

CHAPTER-VIII

FINDING, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Introduction:

The present study has been conducted in all the 32 medical college libraries in Maharashtra state. The analysis of the data collected is based on the responses of these 32 libraries. This data is collected for the period of September 2010 June 2011. The responses to each question contained in the questionnaire are calculated and the percentage of overall responses is computed. The results of the computation are presented in the tables, graphs and pie-diagrams.

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data, the findings are derived for a critical study of allopathic medical college libraries in Maharashtra .

The main objectives of the research work is to study the various problems of library services in Allopathic Medical College Libraries in Maharashtra and to provide the feasible and cost effective union to remove these barriers and allow libraries to cater the standard and quality services to user community. The following objectives are fulfills in my research work.

8.2 Finding:

The present status of a critical study of allopathic medical college libraries in Maharashtra state

1. It is observed that out of 32 libraries librarians qualification show that 18.75% B.Lib, 68.75 % Master's while only 9.38% M.Phil and just 3.12% Ph.D in the library science. According to medical council of India's act every medical college librarians qualification is minimum master of library science and with 55% of marks is must be essential .But 18.75 % of librarian qualification is only bachelor of library science. They must be improve their qualification for academic purpose.
2. Out of 32 libraries, 50% of librarians draw consolidated salary, 34.37 % of basic salary (15600 -39000) and 15.63 % of librarians draw higher grade salary (37000-67000). Salaries of librarians are varying from one college to another. Some librarians salary are according to central government, state

government, municipal corporation norms and some other librarian's salaries according to the terms conditions laid down by private bodies. But according to 6 pay band 50% of librarian's salary should be increase.

3. 53.13 % of medical college libraries arrange training programmes in college premises, 34.38% of libraries arrange training programmes in out side of college and 12.5 % of libraries do not arrange any of them
4. According to research survey 75 % of medical college libraries are established in urban area and 25 of medical college libraries are established in rural area.
5. 65.63% of medical libraries have separate building but 34.37% of medical libraries do not have separate buildings. But as per certain acts the medical libraries should have well equipped separate building and it should be at a distance of almost 500 ft. from the college building which could maintain silence at the library premise and the users would enjoy a peaceful and undisturbed reading
6. 50% of medical libraries total library area are bellow 11 thousands sqf, 21.87% of libraries total area 10,001 to 15000 thousands sqf, 15.63% of libraries total area 15001 to 20,000 thousands sqf. but according to medical council of India acts every medical college library area are up to 11 thousands sqf.
7. 21.88% of medical college libraries are arrange up to 100 reading capacity for student, 40.62% of medical college libraries are arrange up to 200 reading capacity for student, 28.12% of medical college are arrange are up to 300 reading arrange and 9.38% of libraries seating capacity up to 400.
8. It concluded that the 18.75% of the medical college libraries. possess books bellow 10,000 thousands , 53.13% of libraries have total number of books between 10000 thousands to 20000 thousands, the 15.62% of the medical

college libraries book collection are between 20001 thousands to 30, 000 thousands.

9. It concluded that 15.63% of the libraries under study are purchase nearly 25 National journals every year, 40.62 % of the libraries purchase 50 national journal every year and 15.63% of the 11libraries have subscribed 75 national journal annually. 21.87% of libraries are subscribe 100 journals every and 6.25%of libraries are subscribe 125 journals.
10. It concluded that 34.38 % of the libraries are purchase nearly 50 international journals every year and 12.5 % of libraries 25 journals every year, 25% of libraries purchase 25journals every year and 9.37 5 of libraries are purchase 200 journals every year.
11. 53.13% of libraries bound volumes are bellow 5 thousands,28.12% of medical libraries bound volumes are bellow 10 thousands and 6.25% of medical libraries bound volumes are 25 thousands.
12. 40.63% of medical allopathic medical college libraries book budget are 1 lakh to 5 lakh, 9.38% of medical libraries book budget are 21 lakh to 30 lakh and 3.12% of medical libraries books budget are 31 lakh to 40 lakh
13. 18.75% of medical college libraries journal budget are used 1 lakh to 15 lakh every year. 43.75% of medical college libraries journal budget are used 30 lakh and 15.63% of libraries budget are 70 lakh every year.
14. Table 6.24 concluded that 9 libraries total staff strength are (1 to 5) , 13 libraries staff strength is 6 to 10 and only one library staff strength is 20 to 30.
15. 53.13% of libraries staff training programme arrange in college premises while 34.37% of them outside training and 12.5% of libraries do not arrange training for library staff.

16. From table 6.26 concluded that 43.75% of libraries working 14 hours per day and 15.63 % of libraries working 10 hours .21.88% of libraries working 12 hours and 15.63% and 3.12% of libraries working 14 and 17 hours respectively.
17. From the table 6.27 indicate that 34.38% of libraries reading hall open 24 hours per day and 65.62% of libraries reading hall not open 24 hours per day
18. From the table 6.28 indicates that 37.5% libraries use to open book access system, 34.38% of libraries use to close book access system and 28.12% of libraries use both the book access systems.
19. From the table 6.29, it can be concluded that 90.63% libraries have the library committee and only 9.37% libraries do not have it, 78.12% of medical college have department departmental libraries and 21.88% of libraries do not have departmental libraries and All the medical libraries have advisory committee.
20. According table 6.30, 21.88% of libraries books issue return up to 50 per day 46.87% of libraries books issue return between 50 to 100 per day, 18.75% of libraries books issue return 101 to 150 per day and 12.5 % of libraries books issue return 151 to 200 per day
21. 53.13% of libraries arrange training programme in college . 34.37% of libraries participate to other college for training programmes and 12.5% of them do not arrange any training programme for the staff.

Library Modern Technology:

- The present status of a critical study of allopathic medical college libraries in Maharashtra state It is observed that, the table 33 indicate that out of 32 libraries, 34.38% libraries are fully computerized and 50% of libraries are partially computerized but 15.62% libraries are not computerized.

- From the table 34 indicate, that out of 32 libraries 28.12% use LIBSYS software, 6.25% of libraries use SLIM software, 12.5% of libraries use LIBSUT, 6.25% of libraries use LIBRARIAN and 46.88% libraries are used SOUL software in medical libraries
- From the table 6.35 indicate that out of 32 libraries 21.88% of medical libraries under study are working with full Automation, 34.37% of Libraries are working with partial automation, 15.63% of Libraries are under automation process and 28.12% of libraries are not response.
- According table 6.36 indicate, out of 32 medical college libraries 65.62% of medical libraries possess Housekeeping operations, 18.75% of libraries have Bar code system and only 3.12% of medical college libraries have set smart card facility 84.37% of medical college libraries are not arrange WIFI system as well as and 90.63% of medical college are not are arrange RFID system.
- The indicate that out of 32 medical college libraries 65.62% of OPAC ON WEB, 78.12% of separate web page and 100% Book mark system are not use in modern technique for medical libraries in Maharashtra.
- 28.12% of medical libraries have web blog modern technique, 4.37% of medical libraries have **library 2.0** modern technique and 6.25% of libraries have information communication technology (ICT)

Library Services:

Allopathic medical college libraries are providing various services to the users from their collection. Among the various services made available, the analysis pointed out following Medical college libraries indicated number of services provided to the users like CAS, SDI Bibliography, reference services, indexing & abstracting book circulation services, News paper clipping services, interlibrary loan services, book exhibition services citation analysis services indicated in table. In the analysis it is observed that ranking of the services is as under Current Awareness (68.75% libraries), Content page services (34.38% libraries), Bibliographic Services

(62.5 % libraries), Inter library loan Services (56.25%libraries), Book Circulation Services (84.37% libraries) News Papers Clipping Services (59.38% libraries), Document Delivery services (31.25% libraries), Reference Services (34.37% libraries), Indexing services (46.87% libraries), Abstracting Services (9.38% libraries) Book Exhibition Services (62.5% libraries), Citation Analysis Services (00 % libraries)

Library Product:

0 % of medical libraries are made medical databases, 28.12% of medical libraries prepare brochures for their advertisement but 71.88% of libraries do not make brochures for advertisement, 40.63 % of medical libraries provide drug analytical profile for student, teacher and researcher but 59,37% of libraries are not provide such product. 15.62% of libraries bring out newsletters but 84.38 % of them do not bring newsletters. 71.88% of libraries make the library catalogue and 28.12% libraries do not make it.

Safety measure:

21.87% of medical libraries have made an arrangement of the Smoke detector while 78.13% of them do not have made any arrangement of this system, 21.87% of medical libraries have made an arrangement of the humidity resistant while 78.13% of them do not have made any arrangement of this system.15.62% of medical libraries posses' preservation and conservation system while 84.38% of them do not have this system.46.87% of medical libraries have take insurance while 53.13% of them do not have made any arrangement of this system,68.75% of medical libraries maintain records for visitors and 31.25 % of them do not maintain such records, 46.87 % of libraries have CCTV facilities while 53.13 % of them do not possess these facilities.

From the table7.40, it is clear that 34.37% of medical libraries associated at state level, 15.63% of the allopathic medical libraries associated national level and no one library associated international level.

It is observed that, medical consortium are not develop in state level, 34.37 % of libraries are joined to national consortia and 6.25 % of libraries are joined to international consortia.

From the table 6.42, It is found that clear that 34.37% of medical libraries participated in seminars, conferences and workshops but 65.63% libraries are not participated.

8.3 Suggestion:

On the basis of the Major Findings concerning the critical study of Allopathic Medical College libraries under study in Maharashtra, the following suggestion are made by researcher regarding the libraries under study, the user of the libraries and librarians.

1. In order to run the libraries effectively and smoothly and provide better, innovative and more services to its users, the authorities of the institutions must appoint the permanent library professionals in the libraries.
2. In order to cope with shrinking budget and lesser staff librarians should become proactive towards adopting technology, especially web based technologies in order to provide new value added services to their users e.g.
 - a) Web based services, Blogs, Wikis, Social networking, mash up, RSS and social Cataloguing, Screen casting , Podcasting, Virtual Environment, Auto casting, Post casting, etc.
 - b) Library websites, portals and Subject gate ways etc should be proposed and used extensively
3. In order to ICT era the traditional functioning , services and environment needs to be modified .So the librarians should start preplanning, restricting, reengineering the work flow process and existing services, Which will reduced the human efforts, time and money and enable librarians to introduce new services.
4. World over libraries have marched ahead and are taking advantage of cloud sourcing and to reduce their efforts, time –consumption, staff requirement and enhancement on the one hand and on the hand to improve

their collection, efficiency and services. The Indian libraries need to think, plan and start taking advantage of these new web based facilities.

5. INFLIBNET which has taken up automation and networking of university libraries in India, should extend its programmes to digitization of University libraries providing.

- Initial grants to libraries for purchase of infrastructure for digital process
- Training the personal in skills of digitization.
- Technical know –how and expertise in digitization

Thus, the libraries in Maharashtra can share their information in India and can made available to rest of the world through Internet.

a) As it is clear from findings of chapter four, the Allopathic medical college are comparatively more in number in urban areas than rural .So , it can be recommended that the state as well as Central government should establish more no .of Allopathic Medical College in rural areas, which could meet the need of it of course , there will be proportionate increase in the no. of intake medical students in those colleges from rural areas which should produce uniformity of this medical facility in both the urban as well as rural part of Maharashtra. It highly recommended that the students holding masters degree should be encourage to take M.Phill and PhD in library sciences

b) It is observed that, 50 % allopathic Medical College librarians draw very less salary So, it is strongly recommended that the government of Maharashtra take action for improve salary.

c) 75% of Allopathic medical colleges and libraries in urban areas and 25% of medical college libraries are in rural area. So I can strongly recommend that equal no. of medical college libraries are necessary in urban and rural area in Maharashtra.

- d) 65.63% of libraries are separate building but 34.37 % libraries are in college building. From the finding 34.37% of medical libraries have need separate buildings . But as per certain acts the medical libraries should have well equipped separate building and it should be at a distance of almost 500 ft. from the college building which could maintain silence at the library premise and the users would enjoy a peaceful and undisturbed reading
- e) 50% of medical college libraries total area are bellow 10 thousands sqf, but according to medical council of India rule, minimum area of every medical college library area is up to 10 thousands, so medical management solve the problem for student academic purpose
- f) Some libraries seating capacity is very good but 21.88% of libraries seating capacity is less in number. So, I recommend that some libraries seating capacity must be increase. According medical council of India act every medical college library reading hall seats are 150 are essential.
- g) From the table 7.15 it can be concluded that, 18.75% of the medical college libraries possess books bellow 10,000. But according to medical education standard libraries book collection minimum 10,000 thousands stack so some libraries books collection must be increase by rules
- h) The 40.63% of medical college libraries book budget are only 1 lakh to 5 lakh as well as journal budget be very less so I recommend that budget must be increase . medical libraries get very poor sanction of budget for development . So the managing bodies should look in to this case by increasing budget allocated to these libraries which would result into their sufficient availability of journals, for the readers consequently. The users as well as the patients will get benefit in various.

From the table 6.23 indicate that 34.38% of libraries reading hall open 24 hours per day and 65.62% of libraries reading hall not open 24 hours per day So I

suggested that every medical college reading hall must be open 24 hours because medical education study is very vast .So every medical libraries reading hall open 24 hours necessary.

Medical Association:

The medical library association is very essential for resources at state, National and international.

Library consortia:

If medical Libraries establish medical consortia at state, national and international level, the 60 % medical college libraries purchase national and international E- Journal. The E- Journal subscription is very costly, If Medical college libraries will be developed special medical consortia so unnecessary budget will be saved and current information received by all medical users.

Continuous evaluation of library services:

According to National medical library of America developed standards in all aspects of medical library services like acquisition , organization , abstracting and indexing . These standard are use for develop and update of medical libraries.

Digital library:

Digital library standard depend upon the organization of knowledge, storage and dissemination proper data so digital library take guideline of international standard for digital library application. According total libraries coordinate each other so library will discos to each other so library will manage very good condition and it gives satisfied services to user .

Medical libraries:

The medical libraries are common library for all courses, so specific information will not arrange specific user. The medical college libraries should be develops in three different parts such as

- a) Undergraduate student's library
- b) Post graduation student library
- c) Researcher student library

State Government and Central Government should take initiative to set up medical colleges and libraries with equal no in urban and rural areas of Maharashtra.

The Medical Council of India and State Government of India should design intake capacity of medical college students with equal no of students from urban and rural areas of Maharashtra.

Suggested plan for ideal library for medical science:

From the survey of medical libraries in Maharashtra observed that how plan the library for medical science in Maharashtra. Libraries are changing mode traditional to digitization using technological developments since past few years. Now a days implement ICT , internet management technique, network and network technology all such technology made the library and its components to follow trends for the benefits to both libraries and users The library automation users electronic media for library. The process of automation i.e. uses of electronic media in libraries. Using computer and library management software , libraries become electronic libraries in which data is stored in computers and efficiency retrieved, whenever required. When routine work and housekeeping operation are automated, that saves manpower and could be used for proper management of libraries and making out policy decisions for effective management of library.

The automation phase is crucial and essential for the further growth many libraries have completed the task but many are on the path of completion. Without automation it is not possible to modernize the libraries. Automation has many fold advantages like automating housekeeping operation, developing database, saving manpower and maintenance etc. This could lead to digital libraries (DL).

Library Buildings:

The process of organizations of a library starts with the planning of its building .A library building has to be designed keeping in view its function. Medical college library building is important aspect.

A planning of the library building should cover some points:

- A separate area for stack room, book lending section and text book collection.
- A separate office for librarian
- A separate room for library staff
- A separate reference sections, periodical and collection books
- Store room
- Entrance Lobby for property counter and library display
- Space accommodation for future enhancement
- Building shall have maximum sunlight and centralized air conditioning facilities
- Student can able to get to the material from of hard copies as well as internet
- The space shelving books and other print material
- A reference sections and normal reading area shall be clear cut well define. The space shall be such that the movement for readers shall be easy.
- Reading area shall have wooden table and chair. Chairs shall have rubberized padding at their legs by which the movement of these chair will not noise when pushed or pulled. Hence the user number decide the tables and chairs to consider the space required for.
- The book rack and display boards shall be such that the current addition shall be very well visible for the users to notice .
- The computers for the users to have an OPAC service easily.
- The entrance of the library shall have a door which can accommodate the logistic of the equipments and their movement, separate door for entrance and exit.
- Emergency exit shall be their which used only the emergency situation.
- The issue counter have enough space for users transaction.
- The entrance have check in and checkout system.
- The main building structure shall have visible glasses for windows, doors, section for getting natural light .
- The library building divided in to section wise in the floor like issue section , reference section, periodical section, digital library, reading hall etc.
- The building shall have safety gadgets installed at appropriate places.
- The building have separate toilet for staff, students, gents and ladies on every floor.

- The building shall have clean drinking water facility
- The library shall have an uninterrupted power supply .The library building shall have UPS back up for digital library as well computers used in the every sections, The cleanliness and neatness of library be maintained. The canteen facility requires.

Budget:

Budget is also important aspects of the medical library . The budget amount will decide from the requirements of the library like infrastructure, collections, etc. these budget divided in to different heads books, equipments, racks, periodical, journals, internet service etc. The committee will check the availability and needs then decide the budget for library.

Library Staff:

The library staff the books and readers make up the fundamentals trinity of the library. The success of the library depends upon the persons who responsible for effective use of good collection. The whole library work involves the different section reference section, journal section ,circulation section, digital library section, book process section etc. In this type of organization each section do the work under librarian .The librarian also responsibility of all activities which run library . He is chairman of planning ,selection and advisory committee, budget, purchase and maintenance committee of the library development, The IV class staff also required proration ti the staff, student.

Modern library services:

The modern library services and information facilities attached to higher education and research have automated their catalogue, user services and houses keeping operations. A library database is expected to permit multiple searching , simultaneously by different users of the collection by author, title, subjected. in user friendly manner. The library database or online public Access Catalogue (OPAC) generally permits different access points for books and monographs.

Using internet to search the database of journals article. A user has to access the web site of a library through web browser and select corresponding link information about journals is selectively downloaded from some commercial e

database /Internet. Database of journals articles available in the library which permit searching by all the valid fields such as author, title, subject, keywords etc.

The library service access through the software where giving link for every transaction. It provide the SOUL 2.0 software version which is user friendly, clients-server architecture. This software provide internationals standard. SOUL software developed by INFLIBNET for fulfill requirements of library management system.

This software consists of following modules

Acquisition:

This modules manage suggestions give order reading transactions, payments, budgetary control, master file for currency, publisher and reports.

Catalogue:

Catalogue module facilities creates new entry of database. Master database for publisher and user generated reports, supports copy cataloguing in MARC 21 format by using ISO -2709 standard.

Circulation:

This modules uses for create membership, transitions , interlibrary loan, reminder search status , maintenance, of items like lost replace etc.

Serial control :

It manage the master database, subscription, payments, reminder, binding, title history cataloguing of electronic journals.

Online public access catalogue (OPAC) : The OPAC provide simple search facilities using author , keyword, accession number, subjecting number etc. It use simple, Boolean search.

Administration : Administration module provide the traction rights, security of users configuration

8.4 Conclusion:

It is fact that library building is one of the wish in the life of a librarian to come and also to complete successfully. No doubt, it require careful advanced integrated and participative planning based on the vision, recent trends and future developments. The librarians need to be a good coordinator and foresighted so that

the library building get appreciation from all perspectives. Automation has increased the use of collection through improved information retrieval and has ultimately led to increased users satisfaction. It has helped in extending library services, enhanced the prestige of the library and has helped in resource sharing through networking as well. The computers are used to perform certain library routines like acquisition, circulation ,Cataloguing ,Serial control and reference services. For the library management purpose uses software provided by INFILBNET SOUL 2.0 latest version. Certain factors have been identified as implements to total automation of the libraries. some of factors include financial constraints, shortage of IT personal, irregular power supply, poor communication facilities and lack of IT policy.

Keeping the above facts in view , the researcher has selected 32 Allopathic Medical college libraries in Maharashtra for his research work . It could be suggested that the new researcher can select some other state of India than Maharashtra for her or his research study .Further, the researcher's study deals with allopathic and so it is possible for a new researcher to select some other 'pathy'. Moreover , the objectives of the study could be fixed different than the ones in this work. Finally ,it can said that the present research work can be a useful asset to the new researchers. Thus, there is a lot of scope for future.