LIS LITERATURE IN UNIVERSITY NEWS A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The paper illustrated the LIS literature published in university News during the year 2000 to 2010. The paper highlights the various facts like chronological distribution of articles, subject coverage authorship pattern designation of the authors and length of the articles, geographical distribution of articles. In the last the Annexure is enclosed with the paper covering articles in university news during the years 2000 – 2010.

Keywords :- LIS literature, University news, Bibliometric study.

Introduction

LIS is a body of specialized knowledge that supports the library and information science profession. It is a fast developing subject and become multi-disciplinary and complex due to the application of theories, principles etc. From other subjects. As result the library and information science profession is changing day by day. The increased nature of R&D programmes in the area of LIS has strengthened the process in a great deal. All these become possible due to the uninterrupted communication of R&D results to the LIS professionals through various kinds of communication channels like periodicals, conference papers, lectures discussion, articles in edited and collected works, etc.

Periodicals and conference proceedings are considered as the most important primary sources in LIS. But all periodicals cannot be considered as primary because of the reproduction of articles sand publication of low quality papers.

It was project work submitted to partial fulfillment of Master degree in Library and Information Science (MLISc) to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur under Guidance Dr. Gopal W. Pendam
In 2000 there were 50 LIS periodicals published in India in English language in addition to these periodicals there are large numbers of undivided works and collected works, published in a every years. All these work discuss the problem and development in LIS field. At least 5000 documents are produced in India every year. But we lack a strong bibliographic control of these documents published.

In a addition to books and periodicals published in LIS, there are large number of books and periodicals published in other subjects, like bibliography, language, printing and publishing law, education, etc. that contain LIS literature.

In India periodical likes science reports, Information today and tomorrow, journal of English language teaching, the book review, journal of higher education, university news etc. publish LIS articles. Eminent Scholars in subject fields like, education, management, science and technology, etc. contributes most of those articles.

**University News**

The association of Indian universities started it publications from Feb 1, 1963 with the objectives to fill up the lacuna by providing an effective link a the national level between various educational institutions on one hand and those interested in educational development on the other hand. Further it was aimed to promote national integrities and establishing closer liaison between universities and general public. It helps highlights education problem in proper perspective and to keep the public informed of the development in the educational world.

Even though this publications began in 1963, the institution has on long history of 75 yeas. The university news is now published every week from January 1984. It is one of the important periodicals in higher education. It has a wide circulation in India and abroad.

**Bibliometrics**

Bibliometrics is a branch of scientometric that focuses . Principally on the quantitative study of written products of research. In 1969. Allen Prichard First coined the term bibliometrics stating that the definition and purpose of bibliometrics is to shed light on the process of written communication and of the nature and course of discipline (in so far as this is displayed through written communications) by means of
counting and analyzing the various facts of written communications. Bibliometrics is also simply defined as the quantitative analysis of the bibliographic features of a body of literature. A bibliometric study allows identification of pattern in the literature.

**Problem:**
In order to know the LIS literature published in university news from year 2000 to 2010.

**Scope:**
The Scope of the study is to search the articles published in university news from year 2000 to 2010.

**Objectives of the study**
To find out the number of articles published on LIS in university news
To find out the subject area of the articles.
To find out the authorship pattern of articles published in university news.
To find out the designations of authors.
To find out the length of paper on LIS published in university news
To find out the geographical area wise distribution articles.

**Methodology:**
The methodology is used for this study is searching literature on LIS in university news. The journal is available in Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. The data on LIS Literature are collected from University news from the year 2000 to 2010. for this study. Small cards are prepared for the data analysis.

**Review of Literature**
Suryanarayana Y (2000) In this paper the author explain. in formation personal are concluding studies on citation analysis or bibliometric analysis in subject areas of their institution for knowing the extent of utility of journals, monographs, conference proceedings and other literature available in the library., the present article on bibliogmetric analysis of contribution of journal of tobacco research was done for the year 1987-97. Discuss the type of contribution an their distribution over the years
1987-97. in the tobacco research analysed the contribution an institution and authorship pattern, listed the types of citation, in the journal, prepared the core list of journals useful for tobacco research on tabulated the distribution of articles with citation in different types of tobacco and its dissciplines.

Barooah PK and Shrma NN, (2001) The author explain, the journal collection of the library of regional research laboratory Jorhat (RRCI) has been evaluated through a study of use of journals titles for publications of research by scientific community of the laboratory. Journals ranked on the basis of the use for individual groups and percentage of used journals.

Forms of Busheer, 1991-2001 is the most productive period of the author friends and relatives published his unpublished works even after his death in 1994. Out of the 62 works of Basher only 29 has been translated into English Majority of the works on Basher were published during 1990 – 94 i.e. towards last phase of this life.

Kaur Amritpal (2002) The author explain, ILA: bulletin published by the Indian Association has played key role in the dissemination of fundamental and applied knowledge of library and information science. The paper bring out the result of the bibliometric study covered in the issues of ILA bulletin during 1996-2000. It examines authorship pattern and the yearwise, statewise, Institutewise and subjectwise distribution of contribution. It and year 1844. Citation appended to 59 research articles. It gives average number of citation contribution and type of publication cited and presents a ranked list of cited journals.

Praseeda K R and Vasudevan TM (2004) the author describes in their paper about the articles of journals. the university news was analyzed to find out the authorships pattern, subjectwise break up and the most prolific contribution. The citation was also analyzed book is most favoured among citation which is followed by periodical articles and research reports.

Rajendiran P, Ramesh Babu B and Gopal Krishan S. (2005). The owner explain the objective of the study is to analysis the global output of fibreoptics research. Articles covered in the Eitch index database covering the period 1999-2003
have been considered for the study. Grow the literature yearwise, country wise, authorship pattern, bibliographic forms, ranking of core journals and nature of research have been analyzed.

Rajendran P. (2006) The author explains, bibliometric analysis of the papers published by Raja Ramanna Center for advanced Technology (RRCA) Scientist and engineers was undertaken for the year 1995-2004. ISI webscience was used as main source for this study is to compile a list of all the papers by RRCA authors and quantitatively count and analyzed by yearwise distributed and growth trend, document type, subjectwise distribution, references appended and length of papers also to identify RRCA authors journals authorship pattern. The parameters studied and result drawn are presented.

Vasudevan TM and Sujehs P. (2007) The author explains, the descriptive catalogues of he manuscripts collection in the department of Sanskrit and Malayalam were analyzed The aim of the study was to find out subject wise break up competition wise break up authorship and anonymous workers, language in which more works have been delivered. Interviews with the users were also conducted to know more about the collection. Manuscripts handling a wide range of topics in Sanskrit literature in Sanskrit language are present in the collection did not give any information about the period it recording more than 50% of the manuscripts are completes works with known wauthorisip and unknown authorship in the collection are almost equal in number.
Results and Discussion

Table -1
Chronological breakup of LIS articles published in university news during 2000-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Articles</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57 articles in LIS are published in university news during the period 2000-2010. Maximum number of articles is published in the year 2010 and no article is published in the year 2005 on an average the chronological table give us more details.

The chronological analysis reveals that there will be a least one LIS articles gets published in any of the four/five issues in a month compared to the total number of articles published on various subjects, the number of articles on LIS is very poor.
LIS articles published in university news discussed LIS in general different types of libraries, library components, like library resources, staff, users, works, services, library profession, library association, LIS educations etc. They also include articles on libraries in other countries related subjects like bibliography, printing and publishing law etc.
Most of the authors select the latest topic of their study. It reveals that they are very much cautious alert the developments in their subject areas. The subject analysis point out this is true in case of LIS also.

Among the different levels university libraries are more discussed the school and college library. It clearly shows that the university library professionals are ready to think about their work and professional problems regularly and study then in time and communicate the result of the study either the periodical or though the periodicals in higher education, the subject of the parent body.

Managing library is considered as the most important problem of any library professional. but the investigators have touched this area at least.

It is observed that the highest number of articles on written an Computer / Information technology. The number of articles written on Academic Libraries are 10(17.54%) which is also high.

Subjectwise breakup of LIS articles published in University News.

![Subjectwise breakup of LIS articles published in University News.](image)

Fig. No.2
Table -3
Authorship pattern of LIS Articles published in University news

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Authorship Pattern</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>One Author</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>57.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Two Author</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>THREE Authors</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study shows that the personal authors are not interested to work jointly and contribute articles. The number of articles contributed by joint author indicates that least number of individual is interested to work in groups of more than two persons and publish articles.

It is observed from the above table that there are 33 (57.89 %) LIS articles written by single author, 18 (31.58 %) articles written by two authors and 6 (10.3 %) written by three authors.

It is found that the highest LIS articles written by one author are 33(57.89 %).

*Authorship Pattern of LIS Articles*
Table – 4
Length of papers of LIS articles published in university news

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Length of papers</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>61.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study shows that the length of papers from 4 to 6 is more. The least numbers of articles are 2 which are from 10 to 13 pages. Most of articles are 4 to 6 pages and above 10 pages articles are rare.

It is observed that 35(61.42%) of articles are written in 4-6 pages 12 (21.05 %) of articles are written in 1-3 pages 8(14.03%) articles are written in 7-9 pages. And above 10 pages articles written are rare. t is found that highest number of articles are written 4-6 pages i.e.35(61.42%)
Table -5

Designation wise break up of LIS articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vice Chancellor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Library Associate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Professional Trainee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Information specialist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>In-charge library</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Research Scholar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Semi Professional Assistant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study shows that the most of LIS articles are written by Librarian and least of articles are written by Research scholar, Semi Professional Assistant, Information specialist, Vice Chancellor etc.

It is observed that 24(42.12 %) articles are written by librarian which are highest 15 (26.33 %) articles are written by lecturer which are also high in number.
Table -6
Geographical areawise distribution of LIS articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jammu And Kashmir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study shows that the most of articles mention the geographical area Delhi.
The least articles mention the various geographical area like Maharashtra, Orissa, Jummu and Kashmir and Bihar etc.

It is observed that the highest number of articles written and published from Delhi which are 12(21.05%) and from Uttar pradesh which have 11(19.30 %)
Conclusion observation and suggestion

1. 57 articles in LIS are published in university news during the period 2000-2010. Maximum number of articles is published in the year 2010 and no article was published in the year 2005. On an average the chronological tables gives more details. The chronological analysis reveals that there will be at least on LIS articles gets published in any of the four / five issues in a month. Composed to the total number. of articles published on various subjects the number of articles on LIS is very poor.

2. LIS articles published in the university news discussed in general, different types of libraries, library components like library resources, staff, users, works, services, library profession, library association, LIS education etc. They also include articles on libraries in other countries related subjects like bibliography printing and publishing law etc. Most of the authors select the latest topic for the study. It reveals that they are very much cautious about the development in their subject area, the subject analysis point out that this is true in curve of LIS also among different levels of university libraries are more discussed, than school and college library. It clearly shows that the university library professionals are ready to think about their work and professional problem regularly and study them in time and communicate the recall of the study either through the periods of and though the periodicals in higher education like subject of the parent body. Managing a library is considered as the most important problem of any library professional, but the investigation have touched this area the least. it is observed that highest number of articles are written on computer information technology. The number of articles written on this topic is 12(21.05%). The number of articles written on academic libraries are 10 (17.74 %) which is also high.

3. The study shows that the personal authors are not interested to work jointly and contribute articles. The number of articles contributed by joint author indicates that the least number of individuals is interested to work in groups of more than two persons and publish articles. It is observed from the table that there are 33 (57.89%) LIS articles written by single author, 18(31.58 %)
articles written by two authors. and 6(10.53 %) articles are written by three authors. It is found that the highest number of LIS articles are written by one author i.e. 33 (57.89 %)

4. The study shows that the length of paper from 4 to 6 is more the least number of article are 2 which are from 10 to 13 pages long. Most articles are of 4 to 6 pages and above 10 pages article are rare. This observed that 35(61.42%) articles are written in 4-6 pages. 12(21.05 %) articles are written in 1-3 pages. 8 (14.03 %) articles are written in 7-9 pages. And above 10 pages articles written are rare.

5. The study shows that most of articles mentioned the geographical area Delhi. The least articles mentioned the various geographical areas like, Maharashtra, Orissa Jammu and Kashmir, and Bihar etc. It is observed that the highest member of articles written and published from Delhi which are 12(21.05 %) and from Uttarpradesh which are 11(19.30%)

Testing of Hypothesis

**Hypothesis 1 :** The number of LIS articles published in the year 2010. it is observed from the study that LIS articles published in the year 2010 is 10(17.54 %) which is highest in number so the hypothesis is true.

**Hypothesis 2 :** The number of LIS articles published in the university news is of one author. It is observed from the study that the articles published in university news are by single author. They are 33(57.89%) which is highest so the hypothesis is true.

REFERENCES


ANNEXURE

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LIS LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN UNIVERSITY NEWS DURING THE YEAR 2000 TO 2010

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