

## LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION IN INDIA

BHAGAT PRALHAD SHRAWAN

LIBRARIAN

RAJARSHI SHAHU COLLEGE PARBHANI.

---

### ABSTRACT

*Library and information science implies balance between theoretical explorations of information and applications to the improvement of information service. Schools before Independence in India, Schools after Independence in India. A regular certificate course in library Science was organized by MALA from 1929. Teaching Methods of LIS Education.*

The designation library and information science express continuity between an older base of knowledge and practice and newer concepts and methodologies. It implies a balance and newer concepts and methodologies. It implies balance between theoretical explorations of information and applications to the improvement of information service, even if in practice the balance is often uncertain. Library and information science research activity maintains its history focus on research that improves information services. At the same time it draws techniques from many disciplines clarifying its concepts and attacking its problems library and information science , therefore is like education in the practitioners, working librarians, are a principal audience for research result and the research itself is much disciplinary in using techniques from many related field Library professionals are increasingly recognizing the advantages of the inquiry process

and the usefulness appropriate investigative methods for the study of the issues and problems with which the librarians and information scientists are qualified to grapple.

### **Schools before Independence:**

#### **BARODA SCHOOL-**

The first ever library school was started by Melvil Dewey in USA in 1887. WA Bordon, a disciple of Dewey initiated training in librarianship in India in 1911 at Baroda to create a cadre of men to man the newly established libraries in the State library system. In 1913 another training class for working librarians of town libraries was started.

#### **PANJAB UNIVERSITY-**

A more systematic training programme was initiated by another American librarian by name Asa Don Dickenson at Punjab University, Lahore (now in Pakistan). This happens to be the first university course in India. Mr. Dickenson also prepared a manual for the use of students namely The Punjab Library Primer.

#### **MYSORE STATE-**

In the same year i.e. in 1920, a course for the training of librarians was conducted at Bangalore under the programme of library development initiated by the then Dewan of Mysore, M. Vishweswarayya.

#### **MADARAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (MALA)**

A regular certificate course in library Science was organized by MALA from 1929. A 'Summer School' for college librarians and lectures-in-charge of college libraries in Madras was held in 1928 and repeated in 1930. University of Madras took-up the training course of MALA in 1931 and started offering the course on a regular basis.

#### **ANDHRA UNIVERSITY-**

Andhra University started a certificate course in 1935. But, the course was abandoned shortly, thereafter. In 1970 the university started B Lib Sc Course.

## **POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE**

### **UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS**

University Librarian, S.R. Ranganathan proposed to the University of Madras to introduce a postgraduate degree course in 1936. In 1937 the university introduced a one year postgraduate diploma course in place of the certificate course of three months duration.

### **BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (BHU) AND BOMBAY UNIVERSITY**

The second University to start a post-graduate diploma course was the Banaras Hindu University in 1942. University of Bombay initiated a similar diploma course in 1943.

## **Schools after Independence**

### **DELHI UNIVERSITY**

Sir Maurice Gwyer, the then Vice-chancellor of University of Delhi invited Dr.S.S.Ranganathan to organize a department of Library Science. The Department was started in 1947 to conduct Post-Graduate Diploma in Library Science.

### **FIRST DEGREE COURSE -**

The University of Delhi instituted the first post-diploma degree course in 1948. In 1949 the structure was changed. The programme of Master of Library Science was introduced as a two year course with the first year leading to Post Graduate Diploma in Library Science (later changed into Bachelor of Library Science).

### **FIRST B. Lib. Sci. COURSE**

In 1957 Aligarh Muslim University started B. Lib. Sci. Course for the first time in the country. It has been conducting certificate course since 1951.

## **TEACHING METHODS of LIS Education-**

### **Methods of LIS Education –**

Nature of teaching methods is connected with objective of education. With the changes in education and advanced technology, teaching methods are also changed. Question to student and form that answer process of the searching of knowledge is implemented.

#### **Methods:-**

1. Lecture Method
2. Group Teaching
3. Education by observation
4. Use of Audio visual Aids
5. Assignments
6. Tutorials
7. Symposium
8. Methods of Correlation
9. Internship
10. Visit to library /documentation centre
11. Observation methods
12. Team Teaching
13. Brain Storming
14. Refresher Courses
15. Dissertation method

16. Research Method ( Heuristic Method)
17. Counseling method
18. Virtual Learning Centre
19. PowerPoint Presentation
20. Teaching with the help of Television
21. Micro Teaching
22. E-Learning
23. Teaching with the help of Telnet / DTH

### **Teaching Method-**

1. Last 15 minutes of the lecture hour be spared for discussion.
2. Weekly seminars are organized.
3. Initiate group discussions and cooperative projects
4. Tutorials are organized on regular basis.
5. New techniques like role-playing, management games, etc. are used.
6. Computer simulations are developed to provide 'hands-on' experience to students.

### **TEACHING AIDS**

The departments of library science should possess and use the following teaching aids to make teaching-learning process more effective:

- i. Over-head projector
- ii. Slide Projector ( with synchronizer)
- iii. Video equipment

- iv. Necessary software is prepared locally.

Many of the LIS education providers have started to realize that it is not possible to equip the future library and information professionals with required knowledge and skills within a short span of one year degree program. Therefore, they have now started offering two year integrated Master of Library and Information Science program with Choice-Based Credit-System (CBCS) to ensure special and temporal flexibility. The University Grants Commission (UGC) came out with a model curriculum for LIS education in the year 2001, but it needs a drastic revision now in view of the technological advances and emerging job opportunities. To improve higher education in India, the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) is focussing on expansion, excellence and inclusion. But in the case of LIS education; expansion and inclusion are not the issues, rather lack of quality education, research, training, as well as the absence of collaboration are the weakest links in the chain of LIS programs in India.

## REFERENCES

- 1 Amin, Saiful: The Comparative Study Of LIS Education In India,UK& USA
- 2 Dutta, Bidyarthi and and Das, Anupkumar: Highert Education in Library & Information Science in India, INA Bulleitin: 2001.
- 3 Wright, Kieth C.: Possible Futures for Library Education: Avoidingthe Dead End Paths, Cora Paul Domar Lecture: March 2001.  
chttp://home.traid.rr.com/kiethwright/futures.htm
- 4 Enser, Peter: The role of Professional body accreditation in library and information science education in the UK, Germany: Libri: 2002. Vol.52 pp.214-219.
- 5 Satarkar, S. P.: Need Based Curriculum for LIS and UGC Model Curriculum, New Delhi. University News.2001, pp-3.4.

- 6 Devi, K.S.: Curriculum in on campus & of campus library information Science Education Programmes in India- A Comparative Study, ILA Bulletin Vol.-XXXI, April 1996, pp-11.
- 7 UGC Report, Model Curriculum, Library & Information Science, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, 2001 pp.-12.