7.0 Result of the Study

This part, deal with the findings and evaluation of hypotheses which were formed for the study and the same are analyzed point by point after final analysis and interpretation of the data. Providing or disproving the null hypothesis is indicated with relevant references.

7.1 Status of Respondents

The table – 1 is the demographic characteristics of sample population, also described the total ratio of Faculty and Postgraduate students. In the study 1000 questionnaire were distributed to faculty and 600 questionnaires to Postgraduates students. 1047 responses received, 683 from faculties and 363 from Postgraduate students. Some institutions are conducting training programme on literature search, hence the samples have been divided as trained and untrained.

7.1.1 Gender of Respondents

The table-4 and 5 shows the total sample group is 1047, out of that 551 (52.63%) are males and 42 (40.21%) are females 75 (7.16%) did not mentioned the sex ratio. The data shows that 57.18% (391) are males and 36.25% (248) are female in the faculty group. In the Postgraduates group 44.07% (160) were male Postgraduates and 47.65% (173) are females. The study shows among Postgraduate students- females responded more then males postgraduate students. 6.57% (45) of faculties and 8.28 (30) of the Postgraduates did not responded.

7.2 Area interest by Respondents

Table – 6 The results shows that the size of the different types of professionals covered in the samples group serving in the field of Medical science have mentioned activities involved in the professionals and activities interested to take over in the future by Postgraduate students. Most of faculties preferred for Teaching, Research work and Clinical Practice but lost preference has given for Diagnosis. Similarly Postgraduates also mentioned preference in teaching, Research and Clinical Practice, and lost preference for Diagnosis.
7.3 Academic contributions by Respondents

In the Table – 7 the study shows covered number of publication published by trained and untrained faculties. The study had shown trained faculties actively involved in academic contribution then untrained faculties. The trained faculties have contributed 699 Abstracts, 1,102 National Papers and 827 International Papers. The Untrained faculties are also contributed 42 Abstracts, 88 National Papers and 47 International papers.

7.4 Resources preferred by Respondents

Table – 8 the respondent results show that user preferences of Print Journal or Online Journals in the Library, it has been investigated general consensus about major important of sources. The questionnaire does not list respective subject of sources, but it is common view of end users. The study observed many faculties and Postgraduate students prefer both print and E-Journals.

7.5 Times Spent in browsing online by respondents

Table -13 The results shows that majority of trained faculty spend 1-2 hours for accessing online databases, and untrained faculty spend less then one hour for accessing online databases. The untrained faculty takes more time for accessing online databases as compared to trained faculty.

7.5.1 Time spent for Literature Search overall population

The tables 14 the results shows that the majority of trained Postgraduates spends less then one hour for accessing online databases, but majority of the untrained Postgraduates spend more then 1-2 hours for accessing online databases. Some trained Postgraduates also take 1-2 hours for accessing online databases. It is also understood that to go to specific and relevant topics, it takes more time, the study reveals that it take at least 1-2 hours maximum for accessing online databases.
7.6 Computer literacy Access and Location

Table – 10 the results indicates majority of population prefer to access computer in their resident, rather than accessing Library or in the Office. Even the Postgraduates also prefer accessing databases form their home.

7.7 Familiarity of computer literacy access and location of respondents

Table – 11 the study shows that the present populations are almost all familiar with computer usage, but skill level varies in each category. The study shows that trained population have more knowledge in computer usage compare to untrained population. The study shows not many people are expert in computer knowledge but most of them are above the average and average in computer access.

Hypotheses – 1: Though there are many online databases are available the Awareness and Knowledge of search strategies by users is poor.

7.8 Preference of doing Literature Search by self

Table – 15 the results shows respondent are willing to do literature search by self rather then getting it done by somebody, only few trained faculty and untrained faculty are depending upon Library staff and less dependent on students. Some of the untrained faculties are depending upon students, Research Assistant and outside sources. The Postgraduate students also willing do literatures search by self and some are depending upon library staff. The untrained Postgraduates are more depending upon library staff and outside sources.

Hypotheses – 2: The extent of awareness and familiarity of resources depends upon the type of users

7.9 Awareness of Online Medical Databases between trained and untrained faculties

Table -19 PUBMED database, has maximum aware by irrespective of trained and untrained faculties, and also OVID Database, Science Direct, MD Consult, PUBMED CENTRAL also have awareness by end-users, because these databases are available through RGUHS Helinet consortia.
7.9.1 Awareness of Online databases by overall faculty

The table -20 data shows the awareness of Online databases by overall faculty, irrespective of trained and untrained faculties. The result shows 50% of faculties do not have much awareness of online databases. Only PUBMED, OVID, Science Direct, MD Consult and PUBMED CENTRAL databases have maximum awareness, the remaining databases have less than 50%.

7.9.2 Awareness and Unawareness of online databases among Trained Faculties

In the table -21, the results show awareness of databases among the trained faculties, are all not aware of all the online databases, in spite of attending training programme. The study reveals the training programme will not covered all the online medical databases.

7.9.3 Awareness of Online databases by Trained and Untrained Postgraduate students

Table -23 the result shows that PubMed and Helinet Consortia databases are all aware by all postgraduate students. The remaining databases are not aware by untrained Postgraduate students.

7.9.4 Awareness and Unawareness of Online databases by over all Postgraduate Students

Table – 24 shows PubMed and the databases available in the RGUHS Consortia are aware by them, but some databases are not much aware irrespective of trained and untrained postgraduates.

7.9.5 Awareness of Online Databases by over all population

The Table – 26 shows that, it is observed from the study we can see that Postgraduates are more aware of the databases than Faculty members.
7.10 Usage of online databases by faculties and postgraduate students

7.10.1 Usages of Online Medical Databases by Trained and untrained faculty

Table – 27 the result shows that how frequently the databases have been accessed by faculties. It shows majority faculties were accessing PubMed and OVID database more frequently. The other databases like Cochrane Library, Science Direct, MD Consult, Google Scholar are accessed just average of 50%. The untrained faculties also using PubMed and other databases of RGUHS were using more than 50%, other databases less than 30%.

7.10.2 Comparison of Awareness and Usage of online databases by trained Faculties

Table – 29 shows. It is clearly indicate the respondents have the awareness but usage is less then awareness of all databases.

7.10.3 Mode of Usage of Online Medical Databases by untrained faculties

Table -31 shows 66.66% (216) untrained faculties, frequently use PubMed, and the other databases like OVID database, Science Direct, MD Consult, J-Gate Only 25 to 30% by untrained faculty used. The other databases were used only 10 to 15%. The untrained faculties 65 to 75% respondents have mentioned not using the databases.

7.10.4 Usage of Online Databases by Trained and Untrained faculty

Table – 34 the results shows that the usage of online databases by trained and untrained faculties, it is clearly shows that trained faculties are use more than untrained faculties. It is observed those faculties who are undergone training are consistently using online databases rather than untrained faculties.

7.11. Usage of Online Databases by Postgraduate Students

7.11.1 Access of online databases by Postgraduate students

Table–35 the result shows, how many readers are aware of online databases and how frequently it has been utilized, the data contains both category of trained
and untrained postgraduate student. The study observed that trained and untrained Postgraduate are aware, of the above online medical databases and using it irrespectively, but comparatively trained Postgraduate are using more and the untrained postgraduate students using less.

7.11.2 Frequent uses of Online Medical Databases by Trained Postgraduate students

Table – 36 the results shows Frequent uses of Online Medical Databases by Trained Postgraduate students, PubMed used more than 70% by trained postgraduate students more frequently, while OVID databases, Science Direct, MD-Consult, Google Scholar and PubMed have been used only 40%. The other databases are not used frequently, the comparative tables reveals that frequency of usage of online databases, it shows only two databases are used more than 50%, the other databases are used by less than 30 to 40%.

7.11.3 Awareness and usage of online databases by trained Postgraduate

The above table 37 reveals difference between awareness and usage of online databases by untrained postgraduate students. The study shows all the trained Postgraduates are aware of above Online Medical databases.

7.11.4 Use of Online Medical Databases by untrained Postgraduate students

Table – 38 The study also observed many of the untrained Postgraduate students are not accessing other databases except PubMed, hence it shows the importance of the training for accessing Online Medical Databases.

7.11.5 Awareness and usage of online databases by untrained postgraduate students

The above table – 39 reveals difference between awareness and usage of online databases by untrained postgraduate students. The study shows, all the untrained Postgraduates are aware of above Online Medical databases.
7.11.6 Usage of Online Databases by Trained and Untrained Postgraduate Students

Table – 40  The results shows that databases have used more (65% to 75%) by trained postgraduates. The untrained postgraduates used less when compare to trained Postgraduates.

7.11.7 Different between usage of online databases by untrained faculties and untrained Postgraduate students.

Table –41 results shows comparative of untrained faculties and untrained postgraduates, this results shows difference between this two categories, the both category has not undergone any training programme. The study shows that untrained Postgraduates are more familiar than untrained faculties, it shows untrained postgraduates are keen to know familiarization of online medical databases.

7.11.8 Usage of Online Databases by Overall population

Table –42  The results is pertaining to usages of Online Medical databases by overall population of faculties and Postgraduate students. The results show that Postgraduate students are more familiar and use more online databases, rather than faculties. Generally users tend to consult different types of databases while performing specific research activities. Databases ranking usages are shown order of sources used in performing research activities in relation to various professionals used by overall population.

7.12 Database Ranking on Usage

Table – 43 the results show that ranking databases on usage. First rank is PubMed with maximum usage the Second ranking is OVID database, Third rank Helinet, Fourth rank MD Consult, Fifth rank Science Direct, Sixth rank Pubmed Central, Seventh rank Medline Pulse, Eighth rank Cochrane Library, Ninth rank DOAJ (Direct Online Access Journal), Tenth rank Google Scholar, Eleventh rank PsycInfor Twelfths MedInd, Thirteenth rank EMBAS, Fourteenth rank ProQuest, Fifteenth rank Dyna Med, Sixteenth rank TRIP Database, Seventeenth rank NHS Evidence, Eighteenth rank Health Mash, Nineteenth rank CINHAL, Twentieth Rank EBSCO, Twenty first Rank GP Med.
Hypotheses – 3: The frequency and extent of use varies from database to database.

7.12.1 Importance of Online Databases

The ultimate objective of any information system is to satisfy the information needs of the users. The user satisfaction forms as an important component of the system and invariably all the services in a library are directed to meet the information requirements of the user community, therefore user’s satisfaction should be given utmost priority.

7.12.2 Ranking of Importance of Online Databases by trained and untrained faculties

Table - 44 The results shown majority of end users irrespective of trained and untrained faculties have mentioned preference for highly importance of accessing online Medical Databases. The First preference has mentioned for prepare Up-to-date with current knowledge and for Research activities.

7.12.3 Important of using online databases between training and untrained faculty

Table – 45 results show that 90% of trained faculties and untrained faculties are responded online databases are important. Only few respondents have mentioned not important, and some of respondents did not marked on this column.

7.12.4 Importance of Online databases mentioned by over all by faculties of Trained and untrained

Table -46 the results shows preference of Importance between trained and untrained faculties, First preference and second preference are same but third preference onwards it changed.
7.12.5 Status of Importance on Online Databases by Trained and untrained Postgraduate students

Table 47 - the results reveals importance of online databases mentioned by Postgraduate students. It is observed the preference for high Importance by Postgraduate students is that First Preference are given by both trained and untrained Postgraduates are for being up-to-date with current knowledge. The Second preference is for talks/seminars, Third Preference mentioned by untrained postgraduates is to prepare for class/Teaching and untrained postgraduates mentioned for Research activity. Fourth preference mentioned by trained faculties is for Research activity, but untrained Postgraduates mentioned for publishing papers, Fifth preference is writing books/chapter, the untrained mentioned for prepare for class/Teaching. The untrained mentioned Sixth preference is for Clinical Information and solve the work related problems, Seventh preference is mentioned by trained faculties is for to solve work related problems, but untrained mentioned Writing books / chapters. Eight preferences both trained and untrained Postgraduates mentioned for Diagnosis, Ninth preference is by trained faculties is for Publishing Papers, Untrained mentioned is for Clinical Information. Tenth Preference is to Prepare Typical Information by trained Postgraduates but untrained said for Drug Information. Eleventh preference by trained Postgraduates is for Drug Information, the Untrained mentioned to report Typical Clinical Information.

7.12.6 Importance of online databases mentioned by user of Trained and untrained Postgraduates

Table -48 pertaining to opinion of variable by trained and untrained Postgraduate students. It is observed most postgraduates are aware the online Medical databases are important for academic.

7.12.7 Important of Online databases of overall PGs

The table-49 is the results of collective study of opinion by Postgraduate students. The first option for being up-to-date with current knowledge, 86.25% said important and 0.55% responded not important, 3.03% said don’t know and 10.10%
not marked. Similarly 78.78% mentioned important, 3.85% said not important, 18.95% mentioned don’t know and 12.39% are not responded. For clinical information 83.47% said important, 0.55% said not important, 4.95% mentioned don’t know and 10.46% did not filled the option. It is observed all the postgraduate students are positively mentioned important for using online Medical databases.

7.12.8 Different Opinion on Online Databases by overall population

Table – 50 pertaining to priority of opinion on online databases by overall population, the results shows that 88.25% (924) of them responded first priority of online databases are useful to update current knowledge. 1.43% (15) of them responded not important and remaining 10.31% (108) not marked on the questionnaire. 87.29% (914) are mentioned second priority on online database is for Clinical Information, 2.57% (27) said not important, 10.12% (37) did not marked. 85.38% (894) are said third priority is for to prepare for a class for teaching, 2.96% mentioned not important, 10.12% (106) not marked. 84.04% (880) are mentioned fourth priority for Research work, 3.91% (41) of responded not important, 12.03% (126) are not marked. 79.08% (843) are mentioned fifth priority for Diagnosis, 4.39% (41) said not important, 15.59% (158) did not marked in the questionnaire. 5.15% (54) are said sixth priority is Up-dating Drug Information, 5.15% (54) are said no important, and 15.75% (159) did not marked at all. 78.79% (828) responded for seventh priority for Seminars and Lecturer. 78.79% (58) of mentioned not important, 16.61 (174) are not marked.

Hypotheses – 4: The range of preference of databases varies from nature of databases and usage

7.13 Opinion of Online Databases by trained and untrained faculties and Postgraduate students

7.13.1 Different Opinion on Online Databases by trained and untrained faculties

The table 52, show that online databases, for searching Health Information, the study shows end users opinion on each databases. The study would like to know structure of databases, usefulness and satisfaction by end users. All end users are
aware of databases and using them. This study helps us to know the opinion of individual databases from the professionals.

7.13.2 Opinion of online databases by Faculties

Table – 53 The study revealed trained and untrained faculties are given good opinion about online databases

7.13.3. Opinion of online databases by all End-Users

Table – 54 The results show all end users are aware of databases and using them. This study helps us to know the individual opinion on online databases structure and satisfaction. The overall observation on PubMed database is good. PsycInfor databases using only 40% mentioned it is good, remaining have responded don’t know, since its paid databases many institution are not subscribing. Similarly, the databases OVID MEDLINE, MEDLINE PLUS, MedInd, SERFILE, EMBASE, TRIP DATABASE, GP MED, Cochrane Collaboration all are used below 50%

7.13.4 Opinion of online databases by all Postgraduate students

Table – 55 The results shows that Postgraduate students also mentioned PubMed is very excellent, OVID MEDLINE and Medline Plus are used and ranked as good databases, remaining databases are less used below 40%. It was observed that for SERFILE, CINHAL, SPIRS MEDLINE are very less used, some databases, like TRIP Databases, GP Med, EMBASE, PsycInfor are used less / average, because its subscribed databases only few Institutions are subscribing these databases.

7.13.5 Ranking of online databases by Over all Population

Table – 56 The results shows overall population given good responses on PubMed, Psycho Infor, Cochrane Collaboration, TRIP databases, Medline Plus, GP Med., are good databases. Remaining databases SPIRS Medline, EMBASE, CINHAL are average databases, because its subscribed databases.
Hypotheses – 5: Various skills, techniques and strategies adopted by users to scale databases varies

7.14 Awareness and Usage of Search Technique by Trained and Untrained Faculties

Table – 57 it is essential to have knowledge of search technique in Literature search to retrieve required information. The table describes how frequently search techniques have been used and how many faculties are using the search techniques.

7.14.1 Awareness and Role of Search Technique by Trained and Untrained Faculties

Table – 58 shows, Using of Boolean Logic operators (AND OR NOT) major role plays in search strategy, the data shows, 74.72% (269) trained faculty responded as using this option during literature search and 54.62% (177) untrained faculty also responds using. 7.22% (26) of data presents not using by trained faculty, 22.22% (72) untrained faculty not using, and 18.33% (65) trained faculty did not marked the option and 23.14% (75) untrained faculty also did not marked the option.

7.14.2 Usages of Search Techniques by trained and untrained faculties.

Table – 58 Also shows the training faculties are frequently using the search techniques and untrained are not using. The study observed, Keywords searching, Free Text search, and Boolean logic operator option are used maximum, majority of respondents have not responded the option it indicated don’t know. It is understood awareness should bring on these option to the end-users.

7.14.3 Status of usage of Search Technique by overall Faculties

Table – 59 The results shows trained faculties are doing systematic search from the basic to specific, at same time the untrained faculties mentioned don’t know the search techniques. Some of untrained faculties have learnt by self training to do the literature search. The table clearly shows the preference mentioned by the trained and untrained faculties.
7.14.4 Variables of Search Techniques used by trained and untrained Postgraduate Students

Table – 60 The results identified similarly, the preferences of trained Post graduate students are doing their literature search in systematic manner. Even untrained PG also prefer in same manner not much difference.

The study observed trained faculties are doing systematic search from basic to specific, at same time majority of untrained faculties mentioned don’t know the search techniques. Some untrained faculties have learned to do the literature search by self learning.

7.15 Usage of Search Hints by Trained and Untrained Postgraduate Students.

Table – 61 the results show Keywords searching, Free Text search, and Boolean logic operator option are being used maximum. Many end users have not marked the option it left blank and some are mentioned don’t know. It is understood end-users still have to be made more aware about these search option.

The results shows that majority of them prefers for using “Free-text search, second option is Key words search, third option is Boolean operators, fourth option is Author wise sixth option is Title wise and seventh option is search through MeSH but less used. It shows search technique option have been used constantly used by trained faculties and Postgraduate students.

7.15.1 Usage of Search Techniques used by overall population faculties and Postgraduates

The table - 63, data pertaining to the search symbols using in Literature Search. The search symbols are very important role in Literature search. In Medical terminology we have different spelling called American spelling and UK spelling, also with a tendency of forgetting spelling, such a case these symbols will plays major role, this is called search hints. It is the duty of Librarian to give awareness to end users to make use of this facility.
7.16 Search symbols used by Trained and untrained faculties

Table 64, data pertaining to the search symbols using in Literature Search Over all observation from the above data shows on search symbols’ by trained faculty and untrained faculties, it shows trained faculty are more aware compare to untrained faculties

7.16.1 Search symbols used by overall faculties Trained and untrained

The above table – 65 shows overall population results using of search symbols by trained and untrained faculties. It shows 50.14% (343) have responded as they are familiar with search symbols on Using. It is observed majority of them are not aware of the symbols, 50% are not used, this awareness should be brought to the end users.

7.16.2 Search symbols used by over all Postgraduate students Trained and untrained

Table – 67 It was observed the postgraduates are more familiar and using more search symbols while doing the literature search. This awareness should bring to the untrained Postgraduate students also.

7.16.3 Search symbols used by over all Faculties and Postgraduate students

Table -68 The results shows, when compare to Faculties and Postgraduate students irrespective of trained or untrained are aware of search symbol, they have been using more search symbols while doing literature search. It is observed that less than 50% of total population are using search symbols, the trained faculties are aware of search symbols but they are not using. The over all population usage of search symbols is only 35%.

7.17 Level of difficulty Accessing Online Databases.

The table – 69 in the study it was indicated level of difficulties for accessing online databases and Electronic resources by end users. The result shows few trained faculties have mentioned difficulty in access online databases, along with untrained faculties, because of lack of training programme.
7.18 Reasons for difficulty in accessing online databases by trained Faculties

Table 70-71 shows few respondent are mentioned reason for difficulty in accessing online Databases because of Lack of e-sources, Lack of Training, Not aware of e-sources, Low speed of computer, Low speed of Internet, and don’t know how to access, these are reason have been mentioned.

7.19 Reason for difficulty for accessing online databases by untrained Postgraduates

7.19.1 Reason for difficulty for accessing online databases by untrained Postgraduates

Table – 73 in the study observed, it clearly mentioned by the population that trained Postgraduate students are identified having less problem and untrained users are facing more problems for accessing online databases.

6.19.1 Reason for difficulty for accessing online databases by overall population

Table – 74 The results show few trained faculties and Postgraduates have mentioned less difficulty in accessing online databases and majority of untrained faculties have mentioned difficulty in accessing online databases.

Few respondent are mentioned the reason for difficulty in accessing online Databases is Low speed of computer, Low speed of Internet, lack of e-sources, Lack of Training, not aware of e-sources, and don’t know how to access, these are the reasons have been mentioned. Overall population results observed those who are undergone training have less problem than untrained population.

Problems faced by responded on priority basis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lack of access for non-subscribed resource</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Not aware of e-resources</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lack of Training</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Don’t know how to access</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Low speed internet</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Low speed of computer</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.20 Technical Problems and obstacles encountered in accessing Online

6.20.1 Databases by Trained and untrained faculty and Postgraduate Students

The table – 75 results shows, pertaining to Barriers or obstacles encountered in accessing Online Databases by Trained and untrained faculties. The data indicates the problems faced by end users while doing literature search. This will help library staff to analyze which area the end users are facing problems. The result shows trained faculties are finding less problems compared to untrained faculties.

6.20.2 Problems encountered in accessing Online Databases by Trained and untrained faculty

The table 76 The results identified main obstacles are Lack of Technical support, Lack of Time for Learning, how to use a method or product, Lack of in house classes or workshops, lack of skill on Literature Searching and Lack of Infrastructure. The majority of untrained faculties have mentioned are facing above problems very frequently, but trained faculties are not much highlighted problems. The Postgraduate students are also responded the same.

6.20.3 Barriers or obstacles encountered in accessing Online Databases by Trained and untrained postgraduate student

The able – 77, To identify the problems of area from end users, few option have been put forth to the population. The results shows trained faculties responded facing more problems in accessing online databases. It is observed training is needed for untrained faculties to forgo the problems.

6.20.4 Problems in accessing Online Databases by Trained and untrained Postgraduate Students

The table – 78 results shows that problems and obstacles encountered by Postgraduates, it is observed majority of them frequently facing the problems shown in the table. The Postgraduates are not facing any problems on Lack of skill on Literature search but untrained Postgraduates are facing problem to do literature search. At the same time untrained Postgraduates have mentioned Lack of time for searching Literature.
6.20.5 Technical problems faced by Postgraduate students

The above table – 79 pertaining to technical problems frequently faced by trained and untrained Postgraduates. It show trained and untrained Postgraduates have mentioned lack of time for searching, it shows they are busy with duty, hence this option mentioned. The second problem is Lack of in house classes or workshops, Third problem is Lack of time for learning how to use a method or product, it is also part time. Fourth problem is Lack of technical support. The Trained Postgraduates not mentioned Lack of skill on Literature search, since they have undergone training, but untrained Postgraduate students mentioned the problems.

6.20.6 Problems faced by overall population

Table – 81 Shows the study observed the end users are lacking Literature Training programme, awareness of online databases and search skill; it is duty of library professional to fulfill the demand. The proposal was put to end-users and which area they would like to be trained.

6.20.7 Areas needed for training programme by trained and untrained faculties

Table – 82 The Faculty preferred first preference for using computer, second preference for Using online databases, third preference for searching library computerized catalog, fourth preference for Finding information on the Internet, Fifth preference for Using Clinical Information Services, Sixth preference for Using CD-ROM databases.

Hypotheses – 6: Organizing training and awareness programmes enhance the usage.

6.21 Individual opinion of training requirement by Trained and Untrained faculties

The table -83 shows the results of the individual group interested by the training in the areas, it observed 91.94% (331) trained faculties opted need training in usage of computer, 76.38% (275) of untrained faculties also were shown need training in usage of computer. The other faculties not showed much interest to learn usage of computer. 54.72% (197) trained faculties and 62.50% untrained faculties have
interested training in Searching library Computerized catalogue (OPAC). 77.50% (279) of trained faculties, 51.11% (184) untrained faculties are mentioned interested in training Finding information on the internet. 75% (270) trained faculties, 70% (252) untrained faculties are interested in learning using online databases.

6.21.1 Priority of training requirement and its usefulness by faculties

Table – 84. The results shows the end users preference are given for training on priority basis. First preference they require training in computer usage, the second option is for using online database, third preference in Searching library Computerized catalog (OPAC), forth preference for Finding information on the internet, Fifth option for Using clinical information services, sixth Using CD-ROM databases.

6.21.2 Interested areas need training programme by trained and untrained

Postgraduates

Table – 85 The results show that Postgraduate students also mentioned similarly, they need training on Using Computer, OPAC, Using online Database, Using Clinical Information Service. Ranking on training programme, the first priority for using computers, Using online databases, Using Clinical Information, Finding Information on the Net, OPAC has given Lost preference, Using CD-Rome databases has given least preference.

6.21.3 Training and its usefulness by Trained and untrained P.G

Table – 86 the results of the study are observed training programme has been given very important in this study, pertaining to opinion about training programme requirement. The respondents are mentioned periodical training is required frequently. Technical staff should be their for assistant the end-users and also mentioned during Library Orientation a training programme to be included on usage online databases.
6.21.4 Ranking of training requirement and its usefulness by Trained and untrained Postgraduate students

Table –87 The Postgraduate students also mentioned similar of Ranking on training programme, the first priority for using computers, Second for Using online databases, third preference for Using Clinical Information, fourth preference for Finding Information on the Net, the fifth preference for OPAC has given Lost preference for Using CD-Rome databases.

6.21.5 Comparative between faculties and postgraduate students requirement of Training

Table –88 The results show, The Faculty preferred first preference using computer, second preference for Using online databases, third preference for searching library computerized catalog, fourth preference for Finding information on the Internet, Fifth preference for Using Clinical Information Services, Sixth preference for Using CD-ROM databases.

Similarly the Postgraduate preferred First Preference for Using computer, Second preference for Using Online databases, Third preference for Using clinical Information, fourth preference for finding information on the Internet, Fifth preference for Searching Library Computerized Catalogue, Sixth preference for Using CD-ROM databases.

6.21.6 Requirement of Training Programme by over all Population:

Table –92 the result shows that training programme has been given very important in this study, pertaining to opinion about training programme requirement. The respondents are mentioned periodical training is required frequently. Technical staff should be their for assistant the end-users and also mentioned during Library Orientation, a training programme on usage online databases to be included.

6.21.7 How did you learn using online databases?

Table –93 The results indicated few respondents did not attended any training programme but they are well versed in accessing Online databases by self learning. Some Trained faculties and Postgraduates are under gone training through experts within Institute and out side experts.
6.21.8 Who trained you?

The above table – 94 shows 60 faculties, 62 trained Postgraduates are mentioned they trained by Librarian, 160 faculties, 25 Postgraduates attended training programme conducted by Experts with in the Institute. 140 faculties and 90 trained Postgraduates have attended training programme conducted by outside experts. 324 faculties, 186 Postgraduates not attended any training programme.

6.22 Present knowledge of search skill by Faculties and Postgraduate Students

The above table - 97 shows the over all populations presents knowledge of information access. The results revealed present knowledge of search skill by Faculties and Postgraduate students, the study shows still the end-users have to under-go training programme to up-date their knowledge to learn search skill. When compare the table it shows very less percentage shows search skill and it is average end users.

6.22.1 Learning to use online databases?

Table – 101 data pertaining to requirement of training programme by faculties and Postgraduates shown on the table. The study revealed that the trained faculties and Postgraduates are under gone training programme. In the training programme, may not teach all the databases available on the Web, only few important databases are covered during the training programme, remaining have learnt by own interest of individual. Therefore the study shows around 38.1% (260) responded have updated online databases by doing self study.

39.94% have done course by formal course training by paying course fees. 50.55% are mentioned a formal course Training from the Library.

In untrained column 42.59% (138) have updated knowledge on online databases by doing self study and 36% (67) Postgraduate also mentioned by self learning.

6.22.2 Level of searching skill after training programme by Trained and Untrained Faculties

The table – 103 shows improvement of online medical databases access after training programme. It shows 16.4% (59) trained faculties, 11.7% (21) trained
Postgraduate students responded are familiar of access of online databases. 38.3% (140) trained faculties, 31.6% (56) trained Postgraduate have 80% knowledge of access. 33.3% (120) trained faculties, 41.9% (74) Postgraduates are well versed in information access to about 65%. Remaining 11.4% (42) and 14.7% (26) Postgraduate students have knowledge of 50%.

6.22.3 Improvement of Literature Access after training

Table – 104 and 105 result shows that improvement of online medical databases access after training programme, It shows Trained faculties 16.4% said they are familiar of 100%; 31.6% have said familiar with 80%; 33.3% have mentioned 65% familiar of accessing online databases; and 11.4% have responded familiarity of 50%. Similarly the Postgraduates are mentioned 11.7% are familiar of 100%; 31.6% familiar of accessing 80%; 41.9% have accessing 65% and 14.8% are familiar of 50%. It shows all the trained faculties and Postgraduates are familiar of online access after training programme.

6.22.4 Search skill before Training Programme by Trained Population

The table – 105 the result clearly shows on knowledge of search skill, just below 50%.

6.23 Importance and preference of library services

The table -108-109 the result shows the both category of Faculty and Postgraduate are shown priority importance of Reference Service of Library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In-person reference assistance by Library staff as questions arise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Online tutorials, Power Point Presentation or help screens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Printed Handouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hands-on class at the library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hands-on class at the Department / Work place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>E-mail to librarian as questions arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>One-on-one consultation with the dept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Over telephone assistance as questions arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>One-on-one consultation librarian at the library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Live online chat with a librarian as questions arise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over all results of Training requirement by end users

1. It is evident of population groups’ specified need training on Online Medical databases. Faculties and Postgraduates are responded were interested on training programme in the Library.

2. It is observed training programme has been given very important in this study, pertaining to opinion about training programme requirement. The respondents are mentioned periodical training is required frequently. Technical staff should be their for assistant the end-users and mentioned during Library Orientation, online databases training programme also to be included.

3. In the study it was noticed few respondents did not attended any training programme but they are well versed in accessing Online databases by self learning. Some Trained faculties and Postgraduates are under gone training through experts within Institute and out side experts and Librarian.

4. Pertaining to training indicated by respondent that more than 40% faculties and Postgraduate mentioned need periodical training is required from time to time. 21.68% indicated training is needed frequently. 35.05% are responded Technical Staff should always be there to assist users. 68.76% are responded need training programe during Library orientation along with online databases.

5. It is observed that the end users most of them preferred need training programme along with Library orientation programme.

7.0 Suggestions for future studies

1. To develop a good health information curriculum to the contest
   a. To clinical setting a point of care
   b. To support academic activities for higher education
   c. To develop research support system by acquiring a Health Research Literacy

2. To develop suitable pedagogy for imparting training to Medical Community