NEWSLETTER
Section of Library and Information Science Journals

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The Newsletter of the IFLA LISJ Sectin is published twice a year in the first half and at the end of the year. Materials to be considered for inclusion in the Newsletter should be sent to:

Ms. Ludmila Kozlova, LISJ Section Interim Secretary & Newsletter Editor,
Chief of the Department of Foreign LIS and International Library Relations,
Russian State Library, 3/5 Vozdvizhenka str.,
119992 Moscow, Russia,
Fax: (7) (095) 913-6933; 290-6062
E-mail: mbs@rsl.ru and lkozlova@rsl.ru
Your information, any remarks and other input are really welcome!
1. Introductory remarks

Dear readers, please pay attention to this very important information on IFLA-2003 Berlin EC, Open meeting and Workshop agendas.

We would like also attract your attention to 25th LISJ RT/Section anniversary’s materials, especially to the superb article of Donald Davis, Jr. «Better journals through cooperation: A Short look at the IFLA Round Table of editors of library journals» on earlier years of our unit history. For easy references we include as well By-product of the article preparation on 25th anniversary for IFLA Journal (6 appendixes also reflect the our RT/Section history).

We invite you as well to read the interesting article prepared by two Indian authors: Neena Singh and K. C. Panda. «Growth of LIS periodicals in India (1920-2000): An evaluation». This article was sent by the author to IFLA Journal. On mutual agreement with IFLA Journal Editor Stephen Parker it was decided to publish this article reflecting the LISJ history in the country with internationally known and brilliant library traditions in our Newsletter. Thus the practice of publications of original articles continues…

2. Draft agenda of the LISJ Section EC Meeting

(8 August, 14.30–17.20, point …)

2.1 Approval of the EC Minutes in Glasgow
   (published in the Newsletter No 2 (22), vol. 18, November 2002)
2.2 Interim Chair’s Report by Mike McGrath
2.3 Interim Secretary’s Report by Ludmils Kozlova
2.4 Review of Strategic Plan Strategic Plan 2002–2003
   Review of IFLA Sections by the Professional Committee in 2007
   (published in this Newsletter issue for easy reference the texts see in point 3)
2.5 Berlin LISJ Section Open Meeting Programme
   (see p. 4 of this Newsletter issue)
2.6 Draft Theme for Buenos Aires Open Meeting of the Section
   with reference to the main theme IFLA-2004 Conference
   «Libraries: Tools for Education and Development»
   (Call for papers to be formulated)

3. Documents for reference at EC/ Standing Committee meeting

3.1 LIS Journals RT/Section Strategic Plan, 2002-2003
   (to the point 2.4 for easy reference)

Mission
RT LISJ serves as a means of bringing together of library and international science journals, their editors, publishers, authors, users and LIS departments and provides an international forum for the discussion of ideas, sharing of experiences and development of projects.
Its main aim is to promote high standards for professional LIS journals based on all IFLA professional priorities.

Goals
1. Share information on new developments in LIS journals, especially ones in electronic form, and study the impact of technological development on LIS journals
(Professional priorities: (d) Providing Unrestricted Access to Information; (e) Balancing the Intellectual Property Rights of Authors with the Needs of Users; (g) Preserving Our Intellectual Heritage; (k) Representing Libraries in the Technological Marketplace)

Actions
1.1 Publish two issues of RT LISJ Newsletter each year and put them on IFLANET.
1.2 Prepare and distribute new version of RT LISJ brochure in English and Russian.
1.3 Organize an Open meeting at Glasgow IFLA conference on the theme “Role of LIS journals in the social context: their contribution to democracy.
1.4 Publicize the activities of RT LISJ during transitional period to the Section status with the aim of increasing membership.
1.5 Prepare an article for IFLA journal in order to celebrate 25th anniversary of the establishment of the RT.

2. Identify the most commonly accepted criteria for evaluating LIS journals
(Professional priorities: (a) Supporting the Role of Libraries in Society; (i) Promoting Standards, Guidelines, and Best Practices)

Action
2.1 Within the main theme of Berlin IFLA conference Building on the past and investing in the future, discuss the topic Access over the last ten years.

3. Suggest critical success factors for improving the quality of LIS journals and provide necessary assistance
(Professional priorities: (b) Defending the Principle of Freedom of Information; (h) Developing Library Professionals)

Actions
3.1 Continue the RT LISJ project “Quality Criteria for LIS Journals.
3.2 Organize a workshop within the Berlin IFLA conference based on RT LISJ project results.

4. Monitor new LIS journals and provide assistance to their editors and to library Associations, especially from those in less developed countries
(Professional priorities: (f) Promoting resource sharing; (j) Supporting the infrastructure of library associations)

Action
4.1 Prepare the first version of a Vocabulary/Lexicon of terms used in preparation and publishing of LIS journals in printed and digital form.

3.2 Review of IFLA Sections by the Professional Committee in 2007
(from Letter of 9 May 2003 by Secretary general Ross Shimmon)

The Professional Committee has decided that it would carry out a thorough review of IFLA Sections in 2007. It agreed to do this in the light of the recent increase in the number of Sections, arising from the decision to translate a number of former Discussion Groups into Sections, and the later decision to translate most of the former Round Tables into Sections. The context of the review is the successful introduction of the new Statutes and Rules of Procedure, together with the adoption of a set of Core Values and the Professional Priorities agreed by the Committee. These changes, combined with improvements to the Annual Conference, are helping to revitalise the Federation. The Committee wishes to maintain this momentum by inviting Standing Committee to review their objectives and means available to achieve them. It believes that, by setting the date for the review at 2007, it is providing a good opportunity for both well-established Sections and the newer ones to conduct their own reviews within a realistic time frame…

• Are there too many Sections competing for scarce resources, and conference slots?
• Are there gaps in the coverage of Sections (e.g. in the corporate sector) which should be catered for by new Sections, especially in the light of the demise of FID?
• Are there undesirable overlaps between Sections with similar interests?
• Should there be a realignment of Sections within Divisions?
• Should there be easier ways in which Sections can collaborate on projects and conference programmes?
• Are there ways in which we can release more resources for professional programmes?
4. LISJ Section Open meeting
(August 6, 2003, 10.45 –12.45)

Blurring the Boundaries – Changing the Way in which We Create, Distribute and Utilise Knowledge in LIS Journals

4.1 eScholarship at the University of California: sustainable innovation for open access by Carol Hughes
University of California, Irvine, USA, Associate University Librarian Public Services UCI Libraries Irvine, A92697, voice: 949.824.9753, fax: 949.824.3258

Abstract: Over the next decade, a significant challenge for research universities is to influence and facilitate development of a financially sustainable model for managing scholarly information—production as well as access and use. Scholars seek the opportunity to develop strategic innovations in scholarship that match their needs with the opportunities created by digital technologies. Such faculty innovations promise the likeliest means to address imminent threats to the sustainability of scholarly communication. The University of California Irvine Libraries, in collaboration with the other UC campus libraries and the California Digital Library (CDL), have recently launched the eScholarship Repository, an online repository of faculty research and scholarly output. The eScholarship program offers UC-supported infrastructure that both meets scholarly communities’ needs and is extensible to other projects and disciplines. It costs nothing for faculty or UC Libraries to join. Papers are uploaded by a repository system administrator located in the unit rather than by individual faculty members. Faculty retain copyright for their papers and may post or publish them in other locations as well. The repository provides persistent access to working papers and makes them easily discoverable. This presentation will describe the history of the eScholarship program, the logistical issues involved in setting up a multi-campus persistent repository for scholarly output, and future issues to be addressed in developing experimental reconfigurations of the components of scholarly communication in collaboration with communities of scholars themselves.

4.2 Facing New Challenges: Trends & Prospects of LISJ in China by Yafan Song and Qi Zhuang
Associate Prof. Editor of “Library & Information Forum”
Library, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China
Associate Prof. Deputy Chief-editor of Research on Library & Information Work of Shanghai Information and Data Collection
of Library Science, Colleges & Universities, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Beijing, China

Abstract: With the rapid development of information technology, Library and Information Science Journals in China (LISJC) are playing an important role to the studies in library and information science and the development of librarianship in China, which are growing fast and are now entering a period of high productivity, excellence, and influence. The fast growth of IT, the rapid changes in publishing, licensing and copyright, pedagogy, and user expectations have had a tremendous impact on the roles of LISJC today. The editors and editorial board in this field are also facing new challenges. In this paper, we examine the current trends and major practices in the development of LISJC, with an emphasis on new forms and models which some major publications are trying and the ways that many LISJC experts and practitioners are exploring to the dynamic external environment while developing the guidelines “with professionals, teachers and students in library and information science as the major audience, with academic research and exchange in library and information science as the mission, and with users both in and outside library and information science as their service objects in accessing knowledge” for the purpose of promoting the development of Chinese librarianship, and strengthening the exchange of views and academic opinions with colleagues in the field of LISJ globally.

4.3 EBIB Electronic Library: from LIS e-journal to e-service. Bottom-up initiative of networked library service in Poland – a four-year perspective by Marzena Marcinek
Library, Cracow University of technology, Poland. She is the head of Information Services at the Library of Cracow University of Technology. She completed post-graduate studies in Information Science at The Jagiellonian University, Cracow and the
International Centre for Information Management Systems and Services [http://www.icimss.edu]. She was one of the initiators of the very first Polish LIS e-journal EBIB and is one of its editors, responsible also for the promotion of EBIB. She participated in many international conferences and workshops, presenting papers and posters. She was a co-author of the paper The Future of academic Library and Academic Librarian. A DELPHI Study, that was awarded the Literati Club (Emerald / MCB University Press) prize as a paper of the year 1999 [Librarian Career Dev. an Int. Journ. - Vol. 7 No 10 (1999), p. 91-107]. Her poster was awarded the first prize at the XXII IATUL Conference in Delft, The Netherlands. She has translated several professional books and about 30 papers [http://www.biblos.pk.edu.pl/english/bibliografia_publikacji_pracownikow.php3].

Abstract: EBIB electronic library (http://ebib.oss.wroc.pl) is an initiative involving 3 main areas of activity: regularly updated e-service providing useful links to library and information resources (focused on but not limited to the detailed information on Polish resources); monthly peer-reviewed journal; organisation of national and international LIS conferences (2001, 2003) and different projects (INFOBIBNET, BIBWEB) as well as moderation of open discussion forums. Established in 1997 by seven information specialists with different background (LIS lecturers, librarians and IT specialists from national, academic and special libraries), within four years EBIB has become a nationally recognised entity acting as the Commission for Electronic Publishing within the Polish Library Association. Thanks to the financial support from the Stefan Batory Foundation selected papers and most of the services have been translated into English. The paper presents the structure and procedures incurred in selected areas of the publisher's activities, the process of acquiring, maintaining and distributing information and data, some technical and human aspects of e-work. Special attention will be paid to changing patterns of information management and dissemination in diversified library environment.

5. Other papers abstracts suggested in reply to the «Call for papers» (but not to be presented at the Open meeting due to different reasons)

5.1 Information for social change: a new model dor LIS journals
by John Pateman

Abstract: Information for Social Change is a UK based library journal which has been published twice a year since 1994. The aims of ISC are: to address issues of freedom of information and censorship as they affect library and information work; to promote alternatives to mainstream library and information provision; to provide a forum for the exchange of radical views on library and information issues; to debate ethics and freedom with the library and information professions; to challenge the dominant paradigms of library and information work. As a progressive and radical library and information journal ISC takes a different approach to more traditional LIS research and professional journals. For example, ISC is sent to interested individuals and organisations in the UK and abroad on a subscription basis, but a) ISC is not dependent on subscription income and so subscription charges have remained unaltered since 1994. b) Once an individual or institution is on the ISC mailing list database they are never removed. This means that individuals and institutions will continue to receive ISC regardless of their ability to pay the subscription. This is the ISC policy version of a new economic model. The main aim of ISC is to provide a platform and vehicle for radical and progressive ideas to be published and disseminated. Many of the articles which appear in ISC have been rejected by mainstream traditional LIS journals. In terms of open access initiatives it is ISC policy that any article produced in ISC can be reproduced in any other journal or book, without having to ask the authors or publishers and free of charge. Our only request is that ISC is mentioned in the reproduced article and a copy is sent to the editors. ISC has formed a strategic alliance with several other radical and progressive library journals as part of an international networking group. Examples of new forms of publisher co-operation include joint initiatives with: progressive librarian, journal of the Progressive Librarians Guild (USA); Bis, journal of Bibliotek I Samhalle (Sweden); LIWO, journal of the Library and Information Workers Organisation (South Africa). ISC also has co-operative publishing arrangements with non LIS journals such as Capital & Class, journal of the Conference of Socialist Economists (UK).

5.2 Towards aggregating LIS journals on Web: Application of facet analysis for content organisation by Dr S. M. Shafi
Reader, department of Library & Information science, The University of Kashmir, srinagar, J& K India -190 006
e-mail: shafi_sm@rediffmail.com
Abstract: The author attempts to survey free online journals (full text/abstract) in the field of LIS, focusing on accessibility of metadata and contents to users irrespective of barriers like physical, geographical, political, social and/or economic. Based on this premise and, examining the advances in information technology, investigates into feasibility and potentiality of aggregating their metadata with links to full text journals (Free or Licenced) and thus justifying a prototype of an organic structure of information architecture for its holistic contents based on theory of facet analysis–categorizing contents topically, functionally and even metaphorically using top down approach for site construction and bottom down approach for site remodeling. The contribution of S. R. Ranganthan and C. R. G. Will be examined for reaching to broader consensus for evolving logical steps for content organization. The paper will examine pros and cons of the prototype in detail with implications on Industry, libraries, user community and contributors. The economic feasibility, user needs vis-à-vis user acceptance, retrieval mechanism etc. The other issues will include its apparent usefulness in providing customized services, citation analysis, avoiding duplication and plagiarism in research, helpfulness in integration. However, the issues of centralized vs decentralized ativity, identity crisis, and other pitfalls will also form part of the paper.

5.3 Library and information science for professionals in Italian Research
Libraries: the use of web technologies by Via Santa Loja
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche Area di Ricerca di Potenza Library Service, 85050 Tito Scalo (Potenza) Italy
Tel: 0039 0971 427253, Fax: 0039 0971 427222, e-mail: arte@area.pz.cnr.it

Abstract: This paper describes the creation and implementation of web pages in Italian libraries to identify and discuss the major issues, trends, developments and influences in the library profession and the discipline of library and information science (LIS). Research by librarians is needed to create new knowledge and contribute to the growth of LIS as a profession. The opportunity for collaboration among librarians coming from different institutions and from different work realities will be extremely positive for future worldwide cooperation of research libraries. This paper goes on to explore the role played by academic issues in institutional development projects and to examine some Italian virtual reference desks edited by Italian Libraries Association and Italian WWW for new roles of librarians in the electronic environment.

5.4 New opportunities for the Journal of Information Science
by Adrian Dale (Editor Elect) and Alan Gilchrist (Editor)

Abstract: The paper discusses how the Journal of Information Science is reacting to a range of issues including the diffuse nature of ‘information science’; the needs of subscribers, authors and the members of the UK Chartered Institute of Librarians and Information Professionals (who own the title and copyright); and the opportunities offered by electronic publishing from processing of manuscripts through to delivery of text and value-added services. A gateway, to be implemented this year by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (the new publishers of the journal), will be described. This gateway, jointly developed with Sage Publications will exploit the strength of CSA’s portfolio that includes, in addition to the Journal of Information Science, the primary publications Journal of Librarianship and Information Science and Information Development, and the secondary publications Library and Information Science Abstracts and Information Research Watch International. The possibilities of co-operation with other publishers will be explored. When the Journal was established in 1979, it carried the by-line ‘Principles and Practice’, reflecting a policy of attempting to build a bridge between researchers and practitioners. This policy was endorsed by the former owner, the UK Institute of Information Scientists, and its publisher Elsevier Scientific Publishers, but the by-line was dropped following the failure to attract authors from the practitioner sector who, unlike academics, are under no pressure to publish – indeed, often deterred by lack of time or commercial confidentiality. The emerging challenge is to satisfy both authors looking for speedy refereed publication and readers (users) of a journal-based service.
6. LISJ Workshop on the theme: Achieving Quality in LIS Journals: a Workshop for Editors and Authors
(August 7, 2003, 08.30–17.30)

Draft structure for the LISJ Section Workshop in Berlin on quality aspects of LIS journals prepared by Chair

1. Introduction by Chair – 5 minutes
2. Presentation by Gary Gorman on the research – 30 minutes
3. Publisher perspective on quality by Emerald, Eileen Breen – 20 minutes
4. Perspective from the Higher Education sector in the UK by Judith Elkin – 20 minutes
5. Discussion and Q and A – 45 minutes
6. Workshops – to cover the same subject, i.e. “What do you feel are the 6 most important criteria for judging article quality?” and “How would you rank them in quality?” “What other comments do you have on the issue of journal and article quality generally?”. Each member group should contribute to the group their own experience as writer, editor etc. – 60 minutes
7. Report back 30 minutes
8. Discussion – 45 minutes
9. Conclusion – Where do we do from here? – 20 minutes
10. Summing up – 15 minutes
  Total 300 minutes – 5 hours

7. 25 LISJ Section anniversary

Foreword. You will remember that in LISJ RT/Section Strategic Plan, 2002-2003 was to: «Prepare an article for IFLA journal in order to celebrate 25th anniversary of the establishment of the RT».

In Glasgow (see p. 4 of the minutes in No 22, November 2002 of our Newsletter) it was decided that the article would be prepared by Russian authors since for more than 10 years (since 1991) the representatives of the Russian State Library (Olga Timikhina and Ludmila Kozlova) had held the positions of RTELJ officers.

First of all it is necessary to say that Donald Davis, Jr. (RTELJ Chair 1987–1991), produced a significant work of research on the RT history. That’s why L. Kozlova proposed to him that extensive use should be made of his article «Better journals though cooperation: a short look at the IFLA Round Table of Editors of Library Journals» covering 1977 up to 1990 and published only in Russian on the eve of IFLA-91 in Moscow. Fortunately, this article was kept safely in the files of the Russian State Library, the main organizer of the conference. L. Kozlova asked his permission to put his name as a co-author for the collective work. She had proposed as well to publish the full text of D. Davis’s article in No 23, June, 2003. He agreed to these proposals.

L. Kozlova decided to include Olga Diakonova as third co-author along with herself. Since the 30th IFLA Conference in Rome (1964), O. Diakonova’s ties with IFLA have never been interrupted. She was also an unofficial observer during the first UNESCO meeting of LISJ editors (1972, Paris), mentioned in Davis’ prehistory of the Section. She assisted in preparation of RT / Section of LISJ Newsletters No 1–22, 1992–2002. Thus L. Kozlova and O. Diakonova used the 22 issues of the Newsletter of the RT (and then the Section), which served to a great extent as a chronicle for the 12 years that have passed since Davis’ survey, for preparation the article for IFLA Journal.

When the draft of the article was prepared it was sent to D. Davis especially for reviewing his article shortening. The former RT Chair Maurice Line also was involved and did some editing to the draft of the article. Taking this opportunity L. Kozlova and O. Diakonova would like herewith pay tribute to Donald Davis and Maurice Line for their cooperation. The relations between the co-authors of this article serve as a proof of professional UK–USA–RF friendship across frontiers: openness, and willingness to respond to any request are remarkable qualities of human beings.
Many thanks are also due for the editing carried out by Stephen Parker, Editor of *IFLA Journal*. He promised to provide us with 30–50 preprint copies if this article is published (in *IFLA Journal* No 3, October 2003).

### 7.1 BETTER JOURNALS THROUGH COOPERATION: A SHORT LOOK AT THE IFLA ROUND TABLE OF EDITORS OF LIBRARY JOURNALS

**by Donald G. Davis, Jr.**

University of Texas at Austin

A small unit in a large and complex organization seldom has the opportunity to look backward and assess its origins, growth, change, and future. Yet for those colleagues committed to editing and publishing professional journals and newsletters in the worldwide profession of library and information science, a survey of the IFLA Round Table of Editors of Library Journal’s development will be of interest. In reality, the entire profession has much to gain in the support of its journals.

**Origins, 1971 –1978**

During the early 1970s an idea began to germinate among several active editors of library and information science journals who had ties to the international community through their affiliations with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). They felt a need for better communication among themselves as well as an obligation to extend encouragement to their colleagues around the world, particularly in those regions that had a less developed professional infrastructure. Looking back on this period, one can surmise that at least part of this interest came from the initiative promoted by Herman Liebaers, the National Librarian of Belgium, who served as IFLA president from 1969 to 1974. Among his action that had longterm effects was his bringing the permanent IFLA Secretariat to The Hague and ensuring a more positive financial base for the organization. The commencement of the Universal Bibliographic Control program and the establishment of a regional office in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia underscored the new global thrust of IFLA and attracted the membership and participation of librarians from the developing countries. No longer was IFLA a North Atlantic confederation. This was a period of great numerical growth; during Liebaers’s years the number of member association and the countries represented more than doubled.

In this context the IFLA-related journal editors began to think about an informal for sharing information during the 1973 Grenoble conference. The following year at the Washington conference (1974) a meeting was called for editors of library journals. Chaired by P. Havard-Williams, IFLA Vice-President, the twenty-six editors in attendance discussed the possibility and functioning of a proposed clearing house for listing available unpublished articles on librarianship that might be considered for inclusion in library journals. They also considered a more formal organization for the planning of future meetings. A committee formed to oversee this consisted of D. H. Borchardt (Australia), B. Guha (India), P. Lewis (UK), M. A. Rautlin (Finland), P. Soltani (Iran), and P. Havard-Williams (UK). ²

P. Soltani (Iran) presented a paper on “Problems of Editing a Library Journal in a Developing Country” at the meeting of editors during the Oslo conference of 1975. Her emphasis on professional publishing in Iran set the tone for the group’s emphasis on developing regions for years to come. A second session heard reports of journals in Scandinavia and their progress. The outcome of these sessions was to focus the Round Table on an urgent need: assistance of “editors of library journals in the developing countries, to obtain materials of an acceptable standard and in quantity adequate enough to enable the issues to appear with material of quality land on time.”³ Professor Havard-Williams of Loughborough University (UK) studied the issue in the forthcoming year without the positive results the group had hoped for.

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² Unless otherwise noted, information for this survey is drawn from various issues of the *IFLA Annual* and *IFLA Journal* that report the events and activities of the conference and year treated.

The Lausanne conference of 1976 was largely concerned with the passage and projected implementation of the new IFLA statutes that provided a more clearly defined purpose for the organization and set up a structure for governance that has proven workable since time. One of the provisions was the convening of the governing Council in even-numbered years, beginning in 1977, along with the simultaneous election of IFLA officers at all levels. The Brussels conference of 1977 put into place the new structural reforms, among them the bringing of the professional groups into Divisions that “induced them to give up their more or less isolated activities and to direct them to closer cooperation.” In this spirit the Division of Education and Research was established, consisting off the Section on Education and Training (at the time, section on Library Schools and other training Aspects) and the section on Library Theory and Research. The new Division agreed to apply for formal establishment of a Round Table of Editors of Library Journals (RTELJ) to be attached to the Division at large. Meanwhile, the editors discussed to implications of a paper presented by A.A. Briquet de Lemos (Brazil) on “Editing a Library Journal in a Developing Country: Revista de Biblioteconomia de Brasil.”

**Establishment and Initial Development, 1978–1985**

With the 44th conference in Srbske Pleso (CSSR) in 1978, the Round Table began its work in earnest. Twenty-five editors representing twenty-two journals were present. Under the leadership of D.H. Borchardt (Australia), who was elected Chair, the first elected Executive Committee composed of R. Bowden (UK) as secretary, A.A. Briquet de Lemos (Brazil), R. Dougherty (USA), P. Kaegbein (FRG), J.H. Kolodziejska (Poland) and K. Nyarko (Ghana) laid plans. The purpose of the Round Table was defined as “to encourage the attainment of hing standards for professional journals, the free flow of professional communication, and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the contents, production, and indexing of professional journals.”

Personal involvement was sought from editors representing IFLA association and institutional members (as well as those who were personal affiliates), professional editors who were not librarians, and anyone with an interest in library journals. Various members of the Round Table agreed to embark on projects and report at a later meeting. The group also heard a paper by K. Nyarko (Ghana) entitled “Library Literature in English-Speaking west Africa: It’s Achievements, Problems, and Prospects.”

Coinciding with the thrust of the RTELJ, UNESCO sponsored a second symposium for the editors of library journals in Berlin (DDR) in September 1978; the first had been held in Paris in 1972. Seven recommendations resulted from this meeting; these became the focus for discussion at the Round Table’s meeting in Copenhagen in 1979. After hearing reports from Dougherty on “ISO Standards in Publishing and Their Relevance to Developing Country Library Journal Publishing”, Boeden on “A Clearing House for Library Literature”, and A.A. Briquet de Lemos on “Librarianship Journals in Latin America” the group decided to pursue investigation of relevant standards and the feasibility of establishing a clearing house. It also planned a workshop in connection with the forthcoming Manila conference to consider the practical issues that editors face in securing manuscripts and seeing them through to publication, distribution, and inclusion in standard indexing and abstracting media. This would build on the Berlin UNESCO conference and focus on the needs of colleagues from developing countries. Despite some misgivings voiced articulately by R. Bowden, the new Chair, these themes occupied the Round Table for several years.

The 46th conference at Manila in 1980 was a significant one for the Round table. In addition to hearing papers by S. Nuotis and S. Verho (both Finland) on editing standards, N. L. Moore (UK) on coverage of library journals of developing countries in major indexing and abstracting services, and G.

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6 Bowden, “Round Table”, p. 114.
8 Bowden wrote: “If response from developing country colleagues is less than is hoped for, the Round Table will need to consider its future orientation very carefully. The problems facing editors of library journals in developing countries sometimes coincide with those of editors working in the so-called industrialized world; however, in many cases the latter have special and different problems that require solutions, and discussions of these have so far been neglected in order to give priority from them in the work of the Round Table continues, it would be unwise of the Round Table in these circumstances to ignore pressures that are building up from the editors in the industrialized countries for their issues to be placed before the Round Table.” *IFLA Journal* 6 (1980), p. 116.
Chandler (Australia) on a clearing house for articles established in connection with *International Library Review* which he edited—the group reaffirmed its interest in standards, inclusion of developing country library material in the indexing media of the industrialized world, and in a clearing house for materials for editors of library journals in developing countries. The launching of a newsletter to appear before and after each conference indicated a serious effort to communicate among a variety of editors on a systematic basis.

Among the forty participants in the half-day workshop for editor were many from developing nations. They heard papers by D.H. Borchardt on what is necessary to set up a journal and L.H. Tee (Malaysia) on his experience in editing in Southeast Asia, in addition to reports from other speakers. Because of the success of this workshop, the Round Table presented three resolutions and statements to the IFLA leadership related to: (1) the need for support for a longer conference in 1982 for editors of professional journals in developing countries, (2) the need for funds to conduct a survey of problems related to coverage of developing nation journals in standard indexing media, and (3) the need for national library associations to disseminate research and information regarding professional activities in developing countries in their journals.9

The generally favourable response of IFLA to the Round Table initiatives was the focus of discussion at the Leipzig meeting in 1981, led by Bowden (UK) and Dougherty (USA). The Round Table presented two recommendations to the IFLA Council. The first dealt with the proposed two-day post-conference workshop for editors of library journals in developing countries, scheduled for the 1982 meeting in Montreal. The second recommended to the IFLA Professional and Executive Boards “that UNESCO be urged to award start-up grants to professional associations of developing countries that wish to begin a professional journal. Funds should be awarded only after the requesting association had submitted a plan describing how the journal would be funded after completion of the grant award.”10

The regular Round Table program at the 1982 Montreal meeting featured four speakers, including B. Buckley and N. Moore (both UK) on “Library/Information Science Periodicals from Developing Countries: Coverage by the Major Abstracting and Indexing Services”, P. Kirkegaard (Denmark) on “Problems and Successes of Editing *Libri*: Some Lessons”, A. Miranda (Brazil) on “Publishing in Latin America”, and B. Bankole (Nigeria) on “The Life, Death, and Resurrection of a Journal” that was published and not read. The Executive Committee considered that it had accomplished the majority of the objectives listed under IFLA’s medium-term plan and considered future plans that included professional publishing by geographical region and the development of guidelines to assist editors in producing journals. During the same year R.Dougherty’s report “The State of professional Publishing in Non-Industrialized Nations” summarized the results of a survey and set the Round Table’s agenda for the next three years.11

The outstanding feature of the Montreal conference, however, was the “Post-Session Seminar for Editor of Library Science Journals in developing Countries” that was held on 30 August –1 September at the Graduate School of Library & Information Science, McGill University, with twenty-eight in attendance. Entitled “Better Journals for the Library Profession”, the seminar featured seven speakers in addition to the RTELJ Chair who dealt with various aspects of editorial policy and journal production. Despite the strong support of the School and anonymous corporate donor, the number of editors present from developing countries was disappointing; yet the conference was stimulating for those who joined in the discussion and informal conversations. The Round Table had fulfilled one of its major goals and passed on to the IFLA governing bodies a series of nine recommendations.12

In keeping with its attempt to deal with the publishing of professional journals throughout the world, efforts were made through the middle 1980s to complete the coverage. At the 49th conference in Munich in 1983, again four papers, this time on a variety of regional topics, were presented. These included W.Korluss (DDR) on the problems of professional journal publishing in socialist countries of Europe, M. Ashoor (Saudi Arabia) on library and information science journal publishing in Arabic-speaking world, O. Dupuis (Canada) on similar problems in French-speaking Africa, and F. Nyarko (Nigeria) who dealt with English-speaking Africa.

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The 1984 Nairobi conference, celebration IFLA’s fiftieth meeting and the first in Africa, featured three accounts of development of journals in three countries or regions. J. Peterson (Denmark) discussed the new Scandinavisan Public Library Quarterly, E. B. Bankole (Nigeria) the African Journal of Academic Librarianship, and Y. Yuan (China) the Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science. The Round Table supported preparation of the synthesis of the Montreal workshop papers into a body of published editor’s guidelines for the publication of professional journals and planned for another post-conference session in Chicago the following year to solidify the content of that document.

The 51st conference meeting in Chicago in 1985 featured only one paper by M. Maack (USA) entitled “The Literature of Librarianship in Francophone Africa”; the Round Table again put its major effort into the post-conference seminar entitled “Current Issues in Publishing Professional Journals and Newsletter” held at International House, University of Chicago, 24–26 August. The ten presentations dealt with segments of the forthcoming guidelines and stimulated lively discussion among the twenty-three registrants from thirteen countries. Unfortunately, representation from developing countries again was small. Nevertheless the resulting publication that was in process at the time would be a tangible result of the Round Table’s efforts from its inception. The Chicago efforts represented a kind of peak in Round Table activity and its officers began to search for other directions in which to go.

Consolidation and Assessment, 1985-1988

The energies expended in the first years of the Round Table that were devoted to the needs of developing countries and that culminated in the workshop in Manila, Montreal, and Chicago and the production of the Guidelines seemed to leave the early leadership of the group searching for a new focus. The publication of the Guidelines struggled through various phases until the work finally appeared as IFLA Professional Report No. 13, Dietrich H. Borchardt, Library Journals: How to Edit Them. Guidelines. R. Bowden’s warnings of 1980 had proven true. Other issues indeed were calling to be addressed. The paper presented at the next meetings reflected a shift in priorities.

At the 1986 conference in Tokyo the Round Table’s program consisted of a paper by H. Iwata (Japan) entitled “Electronic Publication in Japan” which dealt with technology for converting printed information into various media formats. A second announced speaker was rescheduled for the following year. The fact that the Round Table officers could not attend the conference and that no Executive Committee was held were not positive signs. Discussion began at the Division level as to whether the Round Table constituent support was sufficient enough to allow it to continue or whether the group should merge with another IFLA entity. The final issue of the newsletter appeared early in 1987.13

The Round Table’s program at the 53rd conference meeting in Brighton in 1987 included the paper of M. Lougee (USA) on “Scholarly Writing and Desktop Publishing” and the crowd was good. Another paper by R. Hjerppe (Sweden) was also scheduled. With both longtime officers retiring and a small Executive Committee, the situation looked bleak. But with hastily elected new officers an informal planning meeting for future programs, the Round Table looked guardedly to the future.

That future had been the subject of discussion beginning in 1984 at Nairobi when the suggestion had been made to merge the RTELJ with the Round Table on the Management of Library Associations of the Division of Management and Technology. At Tokyo the decision was made that The Round Table should remain within the Division of Education and Research.14 November, at Brighton another suggestion was made that the Round Table might change its name in order to “broaden its mandate”.15 For the moment no action was taken.

New Directions, 1988 —

The meeting of the 1988 conference in Sydney showed that the Round Table still had life and could draw a good with its interesting and high quality programs. C. Maguire (Australia) spoke on the subject “good, Bad, or Irrelevant: Quality, Price and Value of Library Journals” raising a number of questions that seemed worth following up in future meeting. T.S. Chan (Singapore) drew from his own experience and the

13 Newsletter of the Round Table of Editor of Library Journals 7/1 (January 1987).

14 Ibid. Article entitled “The Future of RTELJ”.

needs of Southeast Asia when he spoke on “Towards a Regional Library Journal”. Despite the lack of a functioning secretary, the small Executive Committee laid plans for an ambitious program at its next meeting — a program that represented a departure from past practice.

At the 55th conference in Paris in 1989 the Round Table presented a panel and discussion of pricing policies among publishers, librarians, and the audience entitled “Professional Library Journals — At What Cost?” Speakers represented commercial, association, and scholarly publishers, as well as librarians from industrialized and developing countries. Moderated by R. Bowden (UK), the panel participants included P. S. Bolman (UK), J.W. Dykstra (Netherlands), E. Shavel (USA), D. G. Davis, Jr. (USA), M.B. Line (UK), and B.U. Nwafor (Nigeria). The unusually large audience entered into a spirited exchange with the panelists and the time period was exhausted. The program had touched some sensitive nerves, prompting interest in further such exchanges. The open Executive Board meeting drew seventeen people who re-elected the chair and elected. An enthusiastic secretary.

Plans for the 1990 meeting in Stockholm include papers too be presented by O. Diakonova (USSR) who will survey the status of professional journals in the Soviet Union and T. Saracevic (USA) who will describe and suggest the relevance of recent advances in the delivery of medical information within developing regions by means of CD-ROM technology. In short, the present officers and Executive Committee have witnessed a rekindling of the flame of interest in the strategic role of serial publications in the profession of library and information science.

**Conclusion**

As the Round Table enters the 1990s, it is possible to look back on its development during the past fifteen years and perceive more clearly its achievements, problems, and opportunities. Among its significant contributions to the global profession have been its high quality programming at annual meetings, particularly those papers that dealt systematically with serial publication in library and information science in various regions of the world. The Workshops which it sponsored in 1980, 1982, and 1985, with the unofficial support of several bodies, offered to a number of editors from developing countries an opportunity to receive encouragement and practical guidance for their endeavors. The recommendations that these workshops and other programs yielded for discussion at the sectional, divisional, and council level of IFLA have raised important questions that have heightened the awareness of the value of professional journals. Finally, the Guidelines, published in 1987, but growing out of the experience of all three workshops and the contributions of experienced editors, contained synthesized information that can help those colleagues who understand the critical place that journals and newsletters have in professional communication.

Among the recurring problems that the Round Table faces is the lack of people who are able to assist in its work and to promote its potential. Editors, themselves, are invariably hard workers who must devote much time to their own struggling organs and have little time, energy, or support left for international efforts. Theirs is the constant work of minutiae, deadlines, personality issues, and financial structures. They have little inclination to devote themselves to coordinating worldwide initiatives and they seldom receive funds to attend the meetings that would benefit them. This problem is particularly acute with editors from developing countries. Many fine programs have attracted the same kind of audience time after time from the industrialized nations — a problem that may afflict all IFLA conferences to a lesser degree. The disappointment of planning workshops for people who needed them only to find that they did not attend, even with special support, can be discouraging. If the profession does not appreciate the role of its journals and their editors, who else will?

The opportunities for the future are still those that prompted the founding of the Round Table in the mid 1970s. If the profession is to be united on a worldwide basis, if library and information work in developing countries is to be vital and maturing, if all societies are to benefit from improved information services at various levels resulting from advances in technology — then strong and inviting professional journals in library and information science cannot be taken for granted. They need to be protected, nurtured,

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16 The Round Table scheduled 26 papers in its regular conference programs through 1989. Most of these were delivered, but several were only distributed or published elsewhere. At least three papers appeared in the IFLA Journal.

17 See Kaegbein, “Ten Years” for a general assessment that includes the RTEIJ.
and developed. The Round Table of Editors of Library Journals of IFLA is the one entity that is concerned with these issues on a global basis. It merits the support of the profession and the participation of all concerned colleagues.

7.2 By-product of the article preparation on 25th anniversary for *IFLA Journal*

Some reflections appeared during preparation of our «introduction» to the article for *IFLA Journal* which we do not dare to include in the text.

Reflections are addressed to the LISJ general young readers and not to the readers-researchers. National practice and surroundings are insufficient. The first step is to study foreign languages and search in information sources abroad, then to read the professional journals, and then to make acquaintance with international organizations acting in the interested field. This chain leads to IFLA.

Why have we suddenly come to have continuous interest in the special field of the activities? Many answers might be found to this question….

One of this: circle of acquaintances is a very important factor which might change our professional interests and preferences. Any of us, for sure, might be a witness in this process.

Meetings and everyday contacts with brilliant LISJ editors and extraordinary persons with a strong aura as Ms. I. Bettembourg (*UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*), Dr. N. Tyilina and B. Kanevskry (*Librarianship and Bibliography Abroad* in Russian), M. Line (*Alexandria*) have influenced everyone who knew them including Russian authors of this survey. The former Chair of our unit Dr. Donald Davis, Jr., Editor of *Libraries & Culture* from the Graduate School of Library and Information Science (University of Texas) should be added to this list of extraordinary persons.

During these 25 years of IFLA RT/Section existence there have been many achievements and shortcomings, ups and downs.

The main goal is still unattainable… We have not succeed in attracting all LISJ (even leading ones) editors, publishers, users, especially young ones to become members of our Section. We have not managed to interest all potential members in the Section’s activities.

Now permit us to present a few appendixes:

**Appendix 1** List of speakers as countries representatives

1. Australia – 3
2. Brazil – 4
3. Canada – 1
4. China – 2
5. Cuba – 2
6. Czech – 1
7. Denmark – 2
8. Estonia – 1
9. Fiji – 1
10. Finland – 2
11. France – 2
12. Germany – 1
13. Ghana – 1
14. Hungary – 1
15. India – 1
16. Iran – 1
17. Israel – 1
18. Japan – 1
19. Kazakhstan – 1
20. Malaysia – 1
21. Netherlands – 1
22. New Zealand – 6
23. Nigeria – 15
24. Portugal – 1
25. Romania – 1
26. Russia – 4
27. Saudi Arabia – 1
28. Singapore – 1
29. South Africa – 1
30. Sweden – 1
31. Thailand – 1
32. Turkey – 1
33. UK – 16
34. USA – 10

**Appendix 2** Geographical distribution of papers on IFLA conferences

taken from D. Davis’ article – the RT establishment up to 1990

**Oslo:** Iran

**Lausanne:** no

**Brussel:** apply for RT formal establishment and Brazil paper
Strebske Pleso: RT officers election and Ghana paper
Copenhagen: USA, UK, Brazil
Manila: Finland, Finland, UK, Australia, Malaysia
Leipzig: UK, USA
Montreal: UK, Denmark, Brazil, Nigeria
Munich: Democratic Germany, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Nigeria
Nairobi: Denmark, Nigeria, China
Chicago: USA
Tokyo: Japan
Brighton: USA, Sweden
Sydney: Australia, Singapore
Paris: UK, Netherlands, USA, UK, Nigeria
Stockholm: Russia

taken from our Newsletters No 1–22, 1991–2002
Moscow: UK, Russia
New Delhi: UK, France, India, Nigeria
Barcelona: Czech, UK, Fiji, Russia
Havana: Cuba, UK, Brazil, UK
Istanbul: Turkey, Kazakhstan, Australia, Romania, Israel, China (art.)
Beijing: Cuba, USA, Russia, Estonia (art.)
Copenhagen: UK, Germany, UK
Amsterdam: UK, UK, South Africa, Hungary
Bangkok: New Zealand, UK, USA, Thailand
Ierusalem: Portugal, New Zealand (2), France, USA (art)
Boston: USA, New Zealand, UK
Glasgow: New Zealand, New Zealand, UK, USA

Appendix 3  LISJ RT/Section Open meetings themes

1991  no special theme
1992  Who reads which library journals and to what effect?
1993  no special theme
1994  Library science journals publishing scene in the Latin American countries
1995  Library science journal production in the Asian countries
1996  Access to LISJ from less developed countries and countries with non-European languages
1997  Towards electronic journals
1998  Critical issues facing LIS journals
1999  mix of general and Asian themes
2000  Information for co-operation: LIS journals serving the future global library
2001  How LIS journals create knowledge
2002  Role of LISJ in social context: their contribution to democracy
2003  Blurring the boundaries – changing the way in which we create, distribute and utilise knowledge in LIS journals

Appendix 4  ELJ/LISJ RT/Section officers

1975 – 1977  Dietrich H. Borchhardt (Australia), Chair (not yet officially established RT)
1978 – 1979  Dietrich H. Borchhardt (Australia), Chair
Russel Bowden (UK), Secretary
1979 – 1981  Russel Bowden (UK), Chair
Richard M. Dougherty (USA), Secretary
1981 – 1983  Russel Bowden (UK), Chair
             Richard M. Dougherty (USA), Secretary

1983 – 1985  Russel Bowden (UK), Chair
             Richard M. Dougherty (USA), Secretary

1985 – 1987  Richard M. Dougherty (USA), Chair
             Onil Dupuis (Canada), Secretary

1987 – 1989  Donald G. Davis, Jr. (USA), Chair
             Bitte Nylund (Finland), Secretary

1989 – 1991  Donald G. Davis, Jr. (USA), Chair
             Michael Wise (UK), Secretary

1991 – 1993  Michael Wise (UK), Chair
             Olga Timokhina (Russia), Secretary

1993 – 1995  Michael Wise (UK), Chair
             Olga Timokhina (Russia), Secretary

1995 – 1997  Robert Holley (USA), Chair
             Ludmila Kozlova (Russia), Secretary

1997 – 1999  Maurice Line (UK), Chair
             Ludmila Kozlova (Russia), Secretary

1999 – 2001  Ludmila Kozlova (Russia), Chair
             Maria-Luisa Cabral (Portugal), Secretary

2001 – 2002  Gary Gorman (New Zealand), Chair
             Ludmila Kozlova (Russia), Secretary

2002 – 2003  Mike McGrath (UK), Interim Chair
             Ludmila Kozlova (Russia), Interim Secretary

**Appendix 5  LISJ Newsletter’s headings and published here articles**

March 92  extract from impressions on Moscow putsch by D.Davis

November 92  benevolent comments on the renewal of Newsletter. Article by L.Inkova “Russian library press in danger: survey of state-of-the art”

May 94  Promotion of Library journals (Alexandria); List of Latin American Journals

December 94  Promotion of Library journals (Ciencias... Havana, Lasie Sydney)

April 95  List of Library journals and serials in the Asian countries

December 95  Towards to the IFLA-96 in Bejing. Article by Meng Guanguin “Research LISJ in China”

April 96  Sharing experience. Article by B.Sordylova “Experience of managing editor of LISJ”. Questionnaire for evaluation of H.Borchardt’s guidelines “Library journals: how to edit them”

December 96  abstracts
             Sharing experience. Article of Ene Riet “LJ Raamatukogu as a mediator of professional information”

May 97  MTP 1998–2001

November 97  Promotion of LISJ co-operation (IFLA J, LIBRI, Restaurator, Knowledge organisation, Journal of library archival security, D-Lib Magazine)

May 98  MTP approved by PB. Towards strengthening the co-operation between LISJ

December 98  Draft project “Study of leading LISJ” (after discussion: Project 98/99 “Features of successful LISJ”)
             Proposal for change of RT name – RTLISJ; In Memory of M.Wise
June 99  Call for papers (for the first time)
December 99  Name change approved by EC
  Project reformulated “Study of LISJ: follow-up document on the Asia-Pacific region”
May 2000  PB approval of RT name change
  Promotion of LISJ and their practice Article by E. Breen “Recent initiatives by major LISJ publisher”
  Call for papers on the theme “How LIS Journals create Knowledge”
June 2001  Information on Research project on journal’s quality
  Information on letter of Russel Bowden 25th anniversary of RT establishment
  Strategic plan 2002 – 2003
  Within project scope article “Quality versus quantity: contradiction of LISJ publishing in China”
December 2001  New status of RTLISJ – Section from September 1, 2002
  Farewell by M. Line
  Call for papers for Berlin

Appendix 6  IFLA General Conferences and Councils (1977 – 2002)
  (for comparison with Appendix 3)

43 1977 Brussels  Libraries for All: One World of Information, Culture and Learning
44 1978 Strbske Pleso  Universal Availability of Publications
45 1979 Copenhagen  Library Legislation
46 1980 Manila  Development of Libraries and Information System
47 1981 Leipzig  The Role of national Centres in National Library Development and International Library Cooperation
48 1982 Montreal  Networks
49 1983 Munich  Libraries in a Technical World
50 1984 Nairobi  Basis of Information Services for National Development
51 1985 Chicago  Libraries and the Universal Availability of Information
52 1986 Tokyo  New Horizons of Librarianship towards the 21st Century
53 1987 Brighton  Libraries and Information Services in a Changing World
54 1988 Sydney  Living together: People, Libraries, Information
55 1989 Paris  Les bibliotheques et l’information dans l’économie hier, aujourd’hui et demain
56 1990 Stockholm  Libraries: Information for Knowledge
8. Growth of LIS periodicals in India (1920-2000): an evaluation

Neena Singh, Asst Librarian & Faculty Member, G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Hill campus, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhal State (India).
E.mail: nshill@rediff.com

K. C. Panda, Sr. Lecturer (UGC SAP-DRS Library School) Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar-768019, Burla (Orissa State). E.mail: krushna52@yahoo.co.in

Abstract. The paper analyses the various dimensions of LIS Periodicals Published in India. Discusses the historical perspective of periodicals and highlights the growth of LIS periodicals during the period of 1920-2000, analyses the languages of publication, periodicity, state wise distribution of periodicals and their bibliographical control, gives finding based on this study.

INTRODUCTION
India, a union of state is the most Populous Nation of Asian region with the second highest population in the world just next to China. It is endowed with abundant natural and human resources. Since Vedic times, the country had rich tradition of learning and knowledge. Though India had libraries in the ancient and medieval times, the concept of library germinated under the British rule. The enactment of library laws in UK and USA in the second half of 19th Century had their impact on India. The beginning of library education in 1911, the establishment of first Library Association in 1914 at Vijayawada and convening of first All India Library Conference at Madras in 1919 and the Library Movement in Baroda State (now Gujarat) and other part of the country shaped the libraries as active center of learning during national movement. 1

Although library science education in India started as early as 1911, it was only after the 2nd world war that it was gradually recognized as a full fledged discipline and separate departments’ schools were set up in various universities offering courses leading to Bachelors and Masters

1 Ramaiah (LS) Public Library Legislation in Mangla (PB) Kalia (DR) ed. 50 years of Library and Information Services in India 1998. Shipra Publications; New Delhi, pp. 36-37.
degree. The Department of Library and Information Science in Delhi University set up in 1946 was the first Department of Library Sciences to be constituted as a teaching department. In several respects this department had a repute for setting trend not only in India but perhaps the whole of British Commonwealth.

After Independence in 1947 several other universities started library courses with the result that LIS today is well recognized discipline of post graduate study and research, in about 95 universities including open universities. Realizing that library is an important and dependable component for furthering research led the LIS professionals to look at functioning of libraries seriously in terms of innovations and application of new technology in library management; effective and time bound services to the users and to the society; find solutions to the problems faced by professionals; recognition of the official position and status of Library professionals in India; salary structure etc. lead to initiating research and publication in India. As most of the research out put and original findings or new application of existing knowledge are reported in periodicals, a number of periodical were started in India and these are brought out/published by various Library Associations, University Departments, Learned professional Bodies and Individuals.

**LIS PERIODICALS IN INDIA**

India ranks fourth in 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. The first Indian periodical was *Library Miscellany* which was started in 1912 by pBaroda State Department of Libraries. However, its publication ceased in 1919. The *Granthalaya Sarvaswami* a monthly journal in Telugu language was stared in 1915 from Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) by 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 Centre (IASLIC). The journal *Modern Librarian* of pre partition days was continued as the Indian Librarian from 1945-81 by Sant Ram Bhatia from Jullander which was ceased later.

The present study therefore, has been taken with a view to analyse the various dimensions viz. growth of publication, periodicity, language, bibliographical control, etc. of the LIS periodicals published in India.

**SOURCES OF DATA AND LIMITATIONS**

The present study has been taken to study the various dimensions of LIS periodicals published in India. Data has been collected from the latest 37th edition of *Ulrich's International Periodical Directory* and *Directory of Periodicals published in India* by Sapra Publications. These directories provide updated and comprehensive bibliographical information on publication of serials. The entire analysis and interpretations of the study is based on data available in these directories. Thus the present study has the following limitations:

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by source of data, the study relied upon two periodical directories, namely, *Ulrich’s International periodical Directory*, 37th ed. and *Directory of Periodicals*, 2000 of Sapra publications;  
by period, the study included only those periodicals published between the year 1920-2000;  
by place of publication, this study included those LIS periodicals published only in India for the sake of accessibility.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**
The study has been taken with the following objectives:  
To analyse the chronological emergence of periodicals in India.  
To analyse the growth of periodicals decade wise.  
To identify the number of periodicals published in India by Learned Societies/Associations, University Departments, Library Endowments individual professionals etc.  
To analyse the periodicity/frequency of the various periodicals published by different bodies.  
To identify the common language of periodical publications.  
To analyse the state wise publication of periodicals.  
To determine the number of LIS periodicals covered by Indexing journals.

**METHODOLOGY**
The list of periodicals published in India were collected from the latest 37th edition of *Ulrich International Periodical Directory* and *Directory of Periodicals Published in India* with adequate details such as Periodicals Name, Year of Publication, Place of Publication, Frequency etc. Theses have been classified, grouped and analysed to find the various dimensions of the study.

**OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF DATA**
Periodicals are important media for disseminating current information as regards to the results of current research, new technology events and other investigative activities in any subject field. The Periodicals published in the field of Library and Information Science has been analysed to find out the various dimensions of the study.

**CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LIS PERIODICALS**
The chronological listing of periodicals at Annexure-I shows that, the journal *Pustaklaya* started in 1924 is perhaps the oldest continuing periodical published by Gujarat Pustakalaya, Sahkari Mandal; followed by *Grandhlokam* published in 1948 from South India by Kerela. State Library Council, Trivanthpuram. The *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* was started in 1954 by INSDOC, New Delhi, under the editorship of Dr S. R. Ranganathan, the Father of Library Science in India. Another periodical the *IASLIC Bulletin*, a quarterly organ of Indian Association of Special Libraries, Calcutta now Kolkata was started in 1956. West Bengal State has been pioneer of another journal the *Granthagar* (1958) published by Bengal Library Association. Delhi Library Association started its quarterly journal the *Library Herald* in 1958 under the editorship of Prof. PN Kaula. Uttar Pradesh State Library Association in 1962 brought out the journal Lucknow Librarian. Other Periodicals started in the same year were *Herald of Library Science* by prof. PN Kaula and Libra by Department of Library Science and Documentation, Rajasthan University, Jaipur. The Library Science Student Association of Karnataka University started its annual periodical, *The Timeless Fellowship* in 1964, another significant journal the *Library Science with a Slant to Documentation* commenced its publication in 1964, this was jointly sponsored by Documentation Research and Training Centre and Sarda Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science, Bangalore. The Indian Library association started the *ILA Bulletin* in 1965 followed by the periodical *Indian Library Science Abstract* by *IASLIC Calcutta* in 1967.

A number of new periodicals were started in 1970's viz. *ALIS Bulletin* in 1976 from Trivandrum; *Indian Journal of Library Science* in 1975 from Calcutta; *ISIS Bulletin* in 1976 from Bangalore; *Journal of Library and Information Science* in 1976 by Delhi University, Department of Library and Information Science; *Library History Review* from Calcutta etc. Similarly during 1980's a few more journals were brought out, some of the important ones includes *Indian Journal of Library Science* in 1980 published by Institute of Librarians, Sanskrit College; *DESIDOC Bulletin of*
Information Technology in 1981 from DESIDOC; Information Technology and Tomorrow in 1982 from NISSAT, and in the same year another important periodical International Information Communication and Education commenced its publication from PN Kaula Endowment for Library Science, CLIS Observer was started in 1984 from Centre for Library and Documentation Centre, New Delhi; and MFCLA Bulletin, a quarterly of Maharasta Federation of College Library Association in 1988. Besides these 1990's saw emergence of few more periodicals like Granthana: Indian Journal of Library Studies in 1991 from Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation; DELNET Newsletter in 1994 by Delhi Library Association; Information Studies in 1995 by Ranganathan Centre for Information Studies, Chennai etc.

**TABLE 1. Decade wise Distribution of Periodicals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>No. Of Periodical</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1920-1929</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1930-1939</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1940-1949</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1950-1959</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1960-1969</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1970-1979</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1980-1989</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1990-1999</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows the growth of LIS periodicals decade wise. The highest 14 number of periodicals constituting 28 % of the total published periodicals were started in 1960's, some of these includes DRTC Refresher Seminar by Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore; Herald of Library Science by PN Kaula Endowment for Library Science; ILA Bulletin by Indian Library Association; Libra, by the Dept of Library and Information Science, Rajasthan University; Library Science with a Slant to Documentation and Information Studies, from the Sarda Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science; Lucknow Librarian from UP State Library Association, etc. In the decade 1970 to 1979 only 18 % periodical were started, some of these are Library History Review by KK Roy, Kolkata, ISIS Bulletin by Indian Society for Information Science Department; Journal of Library and Information Science, by the Department of library science, University of Delhi, etc. The decade 1980–89 saw the emergence of 13 periodicals constituting 26 % of the total periodicals, the prominent one includes DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology; International Information Communication and Education by PN Kaula Endowment of Library and Information Sciences. Information Today and Tomorrow by NISSAT; CLIS Observer: A Research Journal in Library and Information Sciences by Center for Library and Information studies etc.

Surprisingly only one periodical was brought out in the entire decade of 1920–1929, and 1940–1949 respectively. In 1950's only 4 (8.0 %) number of periodicals were published from various parts of India. Thus, out of the eight decades the publication of LIS periodicals witnessed a spectacular growth during the three decades 1969–1989 by publishing 36 periodicals constituting 72 % of the total periodical publications.

Illustrating the growth of periodicals by a graph above shows that, the highest 14 (28 %) periodicals commenced their publication in the decade 1960–69, followed by 13 (26 %) in the decade 1980–89. Only 6 (12.0 %) of new periodicals were started in 1990–1999. The graph indicates that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of periodicals published in 1990's.
Growth of periodicals  
(Please see separate attachment file)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920-29</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-39</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-49</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-59</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-69</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-79</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-89</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-99</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2. Distribution of Periodicals According to Publication Body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Name of Academic Body</th>
<th>No. of Periodical</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Library Association / Society</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Institutes &amp; Doc. Centers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>State Library Academy/Council</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>08.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Universities/Colleges</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Library Endowments</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>08.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Library Foundations</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Individual / Publishers</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 illustrates the status of periodicals according to publication body. It is found that 17 (34 %) out of a total of 50 periodicals published in India, are brought out by different Library Associations or Societies; followed by 11 (22 %) periodicals published from various Institutes and Documentation Centers and 8 (16 %) periodicals are brought by individuals and or publishers respectively. Only 10 % of LIS periodicals are published by various Library and Information Science Departments and colleges attached / affiliated to various universities; followed by 8 % of the total periodicals are published by different library Endowments such as, Sarda Ranganathan Endowment and PN Kaula Endowment for Library Science as the two main library endowments functioning in India contributes only 4 (8.0 %) of the total periodicals.

TABLE 3. Distribution of Periodicals According to Periodicity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annually (a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Semi Annually</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Quarterly (q)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monthly (m)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bimonthly (bi)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 represents the frequency of the various periodicals published in India. The highest number of 22 (44 %) of periodicals are published quarterly, constituting 44 % of the total periodicals. Some of these are brought out by apex bodies like, *ILA Bulletin* of Indian Library Association; *IASLIC Bulletin* of Indian Library Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres; *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* from INSDOC; *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology*, etc., The Second highest of 10 (20 %) periodicals are published annually, some of which include the *Annals of Library Literature* from Vidyasagar University; *DRTC Refresher Seminar* from Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore; Granthalaya from Uttar Pradesh State Library Association; *Indian Library Science Abstract* from Calcutta etc. and an equal percentage of LIS periodicals (20 %) are of monthly. Only 7 (14 %) of the 50 periodicals are brought out semiannually.
Monthly LIS periodicals in India constitute 20 % of the total periodicals, most of which are News Letters like *ILA News Letter* and *IASLIC News Letter*, *DESIDOC News*, *DELNET News Letter*, etc. which report the monthly features and forthcoming news relating to library activities and programmes. Only one periodical is published bimonthly: *DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology* brought out from Defense Scientific Information and Documentation Center.

**TABLE 4. Distribution of Periodicals by States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of State / Territory</th>
<th>No. of Periodicals</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>06.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Kerela</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Gujrat</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 represents the state-wise distribution of periodicals published in India, which consists of 28 states and 7 Union Territories. Delhi has been quite active in promoting library education and other professional activities since 1911. The above table shows that the highest 15 (30 %) periodicals are published from Delhi alone which constitutes 30 % of the total periodicals. Some of the learned periodicals like, *ILA Bulletin* of Indian Library Association, *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* from Indian National Scientific Documentation Center (INSDOC), *DESIDOC Bulletin* of Information Technology from Defense Scientific Documentation Center (DESIDOC), *Formation Today and Tomorrow* from National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), etc. are published from Delhi.

The state of West Bengal ranks the second in order of highest publisher of LIS periodicals with 9 (18 %); followed by Karnataka State with 7 (14 %). Some of the important periodicals published from West Bengal state are *IASLIC Bulletin* from Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers; *Indian Library Science Abstract; Granthgar; Library History Review*, etc. all published from the historical city of Calcutta, now Kolkata.

Karnataka State in the Southern part of India has also been quite progressive in publication of LIS periodicals. Some of the periodicals brought out from this state includes, *Library Science with a Slant to Documentation* (1964) published by Sarda Ranganathan Endowment of Library Science. *Timeless Fellowship: Annual Journal of Comparative Librarianship* (1964); *DeRTC Refresher Seminar* from Indian Statistical Institute and Training Centre; *ISIS Bulletin* etc. Uttar Pradesh the most populous state in Central part of India ranks fourth in order of Publishing LIS periodicals. Some of the significant periodicals brought out from Uttar Pradesh State are *Herald of Library Science; International Information Communication and Education* (1982), *Granthalaya Vijina* (1970) by PN Kaula Endowment for Library and Information Science; *Granthalaya and Lucknow Librarian* both from Uttar Pradesh Library Association. State like Haryana in the North, Tamil Naidu and Kerela in the South publish 3 (6 %), 2 (4 %) and 2 (4 %) out of the total periodicals from their respective states. Other states like, Orissa and Tripura in the East, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra in the West
and Madhya Pradesh (MP) in Central India publishes only 2% periodicals each respectively from their states.

**TABLE 5. Distribution of Periodicals by language**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Name of Language</th>
<th>No of Periodical</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>English Hindi</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Bengali and English</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Telgu</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marathi and English</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 indicates the language of publication arranged in the decreasing order of frequency. It is found that most of the LIS periodicals in India are published in English language. The table reveals that, 80% of the total LIS periodicals are brought out in English language alone. Only 2% of the total periodicals are published in the National Language- Hindi; followed by 4% of the total periodicals are published both in English and Hindi both. The above table clearly demonstrate that quite a few number of periodicals are brought out in regional languages viz, Karnataka Granthalaya in Kannada; Pustakalaya in Gujarati, Granthalokam in Malayalam; Granthagar in Bengali; Granthalaya Sarvaawami in Telugu, etc. which together constitutes 10% of the total periodicals. The study shows that, English is the most accepted language of writing and publishing in India, the obvious reason for English being predominant is the common medium of instruction, besides the most of the LIS literature used in teaching or research are published in UK or USA.

**TABLE 6. Distribution Of Periodical by Coverage in Indexing Periodicals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Coverage by Indexing Periodical</th>
<th>No. of Periodical</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>By One Indexing Periodical</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>By two Indexing Periodical</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>06.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>By three Indexing Periodical</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>By four Indexing Periodical</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>04.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>By five Indexing Periodical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Not covered by any Indexing Periodical</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 represents the number of periodicals covered by the different Indexing Periodicals. It is noted that only 38% of LIS periodicals in India are covered by different Indexing journals. Some of the notable Indexing Periodicals that covers Indian LIS periodicals are LISA published from UK; Indian Library Science Abstract, Library Literature and Guide to Indian Periodical Literature, Current Content, Information Science Abstract etc. mentioned in Annexure II, table 6 shows further that the highest number of 8 (16%) LIS periodicals are simultaneously covered by three Indexing periodicals, viz. Indian Library Science Abstract, Library Literature, and LISA, 10% of periodicals are covered by only one Indexing Periodical namely LISA published from UK, 6% of LIS periodicals are covered by 2 Indexing Journals including Information Science Abstract, LISA and Library Literature. Two periodicals i.e. Herald of Library Science published by PN Kaula Endowment of Library Science (Lucknow) and ILA Bulletin (Delhi) of Indian Library Association.
are covered by four Indexing periodical. The journal *Library and Information Science* brought out by the Dept of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi is covered by number of highest 5 indexing periodicals including *Current Content, Information Science Abstract, Library Literature, LISA* and *PAIS*. Surprisingly a number of 62 % of the total LIS periodicals published in India are not covered by any indexing periodical, which shows not only a poor representation but also lack of bibliographical control of many LIS periodicals in India.

**FINDINGS**

On the basis of what has been discussed above, the following findings can be formulated.

1. A total of 50 LIS periodicals are published from various parts of India. The journal, *Pustakalaya* started in 1924 is the oldest continuing periodical published by Gujarat Pustakalaya Sahkari Mandal followed by *Granthalokam* published in 1948 from Kerela State Library Council. The highest number of 14 (28 %) number of periodicals commenced their publication in 1960's, followed by 13 (26 %) of periodicals started during the decade 1980's -1989. There has been a substantial decline in the growth of LIS periodicals in the decade 1990-1999. This is because fewer publication bodies like library associations, LIS departments, individual/commercial publishers coming forward to break new periodicals. This requires further investigation.

2. Library Associations and Societies are the most eminent publication bodies of LIS periodicals in India. The highest 34 % of periodicals are brought out by such Associations; followed by Institutes and Documentation Centers with 22 %, and 10 % by university departments and /colleges respectively. Only 16 % of the total LIS periodicals are brought out by individuals / commercial publishers. The commercial publication of LIS periodical does not seem to be very much viable in India. According to the editor of *CLIS Observer: A research journal in LIS* published from New Delhi, the sombre state of commercial publication in India is due to the lower rate of subscription in the country. The subscription amount received is not adequate to cover the printing and the distribution charges, for which the LIS professionals are to be blamed as they are not making enough efforts to subscribe LIS periodicals for their libraries.9

3. Periodicity of 44 % of the LIS periodicals published in India is quarterly, followed by 20 % of periodicals are brought out annually and 18 % are of monthly, most of which are basically News Letters.

4. English is found as the most accepted language of publishing LIS journals in India. It is evident from the study that 80 % of the total LIS periodicals are published in English; followed by 16% of periodicals are brought exclusively in various regional languages viz Bengali, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada etc. while the remaining 8 % are brought out both in English and regional languages for instance, English and Hindi (4 %), English and Bengali (2 %) and English and Marathi (2 %) respectively. The reason for English being the predominant is because of the common medium of instruction in the country, besides the reason that most of the LIS literature used in teaching or research is published in UK and the USA.

5. Delhi the Capital city of India publishes the bulk 32 % of the total LIS periodicals. The obvious reason for this state is that, Delhi has been quite active in promoting library education since 1946 and has also been active in myriad professional activities which ultimately has contributed towards the growth of LIS literature and publication of periodicals at a first pace. States like, West Bengal and Karnataka have also contributed a significant number of periodicals (32 %).

6. Only 38 % of LIS periodicals in India are covered by Indexing periodicals like, *LISA; Indian Library Science Abstract; Library Literature; Current Content; Information Science Abstract* etc. Surprisingly a bulk of 62 % of the total LIS periodicals are not covered by any indexing periodical which indicates a sombre state of bibliographical control of Indian LIS periodicals which require research and steps to cover the same.

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SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

The overview of the study gives an impressive picture of the various dimensions of Library and Information Science Periodicals published in India. It is significant to note that, most of the periodicals were started in 1960's and 1980's. Library Associations and Documentation Centers are prominent bodies publishing the bulk of the periodicals in India. More number of research periodicals should be brought out by Library and Information Science Departments and colleges as they are directly in touch with the research activities of the profession. About 80% of the periodicals are published in English language, there is a need to encourage more number of periodicals reporting feature articles, library news and developmental activities of libraries in various regional languages, for use of people who cannot understand English. The bibliographical control of Indian periodicals is not very much encouraging and requires the attention of the LIS library professionals and the publication bodies.

ANNEX 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of Periodical</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Publication Body</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>ALIS Bulletin</td>
<td>S.a</td>
<td>Academy of library and Information science. University of Kerala</td>
<td>Kerela</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Annals of Library literature</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Depart. Of LIS Vidha Sagar University</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Annals of library science and Information Studies</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Indian National Scientific Documentation Center</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>CLIS Observer : A Research Journal</td>
<td>bi.a</td>
<td>Center for Documentation and Information Studies</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>DELNET News letter</td>
<td>bi.a</td>
<td>Developing Library Network</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>DECIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology</td>
<td>bi.a</td>
<td>Defense Scientific Documentation Center</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>DESIDOC News</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Do-</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>DRTC Refresher Seminar</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Indian Statistical Institute Documentation Research and Training center</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.</td>
<td>DRTC Seminar</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Do-</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Grandhalokam</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Bengal Library Association</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Granthagar</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh (AP)</td>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Granthalaya Sarvaswamu</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh (AP)</td>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Granthalaya Vijinana</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>P N Kaula Endowment for Library Science</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Granthalayee</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>UP Library Association</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Herald of library science</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Indian Association of Special Library and information center</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Indian Association of Special Library and information center</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>IASLC News letter</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Indian Association of Special Library and information center</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>IASLC Bulletin</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Indian Association of Special Library and information center</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>IASLC Technical Pamphlets</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Indian Library Association</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>IIA Bulletin</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Indian Library Association</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>IIA News letter</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Indian Library association</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Indian Journal of Information Library and society</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Bharati Publication</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Indian journal of library science</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Institute of Librarian C/o Sanskrit College</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Indian Library Science Abstract</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information center</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
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9. The choice of the themes for the Open Meetings of the LISJ Section at IFLA-2004 within the Buenos Aires Conference main theme:

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Ms. Eileen Breen  
IFLA RTLISJ Information Coordinator  
E-mail: Ebreen@emeraldinsight.com
************************************************************************
To visit IFLA Website: <www.ifla.org>
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