TREND IN THE GROWTH OF LIS LITERATURE AS REPORTED IN INDIAN PERIODICALS FROM 1976 TO 1986

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PERIODICALS IN LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

The number of Library and Information Science (LIS) periodicals in 1980 has been estimated as 1697 [1]. From 1860 to 1983 the growth of LIS periodicals showed a consistent doubling period of 13.8 years [2].

INDIAN PERIODICALS IN LIS

Historical Perspective

The first Indian periodical was the Library Miscellany which was started in 1912 by the Baroda State Department of Libraries. However, it ceased its publication in 1919. The Granthalaya Sarvaswami, a monthly journal in Telugu language, was started in 1915 from Vijaywada by the Andhra Pradesh Library Association. Another journal, Granthagar Karmi in Bengali was started in 1937 from Calcutta by the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (Iaslic). The Modern Librarian of pre-partition days was continued as the Indian Librarian by Sant Ram Bhatia from Jullunder. It ran from 1945 to 1981.

The Annals of Library Science and Documentation was started in 1954 by INSDOC under the editorship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The Iaslic Bulletin, a quarterly organ of Iaslic, was started in 1956. The Delhi Library Association started its quarterly journal, Library Herald, in 1958 under the editorship of P.N. Kaula.

The Lucknow Librarian, sponsored by the Uttar Pradesh Library Association was started in 1962. The Department of Library Science and Documentation of the Rajasthan University, Jaipur started its annual periodical Libra from 1962/63. Prof. Kaula's Herald of Library Science commenced its publication in 1962. The Library Science Student Association of Karnataka University started its annual periodical, the Timeless Fellowship in 1964. Also in the same year another significant quarterly journal Library Science with a Slant to Documentation was started. It was jointly sponsored by the Documentation Research & Training Centre and Sarada Ranganthan Endowment for Library Science, Bangalore. The ILA Bulletin, the quarterly official organ of the Indian Library Association commenced its publication in 1965.

During the decade 1970-1979, a number of new Indian periodicals were started: ALIS Bulletin in 1976 from Trivandrum, Indian Journal of Library Science in 1975 from Calcutta; International Library Movement in 1974 from Ambala City; ISIS Bulletin in 1976 from Bangalore; Journal of Library and Information Science in 1976 by the Delhi University Department of Library and Information Science; Library History Review in 1974 from Calcutta; Modern Library Review in 1972 from Agartala; National Librarian in 1976 from Chandigarh; and Granthalokam (in Malayalam) in 1970 from Lucknow. Similarly during the period 1980 to 1986 a few more journals were started. Besides the regular learned periodicals, there are newsletters also. A representative list has been given by Prytherch and Satija [3].

Present State

The number of Indian LIS periodicals is now about 70 which is 4.12% of the world's total of LIS periodicals. India ranks fourth in the world in the publication of LIS journals; USA, UK and Canada being the other three countries publishing 703 (41.43%), 155 (9.13%) and 75 (4.42%) periodicals respectively [4]. Indian periodicals are published by learned scientists, universities.
and individuals. Mostly the periodicals are published in English language but, a few of them are brought out in the vernacular languages also. They are in Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, etc. As is usual, the periodicity, regularity and quality vary from periodical to periodical.

A large number of LIS journals appeared in India during the 1960’s and 1970’s. This growth is continuing. The increase in the number of Library Science Teaching Departments in the post-independence period has contributed towards this growth. Then there has been a tremendous growth of libraries of all types during this period. This too has contributed towards the LIS literature.

PERIODICALS - SENSITIVE INDICATORS

Periodicals are sensitive indicators of the emerging new trends of any discipline. They reveal the existing problems requiring solutions, research pattern to solve these problems, the priorities fixed to various areas, etc. A careful evaluation of periodical literature may indicate a complete picture of the discipline.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present review of LIS literature intends to provide an integrated picture of the development of the library and information science and service as it is available currently in India. Among the LIS periodicals, five periodicals have been selected for the review by random sampling. These are: the Indian Library Association Bulletin, 1973-83; the Journal of Library and Information Science, 1976-82; the Herald of Library Science, 1980-83; the Lucknow Librarian, 1981-83; and the Libra, 1978/79-85/86. Inclusion of more periodicals though desirable, was not possible because of the constraint of time available for this Study. The publication of these selected learned periodicals had its own time-lag also and, therefore, the period covered had to be staggered. Periodicity-wise three periodicals are quarterly, one is bi-annual and one is annual. Two periodicals are published from Delhi, two from Lucknow, and one from Jaipur. One periodical is published by the Indian Library Association, one by the U.P. Library Association, two by the Departments of Library Science of Delhi and Rajasthan Universities, and one by the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for

Library Science. Editors for all the periodicals are University teachers. All the periodicals selected for the sample are in the English language. With these variables, it is hoped, that the study may yield purposeful and realistic results.

SCHEME OF WORK

The detailed subject break-down of the literature reported in a particular periodical has been given in a table for each journal. They show the literature scatter, bias for a particular subject or a group of subjects, and bias against other subjects. This is preceded or followed by a critical review of literature which has been systematised according to the Dewey Decimal Classification, 19th ed. The class number -29 which has been left out in the schedule of DC, 19th ed. has been utilized for the literature on Documentation so as to have the complete literature on this subject at one place and also for its better organization. This is the scheme of work that follows.

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

The Indian Library Association Bulletin covering the period from 1978 to 1983, has published in all 111 papers. The broad subject break-down of the literature represented by these papers shows that the maximum literature is on library operations (31.53%). The rest of the aspects in the order of diminishing importance as represented by the papers are: general libraries, library and information science, library relationship, and documentation.

If the universe of library science is taken into consideration, it appears that the literature reported in the ILA Bull. during the period under study is not evenly distributed (Table 1).

The above also shows that the literature is unevenly distributed among various subjects. And within each subject also this situation persists. During the period under study stock-taking has invited the maximum literature (13.51%) and next comes the literature on the Indian Library Association (11.71%). The literature on the library legislation - India comes at the third place (5.40%). The percentage in each subject, such as, library community, cooperation, impact of rising prices, university libraries - India goes up to 4.50% only.

The ILA Bulletin has not published any paper on the 'Physical plant of libraries' which
## Table 1

**Detailed subject breakdown of the literature reported in the ILA Bulletin, 1978-83**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Class No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Libraries and community</td>
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</tr>
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includes library buildings also. Similarly there is no literature on the 'Personnel and positions'. Neglect of such areas as library building and equipment as also of library staff in this national periodical seems to us a serious omission. Other two areas which have attracted scant literature are special librarianship and users' studies. The discipline of documentation too has not attracted its due share of literature. Such topics as 'abstracting', 'translation services' and 'reproduction' are conspicuous by their absence. In indexing also, two newly emerging indexing techniques - PRECIS and POSPI - are not touched though they should have attracted literature. A large number of the articles belong to the general category, proving thereby that the most of the space in the ILA Bulletin has gone to the papers of general interest. Most of the articles have been written by single authors. The majority of the authors belong to Delhi.

It appears that the Editorial Board plays a passive role and publishes whatsoever is received rather than commissioning the experts to write on the current problems facing the profession. It would have been worthwhile if the authors from different parts of the country were invited or motivated to write about their local professional problems.

JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, 1976-82

The Journal of Library and Information Science, covering the period from 1976 to 1982, has published in all 95 papers.

Table 2 below shows that the distribution of literature among various classes of the universe of library and information science is very uneven. Broadly speaking no literature has been published on library relationship, physical plant of libraries and special libraries. The maximum literature has been published on documentation (41.05%). Other subjects attracting literature are: general libraries (21.05%), Library operations (16.85%), and library and information science (15.79%).

Within the subjects also, the distribution of literature is uneven. Of the 15.79% the total literature on library and information science, 12.63% is on the library education and research. of the 16.85% of the total literature on library operations, 3.16% is on acquisition and 6.13%
## Table 2

Detailed subject breakdown of the literature reported in the J. Lib. Inf. Sc., 1976-82

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<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>Documentation centres — Korea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>029.954</td>
<td>Documentation centres — India</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>029.95492</td>
<td>Documentation centres — Bangladesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 95
GROWTH OF LIS LITERATURE

on the classification. Of the 21.05% of the total literature on the general libraries, 9.47% is on the college and university libraries of India. Documentation constitutes 41.05% of the total literature published. A major share (13.68%) out of this goes to the computer application in information retrieval. Subjects like library associations, comparative librarianship, libraries and community, resource sharing, library buildings, library staff, special materials, cataloguing, reference service, circulation, book preservation, special libraries, public libraries and legislation, school libraries are either not represented or inadequately represented. It seems that this learned journal is biased towards: (i) Documentation and bibliographical control, (ii) College and university libraries, and (iii) Library education and research.

HERALD OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Herald of Library Science (Her. Lib. Sc.) covering the period from 1980 to 1983 has published in all 109 papers. In this periodical also the literature is unevenly distributed. The library and information science in general and documentation together cover more than 55 per cent of the total literature. Next comes the general libraries (16.51%), closely followed by library operations (14.67%). 4.58 per cent of the literature is on personnel and positions. Rest of the topics are poorly represented (Table 3).

The detailed break-down of the subjects in Table 3 below reveals that more important segments of library and information science have attracted literature in accordance with their current importance. There is certainly more emphasis on various aspects of general librarianship as also those of documentation. Within the former, library education is well represented. In documentation, respectable amount of literature has gone to bibliographical control and application of computer in information retrieval. The contributors are from all over India as also from abroad. Alongwith the articles which deal with LIS broadly, there are a large number of articles which treat the finer aspects of the subject. The editor has taken pains to keep a good standard of papers. For the professional news from India and abroad, this journal remains a major source of information. The periodical, however, does not miss any opportunity to sing in praise of its editor and indulge in crude publicity to project his work and activities beyond the limits of decency.

LUCKNOW LIBRARY

The Lucknow Librarian, during the period from 1981 to 1985, has published in all 84 articles. As regards the broad distribution of the literature reported in this journal, documentation and its facets have claimed a major portion of the literature (28.6%). Next comes the library operations (20.23%). Library relationship and physical plants are poorly represented.

Besides documentation, which has covered 28.6 per cent of the total literature, other subjects in the order of their representation are: Book procurement (13.9%), Staff (9.52%), and Public Libraries (8.33%). The Library education and the Reading and use of other information media attract 7.14 per cent each. Academic libraries, bibliographical control and indexing and abstracting each share 3 per cent of the total literature published in this periodical during 1981-85. Distribution of the literature is even and balanced as every segment shares its due literature according to its current importance. The standard of the papers is generally not very high.

LIBRA

The Libra, 1978/79 to 1985/86 has published in all 40 papers. Out of these, one deals with the national archives and another with the development of social sciences since 17th century. On LIS proper there are 38 papers. The broad subject breakdown of these is: Library and information science (39.5%); Personnel and positions (10.5%); Library operations (13.2%); General libraries (10.5%) and Documentation (21%). Thus most of the literature published in this periodical pertains to the library science in general (39.5%). Next to it comes documentation (21%).

Since one complete issue is on LIS education, as much as 34.2 per cent of the literature has been published on this subject. Various aspects of LIS education which have been dealt with are: Trend and policy, national policy for public library education, instructional materials, problems and prospects of distance education, national policy for research and training in LIS, integrated course for M.Lib.I.Sc., and feasibility for establishing
Table 3
Detailed subject breakdown of the literature reported in the Her. Lib. Soc., 1980-83

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Class No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>010</td>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>020</td>
<td>Library and information sciences</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>020.62</td>
<td>Library associations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>020.62345487</td>
<td>Library associations - Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>020.7</td>
<td>Library science - study and teaching</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>020.709431</td>
<td>Library science - study and teaching - GDR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>020.710954</td>
<td>Library schools and courses - India</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>020.72</td>
<td>Library science research</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>020.943</td>
<td>Library and information science - FRG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>020.9439</td>
<td>Library and information science - Hungary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>020.954</td>
<td>Library and information science - India</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>020.9541</td>
<td>Library and information science - North Eastern Regions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>020.95487</td>
<td>Library and information science - Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>020.95491</td>
<td>Library and information science - Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.21.2</td>
<td>Libraries and community</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>021.64</td>
<td>Cooperation and resource sharing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>021.64095491</td>
<td>Cooperation and resource sharing - Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>Physical plant of libraries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>023.09669</td>
<td>Library staff - Nigeria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>023.2</td>
<td>Professional positions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>023.9</td>
<td>Elements of personnel administration</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>025.17</td>
<td>Treatment of special materials</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>025.173</td>
<td>Serials</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>025.21</td>
<td>Acquisition and book selection</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>025.31</td>
<td>The Catalogue</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>025.322</td>
<td>Choice of entry and form of heading</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>025.34</td>
<td>Cataloguing, classification, indexing of special materials</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>025.43</td>
<td>General classification system</td>
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<td>1.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>025.431</td>
<td>Dewey Decimal Classification</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>025.48</td>
<td>Subject indexing</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>025.52</td>
<td>Reference and information service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# GROWTH OF LIS LITERATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Class No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>026.62</td>
<td>Medical libraries</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>027.4</td>
<td>Public libraries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>027.407</td>
<td>Public libraries — study and teaching</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>027.409489</td>
<td>Public libraries — Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>027.40954</td>
<td>Public libraries — India</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>027.4095482</td>
<td>Public libraries — (Connemara) Madras</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>027.5</td>
<td>National libraries</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>027.50954</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>027.5095492</td>
<td>National libraries — Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>027.542</td>
<td>Indian Office Library</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>027.7</td>
<td>College and University libraries</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
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<td>1.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>027.70963</td>
<td>College and University libraries — Ethiopia</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>027.70973</td>
<td>College and University libraries — USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>027.8</td>
<td>School libraries</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>027.809667</td>
<td>School libraries — Ghana</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>028.7</td>
<td>Use of books and other media as source of information</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>029</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
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<td>6.42</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>Indian ocean</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>029.13</td>
<td>Social sciences</td>
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<td>1.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>029.1312</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>029.15</td>
<td>Science and technology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>029.153</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>029.16168</td>
<td>Neuro science</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>029.162138835</td>
<td>Antennas</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>029.1636089</td>
<td>Veterinary medicine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>029.7</td>
<td>Documentation — study and teaching</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>029.8</td>
<td>Computer application in information retrieval</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>676.2824</td>
<td>Paper and paper products</td>
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</table>

Total: 109

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**Table 4**

**Detailed subject breakdown of the literature reported in the Lucknow Librarian, 1981-85**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Class No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>020</td>
<td>Library and information science</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>020.622</td>
<td>Library associations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>020.7</td>
<td>Library science — study and teaching</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>020.64</td>
<td>Resource sharing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>Physical plant of libraries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>023</td>
<td>Personnel and positions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>025.11</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>025.2</td>
<td>Acquisition and collection development</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>025.42</td>
<td>Library classification</td>
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<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>025.8</td>
<td>Maintenance and preservation of collection</td>
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<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>025.82</td>
<td>Security against theft and other hazards</td>
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<td>2.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Special libraries</td>
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</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>027.4</td>
<td>Public libraries</td>
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<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>027.7</td>
<td>College and University libraries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>028</td>
<td>Reading and use of other information media</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>029</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20.23</td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>029.1</td>
<td>Bibliographical control</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>029.2</td>
<td>Indexing and abstracting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>029.8</td>
<td>Computer application in information retrieval</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5**

**Detailed subject breakdown of the literature published in the LIBRA, 1978-79 to 1985/86**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Class No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>020.7</td>
<td>Library science — study and teaching</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>020.72</td>
<td>Library science — research</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>021.64</td>
<td>Cooperation and resource sharing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>023</td>
<td>Personnel and positions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>025.2</td>
<td>Acquisition and collection development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>025.3</td>
<td>Cataloguing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>025.4</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>027.4</td>
<td>Public libraries</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>027.41</td>
<td>Library legislation</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>027.625</td>
<td>Libraries for children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>028.7</td>
<td>Use of books and other media</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>029</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>029.1</td>
<td>Bibliographical control</td>
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<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>029.3</td>
<td>Abstracting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a Council for Research in LIS. In documentation there is emphasis on the national information policy. There are also four papers devoted to the library staff and their problems.

All these papers have been published in four volumes, each covering a period of two years against its normal periodicity of one year. Almost all the papers have been authored by the teaching staff of various LIS Departments of the Indian universities.

FINDINGS

On the basis of what has been discussed above, we are able to formulate the following findings:

(1) The literature reviewed shows that there is uneven distribution of published literature among various sub-classes of the library and information science. Some of the topics have received considerable attention while others have hardly been touched. For instance, such topics as library buildings, furniture, school libraries, use of the book and reading media have been poorly represented.

(2) The bias towards particular field is also seen in different periodicals. The ILA Bull. is biased towards general libraries, particularly the public libraries. The J. Lib. Inf. Sc., on the other hand, is biased towards library education and documentation & information science.

(3) A large number of the articles are the repetition of the ideas already existing and they hardly offer anything new or fresh. Their authors have written for the sake of writing rather than to give something new or to reinterpret what is already known. A well-read person can easily detect the sentences or even paragraphs lifted from elsewhere.

(4) There are not many papers which offer solution to the problems faced by the profession of library and information science in general or in India in particular. The published literature should advance the knowledge as also try to solve the existing problems of the profession.

(5) The papers reporting literature in library and information science do not follow the well-established pattern as it is practised for the scientific papers. Most of them, therefore, do not tell what the author wants to convey through his writing. 'Findings' or 'Conclusion' portion is the weakest part of the article as has been noted.

(6) Some periodicals sing in praise of their editors too much and too loudly, even beyond the limits of decency. It leaves a bad taste in the mouth.

(7) From the standard of a large number of the papers, it appears, whatsoever is received at the editor's office is published after some sort of editing. The system of referring the library science papers to the referees, as is done for the scientific papers, is perhaps not practised in India.

(8) Some periodicals, however, maintain high standard and their contents are worth reading. The J. Lib. Inf. Sc. maintained a high professional standard in its first four volumes.

(9) The majority of papers are by single authors. This proves that team work is not popular in LIS research.

(10) In the generation of library literature the working librarians have competed well with the teachers of LIS. Inspite of this most of the papers are theoretical.

(11) Cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Lucknow, Hyderabad have contributed a significant portion of the literature.

REFERENCES


