

Primary Channels for Literature in Library and Information Science in India: A Review

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Abstract: The present paper deals with the primary channels for literature in LIS in India. It discusses about the geographical distribution of various LIS journals in India. It concludes that there are sufficient primary channels for literature in LIS is available for the LIS professionals and they need to contribute to keep these channels alive.

Keyword: Primary Channels, LIS Journals in India,

Introduction:

Library and Information Science is one of the most challenging and prospective field in an era of Information Technology. Professionals and researchers in the field of Library Science are contributing their thoughts in the various documentary and non-documentary form of literature. An increasing emphasis on investigations, research and experimentations for the overall development of the library and information science field results in the growth of literature at ever increasing rate in different forms such as books, journals, theses dissertations, patents, CDs, etc. Journals are popular amongst all the professionals and researchers/scientists, as it covers the latest information about new discoveries, inventions and researchers. Thus it plays a crucial role in recording, disseminating and preserving the research output/ work. Professionals and Scientists are keenly interested in exhibiting their thoughts, ideas through the articles in journals, which are the primary channels/media of communication.

The foundation of LIS education in India [1] dates back in 1911 when W.A.Borden (1853-1931), an American disciple of Melvil Dewey, for the first time started a short term training programme in library science at Baroda under the patronage of Maharaja Sayajirao III, Gaekwad of Baroda (1862-1939). Before independence, only five universities (Andhra, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) were offering the diploma course in library science. The country celebrated the year 2011 as LIS education to mark the completion of 100 years of LIS education in India. Today, more than 100+ universities are engaged in library science education, training and

research in India. It is observed that most of the LIS professionals give preference to publish their research outputs in the journals published in India. When we look into our past history of LIS literature, the first Indian LIS journal was published in 1912 from Baroda under the patronage of Maharaja Saiyajirao Gaikwad with the title Library Miscellany [2], thereafter a number of LIS journals began to publish in English, as well as in regional languages in all over India.

Prytherch and Satija [3] enumerated a list of Indian journals in LIS while, discussing the coverage and control of Indian LIS literature. Presently over more than 1300 + journals are being published in LIS all over the world. Prasher and Rai [4] projected the number of LIS journals in India were about 70+ and further added that it was about 4.12 % contribution to the LIS journals in the world, which ranks India at fourth position in the world. The USA, UK and Canada were the other three countries. Musib [5] in his study on the nature and pattern of growth of LIS journals during the last 150 years points out that the contribution of USA was 41.43% of total of LIS journals in the world, The study found that while the U.S.A. ranked first in the world's LIS output, then UK (9.13 %), Canada (4.42%) and India (4%). These studies appear to have been conducted on the growth of published literature in LIS journals and also scope was limited, taking into consideration only a few aspects and areas of growth in IT-based literature. In this context the present study undertaken is more comprehensive in approach and is also imperative.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the growth of Indian LIS Journals
2. To study the geographical proliferation of Indian LIS Journals
3. To study the print, online and multi-disciplinary features of these journals

Research Methodology

The ISSN is the International Standard Serial Number, which allows the identification of serial publications. It's a standard numeric code made up of 8 digits. National Science Library (NSL) is the national centre in India which is international centre for assigning ISSN to serials published in India. The data were collected from the website of NISCAIR, where the ISSN number database has been maintained. The database contains the information about ISSN, title, place, year, frequency language,

print or online and date of assignment of ISSN number. It is the only authenticate database for Indian journals having the ISSN records from 1969 till to date. The LIS journals were traced out from the database and compiled a separate list of LIS journals with all the details available therein. Further, the additional data were collected also from the Internet and a final list with details of LIS journals in India was compiled.

Data Analysis

The Table-1 given below shows the year wise addition of the LIS Journals, the starting year is 1915 till current year 2014. It can be observed from the Table-1 that from the year 1915 to the year 2009 only one or two journals were commenced publishing which indicates that on an average the growth of the LIS Journals is very slow. However, after the year 2009 it seems that there is remarkable rise in the number of LIS Journals especially in the year 2010, which continued steady till date, only exceptional rise in the number of LIS Journals can be seen in the year 2011.

Table-1: Year wise growth of LIS Journals

S.No.	Year	No. of Journals	Percentage (%)	S.No.	Year	No. of Journals	Percentage (%)
1	1915	1	1.2	17	1988	3	3.6
2	1937	1	1.2	18	1990	1	1.2
3	1942	1	1.2	19	1994	1	1.2
4	1954	1	1.2	20	1995	2	2.4
5	1961	2	2.4	21	1997	2	2.4
6	1963	1	1.2	22	2004	1	1.2
7	1964	1	1.2	23	2005	2	2.4
8	1970	1	1.2	24	2007	2	2.4
9	1974	1	1.2	25	2008	2	2.4
10	1975	1	1.2	26	2009	2	2.4
11	1979	1	1.2	27	2010	8	9.5
12	1981	1	1.2	28	2011	15	17.9
13	1983	1	1.2	29	2012	10	11.9
14	1984	2	2.4	30	2013	11	13.1
15	1985	1	1.2	31	2014	4	4.8
16	1987	1	1.2		Total	84	100

(Source: NISCAIR Database)

It can be very well conclude that, during the last four years 50% of growth in the number of LIS Journals has been witnessed. The data for the year 2014 indicate that the growth in the number of journal will continue.

The Table-2 given below, presents the state wise number of LIS journals published. It can be observed that the maximum numbers of journals (31%) in LIS are published in Delhi. On the other hand the Bihar, Punjab and Uttarakhand states publishes only one LIS journal. The other states such as Tamil Nadu (12), Maharashtra (9), Uttar Pradesh (9), West Bengal (6), Andhra Pradesh (5) and Madhya Pradesh (4) are reasonably publishing LIS journals.

Table-2: State wise growth in LIS Journals

State	No of Journals	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	5	6
Bihar	1	1.2
Delhi	26	31
Haryana	2	2.4
Karnataka	2	2.4
Kerala	2	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	4	4.8
Maharashtra	9	10.7
Orissa	2	2.4
Punjab	1	1.2
Rajasthan	2	2.4
Tamil Nadu	12	14.3
Uttar Pradesh	9	10.7
Uttarakhand	1	1.2
West Bengal	6	7.1
Total	84	100

It can be concluded that the LIS professionals in Delhi have good opportunities and choice to publish their papers. It also indicates that they are more professionally active in such type of ventures in launching LIS journals.

The Table-3 presents the data on type of media i.e. print or online of LIS journals. It is observed that the maximum (70.24%) numbers of LIS journals are published in print format. However, the trend in online journals is increasing as per the cumulatively data. It indicates that about one third of LIS journals are published in online format, although some of them are also published in print format.

Table-3: Print and Online version wise Publications

Version of Publication	No. of Journals	Percentage (%)
Online	14	16.67
Online and Print	12	14.29
Printed	58	70.24
Total	84	100

Conclusions:

NISCAIR is chief body to assign the ISSN number for all Indian Journals, very rarely publishers who do not have the knowledge for getting ISSN Number for their journals are missing. It has been noticed that some of the journals are not indexed their fields/subjects. Further some of the printed LIS journals are not indexed in any of National indexing databases or documentation services like Guide to Indian Journal Literature. It is interesting to that, although none of the Indian LIS journals are indexed in Web of Science, articles published in Indian journals and, cited by the SCI/SSCI source journals, are available in WoS as cited references [6]. A study on the LIS journals in South Asia completed by the Sharma [7], where he stated that lack of timeliness, poor language, lack of planning in starting a journal results in its premature death. These are some of the problems afflicting the LIS journals from the region and their language. It is observed that English language is dominating language over the regional languages. Most of the LIS journals are published in English language, with few in Hindi language and some are in bilingual i.e. English and regional language. There is a need to publish LIS journals in regional languages so as encourage research at local level and to provide platform for regional research in LIS.

It can be definitely concluded that there are sufficient number of primary channels for literature in Library and Information Science available in India. However, the survival of most of these is channels are mostly dependent up on the LIS professionals. They need to contribute from time to for the development of LIS journals as well as LIS Profession. The annexure given at the end gives list of LIS journals published in India from 1915 to 2014. It covers about 99 years of period. There are 84 journals covered in the list, out of 84 journals only 8 journals are multi-disciplinary journals and remaining are purely Library and Information Science journal publications.

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Annexure

List of Library and Information Science Journal Published in India

S.No.	Title
1	Advances in library and information science
2	Annals of Library and Information Studies
3	Asian Journal of Information Science and Technology
4	Asian journal of library and information science
5	Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies
6	Brahmavidya the Adyar Library Bulletin
7	CLIS Observer
8	College Libraries
9	Current Contents in Library and Information Science
10	DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology
11	e-Library Science Research Journal
12	GranthalayaSarvaswamu
13	GranthalayaVigyan
14	Granthaana : Indian Journal of Library
15	Gyankosh : Journal of Library and Information Management
16	IASLIC Special Publication
17	ILA Bulletin
18	Indian journal of agricultural library and information services
19	Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services
20	Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society
21	Indian Journal of Knowledge Management
22	Indian Journal of Library and Information Science
23	Indian Journal of Library and Information Technology
24	Indian Journal of Library Science
25	Information Studies
26	International e-Journal of Library Science
27	International Journal of Contemporary Issues
28	International Journal of Digital Information and Knowledge Management
29	International Journal of Digital Library Services
30	International Journal of Digital Library Systems and Technology
31	International Journal of Emerging Trends in Library and Information Society
32	International Journal of Fundamental and Applied Research
33	International journal of information dissemination and technology
34	International Journal of Information Systems Management

	Research and Development
35	International Journal of Information, Library and Society
36	International Journal of Knowledge Management and Practices
37	International journal of librarianship and administration
38	International journal of library and information science
39	International Journal of Library and Information Science
40	International Journal of Library and Information Studies
41	International Journal of Library and Information Systems
42	International Journal of Library Automation, Networking and Consortia (IJLANC)
43	International journal of library science
44	International Journal of Library Science and Research
45	International Library Movement
46	International research : journal of library and information science
47	ISST journal of advances in librarianship
48	Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
49	Journal of Indian Library Association
50	Journal of Information Technology and Library Science
51	Journal of Library Advancements
52	Journal of Library and Information Communication Technology
53	Journal of library and information management
54	Journal of Library and Information Services
55	Journal of library and information technology
56	Journal of Library Management
57	Journal of Library Metamorphosis
58	Journal of library, information and communication technology
59	Journal of the M.P. Young Librarian Association
60	Kelpro bulletin
61	KIIT Journal of Library and Information Management
62	KLA Newsletter
63	Librarian
64	Librarian (Calcutta)
65	Libraries Information and Knowledge
66	Library herald
67	Library Progress
68	Library Science with a Slant to Documentation and Information Studies
69	Pearl : A Journal of Library and Information Science
70	Periodic research
71	Professional journal of library and information technology
72	RBU Journal of Library Information Science

73	Research Journal of Information Science and Technology
74	Research Journal of Library Sciences
75	Researchers World – Journal of Arts Science & Commerce
76	Review of knowledge management
77	SALIS Journal of Library and Information Science
78	SRELS journal of information management
79	The Clarion
80	Vidyasagar University Journal of Library and Information Sciences
81	Vidyawarta
82	World digital libraries
83	World Research Journal of Library and Information Science
84	Zenith : international journal of multidisciplinary Research