Pharmacy College Libraries in Punjab: A Survey of Sangrur District

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Abstract

Pharmacy colleges play a vital role to cater the technical manpower requirements of pharma industry, para medical field, hospitals and pharmacy education sector. The paper describes present status of pharmacy college libraries in Sangrur district in context of collection, number of users, staff strength, state of building, method of material access, charging system, and automation scenario of housekeeping activities. It also suggests the methods for maximal utilization of library resources by library clientele.

Key terms: Pharmacy College; Sangrur District; Library Survey

1. Introduction

The earliest traditional systems of medicine practiced in India have been Ayurveda and Sidha. The colonial period paved the way to emerge pharmacy houses in India. Because pharmacy was practiced since ages in India, therefore it was recognised as a profession from 18th century only. The origin of pharmacy institutions in India dates back to 1899 in Madras followed by Bengal. Prof. M.L.Schroff, the father of pharmacy education in India, started pharmacy course at BHU during the year 1932. Later on Andhra University started programmes in pharmacy in 1937 followed by Madras University 1939, Bombay University 1943, Punjab University 1944 and L.M College 1947. Pharmacy council of India (PCI) is regulatory body of pharmacy education and profession in India. Presently there are more than 1500 institutions throughout India offering pharmacy programmes at the level of diploma, degree, PG and Pharm.D with an annual intake of more than 1,00,000 students. The availability

of skilled manpower, well established state of art manufacturing plants, made Indian pharma industry as global pharma destination. In India, pharmacy education is industry oriented while in west this education is patient oriented. In India 55% pharmacy professionals are employed in pharma industry, 30% in education, 3% in health care sector and remaining in other sectors.

2. Pharmacy Education in Punjab

There are 29 pharmacy education institutions in Punjab offering pharmacy education at various level viz. diploma, degree, PG, and Ph.D.level

2.1 District wise list of colleges offering pharmacy education in Punjab is as under :-

a) Ropar
1. Global College of Pharmacy
2. Amar Shaheed Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh College of Pharmacy
3. Shivalik College of Pharmacy
4. Sachdeva College of Pharmacy

b) Moga
1. Baba Isher Singh College of Pharmacy
2. ISF College of Pharmacy
3. Lala Lajpat Rai College of Pharmacy

c) Jalandhar
1. CT Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

d) Hoshiarpur
2. Guru Nanak Institute of Pharmacy

e) Sangrur
3. Onkar College of Pharmacy
4. Akal College of Pharmacy
5. Lord Krishna College of Pharmacy
6. Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education

f) Bathinda
1. Malwa College of Pharmacy

g) Gurdaspur
1. S. Sukhjinder Singh College of Pharmacy
V.M.S College of Pharmacy

h) Amritsar
1. Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Pharmacy

i) Nawanshahar
1. Rayat Institute of Pharmacy

j) Patiala
1. Chitkara College of Pharmacy
2. Longowal College of Pharmacy

k) Mohali
1. Chandigarh College of Pharmacy
2. Doaba College of Pharmacy

l) Ludhiana
1. G.H.G. Khalsa College of Pharmacy
2. Gujrawala Gurunanak Khalsa College of Pharmacy
3. GHG College of Pharmacy

m) Muktsar
1. Mai Bhago Ayurvedic Medical College

n) Firozpur
1. Punjab College of Pharmacy

o) Barnala
1. S.D College of Pharmacy

p) Pathankot
1. J.R.M Aadrash Bharatiya College of Pharmacy
2. Shri Sai College of Pharmacy

q) Fazilka
1. Maa Saraswati College of pharmacy

3. Pharmacy Education in Sangrur district
There are four pharmacy colleges in Sangrur district. All these colleges are offering diploma or degree level courses. Apart from these colleges, the district has nursing, dental and other paramedical colleges.

4. Objective of the Study
- To evaluate library resources
- To know ICT application in libraries
- To suggest measures for maximum utilization of library resources
- To familiar with circulation system in libraries

- To know status of library buildings, timings, and library users

5 . Methodology of the study

Questionnaire method was used as research tool to ascertain required information. There are four pharmacy colleges in Sangrur district. Four questionnaires were distributed among librarians of four libraries of pharmacy colleges located in district Sangrur. All the librarians have responded.

6. Limitation and Scope of the Study

The study is limited up to all pharmacy college libraries of Sangrur district. It covers basic information about libraries of four colleges cited in the study.

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data was analysed, interpreted and tabulated as under:-

Table7.1:Library building and collection

Sr.No.	Name of College	Status of Building	No. of Books	No. of Journals Subscribed	Back Vols
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	Independent	2000	12	86
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	Independent	2000	7	49
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	Independent	6000	12	96
4.	Lord Krishna College of Pharmacy	Independent	1000	5	30

Table 7.1 shows collection of books and journals in college libraries. Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education library has largest collection followed by Onkar College of Pharmacy, Akal College of pharmacy and Lord Krishna college of Pharmacy.

Table 7.2:Budget Allocation in Libraries

Sr.No	Name of College	Annual Budget Allocation (In Rs.)
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	24,500-00
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	50,000-00
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	5.00 Lac
4.	Lord Krishna College College of Pharmacy	50,000

Table 7.2 indicates that library of Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education has more financial resources in comparison of other college libraries

Table 7.3:Number of Library Users

Sr.No	Name of College	Number of Users
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	115
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	150
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	225
4.	Lord Krishna College College of Pharmacy	100

Table 7.3 depicts that Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education has 225 library users followed by Akal college of Pharmacy, Onkar College of Pharmacy and Lord Krishna College of Pharmacy.

Table 7.4: Library Timings and Mode of Access

Sr.No	Name of College	Timings	Mode of Access
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	Upto8:00 hrs	Open access
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	Upto8:00 hrs	Open access
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	Upto8:00 hrs	Open access
4.	Lord Krishna College College of Pharmacy	Upto8:00 hrs	Close access

Table 7.4 reveals that all college libraries remain open for eight hours, Except Lord Krishna college of Pharmacy library, all college libraries have open access to library material.

Table 7.5:Method Used for Circulation of Documents

Sr.No	Name of College	Method
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	Register system
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	Register system
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	Browne system
4.	Lord Krishna College College of Pharmacy	Register system

Table 7.5 highlights the circulation methods of documents in libraries, Only library of Akal college of pharmacy and Technical Education has adopted browne method of circulation. Rest of the libraries are using registers for issuing reading material.

Table7.6:Staff Strength and their Qualifications

Sr. No	Name of College	Staff Strength	Librarian's Qualifications	Gender (Librarian)
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	2	M.A.; B.Lib.Sc.	Male
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	2	B.A.; B.Lib.Sc.	Male
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	2	B.A.; B.Lib.Sc.	Male
4.	Lord Krishna College College of Pharmacy	1	B.A.; B.Lib.Sc.	Female

Table 7.6 evaluates the staff strength and qualifications of librarians in pharmacy college libraries. Onkar College of Pharmacy has more qualified librarian in comparison of other college libraries.

Table 7.7: Status of Library Automation,No. of Computer System and Other Peripherals Available

Sr.No	Name of College	Status of Automation	Computer Systems, Software Package and Other Peripherals available (in no.)
1.	Onkar College of Pharmacy	Nil	Computer-1
2.	Akal College of Pharmacy	Nil	Computer-1
3.	Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education	Nil	Computer-1 Library Software: Library Manager-1
4.	Lord Krishna College College of Pharmacy	Nil	Nil

Table 7.7 indicates that no library is automated. Only three libraries have one computer each showing one software with library of Akal College of Pharmacy and Technical Education. Lord Krishna College of pharmacy library has no ICT tool.

8. Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

After survey,it has been found that all institutions under study have their own separate library buildings. These institutional libraries having book collection raging from 2000 to 6000 have not enough budget except the library of the Akal College of pharmacy and technical Education at Mastuana. Keeping in view the strength of users these libraries have sufficient timings to cater to the informational needs of clientele. Majority of libraries have open access system to exploit the library learning resources.

Three libraries have two library staff each followed by Onkar college of pharmacy. Onkar College of pharmacy has more qualified librarian in comparison of other three libraries. These pharmacy institutions libraries are lagging behind in automation, whereas library automation is need of the hour due to information explosion and readily availability of learning material in e-form. It is strongly suggested that these libraries should strengthen their collection, apply ICT in their functioning and subscribe e-resources to fulfill the requirements of user community effectively and efficiently in present era of IT.

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