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## Growth and Development of Library and Information Science

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### Abstract:

Development of library and information science literature is marled on the literary outputs available through Library, Information Science and Technology abstract (LISTA), the findings vividly indicate that the growth of literature in library and information science is on increase. Professionals and researchers all over the world have embraced the scholarly publication revolution form various disciplines, to which library and information science is no exception. The study provides various formats. In country -wise output, U.S.A. ranks first with 301(37.76%) publications. It also gives a through insight of the growth and development of library literature in a chronological order. It is surprising to know that the decade of 1980s ranks first with 155 (19.44%) publications. Furthermore, to specify the growth and development of library and information science literature, coverage policy and Source type are also traced out. Core publications rank first with a literary output of 485, among the literary wealth, academic journals hold the first harvesting 409 publications and forming 51.31% of the total publications.

**Key word:** Introduction, Literature Review, objectives, finding, conclusion

### Introduction

The invention of printing in 1440 provided a tool for sharing and communicating thoughts with others in a form which led to the birth of periodicals (Sharma,1999).Right from the time when the first scholarly publication appeared in 1665(Journal des Savants)(Mac Donell,1999)from Europe , the escalation of scholarly literature in a variety of formats is increasing with time .Various disciplines Like Journals ,magazines , conference papers, trade publications , and monographs. Nations all over the developed nations but the developing nations , too, from time to time and in a variety of forms have realized the need and importance of scholarly literature as they bring varied ideas form masterminds in their respective fields .Scholarly literature in the field of library and information Science is no longer confined to four walls of classification and cataloguing but has been broadened to embrace new concepts new concepts like automation, information , retrieval , digitization, wikis, metadata, blogging, podcasts ,open access ,and other web related technologies. The present study aims to trace the growth and development of library literature so that the trend followed by scholarly literature in Library Science can be visualized.

### II Literature Review

A number of studies have been conducted on the growth of library and information science literature. A study conducted by bottle and Efthimiadis (1984) investigated the sampling issues of Lisa (Library and information Science has increased dramatically.1391 distinct journal (71%) are the dominant format. The study clearly indicates that literature coverage in the field of library and information science has increased dramatically. 1391 distance journal titles were identified from Ulrich's Guides. Ali (1985) provides an overall picture of growth of literature and various outlets available for reporting research findings, with special emphasis on United



States and Great Britain. Another study by Sharma (1999) reveals that Asian countries have been very active in publishing books and journals in the field of library and information science. The study deals with the development of Asian library journals with an emphasis on South Asia

### III Objectives

The study was initiated with the following objectives: To trace the intensification of literature chronologically. The study attempts to delve deep to discover the growth of library literature published worldwide as per LISTA indexing and abstracting service in different communication channels. To map the geographic distribution of the literature. The study makes an effort to identify the various world regions from where library and information science literature is being published.

### IV Methodology

List (Library, information Science and Technology Abstracts), a world class bibliographic indexing and abstracting database that provides coverage on subject such as librarianship, classification, cataloguing, bibliometrics, online information retrieval, information management and more, was selected for analyzing library and information science literature. LISTA indexes nearly 700 periodicals plus books, research reports and proceedings, which makes it an ideal source for study. The necessary data pertaining to database. Besides, the chronology of the literature whose chronology was not traceable was put in to a separate category "Not Traceable" (N.T).

### V. Findings

1. Publication Type Distribution A total of 797 publications in LISTA reflect various forms of literary output in library and information science like monographs, journals, books reviews, conference proceedings etc. Out of these, 114 (14.30%) were selective ones, 485 (60.85%) core publications, and the rest 198 (29.84%) based on priority

#### 2 Source Type Distribution

The literary output in the field of LIS is published in a variety of formats like journals, magazines, conference proceedings, monographs, trade publications, and databases. Regardless of the publication medium, academic journals show a high spurt in literary literature. Magazines and conference papers rank the second and the third, with a total of 209 titles (26.22%) and 115 titles (14.42%) respectively. It clearly signifies that a large amount of library literature is published via academic journals, magazines, and conference papers while trade publications, books/monographs, and database rank 4<sup>th</sup> with 52 titles (6.52%), 11 titles (1.38%) and databases rank 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> with 52 titles (1.38%), and 1 title (0.12%) respectively.

#### 3. Chronological Development

Library and information science literature grew right from the time when the first core trade publication "Bookseller" (abstracted now in LISTA) appeared in 1852. The first publication date of all the titles under study taken from Ulrich's online Periodical Database. From 1852 to date, there is a tremendous increase in library literature in various forms. 1852 to date, there is a tremendous increase in library literature in various forms. For the sake of convenience and clarity, the study is divided into decades from 1850's to 2000's. In 1850's only one publication fell into the scope of library and information science literature. During 1850's and 1860's, literary output phase was dormant and produced no publications. During 1870's, 4

(0.50.%) Publication. Came out; in 1890's, the number rose up to 5 (0.62%); and in 1900's it went up to 7 (0.87%) publications. The first magazine "Author" appeared in 1890's. The first academic journal "New Library World" was also launched in the same decade. But with the passage of time, more and more and more publications emerged from the field.

#### **4. Growth of Literature over Consecutive Decades**

It is evident from Table 2 (Supplemented by fig 4 ) that 1870's ranks first as there is an enormous increase of 400% of literature over its previous decade due to the fact that literature in the field was just starting to boom. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ranks are occupied by 1890's (100%) and 1950's (85.50%) of literature over their previous decade.

#### **5. Geographic Distribution of Library and Information Science Literature**

The regional distribution of publication channels in library and information science vividly demonstrate that the developed countries provided more publication channels. Form Table 3, it is obvious that North America ranks first with 325 publications and accounts for 40.77% Of the total. North America is followed by Europe and South America with 252(31.61%)and 5(0.62%) publications respectively . The 4<sup>th</sup> postions are attained by Aisa (36,4.51%), Australia(10,1.25%), and Africa (7,0.87%), Within Asia, India took the lead with 12 publications, which accounts for 1.50% of the total . Japan and Taiwan rank 2<sup>nd</sup> (10,1.25%) and 3<sup>rd</sup> (6,0.75)in Asia .However , Table 3 (supplemented by Fig5) clearly implies that the publication channels for literary wealth in library wealth in library and information science are budding from other developing nations as well.

#### **VI. Conclusion**

In this paper "The growth of library and information science literature "is at a good pace. Developed countries are contributing a large chunk of literature various types of publications. Developing countries like India have also made laudable countributions to library and information science literature has been expanding its subject boundaries. Most noticeably is its extensive coverage of IT- related services since 1980. The maturity of the scientific aspect of the library science disciple has helped in increasing the literary output in thje filed of library and information science. Furthermore, the countries with a well established tradition in the field of LIS are showing an explosive growth in the LIS literature. Literature is making itself available in different forms. In the years to come, not only academic journals will be stealing the show but other forms like trade publication, monographs, and conference proceedings are also expected to reach the zenith in the field.

#### **Reference**

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