
NEW TRENDS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE RESEARCH IN INDIA

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Abstract : *In this article the researcher discusses the new trends in library and information science research in India. It has been analyzed in details. This article covers the study process of knowledge, classification, cataloguing, documentation, library administration, Internet, information literacy, change management, and library security. This shows that the utility and security of libraries is continuously increasing through programmers and mass literacy programs etc. There has been a drastic change in LIS education and training facilities in India and the need to store information and knowledge in libraries.*

This article is for those currently pursuing BLIS and MLIS as well as Ph.D. Useful for students, research as well as library staff for knowledge.

Keywords : *research, research in LIS, research trends, etc.*

Introduction :

Research is searching of innovative idea or principles; intelligent & diligent analysis classification in order to ascertain something. In India, individual research started near about in 1930s with Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, who was actively involved in various areas of library and information science profession; like cataloguing, documentation, library administration, etc. About face is the dominant factor of human life. There is inestimable to change in present period and it is the cause of human progress. The LIS is no exception to this. Therefore, it is automatic to include new trends in the syllabi. As a result of this change new concepts are coming forward. In the age of demolition of information science, the task of fulfilling the reader's expectations totally depend upon the skillful librarian.

To prepare a skilled librarian the library organization and the syllabus it is very important. Now a day's library is not only confined to the transaction of books, but it has become a knowledge resource center. Therefore, it is very needful to apply the new trends in the syllabi.

According to National Knowledge Commission (NKC) report (March 2007), "India has a long tradition of libraries & has contributed to the development of basic concepts in the discipline such as fundamental principles of library services and knowledge organization tools, Research and Development activities in LIS today are extremely limited. This is utmost concern for the growth of Library and information science profession in India"

Research is a very careful critical study or examination in seeking facts or principles, intelligent and diligent investigation in order to ascertain something.

1. What is Research?

Research has been defined in a number of different ways. A broad definition of research is given by Martyn Shuttleworth - "In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data, information and facts for the advancement of knowledge."

Another definition of research is given by Creswell who states that - "Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue".

It consists of three steps: Pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as "a studious inquiry or examination; especially : investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws".

Library science research in India started with Dr. S.R. Ranganathan in 1931. So the formal institution of the doctoral degree program in science is unquestionably credited to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan (1892-1972). He formulated five principles of library science. He categorized them as general principles, fundamental laws, theories, principles and rules. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan single-handedly broke new ground in library science and pioneered new experiments. Dr. Ranganathan's tenure is characterized by a period of intellectual contributions to library science, particularly the theory of library classification. First PhD in Library Science Dr. DB Dr. Krishna Rao Awarded in 1957 for a study on 'Facet Analysis and Depth Classification' of Agriculture under the guidance of S.R. Ranganathan & S. Dasgupta. Dr. J.S. Sharma was the first Indian and one of the first few to receive a doctorate from the USA. He was awarded a PhD by the University of Michigan for his thesis 'Mahatma Gandhi: A Descriptive Bibliography'. The second PhD in LIS in India was done in 1977 by Dr. Pandey S.K. was provided to him. Sharma for his thesis 'Extension and Modification of Dewey Decimal Classification for Classifying Indian Books with Special Reference to Indian Philosophy and Indian Religion (18th Edition)' by Punjab University.

2. New Trends in LIS Research :

In the past research in library and information science research was mainly considered to provide a theoretical basis for professional practice as research in LIS professions appears to lack deep roots. In the field of library science research, the US premiered Eleanor's Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. S. Upton was awarded a Ph.D. in 1930 by the University of Chicago. Research in Library and Information Science is considered the first

doctoral degree in library science. In the 1950s, the universities of Illinois, Michigan, Columbia, Western Reserve, California and Rutgers produced 129 Ph.D.

3. Current Trends in LIS :

3.1. Knowledge of Computer and Internet :

Today's is the computer generation one who has no knowledge of, computer is regarded as illiterate. That is why included syllabus for the computer in Library and Information Science. The knowledge of internet is the need of the generation. Because Internet is a most important factor for the current generation. The future Librarian must be given the knowledge of this important technique.

3.2. Use of Computer Cataloguing, database and Information Technology in Syllabus :

With the use of computer the old topics like classification; cataloguing and database are thought in a new fashion now a day. The information technology functions and manages the information technology. It is also included in the syllabus of Library and Information Science. Its main purpose is to growth and motivates people to know about it.

3.3. Change in Management Science Studies with Library Security :

The recent trends in management studies, includes the use of laws and knowledge regarding the storage of information and its application. The Librarian has a cautious regarding the library security, they are to be made acquainted with a new techniques. These include for magnetic security system, CCTV and RFID etc.

3.4. Knowledge of Information Production and Sell skills :

The librarian is expected to bear the skills related to the spell of knowledge production. They must be aware for the fact that, knowledge is never available without charge but some fee must be charged for it.

3.5. Librarian's Training Classes, New Material to the Librarian Fulfilling Reader's Need :

It is desired that the Librarian ought to be well equipped with communication skills for this, training classes for Librarian are arranged to make him adept in communication skills. The needs of the reader and the information they want can be fulfilled with this. For acquiring information such as internet, website, e-resources is needed to be introduced to the librarians.

3.6. The Library and Information Science Education is distance education mode and Arrangement of Refresher Course :

The distance education has made it possible for many people to take education while doing a job. Example - IGNOU, New Delhi this are central University. In order to impart the

current information to the Librarians, the University Grand Commission has organized refresher courses for time to time.

3.7. Arrangement of Continuous education, seminars, workshops and conferences :

The University and the Library association take initiative in the arrangement of continuous education, seminars, workshops and conferences. The main purpose is to make librarian acquainted with new trends and developments in Library and Information science profession.

3.8. Information Literacy Programmed and use information and document retrieval:

It is really very difficult to reach up to the expectations of readers. Therefore, it became the need of the time to arrange information Literacy programmed. It will ultimately provide the librarian with some specific skills. Expert systems Use of automatic classification techniques for document retrieval Application of parallel processing techniques to information retrieval, etc.

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According to National Knowledge Commission (NKC) report (March 2007), “India has a long tradition of libraries & has contributed to the development of basic concepts in the discipline such as fundamental principles of library services & knowledge organization tools, R & D activities in LIS today are extremely limited. This is utmost concern for the growth of LIS profession in India”. The new maladies that have recently inflicted the LIS research are:

- Ghost writing
- Outsourcing of data processing
- Data cooking Rampant plagiarism
- Cloud libraries
- Mobile applications
- Expert system
- Web interface
- Paper less library
- Library education in digital or web era etc.

Conclusion :

At present work of the Library is not confined only to the transaction of the books, but it has become the knowledge resource center of information. Therefore, it has now become mandatory to the follow current trends in the syllabus. With the current trends in the Library and Information Science, the knowledge of computer science has got immense importance ultimately resulting in the need of the use of Internet.

Now days, classification and cataloguing have got immense importance. Curriculum changes have made it necessary to maintain better coordination between information technology and management sciences. New Information production and sell should get a due reference in the syllabus to achieve this goal, the training courses of this sort are run. As a part of this, there is a demand for library and information science education. The education of this sort is also impacted by distance learning mode.

Besides this, it is found that the utility and security of Libraries is steadily increasing by means of the programmers, like continuous education, seminars, conferences and mass Literacy programmed etc.

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