

Functioning of Libraries in Selected Health Research Institutes in Hyderabad Region: National Institute of Nutrition: a Case Study

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***Abstract** - The present study is reported on a survey of scientists, faculty members, research scholars, students who use the NIN Library and Information services. It is a survey based research article, well-structured questionnaire was designed and is distributed among 140 scientists, faculty members, research scholars and students. Analysis is prepared on the bases of collected data. This research focuses on functioning of the library utilization of the information resources.*

Key words: Special Library, Nutrition Literature, e resources, CAS, SDI

Introduction:

In 20th century with the development of industrial, technological and scientific advances the concept of special libraries came into existence. The growing need for specialized information further development and research came to play an essential role in the development of special libraries.

Special Library is a library, which collects efficient and wide-ranging information on the subject concerned with the parent organization and disseminates the information promptly to the people associated with the organization on demand and in expectation. Besides this, one other factor is that a special library develops its major collection on some special subject or field. Library has a collection of books and other reading materials which are available in print and non-print form. The resources are arranged in a systematic manner useful for the reader to carry out their research and academic pursuits with the changing nature and services of the library, at the present time profession Library and Information Science. It is experimental that with the enhanced technology there is speedy development in Library profession.

Generally there are following four types of Libraries:

- Public Library
- Academic Library
- National Library
- Special Library

The changing situation with advance technology, availability of information in e-resources and its requirement, the following categorization is best fixed to the library.

- Knowledge Information Centre
- Learning Information Centre
- Information Resource Centre
- Documentation Centre
- Digital Library
- Virtual Library

Special Libraries are established to serve the needs of special clientele group viz. The technologist, the scientist, the economist, the doctor, the lawyer, the engineer, the entrepreneur, the planner, the industrialist, the administrator, etc., and its collection is limited to 'Special' subject through special services.

Definition: American Library Association (ALA) glossary of Library and Information Science "Special Library is a library established, supported and administered by a business firm, private corporation, association, government agency, or other special interest group of agency to meet the information needs of its members or staff in pursuing the goals of the organization. Scope of collection and services is limited to the subject interest of the host or parent organization".

"A library or information centre, maintained by an individual, corporation, association, government agency or any other group or a specialized or departmental collection within a library" - Harrods Librarian Glossary.

Special library may be defined as "A library established, supported and administered by a business firm, private corporation, association, government agency or other special interest group or agency to meet the information needs of its members or staff in pursuing the goals of the organization, scope of collections and services is limited to subject interest of the host or parent organization."

L.H. Morley defines "Special library" as "that unit in the organization responsible for locating and supplying whatever knowledge and experience that may advance its activities".

Paul Wasserman endorses this view by defining "special access to specialized information within range of addressed to meet the needs of as special clientele".

Different categories of Special libraries:

The libraries attached to following five categories of organizations can be treated as different categories of special libraries:

1. R & D Organizations
2. Government Organization
3. Business, Trade and Industry
4. Socio-economic development Research Institute
5. Training Institution

Objectives of the Library:

- It serves the information needs of its parent body
- It disseminates specialist information in the concerned field
- It gives pinpointed information punctually
- It provides preferred information to its users on demand and mostly in expectation
- The users also get new ideas and inspiration to commence new projects
- To serve as an Information Centre in Nutrition and Allied Sciences
- Collection development of a wide-ranging print/non-print resource in Nutrition Sciences
- To function as a conduit of Nutrition Science Information at the intra and International levels.

Functions of the Library:

- It selects and procures documents and other sources of relevant information
- It processes the procured information or documents with the help of classification, cataloguing, shelf arrangements etc. to make them easily available for the users
- It subscribes to a good number of journals related to its area
- It provides indexing and abstracting services to the users to save their time
- It provides reference services to the users by telephone, by post or by email
- It gives current awareness services (CAS) regarding new arrivals and latest services to the users
- It provides Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services to the users as per their subject interest and requirements
- It also gives document delivery service to its users
- It brings out library bulletins weekly/fortnightly/monthly to keep the users up to date with latest information.
- It gives translation services to provide the desired information to the users in their convenient language
- It also provides internet as well as internet facility to the users in order to access the library collection and catalogue at their desktop
- It responds to the reference queries and makes retrospective search of literature as per users demand
- It compiles bibliographies, union catalogues, documentation lists, newspaper clippings, accession lists etc. to save the time of its users
- It provides inter library loan facility to the users
- It serves the collection and development of a complete print/non-print material in nutrition Sciences.
- To serve as an Information Centre in nutrition and allied sciences

About NIN

In the beginning the NIN was known as “Nutrition Research Laboratories”. This Institute was recognized in Coonoor in 1918 and was located in the Pasteur Institute of South India. The Institute was shifted to Hyderabad in 1959. In view of the wide area of its operations, it was renamed as National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) during its Golden Jubilee held in 1978, and Platinum Jubilee in 1993, ICMR the apex body celebrated 85 years of existence by October 15, 1996. This Institute is one of the 22 Permanent Institutes and of “Indian Council of Medical Research” (ICMR), New Delhi. This Institute also houses “Food and Drug

Toxicology Research Centre (FDTRC)” and “National Centre for Laboratory Animal Science (NCLAS)”

The NIN’s Library is a repository of information on various topics related to health and nutrition. The Library started its collection and development of print/non-print media from the year 1959 and has now grown into a full-fledged poly-media based Information Centre. Housed in the main building, the Library can accommodate over 100 users. The NIN Library is a Central facility for three other intuitions on the same campus i.e. Food and Drug Toxicology Research Centre (FDTRC), National Centre for Laboratory Animal Science (NCLAS) and National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB).

The Library is located in the main building to the left of the main entrance and occupies spacious halls covering a total area of 7500sq.ft. Centralized air-conditioned. Library working hours 9.00 am to 5.30 pm. Arrangement of the books through Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).The Library has a large following collection:

Books	18,111
Bound Volumes of Journals	40,202
Report	13,371
Foreign and Indian Journals	383
Microforms (Microfiche)	1,080
Slides	280
Thesis & Dissertations	406
Midline CD-ROMs Discs	383
Current Contents on Diskettes with Abstracts	664
Proquet (Full Text E-Journals on CD ROMS	495
General CD's	281

An equal number of News Letters, Popular Journals etc., are available on gratis/exchange basis. Library not only caters to the NIN’s scientists but also to a large number of outside patrons from various walks of life.

Library providing documentation bulletins, classified articles lists, current awareness lists and several other information products are being regularly made available as an active information support for the users (scientists, research scholars, students and other visitors).

The NIN Library, with its vast and rich collection of print and non-print literature in nutrition and allied sciences, is being geared up to take active role as the focal point for the National information facility in nutrition and allied sciences (NIFNAS).

The Institute has been recognized by WHO as a center for advanced training in health and nutrition. Institute conducts several training programmes throughout. NIN Library is imparting User-Education Programme (UEP) to its scientists, research scholars and PG students from Medical Colleges, teaching faculty from various home science colleges and Universities from within and outside the State. Education tour students from various branches of science students consultthe NIN library.The UEP consist of lectures on actual working of the library, computer and photocopy facilities.

Institute's Staff:

Membership is extended to all the NIN staff including scientists, technical, administrative staff, M.Sc., (Applied Nutrition) students, research scholars and also to the regular trainees at the Institute, who register their names at the library counter.

Scientists from outside:

Scientists from medical colleges, home Science colleges and other research Institutes can also become members by producing an introductory letter from their respective Heads of Departments. However, borrowing facilities and the computer facilities are limited to the staff of the four centers. Visitors are permitted to use the Library only on working days during the working hours.

Library Services:

The Library providing/facilities Book lending, Lending periodicals, Bibliographic services, Abstracting & Indexing, Photocopying facility, Inter Library Loan, Computer facility, Internet access, CD Rom database, Information in e-media/emails, e-books, e-journals consortia, Thesis Reports, Seminar papers, display New arrivals books, periodicals, Table of contents etc.,

The Library and Information Centre to provide to the documentation and information needs of the Institute and other Research Organizations. Home Science and Medical Colleges. The library has played a key role in reference activities by offering information dissemination services like MEDLINE Searches, ProQuest, Medical Library Full Text Database of journals and other online retrieval activities using the LAN Network of the Institute. Library continued to participate in exchange of data, journals and information using the URL.

Resource sharing and user education programmes etc., are continuously being undertaken by the Library, Institute's Scientific papers going in for publication in Scientific journals etc., are being routed through the Library and a data-base of the published papers is also made accessible through on-line services using NIN website www.ninindia.org.

The Library services are being further strengthened through confirmed support form Indian Council of Medical Research for accessing e-journals from JCCC@ICMR and J-Gate database. The Library is also a member of ERMED Consortia of National Medical Library, New Delhi, provided by ICMR for accessing e-journals online subscription of 4 core journals such as LANCET, NATURE, NEJM, SCIENCE has been renewed by ICMR is also accessible.

Library is provided with user-friendly application software 'TLSS' - Total Library Solution Software and around 75,000 records are inputted and the database can be accessed through OPAC over the LAN nodes. The Library also provides an excellent Photostat facility, which is available within the Library. Resource Sharing and User-Education Programmes are continuously being undertaken in the Library. Institute's scientists paper's going for publication in Journals etc., are being routed through the Library and a data-base of the published papers is made searchable through on-line services.

The Library has been instrumental in conducting various workshops and training programmes for Library professional staff of the ICMR Libraries.

Expenditure during the past five years (Financial Year) :

Financial Year	Books & Periodicals
2012-13	2.20 Crores
2013-14	65 Lacs
2014-15	62 Lacs
2015-16	65 Lacs
2015-17	1.02 Crores

Library collection during the past five years

Financial Year	Books	Periodicals	Other (e-media)
2012-13	18,082	37,543	-
2013-14	18,097	38,286	-
2014-15	18,100	39,156	-
2015-16	18,106	39,983	36
2015-17	18,111	40,202	36

Review of Literature:

Sampatha Chary K., Devidas M. and Radhakrishna Murthy (1993) “Biomedical Library and Information facilities in Andhra Pradesh: A Study, with special reference to Nutrition Information facilities”. India has a rich heritage of medical and health services as is reflected in the antiquity of health care and medical education. Since India attained independence, there has been a rapid expansion of R & D Programmes in S & T, Medical and Social Sciences fields. Development of library system is an important component of continuing education and R & D activity. The role and lane of one or more well equipped libraries in all institutions of health and medical sciences is well recognised. Medical institutes are fairly large in number in Andhra Pradesh. The library centres of these institute are doing modest services to their clientele especially with respect to lending and reference service. Inadequate resources and manpower, lower scales are a few reasons for the under development of these libraries. Examines the Information, Storage and Retrieval activities in the State with reference to health and nutrition disciplines. Emphasizes the need for looking at the problems of Information Transfer afresh. Ongoing information activities at National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) are highlighted.

Sudarshan Rao S. (2011) “Open Access Resources in Health Sciences: A Changing Trend in Publishing and Information Access”. The paper presents an account of rapid growth of Open Access (OA) electronic information resources in the 21st Century in science and technology, especially in Health Sciences. Offers the definition of Open Access resources and its benefits to all the stake holders concerned with it. States the scope of Health Science and its importance in maintaining the wellbeing of individuals and the society. Discusses the growth trends in OA resources and describes their scope, contents etc. of select OA resources in health sciences. Concludes that librarians / information managers have to take a proactive role in exploring and exploiting the OA resources to the optimum extent to serve better their user community.

Lalitha R. (2011) "e-Consortia of Health Science Libraries NTRMEDNET "The resource sharing scenario has undergone a sea change. The tremendous developments in the area of information and communication technologies has brought about unprecedented changes. Consortium allows provision for seamless access to electronic information resources for effective resource sharing among -1,7e health science college library in Andhra Pradesh NTRAIEDNET has been conceived This paper deals with the consortium of the health science libraries. Health science education in India (A.P) and about the activities of e-journals consortium at Dr. NTRUHS i.e. NTRDNET. Jyostna P. (2011)"Management of Health Science Libraries" In this Era of Electronics, the migration of information from Paper to computer - based systems has brought new revolution in education. The Educators and Academic Librarians stood on the point of need to overcome the financial crunch and lack of self-sufficiency in information seeking, especially in medical literature. This idea has emerged for the prospect of Library consortia, which elaborates how to characterize network involvement in medical literature,

Due to imbibe of technological innovations in Library and Information sciences, the journey from "Preserve to read" has turned its route towards the concept "Pick up to read" with Web services. This information explosion has brought all Library Resources under "Consortia" - a global treasure house with simple clicks on computer mouse in digital libraries, to identify the issues and facilities offered in library arena. This paper traces/presents how to disseminate health information effectively and effectively through consortia in electronic machines. It also visualizes the description of prospects and to locate appropriate gateways in purchase of information, rises of funds and to satisfy the needs of users in development of medical library consortia in India. Natarajan N.O. (2010) 'ICT Applications in Health Care Profession' The advent of computer and communication technologies and the advances in the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have revolutionized the scope of health sciences disciplines and emerged as a great potential to surpass the conventional barriers such as time and space that one time inhibited the communication for patient care. This paper outlines the areas of application of ICT in health care profession like management, Hospital management information systems Epidemiological surveillance, Telemedicine etc., it also focuses the need to ICT learning, barriers using ICT in Medical information.

Methodology:

The structured questionnaires were personally distributed to respondents. The present study, survey method has been adopted and a questionnaire has been designed to gather the relevant data. The designed questionnaire were distributed to 140 members of the Scientists, Faculty members, Research Scholars and Students. A total of 101 members have responded to questionnaire.

Analysis and Discussion: Descriptive stats of the sample:

Table 1: Descriptive details of age, gender, qualification

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Age	101	20.00	59.00	27.8317
Gender	101	1.00	2.00	
Qualification	101	1.00	3.00	
Valid N (list wise)	101			

The table 1 Age of participants varies from 20 and 59 years. The sample consists of undergraduate, post graduate and doctorate.

Table 2: Descriptive details on gender basis

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	39	38.6
	Female	62	61.4
	Total	101	100.0

Sample consists of 61.4 percent of female and 38.6 percent of male community (table 2).

Table 3: descriptive details on gender basis

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	UG	49	48.5
	PG	39	38.6
	PhD	13	12.9
	Total	101	100.0

The participants consist of 13 percent of doctorates, 38.6% of post graduates and 48.5% of under graduates (table 3).

Table 4: descriptive details on designation basis

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Student	48	47.5
	Researcher	41	40.6
	Senior Researcher	12	11.9
	Total	101	100.0

47.5% of the participants belong to student community, 40.6% belong to researcher community and senior researchers form 11.9 % of total participants (Table 4).

Table 5: Spearman's rho Correlation matrix

Satisfaction	Net facility	Infrastructure	Library collection	Additional Services	General Procedures	Library
Net facility	1.000	.385**	.255*	.361**	.334**	.242*
Infrastructure	.385**	1.000	.498**	.471**	.496**	.258**
Library collection	.255*	.498**	1.000	.665**	.427**	.377**
Additional Services	.361**	.471**	.665**	1.000	.518**	.254*
General Procedures	.334**	.496**	.427**	.518**	1.000	.265**
Library	.242*	.258**	.377**	.254*	.265**	1.000

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As the data is ordinal in nature, the spearman's rho correlation matrix is undertaken for the correlation analysis. It is found that the satisfaction level for internet network, infrastructure, library collection, general procedures and additional services has positive correlation with the satisfaction level of library. Hence, the factors considered are in true sense reflects the relation with the library as whole. It is also found the library collection still dominates as the major factor in influencing the satisfaction with library. Similarly, the additional service has a strong positive relation with the library collection. At the same time usage of additional services forces the participants to interact with the general procedures and hence satisfaction levels of general procedures and additional services are highly related.

Regression models

Impact of library and internet usage on the satisfaction of library

Model Summary:

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.384 ^a	.147	.130	.64097

a. Predictors: (Constant), Usage of Net, Usage of Library

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	
1	(Constant)	3.832	.193	.000
	Usage of Library	.018	.015	.231
	Usage of Net	-.047	.014	.001

From above tables it is found that the 14 percent of the satisfaction is contributed by the time spent at library. Higher the time spent on net usage results in the decreased satisfaction level for the library. This result is in line with the participants demand for the improvement of infrastructure of internet network.

Impact of general procedures, library collection, infrastructure, additional facilities on the library rating

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.429 ^a	.184	.141	.63848	2.013

Predictors: (Constant), Satisfaction with Library collection, Satisfaction with net facility, Satisfaction with General Procedures, Satisfaction with Infrastructure, Satisfaction with additional Services

Dependent Variable: Satisfaction with Library

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	
1	(Constant)	1.585	.582	.008
	Satisfaction with General Procedures	.145	.204	.479
	Satisfaction with net facility	.161	.093	.087
	Satisfaction with Infrastructure	.056	.234	.811

Satisfaction with additional Services	-.104	.230	.651
Satisfaction with Library collection	.520	.205	.013

The factors undertaken has no multicollinearity with the data undertaken (Dubin Watson and VIF were in acceptable range), hence the regression analysis is undertaken. It is found that the Library collection has significant (95% confidence level) and positive impact upon the rating of the library at overall level. That is the collection of books and journal has strong positive impact upon the overall satisfaction of library. Internet facility has positive impact upon the library rating (90%confidence level).

Finding:

- Majority of responders visit library to borrow books and consult periodicals and Internet browsing.
- Majority of the respondents satisfied collection of the library resources.
- Majority of the respondents identified Internet slow access and suggested to upgrade latest computers.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above findings the following conclusions are drawn:

- Majority of the respondents satisfied library and information services.
- The Library collection meets the needs and requirements of the end users.
- It is evident that the majority of respondents are dependent on e-resources to get relevant information for their research work.
- It is satisfied infrastructure, library collection and other resources.

Suggestions:

- It is suggested to work library timing 8am to 10pm and weekends also.
- The respondents suggested to provide online databases and new collection.
- It is suggested that the increase the library cards to borrow books.
- Majority of the respondents satisfied OPAC services.
- There is urgent need to provide more online databases as per respondents' demand of their respective subject areas.
- As per the demands received from the respondents, there is need to procure more subject books.
- There is a need to arrange more computers with latest configuration.
- There is also more demand from the respondents that need to provide colour printer on nominal price.
- It is strongly recommended that there is urgent need to conduct On Hand-Work-Shops on ICT and other related areas, which are more essential for users

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