

**What are We Managing, Knowledge or Information? *Vine*. 37 (2); June 2007, 169-179.**

LIS professionals are managing the recorded knowledge since long. Good amount of literature is coming on knowledge management, wherein by and large, the concepts of information and knowledge are being used in an overlapping manner and so are information management and knowledge management. There seems to be a conceptual confusion on what the libraries are managing, information or knowledge? Based on literature survey and author's own teaching experience, the article tries to provide an answer to this simple, but at the same time a complex question. Article provides conceptual explanations to some basic and related aspects, associated with management of information and knowledge. The key differences between these two aspects have been presented in tabular form to bring out a clear distinction. The article has tried to tackle the conceptual confusion about information and knowledge, as well as information management and knowledge management. The article also emphasizes upon the need for LIS professionals to develop and equip themselves with new skills and competencies. It further stresses upon the urgent need of LIS schools to include KM in their curriculum as an interdisciplinary subject.

**Special Libraries in India: Some Current Trends. *Library Review*. 55(8); October 2006; 520-30.**

Poor infrastructure facilities, old mindsets and lesser exposure of professionals to latest developments have remained the bottlenecks in Indian libraries for a long time. Presently, with the introduction of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and global competition, the scenario of special libraries in India is changing fast. This paper aims to provide an overview of functioning of special libraries in India, particularly when younger generation of library professionals is actively involved in developing new skills and competencies to become more customer-sensitive and customer-centered. It provides the emerging trends and developments taking place in special libraries in India.

**Technology and Emerging Information Society in India: Issues and Trends. *The Electronic Library*. 23(6); 2005; 678-690.**

India is the largest democracy in the world with a population of 1,027 million people, of which 35 per cent are still illiterate. The paper describes the role that information and communication technologies are playing for Indian society to educate them formally or informally which is ultimately helping India to emerge as an information society. The basic approach has been a literature review to find the historical situation and present the prevailing scenario as well as the change that are taking place with the application of ICT to the advantage of the society in different areas including daily life. The paper briefly describes the changes that are taking place with the application of ICT to the advantage of the society in different areas including daily life. It briefly describes the various initiatives taken in various states and union territories of India to take advantages of ICT. The paper provides the clear picture of India and Indian endeavors to adopt the new technologies to become an information society.

**Role of Information Professionals in Information or Knowledge-Based Society. *In Society for Information Science, held at Vishakapatnam, 27-29 January, 2005. Pp. 673-80.***

Traces the emergence of information society which has evolved after passing through various stages of development. Defines the concepts of information society and knowledge society. Describes the various criteria used for their development and identification. Explains the concept of knowledge-based society. Describes what is a knowledge-based organization and the need and importance of such an organization in knowledge management. Discusses the role of information manager in the context of the information or knowledge society by giving the details of various activities for which he is responsible and are regarded a very basis of his professional success.

**Collection Management in Electronic Environment. *The Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances*. 17(2); 2004; 55-60.**

Describes briefly the impact of Information Technology on the process of collection management in libraries and also how the role of librarian is changing. Discusses the factors affecting the process of

collection management in the libraries. Emphasizes the need for change in the collection management policy. Provides information about the availability of various formats such as online sources, CD ROMs, Internet sources, web sites and the suitable criteria, which can be used for their evaluation. It also discusses the usefulness of subject gateways to solve the Internet searching problems. Makes a comparison of pricing structure of different e-sources.

**Quality Approach to the Evaluation of Digital Libraries. *In International Conference on Digital Libraries, held at The Energy Research Institute, Feb 24-27, 2004.***

The article defines the new breed of libraries i.e. digital libraries. Discusses their comparative advantages in this knowledge compatible environment, particularly when budgets are shrinking, users are becoming techno-savvy and libraries are facing the new challenges due to the introduction of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Discusses how the role of library is changing with the change in the mode of production of variety of documents and accessing them in the libraries. Article also mentions what is expected of digital librarian to face the challenges of today. Describes briefly the emerging forms of electronic sources (e-sources) and the criteria to be used for their evaluation. Also mentions the impact of digital libraries on information transfer.

**Styles of Bibliographical Citations. *Journal of Library & Information Science. 29 (1& 2); 2004; 95-108.***

This article deals with three important styles (Chicago, Harvard and MLA) of providing bibliographical citations. Article has been particularly written for the students and research scholars who create new ideas, literary works in the form of M Phil, Ph D, D Litt dissertations, research papers and articles, etc. Explains the concept of plagiarism, need for giving references and importance of using bibliographical standards. Gives various examples according to the three styles for various types of documents, including electronic sources. Covers the publications of single/ two/ three and multiple authorship.

**Are We Really Ready to Face New Challenges. *In IASLIC XXIV All India Conference. Survey of India, Dehradun, 15-18, December 2003. Pp. 449-56.***

Briefly traces the emergence of Library and Information Science (LIS) education in India before and after independence. Provides the present status of LIS education including statistical data about the universities and the courses being offered by them. Emphasizes the need for redefining the objectives of LIS education in the light of changing scenario. Discusses the various problems being faced by LIS education in India. Suggests the ways to solve these problems and to prepare the young professionals to face the growing challenges of the job market in the changing environment.

**Evaluation of Electronic Reference Sources. *Desidoc Bull of Info Technology. 23 (2); 2003; 43-47.***

Discusses the impact and acceptability of information technology in libraries and information centres. Mentions how the role of reference librarian is changing with the change in the mode of production and access to reference sources in the libraries. It also adds what is expected of reference librarian to face the challenges of today. Emphasizes the need of knowing how to evaluate CD-ROMs and online reference sources. Enumerates the important characteristics of reference sources. Describes in detail various criteria which can be used for evaluation of e-sources. Examples of important e-sources available online and on CD-ROM have been given.

**Library and Information Science Education in India: Issues and Trends. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science. 8 (2); 2003; 1-18.***

Traces the emergence of Library and Information Science (LIS) education in India before and after independence. Presents the current status of LIS education. Mentions different patterns and levels of LIS education being followed in India. Provides information about the research programmes being offered by various universities. Gives overview of the universities/ institutions/organizations providing LIS courses at various levels through regular courses and open schools. Emphasizes the need for having a national level accreditation body to maintain uniformity and standards in LIS education. Discusses the problems being

faced in India. Suggests the ways to solve these problems and to prepare the young professionals to face the growing challenges of the job market in the changing scenario.

**Marketing of Information Products and Services. *In Regional Seminar at DLIS, Punjab University, Chandigarh, March 13-14, 2003. Pp. 144-53.***

Introduces the need for information as a marketable commodity. Mentions about the origin of the concept of marketing, which is becoming important particularly in this changing period when IT is playing an important role in providing various information services and their marketing. Defines marketing and gives key concepts of marketing. Also describes need for marketing of information highlighting various factors by mentioning what can be marketed by libraries as products and services. Discusses the need to realize what role library professionals can play, particularly when infomediaries are emerging as a threat to them. Briefly gives the relevance of Rangannathan's five laws to marketing.

**Computer Applications in Indian Institutes of Technology libraries. *The Electronic Library. 19(2); 2001; 92-101.***

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been recognized all over the world as centres of excellence in learning, training and research in the fields of engineering and technology. This paper describes the present state of computerization in six IIT libraries (Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras). The different aspects covered are hardware, software, applications, databases, CD-ROMs, online search services, networking and marketing of products and services. Future plans have also been covered where available. The data was gathered through questionnaires. In addition, annual reports and other primary documents of the libraries were used.