A. INTRODUCTION
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A. 1 Historical Perspectives

The history of libraries is an essentially the history of the intellectual and cultural development of a country. If we consider the history of early civilization we find that libraries were developed in early period of civilizations and they were considered as centres of learning and education throughout the ages. These ancient libraries also maintained a relationship with the society of the period. Libraries in those days were the chief conserver of knowledge and ideas accumulated by men through the ages of their struggle. The archaeological evidences shows that libraries in the past played a vital part in preserving the cultural heritage of the society for its posterity and spreading the knowledge and exchanging the ideas from generation to generation. There are enough evidences which clearly reveal that libraries were developed during the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. However, the establishment of libraries was more accelerated due to the invention of printing in subsequent periods.

India also maintained a long and glorious tradition in the organisation and maintenance of libraries in the hoary past. This has been corroborated by archaeological
and inscriptive evidences. The libraries attached to Buddhist monastic institutions of Nalanda, Vikramasila, Odantapuri, Somapuri, Jagadala, etc., in the eastern part of the country and Vallabhi, Kanheri in western part and also in southern India were the glaring examples. The celebrated Chinese pilgrims, namely Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang and I-Tsing also mentioned these libraries in their itineraries. Their travel-diaries showed that the libraries attached to these monastic establishments in which were deposited excellent collections of manuscripts were explored by them.

Various documentary evidences also testify that there were magnificent royal and important private libraries endowed with invaluable collections in Turko-Afghan Period. The Mughal emperors and empress, queen-consorts and Mughal courtiers, rulers of minor Muslim kingdoms and Marathas also maintained their libraries which played a conspicuous role in the around development of the society in the period. Later on, Hindu learning centres of Benerus, Tirhut, Nadia and others took active parts in the history of library development of the society.

With the advent of the British supremacy revolutionary changes were noticed in social, political and industrial life of the country. During the middle of the 19th century three universities were established in Calcutta, Madras and
Bombay with a view to propagate higher education. Simultaneously libraries were also developed attached to these institutions of higher education.

There has been considerable development in general education particularly in higher education after the independence. Since then this growth has been more and more spectacular. There were 17 universities before independence and the number was increased to 45 by 1960. Now the total number of universities is nearly about 155 including deemed universities. Consequently, libraries were also developed attached to these higher institutions and they had been playing an important role for the upliftment of the society. It may be pointed out that with the development of libraries the need for trained personnel in different organisations and institutions was keenly felt and as a result library science schools came up in different universities of the country with a view to imparting specialised training in library and information science. At present more than eighty universities are imparting library science education at bachelor level and more than 40 universities are conducting masters degree programme and a considerable number of institutions have facility of research programme leading to a M.Phil. and Ph.D. degree. All these facts clearly testified that library science education in the country have been
gaining importance keeping pace with the growth of various libraries and their role in the proper organisation and utilisation of information to the potential users.

A. 2. Growth of Library and Information Science

Periodical Literature in India.

Library science which took shape as an acknowledged branch of knowledge in the 19th century has considerably developed with the introduction of specialised training in library and information science education in different schools of the country. As a result literature on the subject are also appearing in all direction. The first library literature was published by John Mcfarlane, the first librarian of the Imperial Library (Now, The National Library of India) under title "Library Administration" published in 1898.¹ This was followed by a publication in 1913 by B.H.Mehta's book "Hints on Library Administration in India".²

2. Mishra, J. History of libraries and librarianship in modern India since 1850, p. 46.
Since then publication on library science started gaining momentum and till 1930, a considerable number of books were published.

The first journal in English language in library and information science was "Library Miscellany" published in 1912 from Baroda. This was considered as a major landmark in the history of librarianship in India though its publication was suspended in 1920. "Modern Librarian", another periodical in library and information science made a beginning in 1930 and continued upto 1946.

Meanwhile, Ranganathan appeared on the horizon of Indian librarianship and he happily found a clean slant to express and develop his theories. He wrote an every facet of librarianship. He came out with his pioneer work "Five Laws of library science" in 1931. This was followed by his world-famous analytico-synthetic system of classification - "Colon Classification Scheme" in 1933. There are 1500 papers and 62 books written by him. All alone he created abundant literature in this discipline and paved the way for others. He trained and inspired his disciples and fellow librarians to express their views in writing and this gave a powerful

3. Ranganathan, S.R. Library science periodical in India, Jl. of Lib. Sc. 1(1); 1971; p. 8.
impetus to the library science literature of India. 4

Today, in India there are 50 periodicals and many newsletters in library and information science have been coming out (Appendix - 1). Many of them are of long standing and high standards. They carry 300 articles per year approximately. Library conferences and seminars are also held every year, and there are numerous occasional papers, monographs, lectures, glossaries, standards, reports and dissertations.

Earlier in 1930, all literature relating to different aspects of library science appeared in the publication series of Madras Library Association. Meanwhile, other Indian authors also contributed to journals like Indian Librarian (1946-1982), etc. The oldest surviving journal in English at present is "Annals of Library Science and Documentation" started from INSDOC in 1954 by Ranghanathan. Earlier in 1949 Ranghanathan had started ABGILA (Annals, Bulletin and Granthalaya of Indian Library Association) with himself as Editor and Kaula (P.N) as Managing Editor. In the 1950's two more journals started publication which are also continuing at present. These are: IASLIC Bulletin (1956), and the Library Herald (published by the Delhi Library Association, 1958).

Most of the LIS journal have started publication during the last twenty five years or so. The first in the sixties was initiated by Prof. Kaula (P N) - Herald of Library Science from Varanasi (1962) and since 1984 from Lucknow. This was followed by Libra (University of Rajasthan, 1963-64), Timeless Fellowship (Karnataka University Library Science Association, Karnataka University, 1964 by Prof. Kumbhar (M R) and Deshpande (K S) as Editor), Library Science with a Slant to Documentation (DRTC, 1974), ILA Bulletin (1965), etc. During the seventies, a few number of journals appeared, such as Indian Library Movement later on International Library Movement (1974) published from Haryana, Journal of Library and Information Science (University of Delhi, 1976), Library and Librarian (Ceased publication), Indian Library movement, etc. During the eighties some journals were also published as International Information, Communication, and Education (1982), Rilisher Bulletin (1983), CLIS observer (1984) and International Librarian (1985), Indian Journal of Information, Library and Society (Cuttack, 1988). This brings the total number of journals in progress about 20 or so at present. The growth during the last 25 years has been quite effective in that it gave an impetus to the basic and applied research in all areas of library and information science.
The growth of library and information science in India witnessed:

i) increased specialisation in different minute facets of the subject,

ii) increased group research,

iii) increased number of interrelation between LIS and newly developed disciplines.

iv) increased manpower in the profession.

Thus, the development has been made in the subject recently becomes unmanageable which must be controlled and utilized properly by the application of mathematical and statistical methods and models to measure the diverse aspects of this discipline.

A. 3. Scope and Objectives of the work

The scope and the objectives of this work need to be proposed at this stage, which may be categorised under the following subheads:

1. to study the growth and development of journal literature in India in the fields of LIS from 1970-1985.
2. to analyse the citational practices of the authors contributing to these journals with a view to finding out:

a) self-citation pattern and rates,

b) nature and characteristics of research materials used by the authors in times of preparing the articles.

c) age distribution of the citational material.

A. 4. Organisation of Chapters

The entire work has been organised into the following chapters:

Chapter I deals with the general study of the development of library and information science periodical literature in India published from 1970 - 1985.

Chapter II sheds light on the growth of Indian library and information science periodical literature from 1970 - 1985. Gompertz modified exponential curve was applied with both on the number of articles collected from 25 selected periodicals as well as on the total pages of the articles to identify the growth trend of LIS literature from 1970-1985.
Chapter III discusses the nature and characteristics of research materials used in the citation of 15 selected periods. This indicates the trend of the researches and the research output of the discipline under study.

Chapter IV presents the nature of self-citation and their use pattern by the authors contributions of library and information science literature in different periods.

Chapter V deals with the age of library and information periodical literature, compared the use of literature against the age distribution of the material cited and also the process followed through successive observation at different periods from 1970-1985.

Chapter VI devoted with the conclusions drawn from the study are recapitulated.

In each chapter, except the last one, the mode of treatment of the topics is more or less similar. However, a chapter starts with an introduction which includes the objective of the chapter and then the review of the literature in that specific area of study. This is followed by the methodology which includes the specific method,
if required, applied within that chapter. Methodology is followed by observations which in turn is followed by discussions. Finally, the bibliography and the list of LIS periodical studied have been appended at the end.