CHAPTER V
HEALTH SCIENCE LIBRARIES IN INDIA

5.1 Introduction

Library being treasure house of information, not only acquire, store and disseminate information but also serve as an effective agency for creation of fresh ideas and new knowledge. The goal of a healthcare library is to provide suitable information materials useful for medical study, teaching and research purposes in healthcare institutions. A healthcare library functions as conservator of knowledge, ideas, teaching, research, publication, extension and service interpretation. Libraries supplement the classroom teaching work and provide wide range of knowledge required to attain intellectual pursuits. A well-equipped library is not only necessary for all teaching and study but also essential for research. A systematically developed library collections, serves as a major academic facility to the faculty as well as to students and enable them to achieve better results in their respective fields.

There are a number of Government and private medical colleges and health science libraries in India (Annexure -I and II) which are providing information services to medical professionals to facilitate them in medical information needs.

Out of the above mentioned health science libraries, only five health science libraries were studied and the questionnaires were sent to these libraries viz. B. B. Dixit Library of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), National Documentation Centre of National Institute of health and family welfare, New Delhi, National Medical Library, Indian Council of Medical Research Library (ICMR) and Maulana Azad Medical College Library, New Delhi. The scope of the present study is restricted to these five important health science libraries.

5.2 All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)

Creating a country imbued with a scientific culture was Jawaharlal Nehru's dream, and immediately after independence he prepared a grand design to achieve it. Among the temples of modern India which he designed, was a centre of excellence in the medical sciences. Nehru's dream was that such a centre would set the pace for medical education and research in Southeast Asia, and in this he had the wholehearted support of his Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
The health survey and development committee, chaired by Sir Joseph Bhore, an Indian Civil Servant, had in 1946 already recommended the establishment of a national medical centre which would concentrate on meeting the need for highly qualified manpower to look after the nation's expanding health care activities. The dreams of Nehru and Amrit Kaur and the recommendations of the Bhore Committee converged to create a proposal which found favor with the government of New Zealand. A generous grant from New Zealand under the Colombo Plan made it possible to lay the foundation stone of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in 1952. The AIIMS was finally created in 1956, as an autonomous institution through an Act of Parliament, to serve as a nucleus for nurturing excellence in all aspect of health care.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was established as an institution of national importance by an Act of Parliament with the objects to develop patterns of teaching in Undergraduate and Post-graduate Medical Education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of Medical Education in India; to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity; and to attain self-sufficiency in Post-graduate Medical Education.

The Institute has comprehensive facilities for teaching, research and patient-care. As provided in the Act, AIIMS conducts teaching programs in medical and para-medical courses both at undergraduate and postgraduate levels and awards its own degrees. Teaching and research are conducted in 42 disciplines. In the field of medical research AIIMS is the lead, having more than 600 research publications by its faculty and researchers in a year. Twenty-five clinical departments including four super specialty centers manage practically all types of disease conditions with support from pre- and Para-clinical departments. However, burn cases, dog-bite cases and patients suffering from infectious diseases are not entertained in the AIIMS Hospital. AIIMS also manages a 60-bed hospital in the Comprehensive Rural Health Centre at Ballabgarh in Haryana and provides health cover to about 2.5 lakh population through the Centre for Community Medicine.

5.2.1 Objectives of AIIMS

- To develop a pattern of teaching in undergraduate and postgraduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate high standard of medical education to all medical colleges and other allied institutions in India.

- To bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of the personnel in all important branches of the health activity.

- To attain self-sufficiency in postgraduate in medical education.
5.2.2 Functions of AIIMS

- Undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in medical and related physical biological sciences.
- Nursing and dental education
- Innovations in education.
- Producing medical teachers for the country.
- Research in medical and related sciences.
- Health care: preventive, promotive and curative; primary, secondary & tertiary.
- Community based teaching and research

5.2.3 B. B. Dixit Library

At AIIMS research is not just a routine activity but rather a mission with three objectives. As anywhere else, the primary purpose of research is to gratify curiosity by disciplined activity, thereby leading to creation of new knowledge. But at AIIMS, they are also conscious of the role research can play in improving the quality of teaching. A teacher engaged in research is up to date with recent information, and can also inculcate a spirit of enquiry and freedom of thought into their students. Research at AIIMS is apart of national endeavour to cultivate a scientific tempore and to eliminate from society the way of authority and superstition.

The information needs of the faculty members, students and research workers are met by the library. The library building consists of two floors with a carpet area of 27000 square feet and seating capacity of 300 persons. For the benefit of the undergraduate medical students, the book bank facility is provided by the library.

5.2.3.1 Collection

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Video Cassettes 312
Audio Cassettes 108

The library has been using Bar Code Technology for issue and return of books and Electro magnetic security system for anti-theft of books. The wi-fi internet network facility has also been provided by the library for accessing to e-journals/e-books in the library.

- **Services**
  
  The Library offers the following services to its patrons:

- **Book Alert Service**
  
  This is a monthly listing of the new books, monographs and pamphlets added in the library.

- **Periodical Alert Service**
  
  This is fortnightly listing of the new periodicals received in the library during the fortnight.

- **Inter Library Loan Services**
  
  It is established with several local Libraries for the benefit of the users to procure documents which are not available in library.

- **Reprographic Services**
  
  The library has three machines to provide photo copying service to the members of library.

- **CD-ROM Printout Services**
  
  The computerized printout of demanded pages, are available for the readers against payment basis.

- **Bibliographies on Demand**
  
  The staff of the Library compiles bibliographies as and when demanded by the readers.

- **Computerized Thesis Search**
  
  About 4477 thesis received so far in the library can be retrieved through computer search. Information about thesis giving author, department, guide's name, co-guides and other bibliographical have been fed to the computer.
• **Book Bank**

The Book Bank serves the undergraduate students. The total membership of the Book Bank is 190. The Bank has 3000 books which are issued on long term basis to the students.

• **Microforms Section**

The Library is equipped with two micro-film readers and one micro-film/microfiche reader-cum-printer.

• **Audio-Visual Section**

The Audio-visual section is equipped with four color TVs and four Video Cassette Recorders. It has more than 312 video cassettes on bio-medical subjects. This section has 4 audio cassettes playback decks and 108 audio cassettes.

• **CD-BASED Service**

The Library has two CD-ROM drives i.e., Hitachi and Sony. It has different databases on CD-ROM i.e. MEDLINE, POPLINE, ONCODISC, and LISA. Different encyclopaedias and dictionaries have also been acquired on CD-ROM.

5.2.3.3 **CD-NET Workstation**

A CD-NET workstation became operational in the library in January 1993. Eight users at a time can search in the different databases loaded in CD-NET towers. The library is amongst the few pioneers in the country to install such a facility. Printing facility is also available.

5.2.3.4 **ALPHA Computer System**

The library has installed a ALPHA 433au Digital Personal Workstation with 128 MB RAM, a line printer, laser printer and 16 terminals. The library has automated its house keeping and technical activities by using LIBSYS software package. All the records from 1984 to 1997 are searchable through computer.

5.2.3.5 **Multimedia**

The library has acquired a multimedia set. Few multimedia titles have also been purchased.
5.2.3.6 E-Mail

The library is actively participating in DELNET. An E-Mail modem has been provided by DELNET for communicating with libraries. Besides this library also has E-Mail connection provided by the Institute total 18 nodes are available.

5.2.3.7 Continuing Education

In order to train professionals in applying latest techniques of information technologies in the Libraries, the Library organises at national level training courses at regular intervals.

5.3 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW)

The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), was established on 9th March, 1977 by the merger of two national level institutions, viz. the National Institute of Health Administration and Education (NIHAE) and the National Institute of Family Planning (NIFP). The NIHFW, an autonomous organization, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, acts as an ‘apex technical institute’ as well as a ‘think tank’ for the promotion of health and family welfare programmes in the country.

The Institute addresses a wide range of issues on health and family welfare from a variety of perspectives through the departments of Communication, Community Health Administration, Education and Training, Epidemiology, Management Sciences, Medical Care and Hospital Administration, Population Genetics and Human Development, Planning and Evaluation, Reproductive Bio-Medicine, Statistics and Demography and Social Sciences.

5.3.1 National Documentation Centre (NDC)

The National Documentation Centre (NDC) is a unique information resource centre, which provides an access to documentation on all aspects of the subjects of health, population and family welfare etc. It serves as a bank of information. National Documentation Centre came into existence in May 1977 with the merger of libraries of two premier institutes i.e. National Institute of Health Administration and Education (NIHAE) and National Institute of Family Planning (NIFP). Both the Institutes were devoted to dissemination and documentation services through innumerable activities such as abstracting, indexing, design and development of
database, library automation, providing access to national/international information source and consultancy services etc. The core activity of the NDC is to collect/store, publish and disseminate health and family welfare information, which are needed for the benefit of different segments of the society. Mission of NDC is to become the prime custodian of all information resources on current and traditional knowledge of health, population and family welfare to provide high quality of documentation and reference services to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for planning health policies, strategies and campaigns to develop human resources of the country to be at par with the best in the world.

NDC has a rich collection of latest materials like books, journals, monographs, and online journals, government reports, seminar and conference proceedings, international publications on Health and Family Welfare and allied disciplines, CD-ROM, online databases, like POPLINE and census reports etc.

The collection is completely computerised and going to be converted into a Digital Library. The library is well equipped with all modern facilities. There is an information desk (Counter) on the ground floor to help with inquiries. NDC caters the needs of scientists, researchers and students etc from medical colleges, research institutions, and government and non-government agencies.

As a member of DELNET, NDC has been promoting resource sharing among the libraries in Delhi through the development of a network. It provides access to databases such as Online Union Catalogue of Books, List of Current Periodicals, Bibliographic Database, Database of Thesis and Dissertations, Who’s Who of Indian Specialists and Non book materials of all participating libraries. It helps in coordination with other regional, national and international networks and libraries for exchange of information and documents. The data is growing rapidly and therefore it is being updated on regular intervals. DELNET provides an array of facilities to its member-libraries. DELNET’s relentless efforts of resource sharing have proved extremely effective. It has indeed been a big leap towards the modernisation of libraries in India. The users of NDC can freely login DELNET database.

Though, NDC having a best-resourced library, but can not offer every thing that every possible user may wish to access at one time. For the purpose of fulfilling their requirements, NDC have subscribed to an inter-library loan facility of books and journal etc that are borrowed from local libraries, which are having similar interests. When reading
materials are not available in the library, the same is borrowed from other library under inter-library loan scheme. Books are also made available to other libraries when required. The inter-library loan service supplements the needs of researchers and students of the Institute. The students, staff who require books, not held by the library, for research or teaching purposes may request the library to borrow them from other libraries.

Application for NDC membership is made at the circulation desk in NDC. After completion of a brief application, recommended by Head of Department, the applicant's record in the library user's database is added. Five or ten number of borrowers card depending upon the entitlement are issued in the name of user/member after the completion of registration. These cards are non-transferable. Under no circumstances, these cards are to be given to someone else to use. The NDC Membership rules are designed to protect members from having their card misused by any other person in case of loss or theft.

5.3.1.1 MEMBERSHIP

1. Students
2. Faculty of the Institute
3. Staff of the Institute
4. Consultants of the Institute

All the members are eligible for borrowing privileges at NDC. They can borrow ten items except for group C and D staff at one time for a period of two weeks. They are also eligible to use interlibrary loan and document delivery services and have off site access to electronic resources.

The documents shelved in closed collections such as thesis, reference materials and latest reports on health and related topics are not issued but can be accessed by the user in the premises of NDC.

Periodicals, reference books, and out of print books and publications marked for consultation only, are not issued. Other publications will be issued for a period of not more than fourteen days, as specified on the date slip. The items issued to the library members must be returned immediately if called by the library before the due date.

The readers not having membership are eligible to use NDC. However they cannot be able to avail borrowing, inter-library loan services.
5.3.1.2 NDC Automation

NDC has been automated with The Troodon Software package which is an integrated multi-user library management system that supports operations of NDC. The Troodon consists of 5 modules, namely (i) acquisition, (ii) circulation, (iii) serials control, (iv) OPAC and (v) maintenance for editing imputing of introspective conversion of bibliographic records. More than 40,000 bibliographic records are available in the NDC, which can now be accessed through the Computerised Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). The database of books available in the library is being updated on day-to-day basis with details of the acquired books. Records of all the library patrons have also been created in the Troodon software, which has also been successfully implemented. Online searching of documents through OPAC is available on the computers connected to the NDC.

5.3.1.3 Services

5.3.1.3.1 Union Catalogue of Non-Print Material

The adoption of modern technology has resulted in the proliferation of machine-readable databases. The databases used in the NDC, contains information of around 1155 non-print materials, available in 15 apex institutions, working on health sector in Delhi. Entries in the Database have been arranged in record number wise. Each entry contains title, producer/director, producing agency, keywords, sources, and accession number etc. Four indexes, namely – subject index, producer, (Author index), title index, and institutional index), has been suffixed at the end of document.

5.3.1.3.2 Health & Family Welfare Abstract

This service is an attempt to bring together abstracts of valuable scientific and research work in the field of Population, Health & Family Welfare and allied subjects, published in the national/international core Journals, received in NDC. The service covers the information of previous SDI services (Selective Dissemination of Information), provided by NDC.

5.3.1.3.3 Directory of theses

This directory contains the bibliographical information (author, title, guide, institute, thesis abstract etc.) of theses received from17 medical institutions of the country. This directory serves as a reference tool to all those who are engaged in the
field of community health, population, health and family welfare programmes etc. Author index, guide index, organisation index are also given at the end of directory to facilitate the users. All the records are entered in the computer by using “TROODON”, library application software which is easy in handling to the users to access information in different options, like author, guide, publisher, year of publication etc.

5.3.1.3.4 Tribal Health Database

Tribal Health Database is a comprehensive collection of bibliographic references of the literature related to the field of tribal health in India. The database covers the articles of various journals, which are procured by the NDC. The database is compiled, checked and maintained by National Documentation Centre at National Institute of Health & Family Welfare. NDC has also been providing the database in a standardised format to the other health institutions.

5.3.1.3.5 Press Clipping Services

NDC subscribes 16 daily newspapers of English and 7 daily newspapers of Hindi languages. Each of these newspapers scanned and the items of the interest to the users group are clipped and pasted on an A4 size paper sheet. The clippings then assigned one or more subject headings and got xeroxed in multiple number of copies. It has to be disseminated to the users, after shaping it into a bound book form.

5.3.1.3.6 List of additions

List of additions is the current awareness science for disseminating information regarding the recent publications, procured in the NDC. List of additions is broadly categorised subject wise. Each entry contains the information about the author, title, and place of publication, publisher, and year of publication. Besides these, each entry also contains total number of pages, accession number and call number of the document, as assigned by the NDC.

5.3.1.3.7 Other Facilities

5.3.1.3.7.1 Xeroxing

A Xeroxing machine has been installed in NDC for the purpose of providing photocopies of the literature as available in NDC. The service is provided at
nominal rate i.e. 0.60 paisa per page for A4 size copy. Single copy of each reference only is provided for personal use of the applicant and the multiple copies are denied.

5.2.1.3.7.2 Training

Information technology has been growing rapidly and therefore there is radical change in the way of services of libraries. In order to bridge the gap between two tired society i.e. “Knowledge haves” and “Knowledge have-nots”, NDC has been conducting training courses to equip medical libraries with latest information technologies since the year 2000. The general objective of the training course is to enhance the application competencies of utilisation of information technologies in libraries.

5.3.1.3.7.3 Online Journals

NDC has enhanced its services to online journals & books also. It offers an access to journals and books etc. from leading publishers. This service is available to MD (CHA)/DHA students and other related health students etc.

Total Collection

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5.3.1.3.8 Documentation Services

5.3.1.3.8.1 Abstracting Services

A compilation of concise summaries of significant articles that appear in the current journals, monographs, research reports etc. It is an online abstract service covering health, population, family welfare and related areas. It covers the abstract of
articles published mainly in India and on India and are being received in NDC. It includes author and subject index, key words have been provided from MESH and POPIN thesaurus. It is published quarterly.

5.3.1.3.8.2 SDI Services

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) – this service was started in 1998. In this service, the relevant full text articles are drawn from the current journals received in NDC and documented subject wise. Multiple issues on the subjects such as reproductive and child health; population and development; health policy, planning and management; social welfare; family planning programmes; health services, health, population and family welfare statistics have been published.

5.3.1.3.8.3 Bibliographic Services

This service provides the help to the readers to get the maximum references on a particular subject at one place. Anticipatory service produced for the use of researchers and scientists for retrospective search working in specific areas. The bibliographies on Reproductive and Child Health (1978-97), Bibliography on Leprosy Eradication Programme; Bibliography on Goiter Control programme; Bibliography on blindness control programme; Bibliography on mental health programme (1968-1999); Bibliography on Health Insurance; Population policy, etc. have been published.

5.3.1.3.9 Databasis

5.3.1.3.9.1 POPLINE Database

NDC also makes available POPLINE database search which brings together over 250,000 records representing published and unpublished literature in all languages from all over the world. Approx. 10,000 records are added annually.

5.3.1.3.9.2 Condoms Database

Condoms is a searchable, multimedia, reference database allowing direct access to the most comprehensive, international collection of information, education and communication materials on condoms.
5.3.1.3.9.3 HIM Database

HIM provides easy access to important research and programmatic literature on men’s participation in reproductive health. The collection includes full text journal articles, case studies, operations research reports, technical reports and books on the topics such as Gender, Couples, Men and Reproductive Health, IEC & Men etc.

5.4 National Medical Library

The library was initially conceived as departmental library having a small collection of books for the use of officers of the erstwhile Directorate General of Indian Medical Services (DGIMS).

The DGIMS was later merged with the Office of the Public Health Commissioner in India in 1947 to form the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and the library became DGHS Library. Realizing the need for a Central Library to support academic, research and clinical work of Biomedical Professionals in the country, the DGHS library was developed gradually and declared as Central Medical Library in 1961 and as the National Medical Library on 1st April 1966.

The National Medical Library aims to provide wide and efficient library and information services to the health science (HS) professionals in India. It functions under the administrative control of the Directorate General of Health Services.

The Library is mainly a reference library in the field of Medical and Allied Sciences. It is open for consultation to the entire Medical, Paramedical and Allied Professions.

It has 3.6 lakh volumes of books, reports, bound volume of journals and other literature and adds about 3000 latest books and serials every year. It also subscribes to 2000 current periodicals. The library has good collection of 19th century literature. Books collection is divided into pre-1977 and 1977-onwards, and is classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. Bound volumes of journals are divided into upto-1990 and post-1990.

NML is also the National Focal Point of HELGIS Network set up by WHO in Southeast Asia in 1982.

Realizing the need for a Central Library to support academic, research and clinical work of Biomedical Professionals in the country, the DGHS library was developed
gradually and declared as Central Medical Library in 1961 and as the National Medical Library on 1st April 1966. The four-storied building of the library having a carpet area of about 70 000 sq. ft. is situated near All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

- The library is organised into following functional units:
  a. Book Acquisition
  b. Periodical Subscription
  c. Technical Processing of Documents
  d. Documentation and Reference Service
  e. MEDLARS Services (including CD-ROM and internet based services)
  f. Photocopying Service
  g. Binding Section

5.4.1 Regional Libraries

NML has set up a network of health science libraries in India. It has with the support from WHO, Identified followed 6 regional (RML) and 8 Resource Medical Libraries (RL) in the country:

5.4.2 Regional Medical Libraries
1. SMS Medical Collage, Jaipur (North)
2. Grant Medical College, Mumbai (West)
3. Institute of Medical Science, BHU, Varanasi (Central)
4. T.N. Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai (South)
5. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta (East)
6. Regional Medical Institute, Imphal (Northeast)

5.4.3 Resource Libraries
1. B J Medical Collage, Ahemdabad
2. M G Institute of Medical Science, Wardha
3. Govt. Medical Collage, Nagpur
4. K G Medical Collage, Lucknow
5. Govt. Medical Collage, Guwahati
6. Gandhi Medical Collage, Bhopal
7. S C B Medical Collage, Cuttack
8. Central Research Institute, Kasauli
These libraries have been supplied with equipment like microcomputer, CD-ROM Drive and MEDLINE database to all RMLs and a photocopier to all RLs. A grant-in-aid @ Rs 1.20 lakh each to RML and 0.75 lakh each to RL was also released to strengthen their document collection.

5.4.4 Membership

Members of the following institutions can become borrowing members of the library:

* Staff of Medical Colleges and Medical Institutions in Delhi
* Staff of Govt. Hospitals in Delhi
* Directors of Health and Medical Services of the State Governments
* Members of the Medical and Allied Professions engaged in Private Practice or working in private hospitals/clinics

5.4.5 Reprographic Service

Photocopies of available literature are provided for personal use. A private photocopying operator has been installed in the library which provides the service at nominal rate.

5.4.6 Lending Service

Borrowing of books is allowed to registered members only. All doctors and teachers working in government hospitals and medical colleges in Delhi can become borrowing members. Private practitioners who are residents of Delhi can also become borrowing member by depositing a refundable security deposit.

5.4.7 Reference Service

The library remains open on 359 days of the year and beyond normal office hours (0900-2000 hrs during March-October and 0900-1900 hrs during November-February). It provides free access to all HS professionals for reference and consultation. It is one of the heavily used libraries in New Delhi. Over 200 users including PG students, teachers, research scholars, practicing doctors/surgeons, health administrators, drug manufacturers, pharmacists visit the library everyday. Library also receives a number of reference queries and provides quick reference service on telephone.
NML receives following computer readable databases on CDROM and provides information retrieval services to its users on topics of their interests.

* MEDLINE
* HEALTHSTAR
* EMBASE
* AIDS LIBRARY
* CANCER-CD

5.4.8 Training Activities

NML being the National Library has been organizing training programmes for medical/health science librarians since 1980. It has organized 17 Orientation Courses in Health Science Librarianship, each of 5-6 weeks duration and trained over 150 librarians in the country. Besides, it has also conducted several training courses on specific topics like MEDLARS Searching, Computer Applications, Library Management Software, Indexing and Abstracting etc in different regions of the country. A National Workshop was held in May 1997 to evaluate these courses and modify/develop new courses.

5.5 Indian Council Medical Research (ICMR)

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, is the apex body in India for the formulation, coordination and promotion of biomedical research bodies in the world. As early as in 1911, the government of India set up the Indian Research Fund Association (IRFA) with the specific objective of sponsoring and coordinating medical research in the country. After independence, several important changes were made in the organisation and the activities of the IRFA. It was re-designated in 1949 as the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) with considerably expanded scope of functions. The ICMR is funded by the Government of India through the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The Council's research priorities coincide with the National health priorities such as control and management of communicable diseases, fertility control, maternal and child health, control of nutritional disorders, developing alternative strategies for health care delivery, containment within safety limits of environmental and
occupational health problems; research on major non-communicable diseases like cancer, cardiovascular diseases, blindness, diabetes and other metabolic and haematological disorders; mental health research and drug research (including traditional remedies). All these efforts are undertaken with a view to reduce the total burden of disease and to promote health and well-being of the population.

The Council promotes biomedical research in the country through intramural as well as extramural research. Over the decades, the base of extramural research and also its strategies have been expanded by the Council.

In the context of the changing public health scene, the balancing of research efforts between different competing fields, especially when resources are severely limited, is a typical problem encountered in the management of medical research, particularly in developing countries. Infectious diseases and excessive population growth have continued to constitute the major priorities to be addressed in medical research throughout the past several decades. In addition to tackling these issues, in recent years, research has been intensified progressively on emerging health problems such as Cardiovascular diseases, Metabolic disorders (including diabetes mellitus), Mental health problems, Neurological disorders, Blindness, Liver diseases, Hearing impairment, Cancer, Drug abuse, Accidents, Disabilities etc. Research on Traditional Medicine/Herbal Remedies was revived with a disease-oriented approach. Attempts have been made to strengthen and streamline Medical Informatics and Communication to meet the growing demands and needs of the biomedical community. The Council is alert to new diseases and new dimensions of existing diseases, as exemplified by the rapid organization of a network of Surveillance Centres for AIDS in different states of India in 1986.

5.5.1 ICMR Library

The ICMR Hqrs Library has initially started its functioning as storage house of a few books. By the year 2003 the Library has shifted its role from a storage house to a modernized Information Centre.

At present the Library has a collection of over 20,000 volumes. [Books (7000) Bound Journals (13,000)]. It has been receiving important current serials from all over the globe of over 150. Most of the journals are received in exchange with the Indian Journal of Medical Research. Specifically, about 50 journals are obtained on
exchange basis and another 90 on complimentary basis. ICMR library subscribes only 2 Indian and 7 Foreign Journals.

The ICMR Library caters to the needs of scientists of the Council, medical professionals, researchers from within and outside Delhi. Among the publications of WHO received by the ICMR Library the major demand is for WHO TRS, SEARO publications, and Environmental Health criteria. Many medical professionals and researchers visit the library especially for rich collection on nutrition (reports of NNMB), ICMR and WHO publications.

As part of the ongoing modernisation exercise, the library has changed its face by procuring Computers, Laser Printers and Heavy duty Photocopier. A separate dedicated Internet connection for the Library and Library management software has been installed for gearing up to meet the growing demands of modern day Information requirements in this fast changing cyber age.

The Library is also subscribing for Medline CDs and Journal Citation Reports. The Library has Medline CDs since its inception. Users are showing a lot of interest to scan the CDs on specific topics for their day to day requirements. Ovid Full text Database has also been installed in the library.

 Library has affiliated to the DELNET (Developing Library Network). Library can access to various databases like Union Catalogue of Books and Periodicals, etc. of various libraries. Space is the main constraint of the Library. A lot of unwanted loose old journals and books have been weeded out from the library to create some space for the new books. Because of the shortage of space the library is procuring CDs of multi volume books instead of print version. Attempts are underway to have modular furniture in the Library.

5.5.1.1 Publications

1. Indian Journal of Medical Research
2. ICMR Priced Publications
3. ICMR Bulletins
4. ICMR Library Bulletins
5. Annual Reports of DHR
6. Annual Reports of ICMR Headquarters
7. ICMR Patrika (Hindi)
5.6 Maulana Azad Medical College

Maulana Azad Medical College was established twenty two years after the commissioning of Irwin hospital, a well established general hospital serving patients from Delhi and the neighbouring states.

The college made its humble beginning in hospital block of Irwin (LokNayak) hospital 1958. The foundation of main building of the college was laid on 24th October, 1959, and was declared open by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on 26th February, 1961. In 1964, Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital was added to the complex to provide training facilities and super-specialties. The Guru Nanak Eye Centre came into existence on 20th December, 1977 with the commissioning of a separate out patient department for ophthalmic diseases. The wards for the indoor patients were added in 1986. The long awaited demand of the residents of Union Territory of Delhi for a Dental wing was met with the establishment of a separate Dental Wing in 1983. This wing has become fully established Dental College since 2003.

5.6.1 MAMC Library

The College has one of the finest libraries with an impressive collection of literature. The library is centrally air-conditioned and recently renovated. It has spacious reading rooms, good collection of books, journals and modern self-learning facility through audio-visual aids for its users. The library has 60 computers out of which 55 are connected to Internet. Library remains open from 9.00 AM to 8.00 PM on weekdays and from 10.30 to 4.30 on Sundays and other holidays.

5.6.1.1 Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>32,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bound Journals</td>
<td>33,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theses</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD’s</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio-Visual Cassettes</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-journals subscribed</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“LibSys” Library automation software is used in library operations. Data entry work is complete and circulation module is about to start in lending operations.
Online searching of documents through LSOPAC is available on the computers connected to College LAN. Bar Code technology is used in document delivery. Radio-frequency (RF) tagged are provided to each document for security purpose. Magnetic Detection Gate of 3M has been installed in the Library for ensuring the security of documents.

The library have subscribed 170 journals, out of these 149 have IP based online access. The library is the member of ERMED Consortia provided by the National Medical Library, through which access to online subscribed journals of NML are provided to members.

The main objective of the library is to provide documents, information and environment that can be helpful in imparting education, promoting research and development thereby leading to improved patient care. Library has an open access system. All the shelves are properly cited with subject citations. Author and classified catalogue is available at the entrance, which may be referred in case of difficulty. Library membership is provided to MAMC and associated hospital personnel only. Other category of staff of the institution complex can use library literature within the library only. Outsiders are not allowed, but in some special cases access is permitted by Dean / Library Officer /Library In-charge.

Internet use, online journal access, printout & scanning are available to the members only. Photocopying facility is available at a nominal cost. Photocopy of thesis or its any part, is not allowed. Books are also provided to every department of the college on loan.

MAMC Library provides inter-library loan service. The book and journals, which are not available in library, can be borrowed from the other libraries of Delhi provided the demand comes through the Head/Faculty staff of the department.

A library member can

- Consult reference books within the library
- Use reading room to study (personal books allowed)
- Borrow one book/journal on each card.
- Borrow one CD on each card for one day
- Use internet facility (for academic purpose)
• Take print outs of selected material at a nominal cost
• Scan selected material free of cost
• Use photocopying facility

1.6.1.2 Services

* **Photocopy**: Photocopies of available literature are provided for academic use. A private photocopying operator has been installed in the library that provides the service at @ 40 paisa per page for A4 size copy.

* **Printing**: Printing facility is available for records searched from the Internet for academic, research and patient care purpose only at a nominal cost of 50 paisa per page.

* **Scanning**: Facility of scanning of images and text matter is available free of cost, but only for academic purposes

5.6.1.3 Lending Service

* **Borrowing of books**: This facility is for available Library Members only.

* **Bound Journals**: Similar to books.

* **Current Journals**: Current journals are issued for 7 days only, is allowed to registered members only.

* **Book Bank**: This facility is available for SC/ST students only.
References


