

**STATUS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF
LUCKNOW, LUCKNOW: A STUDY**

Abstract

SUBMITTED FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

**Master of Philosophy
In
Library and Information Science**

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ENROLLMENT NO: 161/18

2018-2019

ABSTRACT

Library and Education are two interrelated concepts as well as they are making to complete each other. One cannot survive without other. The library history has a great deal of history. Libraries are closely related with the human civilisation. Some of the ancient states of civilization like Egypt, Mesopotamis, Summeria, Babylonia, Assyria, Greece, Rome, India, China, etc.were also the centres of learning and libraries. Libraries play an essential role in all instrument of education-the informal, formal, semi-formal and non formal.

Library education means educating those students who are interested in library profession. It aims to gives the specialised knowledge, intensive training and continued practice to gain mastery over the skill needed for successful librarianship. It is a service oriented profession not a profit oriented.

DEFINITION OF LIBRARY EDUCATION

According to Carter V.Good “It is a social process by which people are subjected to the influence of a selected and controlled environment (especially that of the school) so that they may attain social competence and optimum individual development”.

OBJECTIVES

- To determine avaiability of ICT infrastructure in the department/ institutions and the knowlegde of ICT among teaching staff.
- To find the faculty strength and their status to handle the courses
- To find out whether the colleges have adequate student faculty ratio.
- To determine the job satisfaction level of the faculty and the student satisfaction level with the faculty and the course.

- To know the course structure of B.LIB courses of the institution
- To find out the problems faced by department in running the course smoothly and also suggest the improvement measures based on the inference drawn from the study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

For this study only those colleges of Lucknow are taken into considerations which are affiliated to University of Lucknow. In this study Faculty and students both population are covered from the colleges affiliated to University of Lucknow. The present study has been carried out taking the census from the following colleges.

1. Dr. Asha Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow.
2. Gyanodya Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow
3. Isabella Thoburn Degree College, Lucknow.

Here it is also important to mention that Rajat Degree College, Kamta panchvati, chihut does not provided data because not a single student taken the admission into the course during this year. Therefore while analyzing the, only three colleges have been taken into consideration.

HYPOSTHESES

- H1 Majority of colleges are having lack of ICT Infrastructure.
- H2 Most of the colleges do not have adequate student staff ratio.
- H3 Most of the colleges have satisfactory course structure.
- H4 Most of the colleges have learned faculties.

METHODOLOGY AND WORKPLAN

Survey method has been used to collect data owing to its inherent advantage with poll as the principle instrument of information gathering. Survey was directed to all the staff of the colleges. In addition a separate questionnaire was devised for student of the BLIS of the colleges. The reseacher made personal visit to the colleges to distribute the questionnaire and to observe the prevailing conditions under which the above mentioned libraries carried out its role and responsibilities. This study also includes Interview method for data collection by the staff and students.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL FOR THE STUDY

Reseach tool is a basic requirement which determines the validity of research. The data is collected with the help of structured questionnaire, through the organization's website, personal visits to organisations and informal interviews with the faculties and students.

COLLECTION OF DATA

For this study the data is collected with the help of structured questionnaires, by interviews of students and faculties. The questinnaire was filled by students and faculties from the selected colleges of the study. The questions were was frame according to the objective of the study.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

There are many library schools that are failed to provide required knowledge and skills to their students. Therefore graduate having the less potential to fight in the information market. It also increases the unemloybility among the gruaduate. It diminishes the image of library and information science profession in the information market. In the development of LIS eduction faculty and LIS schools play a vital role.

FINDINGS

The detailed findings of the study area Gyanodaya Degree College, Dr. Asha Smriti Mahavidyalay, Isabella Thouborn Degree College are given below.

- The Analysis of data clearly indicates that majority of the faculties in the colleges having lack of qualification as per the norm of UGC.
- As found that no colleges are having the basic physical facilities in the department.
- The Findings reveals that no colleges are having the availability of computer Laboratory in the department.
- The finding of the data reveals that no colleges are having the required teaching aids in the department.
- It is found that no colleges are having the departmental Library in the department.
- The finding of the data Majority of Colleges having the lack of reference tools in the department.
- It reveals that the majority of the colleges conducted the less number of Lectures in the department in a day.
- The finding reveals that no colleges are having the provision of Internship.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that Library and Information Science students in India have to compete with other professionals to survive in the information business; they have to be equipped with a curriculum, which can make them function as competent information professionals. In the networked environment there is a strong need for continuing

professional education and training. Library professional requires training and retraining to use IT- based resources and services.

The ground reality of the present LIS education system in India indicates that the quality improvement is essential and unavoidable, not only for its survival but also for facing the majority changes and challenges of today and tomorrow. Library schools in India need to look forward and take full advantage of the opportunities lying ahead of us. The use of information technology for training LIS students and professionals has become crucial for meeting the challenges to twenty first century. It has been predicted that a country that leads information revolution will prove to be more powerful than any other country. The significance of the role of library schools to train manpower for coming decades can contribute to the progress of the nation.

SUGGESTIONS

- India has a national policy on education to promote education throughout the country but the Government of India has not implemented any policy to support LIS education. As suggested by National Knowledge Commission there is a need to have properly prepared programme for the optimum utilization of available academic and technological resources to ensure quality assurance within LIS education. So there is a need of LIS policy for the quality assurance in LIS education.
- There is a necessity to have an accreditation body to evaluate the LIS department and closing and merging of some of them.
- LIS students should have training in libraries which would have IT environment for gaining the practical experience.

- To identifying few LIS department to equip them with IT Infrastructure and modern teaching aids to train the LIS Teachers of government colleges as well as private colleges to make them expert in the given field.
- LIS schools and departments should provide IT Laboratories which are fully equipped with the latest hardware and software including Internet connectivity, networking and library management softwares.
- Stopping the establishment of new department without Infrastructure, manpower and accreditation.
- UGC Guidelines for the minimum qualification should be strictly followed by the university who gives the affiliation to the colleges and also regular monitoring of the colleges done by the university.
- There should be a control mechanism for unplanned proliferation of LIS schools. No LIS school, formal, non-formal mode is allowed to start their course without adequate facilities.
- University Grants Commission (UGC) should help in providing guidelines regularly for developing LIS schools in India.
- There should be an independent status for each and every LIS department in India.
- LIS syllabus has to be revised regularly to incorporating new areas of knowledge and eliminating irrelevant and obsolete areas.
- Library departments should have adequate teaching aids, which will help in creating
- There should be qualitative and highly talented panel supervising success and failure in the area.
- There should have a sound accreditation body for Library and Information Science such as NAAC, BAR Council of India and (legal education), NCTE (Teacher education), and AICTE (Technical education).