Kumar Sanjay et al. IJRPS 2012,2(3),27-31

Review article

Available online www.ijrpsonline.com

International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Science

Role of Library In Pharma World- A Mini Review

Prashar Deepak¹, Abhol Poonam², Kumar Sanjay³*

¹Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vinayaka College of Pharmacy, Kullu (H.P.), India ²Department of Library, Vinayaka College of Pharmacy, Kullu (H.P.), India ³Department of Economics, Govt. College Dharampur, Mandi (H.P.), India

ABSTRACT

In the context of present situation the world is heading towards the new and advance stages. The library is playing its vital and rational role in achieving those heights. The world of pharma education requires very high standards to be adopted to compete in the present world. The type of library and its constitution (indexing, versatility and updation) helps in shifting the gear and touching new height which would otherwise be very difficult to maintain and cope with. The education regulation also put a set back on the new advancement as the candidate has to study the old outdated topics. These topics not only hamper the mind-set but also puts break on the new ideas developing in the mind of new researchers.

KEYWORDS: Library, Pharma education, Online, Rationalization

*Corresponding Author

Sanjay Kumar, Department of Economics, Govt. College Dharampur,

Mandi (H.P.), India

Email: coolpharma@y7mail.com
Phone no.: +91 9882041994

ISSN: 2249-3522

TABLE CONTENTS:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Role of Library
 - 2.1. Library and Economically attached Aspects
 - 2.2. Pharmaceutical Library
- 3. Conclusion
- 4. References

1. INTRODUCTION: 1-6

Initially the libraries were housing of published records called archives. These archives were made up almost completely of the records of commercial transactions or inventories, with only a few documents devoted to theological matters, historical records or legends. The earliest discovered private archives besides correspondence and inventories, texts of myths may have been standardized practice-texts for teaching new scribes. In the year 1900 BC the evidence of libraries were claimed at Nippur. Later in 700 BC at Nineveh the classification of library with proper systematic approach was done. Alexandria becomes the first place where this early organization system was in effect.

Over 30,000 clay tablets from the Library of Ashurbanipal have been discovered at Nineveh, providing modern scholars with an amazing wealth of Mesopotamian literary, religious and administrative work. Among the findings were the Enuma Elish, also known as the Epic of Creation, which depicts a traditional Babylonian view of creation, the Epic of Gilgamesh, a large selection of "omen texts" including Enuma Anu Enlil which contained omens dealing with the moon, its visibility, eclipses, and conjunction with planets and fixed stars, the sun, its corona, spots, and eclipses, the weather, namely lightning, thunder, and clouds, and the planets and their visibility, appearance, and stations, and astronomic/astrological texts, as well as standard lists used by scribes and scholars such as word lists, bilingual vocabularies, lists of signs and synonyms, and lists of medical diagnoses.

2. ROLE OF LIBRARY: 7-8

The present work style deals with the study of literature before carrying out the actual task. This literature is available either in the printed form or the electronic format. Both the simple and digitalized library can procure this literature and made it available to the researchers and students. Apart from that the excessive high cost of the books and journals makes the library a prime location. The library on

institutional basis could easily procure the journals of international and national standards on subscription basis. In the controversial prospect some people also states that the library study is time consuming and leads to fatigue too. But according to some famous quotes the library is the birth place for new ideas. According to Norman Cousins "A library is the delivery room for the birth of ideas, a place where history comes to life". Another famous quote about library is that "A man should keep his little brain attic stocked with all the furniture that he is likely to use, and the rest he can put away in the lumber-room of his library, where he can get it if he wants it. The library is implies the act of faith, acts as a cold storage from where the ideas can be generated as and when required. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life. The size of the library matters a lot theoretically, but not practically. A well arranged small library can be much more informative than a disordered vast library. Books constitute capital.

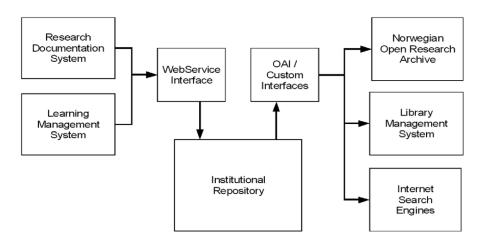


Figure 1: Represents the Management System in Digitalized Library

A library book lasts as long as a house, for hundreds of years. It is not, then, an article of mere consumption but fairly of capital, and often in the case of professional men, setting out in life, it is their only capital. Books in a large university library system vary from 2,000,000 and more. Books in an average large city library range from 10,000-20,000. On an average basis books in a chain bookstore should be nearly 30,000. Books in an average neighborhood branch library must be 20,000.

2.1. Library and Economically attached Aspects: 9-10

Everything in this world is associated with the profit making. The library is one among the few places where the concept of profit generating is secondary. Since the library is the place of knowledge

Kumar Sanjay et al. IJRPS 2012,2(3),27-31

generation, hence the profitability cannot over power this fact. In common the library involves a lot of early investment followed by the regular maintenance. When this field is attached with pharmacy, which itself is a vast field the role of library further enhances? In pharmaceutical library both traditional as well as digitalized system is required. Since the pharmacy and researchers involved in this has to maintain an updated knowledge, thus these libraries too have to follow them.

2.2. Pharmaceutical Library 11

As far as the literature goes the libraries are generally classified on different prospects, but when it comes to pharmaceutical library addition of subject specific journal, reference books, pharmacopeias, and Portable Document Format (PDF) notes along with power point presentation (both electronic and printed forms) are required in association with common subject books.

3. CONCLUSION:

To get into the heights of new advancements the digitalization and rationalization of library is very much required. The proper use of internet and research sites like research gate, academia etc helps in acquiring up to date knowledge. Moreover, the online library helps in overcoming the doubts in very rapid and perfect way through the specified skilled persons of their fields. The use of literature and books of foreign authors are generally recommended but the problem is that these books have advanced knowledge which requires proper clearance of basics. The syllabus of each stream should be revised after every 2-3 years along with the addition of new and latest topics. The affiliating authorities and other regulatory bodies should pay attention on libraries of academic institutes for proper updating. This will help in the overall development of the pharmacy education status.

4. REFERENCES:

- 1. Fremont R. The scholar and the future of the research library: a problem and its solution. New York, Hadham Press, 1944.
- 2. Agard EB. If I had my way-with publishers. Aslib. Proc. 1953; 5: 16-26.
- 3. Wells AJ. How to choose a classification for your special library. Aslib. Proc. 1951; 3: 107-120.
- 4. Hand W J, MoreFM, Runge G. The special library of the future. Spec. Lib. 1951; 42: 13-18.
- 5. Scott A. Facsimile for federal libraries. Spec. Lib. 1953; 44: 169-176.

Kumar Sanjay et al. IJRPS 2012,2(3),27-31

- 6. Murphy J. Using mobile devices for research: smartphones, databases, and libraries. Online 2010; 34(3): 14-18
- 7. Abram S, Luther J. Born with the chip. Lib. J. 2004; 129(8): 34-37.
- 8. Canuel R, Chrichton C. Canadian academic libraries and the mobile web. New Lib.World 2011; 112(3/4): 107-120
- 9. Sweeney RT. Reinventing library buildings and services for the millennial generation. Lib. Management Adm. 19(4): 165-175.
- 10. Montanelli DS, Stenstrom PF. The Benefits of Research for Academic Librarians and the Institutions they serve. College Res. Lib. 1986; 47: 482–485.
- 11. Powell RR, Bark LM, Mika JJ. Library and Information Science practitioners and research. Lib. Infor. Sci.Res. 2002; 24: 49 72.