

# Library science

Zayed Abouhdema Ali Abouhdema

Phd

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**Abstract-** "We live in the era of the so-called new economy, in which many things have changed. Instead of a market centered on the seller and goods, we have a market that is subordinate to the customer and his wishes. Since we live in a time when the world is dominated by the knowledge economy, rapid transformations of companies are The main capital of the company is not buildings, but people, experts and their knowledge. New generations are born in the digital world. Education is becoming a knowledge industry, which is a part of libraries. Knowledge is increasingly freed from its material carriers (paper). More and more universities creates consortia for distance education. Instead of alternation between craft and industrial production, we have their coexistence.

The book survives and remains a part of our daily lives. The tactile element, the ability to turn the pages and slide the palm over the spine or cover, or inhale the smell of the press, cannot be replaced by any tablet. What should a modern library represent - a house for books, a temple of knowledge, a refuge, an entrance to the virtual world, or...?

**Index Terms-** people.book.remains.library.knowledge

## I. INTRODUCTION

Libraries are the memories of humanity, and without them, every generation would have to start from scratch in collecting knowledge, and modern information technology enables the interactivity of knowledge in a new, faster and more complex way. The teamwork of librarians and professors enables the connection of teaching subjects, the connection and integration of similar or common teaching content when planning and implementing the work plan. By working together, they bring students closer to the material they need to master. Librarians play a key role in encouraging and facilitating the learning of all subjects in primary and secondary schools, and some of the activities include engaging young people in practical work and participating in everyday activities. Because, as a schoolboy, the librarian teaches us the first steps of reading, as a high school student, he teaches us the culture of reading and opens up a world

full of adventures, and at the university, the librarian provides help in choosing literature for exams and preparing seminar papers.

## II. LIBRARY SCIENCE

It is a science that studies libraries in all its aspects, as defined by the Royal Spanish Academy. The term comes from the Greek words "biblion" meaning book, "theke" defined as a frame and "logos" translated into a verb. The word was introduced by professor and bibliophile Domingo Buonocuore in 1940. Then he defined it as a set of knowledge related to books and libraries. However, there are indications that this science has a theoretical tradition of at least a century, as the writer Jaime Díaz Ortega pointed out in one of his published investigations. Ortega also mentions the existence of evidence that librarianship was continuously established as a discipline. Over the years some have used the term librarianship as a substitute for librarianship, which was the reason for the study. Some authors define them as equal, but in reality library science is a branch of this information science.

Librarianship is an interdisciplinary science that deals with the functioning, organization and needs of libraries. Nowadays, the use of computers in libraries is widespread, which allows for faster searching and finding of books, either by subject search, author, or keywords, since the books are classified using some of the available classification systems. It deals with collecting, organizing, storing, and disseminating information.

Martin Schrettinger, a Bavarian librarian, coined the name of the discipline in the context of his work (1808–1828) entitled *Versuch eines tolligen Lehrbuchs der Bibliothek-Wissenschaft oder Anleitung zur vollkommenen Geschäftsführung eines Bibliothekars*.<sup>1</sup> Instead of classifying information based on the nature of the elements, as had previously been done in the Bavarian library, Schrettinger organized the books alphabetically.<sup>2</sup> The first American school of librarianship was founded by Melville Dewey at Columbia University in 1887.<sup>3,4</sup>

The rapid development of information society in recent decades has brought changes in all areas of human activity, and

<sup>1</sup> „Deutsche Biographie – Schrettinger, Martin”. [www.deutsche-biographie.de](http://www.deutsche-biographie.de)

<sup>2</sup> Buckland, M (12. 6. 2005). „Information schools: a monk, library science, and the information age”

<sup>3</sup> „Dewey Resources”. *OCLC*. 2014.

<sup>4</sup> „Versuch eines vollständigen Lehrbuchs der Bibliothek-Wissenschaft. Oder, Anleitung zur vollkommenen Geschäftsführung eines Bibliothekars. In wissenschaftlicher Form abgefasst. München. (2 bind).”

accordingly also in areas library and information sciences. Today it is library and information profession one of the most prosperous and sought-after in the world. Only half ago century, no one even imagined that expansive technological progress would lead to such changes in all domains of human activity. The appearance of the web and the Internet caused a real revolution in the entire society, and in the library world. Libraries as places, their walls, have changed, because information is available online 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

It is true that libraries survive and new libraries are constantly being built all over the world buildings, but their role is quite different now, more of a social character. The very nature of information has changed with the transition from linear to text based environment on a networked information environment based on hi- perlinks and the web. Professional studies have also changed - from librarianship and information sciences, through informatics and information management, to of knowledge management and information networking. And the librarian's role is in completely changed, from the former 'library mice' and guardians of treasures in the temples of knowledge, they turn into true information professionals and modern experts, from librarians processing through information managers we came to administrators of networks and digital, virtual, cyber librarian.

From day to day, librarians' work is subjected to new demands, both in terms of users of their services, as well as in terms of local, regional, national and international environment. A necessary prerequisite for quality inclusion of librarians in the modern trends of information society development is the adequate adaptation of all aspects of their education to the new requirements- despite the conditions. The obsolescence of various forms of librarian education imposes as one of the basic problems. Therefore, it is necessary to find the appropriate ones ways of effective and responsible inclusion of librarians in the newly created environment development, it is necessary to raise the standard of work and maintain competence at the highest level possible level. Librarians must be aware that the environment has also changed, as well as the entire society - from the industrial society to the information society societies and knowledge societies, we are moving towards a networked society.

### III. BASICS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

According to the theoretical and philosophical foundations of library science, man needs information to do, not to act. Hence scientific research and the search for knowledge in politics, economics and other fields. It is based on the study, formation of theories and methods for organizing, systematizing and classifying all types of bibliographic research, not only printed, but also electronic. One of the aims of this science is to provide the necessary knowledge in an organized manner with books, documents, cards and all materials that can clarify doubts and provide understanding on any subject. In librarianship as a science, the library system is considered a phenomenon. It includes the use and study of bookstores, not only traditional but also virtual ones, where besides books it is possible to have access to any documented information about the activities of mankind. Those who specialized in librarianship also deal with:

- Spaces where the spread of knowledge takes place.

- Human, financial and technological resources.
- Technical development applied to libraries.
- Study of laws covering the library sector.
- Training of professionals in this field.
- Research of the sector and its structure.
- Each of the processes that take place in the library.
- Analyze this discipline and how it develops with other branches of knowledge.

### IV. THE IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The importance of this science lies in the fact that it is responsible for managing human knowledge for its proper dissemination and, therefore, enabling society to understand the value of information both in the present and in the future. Librarianship was born from the need to organize, preserve and disseminate documents written by man from his beginnings to our times. In order to make this process more efficient, procedures and methods have been created and perfected over time. Today, the preparation of professionals in librarianship is offered in various institutions of study. Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, among other countries, have conducted studies on this information science.

Regarding the rapid changes of circumstances and environment, it is not easy to develop new spatial, media and pedagogical strategies, without neglecting what has always been the essence of the success of every library. Libraries preserve knowledge and cultural heritage, they are educational institutions and a place for social interaction, at the same time a concrete space and a lofty idea. They have always been - and still are - many things at the same time, regardless of numerous differences depending on the specific purpose and target group. Libraries are always ready to offer us some surprises, as Michael Knohe, director of the "Duchess Anna Amalia" Library in Weimar until 2016, points out in the book "The Idea of the Library and its Future" (2017). By this, Knohe means that users in libraries come across topics and contents that they were not consciously looking for, precisely because libraries are fundamentally different from the "search algorithms and links" that manage and govern Internet searches.

We can rightfully call libraries the browsers of the pre-internet era, but we must not lose sight of the fact that they have always been much more than that, much more than just a tool for achieving some superior goals.

### V. FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Mathematician and librarian Shiiali Ramamrita Ranganathan proposed a theory of library principles in 1931. Ranganathan explained that these were not natural norms, but normative principles that all organizational measures had to follow. Today, they are accepted worldwide as the five laws of library science.

1. Books will be used. In his work in libraries, he noticed that books were chained and that authorities were focused on preservation rather than use. He argued that if users cannot access publications, their value is not appreciated. He worked to make writing more accessible to the public.

2. To each reader his book. For Ranganathan, people regardless of social class had the right to read, to be educated and to know through letters. Hence the importance of librarians who know the general culture, understand the needs and preferences of society, because it is precisely to them that they offer a service. Libraries thus had a mission to publicize the titles of their encyclopedias to coincide with the community's quest to promote reading.
3. A reader for every book. In Ranganathan's theories in libraries or bookstores, methods can be devised so that the book finds its appropriate reader. One of the most effective ways is to have open shelves and that each encyclopedia has a suitable and determined space in the study rooms.
4. Reader's time must be save. A library is successful when it offers excellent service to its customers, and part of that is saving you time. With better administration of the premises, trained staff, the user efficiently finds what he needs and thus appreciates his stay in the place.
5. The library is a growing organism

For Ranganathan, libraries are places of constant change and growth, so organization and training are essential. Within these enclosures, expansion of the reading area, shelves, acquisition of new titles must always be programmed. Over time, updating becomes vital for that place.<sup>5</sup>

## VI. CONCLUSION

Experts believe that libraries are more important today than ever, precisely because the world is changing rapidly and our knowledge is growing exponentially. They can contribute to social cohesion and society's ability to find answers to new challenges. That's why we can say: if libraries don't already exist, they should be invented now! On the other hand, those newly invented libraries would probably look different from the ones today's generations of librarians inherited from their predecessors.

How should the architecture and interior of libraries be changed, so that the center of their attention is no longer the library materials as such, but the users? What should be the contemporary contribution to democratic participation and media competence in

an age of growing inequality, fake news and digital manipulation? What can libraries do to attract less educated segments of the population? And what role will librarians play in the future?

All the same questions. When everything is added up and taken away, what remains is the image of the library as a public good and librarianship as a profession affected by radical changes. There are no simple answers to the question of how libraries can meet the expectations of the times to come. Their future will depend on how well each individual library will manage to perform current tasks, while defining their new roles and preparing for them, but also on how much importance society is willing to attach to libraries.

The librarian's field of work is wider than the library because it goes beyond the care and preservation of books. Important companies require this professional profile to classify and order documentary information. You can develop projects to contribute knowledge to society. In addition to constant training and updating of general culture and technology, in order to efficiently organize the documents of any company or institution.

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## AUTHORS

**First Author** – Zayed Abouhdema Ali Abouhdema Phd

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