

The ophthalmologists working in different positions prefer electronic resources. The ophthalmologists with different working experience prefer electronic resources. The ophthalmologists working in different types of institutions also prefer electronic resources. The chi-square result of gender group was 0.805. The fishers exact test result of age group was 0.804. The chi-square test result of designation is 0.149. The fishers exact test result of experience group was 0.653. The fisher exact test result of institution type was 0.256. Ophthalmologists' resource choice as it saves time and economical doesn't have any association with their individual and institution characteristics. Ophthalmologists' resource choice as it improves professional competency was assessed with their individual and institution characteristics and presented in table VIII. The table VIII shows up the group frequency counts and group preferences along with the chi-square test /fishers' exact test results of the group.

The male ophthalmologists consider both electronic and print resources to improve their professional competency. The female ophthalmologists consider electronic resources to improve their professional competency. The ophthalmologists in the age group "Less than or equal to 30", "Between 40 and 50" and "Greater than 60" prefer both resources. The ophthalmologists in the age group "Between 31 and 40" and "Between 50 and 60" prefer electronic resources. The ophthalmologists working in different positions except "Senior Residents" prefer electronic resources. The ophthalmologists with different working experience except "15 to 20" prefer Electronic resources. The ophthalmologists working in NGOs prefer electronic resources while the others prefer both resources. The chi-square result of gender group was 0.323. The chi-square result of age group was 0.481. The fisher exact test result of designation is 0.168. The chi-square result of experience group was 0.797. The fisher exact test result of institution type was 0.632. Ophthalmologists' resource choice as it improves professional competency doesn't have any association with their individual and institution characteristics.

VII. CONCLUSION

Around 633 ophthalmologists working in 47 academic eye hospitals from 16 states of India were included in the study. The study aims to examine and explore the ophthalmologists' preference towards the print vs. electronic information resources. The preferences were examined with the seven attributes of information use. The frequency counts and percentages on resource choices reveal that majority of the ophthalmologists consider electronic resources as their first choice to access and publish. The ophthalmologists consider both printed & electronic resources and printed resource as more authenticated resources than electronic resources. Majority of the ophthalmologists consider electronic resources are easy to store, manage. Majority of the ophthalmologists consider electronic resources are economical and time savvy. Majority of the ophthalmologists accept electronic resources improve their professional competency. There is

no association between ophthalmologists' preferences on print vs. electronic resources and their individual characteristics and institutional characteristics. The study results revealed the ophthalmologists' preferences on print vs. electronic resources for their information use. This will help the ophthalmic librarians to understand the resource choices of the ophthalmologists more specifically. The results also provide guidelines for the efficient and effective management of information resources in ophthalmic libraries. This will help the ophthalmic institutions to provide appropriate infrastructure and facilities. The study results will provide insights to the information providers to plan their future service options.

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