



中国图书馆学情报学的发展趋势

TRENDS OF LIS EDUCATION IN CHINA

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1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 中国藏书的历史至少已有**3500**年了，后人发现的甲骨文献在商代是被有意识地收藏的。文献典籍的收藏、整理、利用，对中国历代王朝与学者来说，都是一件神圣与重要的事情。
- ❖ China has a book-collecting history of at least 3,500 years.
- ❖ The Oracle Bone Materials of the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century B.C.) were consciously stored up before they were discovered by the later generations.
- ❖ It is a sacred and important cause for past dynasties and scholars to collect, collate and make use of the documents.

1 引言 Introduction

❖ 中国第一本图书馆学著作《别录》是由汉代刘向（前77-前6）所撰，距今亦有两千余年了。这本书虽只有少量篇章存世，但我们仍能看出，作者对当时的国家藏书所作的研究，并取得很高的成就。

❖ The first book on Library Science in China, "Bielu", was written by Liu Xiang (77-6 B.C) in Han Dynasty, more than 2,000 years ago. Only a few chapters of this book remain today, by which we can still find that the author has gotten great achievements from his study on the national book collections at that time.

1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 至此之后，中国历代图书馆学著作（含目录学与文献学）都有撰述，并形成了独具特色的藏书传统与研究传统。
- ❖ From then on, there are books on Library Science through ages, which include bibliography and Document Science.
- ❖ The characteristic traditions of book-collecting and research have been formed.

1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 20世纪前50年，是中国教育向西方学习的时期，在这样的背景下，中国现代的图书馆学教育开始形成。20世纪初的一段时间里，一些大学已开设了一些图书馆学课程，如金陵大学在1913年就有介绍西方图书馆学知识的课程。
- ❖ The first 50 years of 20th century is a period when the education in China followed the West's example. This is the background that modern LIS education in China came into being.
- ❖ At the beginning of 20th century, some Library Science courses were set up in a few universities.
- ❖ For example, there were courses introducing library science in Jinling University in 1913.

1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 1920年美国学者韦棣华(1861-1931)女士与中国沈祖荣先生(1884-1977)仿照美国图书馆学教育的模式，在武汉创办了我国第一所图书馆学校，武昌文华图书馆专科学校。
- ❖ In 1920, the first library science school in China, Boone Library School, was founded in Wuhan by Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood (1861-1931) and Samuel Tsu Yung Seng (1884-1977) following the mode of LIS education in the United States.

1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 在此后的60年间，图书馆学教育没有太大的发展，基本上就是由两家教育机构支撑着全国图书馆教育的局面，他们是北京大学图书馆学系与武汉大学图书馆学系。
- ❖ LIS education in China had developed scarcely in the following sixty years.
- ❖ The LIS education in China was mainly conducted by two institutions, the Departments of Library Science both in Peking University and Wuhan University.

1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 自上个世纪80年代以来的20余年间，中国的图书馆学教育得到了较快的发展。
- ❖ During more than 20 years since 1980's, LIS education in China developed faster than ever.

1 引言 Introduction

- ❖ 本文主要介绍中国图书馆学情报学教育的现状，课程与研究方向，指出其中存在的问题，以及今后的发展趋势。
- ❖ The paper mainly introduces the present situation of LIS education, curriculum and research directions in China, and then points out the problems in them and the trends of LIS Education in China.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 目前，中国大陆图书馆情报学本科教育的院校有41所，其中图书馆学有博士授权点5个，情报学有博士点5个，档案学1个。
- ❖ There are 41 LIS schools at undergraduate education level in Chinese Mainland,
- ❖ among which, five reward LS doctor's degree, five reward IS doctor's degree, and one rewards Archival Science doctor's degree.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 图书馆学硕士授权点18个，情报学硕士授权点28个，档案学12个。另外还有图书馆情报学函授教育与远程教育。
- ❖ There are also 18 units which can award LS Master's degree, 28 units which can award IS Master's degree and 12 units which can award Archival Science Master's degree among them.
- ❖ there are correspondence education and long-distance education of LIS.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 信息管理学科主要涵盖的专业有：
 - ❖ 1)图书馆学（本、硕、博）
 - ❖ 2)情报学（硕、博）
 - ❖ 3)信息管理与信息系统（本）
 - ❖ 4)档案学（本、硕、博）
 - ❖ 5)编辑出版学（本，硕、博士点为自设）
- ❖ Information Management Discipline contains five specialties at present.
- ❖ Library Science,
- ❖ Information Science,
- ❖ Information Management and Information System,
- ❖ Archival Science,
- ❖ Editing and Publishing Science.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 在中国信息管理学科中，我们认为比较有影响的是：
- ❖ Among the units with Information Management Discipline in China, we think the influential ones are as follows.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 1) 北京大学信息管理系
- ❖ 北京大学信息管理系是直属于学校的一个独立的系科，创办于1947年，目前有专任教师30人，其他工作人员10人，每年招收本科生约50人，硕士研究生40人左右，博士研究生近20人以及若干国外留学生。
- ❖ 1) Department of Information Management, Peking University
- ❖ It was founded in 1947, which is an independent department directly under Peking University.
- ❖ It has 30 full-time teachers and 10 other staffs. It enrolls about 50 undergraduates, 40 postgraduates, 20 doctorates and some foreign students every year.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 有图书馆学（本、硕、博），情报学（硕、博），信息管理与信息系统（本），编辑出版学（硕、博士点为自设）两个本科专业与三个硕、博士点，另图书馆学是国家重点学科，有“图书馆、情报与档案管理”一级学科授予权及博士后流动站。
- ❖ It has three levels of Library Science education including bachelor's degree, Master's degree and Doctor's degree.
- ❖ two levels of Information Science education and Editing and Publishing Science education including Master's degree and Doctor's degree,
- ❖ the undergraduate education of Information Management and Information System.
- ❖ Library Science is the state key subject.
- ❖ It has the authority to award the degree of the first level discipline named as Library, Information and Archives Management.
- ❖ It has a Post-doctoral Research Center.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 2) 武汉大学信息管理学院
- ❖ 图书馆学（本、硕、博）
- ❖ 情报学（硕、博）
- ❖ 信息管理与信息系统（本）
- ❖ 编辑出版学（本，硕、博士点为自设）
- ❖ 档案学（本、硕、博）。
- ❖ 四个本科专业与四个硕、博士点，另有“图书馆、情报与档案管理”一级学科授予权及博士后流动站、重点学科二个、文科基地一个。

- ❖ 2) School of Information Management, Wuhan University
- ❖ three levels of Library Science education, Editing and Publishing Science education and Archival Science education including bachelor's degree, Master's degree and Doctor's degree,
- ❖ two levels of Information Science education including Master's degree and Doctor's degree
- ❖ the undergraduate education in Information Management and Information System.
- ❖ It has the authority to award the degree of the first level discipline named as Library, Information and Archives Management.
- ❖ It also has a Post-doctoral Research Center, two key subjects and one art

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 3) 南京大学信息管理系
- ❖ 有图书馆学（本、硕、博），情报学（硕、博），信息管理与信息系统（本），编辑出版学（本），档案科学（本）。四个本科专业与两个硕、博士点。
- ❖ Department of Information Management, Nanjing University
- ❖ three levels of Library Science education which includes bachelor's degree, Master's degree and Doctor's degree
- ❖ two levels of Information Science education which includes Master's degree and Doctor's degree.
- ❖ the undergraduate education in Information Management and Information System, Editing and Publishing Science education, and Archival Science education. 18

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 4) 中国人民大学信息资源管理学院
- ❖ 有图书馆学（硕），情报学（硕），信息管理与信息系统（本），档案学（本、硕、博）。二个本科专业与三个硕士点、一个博士点。
- ❖ School of Information Resource Management, Renmin University of China
- ❖ Archival Science at doctoral education level
- ❖ three specialties at postgraduate education level, Archival Science, Information Science, and Library Science
- ❖ At undergraduate education level, there are such two specialties as Information Management and Information System, and Library Science.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 5)南开大学信息管理系
- ❖ 有图书馆学（本、硕、博），情报学（硕），档案学（本）。两个本科专业与两个硕士点、一个博士点。
- ❖ Department of Information Management, Nankai University
- ❖ three levels of Library Science education which includes bachelor's degree, Master's degree and Doctor's degree
- ❖ Information Science at postgraduate education level,
- ❖ Archival Science at undergraduate education level.

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 6) 中山大学资讯管理系
- ❖ 有图书馆学（本、硕），情报学（硕），信息管理与信息系统（本），档案学（本、硕）。
- ❖ Department of Information Management Sun Yat-sen University
- ❖ three majors of undergraduate: the Information Management and Information System, the Library Science, the Archival Science
- ❖ three master's points: the Library Science , the Information Science and the Archival Science

2 现状 present situation

- ❖ 7) 台湾大学图书资讯学系
- ❖ 有教师15人（教授6人，副教授3人，助理教授2人），一个专业，有本、硕、博三类学位。（资料时间为2003年3月）
- ❖ Department of Library and Information Science, National Taiwan University
- ❖ 15 full-time faculty members, which include 6 professors
- ❖ 3 Associate Professors
- ❖ 2 Assistant Professors
- ❖ It offers library and information science education at all levels, ranging from an undergraduate major to a Ph.D. program.
(According to the statistics in Mar, 2003)

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 目前中国图书馆学情报学教育主要分为以下几个层次：
 - ❖ 1) 研究生教育(硕士与博士研究生)，主要培养图书情报工作的高级管理人才及相关领域的教学科研人才。
 - ❖ 2) 本科生教育，主要培养图书情报工作的骨干人才。
 - ❖ 3) 中等专业教育与成人教育，主要培养图书情报工作的一般工作人员。
- ❖ At present, LIS education in China can be divided into three levels:
 - ❖ 1) Graduate student education, including Master's and Doctor's degree graduate student education, mainly trains advanced professionals who can go in for high-level managing work in libraries and information organizations, and equal to teaching and research work in universities.
 - ❖ 2) Undergraduate Student Education, mainly trains the backbone professionals in libraries and information organizations.
 - ❖ 3) Secondary Specialized Education and Adult Education, mainly train the general professionals in libraries and information organizations.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 图书馆情报学本科生主要学习图书馆学和信息管理的基本理论和基础知识，受文献学、目录学、信息学、传播学、管理学、经济学等方面的基本训练，掌握文献信息收集、处理、研究、开发和传递的技能。
- ❖ LIS Undergraduates mainly study the elementary theory and knowledge of LIS. They accept basic training in document science, bibliography, information science, communication science, management science, and economics.
- ❖ They master the skills to collect, deal with, research, develop and deliver the document information.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

❖ 主修课程有：图书馆学基础、文献资源建设、文献分类法与主题法、文献编目、人文社会科学文献检索、科技文献检索、咨询与决策、信息市场学、文献计量学、计算机应用、数据库管理、文献学概论、目录学概论、计算机系统与系统软件、数据结构与数据库、计算机网络、信息管理、信息组织、信息存储与检索、管理信息系统分析与设计等。

❖ The core courses include Basic Theory of Library Science, Document Resource Construction, Document Classification and Subject Study, Document Cataloguing, Humanistic Study and Social Science Document Retrieval, Scientific Documents Retrieval, Consultation and Decision, Information Marketing, Bibliometrics, Computer Application, Database Management, Introduction to Document Science, Introduction to Bibliography, Computer System and System Software, Data Structure and Database, Computer Network, Information Management, Information Organization, Information Storage and Retrieval, Analysis and Design of Management Information System, etc.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 图书馆学研究生的培养目标是：具有坚实宽广的图书馆学基础理论知识，系统深入的专门知识和优秀的综合素质和能力的高级专门人才。对所从事的研究领域的历史、现状及前沿有全面深入的了解。
- ❖ The educational goal for LS Master's degree is to train high-level professionals with solid and wide basic theoretical knowledge, relative systematic and deep professional knowledge and relative comprehensive quality and competence, who acquaint themselves comprehensively and deeply with the history, current development and trend of their research areas.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 至少掌握一门外语，能够熟练地阅读本专业的英文资料，具有一定的写作能力和进行国际学术交流的能力。熟练掌握计算机应用知识。能独立从事创新性的科学研究；能胜任大型文献信息机构的高层次管理工作或高等学校的教学和研究工作。
- ❖ They should master at least one foreign language so that they can read the specialized materials in foreign languages.
- ❖ They should be able to write academic articles and communicate with their international peers. Being skilled with the computer application is also demanded.
- ❖ They are demanded to be able to engage independently in innovative scientific research and to be able to go in for high-level managing work in libraries and information organizations, and equal to teaching and research work in universities and specialized research institutes.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 图书馆学博士学位设理论图书馆学、应用图书馆学、现代目录学、文献学等研究方向。
- ❖ LS Doctor's degree contains four research directions:
 - ❖ Theoretical library Science
 - ❖ Applied Library Science
 - ❖ Modern Bibliography
 - ❖ Document Science.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 基础理论课有文献信息学引论、图书馆学研究进展等；
- ❖ 专业课有图书馆学专题研究、目录学专题研究、文献学专题研究等。
- ❖ Basic theoretical courses for Doctors include :
 - ❖ Introduction to Document Information
 - ❖ Study of Library Science Research Progress, etc.
- ❖ Specialized courses:
 - ❖ Monographic Study of Library Science,
 - ❖ Bibliography,
 - ❖ Document Science, etc.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 情报学专业研究生的培养目标是：具有情报学领域坚实宽广的基础理论，系统深入的专门知识和较为广博的相关学科知识的高级专门人才。
- ❖ The educational goal for IS Master's degree is to train high-level professionals with solid and wide basic theoretical knowledge, relative systematic and deep professional knowledge and necessary knowledge of related disciplines.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

❖ 学位获得者应熟练利用计算机处理和管信息。至少掌握一门外语，能够熟练地阅读本专业的外文资料，具有一定的写作能力和进行国际学术交流的能力。具有独立从事科学研究和实际工作的能力。能够任高等学校和专门研究机构的教学和科研工作，同时也能在企事业单位从事高层次的信息管理工作。

❖ They should skillfully use computers to process and manage information. They should master at least one foreign language so that they can read the specialized materials in foreign languages. They should be able to write academic articles and communicate with their international peers. They are demanded to be able to engage independently in scientific research and practical work. Masters are demanded to be able to do teaching and research work in universities and specialized research institutes, and they should be able to do high-level practical information managing work in enterprises or institutions.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 情报学博士学位设情报学理论与方法、情报研究与预测、信息资源管理、计算机情报系统工程与网络化、信息经济等研究方向。
- ❖ IS Doctor's degree has five research directions:
- ❖ Theory and Method of Information Science,
- ❖ Information Study and Forecast,
- ❖ Information Resource Management,
- ❖ Computer Information System Project and Network,
- ❖ Information Economy.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

- ❖ 基础理论课有情报学进展、理论情报学、计算机情报系统工程等。
- ❖ Doctors have basic courses:
- ❖ Progress of Information Science,
- ❖ Theoretical Information Science,
- ❖ Computer Information System Project, etc.

3课程与研究方向 Curriculum and research directions

❖ 专业课有情报检索系统设计、情报研究与决策、信息经济分析、信息服务与咨询研究、情报管理学、情报数据库与检索策略、文献与情报计量学等。

- ❖ specialized courses :
- ❖ Information Retrieval System Design and Evaluation,
- ❖ Information Study and Policy,
- ❖ Information Economy Analysis,
- ❖ Information Service and Consultation Study,
- ❖ Information Management,
- ❖ Database and Retrieval Strategy,
- ❖ Document and Information Metrology, etc.

4问题Problems

- ❖ 大约20年前，图书馆学本科专业的基础知识是图书与文献学、目录学等，应用知识是文献资源、图书馆管理、分类编目、工具书与索引等。这是从北大、武大当时本科开设的课程中得出的结论。
- ❖ About 20 years ago, LS undergraduate student education based on the specialized knowledge such as Book and Document Science, Bibliography, etc., and applied knowledge like Document Resource, Library Management, Classification and Cataloguing, Reference Book and Index, etc. in Peking University and Wuhan University.

4问题Problems

- ❖ 近十年来，随着技术的发展与文本的变迁，原有的基础知识受到质疑并被抛弃，但我们没有确立新的专业基础知识。本科教育未能给研究生教育提供扎实的根基。
- ❖ In the recent decade, with the development of technology and the changes of text, the original basic knowledge was queried and even abandoned, but the new one hasn't been built. So the LS undergraduate student education hasn't laid a foundation for the LS graduate education.

4问题Problems

- ❖ 硕士研究生教育大约有两个方向：
 - ❖ 1) 作为博士教育的前期阶段，强调理论性训练；
 - ❖ 2) 作为应用性的独立阶段，注重实践性训练。由于就业的驱动，我们的硕士研究生大多选择这个方向，但他们几乎都是从本科生直升来的，没有工作的经验，因而这种实践性训练就缺少一种直觉与灵感。
- ❖ 结论：强化图书馆情报学专业硕士教育势在必行。
- ❖ **Master's degree graduate student education has two purposes.**
 - ❖ **One is that as the preparation of Doctor's degree graduate student education, it should emphasize theoretical training.**
 - ❖ **Another is that as an independent applied phase, it pays more attention to practical training, which is preferred by most postgraduates driven by the job market in China. Being short of practical experience, they accept this kind of training without any intuition or inspiration.**
- ❖ **Therefore, profession degree system should be set.**

4问题Problems

- ❖ 研究成为研究生教育的重要环节。我们在各个领域都提倡“创新”，研究生教育亦不例外。因而我们忽略了研究的基础。我们经常在“创新”的大旗下做很多平庸的研究。
- ❖ Research has been the important link in the chain of graduate student education. As in other fields, innovation is also advocated in graduate student education, but the basis of research is neglected at the same time, which makes a lot of research work less valuable.

4问题Problems

- ❖ 存在的问题是：
 - ❖ 1) 学生缺少系统与严肃的阅读；
 - ❖ 2) 研究资料受一些数据库的限制；
 - ❖ 3) 依据或转引不可靠的网上材料。
- ❖ The graduates don't read systematically and seriously any longer;
- ❖ they get their research materials only from some databases;
- ❖ they refer some data without any reliability.

4问题Problems

- ❖ 造成的结果是：
- ❖ 1) 语言文字表述不够好；
- ❖ 2) 找不到课题或找不到解决的问题；
- ❖ 3) 学术继承不够；
- ❖ 4) 低水平重复；
- ❖ 5) 没有注释，造成学术失范。
- ❖ 结论：强化研究基础。

- ❖ **As a result:**
- ❖ **the graduates can't express themselves with proper languages and words;**
- ❖ **they can't find the question for discussion; they can't get enough academic heritage;**
- ❖ **they often repeat some research at the low level;**
- ❖ **they don't use any notes to indicate where the materials they use come from, which doesn't conform to academic standards.**
- ❖ **So the foundation of research must be strengthened.**

5 发展趋势 Development Trends

- ❖ 目前我国有统计的图书馆数量共有15,437家，其中包括县以上公共图书馆2,697家、高等院校图书馆1,700家、科研院所图书馆4,100家、党校系统图书馆1,600家、医院系统图书馆1,200家、中等专科学校图书馆3,800家，其他类型图书馆340家。 [1]
- ❖ According to the statistics (2004), there are 15,437 libraries in Chinese Mainland at present, including :
 - ❖ 2,697 public libraries at county level and above,
 - ❖ 1,700 university libraries,
 - ❖ 4,100 scientific research institution libraries,
 - ❖ 1,600 Communist Party school libraries,
 - ❖ 1,200 hospital libraries,
 - ❖ 3,800 secondary specialized school libraries,
 - ❖ 340 other libraries.

- ❖ [1] 图书馆信息化建设综合研究报告（2004）
<http://www.ccmnet.com/%5CB7%5C200412%5CB70701200412231406280000.>

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- ❖ 为图书馆学情报学毕业生提供了广阔的就业市场，进而促进未来中国图书情报学教育更大的发展。
- ❖ It is a big job market for the LIS graduates, which would promote the development of LIS education in China.

5 发展趋势 Development Trends

- ❖ 就我个人的看法而言，今后中国图书馆情报学教育的发展趋势是：
 - ❖ 1) 图书馆情报学教育在今后的实践中应该淡化本科教育，甚至可以取消本科教育，强化研究生教育以及中等专业教育与培训。
- ❖ In my opinion, Development Trends of LIS education in China are as follows.
 - ❖ 1) Undergraduate Student Education would be weakened even canceled, while Graduate student education and Secondary Specialized Education would be strengthened.

5 发展趋势 Development Trends

- ❖ 在研究生教育层次分为应用型和研究型两种，在应用型方面设立专业硕士。
- ❖ Graduate student education would be divided into applied sort and research sort, and profession degree system should be set.

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- ❖ 在目前图书情报学本科教育还受到普遍重视的情况下，我个人的理解是，大学生前两年主要是学习学校开设的基础课，它们是外语、数学、计算机知识及各类通选课，兼及专业基础课。我认为，图书馆学的专业基础课应当是专业外语、计算机应用与文献学知识。
- ❖ **Considering that the Undergraduate Student Education still get more attention, in the first and second years, the undergraduates should learn the basic courses set by the university and basic specialized courses set by school.**
- ❖ **The former includes foreign languages, mathematics, computeracy, and other selected courses.**
- ❖ **The latter includes specialized foreign languages, computer application and document science.**

5 发展趋势 Development Trends

- ❖ 大学后两年主要是选修专业主干课、专业选修课、参加社会实践与撰写学位论文。
- ❖ In the third and fourth years, they should:
 - ❖ learn specialized compulsory courses,
 - ❖ specialized selected courses,
 - ❖ participate in social practice,
 - ❖ write degree dissertation.

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- ❖ 图书馆学专业主干课目前是因人而异、因校而异的。
- ❖ The main specialized courses of Library Science are different according to different teachers in different schools.

5 发展趋势 Development Trends

❖ 我以为应从图书馆学基本知识与出发。少而精地设课，它们主要是分类主题、编目与文献检索。这些课听起来好像是旧的，但我仍然认为它们是图书馆学最基本的东西。图书馆学界赶时髦、玩概念之风甚兴，这给教育界带来了不少负面影响。图书馆学教育是需要重基础、重根基，文化与技术并重，相对稳定与适度发展。

❖ I think that they should be based on the necessary knowledge of this discipline, smaller quantity, and better quality, which mainly consist of Classification, Subject, Cataloguing and Bibliographic Retrieval. These courses sound like outdated, but I think they are still the elementary knowledge. Library Science circles like to follow the fashion and to appreciate the concept, which produces bad effects on LIS education in China. LIS education should pay more attention to the foundation, pay equal attention to culture and technology, and develop steadily and properly.

5 发展趋势 Development Trends

- ❖ 专业基础课与专业主干课构成了专业的必修课，其数量应当少，为学生选修课或基础学习留有较大空间。一个好的专业，应当为学生提供较多的专业选修课。
- ❖ Basic specialized courses and main specialized courses compose the compulsory courses of LIS, the number of which ought to be small in order to leave more space for students to choose what they want to study. A good major should provide students with more specialized selected courses.

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- ❖ 图书馆学专业选修课，我以为可以包括两个方面，一个方面是专业相关知识，如目录学与目录学史、中外图书史、中外藏书史、知识产权、阅读文化学等。
- ❖ In my opinion, the specialized selected courses of LIS may be divided into two aspects.
- ❖ One is specialized knowledge related to LIS, such as Bibliography, History of Bibliography, History of books in China and foreign countries, History of book collecting in China and foreign countries, Intellectual Property Right, and Reading Culture.

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- ❖ 另一方面是专业方向课，这些课程可供本科生高年级选修，而主要的为硕士生开设。方向课可以按板块设置，主要包括：藏书建设、与电子资源、信息服务、期刊学、古籍与地方文献、图书文化、图书馆管理、图书馆特色服务等。
- ❖ The other is specialized courses of research directions, which could be selected by the senior undergraduates or postgraduates. This kind of courses could be set by module, including Book-Collecting Construction and Electric Resource, Information Service, Periodical Science, Ancient Books and Local Document, Book Culture, Library Management, Unique Service of Library, etc.

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- ❖ 2) 强调学科融合。目前中国图书情报学教育主要有三个分支：图书馆学、情报学与档案学，但这三个方向的课程与研究内容有很多交叉。中国很多学者都认为这三个学科应置于“信息管理”这个学科门类下。
- ❖ 2) The merge of disciplines would be stressed. LIS education is now divided into three majors, Library Science, Information Science, and Archival Science.
- ❖ There are overlapping parts of these courses and research areas.
- ❖ Many scholars think that these majors should be placed under the discipline of Information Resource Management.

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- ❖ 3) 提升本学科的社会影响与学术地位。目前在中国的大学里面图书馆情报学学科普遍没有得到足够的重视，这与本学科的学术地位有本定的关系。我个人以为图书馆情报学在今后一方面需要用，另一方面更需要关注图书情报机构对民众阅读的影响，使图书情报教育更具有公共意识。
- ❖ 3) The effect and status of LIS would be increased.
- ❖ Schools of LIS have not gotten enough attention in Chinese universities and colleges, which dues to the discipline's academic status.
- ❖ In my opinion,
- ❖ on one hand, LIS should pay attention to the application of the new technology.
- ❖ On the other hand, it should pay more attention to the effect of libraries and information organizations on the public reading.
- ❖ Then LIS education will be more aware of the public.

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❖ 王余光（1959年6月-），1983年毕业于北京大学图书馆学系（现信息管理系），1993年获历史学博士学位。1983年至1999年期间在武汉大学图书情报学院任教，1993年任教授，1995年兼任副院长。

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- ❖ 1999年至今任北京大学信息管理系（校直属）教授兼系主任，另任中国教育部高等学校图书馆学学科教学指导委员会副主任委员，中国图书馆学会副理事长兼科普与阅读指导工作委员会主任等。
- ❖ From 1999 till now, transferred to the Information Management Department of Peking University (an independent department directly leader by school), after that, being the dean of this department, otherwise undertaken as the deputy director of advising committee in library science of higher education of Chinese Ministry of Education, the deputy director of Chinese Library Academy, the chief director of Chinese Reading Association and so on.

作者介绍 About the author

- ❖ 专业研究领域为文献学、阅读文化与现代出版业研究。主要个人著作有：《中国历史文献学》、《中国文献史》第一卷、《中国文字与典籍》、《中国新图书出版业初探》、《名著的阅读》，个人文集《读书随记》等。
- ❖ The researching fields are mainly philology, reading culture and modern publishing study. The representative works is following, “Chinese Historical Philology”, “A History of Chinese Philology” (I volume), “Chinese Character and Canon”, “The Study on Chinese new books publishing”, “Reading on masterpieces” and personal corpus “Reading Random Notes” etc.



谢谢各位！

Thank you !