CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction:

India ever since Independence in 1947 has tried hard to come to terms with its health care system. Professional education that would provide efficient practitioners has yet to spread on an equitable basis nationally. Most professional education providers are based in the urban areas and the lofty goal of every successive government 'Health for All" has remained only on paper. India needs a mechanism to deliver excellent education in medicine and health care. It is the basic right of every citizen and it is the healthy citizenry that creates a healthy society and builds a strong nation. Structured health policy making and health planning in India is not a post-independence phenomenon. In fact, the most comprehensive health policy and plan document ever prepared in India was on the eve of Independence in 1946. This policy envisaged a universal health coverage system through a comprehensive state run salaried health service. It is an embarrassment for the Indian nation that more than 65 years later there is no evidence of a system which reflects the recommendations of this policy report. This report submitted by the Bhore committee had envisaged a National Health Service which would be available to one and all irrespective of their ability to pay. To build such a health care system an excellent infrastructure would have to be engineered that would include medical colleges, expert teachers , laboratories and libraries that would assist research, incubate ideas and lead to effective practice. The library is an important component of any educational institution, which is hub of teaching, and learning activities where students, researcher and teachers can explore the vast resources of information. Library is the soul of medical college and needs to continuously upgrade its resources. With the advent of technology the medical library has a global reservoir to tap in to and should therefore be equipped with modern tools to store and retrieve information through software and data mining. It is after all the Library which is the right place for right information given for right user at the right time.

1.2   Background of Medical Education:

In 1947, when India achieved its independence, there were only fifteen medical colleges that were established and the total student intake was 1000. The

diploma medical schools have been gradually upgraded to degree colleges which are affiliated to various universities. Today, there are more than 500 medical colleges in India. In 1947 in Maharashtra only 7 medical colleges were established, but today 42 medical colleges run in Maharashtra alone. The medical colleges are regulated by the medical council of India, Delhi. The Medical Council of India upgrades and evaluates all the medical education and gives suggestions on how to improve teaching staff, various infrastructure facilities and so on. Every year Medical Council of India (M.C.I) recommends upgrading and improvement of all facilities, availability of qualified staff and services to students.

1.3   Need for Medical Libraries:

The primary objective of the Library is to support the information, education and research needs of the students, faculty, and staff of the Medical College. The main purpose of medical libraries is to support medical education, clinical practices of the teachers and researchers in the medical field. The utility of library depends on its collection, library facilities, modern library techniques and medical e – resources,. Medical libraries must be developed for the need of its users. Medical education and medical libraries are two inseparable and indivisible concepts –interlinked and enjoined with a common purpose of enhancing the vast body of medical knowledge. The primary role of a medical library is to collect and organize recorded information in medical science and allied subjects to meet the clientele's needs. In medical libraries, the latest technologies are increasingly used to collect, store, retrieve and disseminate a great amount of information to help medical professionals in their day-to-day education, research, and clinical practices. The medical websites and databases developed by medical institutions, associations, agencies, and publishers provide the latest information. In a developing country like India, The modern library system means libraries that are without walls which access all information by electronic methods such as e- books, e- journal and ICT. They usually also contain photographs, reproductions, sound recordings, and video recordings. In addition to print and audiovisual materials, computer workstations with software, CD-ROMs, and connections to information worldwide through the Internet are also included. All these library sources are very important for medical students and medical users and are significant parts of medical education. Library is the soul of medical college and therefore medical libraries must be upgraded continuously for student satisfaction.

Libraries play a vital role in education. Library should be well equipped with modern tools of information storage and information retrieval. Library is the right place for right information given to the right user at the right time.

1.4   Significance of Study:

Medical libraries are the fundamental sources of information to its clients by providing various categories of knowledge of the users. Everybody needs some sort of information to quench his or her thirst one way or other. In this kind of act   medical library presents various information needs to users through its services. Medical libraries different nature of functions and services, organizations and structure. A medical library carrying role of medical education and provide modern online services. In this way, it has assisted to medical college. Thus, medical libraries are as important as medical education. Medical libraries in Maharashtra are providing its services to students, teachers, researchers and clinicians for academic purpose. There are various academic activities which are quite necessary. Rapid transmission of knowledge especially to the Doctors will be great benefit in the patient's treatment. It is customary to categories the libraries academic special and national but medical libraries are related with health so patients life depends on the doctor treatment he has not got specific library services and not available books and journals properly so they did not get treatment to patients. In Maharashtra work on this topic is meager, so this topic is novel topic. The medical library is soul of research institute so that it must be developed by modern era and modern newest

So medical libraries must be developed for users academic purpose. Further, research in the field of the medical health science is both timely and important, because the medical knowledge at all levels is making progress very quickly. Transition of knowledge especially to doctors in medical science will be of   great benefit in patient care. So present investigation has made for study of specific or ideal library of medical field

1.5   Reason for Selection of Topic:

Due to following reasons researcher fail to conduct this

1. Growth of medical education is increased globally visualize in Maharashtra.
2. To develop ideal libraries for medical science.

3. The medical college students and courses are increased but library serviced are not well developed in Maharashtra.

4. Allopathic Medical College libraries are not update in modern technique.

The medical library is a soul of research institutes and it must be equipped with all the modern services and techniques. The present investigation has been done for the study of a specific or an ideal library of medical Science. The medical libraries are very special library. It is customary to categories the libraries are academic, special and national but medical libraries are related with health. So patients life depends on the doctor treatment. He has not got specific library services so they did not get treatment to patients. Medical college has 18 department and every department has research center so medical teachers students practioners, researchers has need of well satisfy library services by modern system library services attached to medical colleges for academic purpose. so that it must be developed by modern era and modern newest technique. The use of technology in the academic libraries is by directly communicating with the doctor, part of their services and commitment. The physicians, clinicians and researchers generally require newest information. So medical libraries must be developed for medical users, researchers. about IT in the field of the medical health science is both timely and important, because the medical knowledge for doctor at all level can be enhanced very quickly. Necessarily rapid transition of knowledge specially to doctor in medical science will be great benefit to patient care. The present study deals with impact of library modernization, medical resources, and digital resources and services the development of collection services and library reference services total development and up gradation of medical library in Maharashtra to examine the qualifications and pay scales of the librarian of medical college libraries in Maharashtra. The present investigation is a critical study in search of specific or ideal library of Medical Science.

1.6   Scope of the Study:

This study is a survey of allopathic medical college libraries in Maharashtra. Till 2010 there are 42 libraries in Maharashtra out of which 32 medical college libraries   gives response for research study and 10 libraries   have not provide information. So that 32 allopathic medical college libraries are selected for research studies''

The scope of the present study is to evaluate the status of medical college libraries especially in Allopathic type of education system based on the review of literature may suggest a Ideal Library for medical Sciences. There are different pathies in medical education such as Unani, Homeopathy, Ayurveda and Allopathic. Every discipline has its own weight age in medical education system. This study is mainly focused on allopathic medical education and colleges serving this system is considered. Further it is necessary to mention here that the term "Medical college libraries" are used in place of using the word "Allopathic medical library

Aim:

The study is critically evaluates medical libraries and suggest the enhanced activity to the performance using technology.

1.7 Objectives:

1. To study the development of medical Sciences education in Indian
2. To assess the status of Medical College libraries in Maharashtra.
3. To assess and list of medical library e -resources for medical sciences.
4. To study the status of automation in medical libraries trends, automaton and web tools.
5. To suggest ideal model, for medical college libraries to provide better services
6. To study services provided allopathic medical college libraries by Maharashtra.
7. To study most preferred modern technique in medical college libraries in Maharashtra.
8. To study most preferred safety measures adopted by medical libraries in Maharashtra.
9. To study if there is relationship between qualification of librarian and salary paid librarian.

1.8 Hypothesis:

1. Medical libraries need to be redesign for medical sciences.
2. Medical libraries have to support e- learning medical education along with education and system needs to think for re- engineering technology.

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3. Book circulation services, current awareness services, bibliographic services are commonly provide services at libraries in Maharashtra.

4. Housekeeping operation, OPAC web , Library 2.0 are the most preferred modern technique in medical college libraries in maharashtra.

5. Insurance policy, visitor record and automatic electric system are most preferred safety Measure adopted by medical libraries in Maharashtra.

6. There is relation between qualification of the librarian and salary paid to the librarian in Medical College Libraries in Maharashtra. (better qualification better salary)

1.9   Research Methodology:

It is a survey of allopathic medical college libraries which have been selected on the basis of strength and research and hence there is possibility to approach each and every medical college. It indicates the descriptive research method using questionnaire as data collection tool supporting with interviewers of medical college librarians.

Questionnaire and schedules are important tools of survey research commonly used. They draw the data from the report of respondents regarding their opinion, attitude, beliefs, feelings, motivations, plans services provided. The questionnaire prepared for this purpose will be presented with exactly the same working and exactly the same order to all the respondents. The questionnaire involves a situation in which the respondent himself fulfill the answers of the questions.

The interview schedule will be for the librarians, who are respondents and are the respondents in the charge of library. There will be a group of questions based on the chapters of the study. Data collected through questionnaire and schedule will be statistically analyzed and tabulated through varies types of diagrams, charts and tables.

The main purpose of study is to understand the possible area where the application of ideal library is possible or overall improvement in the medical college services, modern library technology, library management etc. The data was collected

from various sources. The questionnaire was one of the sources to collect data. It was tedious task to cover the entire set of medical colleges all over Maharashtra. Hence the study was restricted to approximately 32 libraries. Filled questionnaire collected by e-mail, personally and by post.

Study area:

Population of this research works includes 42 allopathic medical college libraries from different part of Maharashtra. Among them, 20are government medical colleges and 22 are private medical colleges.

Sample selection:

In Maharashtra 42 allopathic medical college libraries are available but 32 medical college libraries gives response for research study and 10 libraries are not provide information. So that 32 allopathic medical college libraries are selected for research study.

1.10 Structure of the Study:

The study is presented into eight chapters

Chapter I: Introduction: The first chapter focus on introduction, Background of medical education, Need for medical libraries, Significance of study, reason of study, aims and objectives, hypothesis, research methodology, scope of study, structure of study.

Chapter II: Literature Review: Literature review conducted reform to various information sources such as thesis, research paper, journals and periodical, papers presented in seminars and conferences, reports, websites this helped to complete my study.

Chapter III: Medical Education system in India : Chapter deals medical education in India, Ancient medical education before 1947, Medical education after 1947, Types of medical education, continues medical education, and current status of medical education, both ancient and modern followed by lengthy discussion of medical education system after 1947, focusing on various medical conferences and committees working on different aspects of development of medical education in India which would give the researcher the entire view of the current status of medical education in the country.

Chapter IV: A Current Status of Allopathic Medical college libraries in Maharashtra: This Chapter focuses on six division of Maharashtra such as Amravati, Aurangabad, Konkan, Nasik, Nagpur and Pune. Each of these divisions is further divided in to its subdivision in the form of districts. Further, each district is described no of medical college libraries in Maharashtra. Finally, this chapter presented in the entire divisions under study with the status of medical libraries that helped the researcher to find out the exact no. of medical library users

Chapter-V: The Medical information resources: (Print and e-resources) This Chapter focus on medical resources print and e –resource. These databases cover area from all over the world and provide excellent information related to medical field.

Chapter –VI: Data Analysis and Interpretation: This chapter Presents Analysis of Data, observation and report in detail.

Chapter VII: Model for Allopathic Medical College Library: This Chapter focuses on the developments of suitable model of the allopathic medical college library. The model of library includes the details covering set of the requirement including the safety gadgets to be installed in the library for security.

Chapter VIII: Finding, Conclusion and suggestion: In this study model of ideal library, finding, suggestion and conclusion will be presented.

Summary:

Medical education was given by Rushis and Munis Some books on medical education were written by Charka and Sushruta also. India is well known country in the world for Ayurveda Therapy treatment. Sushruta and Samhita are well known as Ayurveda Acharya. They wrote some of the good Ayurveda books. In ancient time, Takshashila University was famous for health education in the world .This University was established in India Modern medical education system was established in Madras, Kolkata and Mumbai at 1835 by British governments. After independence of India 15 allopathic medical colleges, 1991 to 2000 that period 7 medical colleges and 2000 to 2010 that period 5 medical colleges are established in Maharashtra. All medical colleges are establish under medical council of India The Medical Council of India was first established in 1934 under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933. The

Council was later reconstituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 that replaced the earlier Act.

Today all over all over India 395 Medical Colleges are established, as well as 42 allopathic medical colleges are established alone in Maharashtra. According to medical council of India's act and UGC must be develop libraries for medical Science.

So, medical sciences have necessary to develop medical libraries by new technique and new management.

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