University of Mysore

Department of Studies in Library and Information Science

Manasagangotri, Mysuru 570006

A report on two-day National Conference on "Exploring the Past, Present, and Future of Library and Information Science"

29-05-2023 and 30-05-2023

(The proceedings of the event is available at https://youtu.be/ZsNVGFt5c6M)

Invitation for the conference

Invitation for the felicitation programme

Day-1: Tuesday 29-05-2023

Inauguration: 10 am to 11.30 am

The Inaugural ceremony of two-day National Conference on "Exploring the Past, Present, and Future of Library and Information Science" was started at VijnanaBhavana, Manasagangothri, University of Mysore, Mysuru, with an invocation by the students of Fine Arts College, University of Mysore, Mysuru, followed by State anthem and national anthem.

Welcome Address

Prof. N.S. Harinarayana, the conference's organizing secretary, gave a warm welcome address to gathered dignitaries on the dais and delegates. In his welcome address, he introduced the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of the University of Mysore, who is president of the inaugural function Prof. N.K. Lokanath and his outstanding contribution to the Physics field where he belongs. He also introduced Prof. T.D. Kemparaju, Former Vice Chancellor of Bangalore North University, Kolar, who inaugurated the conference and his significant contribution to the library and information science field. He said Prof. T.D. Kemparaju as a vice chancellor, demonstrated an excellent vision during his tenure as Vice-Chancellor. He also introduced Keynote speaker Prof. B. Ramesh Babu, Former Professor and Chairman of the University of Madras, and his impressive carrier as a teacher in LIS.

He also greets the director of the conference Prof. M. Chandrashekara, Dept. of Library and information science, University of Mysore, and his support in organizing the conference. He warmly welcomed special invitees, viz. Prof A.Y. Asundi, Prof. S.L. Sangam, Prof. H.S. Siddamallaiah, Prof. Chandran, Prof. Ramesha, and other esteemed professionals and delegates from different parts of the country. He also welcomes media persons and research scholars, students of the department, and other delegates.

Release of conference proceeding

The dignitaries on the dais, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Prof. N.K Lokanath and Prof. Kemparaju, released the conference proceedings volume edited by Prof. N.S. During the inauguration, Harinarayana, Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, Prof. Chandrashekara M, and Prof. Adithya Kumari H and festschrift volume both in Kannada and English.

Prof. Chandrashekara M., the director of the conference, gave a brief overview of the event and explained briefly the reasons for organizing the conference. He said they received 94 papers, of which 64 were selected for presentation and inclusion in the conference proceeding after a thorough review. He also appreciated the role and contribution of the people behind bringing the volume and organizing the conference.

Inaugural address:

Prof. T.D. Kemparaju, the former Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore North University, Kolar, inaugurated the conference by lighting the ceremonial lamp. In his inaugural address, keeping in mind the conference's theme, he said that we live in a transition society where change was there earlier, at present, and in the future. Earlier, the change was slow, but now it is rigorous. The primary remarkable progressive change that the society has witnessed is the change from an agrarian society to an information society; accordingly, those changes are reflected in the five-year planning programs of the ruling governments. The second change is a quality-conscious society where nobody is ready to accept goods and products without quality, soalso to bring quality in education and research. Thirdly, in a technology-driven society, without it, there will be no development and progress. Now the technology impact is felt by everybody, and so also librarians. The fourth one is the complex nature of society, i.e., competition. As part of the education system, we aim to enrich the knowledge contribution to society. He highlighted Guttenberg's revolution to electronic and digital revolution in society.

Remembering the library's contribution to the learning and education process, he said the library is a primary, trusted source of information and creative space for learning provided with creation, utilization, and spreading of knowledge to make our users become knowledgeable persons. At the same time, he calls for users to change based on societal changes and for libraries to equip themselves to face the challenges of change. He opined thatchange is not taken in isolation, and one of the driving forces of change is the invention of theInternet, the web, and the physical structure of the library. The managerial change in organizing the libraries and their materials is considered. In total, what is important in the library is that information has to be promoted appropriately.

Concerning access to information, he stressed limited access to more comprehensive or global access to information. Keeping this in mind, they must improve the delivery system by providing 24x7 services to their doorstep to reach our users. Because new-gen users have no patience, they are aggressive and expect anything and everything almost instantaneously. He

also explained the kind of situation the libraries face and suggested repositioning them. Finally, he was surprised by the overwhelming response to the conference. He wished all the delegates a comfortable stay and fruitful deliberations.

The library must actively motivate the students towards the open access movement. Because technology will keep changing faster, libraries must equip themselves to meet those demands. Library education should correlate to market requirements, and therefore there is a need to redefine library education and its objectives according to market expectations. He hoped all 64 papers would enlighten the LIS professionals with many inputs. He warns about the threats from social media and the Internet to libraries, and users should only believe some things available on the Internet are suitable and qualitative. Finally, changes, challenges, and opportunities were and will be there in the future, which we must embrace and adopt.

Keynote Address:

Prof. B. Ramesh Babu, former Professor and Chairman, of the University of Madras, delivered the brief keynote address. He talked about the past, present, and future of library and library and information science. He said that there are many challenges in this profession.He compared the economies in agricultural, industrial, and information revolutions.

Felicitation:
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Prof. N.K. Lokanath felicitated the former Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore North University, Prof. T.D. Kemparaju, and the Keynote speaker, and former Professor of Madras University Prof. Ramesh Babu, on this occasion. Prof. N.S. Harinarayana honoured Prof. N.K. Lokanath, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor and president of the inaugural function.

Presidential Remarks:

Prof. N.K. Lokanath, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, in his presidential remarks, expressed his happiness to inaugurate the first conference after assuming the office as 26th Vice Chancellor of the University of Mysore. He talks about the theme of the conference and the role of universities in shaping the intellectual knowledge of society. He also spoke about the role of research in education and its contribution to the progress of society. In his opinion, libraries are the safeguards of knowledge and dynamic spaces for storing and disseminating knowledge. He also said that we live in the era of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence and how they govern society and libraries. He calls for young librarians to equip themselves to face the challenges ahead. Finally, he wished for the conference's success and suggested that library professionals participate actively in the conference.

Session 1: **12 noon to 1.15 pm**
Session Chair: Prof. Keshava, Tumkur University, Tumakuru.
Rapporteur: Prof. Gavisiddappa A, Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura.
Keynote Address: Prof. B. Ramesh Babu, Former Professor & Chairman, University of Madras

The first technical session began with a keynote address delivered by Prof. B. Ramesh Babu. In his introductory speech, he spoke about the changes in the library profession from ancient times and the shifts impacted by a political, educational, intellectual, and cultural history spanning countries and peoples. He believes that even 400 years, there was librarianship and the existence of libraries in the past, i.e. before S.R. Ranganathan. The efforts of maintaining the collection by some the people like Gabriel Naude, Melvil Dewey, Thomas Jefferson, and eventually Ranganathan, who became the father of librarianship in India based on his tremendous contribution to the profession. He acclaimed the classical works of Ranganathan and their influence on Indian librarianship.

His presentation was divided into past, present, and future librarianship. He spoke about the librarianship of the present time, where the librarians were regarded as gatekeepers allowing access to library resources. He had an opinion that librarianship in the past had a poor image, low expectations of users, invisible librarians' position, less contribution to the economic growth of the country, no idea about the quality of service, etc. However, the present status and respect we enjoy are due to Ranganathan's untiring efforts, especially the five laws of library science that have given librarianship the profession's status. Today, Ranganathan is nolonger with us, but the great tradition he has left shall remain a beacon light for all of us.

According to him lack of national-level policy for library and information systems, standards need to be established by the competent authority, indifferent attitude of the government, and

inconsistency in qualifications, pay scale, budget, and staff strength in different libraries. He also talked about the changing landscape of libraries and librarianship today from physical to virtual, individual to community, collection to creation, and portal to archival libraries. He spoke about the 9Cs, a guiding force for today's librarianship and the future to survive. They are client satisfaction, Competition, Change, Collaboration, Consortia, Connecting challenges,

Creating positive user experiences, Staff Competencies, and Conserving resources.
He also expressed his concern about the factors of crisis in present-day librarianship in terms of disparities in pay structure, the status of librarians, the marketing of products adequately, the rift between teacher and librarian, the predominate role of distance education, domination of technology, use of too many nomenclatures in LIS, matching between theory and practice, lack of human resources in the libraries, etc. need to be addressed to survive and thrive in the future. He pointed out that the future of librarianship is dynamic and service-oriented, supporting diverse users with sophisticated information, learning, and teaching needs. He alsoquoted the lines of David Lankes that "future librarianship will be valued more of services than for book collection". We must embrace physical and virtual environments, allowing our clientele to interact with us. According to him, the future of librarianship looks bright and thrives best only when people respect and strive for truth, knowledge, and justice; have committed governments; enquiring minds, read for pleasure; history and heritage are valued, sharing society, invest in knowledge, etc. he also referred to the IFLA trend report (2013) where it points out the trends that will change the information environment in future. He also pointed out the 20 more trends forecasted by IFLS in its updated 2021 report, including the presence of a virtual environment, tough times in the future, the rise of soft skills, mobile population, impatient users, data domination, lifelong learners, qualifications, recognition of information literacy, etc.

He also emphasized the current advances in the Internet of Things, Robotics, Artificial Intelligence, Nanotechnology, Natural Language Processing, Data Science, Data Analytics, 3-D Printing, etc, marking the dawn of the fourth industrial revolution, brought many changes that intended to enforce digitization, network, and virtualization in every aspect of life. Finally, he concluded that the future of librarianship is exciting and vibrant, with endless possibilities shaped by changing technology. He quoted the lines of Shuman (2001) that "no one can predict the future with any real degree of certainty, but it sometimes seems as though everyone is giving it a try. Certainly, the future cannot be predicted accurately, and predictionis not an exact science". Therefore, we must be the architects of our destiny, anticipating change and adopting our LIS services to be part of the flow.

Papers presented in session-1

K. Veeranjaneyalu, in his paper on "Restructuring LIS Education to Meet the Emerging Digital Library and Information Technology Environment", emphasized restructuring LIS education in needs of an hour to bridge the widening gap and equip graduates with the necessary competencies for the evolving digital literacy IT landscape. Further, training opportunities, updated curricula, and student-centric approaches are essential for producing highly skilled professionals. LIS education can effectively adapt to the changing demands of the digital era and cultivate competent professions for the future of libraries

Shashikumar M.C., while presenting his paper on "Role of Public Libraries in Community Development: Special Reference to Karnataka Public Libraries", has given an overview of

the Karnataka public library system, modernization o public libraries, technology resources and services, training programs, etc. He said public libraries today occupied a significant role and insisted they provide open-access services to all, which will play a significant role in the informal educational progress of society.

S.R. Muralidharan, in his approach to conceptualizing the idea and phenomenon of smart libraries along with the development of computer technology, digital storage, telecommunications, etc. He has given some insights about smart libraries in terms of their definition, vision, elements, technology, functions, services, dimensions, etc. He said that going smart and eco-friendly, sustainable information systems are needed by the present generation and called for immediate attention.

Mamatha N, in her study on "American Smart Public Libraries for Everyone: A Study", with a theoretical approach, opined that the emergence of smart libraries is vital for the sustenance and progress of the libraries. She confirmed that smart public libraries in America are becoming smarter enhancing their working capabilities and satisfying user needs. She has given a very detailed insight with a methodical approach to the study with a range of programs and services, detailed infrastructure facilities like borrowing, study rooms, meeting/conference rooms, ICT-based services, Internet access with Wi-Fi hotspots, printing,education, and research, carrier pathways, job skills, and training, etc.

Nirmal Kumar Swain, in his presentation on "Implementing the Choice-based Credit System in Library and Information Science: A Practicality Study", focused on the paradigm shift in terms of pedagogy, training, workforce, dynamic nature of society, and its influence on LIS. He emphasized the need for CBCS curricula and the prevailing situation in adopting the curricula. He explained the CBCS, the traditional curricular approach, and the efforts to introduce such a system by developed countries like the USA and Europe. He explained the present situation in introducing CBCS along with the policies of India. He also explained the practicality of the system and the concept of choices and credits that empowers the learners and create a new workforce. Finally, he concluded that since library and information science is considered interdisciplinary course, the library schools should go for the choices and credits. In this session, out of 10 papers enlisted, 05 papers were presented and deliberated by all the paper presenters at the end of the session after the presentation.

Session 2: **2 pm to 3.30 pm**
Session Chair: Prof. Ramesha, Bangalore University, Bengaluru.
Rapporteur: Dr Vijaya Kumar M. University Librarian, Central University, Pondicherry.

Jais James, while presenting his paper on "Career Option for Library and Information Science Graduates", focused on carrier options for LIS graduates with a wide range of job titles such as children librarian, archival and special collection librarian, information officer, knowledge manager, electronic resource librarian, learning resource centre librarian, library director, publishing manager, librarian and media specialist and their respective roles and responsibilities in serving their users.

Prameetha Sharma, in her paper on "Knowledge Management in Libraries Through Crowdsourcing: Issues and Challenges", tries to find out the role of crowdsourcing and to explore the perspective and significance of the various elements and critical factors of crowdsourcing. According to her, crowdsourcing, library activities, and knowledge

management correlate in terms of service, use, and usability. She explained the concept of crowdsourcing, its types, and critical success factors of crowdsourcing, along with some issues and challenges. She also demonstrated a crowdsourcing critical success factor model and the need for balancing between the various elements. Combining the crowd as human resources, libraries as infrastructure, and KM as an activity or process ensures a new possibility for solving organizational problems.

Kavitha N, in her paper on "Embrace Academic Integrity and Research Ethics: Qualities of Good Research", tries to discover how important is ethics and integrity for information scientists around the technology world. According to her, academic integrity is essential in the digital information landscape, and researchers need to understand what information is needed and why it is needed ethically to accomplish it. She demonstrates the need to understand a complex array of interrelated and challenging factors concerning ethical considerations in qualities that do successful research.

Murtala Ismail Adakawa, in his paper "History of Pandemics - A Critical Pathway to Challenge Scholarly Communication?" explored the history of pandemics from a scholarly communication perspective. The paper tries to highlight the link between pandemics and scholarly communication where researchers do not struggle to find lasting solutions to the nagging issues of the pandemics all cost.

SrinivasaNaika presented a paper on "Reading habits of secondary school students at Gundulpet City, Chamarajanagara District" It is a case study to understand various facets such as motivation of reading, kinds of reading materials, place of reading, time spent, language preference, opinion of users about reading the newspaper and its sections, magazines, etc. majority of users preferred the Kannada language, spend 3-4 hours in studying, read materials related to their subjects, preferred dictionary, and encyclopedia as reference sources, sports sections in the newspaper, preferred home and school libraries as a place of reading, etc. Based on the findings, he concluded the need to improve reading habits,and the library is the best place for the study.

Shambhavi presented her paper on "E-Reading among Engineering Students: A Study of BLDEAs P.G. Halakatti Engineering College, Vijayapura" They have studied keeping in mind the objective of finding preferred e-resources, frequency of use, time spent in using them, place of reading, favourable media used, etc. They found that all the students use e- resources for their examinations, project work, and preparation of internship reports, etc. Many of them prefer e-resources other than print resources. There is an increasing trend in the collection of e-resources and the reading level while using e-resources.

Vijayalatha, in her paper on "Enhanced and Changing Role of Library and Information Professionals in Digital Era". The paper reflects on the changing role of library and information professionals in the digital age, wherein she focuses on current aspects of librarianship, the impact of ICT on LIS professionals, the responsibility of professionals, challenges of the new digital environment, etc. Finally, she concluded that LIS professionals must work as leaders, managers, and facilitators. ICT has thrown open the doors to many opportunities and challenges that can be handled effectively. Only a sound knowledge base, proactive, positive, open mindset, and skills can manage modern libraries in the digital era.

In this session, out of 12 papers enlisted, 07 papers were presented and deliberated at the end of the session after the presentation by all the paper presenters.

Felicitation: to Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, 4 pm to 6 pm

There was a grand felicitation to honour Prof. Mallinath Kumbar on his superannuation by his faculty, research scholars, and department students. The function was witnessed by a huge gathering, including students, colleagues, faculty members, authorities, neighbours, and well-wishers, from different parts of the state and country. The program was chaired by Prof. N.S. Harinarayana with chief guest Prof. N.K. Lokanath and the guest of honour, Prof. T.D. Kemparaju. Many dignitaries shared their everlasting memories with Prof. Mallinath as his teachers, students, colleagues, well-wishers, etc.

Prof. N.K. Lokanath, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore and also the guest of honour, expressed his happiness to be associated with the most memorable event. He wondered after looking at the massive gathering to honour Prof. Mallinath Kumbar. He remembered his participation on many occasions with him in the academic activities. He congratulates the department and faculty members for organizing such a fantastic event. He also appreciated Prof. Mallinath Kumbar's academic excellence and achievements in the field and wished him to live happily with family members.

Prof. T.D. Kemparaju, Retd. Professor of Bangalore University and former vice-chancellor of Bangalore North University and also the guest of honour remembered his schooling days in library science, where he was not very much interested in learning the subject, especially classification and cataloguing, where it was something embarrassing to prepare entries by using a comma, semicolon, etc in colon classification. Unfortunately, after he joined as a faculty at Bangalore University, he was assigned the same papers to teach. During that time, Mallinath Kumbar was a student of MLISc who was very active in learning, and sometimes he used to do classification and cataloguing perfectly based on the knowledge he gained in BLISc at Karnatak University where teachers like Prof. Ijari, Prof. C.R. Karisiddappa, Prof. S.L. Sangam, were teaching in the department. He also said that he worked with Prof. Kumbar on many occasions, such as BoS, BoE, doctoral committee meetings, etc where Kumbar's active participation and dedication are highly appreciated.

Prof. N.S. Harinarayana, chairman of the department and organizing secretary and president of the felicitation program, expressed his concern about Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, whom he met on the interview day, and later his dream came true as he was selected as a lecturer in the university on the same time Prof. Mallinath appointed as Reader. He admired his personality as a tall, curly-haired, serious-looking, well-dressed, Kannada-speaking person. Furthermore, they eventually became friends, and it continues even today. He believed that they were always together and mutually agreed together to grow by supporting each other and being each other's strength. He said they are colleagues in the office and good friends outside it. He critically compared the qualities of both in terms of ideology, behaviour, psychology, personality, friendship, approach, etc. He also said that despite conflicting qualities between them, they developed a strong bond of friendship over many years, and the main reason for this is that they have mutually accepted each other's personalities without criticizing or making offensive comments between them. Their friendship is subject to light-hearted humour from others as they were called as Kush-Lav, Krishna-Sudama, or similar names. Further, a lack of collaboration and compatibility in academic endeavours may be due to diversity in their research interests, expertise, etc. They do not want to compromise in any manner which is unethical to personal and/or professional lives that made them maintain a healthy relationship and pursue their individual goals. He also remembered their collaborative work in academic projects with the guidance and leadership of Prof. Shalini R. Urs, who provided us with valuable insights and direction and their dedication to completing such projects. They together had an opportunity to travel to Singapore to participate in an international conference, an exciting trip to learn more about the topic and meet other experts in the field. He said they had also worked locally in the MyLISA activities and are actively involved in the association's leadership.

He appreciated Prof. Mallinath's excellent sense of humour in his lectures and speeches, which drew the crowd's attention and left a long-lasting impression on them. He also remembered the positions held in different places and his involvement in organizing seminars, conferences, workshops, and other departmental and administrative activities. Finally, he wished him the best of luck on his superannuation with happiness and good healthto him and his family members wholeheartedly.

Prof. S.L. Sangam, Retd. Professor, DLIS from Karnatak University, Dharwad, who is a teacher, mentor, guide, and well-wisher of Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, remembered his schooling days while pursuing BLISc and MLISc courses and his active participation in learning and his dedication to the overall performance in the subject. He admired his punctuality in attending classes and obedience toward teachers. He also showered his admiration by saying that Prof. Mallinath being a student, has surpassed him in many ways interms of the number of articles written, the number of Ph.D. guided, and many other academic endeavours. He adored his contribution to the field of library and information science. Finally, he wished him to be happy and healthy for the rest of his life.

Prof. K.T. Santhosh Kumar, Kuvempu University, and a student of the first batch shared his opinion. He said it is because Prof. Mallinath Kumbar only stands before and speaks on this occasion. His commitment to teaching and practice was outstanding. He never maintained a distance from their students. He used to motivate them to reach their goals. He also spoke about his interest and effort in introducing the course at the Kuvempu University. Because of his perennial efforts, hundreds of students today live their lives.

Prof. B.T. Sampath Kumar, Tumkur University, a loving student of Prof. Mallinath, remembered every bit of the moment while he was at Kuvempu University. He said he joined the course when he was introduced by his friend Shridhar and his lack of interest in the beginning in pursuing the amount of interest shown in towards the subject and later began to realize when Prof. Mallinath personally convinced him about the course and opportunities and also motivated a lot in developing interest in learning the subject. He said his dream came true when he joined the department as guest faculty after completing the course by securing the first rank, and the reason behind this is his support and help. Even today, he has shown the same amount of interest, love, and affection as he was in his early days. He also remembered his continuing support on many occasions in his personal and professional life and prayed to god to give him good health, wealth, and happiness.

Dr. Sumadevi, Assistant Librarian, at Tumkur University, one of the students at Kuvempu University, shared her opinion regarding the support he extended in the progress and development of their student community. She remembered the contributions of Prof. Mallinath Kumbar during her school days and how he motivated their students to discharge their responsibilities.

Ms. Tarini M.K., daughter of Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, also spoke about his father; she is fortunate and blessed to have him as his father. What she loved about his father most was their junk food dates, where her father was a partner. She also revealed the similarities between them in terms of taste, and interests. She spoke about the quality of his father with his aspirations, dreams, and goals he sets for his family. Her father always insists she should be brave, and courageous in life. She remembered the qualities of her father as he used to play with her like a kid, give advice like a friend, and protect her like a bodyguard, and she felt so proud of him that makes her proud.

Many other dignitaries on the occasion spoke about Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, including Prof. A.Y. Asundi, Prof. Ramesh Babu, Dr. H.S. Siddamallaiah, Prof. Vinayak Bankapur, Dr. Karkoon, and others and remembered the time spent with him. They admired Prof. Mallinath

Kumbar's dedication throughout his career and untried efforts in discharging the department and university's duties and responsibilities.

Prof. Mallinath Kumbar, after receiving grand felicitation from his well-wishers, gave his remarks as he was overwhelmed by the kind of love and affection shown by the well-wishers. He expressed his happiness and satisfaction after serving as a practising librarian and teacher in different capacities. He felt that the profession had given him everything and that he was fortunate to serve the same. He remembered his school days and the teachers who mended, corrected, educated and guided him to achieve excellence in serving the profession. He also remembered his professional colleagues whom he worked with, including Prof. Talawar, Prof. Shalini, Prof. Kaiser, and presently Prof. Chandrashekara, Prof. Harinarayana, and Prof. Adithya Kumari and their support in various department academic and administrative activities. He remembered the kind of support from his beloved wife Smt. Poornima and lovely daughter Ms. Tarini. He thanked his family members, his teachers, and his colleagues for their support, and also the students and scholars of the department for honouring him on this occasion.

Day-2: Tuesday, 30-05-2023 10 am to 11.30 am
Session 3:
Session Chair: Prof. Nirmal Kumar Swain, M.D. University, Rohtak.
Rapporteur: Dr. Prakash K, University Librarian, KSOU, Mysuru

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V.R. Rajan, in his paper on "Emerging Technologies in Library Services", attempted to bring out the emerging technologies in library services such as wireless technology, RFID, Wi-Fi internet, federated search engines, Bluetooth, video conferencing, web OPAC, alert services, SMS, information kiosks, web publishing, social networks, etc. he suggests that information professionals require a balanced combination of knowledge, skills and provide information services by using these technologies to their users effectively. They also need multidisciplinary knowledge and skills to survive in the universe.

Yogesha G.D., in his paper on "The Role of Technology in the field of Library and Information Science", outlines several factors that could affect the full implementation of IT services in academic libraries. He emphasized the factors in setting up fully functional IT- compliant libraries, such as space availability, technical know-how, trained IT human resources, funding, and maintenance culture. Having outlined these, the perception of IT resources and the availability of adequate training for the eventual users of these resources could also pose significant challenges. Finally, he recommended that research be carried outto determine which factors play the most significant role in transiting a paper-based system toa fully automated IT-driven academic library.

K.S. Chitra, in her study on the impact of automation on librarians of First-Grade College libraries of Mysuru, Mandya, Chamrajnagra, and Hassan examined the impact of library automation and its services on users, found that automation promotes the library services. They suggest that librarians must attend intensive training programs to become proficient in the mechanization of library work, and learning computers should be made compulsory.

JeyaSuriyaDheva presented "A Study of Software Usage for Open Access Repositories by ROAR", emphasizing the status of content management software used for open access repositories, particularly the ROAR database. They tried to explore various aspects of open repositories, present their overall development status, and provide a detailed description of repositories in terms of continent and countries, most used content management software, and types of institutional repository items distribution. The majority of countries used the DSpace of software for their Repositories.

Vasantha M.C., in her presentation on "Mycampuz Library Management Software: A Comprehensive System for an Academic Library", tried to explore the features of MyCampuz LMS and the benefits it offers to librarians and library users. The automation of library functions, improved user experience, accurate reporting and analysis, and integration with other systems will make it a comprehensive solution for managing library resources and services. He also discussed the challenges and considerations for implementing MyCampuz LMS and recommended that institutions adopt this technology. Finally, concluded that MyCampuz LMS provides an innovative solution for enhancing library management, makingit easier and more efficient for institutions to provide high-quality library services.

Bhavya K.P., in her paper "An Analysis of Ransomware Attacks in Digital Library Systems: A Global Perspective", where reveals that digital libraries and digital collections are vulnerable to disasters and need to be secured from disasters. Apart from natural disasters, there are technological disasters that disturb the whole IT infrastructure and thereby affect thesmooth functioning of the digital library. Cyber-attacks are one of the greatest threats to digital collection; ransomware attacks are the deadliest. She briefly discussed the types of digital threats, followed by two case studies of ransomware attacks in Northampton Public Library and Onleihe Library Lending App. Based on this analysis, researchers have made some suggestions.

Nagaveni, M, in her paper on "Impact of Cloud Computing Technologies on Libraries of Health Science Institutions in Mysuru: A Study", attempted to know the application of cloud computing technologies in the health science institution libraries in Mysuru and highlight the various services offered through cloud computing in libraries. They have surveyed to examine the awareness of cloud computing technology, operations and services adopted,

social media used to promote services, educational websites for self-learning, and problems faced in using the cloud computing technologies in the libraries of health science institutions in Mysuru.

Meghanandha C., in his study on "Awareness and Use of Instant Messenger Tools among the Research Scholars of Mangalore University: A study", aims to investigate the awareness and use of instant messenger tools among research scholars at Mangalore University. Data was collected from 188 research scholars using a questionnaire in their survey. They found that most research scholars were aware of instant messenger tools and primarily used them for academic discussions, sharing research articles, and communicating with supervisors and colleagues. WhatsApp was found to be the most commonly used instant messenger tool, followed by Facebook Messenger and Telegram. However, concerns were raised regarding privacy and security issues associated with instant messenger tools, indicating the need for users to be aware of potential risks and take steps to protect their personal information.

Mahadevamurthy M in his paper on "Use of Social Networking Sites among the Users of Chamarajanagara University Library: A Study". The main focus of the study is to know the usage of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) among the users of Chamarajanagar University Library. The study used a survey to discover the use of SNSs. The survey is conducted using Google Forms via official emails. Most users are aware of social networking sites, i.e. YouTube and Facebook, 88.24% of respondents use a smartphone to access SNSs. The majority of users, i.e. 84%, visit the SNSs daily. The primary purpose of usage of SNSs is to find helpful information /resources and promotion of own knowledge. Users opined that SNSs have a positive effect on their academic performance. Social Networking Sites have become widespread communication and information-sharing tools among the user community, dramatically changing how people connect.

K. Veeranjaneyulu, in his paper on "Role of Emerging Technologies in The Transformation of Library and Information Services", discussed the advent of computers and developments in the field of ICT. He talks about emerging technologies perceived as capable of changing the status quo and substantially altering the business and social environment. He briefly explained the technologies like AI, ChatGPT, IoT, Cloud computing, Bigdata, Virtual and Augmented reality, Robotics, Drones, 3D printing, Blockchain technology and its potential use in libraries. Finally, he concluded that, If libraries want to survive, they should implement emerging technologies to sustain their growth and serve patrons more effectively.
In this session, out of 17 papers enlisted 10 papers were presented and deliberated at the end of the session after presentation by all the paper presenters.

Session 4: 11.45 to 1.15 pm
Session Chair: Dr. K. Veeranjeneyulu, National Institute of Technology, Warangal.
Rapporteur: Dr. Kiran Savanur, Assistant Professor, DLIS, Rani Chennamma University, Belagavi.

Bhuvaneshwari Patil, in her paper on "Assessment of Research Contribution in Big Data as Reflected in the Web of Science during 2012-2021", aims at assessing research output in Big data as reflected by its coverage in the Web of Science database during 2012-2021 in the gap of 10 years based on various scientometric indicators such as Year-wise publication output, Relative Growth Rate (RGA) Doubling time (Dt), Document-wise, Language-wise,Discipline-wise, Country-wise distribution of publication and Author per paper, Number of Citation per paper etc. A total of 35403 publications recorded in Web of Science for 10 years

from 2012-21 were taken as data sources. The analysis indicated that the most significant development of research in Big data is being published in USA & UK, and significant contribution is taking place in Computer Science, Engineering, Business & Economics, and Library & Information Science, respectively, on Big data research and Big data is one of the growing areas in recent years.

Anandraj K.C., in his paper "Scientometric Study on Global Research Literature on EL NINO and LA NINA", focused on understanding the changing frequency, intensity, and duration of these phenomena in the context of global warming. This study was conducted from 2000 to 2022. A total of 4917 records were downloaded from the Web of Science database; based on scientometric indicators researcher evaluated the growth of publications, productive authors and institutions, collaboration among authors and institutions, and global research trend of the scientific publication on El Nino and La Nina in a global perspective. The study's findings may present fresh prospects to comprehend knowledge creation and transfer in the developing fields of data El Niño and La Niña at a more in-depth level.

M SithiJagannara, in her presentation on "Research productivity of TANUVAS under Scopus Database- A Scientometric Study (1996-2023)", tried to analyze the research productivity of publications of TANUVAS under Scopus database from 1996 to 2023 under different parameters such as the growth of publications under this research period, Year-wise publication, Country wise publications, and Language wise publication, etc. The total number of TANUVAS records available under Scopus was 743 publications. The average number of publications per year was 27. The English language occupied first place for publication of research on rabies, and the authors preferred the journals for their publication. The most preferred journal was Indian Veterinary Journal (with 643 research papers) during the research period.

Dhruvakumar, in his paper on " Scientometric Analysis of Research Publications of the University of Mysore", aims to analyze the research performance and citations of the University of Mysore based on 5773 publications of the University of Mysore from 1989 to 2022 covered in Web of Science. The findings reveal that out of 5773 articles, 1,124 articles (19.46%) are contributed by two authors and 1,056 articles (18.29%) are contributed by three authors, and only 142 articles (2.45%) are contributed by a single author. Yathirajan H.S., with 544 articles, appeared as the most prolific author, followed by Rangappa K.S. with the highest h-index of 45.

Satheesha H presented a paper on "Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in Chemistry Submitted to Bangalore University". The study investigates the doctoral theses in Chemistry submitted to Bangalore University during the period from 2017 to 2021. There are 12058 citations from 56 Ph.D. theses. The study reveals that journals are the researchers' primary sources, accounting for 89.5% (10786). Further, this study analyzed the year-wise distribution, authorship pattern and guide-wise distribution, and average citation per thesis.

Kandalkar, in his article on "Altmetrics Research in the Field of Library and Information Science", calculated academic citations in the field of Library and Information Science for three years. The study found highly cited Mendeley Readers, the top five prominent places of authors, year-wise tabulation of Altmetric Score, and how much data was used on social media. The altimetric score was generated with the help of Webometric Analyst 4.4 altimetricsoftware.

Vijayakumar S presented a paper on "Content analysis of Library and Information Science YouTube videos: An analytical study", which aims to investigate the characteristics of YouTube videos relating to LISc uploaded by EPGP, IGNOU, NIOS, and CEC institutions. The study found 680 instructional videos on YouTube using Webometrics Analyst software. Out of these, 200 videos were randomly selected for this study. In these videos, the majority were created by EPGP (54%), followed by IGNOU (31%), CEC (12%), and NIOS (3%). The videos ranged from 10 minutes to 60 minutes in length, with an average length of 30 minutes. Most videos (78%) were created from 2016 to 2020, covering various topics. Various library professionals and experts feature all these videos. The study hoped to gain insight into how Library and Information Science is taught and disseminated through YouTube videos.

Santhosha M, in his paper on "Content Analysis of Private University Library Websites of Karnataka: A Study", tried to analyze the contents of 17 private university library websites out of 25 private university library websites in Karnataka. A checklist of various significant elements has been prepared to evaluate the content of the library website, such as the domain name of the host website, general information about the library, library services, access to e-resources, information about social networks, and information about library collections. However, it is found that the content of websites varies in every library website under study. It is essential to make the library websites become dynamic and effective.

Vinayak M. Bankapur, in his presentation on "Futuristic Skills and Competencies for LIS Professionals", emphasized that the skills and attributes of LIS Professionals in the context of the roles of handling information in a digital or virtual environment need to be re-looked to endorse changes and work to situations. He mentioned that significant areas of skills in LIS are to be redefined and introduced in the curriculum to handle information in a digital environment. He pointed out the necessary skills, including IT, Managerial, and communication skills, and briefly explained the need for various skills and abilities to succeed. He also quoted a set of skills and competencies recommended by the NKC of India, the Australian Library, and Information ALA. Finally, he made some recommendations for strengthening the employment prospects of LIS graduates.
In this session, out of 14 papers enlisted 09 papers were presented and deliberated at the end of the session after presentation by all the paper presenters.

Session 5:
Session Chair: Prof. N. Radhakrishnan, Periyar University, Salem.
Rapporteur: Prof. Adithya Kumari, DLIS, University of Mysore, Mysuru

Sulakshana H.V., in her presentation on "Are the Students Fully Satisfied with E-resources? Exploring the Use of E-resources Among the Students at Engineering College", tried to examine the use of e-resources by engineering colleges in Mysuru. The study aims to identify the use of e-resources and the frequency of use of resources. It also assesses the level of satisfaction of the students with the e-resources. The results found that e-resources are the most frequently used sources among the respondents, and most are satisfied with the library's e-resource services. The findings of this study will be more helpful to library administrators and educators in knowing about the effective use of e-resources among engineering students.

Prema, in her survey article, tried to ascertain the awareness and use of electronic resources among PG students at the autonomous college libraries in Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka by collecting data from 141 users. The study results show that most students know the e-resources available in their libraries. Most users are satisfied with e-resources, and few

have difficulties accessing e-resources from libraries. She recommends continuous training to maximize the use of e-resources.

Gosavi Krishnabhat, in his paper "Perception of Library Professionals about Library Resources and Services of PU College Libraries in Ballari District: A study", examine the utilization of library resources and services at PU colleges from the librarian's perspective.117 librarians participated in the survey. The data analysis shows that only 38 librarians (30.92 %) possess professional credentials. Despite this, 91.19% of libraries do not employ the digital platform. The most frequently used sections are Reference Section 35 (29.91 %) and Circulation Section 52 (44 %). From the librarians' perspective, the user satisfaction score is 15 (12.82%). This study recommends making the development of the library a top priority, including independent construction, digitalization, and the acquisition of current resources.

Karunakar N, in his paper on "User Satisfaction with Library Resources, Services, and Facilities: A Case Study of Government Women's College, Hunsur", tried to analyze the user satisfaction with library resources, services, and facilities of Government Womens College, Hunsur, and Mysuru District. He believes that users are the most vital component, and their satisfaction should be recognized as an essential criterion to measure library performance. The data has been analyzed and interpreted with 400 questionnaires. The study found that the library and information centre has achieved its goal of fulfilling information needs through print resources. However, it must put more effort into encouraging users to use e-resources and services.

Pradeep Kumar B, in his paper on "Metadata Standards for Resource Description: A Bird's-Eye View", tried to explore metadata standards for resource description in informationsystems. The study identified the different standards available for use in various settings across information systems, challenges encountered while using them, and possible ways forward to curtail the problems. The paper concluded that libraries must identify available standards and choose the appropriate ones to enhance access and dissemination of information anytime by end users.

Ashoka R, while presenting his paper on "Connecting the Concepts: An Information Retrieval Approach", talked about linked data as a new phenomenon in the web environment regarding information retrieval and gave thematic background information about Linked Dataand Open Linked Data in terms of understating the concept of processing structured data. Thelinked data links the sources based on the semantic value; therefore, connecting the concepts based on the content of a particular topic is visualized conceptually.

Gurusiddesh Mugannavar, in his paper on "Recovery of Decayed Web References: Comparing the Efficiency of Wayback Machine and Google", tried to investigate the trends in the use of web references and the percentage of web references that disappeared over time.It also tried to know what percentage of decayed web references can be recovered using the Wayback Machine and Google search engine. Of the 11734 references cited, 43.19 per cent are web references (5068), of which 29.38 per cent (1489 out of 5068) are inactive. Most inactive web references had encountered an HTTP 403 error message. Wayback Machine (83.34 per cent) was found to be more effective than Google (75.76 per cent) in recovering inactive web references. Using Wayback Machine and Google has increased the overall active web references from 70.62 to 95.10 per cent and 92.87 per cent, respectively.

Parvathamma K.S., in her paper on "Agricultural Information Needs of Farmers: A Study at Ramanagara, Karnataka", aims at identifying the agricultural information needs of farmers in their pre and post-harvesting activities and also to explore different channels preferred by them for obtaining agricultural information and the status of applying technology and their awareness on agricultural websites and portals. The study found that farmers require agricultural information for their pre and post-harvesting activities and preferred traditional channels for accessing and using agricultural information. Most of them are unaware of websites and web portals as a means for agricultural information and dissemination.

Premkumar, in his paper on "Library Best Practices During Covid-19 Pandemic in University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru seeks to identify the best practices, challenges, and preventive measures used by the University of Agricultural Sciences Library Staff at GKVK, Bengaluru, during the novel coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The main goal of this study was to identify the issues that teaching faculties and students who utilize libraries for research and study have encountered since the university library has been closed for an extended time. It describes various services offered by university libraries, information on online and offline best practices, and challenges encountered while managing libraries and services.

Amreen Taj, in her paper on "Mapping of Arabic, Urdu and Persian Digitized Manuscripts Metadata with Dublin Core: A Study", aims to describe the Arabic, Urdu, and Persian digitized manuscripts catalogue and map that catalogue metadata with Dublin Core and also discussed the challenges associated with digitized manuscripts' online catalogue and their metadata. The researchers employed qualitative research techniques for the study; it was the first attempt at mapping Arabic, Urdu, and Persian digitized manuscripts metadata with Dublin Core. The study concludes that cataloguing manuscripts is a challenging task that requires careful attention to standardization, quality assurance, metadata management, accessibility, and preservation.

Prameetha Sharma, in her presentation on "Knowledge Economy and Dynamics of Future Library Services", introduced the concept, elements, and components of the knowledge economy. She also explained the dynamics of change for future library services in a knowledge economy and critical determinants of change in future library services such as AI, Big data, blockchain technology, IoT, semantic web, NLP, Machine learning, etc.
In this session, out of 19 papers enlisted 11 papers were presented and deliberated at the end of the session after presentation by all the paper presenters.

Feedback and Certificate Distribution:
At the end day 2, there was a feedback session where some participants exchanged their opinion on organizing the event wonderfully. It will be a memorable event for most of the participants. They congratulate the organizers of the conference and the department for making this event a successful one. They also appreciated the hospitality, food, and accommodation extended to the delegates and the comfortable stay. Out of 64 papers published in conference proceedings, 42 papers were presented. Finally, the registered delegates were issued with a certificate. In turn, the organizers concluded the grand event by extending their gratitude to those who helped organise the event and to delegates and invitees for their active participation.

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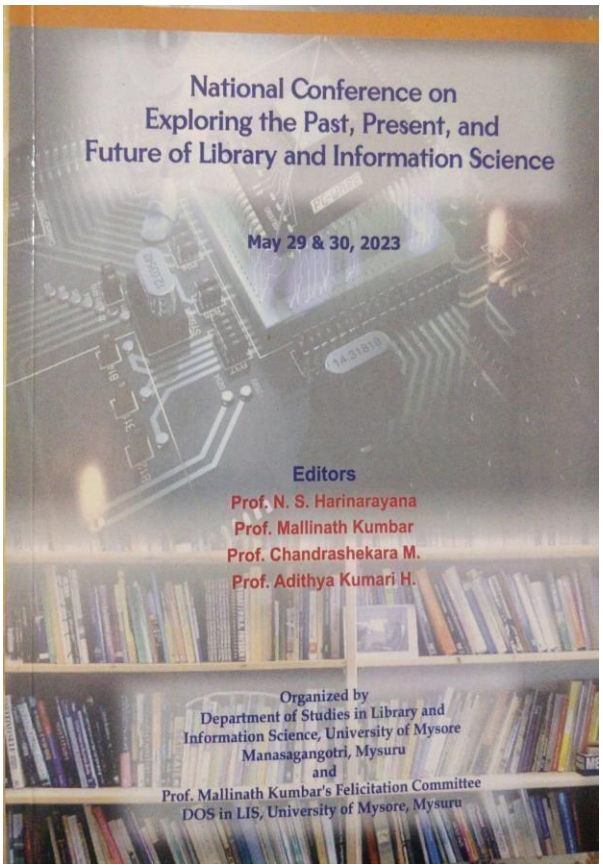

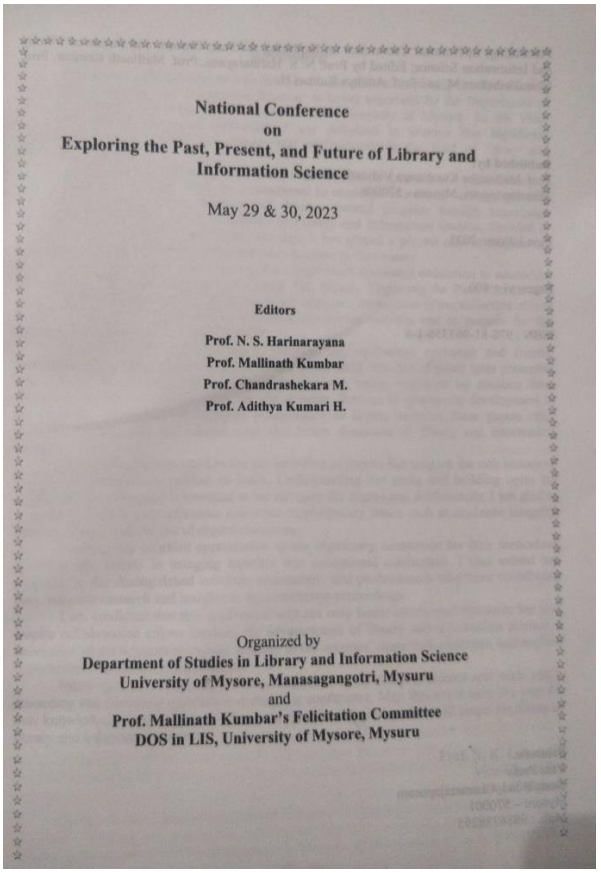

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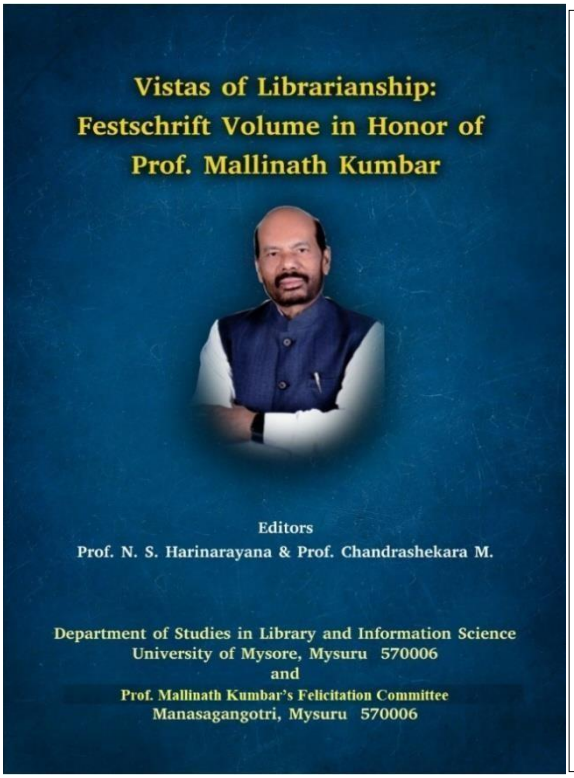

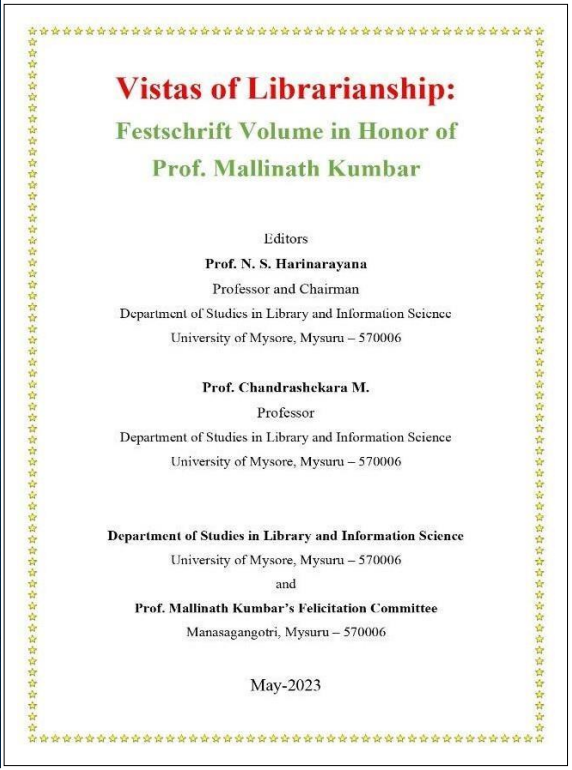

Vistas of Librarianship:

Festschrift Volume in Honor of

Prof. Mallinath Kumbar

Editors

Prof. N. S. Harinarayana

Professor and Chairman

Department of Studies in Library and Information Science

University of Mysore, Mysuru – 570006

Prof. Chandrashekara M.

Professor

Department of Studies in Library and Information Science

University of Mysore, Mysuru – 570006

Department of Studies in Library and Information Science

University of Mysore, Mysuru – 570006

and

Prof. Mallinath Kumbar's Felicitation Committee

Manasagangotri, Mysuru – 570006

May-2023

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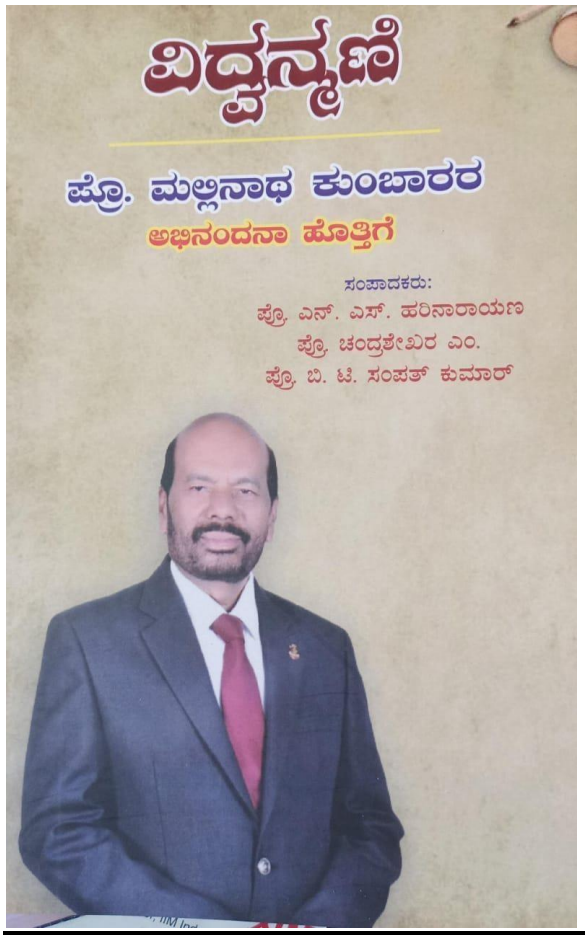

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ಮೈಸೂರು

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ಹಾಗೂ
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ಮಾನಸ ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು – 570006

ಮೇ 2023

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List of participants who attended the two-day national conference

Mr. Abhilash H. V.	Ms. Helan Shali Margret J.	Mr. Nagarjuna Y. K.
Mr. Aliyu Abdu Kofar Sauri	Mrs. Husna Jabeen	Mrs. Nagaveni D.
Mr. Aluraiah M.	Dr. Jagadish M. V.	Mrs. Nagaveni M.
Ms. Amreen Taj	Mr. Jais James	Mr. Nagendra S.
Dr. Amsaveni N.	Mr. Jayakumar	Mr. Nandeesha B.
Mr. Anandraj K. C.	Mr. Jaya Suriya Dheva R. S.	Ms. Nikhitha M. N.
Ms. Ananya H. V.	Mrs. Jyothi M. N.	Prof. Nirmal Kumar Swain
Mr. Ankamurthy Y. K.	Dr. Karunakar N.	Ms. Nirmala H. G.
Ms. Anusha K. C.	Mrs. Kathyayini N.	Dr. Niveditha B.
Dr. Aravind S.	Ms. Kavitha B. L.	Dr. Papegowda M.
Mrs. Arshiya Kousar	Mrs. Kavitha J. N.	Mrs. Parvathamma K. S.
Dr. Arun Kumara T. S.	Dr. Kavitha N.	Mr. Pavan B. N.
Mr. Arunkumar H. S.	Dr. Kiran P. Savanur	Ms. Pooja G.
Mrs. Asha P. T.	Mr. Krishna B.	Ms. Pooja M.
Ms. Asha S.	Mr. Krishnamurthy M. V.	Mrs. Prachalitha M. K.
Mr. Ashoka R.	Dr. Kumara B.	Mr. Pradeep Kumara B.
Mrs. Ashwini N.	Mrs. Kusuma M.	Ms. Prameeta Sharma
Ms. Athulya S.	Ms. Lakshmi G.	Mrs. Pramila M. C.
Dr. Bagavathi A.	Ms. Latha P. Y.	Dr. Prakash K.
Mr. Balasubramanya P.	Mr. Lingaiah H. S.	Mr. Pramod Chakravarthi K. M.
Mr. Basavaraju M.	Mr. Lokesh K. K.	Dr. Pramodini B.
Mr. Basawaraj Malipatil	Mr. Lokesha M.	Ms. Pranusha
Ms. Bhavani S.	Mr. Madesh Gowda T. M.	Mrs. Prema
Ms. Bhavya K. P.	Dr. Mahadeva Prasad M. S.	Mr. Premkumar
Ms. Bhumika P. C.	Mr. Mahadeva S.	Mrs. Premakumari S.
Ms. Bhuvaneshwari Patil	Dr. Mahadevamurthy M.	Dr. Prithviraj K. R.
Ms. Bindu P. N.	Mr. Mahadevaswamy M.	Ms. Priya G. N.
Mr. Chamaraju B.	Mr. Mahadevaswamy S. M.	Mrs. Priya R.
Mr. Chandan B.	Mr. Mahesh B.	Ms. Pruthvi J. D.
Mr. Channakeshava H. R.	Ms. Maheshwari	Mr. Purushothama P.
Mr. Chidananda M.	Ms. Maheshwari M.	Mr. Puttamadiah
Ms. Chikku Balachandran	Ms. Maheshwari S.	Dr. Radha L.
Dr. Chitra K. S.	Dr. Mahipal D. S.	Dr. Raghavendra S.
Ms. Deekshitha G.	Ms. Mamatha M.	Mr. Raghu K.
Ms. Deepitha G. K.	Dr. Mamatha N.	Dr. Rajashekhar Kumbar
Mr. Devaraju	Mrs. Mamatha V.	Dr. Rajeshwari S. Matoli
Ms. Devika S. Kumar	Mrs. Manasa B. R.	Ms. Rakshitha N.
Mr. Dhruvakumar	Ms. Manjula P.	Mr. Ramaprasad C.
Mr. Eshwara Y.	Mrs. Manjuladevi S.	Mr. Ramesh H.
Smt. Girijamba B. M.	Mr. Manjunath M. C.	Ms. Ramya K. R.
Mr. Girisha G.	Mr. Manoj Kumar C. V.	Mrs. Ramyashree S. H.
Mr. Gangadhar H. C.	Mr. Meghanandha C.	Ms. Ranjitha
Mr. Gosavi Krishnabhat	Mr. Muralidharan S. R.	Dr. Rekha H. R.
Mr. Gurusiddesh Mugannavar	Mr. Murtala Ismail Adakawa	Mr. Sanjeeva A. S.
Mr. Harish S. N.	Mr. Muruli M. N.	Mr. Santhosh A.
Ms. Harshitha M.	Mr. Muruli N.	Mr. Santhosh S.

Mr. Santhosha M.	Mrs. Sulakshana H. V.
Mr. Satheesha H.	Dr. Sumadevi S.
Mrs. Savitha	Dr. Sundar N.
Ms. Savitha E. H.	Mr. Sumanth S. P.
Mrs. Savitha K.	Ms. Sushmitha M.
Dr. Selvaraja A.	Ms. Sushmitha P. S.
Dr. Senthamilselvi A.	Mrs. Swapna C.
Ms. Shamala S.	Dr. Swapna G.
Mrs. Shambhavi	Ms. Swati Sanjayrao Kandalkar
Mr. Shankarappa N.	Ms. Tejashwini M. M.
Mr. Shashikumar M. C.	Dr. Umesha
Ms. Shital R. Nasne	Dr. V.R. Rajan
Mr. Shivakumara	Mr. Vajranuni G. M.
Mrs. Shivashanthi S.	Mrs. Vanitha M.
Mr. Shivaswamy R.	Mr. Varadaraju N.
Mr. Shivu B.	Ms. Varija A.
Ms. Shree Nisha V.	Mr. Vasantha M. C.
Mr. Shyam G. S.	Dr. Veeranjaneyulu K.
Mr. Siddaraju D.	Mr. Veerendra A. V.
Ms. Sindhu G.	Mr. Venkatesha M.
Dr. Sithi Jagannara M.	Mr. Venkatesha S.
Mr. Somesha	Mr. Vijaya N. G.
Mrs. Soumya S.	Mr. Vijaya Nag G.
Mr. Sreenivasa K.	Mr. Vijayakumar S.
Mrs. Srimathi H. R.	Ms. Vijayalakshmi M. R.
Mr. Srinivasa	Dr. Vijayalatha C.
Mr. Srinivasa Naika	Mr. Vishwa C.
Mr. Sudeep D.K.	Ms. Vasantha K. M.
Ms. Sukanya N.	Mr. Yogesha G. D.

Press Coverage

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ

ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್.ಕೆ.ಲೋಕನಾಥ್ ಅಭಿಮತ

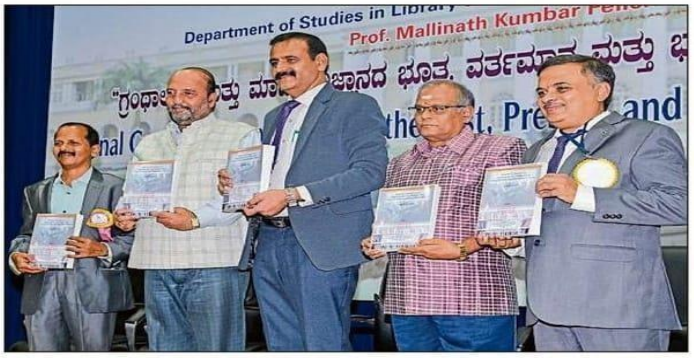
'ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಅರಿವಿನ ದೀವಿಗೆ'

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಮೈಸೂರು: 'ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳು ಅರಿವಿನ ದೀವಿಗೆಗಳು. ಅವು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಂಚುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ' ಎಂದು ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್.ಕೆ.ಲೋಕನಾಥ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಪ್ರೊ.ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಕುಂಬಾರ ಅಭಿನಂದನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸೋಮವಾರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರೊ.ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾಥ ಕುಂಬಾರರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆ ಹಾಗೂ 'ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ' ಕುರಿತ ಸಂವಾದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

'ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೆರಡರ ಮೂಲ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ. ಅದರ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಅಡ್ಡಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಓದುಗರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಚಾರವಂತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.



ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಸೋಮವಾರ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್.ಕೆ. ಲೋಕನಾಥ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಂ.ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ, ಪ್ರೊ.ಟಿ.ಡಿ. ಕೆಂಪರಾಜು, ಪ್ರೊ.ಬಿ.ರಮೇಶ್ ಬಾಬು, ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್ ಎಸ್.ಹರಿನಾರಾಯಣ ಇದ್ದರು

'ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಪ್ರಸರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸತನವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಆ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ' ಎಂದರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – ಉತ್ತರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಮಾಜಿ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಟಿ.ಡಿ.ಕೆಂಪರಾಜು, ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರೊ.ಎನ್.ಎಸ್. ಹರಿನಾರಾಯಣ ಇದ್ದರು.