ABBREVIATIONS

Sr. No.	Short Form	Full Form
1.	UNESCO	United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organization
2.	WHO	World Health Organization
3.	ICT.	Information Communication Technology
4.	CAS	Current Awareness Service
6.	SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
7.	CCRUM	Central Council For Research in Unani Medicine
8.	ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
9.	CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
10.	DRDO	Defense Research and Development Organization
11.	DRDD	Data Recovery Oriented Device
12.	MCI	Medical Council of India
13.	VSS	Virtual Switching System
14.	CD	Compact Disk
15.	MLIS	Master of Library Information Science
16.	NLM	National Library of Medicine
17.	NNLM	National Network Libraries of Medicine
18.	CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory
19.	IFLA	International Federation of Library Association
20.	PNRLM	Pacific Northwest Regional Medical Library
21.	NIH	National Institute of Health
22.	NRHM	National Rural Health Organization
23.	ACP	American College of Physician
24.	BIOSIS	Bioscience Information Service
25.	NCBI	National Centre for Bio-technology Information
26.	HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
27.	AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Sr. No.	Short Form	Full Form
28.	HSTAT	Health Services/ Technology Assessment Text
29.	AHRQ	Agency For Health Care Research Quality
30.	SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
31.	UGC	University Grand Commission
32.	DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
33.	OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue
34.	AACR2	Anglo American Cataloguing rules
35.	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
36.	FTP	File Transfer Protocol
37.	MLA	Medical Library Association
38.	NIH	National Institute of Health
39.	IFLA	International Federation of Library Association
40.	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission

ABSTRACT

In ancient time Takshashila University was famous for health education in the world This University was established in India. In Modern age India's First medical college was started by British Government in Kolkata in 1835. Second Medical College was started in Madras and third Medical college was started in Mumbai. Medical college in Bengal was the first institution in India imparting a systematic in the education in western medicine. During the post impendence period the government has made significant efforts for the growth and development of medical sciences. Today all medical colleges are working under medical council of India The medical council of India established in 1956. It maintains quality and up gradation of medical education. All medical colleges are affiliated to health university Nasik.

 It highlights the medical college's development as well as the libraries facilities, and service. This study focuses on library services, facilities and modern technology. The main objectives of the study were review role of medical education, detailed study of medical library to develop the ideal library for medical Science. Descriptive method of research was selected for conducting the study and survey technique was used. The study was performed by using data gathering tools like questionnaire and interviews.

   This study is completed in eight chapters and various aspects are discussed in each. 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.

 The second chapter is on literature review of the published literature is analyzed and covered various information sources such as thesis, research paper, journals and periodicals paper presented is seminars and conferences.

In the third chapter deals with medical education system in India and four chapter focuses on status of medical education in Maharashtra. In this chapter study about 42 Allopathic medical colleges libraries in Maharashtra. This chapter focuses on division wise number of medical college and libraries in Maharashtra and division wise total no. of library user in Maharashtra. The five chapter deals study for Medical information Resources, Services , Modern tools and   Technique .In this chapter focuses on medical resources, Open Access Journals & Books, Medical Consortiums In India, Selected Medical Databases Resources, Digital library services and library

modernization tools and technique. The chapters six focus the data analysis and interpretation presented in the form of tables, figures and graphs. In the seven chapter presents the ideal model for medical science This chapter gives the reasons for developing new library, decide suitable location modern facilities and services which suggest the model for the medical science. In the chapter eight focuses on the reports the finding and suggestion.