

## Development of Indian LIS Literature: A Study of Pre 1990s and Post 1990s Era

**Saima Qadri**

*Research Scholar*

Indira Gandhi National Open University

New Delhi

E-Mail: saima.qadri@yahoo.com

**Habibur Rahman Khan**

*Librarian*

Zakir Husain P.G. Evening College

New Delhi

E-Mail: habibamu@yahoo.com

### Abstract

*The study analyses the development of Indian LIS literature for the period of Pre 1990s to Post 1990s. The data related to Library and Information Science literature have been collected from online version of Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA) database. On the basis of collected data, the study attempts to examine frequency of the subject area covered, authorship pattern, prolific authors and most productive journals. Results of the study shows that there is marked differences in subject areas covered from traditional to modern, patterns of authorship increases from single author to collaborative team work, prolific authorship and productivity of journals also changes. This study also shows there is steady growth in Indian LIS literature in the year 2011 as compared to 1970. The paper concludes with the findings of the study.*

**Keywords:** LIS literature, LISA, Library and Information Science, IT Applications

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Right from the time when the first scholarly publication appeared in 1665 from Europe, the escalation of scholarly literature in a variety of formats is increasing with time. Various disciplines all over the world have witnessed a volcanic growth in their respective fields in terms of scholarly publications like journals, magazines, conference papers, trade publications, and monographs. Research is carried out for development of knowledge, improvement of existing knowledge, to provide solutions to specific problems, and to improve processes and practices. Since research findings have significance and value for society, research has attained an important place in all fields of knowledge. In the field of Library and Information Science (LIS), research has played a crucial role in the creation and improvement of knowledge relating to the collection, organization, preservation and dissemination of information in different formats. This has resulted in the scientific, social, political, economic and cultural development of

humankind. Literature produced by LIS researchers is important for future development of the profession. It should be analysed to observe prevailing trends in the profession but analysis cannot be done unless the literature is properly documented.<sup>1</sup>The growth of Library and Information Science Literature is at a good pace. Developed countries are contributing a large chunk of literature through various types of publications. Developing countries like India have also made laudable contributions to library and information science literature. Scholarly literature in the field of library and information science has been growing gradually as new facets are added to the subject progressively due to interdisciplinary approach and information tsunami. The field of library and information science is no longer confined to four walls of classification and cataloguing but has been broadened to embrace new concepts like automation, information retrieval, digitization, wikis, metadata, blogging, open access, and other web related technologies. Library and Information Science Literature mirrors the development of LIS profession which needs to be analysed for growth of the profession and to overcome its weaknesses. Development of Library and Information Science Literature is mapped on the literary outputs available through Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA).

## **2. LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ABSTRACTS (LISA):**

It is a valuable reference tool for current awareness in information sciences. LISA is an international indexing and abstracting tool that provides bibliographic coverage for the field of information science as well as more traditional library science, including related areas such as publishing, online retrieval, and new information technologies. It indexes and abstracts approximately 7,000 publications annually, including over 500 journals and selected conference proceedings, book reviews and research report series, with content from more than 68 countries and in 36 languages.<sup>2</sup> LISA has an international perspective, and a diverse audience including researchers, students, library staff, and information professionals. Since its inception in 1969 LISA has been interested in a broad range of Library and Information Science (LIS) theory and practice, now taking in developments facilitated by information and communications technology and LIS-related fields such as archives, records management, publishing, information design and technical writing. Consequently, LISA covers a great variety of publications. In considering candidate journals at the scholarly end, the editor takes account of a range of standard criteria, e.g. publishing standards, timeliness, editorial content, peer review, international diversity of authorship and citation data. The editor also needs to have an eye for current trends and growth points within the field - at the moment, for example, in developments in Web-based distance education and electronic government. LISA is also interested in important but more topically-oriented journals and magazines, such as the CILIP "Update" in the UK or "BibliotecheOggi" in Italy, and in smaller, more limited publications which deal with specialist areas of interest to the library community ("The One Person Library"). There are around 500 titles on Illumina, 26 of

which are e-journals. For most of these journals, all articles are indexed and abstracted, but for a few fringe titles, the editor selects only those relevant to the information community. Around one third of current journals are published in the UK another third in the USA. The rest come from a variety of countries including 14 titles from Germany, 12 from Japan, 6 from South Africa, 5 from France, 4 from India.<sup>3</sup>

The growth of literature in Library and Information Science is on increase. The present study aims to trace productivity of LIS literature in pre 1990s and post 1990s so that the trend followed by scholarly literature in Library Science can be visualized.

### 3. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Review of related literature is very essential for a new study. The study of related literature implies locating, reacting and evaluating reports of researches as well as reports of the casual observation and opinion that are related to the individual planned researches. In any worthwhile study, the researcher must have an adequate knowledge with the work that has already been done in the area of his/her study. In brief this chapter presents an overall review of related literature conducted abroad as well as in India. The investigator reviewed only those studies, which were similar to the present study. Some reviews of the related literature are as following:

- **Bottle, R.T. and Efthimiadis, E.N. (1984)<sup>4</sup>** investigated the characteristics of library and information science literature by sampling issues of LISA, ISA, RZI, BS and CCA for the year 1983. Single author documents predominate with 69% of the total. English (71%) and Journals (71%) are the dominant language and format. 1391 distinct journal titles were identified in the coverage of LISA, ISA, RZI and BS, but the overlap is very low with only 39 titles common to all four services. Most of the literature originated from North America (38%) and Western Europe (34%). 1545 journals were identified from Ulrich's Guides. The number of these 'surviving' journals exhibited exponential growth for the past 150 years. From this and other data the corpus of knowledge of library and information science is estimated at  $5 \times 10^5$  documents.
- **Musib, S. K. (1986)<sup>5</sup>** studied on the nature and pattern of growth of library and information science journals during the last 150 years indicated that 41.43% of the known total of LIS journals in the world was published in the U.S.A. The study found that while the U.S.A. ranked first in the world's known LIS output, it was followed by the UK (9.13 %), Canada (4.42%) and India, which issued only 4% of the total LIS journals in the world. However, this study did not consider the growth of IT-based literature contributed to such LIS periodicals.
- **Prasher, R. G. and Rai, G. P. (1988)<sup>6</sup>** studied on the growth of LIS literature in Indian periodicals from 1976-1986 showed that there is an uneven distribution of published literature. Their study showed that topics like public libraries, library education, documentation, computer application in information retrieval and library associations received considerable attention, while topics such as school libraries, use of books, library buildings and reading media had been poorly represented. The study also asserted that working professionals had competed well with the library science teachers in the generation of LIS literature.

- **Sharma, R.N. (1999)**<sup>7</sup> reveals that Asian countries have been very active in publishing books and journals in the field of Library and information science. The study deals with the development of Asian library journals with an emphasis on south Asia. The study revealed that Japan was the first Asian country to publish a library journal in 1907, followed by India in 1912. In 1972 China became the newest and the youngest nation to enter the publishing of library journals.
- **Alemna, A. A. (2001)**<sup>8</sup> presents a bibliometric analysis of the articles published in the African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science (AJLAIS) during the period 1996-2000. It is a follow-up of a similar study that covered the period 1991-1995. 79 papers were analysed by various factors, including the status of the authors, gender, country of origin and types of research. The study reveals an increase in the number of publications from Africa, and also in the number of female contributors. It is noted that the major areas of interest are information technology, rural libraries and the status and image of librarians.
- **Verma, N. (2001)**<sup>9</sup> analyzed ten years (1989 –2000) of contributions to the Library Herald. This study revealed that the total number of articles on ‘computer application in libraries’, constituted 9.66% of the total contributions made to the IT literature during those ten years. During the last decade of contributions to the Library Herald, the number of citations to the IASLIC Bulletin was only 10 (1.71 %), followed by ILA Bulletin cited 6 times (1.03%) out of the total number of citations in all articles studied.
- **Singh, N. and K. C. Panda (2002)**<sup>10</sup> studied on the growth of LIS literature in ILA Bulletin 1995– 2001 revealed an uneven distribution among various LIS topics. While some topics had received considerable attention, others had been barely touched. Contemporary topics like cataloguing, classification, research in LIS, book and press registration act, information policy, marketing library resources, bar coding have just been touched. Although the IT revolution had assumed considerable importance in libraries, IT based papers (22) had commanded surprisingly less space in the ILA Bulletin as compared to non-IT-based LIS articles (45). The most popular topics in the field of IT had been library automation, database management, networking, and electronic storage media, like CDRoms. These topics seemed to be predominant in the growth of LIS literature compared to the literature of other disciplines.
- **AmritpalKaur (2002)**<sup>11</sup> made a bibliometric study of the ILA Bulletin 1996–2002, indicates that 14 (20%) papers in LIS were slanted towards IT and there were 57 (80%) contributions of non-IT LIS literature. The study further indicated Influence of Information Technology in Growth and Publication of Indian LIS Literature 57 that librarianship was the most popular area 18 (25%) of contributions in the non-IT category, followed by IT applications in libraries with 10(14%) papers and library networking with 4 (6%) papers. The author asserted that the journal had started attracting contributions on IT-related topics, and these came just after librarianship in order of popularity of the various field of writing.
- **Singh, N. and K. C. Panda (2003)**<sup>12</sup> studied the growth of LIS literature in 1999–2000 in two major Indian LIS journals (ILA Bulletin and IASLIC Bulletin) issued by the two major library associations of India. Their study revealed that 37 (27.45%) papers were IT based articles and the major shares of the contributions, 98 (72.59%) papers, were non-IT-based. IASLIC Bulletin published more IT-related papers with 25 (27.18%) in comparison to only 12 (27.91%) in ILA Bulletin. The most popular areas were networking systems, library

automation, bibliographical databases and CDROMs. The study further revealed that although there had been a marked increase in the growth of and output of literature in LIS with a slant towards IT, during last five years, non-IT-based LIS papers still occupied more space in both ILA Bulletin and IASLIC Bulletin. Thus, the present study's more comprehensive approach is imperative.

- **Meho, Lokman I. & Spurgin, Kristina M. (2005)**<sup>13</sup> evaluates the data sources and research methods used in earlier studies to rank the research productivity of Library and Information Science (LIS) faculty and schools. In doing so, the study identifies both tools and methods that generate more accurate publication count rankings as well as databases that should be taken into consideration when conducting comprehensive searches in the literature for research and curricular needs. Results show that there are only 10 databases that provide significant coverage of the LIS indexed literature. Results also show that restricting the data sources to one, two, or even three databases leads to inaccurate rankings and erroneous conclusions. Because no database provides comprehensive coverage of the LIS literature, researchers must rely on a wide range of disciplinary and multidisciplinary databases for ranking and other research purposes.
- **Swapan Kumar Patra & Prakash Chand. (2006)**<sup>14</sup> presents a bibliometric study of library and Information Science research literature emanating from India based on the data abstracted in Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA). Standard bibliometric techniques are employed to analyze the collected data and accordingly get indicators. Bradford's law of scattering is used to identify core journals of Library and Information Sciences where in Indian authors publish their research output. To understand the productivity pattern of authors, Lotka's law has been applied. The identified core journals are mostly published from India. Indian authors' contribution in International Journals is very low. A list of authors who have published 10 and more papers during 1967-2004 is drawn and presented. Such authors are 37(1.35%) in number and authors with single publication have major share (74.63%).
- **Onyancha, Omwoyo Bosire. (2007)**<sup>15</sup> examines Library and Information Science (LIS) literature as produced and published by researchers in Africa in order to establish the productivity and impact of LIS research in the region. Using publication counts, and more specifically, citation analysis, the paper demonstrates that the research output and impact of LIS on the continent is relatively low when compared to other disciplines in Africa, such as social sciences. Correspondingly, the research forms a small percentage of both the national and world total LIS research output. A comparison of countries indicates that South Africa presently leads in terms of both research output and citations, and Nigeria and South Africa account for over 70% of the total number of Africa's publications and citations. Other findings are discussed, in addition to recommendations for further research, and ways in which to improve the visibility of LIS research in Africa.
- **Yazit, Norhazwani & Zainab, A.N. (2007)**<sup>16</sup> attempted to provide a "picture" of Malaysian LIS research and publications. This study aimed to show the total number and spread of publications produced between 1965 and 2005 by Malaysian authors published in Malaysia as well as abroad. Bibliometric techniques and regression analysis were employed as the measuring instrument. The data was collected from seven online databases and seven well established library OPACs, which are expected to hold earlier and current LIS publications.

The results indicated that (a) Malaysian LIS authors preferred to publish in journals (511, 48.9%) and conference papers (474,45.4%); (b) the publication distribution fluctuated over the 41 year period but the moving average depicted a steady incremental trend; (c) a total of 506 authors contributed to 1,045 publications and 309 are one-time authors' (d) the active authors in LIS are affiliated to 131 institutions and the productive institutions were the national Library of Malaysia, University of Malaya library and the academics at the MLIS Program, University of Malaya.; (e) publication productivity was related to institutional active involvement in LIS journal publishing; and (f) the main subject areas actively researched upon were collection development and management, information centers and services, and ICT applications LIS.

- **Zahid Ashraf Wani, IshratMajeedBakshi&SumeerGul. (2008)**<sup>17</sup> mapped the development of library and information science literature on the literary outputs available through Library, Information Science and Technology Abstracts (LISTA). The findings vividly indicate that the growth of literature in library and information science is on increase. Professionals and researchers all over the world have embraced the scholarly publication revolution from various disciplines, to which library and information science is no exception. The study provides a detailed description of library and information science literature published in various formats. Core publications rank first with a literary output of 485. Among the literary wealth, academic journals hold the first place harvesting 409 publications and forming 51.31% of the total publications.
- **Neena Singh. (2009)**<sup>18</sup> attempted to find out the impact of IT upon the growth of LIS literature published in major Indian Periodicals. There has not been any substantial increase in growth and output of LIS literature with slant to IT; interestingly, non-IT-based papers and research articles are still consuming more space in LIS periodicals in India. The findings of this study also indicate that there is an uneven distribution of various topics within the Indian LIS IT-published literature; while some topics/areas of IT have received considerable attention others have been merely touched. Topics like IT in general, bibliographic databases, library networking, library automation and electronic resources have been found to predominate in the growth of Indian LIS literature as compared to the coverage of other areas of IT. Most papers (60%) have single authors, indicating a low amount of teamwork/collaborative writing. The paper's analysis also reveals that working professionals/librarians have made more contributions (48%) in comparison to teaching professionals (22%).
- **Wilson, Concepción S. et. al. (2011)**<sup>19</sup> examines aspects of journal articles published from 1967 to 2008, located in eight databases, and authored or co-authored by academics serving for at least two years in Australian LIS programs from 1959 to 2008. Results indicate that national and LIS specific databases provided adequate coverage; however, no single database provided over half of all publications. More than half of all articles were published in national journals focusing on aspects of LIS in Australia; however, there is a trend for increasing publications in international journals. Most of the earlier publications had one author, but multiple authorship in publications has increased since 1999. Overall the number of publications per LIS academic is low; however, per capita productivity has been increasing since the mid-1990s. Finally, titles of articles reveal a shift from library-related terms to information-related terms.

#### **4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- To assess the productivity of LIS literature in India.
- To examine the nature of authorship pattern and author productivity.
- To identify most prolific authors.
- To Study the subject areas addressed over time.
- To study the most productive journals.
- To outline the coverage policy and source type of the published literature.

#### **5. SCOPE & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

The scope of the study covers Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) to study the productivity of LIS literature for the period of pre 1990s and post 1990s era. This study covers most prolific authors, authorship pattern, subject areas, and most productive journals in Indian LIS literature covered by LISA. The limitation of the study is that this study will cover the literature on LIS published in India and another limitation is it covers only one database i.e. LISA.

#### **6. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

Hypotheses of the present study are as following:

- ◆ There is increase in the productivity of LIS literature in the period of post 1990s in comparison with pre 1990s.
- ◆ The publication output of papers about traditional librarianship has decreased considerably as IT-based papers and research articles are consuming more space in LIS journals.
- ◆ Authorship of research articles is single-author based and collaborative contribution to LIS writing is not so popular.
- ◆ There is a marked increase in the growth and output of LIS literature due to the adoption of IT applications.
- ◆ The coverage of Indian LIS literature by LISA is not sufficient.

#### **7. METHODOLOGY:**

Papers related to Indian Library and Information Science Literature have been collected from online version of Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) for the period of pre 1990s to post 1990s.

#### **8. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION:**

For the study the data has been downloaded from the online version of LISA published by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA) giving "INDIA" as a search term occurring anywhere in a record for the year 1970 from pre 1990s and 2011 from post 1990s. A database of records has been developed in MS Excel containing Title, Author, and Name of the Journal, Publication Year, Language, Keywords and Abstracts for analysis and interpretation.

**LISA: 1970**

**Name & Frequency of the Subject Areas in LIS literature covered :**

Subject Area	Frequency
<b>Classification</b>	9
<b>Cataloguing</b>	5
<b>Documentation</b>	5
<b>Indexing</b>	5
<b>Library Associations/Organizations</b>	5
<b>Library Services</b>	5
<b>Library Science Education</b>	3
<b>Reference Sources</b>	3
<b>Government Libraries</b>	2
<b>Library Problems</b>	2
<b>Public Libraries</b>	2
<b>Research</b>	2
<b>Academic Libraries</b>	1
<b>Acquisition</b>	1
<b>Biographies</b>	1
<b>Citation Analysis</b>	1
<b>Information Literacy</b>	1
<b>Library Personnel</b>	1
<b>Library Profession</b>	1

The above table shows that most of the papers in LISA in the year 1970 have been written on traditional Library Science Subjects i.e. Classification; Cataloguing; Documentation; Indexing; Library Associations/Organizations; Library Services; Library Science Education and Reference Sources. The less occurring subjects e.g. Government Libraries; Research;

Public Libraries; and Citation Analysis. This table also indicates that IT related research papers are completely disappeared in the same year.

**Authorship Pattern:**

Authorship Pattern	Frequency
Single Authors	43
Joint Authors	11
Multiple Authors	1

The above table indicates that single author publications are predominant i.e. out of 55(100%); 43 (78.18%) authors are single authors; 11 (20%) are joint authors and it also indicates lack of collaborative and team research i.e. only 1 (1.8%) paper has multiple authors.

**Prolific Authors:**

Author Name	Frequency
S. R. Ranganathan	10
P. N. Kaula	6
A. Neelameghan	5
M. A. Gopinath	4
A. R. Chakraborty	2
S. P. Goyal	2
B. S. S. Gupta	2

This table shows the authors; producing more works i.e. S.R. Ranganathan is one of the most prolific authors out of 55; he has written 10 papers (18.18%), P.N. Kaula 6 (10.9%); A. Neelamghan 5 (9.09%) and M.A. Gopinath 4 (7.27%).

### **Most Productive Journals:**

Journals	Frequency
<b>Herald of Library Science</b>	17
<b>Library Science with a Slant to Documentation</b>	15
<b>Annals of Library Science and Documentation</b>	7
<b>Library Herald</b>	5
<b>Indian Librarian</b>	5
<b>IASLIC Bulletin</b>	2
<b>InformatologiaYugoslavica</b>	1
<b>Parliamentarian</b>	1
<b>Research in Librarianship</b>	1
<b>UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries</b>	1

The above table reveals that 55 articles of Indian authors are published in 10 journals. Out of this 17 (30.9%) papers in Herald of Library Science; 15(27.27%) in Library Science with a Slant to Documentation; 7(12.72%) papers in Annals of Library Science and Documentation; 5 (9.09%) in Library Herald; 5(9.09%) in Indian Librarian, it indicates these are the most productive journals. Less productive journals are IASLIC Bulletin; Research in Librarianship and UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries etc.

### **LISA: 2011**

#### **Name & Frequency of the Subject Areas in LIS literature covered :**

Subject Area	Frequency
<b>Information Technology</b>	24
<b>Bibliometric Studies</b>	15
<b>Electronic Sources</b>	15

<b>Academic libraries</b>	12
<b>Knowledge Management</b>	7
<b>Library Personnel</b>	5
<b>Information Society</b>	4
<b>Library Automation</b>	4
<b>Electronic Government</b>	3
<b>Library Services</b>	3
<b>Scientometrics</b>	3
<b>Copyright</b>	2
<b>Digital Libraries</b>	2
<b>Information Literacy</b>	2
<b>Information Retrieval</b>	2
<b>Institutional Repositories</b>	2
<b>Library Maintenance</b>	2
<b>Library Software</b>	2
<b>Open Access</b>	2
<b>Cataloguing</b>	2
<b>Users' Satisfaction</b>	2
<b>Information Seeking Behaviour</b>	2
<b>Radio Frequency Identification</b>	1
<b>Biographies</b>	1
<b>Citation Analysis</b>	1
<b>Indexing</b>	1
<b>Information Systems</b>	1

<b>Library Collection</b>	1
<b>Library Infrastructure</b>	1
<b>Library Management</b>	1
<b>Research</b>	1
<b>Special Libraries</b>	1
<b>Vocabulary Control</b>	1

The above table shows the popular topics addressed by the professionals include Information Technology; Bibliometric Studies; Electronic Sources; Academic Libraries; Knowledge Management; Library Personnel; Library Automation etc. but some topics like Biographies; Indexing; Information Systems; Library Collection; Library Management; have just been touched.

**Authorship Pattern:**

Authorship Pattern	Frequency
<b>Single Authors</b>	75
<b>Joint Authors</b>	38
<b>Multiple Authors</b>	15

The above table indicates that single author documents predominant i.e. out of 128 (100%); 75 (58.59%) authors are single authors; 38 (29.68%) are joint authors and it also indicates that there is much collaborative and team research i.e. 15 (11.71%) paper has multiple authors.

**Prolific Authors:**

Author	Frequency
<b>Mina TavassoliFarahi</b>	4
<b>A. Neelameghan</b>	3
<b>A. Krishna Murthy</b>	2
<b>A. M. Sudhakara</b>	2
<b>A. Y. Asundi</b>	2
<b>Anup Kumar Das</b>	2
<b>B. M. Gupta</b>	2
<b>B. Ravi</b>	2
<b>B. U. Kannappanavar</b>	2
<b>Fayaz Ahmad Loan</b>	2
<b>Harsh BardhanArya</b>	2
<b>K. L. Mahawar</b>	2
<b>Kunwar P. Singh</b>	2
<b>M. P. Satija</b>	2
<b>MaitrayeeGhosh</b>	2
<b>MallinathKumbar</b>	2
<b>MohamadBagherNegahban</b>	2
<b>N. Chowdappa</b>	2
<b>N. K. Sheeja</b>	2
<b>N. O. Natarajan</b>	2
<b>Nirmal Singh</b>	2
<b>P. Balasubramanian</b>	2

<b>P. Senthilkumaran</b>	2
<b>PriyaGirap</b>	2
<b>RabishankarGiri</b>	2
<b>S. R. Birje</b>	2
<b>SarikaSawant</b>	2
<b>Surinder Singh Ghuman</b>	2
<b>T. M. Vasudevan</b>	2
<b>Tanmay De Sarkar</b>	2
<b>V.S. Sivankutty</b>	2

This table highlights the prolific authors i.e. Mina TavassoliFarahi is one of the most producing authors out of 128 articles; he has written 4 (3.12%) research papers; A. Neelameghan 3 (2.34%) papers and most of the authors have produced 2 publications. This table indicates that the number of authors have been increased as not some popular authors have contributed but also so many novel authors have done in this field.

**Most Productive Journals:**

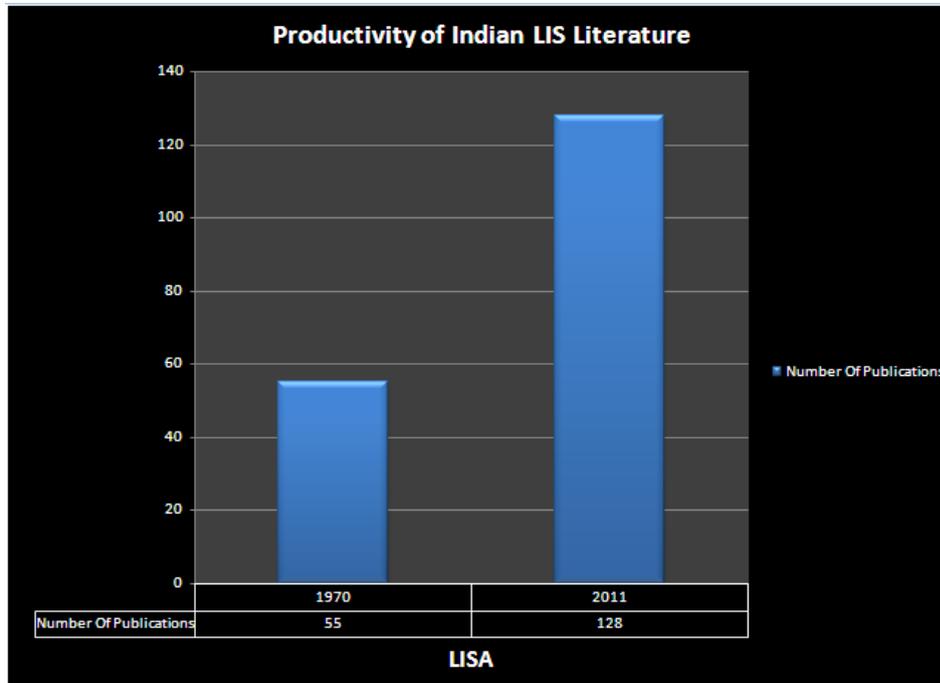
<b>Journals</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>SRELS Journal of Information Management</b>	57
<b>Annals of Library and Information Studies</b>	17
<b>International Journal of Library and Information Science</b>	8
<b>Library Hi Tech News</b>	7
<b>Information Studies</b>	6
<b>Program: Electronic Library and Information Systems</b>	6
<b>International Journal of Electronic Government Research</b>	3

<b>Telecommunications Policy</b>	3
<b>Journal of Knowledge Management</b>	2
<b>Library Hi Tech</b>	2
<b>BuB Forum Bibliothek und Information</b>	1
<b>Collection Building</b>	1
<b>Computers in Libraries</b>	1
<b>Interlending &amp; Document Supply</b>	1
<b>International Journal of E-Health and Medical Communications</b>	1
<b>International Journal of Information Management</b>	1
<b>International Journal of Knowledge Management</b>	1
<b>Journal of Information &amp; Knowledge Management</b>	1
<b>Journal of Intellectual Capital</b>	1
<b>Library and Information History</b>	1
<b>Library Collections</b>	1
<b>Library Management</b>	1
<b>Scientometrics</b>	1
<b>The Electronic Library</b>	1
<b>The Information Society</b>	1
<b>The International Information &amp; Library Review</b>	1
<b>The Learning Organization</b>	1

The above table reveals that 128 articles of Indian authors are published in 27 journals. Out of this 57 (44.53%) papers in SRELS Journal of Information Management; 17 (13.28%) in Annals of Library and Information Studies; 8 (6.25%) in International Journal of Library and

Information Science; it indicates these are the most productive journals. Less productive journal is Journal of Knowledge Management, Library Hi Tech etc.

### Graphic Presentation of Productivity of Indian LIS Literature:



The above graph shows the productivity of Indian LIS literature. This indicates that there is small number of publications in the year 1970 and in contrast to it there is remarkable increase in LIS literature in the year 2011.

## 9. FINDINGS:

The findings of the study are:

- It is clear from the study that there are more publications in subject areas i.e. Information Technology; Bibliometric Studies; Electronic Sources; Knowledge Management; Library Automation in the year 2011 in comparison to the traditional LIS subjects i.e. Classification; Cataloguing; Indexing; Documentation; Library Services; Biographies; Library Movement; Library Administration and Reference Sources in the year 1970.
- This study reveals that the most prolific authors in the year 1970 are S. R. Ranganathan, P. Perumal and A. Neelameghan and in the year 2011 are Mina

TavassoliFarahi, A. Neelameghan, V. Venkatappaiah, P. N. Kaula, and I. N. Sengupta.

- It has been observed that authorship of research articles is single-author based and contribution to LIS writing in collaboration is not so popular.
- It is shown from the study that in 1970 the most productive journals were Noolagam, IASLIC Bulletin, Indian Library, Granthalokam, Granthagar, Herald of Library Science. In 2011 the most productive journals are SRELS Journal of Information Management, Annals of Library and Information Studies, International Journal of Library and Information Science.
- It is clearly shown from the graphs that there is steady growth in Indian LIS Literature in the year 2011 as compared to 1970. This indicates that the growth of literature in library and information science is on increase due to the adoption of IT applications.
- It is found out that LISA does not provide better coverage of Indian LIS literature.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Naseer, M. M. and Mahmood, K. (2009), "Use of bibliometrics in LIS research", *LIBRES Library and Information Science Research Electronic Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 2, available at: <http://libres.curtin.edu.au/> (accessed 27 November 2011).
2. "Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)", available at: <http://lib.utexas.edu/indexes/titles.php?id=227> (accessed 27 November 2011).
3. "Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)", available at: <http://www.csa.com/factsheets/lisa-set-c.php> (accessed 8 March 2012).
4. Bottle, R.T and Efthimiadis, E.N. (1984), "Library and information science literature: authorship and growth patterns", *Journal of Information Science*, Vol.9, No.3, pp.107-116.
5. Musib, S. K. (1986), "Periodicals on library and information science: nature and growth pattern", *IASLIC Bulletin*, Vol. 31, pp. 35 – 36.

6. Prasher, R. G. and Rai, G. P. (1988), "Trends in growth of LIS literature as reported in Indian periodicals from 1976–1986", *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, Vol. 35(June), pp. 93– 104.
7. Sharma, R.N. (1999), "Development of library and information science periodicals in Asia; with emphasis on south Asia: problems and solutions", in *65<sup>th</sup> IFLA council and General Conference* in Bangkok, Thailand, August 20-28; 1999, available at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla65/papers/006-118e.htm> (accessed 27 November 2011).
8. Alemna, A. A. (2001), "The periodical literature of library and information in Africa: 1996-2000", *Information Development*, Vol.17, No. 4, pp. 257-260.
9. Verma, N. (2001), "Analysis of Contributions in Library Herald", *Library Herald*, Vol. 39 (January-June), pp.32 –46.
10. Singh, N. and Panda, V. (2002), "Growth of LIS literature as reflected in ILA Bulletin (1995–2001): A Study", *ILA Bulletin*, Vol.38 (December), pp. 118–122.
11. Amritpal Kaur. (2002), "ILA bulletin 1996 –2000: abibliometric study", *ILA Bulletin*, Vol. 38 (December), pp. 126 –134.
12. Singh, N. and Panda, K. C. (2003), "Growth of LIS literature published between 1996–2000: a case study of two major LIS periodicals of India", *IASLIC Bulletin*, Vol. 48, pp. 231 –38.
13. Meho, Lokman I. and Spurgin, Kristina M. (2005), "Ranking the research productivity of library and information science faculty and schools: an evaluation of data sources and research methods", *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, Vol. 56, No. 12, pp.1314–1331, available at: [www.interscience.wiley.com](http://www.interscience.wiley.com). (accessed 2 December 2011).
14. Patra, S. K. and Prakash Chand. (2006), "Library and information science research in India", *Annals of Library and Information Studies*, Vol. 53(December), pp. 219-223.
15. Onyancha, O.B. (2007), "LIS research in Africa: how much is it worth? A citation analysis of the literature; 1986-2006", in *World Library and Information Congress: 73rd IFLA General Conference And Council*, Durban, South Africa, 19-23 August 2007, available at: <http://www.ifla.org/iv/ifla73/index.htm> (accessed 2 December 2011).

16. Norhazwani, Y.andZainab, A. N. (2007), “Publication productivity of Malaysian authors and institutions in LIS”, *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, Vol.12, No. 2, pp.35-55.
  17. Wani, Z. A., Bakshi, I.M.andGul, S. (2008),”Growth and development of library and information science literature”,*Chinese Librarianship: an international Electronic journal*, Vol. 26, available at: <http://www.iclc.us/cliej/cl26WBJ.htm> (accessed 2 December 2011).
  18. Neena Singh. (2009),”Influence of information technology in growth and publication of Indian LIS Literature”,*Libri*,Vol. 59, pp. 55- 67, available at: <http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/libr.2009.006>(accessed 8 December 2011).
  19. Wilson, Concepción S. et. al.(2011), “Publications of Australian LIS academics in databases”,*Australian Academic and Research Libraries*, Vo. 43, No. 3, pp. 211-230.
- 

Follow us on: [IRJLIS](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#)