 Ways to obtain required information

Ways to obtain required information		
	Frequency	Percentage
Browsing library shelves	212	50.48%
Accessing library home page	28	6.66%
Accessing e-journal through consortia	36	8.57%
Through open access resources	196	46.66%
Special alerting from library	24	5.71%
Through discussion	104	24.76%
Asking librarian	132	31.43%

Table – 22 Use of Online Information

Practice of online information		
	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	192	45.71%
Weekly	108	25.71%
Some time in month	68	16.20%
Occasionally	40	9.52%
Rarely	12	2.86%

E-resources are being used for many causes. The authors put emphasis on four causes like: access of documents from remote places without being physically present, can be searched easily only by entering keywords, documents can be shared, copied and edited easily and finally time saving. This study found that more number of students goes with all the four probable causes and less response is on first question (Table 23). Journal articles are most current to get new knowledge on specific field. The interested users can get full text journal articles through print copy and browsing e-journals. Some are interested to collect directly from the author and PDF file from the publisher. Approximately 19 % students collect full text journal articles from friends and the concerned librarians. It is also found from this study that 36.20 % students took print copy of the journal articles and 20.95 % students collect the full text from e-journals (Table 24).

Table – 23 Probable causes for preferring E-resources

Probable preference for E-resources		
	Frequency	Percentage
Remote access	44	10.48%
Easy to search using keywords	80	19.04%
Easy to save, copy, edit the document	68	16.20%
Time shaving	96	22.86%
All the above	192	45.71%

Table – 24 Process to get full text journal article

Process to find full text journal article		
	Frequency	Percentage
Print copy	152	36.20%
E-journal	88	20.95%
Directly from author	56	13.33%
PDF file from publisher	24	5.71%
Friends	76	18.09%
Librarian	80	19.04%

Information seekers use different web resources: such as websites, databases, social network sites, E-mail and so on. The students are also familiar with these web resources. This study found that 66.66 % respondents use different websites. The authors also demand that 33.33 % students are busy in social networks. It is found that only 5.71 % use different consortium like INFLIBNET / INDEST and 8.57 % use various databases for their purpose. But 21.90 % respondents agree with e-mail and SMS alert service (Table 25). Browsing of web resources can be affected by various facts. The probable barriers to access e-resources in the library are slow speed of internet, long time work in front of computer, lack of authenticity, technical fault and so on. This study found that slow speed of internet occurs on 50.48 % health science students of this university where only 8.57 % students agree with the risk of digital preservation. Huge amount of data retrieved is accepted by 31.43 % students and 20.95 % student comments on lack of authenticity. The problem like technical fault and long time work in front of computer, both are accepted by 19.04 % health science students (Table 26).

Table – 25 Usage of E-resources

Usage of web resources		
	Frequency	Percentage
Websites	280	66.66%
Database	36	8.57%
INFLIBNET/INDEST Consortium	24	5.71%
Social Network	140	33.33%
E-mails & SMS alert	92	21.90%

Table – 26 Barriers to use web resources

Barriers of web resources		
	Frequency	Percentage
Technical fault	80	19.04%
Slow speed of internet	212	50.48%
Huge amount of data	132	31.43%
Long time work	80	19.04%
Risk of digital preservation	36	8.57%
Lack of authenticity	88	20.95%

The students spend some time in library to retrieve information. The result of this study shows that 48.57 % students spend almost an hour in library while coming to retrieve information. 17.14 % spend few hours in library to retrieve and 34.29 % spend few minutes (Table 27) and when the authors intend to know about the satisfaction of the students using E-library, the result shows that 56.19 % health science students are satisfied in using E-library and 8.57 % are dissatisfied in using where 35.24 % student become neutral in this response (Table 28). The authors intend to know the percentage of fulfillment of required information. The authors have put five options to suggest their response. This study reveals that 11.43 % respondents are 100 % satisfied. Only 3.81 % students mention that they are getting below 10 % of required information while 38.09 % students fulfill up to 80 % of their required information. 24.76 % meet their 50 % information and 21.90 % reach to the 30 % information (Table 29).

Table – 27 Time spend daily to retrieve information

	Frequency	Percentage
Few minutes	144	34.29%
Almost an hour	204	48.57%
Few hours	72	17.14%
TOTAL	420	100.00%

Table – 28 Satisfaction in using E-Library

Satisfaction of using E-Library		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	236	56.19%
To some extent	148	35.24%
No	36	8.57%

Table – 29 Fulfillment of required information

	Frequency	Percentage
Below 10%	16	3.81%
10%-30%	92	21.90%
50%	104	24.76%
50%-80%	160	38.09%
Almost 100%	48	11.43%

One can easily search e-journal articles through open access journals and from general search engines. Google and Yahoo are mostly used search engines by the health science students. Below 1 % students and 2.86 % health science students use MSN and Alta Vista respectively where some also mentioned WhatsApp, Bing and Wikipedia as their preferred search engines for their need (Table 30). The authors found that the students search e-journal articles in E-library and through general search engine basically. 15.24 % opted open access journals to search, 7.62 % decided to search through publisher's website. Only 3.81 % are satisfied with the institutional repositories (IR) and 6.66 % students search with library websites (Table 31). It is also found from this study that 6.66 % respondents are neutral to respond on using open access journals. The authors found the same numbers of students accept to use open access journals or not (Table 32).

Table – 30 Practice of major search engines

Usage of search engines		
	Frequency	Percentage
Google	400	95.23%
Yahoo	40	9.52%
MSN	4	0.95%
AltaVista	12	2.86%

Table – 31 Searching of E-Journal articles

	Frequency	Percentage
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E-library	192	45.71%
Library website	28	6.66%
Institutional Repositories	16	3.81%
Open access journals	64	15.24%
Publisher's website	32	7.62%
General search engine	156	37.14%

Table – 32 Opinion on using Open Access Journals

Use of open access journals		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	196	46.67%
No	196	46.67%
Neutral	28	6.66 %

The authors found that 82 % students are not interested to publish their research papers in open access journals where 12.38 % are agree to publish their papers in this and 5.72 % does not have any opinion regarding this (Table 33). This study found that 45.71 % showed their interest towards institution archive and 36.20 % contradicts the previous result, where 18.09 % does not have any opinion on institutional archive (Table 34).

Table – 33 Opinion on publication in Open Access Journals

Open access journal publication		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	52	12.38%
No	344	81.90%
Neutral	24	5.72%

Table – 34 Interest on Institution Archive

Interest on Institution Archive		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	192	45.71%
No	152	36.20%
Neutral	76	18.09%

Outlook:

After all an overall experiments, survey and study with a smooth investigation among the health science students of different disciplines in respective constituent institutions of this university the authors have the points that, most of the students are using library resources / e-resources frequently by coming library for their fulfillment of research need, circulation purpose and as well as to up-date / up-grade themselves for learning habit with information development skill through e-library also. The output result of this study indicates that the use of e-resources for information retrieval by the students regularly or daily through internet /e-library which is higher than other retrieval process. Text, reference books and e-journals are also cited frequently by the health science students of this university. The important information is found by the authors that, after using all facilities of library most of the students are neutral and some of them are not interested to utilize the facilities provided by library for their personal/information need. Finally it is suggested that the concerned library should think for new techniques which will attract the health science students of this University more towards library service. It is also suggested that more study is required to find better result.

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