

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction:

Review of related literature is conducted to enable the researcher to get a clear understanding about the specific field of study. It also helps the researcher to have an insight into the tested methods, procedure and interpretations of similar studies conducted elsewhere. This literature is focused on various aspects of the allopathic medical college library services, modern library technique, use of e-resources, budget, status of different medical libraries using a case studies, medical library management etc. Various national and international journals articles as well as thesis, books, reports, research papers, conference papers etc. Today's practices internet is also used as best resources of getting related information. An internet provides ample information from different resources.

This related literature was grouped into following facets:

1. Library services and facilities
2. Collection development, library services, digitization and net working.
3. E- resources, library modern technique and use of ICT.
4. Library management
5. Library staff

2.2 Library Services and Facilities:

Shafi (1997)2: He had a research on health science library in India in 1997. The health science libraries attached to other institutes are ICMR, CSIR, DRDD, CCRAL, CCRUM, CCRY and YN. The selection policy was arbitrary and varied from institute to institute .There was an average growth of finance, different types of services such as inter- library loan, bibliographic services, online services etc. Author had also given some suggestions like there should be a common policy for functioning of libraries. Libraries should subscribe core journals. Appropriate financial allocation should be provided.

Cornett, Sandy, Gordon (2003): This abstract deal with 'Reading between the lines: focusing on health information literacy, an MLA Satellite teleconference.' The important goals of this abstract are to enhance the Knowledge of health information professionals ,about the concepts of health information and to highlight

opportunities for using these principles in the provision of quality consumer health and patient education information services. Some of the objectives are to provide an overview of the broad range of topics, issues, and people involved in health information professionals in identifying potential partnerships in their communities for future collaboration and to provide resources for additional learning about health literacy.

Husian Ansari (2001) He had research on a study of libraries resources, facilities and services. The researcher identified the necessity of resource sharing and coordination between medical college libraries. This research topic had indicated main point like adequate book collection, poorly trained staff, lack of professional services available to user and very little co-operation among libraries He recognized the need to develop indexing and abstracting services. Insufficient budget and lack of co operation were major problems.

He emphasized the need for medical information system to be able to manage the rapid growth of medical information effectively. Health sciences libraries need highly skilled and specialized librarians. Therefore, they should hire professional staff with MLIS degree, particularly bilingual librarians. The health science library must be supported with adequate budget to improve their collection services, equipment and furniture to avoid wasteful duplication of effort of resources. some small hospital libraries should be merged into one big library. Health science libraries need a collection development policy to guide the proper and systematic growth of the collection in all forms. Intensive and comprehensive and training programs for professionals should be offered on an ongoing basis. Training should focus on providing information services. Health science libraries cannot continue to use traditional but methods these libraries must be automatic and their operational services must be supported with currently available technology.

Srinivasu P. (2004): He had completed his research on ‘A survey of medical college libraries in Andra Pradesh in India.’ The objectives of the research were to examine the working hours of the Library, functioning of Library committee, to know the type of access systems, to examine qualification of Librarian and pay scale, study acquisition procedure for books and periodicals, to know the procedure for book lending, to know the difference between the private medical college libraries and

Government medical college libraries, to evaluate the medical Libraries with reared books, space, periodical staff, modern techniques, facilities, services on the basis of the standards and guidelines prescribed by Medical Council of India (M.C.I.) .It also included how to assess the awareness of users on computerized medical database and to assess the level of satisfaction of users with reward. Most of the librarians are with P. G. with B. Lib / M. Lib degrees. The majority of the librarians (64.55%) have 10 Years experience, or less than that. Most of the medical colleges are situated in towns and most of the colleges (54.55%) have no separate buildings. Most of the medical libraries (72.73%) did not subscribe to Indian and foreign periodicals as per norms of M. C.I. The majority of the libraries (90.91%) are classified books. Almost all libraries (95.45%) are issuing books and periodicals. The majority of libraries are not providing referral services. The majority Libraries are not automated. The maximum Libraries are not digital libraries. The majority of private Librarian do not get satisfaction salary as government librarians. The study show that 36.36% of libraries do not have training computer application.

GboyegaAdio (2007): He had completed research on ‘The effect of medical libraries on medical education evidence from Osun state, Nigeria’. The objectives of the research were the satisfaction of user of libraries and influence of library use on health education perceived services and effectiveness of library. Extensive information on effectiveness is already available and computer based system that will present clinicians with evidence when they need it are being developed. Good library and support is being made available to doctors and other health workers to enable them make positive impact on clinical decision making. Medical library can play a critical role in medical education and provide a balanced perspective on medical issue. In addition, a variety of services have been developed to improve information delivery. Information providers are convinced that medical libraries are useful. However, this is not a quantitative information. We must take our basic statistics and turn them into per formative metrics and them we must share that data and demonstrate the amazing value and impact of libraries in communities. All stake holders must help ensure to communicate this impact and value. Finally, we must share our stories and allow our users to share their stories too. Library play essential non -partisan roles in providing information and allow users to make decision. Consumer needs access to information on clinical effectiveness in order to improve the quality of care and to stay well

informed on developments in specialist areas We must examine the resources that are already available to clinician, strategies for finding and filtering and the ways of improving dissemination This will prove that libraries can make a difference in transforming lives.

Mohammad Azzim Siddiqui (2007): He had under taken research on ‘A survey of collection and services in medical college libraries in Uttar Pradesh, prospects problem and proposal for their modernization’. The objectives of the research were to assess the role and attitude of libraries in the success of the digitization and networking process in the libraries, to study size and nature of collection in the success of the digitization and networking process in the libraries, to make suggestion for improvement in the process of digitization and networking of the libraries, to discover the limitations for improvements in the process of digitization and networking in the libraries of allopathic of medical colleges and the data are collected by questionnaire, survey and interview method.

2.3 Collection Development:

Katogi (1994) he deals with the genesis of National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan and its organization, collection and preservation of documents and their accessibility and use. And he also deals with the major collection and their catalogue, bibliographies and also building facilities.

2.4 Information Technology (ICT):

Nomma (1994): In his article on information services in national diet library, Nomma presents an outline and the state of information services of national diet library of Japan. He highlights on the application of information and communication technology shift towards networking, development of automated cataloguing and indexing system, creation of bibliographic databases of domestic and foreign materials.

BulaMaharana (2009): He had completed his research on ‘The use of information and communication technology by medical students of V.S.S. medical college, Burla, India’. The objectives of the research were to investigate the use of the state of the art ICT in the library of VSS medical college Burla, to identify analyze specific factors that have hindered the use of electronic information and resources by medical students, to suggest measures for improvements of existing ICT based

resources and services in the medical libraries and to examine students towards the use of ICT in medical education and research. Based on the data collected by questionnaire method, 69% of students recommended that medical college libraries subscribe to e-resource for effective study and research. 100 students were of the opinion that medical education will not be effective without ICT based study and teaching. Majority of students recommended that a library web site be launched and the library should require electronic information resources. ICT provides students with a broad perspective. The study found that ICT can be use as an effective tool to address problems in medical education. But the lack of technology and resource is a serious limitation. The noteworthy point is that even after three decades, the inadequacy of qualified technical staff has stood in the users satisfaction. Further there is an ample evidence that most users are deprived of access to the vast medical literature available in the electronic format. The medical college library has not been able to use the services available at libraries in Orissa at the national level, demanding and improvement in the use of ICT in the library.

Helonkomlafopadeji (2009): He has completed his research on health information management. Skills and ICT staff training needs in a Nigerian Medical Library. The objective is to assess the library staff ICT of information, skill and knowledge, to ascertain how they were trained and area that would need additional training. The investigation also helps build training modules that would be most useful. The data were collected by questionnaire method. The changes in LIS organization in the last two decades has led to anxiety about the ability of staff to keep their skill and flourish in training in this environment of growing user needs. ICT provides ways of delivering and accessing of information that can improve productivity and delivery of education. The health information provider, who refuses to be trained or retrained, to be a computer literate is justifiably where new ICT methods are constantly developing. Information, skills and training can have a positive impact on any category of library staff. Appropriate, formal or informal training can prepare library staff to confidently assist readers with a literate search. Parent institutions can help by formulating ICT policies to encourage collaboration with other institutions, agents and governments from developed countries to get funds and technical training and can advise on developing ICT infrastructure, e-learning environment. ICT short courses would help create the desired awareness. Education

for librarianship should be diversified with emphasis on ensuring the curricula and teaching in library schools to keep pace with the new digital environment.

Akhtar Hussain (2010) He had undertaken research on ‘Study of information sources and services of the National Medical Library in India.’ The objectives were to identify the factors which affect the provisions of services in the National Medical Library in India. To study effects of various factors such as manpower, physical facilities, document collection and reference services provided by the library. To study about the users image about library and suggest measures to make library services more effective and efficient. The collected data are organized and tabulated by using statistical method. The data are collected by questionnaire, interview and observation method according research work. The national medical library lacks reading seats space facility. Library has arranged only 400 seats but library has a need of 600 seats. The library building also lacks of stacking, spacing and more space is needed for services. 12.28% users are not satisfied with ventilation, lighting and water facilities etc. Majority of users are using whole document collection of the library. 85.09% users are not specified with search of specific information. 5.2% on line services, 33.3% CD -. Rom database services and 45.4% internet services were available. 40% users have rated the efficiency of the library staff under very good category and 1.85% users have rated the staff below average category. These studies are related with professional skill, approaches and trends in medical information or health information to public, patients as well as health providers. The result of poor education background made librarians face difficulty in offering appropriate services. It was strongly suggested to create a change in the syllabuses of academic medical library and information science education.

Summary:

According to review of literature researcher had study on various library services, facilities, library automation, library budget, modern technology, planning, and how to make ideal library. Some researcher focus on medical library library space,. Different researchers have explored various functions of academic libraries Planning, facilities, Services resources, modern technology, library automation and library digitization.

The review of literature on library function has shown that researcher have been largely conducting empirical studies to find selections to the problems of effective ideal library for medical Sciences

The most prevalent approaches to research have been to use questionnaires and interviews. Finding from these studies have given insights into the characteristics of not only library as holistic process but also its various function as planning, organizing, Providing resources, and budgeting

Much of the reviewed literature examined studies that were done on medical libraries in Maharashtra. These studies suggest that the ideal Services, and modern technique to the ideal library.

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