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## One hundred years of Indian LIS periodicals

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This paper briefly traces the hundred years journey of Indian LIS periodicals. In all, 186 periodicals have been found to be published since 1912, of which 63 periodicals have ceased publication and the remaining 123 are continuing. The oldest periodical entitled *Library Miscellany* was started in the year 1912 from Baroda and ceased after eight years, in 1920. Another periodical entitled *Granthalaya Sarvaswamu* that started in 1915 from Vijayawada is still continuing. It is a bilingual periodical and publishes articles both in English and Telugu. This periodical may be reckoned as the oldest Indian LIS periodical today. A few of the periodicals are indexed in well known indexing, abstracting and bibliographic databases. It is observed that most journals were from Delhi followed by West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Nearly eighty percent periodicals are in English, while 17% are multilingual (English with one or more regional languages). The leading regional language is Bengali followed by Marathi and Hindi. It is found that 78% periodicals appear in printed form, 10% in online electronic form and 12% publications appear in both printed and electronic form. Also, 93% periodicals are found as closed access publication, while only 7% are open access. Among Indian LIS periodicals, 35% are (quarterly) and 31% (bi-annual). The proportion of monthly and annual periodicals is 9% each. Mushrooming of open access LIS periodicals has been observed since 2010. In the hundred-year period, the highest number of periodicals (35) was started in the year 2011.

**Keywords:** Indian LIS journals; LIS journals (India)- hundred years; Library and information science journals; Open access LIS journals

### Introduction

The rich legacy of knowledge and culture in India by and large reveals library establishment in ancient, medieval, as well as modern periods. The libraries constituted parts of royal court and monasteries in ancient time, though later it reached general public domain as a part of higher learning system. In India, there is evidence of libraries even in the sixth century A.D. The famous ancient universities like Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila had their own magnificent library systems with collection of manuscripts covering various domains of knowledge. The modern library movement was initiated in the later 19th century. The year 2011 is the centenary year of LIS education in India. Today, LIS education and research are carried out in more than 90 universities in India. The Indian LIS journals are one of the most popular

formal channels of scholarly communication. The practising librarians and information professionals of the country share views and ideas here through various forms of scholarly communication like research articles, case studies, short communications, editorials, reviews, etc. The history of Indian LIS journals dates back to the year 1912. *Library Miscellany* is the first known Indian LIS journal that was published in 1912<sup>1</sup> and continued up to the year 1920. *Granthalaya Sarvaswamu*, the second Indian LIS journal, organ of Andhra Pradesh Library Association started publication in 1915 and is continuing till date<sup>2</sup>. The original title of this publication was *Andhra Granthalayam*. Prytherch and Satija<sup>3</sup> discussed the coverage and control of Indian LIS literature and gave a list of Indian journals. According to Prasher<sup>4</sup>, the number of LIS periodicals in India was about 70 and it contributed to 4.12

percent of the world's total of LIS periodicals. He also reported that the global rank of India is fourth with respect to the publication of LIS periodicals, while the first three countries are USA, UK and Canada respectively. Kherde<sup>5</sup> identified core journals in LIS on the basis of citation counts from articles published in selected Indian journals. The pattern observed by him did not follow Bradford's pattern. Musib<sup>6</sup> described growth and development patterns of Indian LIS periodicals. Mitra<sup>7</sup> provided a comprehensive list of 84 Indian LIS periodicals published since 1912 along with necessary bibliographic details in 1988. Sen<sup>8</sup> ranked top seven Indian LIS journals on the basis of citations received and impact factor. The drawbacks of Indian LIS periodicals were described by Sharma<sup>9</sup>. He emphasized that lack of timeliness, poor language and lack of planning in starting a journal mostly cause discontinuation of the same. Some Indian LIS periodicals today are in existence for over fifty years. A couple of periodicals were started by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. But none of the Indian LIS periodicals are indexed in either *Scopus* or *Web of Science*. According to Chandrasekhar and Arora<sup>10</sup>, most of the Indian LIS researchers publish their reports and articles in Indian periodicals. But due to poor global coverage of Indian LIS periodicals, most of their research works remain invisible at international level. The centenary year of Indian LIS journals is an appropriate time to rethink about the quality of Indian LIS periodicals. There is an urgent need to enhance the visibility of Indian LIS periodicals.

### Objectives of the study

The major objectives of this paper are:

- To prepare a comprehensive list of Indian LIS periodicals;
- To trace the ceased periodicals and the last years of their publication;
- To prepare statistics of different parameters of the periodicals, i.e. language, mode of publication, mode of access, place of publication, frequency of publication, etc.; and
- To find out the publishers and ISSN of the periodicals

### Methodology and scope

The LIS journals published in the country during last hundred years shape the scholarly space for this subject in different ways. To search the list of periodicals various secondary sources on this subject were consulted, e.g. *Library and Information Science and Technology Abstracts (LISTA)*, *Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)*, *Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)* etc. The two major bibliographic databases, e.g. *Scopus* and *Web of Knowledge* were also consulted because Indian LIS journals appear as cited items there. Besides, the online repository for library and information science (e-LiS) was consulted for this study. It is an open access archive to deposit preprints, post-prints and other documents in the field of library and information science in electronic format<sup>11</sup>. ISSN database maintained at NISCAIR was also checked. This source helped locate quite a few new LIS journals including e-journals. A citation study of seven top ranking LIS journals also yielded some titles not included in the list earlier<sup>8</sup>. In all, the bibliographic details of 186 periodicals were collected. The chance of missing out any journal is thus very less but not impossible. The websites of different professional associations and commercial publishing houses have also been browsed.

### Results and analysis

The list of periodicals collected from various secondary sources in both printed and electronic format is furnished in Annexure 1. The common acronyms of the professional associations and institutions, e.g. DRDO, DRTC, ILA, IASLIC, NISCAIR etc. have not been expanded as they are common knowledge. The ISSNs so far available have been provided in Annexure 1. All of the blank cells indicate lack of concerned information or no Information (NI).

#### Coverage by indexing and abstracting services

Journals are indexed and abstracted by indexing/abstracting services (A/I services) to bring the articles etc published in them to the notice of the world. Only a few Indian LIS journals are covered by national and international A/I services. The list is provided below (Table 1). Besides the journals mentioned in Table 1, another 10+ journals are covered by Indian Library Science Abstracts.

Table 1—Coverage of journals by I/A services

Journals (Current Title)	Indexed/Abstracted in
<i>Annals of Library and Information Studies</i>	GS, LISTA, ICI, SCOPUS, DOAJ, ISA, LISA, ILSA
<i>Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies</i>	GS, DRJI, BASE
<i>DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology</i>	SCOPUS, LISA, LISTA, EBSCO, DOAJ, ISA, ICI, WC, IC, ILSA
<i>e-Library Science Research Journal</i>	DRJI
<i>Information Studies</i>	ICI, ILSA
<i>International Journal of Digital Library Services</i>	CF, DOAJ
<i>International journal of information dissemination and technology</i>	GS, IC, DOAJ, EISRJC, J-Gate, Proquest, UPD, CF
<i>International research : journal of library and information science</i>	DOAJ, Proquest, UPD, J-GATE, LISTA
<i>Pearl : A Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	IC, ISA, GS, ICI, EBSCO, J-GATE

BASE - Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, CF - Cite Factor, DOAJ - Directory of Open Access Journals, DRJI - Directory of Research Journal Indexing, GS - Google Scholar, IC - Index Copernicus, ICI - Indian Citation Index, ILSA - Indian Library Science Abstracts, ISA - Indian Science Abstracts, LISA - Library and Information Science Abstracts, LISTA - Library & Information Science & Technology Abstracts, UPD - Ulrich's Periodical Directory, WC - WorldCat

Table 2—Evaluative indicators of journals

Journals (Current Title)	IF (2012, 2013)/ IC/SJR (2011-12)/ GIF/ ICI-RIF
<i>Annals of Library and Information Studies</i>	2 (SJR-H Index)
<i>DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology</i>	GIF 0.452 (2012), 0.645 (2013)
<i>Information Studies</i>	0.258 (ICI-RIF)
<i>International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology</i>	0.51, 5.66 (IC)
<i>International Journal of Information Systems Management Research and Development</i>	1.417, 3 (IC)
<i>Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science</i>	0.301 (2012); 0.411 (2013) (GIF)
<i>Pearl : A Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	0.057, 3.27 (IC)
<i>World digital libraries</i>	6.84 (IC)

[GIF - Global Impact Factor, IF - Impact Factor, IC - Index Copernicus, ICI-RIF — Indian Citation Index-Research Impact Factor, SJR - SCImago Journal and Country Rank]

### Evaluative indicators of journals

For measuring the importance or rank of journals, Eugene Garfield came up with the concept of impact factor, which has become the most common indicator to rank journals. The impact factors of a few thousand journals are published every year by Thomson Reuters in their *Journal Citation Reports (JCR)*. Nowadays, a number of other indicators are also available such as Index Copernicus, Global Impact Factor, SCImago Journal and Country Rank, Indian Citation Index-Research Impact Factor etc. Table 2 indicates the indicators of some of the journals. It is to be noted that no Indian LIS journal is covered by *Web of Science*. As such, no Indian LIS journal has *JCR* impact factor. However, the *JCR* impact factor of any journal can be calculated using the method developed by Sen et al<sup>12</sup>.

### Change of titles

Change of titles is a common phenomenon in the realm of periodicals. There are various reasons for the change of titles of periodicals. However, the change of titles at times creates problems for the user specifically when they try to trace the back volumes. Quite a few of Indian LIS journals have also changed their titles as given in Table 3.

### Overall scenario

The consolidated statistics for both ceased and continuing periodicals is presented in Table 4 and Figure 1. It is interesting to note that out of 13 periodicals started before independence, only two survived and the rest ceased. A substantive number of periodicals (N=89) was started in the post-independence era (1947 to 2000), nearly two per year.

Table 3—Changes of journal titles over time

Journals (Current title)	Original starting year	Starting year of current title	Original title	Other title (if any)
<i>Granthalaya Sarvaswamu</i>	1915	1948	<i>Andhra Granthalayam</i>	
<i>SRELS Journal of Information Management</i>	1964	2000	<i>Library Science with a Slant to Documentation</i> (1964-'87)	<i>Library Science with a slant to Documentation and Information Studies</i> (1988-'99)
<i>Annals of Library and Information Studies</i>	1954	2001	<i>Annals of Library Science</i> (1954-'63)	<i>Annals of Library Science and Documentation</i> (1964-2000)
<i>DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology</i>	1980	2008	<i>DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology</i> (1980-2007)	

Table 4—Distribution of continuing and ceased periodicals over the years

Year range	No. of continuing periodicals	No. of ceased periodicals	All
1912-47	2	11	13 (7%)
1948-75	14	37	51 (27%)
1976-2000	25	14	39 (21%)
2001-10	22	1	23 (12%)
2011-14	60		60 (32%)
Total	123	63	186 (100%)

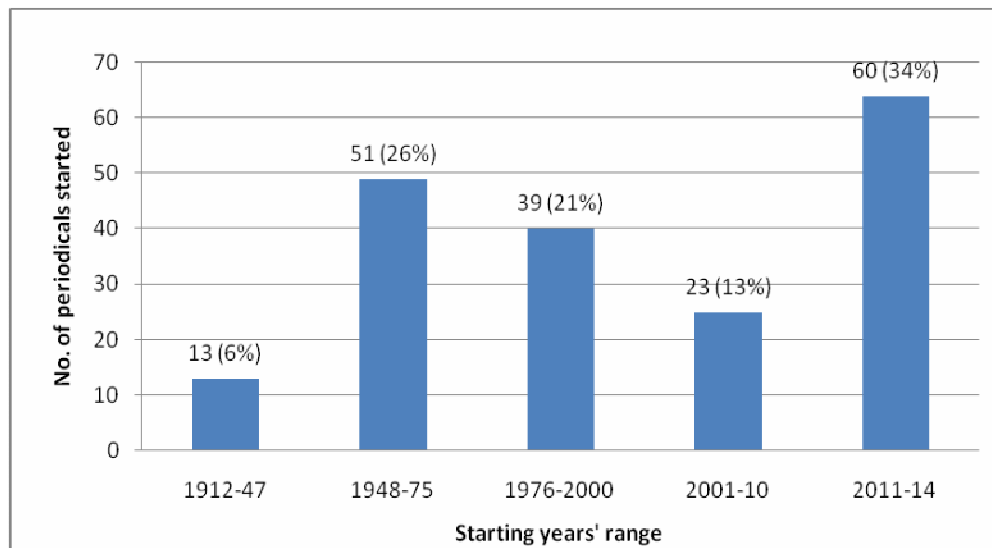


Fig. 1—Distribution of periodicals according to starting year

In the new millennium also 89 periodicals started during 2001 to 2014, i.e. in 14 years, there has been an average six periodicals per year. The growth rate of LIS periodicals thus abruptly increased by three times from twentieth century to twenty-first century. It is to be seen how long this growth rate is sustained.

#### Current periodicals

A look through Table 5 instantly reveals that the highest number of periodicals was started in the year 2011, i.e. 32 followed by 10 periodicals started two years later in 2013. In no other year since 1912 such a large number of periodicals started. The highest

Table 5—Starting years of continuing periodicals

Starting year	No. of periodicals	Starting year	No. of periodicals	Starting year	No. of periodicals
1915	1	1979	2	2000	2
1942	1	1980	2	2003	1
1950	2	1981	2	2004	2
1954	1	1983	2	2005	4
1955	1	1984	2	2006	1
1960	1	1985	1	2007	4
1963	2	1987	1	2008	5
1964	1	1988	5	2009	1
1965	1	1990	2	2010	6
1967	2	1994	1	2011	30
1969	1	1995	1	2012	9
1970	2	1997	2	2013	9
1976	1	1998	1	2014	8

Table 6—Statistics of ceased periodicals

S. No.	Starting year	Year of ceasing	Life span in years	No. of periodicals	S. No.	Starting year	Year of ceasing	Life span in years	No. of periodicals
1	NI	1972	—	1	25	1963	NI	—	1
2	1912	1920	9	1	26	1964	NI	—	4
3	1924	1934	11	1	27	1964	1972	9	1
4	1930	1946	17	1	28	1966	NI	—	2
5	1937	1952	16	1	29	1967	NI	—	1
6	1939	1942	4	1	30	1968	NI	—	1
7	1939	1953	15	1	31	1968	1973	6	1
8	1940	1944	4	1	32	1969	NI	—	1
9	1941	1943	3	1	33	1970	NI	—	2
10	1942	1946	5	1	34	1970	1976	7	1
11	1946	1983	38	1	35	1971	1972	2	1
12	1948	NI	—	1	36	1972	1977	6	1
13	1950	NI	—	1	37	1974	NI	—	2
14	1950	1976	27	1	38	1974	1979	6	1
15	1954	1958	5	1	39	1975	NI	—	2
16	1955	1956	2	1	40	1976	NI	—	2
17	1957	NI	—	1	41	1977	1981	5	1
18	1958	1964	7	1	42	1978	NI	—	1
19	1959	1961	3	1	43	1979	NI	—	1
20	1960	1962	3	1	44	1981	NI	—	2
21	1960	NI	—	1	45	1982	NI	—	2
22	1962	2000	39	1	46	1983	NI	—	2
23	1962	NI	—	1	47	1984	NI	—	2
24	1963	1964	2	1	48	2006	NI	—	1

[NI = No Information]

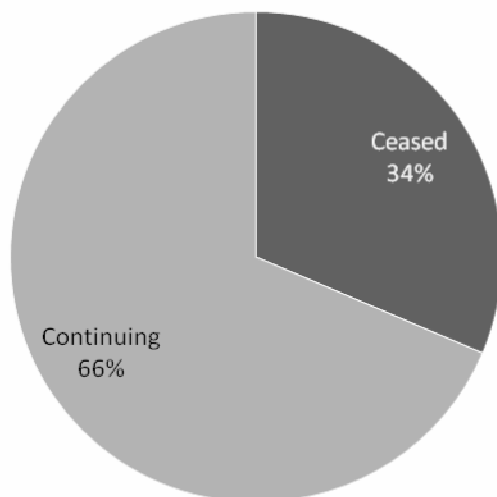


Fig. 2—Relative strength of ceased and continuing periodicals

Table 7—Average lifespan of ceased periodicals

Life span in years	Frequency (No. of periodicals)
>30	2
21-30	1
11-20	4
6-10	7
1-5	11

Table 8—Closing years of ceased periodicals

Closing year range	No. of periodicals
1912-47	7
1948-75	12
1976-2000	7

growth rate of Indian LIS periodicals is thus observed since 2011. Figure 2 shows relative scenario of ceased periodicals (34%) and continuing periodicals (66%). It may thus be seen that approximately one-third of the periodicals ceased since inception, or every third periodical stopped publishing since 1912 to date.

#### Ceased periodicals

Periodicals cease publication due to various reasons. Many periodicals are founded with the initiative of individuals. For example, Prof. P N Kaula founded the journals *Herald of Library Science*; and *International Information, Communication and Education*. Following the demise of Prof. Kaula both ceased publication. Similar is the case with *Indian Librarian*, *CLIS Observer* and many others. The statistics of ceased periodicals is shown in Table 6. In

all, 63 periodicals ceased, of which the years of cessation for 35 periodicals is not readily available. For one ceased periodical the start year is not known.

#### Lifespan

The lifespan calculated for remaining 25 periodicals is shown in Table 7. It is found that 11 periodicals survived for not more than 5 years while another 11 periodicals survived for maximum 20 years. Only three periodicals survived for more than 20 years. Thus on average the majority of periodicals were short-lived. The closing years of ceased periodicals are shown in Table 8. A couple of periodicals stopped before independence while majority ceased between 1948 and 1975. Some periodicals also ceased after 1976 and before 2000, *Journal of Information Management and Scientometrics*, a 21<sup>st</sup> century journal seems to have ceased publication.

#### Place of publication

All periodicals were published during last 100 years from different parts of the country and from different cities. Table 9 shows different states and Table 10 shows different cities wherefrom the periodicals came out. The distribution of periodicals over different states is also shown in Figure 3. The highest contributing state is Delhi (26%) followed by West Bengal (13%) and Tamil Nadu (10%). These three states contributed nearly fifty percent of all periodicals, while the remaining fifty percent were contributed by 17 other states. The highest contributing city is New Delhi (26%) followed by Kolkata (11%) and Chennai (7%). The five metro

Table 9—Distribution according to place of publications (States)

Rank	State	Frequency & relative percentage	Rank	State	Frequency & relative percentage
1	Delhi	48 (26%)	11	Gujarat	5 (3%)
2	West Bengal	24 (13%)	12	Kerala	4 (2%)
3	Tamil Nadu	19 (10%)	13	Chandigarh	3 (2%)
4	Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh (17 each)	17 (9%)	14	Haryana, Jharkhand, Orissa, Tripura, Uttarakhand (Two each)	2 (1%)
6	Andhra Pradesh	10 (5%)	19	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh (one each)	1 (0.5%)
7	Karnataka	8 (4%)		No Information	5 (3%)
8	Madhya Pradesh	7 (4%)			
9	Punjab, Rajasthan (6 each)	6 (3%)			

Table 10—Distribution of place of publications (Cities)

Rank	City	Frequency & relative percentage	Rank	City	Frequency & relative percentage
1	Delhi/ New Delhi	48 (26%)	27	Akola, Aurangabad, Ballabgarh, Beed, Bhubaneswar, Birbhum, Cuttack, Eluru, Erode, Gulbarga, Jabalpur, Jalandhar, Jalgaon, Jamshedpur, Jaynagar, Kottayam, Kurukshetra, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Midnapore, Nagercoil, Noida, Patiala, Patna, Pune, Raipur, Ranchi, Shimla, Siliguri, and Solapur (one each)	1 (0.5%)
2	Kolkata	20 (11%)		No Information	8 (4%)
3	Chennai	12 (6%)			
4	Mumbai	7 (4%)			
5	Hyderabad, Jaipur (6 each)	6 (3%)			
7	Bengaluru, Ghaziabad (6 each)	5 (3%)			
9	Lucknow	4 (2%)			
10	Ahmedabad, Ambala, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Vijayawada (3 each)	3 (2%)			
14	Agartala, Agra, Aligarh, Baroda, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Dharwad, Indore, Nagpur, Roorkee, Varanasi, Thiruvananthapuram	2 (1%)			

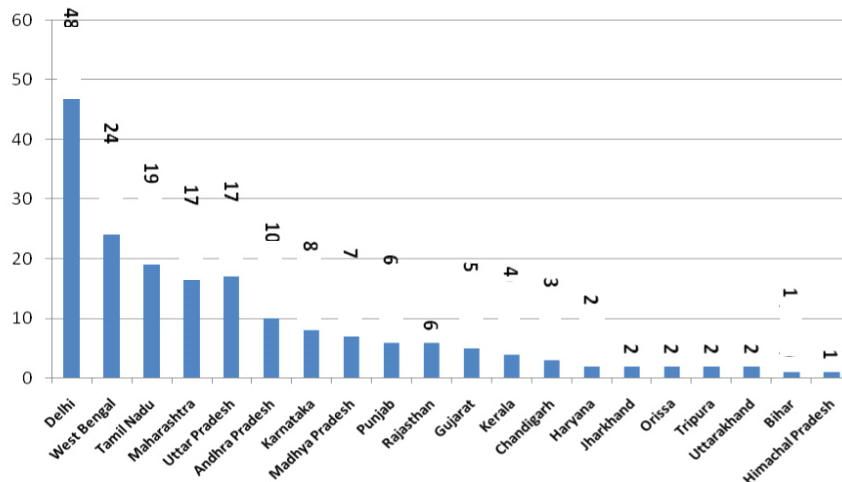


Fig. 3—Distribution of periodicals over different states

cities, e.g. New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Hyderabad together contributed fifty percent of all periodicals, while the rest fifty percent was contributed by other forty cities, e.g. Jaipur, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, etc.

#### Language of publication

Most of the periodicals (~78%) were published in English language as shown in Table 11 and Figure 4. Seventeen percent publications are bilingual or multilingual (English with one or more regional languages). The leading regional language as publication media is Bengali followed by Marathi and Hindi.

#### Form of publication

It is found that 78% periodicals appear in printed form, 10% in online electronic form and 12% in both print and electronic form. Also, 93% periodicals are found as closed access publication, while only 7% are open access (Table 12).

#### Frequency of publication

Among Indian LIS periodicals, 35% are quarterly and 31% are bi-annual. The proportion of monthly and annual periodicals is nearly 9% each, while other frequencies of publications are very small as evident from Table 13.

#### Publisher-wise distribution

The majority of the periodicals are published by private publishing houses (30%) followed by regional professional associations (20%) and the editors of the concerned periodicals (13%). The national-level professional associations publish 12% periodicals while the universities publish 9% periodicals. Hence it is clear from Table 14 that the maximum contribution comes from the private agencies, whether publishing house or the editor himself that accounts for nearly 43% of total number of periodicals. The professional associations are responsible for 32% of total publications followed by academic institutions that carry out 11% publications.

#### International Standard Serial No: (ISSN)

Of the 63 ceased periodicals only 8 possessed ISSN while the remaining 55 periodicals did not have ISSN. On the other hand, 31 continuing periodicals have no ISSN or have not mentioned it (Table 15). A considerable number of Indian LIS periodicals thus have no ISSN. Also it has been observed from

*Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*<sup>13</sup> that the number of active global LIS periodicals is 939 while the number of active Indian LIS periodicals is only 41. The global share of Indian LIS periodicals is thus only 4.4% at per Ulrich's Directory. The absence of ISSN from majority of Indian LIS periodicals and also irregularity in publications may be the probable cause for very limited inclusion of the same in *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*.

#### Conclusion

During the last hundred years LIS periodicals in India maintained its steady growth. Possibly there was no period in the last century when no Indian LIS periodical existed. More or less the periodicals maintained a steady growth rate despite the cessation of some periodicals.

The rapid proliferation of a number of Indian LIS journals in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is not a good sign. Starting a journal is not that difficult. Initially articles can be obtained from professional friends who are not reputed authors and the first issue can be published paying from one's own pocket. Usually reputed authors do not contribute to new journals because initially the journal's circulation will be low and the article will not be visible to wider audience. Even if they contribute, the article in general will not be of good quality. For running a journal money is required for correspondence, postal charges, stationery (paper etc), secretarial work, printing and binding, dispatch, and so on. Even Bengal Library Association, Delhi Library Association, IASLIC, etc are finding it extremely difficult to run their journals. Dispatching copies of the issues by post has also become a costly affair. Delhi Library Association has stopped dispatching *Library Herald* to its members by post.

The question now arises, will the new crop of 21<sup>st</sup> century (N≈90) survive? A recent study<sup>8</sup> showed that only *Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management*; *DLIBCOM*; *Indian Journal of Information, Library and Society*; *Indian Journal of Information Science and Services*; *International Journal of Library and Information Service*; and *Pearl* were cited in 2013 in the top 7 Indian LIS journals. Of these *DLIBCOM* seems to have ceased publication.

Bringing out e-journals is easier. But the biggest problem with such e-journals is that if it is brought



Table 11—Distribution of languages of publications

S. No.	Languages	Frequency	
1	Bengali	9 (4.7%)	
2	English	148 (77.5%)	
3	English, Gujarati	2	
4	English, Gujarati, Marathi	1	
5	English, Hindi	8	
6	English, Hindi, Marathi	2	
7	English, Telugu	1	17 (8.9%)
8	English, Kannada	1	
9	English, Tamil	1	
10	Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu	1	
11	Gujarati	2 (1%)	
12	Hindi	4 (2.1%)	
13	Kannada	1 (0.5%)	
14	Marathi	5 (2.6%)	
15	Malayalam	1 (0.5%)	
16	Tamil	2 (1%)	
17	Telugu	2 (1%)	

Table 12—Distribution of modes of access and publication medium

Modes of access	Modes of publication	Frequency with percentage
	Print	146 (78%)
Closed access	Online + Print	16 (8.9%)
	Online	11 (6.3%)
Open access	Online-Open Access	7 (3.7%)
	Online-Open Access + Print	6 (3.1%)

Table 13—Distribution of publication frequencies

Rank	Publication Frequency	Frequency of the periodicals with percentage
1	Quarterly	65, (35%)
2	Bi-annual	57, (30.8%)
3	Monthly	17, (8.9%)
4	Annual	16, (8.3%)
5	Irregular	13, (6.8%)
6	No information	9, (4.7%)
7	Bi-monthly	3, (1.6%)
7	Tri-annual	3, (1.6%)
8	Fortnightly	2, (1.0%)

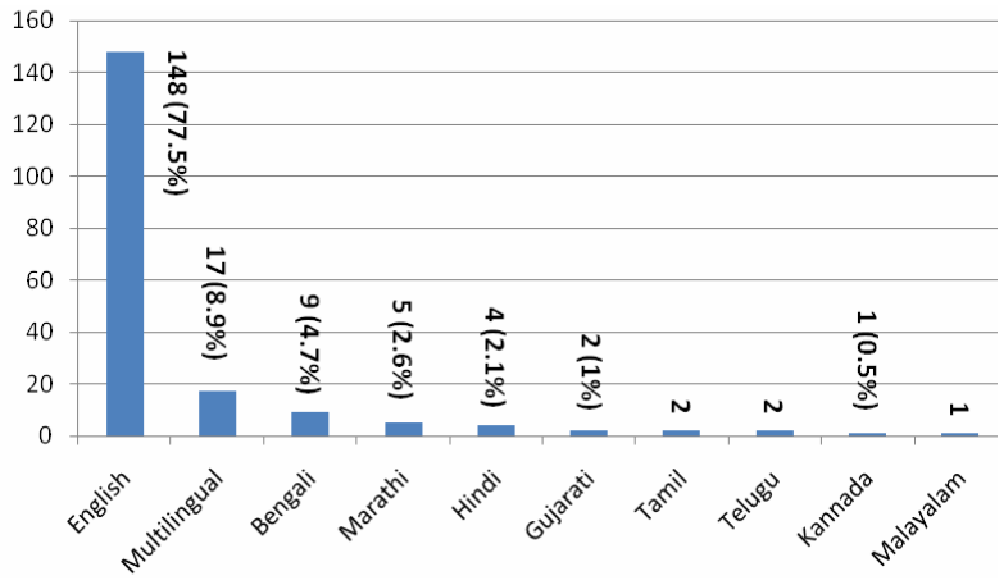


Fig. 4—Language-wise distribution of periodicals

Table 14—Distribution of publishers

Publishers' broad categories	Specific category	Abbreviations	No. & % of periodicals published
Academic institution	College	AIC	3 (1.7%)
	University	AIU	16 (9.1%)
Govt. organization	Govt. Department	GOV	5 (2.9%)
	R & D organization	RDG	3 (1.7%)
Private agency	Publishing house	PVT	53 (30.3%)
	The Editor	EDT	23 (13.1%)
Professional association	Regional	PAR	35 (20%)
	National	PAN	21 (12%)
	Trust Board/ Foundation/ Society/ Endowment	TBF	13 (7.4%)
	Public Library	PUL	2 (1.1%)
	Others	OTH	1 (0.6%)

Table 15—Distribution of ISSN

Publication media	Continuing periodicals	Ceased periodicals	All
Only Online ISSN	13	—	13
Only Print ISSN	60	8	68
Both (Online + Print) ISSN	19	—	19
No ISSN	31	55	86
Total	123	63	186

out by an individual or a small publisher, the website may vanish at any time keeping no trace of the articles published in the journal. Usually this does not happen in the case of printed journals.

Another question is who is going to subscribe to these journals numbering more than a hundred? An LIS department because of paucity of funds cannot subscribe more than a few journals. In such a

situation, obviously they will go for the top ranking journals. Except one or two journals belonging to the new crops, others do not figure in the top-ranking journals. Individuals are unlikely to subscribe to these journals. Thus, the question of their survival looms large. All may claim that they are peer-reviewed journals? Who is going to verify? Many such questions remain to be answered.

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## List of Indian LIS journals as on July 31, 2014

Sl. no.	Journals (Current Title)	Year of start	Language	Publisher	Type of publication	Place of publication	Corresponding state	Frequency	ISSN (Online)	ISSN (Print)	Status
1	<i>Advances In Library and Information Science</i>	2011	E	Univ. of North Bengal. DLIS	P	Siliguri	West Bengal	BA		2231-2846	CTG
2	<i>Andhra Granthalayam</i>	1939-42	Te	Andhra Desa Library Assoc.	P	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	Q			CSD
3	<i>Annals of Library and Information Studies (Formerly: Annals of Library Science and Documentation)</i>	1954	E	NISCAIR	O+ OA	New Delhi	Delhi	Q	0975-2404	0972-5423	CTG
4	<i>Annals, Bulletin, Granthalaya of ILA (ABGILA)</i>	1939-53	E, H	Indian Library Assoc.	P	Delhi	Delhi	Q			CSD
5	<i>Aryabhata Pustkalaya Evam Suchna Vigyan Patrika</i>	2011	E, H		P	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	BA		2249-1120	CTG
6	<i>Asian Journal of Information Science and Technology</i>	2011	E	The Research Pub.	O+ OA	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	BA	2231-6108		CTG
7	<i>Asian Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2011	E	St. Anne Mary Edn. Soc.	O+ OA	New Delhi	Delhi	BA	0976-9749		CTG
8	<i>Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies</i>	2013	E	Public Knowledge Project under GNU License	O+ OA + P	Pune	Maharashtra	M	2321-8819	2348-7186	CTG
9	<i>Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists of India (AALDI) Bulletin</i>	1974	E	Assoc. of Agricultural Librarians & Documentalists of India	P	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	A			CSD
10	<i>Bengal Library Association Bulletin</i>	1937-52	E, Te	Bengal Lib. Assoc.	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Irr			CSD

11	<i>Bombay University College Librarians' Association (BUCLA) Bulletin</i>	1975-	E	Bombay Univ. College Librarians Assoc.	P	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Irr			CSD
12	<i>Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies</i>	1998	E	Univ. of Calcutta	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	A	0973-5771		CTG
13	<i>CLIS Observer</i>	1984	E	Centre for Lib. & Inf. Studies	P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q	0970-0943		CSD
14	<i>College Granthagarik</i>	1964	B	West Bengal College Librarians' Assoc.	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Q			CSD
15	<i>College Librarian</i>	1978	E		P	Delhi	Delhi				CSD
16	<i>College Libraries</i>	1983	E	West Bengal College Librarian's Assoc.	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Q	0972-1975		CTG
17	<i>Collnet Journal of Scientometrics &amp; Information Management</i>	2007	E	Taru Pub.	O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	BA	2168-930X	0973-7766	CTG
18	<i>Concepts In Communication, Information and Librarianship</i>	1988	E	Concept Pub.	P	New Delhi	Delhi	Irr			CTG
19	<i>Current Contents In Library and Information Science</i>	1988	E		P					0970-8790	CTG
20	<i>Dasgupta Studies In Library Science</i>	1964	E	Rajasthan Univ. DLIS	P	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Irr			CSD
21	<i>DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology ( DESIDOC Bulletin; DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology)</i>	1980	E	DRDO	O+ OA + P	New Delhi	Delhi	BM	0976-4658	0974-0643	CTG
22	<i>DLIBCOM</i>	2006	E, G	Cosmo Communications Pvt Ltd	P	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	M		0973-6638	CSD
23	<i>DRTC Annual Seminar. Papers and Proceedings</i>	1963	E	DRTC	P	Bengaluru	Karnataka	A			CTG

24	<i>DRTC Refresher Seminar Annual. Papers and Proceedings</i>	1969	E	DRTC	P	Bengaluru	Karnataka	A		CTG
25	<i>E-Library Science Research Journal</i>	2012	E, H, Ma	Laxmi Book Pub	O+ OA	Solapur	Maharashtra	M	2319-8435	CTG
26	<i>Govt. of India Library Association (GILA) Bulletin</i>	1983	E	Govt. of India Lib. Assoc.	P	Delhi	Delhi	Q		CSD
27	<i>Gramer Dak</i>	1950s	B	Nikhil Bharat Granthagar Prachar Samiti	P	Kolkata	West Bengal			CSD
28	<i>Granth Parivar</i>	1984	Ma	Marathwada Granthalaya Sangh	P		Maharashtra	M	2250-3846	CTG
29	<i>Granthagar</i>	1950	B	Bengal Lib. Assoc.	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	M	0017-324X	CTG
30	<i>Granthagar Karmee</i>	1967	B	West Bengal Govt.-sponsored Lib. Employees Assoc.	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	M		CTG
31	<i>Granthalaya</i>	1955-56	E, H	Hyderabad Lib. Assoc.	P	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	M		CSD
32	<i>Granthalaya Darshini</i>	1968-73	Te		P	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	A		CSD
33	<i>Granthalaya Patrika</i>	1968	Ma	Janata Granthalaya Sangh	P	Jalgaon	Maharashtra			CSD
34	<i>Granthalaya Sarvaswamu</i>	1915	E, Te	Andhra Pradesh Lib. Assoc.	P	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Q	0972-8104	CTG
35	<i>Granthalaya Vijnan</i>	1970	H	Late Prof. Kaula LIS Endowment	P	Jaipur	Rajasthan	BA	0973-564X	CTG
36	<i>Granthalayee</i>	1980	H	U P Library Assoc.	P	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	A		CTG
37	<i>Granthalok</i>	1959-61	B	Birchandra Public Lib.	P	Agartala	Tripura	Q		CSD

38	<i>Granthalok</i>	1970	G	Gujrat Granthalaya Seva Sangh	P	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Q	0970- 5244	CTG	
39	<i>Granthalokam</i>	1948	MI	Kerala Granthasala Sangham	P		Kerala	M		CSD	
40	<i>Granthana : Indian Journal of Library Studies</i>	1990	E	Raja Rammohun Roy Lib. Foundation	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	BA	0971- 0221	CSD	
41	<i>Granthapal</i>	1958- 64	E, H, Ma	Vidarbha Granthalaya Sangh	P	Nagpur	Maharashtra	M		CSD	
42	<i>Granthavani</i>	1954- 58	B	-	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Q		CSD	
43	<i>Gyan Sanchar</i>	2005	H	Banaras Hindu Univ.	P	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	BA	0973- 4279	CTG	
44	<i>Gyangangotri: Granthalaya Aani Mahitishastra: Ghatna, Ghadamodi, Bhashya</i>	2000	Ma	The Editor	P		Maharashtra	Q	2231- 6507	CTG	
45	<i>Gyankosh : Journal of Library and Information Management</i>	2010	E	Integrated Academy of Management & Tech.	O + P	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	BA	2249- 3182	2229- 4023	CTG
46	<i>Herald of Library Science</i>	1962 -2006	E	P. Kaula Endowment for Lib. & Inf. Sc.	P	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Q		CSD	
47	<i>IASLIC Bulletin</i>	1955	E	IASLIC	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Q	0018- 8441	CTG	
48	<i>IASLIC Special Publication</i>	1960	E	IASLIC	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Irr		CTG	
49	<i>ILA Bulletin (The name was changed to Journal of Indian Library Association)</i>	1965	E	ILA	P	Delhi	Delhi	Q		CTG	
50	<i>Indian Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG	
51	<i>Indian Journal of Agricultural Library and Information Services ( AALDI Bulletin)</i>	2008	E	Assoc. of Agricultural Librarians & Documentalis ts of India	P	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	BA	0974- 8776	CTG	

52	<i>Indian Journal of Business Information Systems</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
53	<i>Indian Journal of Business Management and Information Technology</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
54	<i>Indian Journal of Digital Information Technology</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
55	<i>Indian Journal of Digital Libraries and Librarianship</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
56	<i>Indian Journal of Education and Information Studies</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
57	<i>Indian Journal of Information &amp; Computer Science Technology</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
58	<i>Indian Journal of Information Science and Education</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
59	<i>Indian Journal of Information Science and Services</i>	2007	E	The Bannari Amman Inst. of Tech.	P	Erode	Tamil Nadu	BA	0973-8967	CTG
60	<i>Indian Journal of Information Science in Engineering</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
61	<i>Indian Journal of Information Sciences and Computer Application</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
62	<i>Indian Journal of Information Security and Computer</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG
63	<i>Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services</i>	2011	E	Sriraam Pub.	O + P	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	BA	2231-6094	CTG
64	<i>Indian Journal of Information Technology and Library Science</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG



65	<i>Indian Journal of Information, Library &amp; Society</i>	1988	E	Bharati Pub	P	Cuttack	Orissa	Q	0971-4286	CTG	
66	<i>Indian Journal of Librarianship and Administration</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG	
67	<i>Indian Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2007	E	World Information Syndicate	O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	T	0973-9556	0973-9548	CTG
68	<i>Indian Journal of Library and Information Technology</i>	2011	E, K	The Editor	P	Dharwad	Karnataka	Q	2249-8494	CTG	
69	<i>Indian Journal of Library Automation, Networking and Consortia</i>	2011	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		CTG	
70	<i>Indian Journal of Library Science</i>	2000	E	Indian Lib. & Inf. Sc. Assoc.	P	Kottayam	Kerala			CTG	
71	<i>Indian Journal of Library Science</i>	1975-1982	E	Inst. of Librarians (Mr. A.K. Chakraborty)	P	Kolkata	West Bengal		0970-4302	CSD	
72	<i>Indian Librarian</i>	1946-83	E	Editor	P	Jalandhar	Punjab	Q	0019-5774	CSD	
73	<i>Indian Library Journal</i>	1924-34	E	All India Public Lib. Assoc.	P	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	Q		CSD	
74	<i>Indian Library Movement</i>	19-1972	E	Editor	P	Ambala	Punjab			CSD	
75	<i>Indian Library Science Abstracts</i>	1967	E	IASLIC	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Q	0019-5790	CTG	
76	<i>Infolib</i>	2008	E	Jharkhand Inf. and Lib. Assoc.	P	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Q	0974-0686	CTG	
77	<i>Information Studies</i>	1995	E	Ranganathan Centre for Inf. Studies	O + P	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Q	0976-1934	0971-6726	CTG
78	<i>Information Today and Tomorrow</i>	1982-2002	E	National Inf. System for Sc. & Tech.	O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q	0971-7102	CSD	

79	<i>International E-Journal of Library Science</i>	2013	E	Guru Nanak Inst. of Management Studies	O	Mumbai	Maharashtra	BA	2319-992X		CTG
80	<i>International Information, Communication and Education</i>	1982	E	P Kaula Foundation. for Lib. & Inf. Sc.	P	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	BA			CSD
81	<i>International Journal of Advanced Library and Information Science</i>	2013	E	Cloud Pub.	O	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	A	2348-5167		CTG
82	<i>International Journal of Digital Information and Knowledge Management</i>	2013	E	Ocean Research Journals	P	Delhi	Delhi	Q		2320-5059	CTG
83	<i>International Journal of Digital Library Services</i>	2011	E	The Editor	O+ OA + P	Patiala	Punjab	Q		2250-1142	CTG
84	<i>International Journal of Digital Library Systems and Technology</i>	2011	E	The Editor	P	New Delhi	Delhi	BA		2249-3662	CTG
85	<i>International Journal of Emerging Trends In Library and Information Society</i>	2013	E	Ocean Research Journals	P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q		2320-5040	CTG
86	<i>International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology</i>	2011	E	The Editor	O+ OA + P	Ambala	Punjab	Q	2249-5576	2229-5984	CTG
87	<i>International Journal of Information Library and Society</i>	2011	E	Publishing India Group	P	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	A		2278-0386	CTG
88	<i>International Journal of Information Resources and Knowledge Management</i>	2014	E	International Book House P. Ltd	P	Mumbai	Maharashtra	BA		2347-663X	CTG
89	<i>International Journal of Information Retrieval and Management</i>	2011	E	Intellect Research Pub.	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	BA		2320-2548	CTG
90	<i>International Journal of Information Systems Management Research and Development</i>	2011	E	Transstellar Journal Pub. & Research Consultancy Pvt Ltd	O + P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q	2319-4480	2250-236X	CTG

91	<i>International Journal of Librarianship and Administration</i>	2010	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA	2231-1300		CTG
92	<i>International Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2012	E	Academic Journals	O+ OA + P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q	2277-3584	2277-3533	CTG
93	<i>International Journal of Library and Information Science Research and Development</i>	2012	E	Priyanka Research Journal Pub.	O + P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q	2277-3673	2277-3541	CTG
94	<i>International Journal of Library and Information Studies</i>	2011	E	The Editor	O	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Q	2231-4911		CTG
95	<i>International Journal of Library and Information Systems</i>	2012	E	The Editor	O	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Q	2320-2785		CTG
96	<i>International Journal of Library Automation, Networking and Consortia</i>	2012	E	Research India Pub.	P	Delhi	Delhi	T			CTG
97	<i>International Journal of Library Science</i>	2010	E	CESER Pub.	O	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	BA	0975-7546		CTG
98	<i>International Journal of Library Science and Research</i>	2011	E	Transstellar Journal Pub. & Research Consultancy Pvt Ltd	O	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q	2321-0079	2250-2351	CTG
99	<i>International Librarian</i>	1985	E	Himachal Pradesh Univ. Lib.	P	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Q			CTG
100	<i>International Library Movement</i>	1979	E	ILM Foundation.	P	Ambala	Punjab	Q		0970-0048	CTG
101	<i>International Research : Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2011	E	The Editor	O+ OA	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Q	2249-0213		CTG
102	<i>ISIS Bulletin</i>	1976-1978	E	Indian Soc. for Inf. Sc.	P	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Q			CSD
103	<i>ISST Journal of Advances In Librarianship</i>	2010	E	Intellectuals Soc. for Socio-techno Welfare	P	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	BA		0976-9021	CTG

104	<i>Journal of Advanced Research In Library and Information Science</i>	2014	E	Advanced Research Pub.	O+O A	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	BA			CTG
105	<i>Journal of Advancements In Library Science</i>	2014	E	STM Journals	O - OA + P	Noida	Uttar Pradesh				CTG
106	<i>Journal of Advances In Library and Information Science</i>	2012	E	The Editor	O	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Q	2277- 2219		CTG
107	<i>Journal of Current Trends In Library and Information Science</i>	2014	E		O			BA		2348- 8395	CTG
108	<i>Journal of Digital Information Management</i>	2003	E	Digital Information Research Foundation	O	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q	0972- 7272		CTG
109	<i>Journal of Digital Information Management</i>	2014	E	Pacific Research Pub.	O + P	Delhi	Delhi	BA	2348- 1773	2348- 1765	CTG
110	<i>Journal of Indexing &amp; Reference Work (Formerly: Indian Periodicals 1966-67; Indian Periodicals Record 1968-1972)</i>	1966- 1977	E	Mukherjii Library	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	M			CSD
111	<i>Journal of Indian Library Association (see ILA Bulletin)</i>	1942	E	ILA	P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q		2277- 5145	CTG
112	<i>Journal of Information Management and Scientometrics [Possibly ceased]</i>	2004	E	Aligarh Muslim Univ. DLIS	P	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	BA		0972- 9925	CSD
113	<i>Journal of Information Sciences</i>	1990	E	Arun Pub. House	P	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Q		0971- 3360	CTG
114	<i>Journal of Information Sciences and Technology</i>	2008	E		P	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	BA		2249- 8338	CTG
115	<i>Journal of Information Technology and Library Science</i>	2013	E	Enriched Pub.	O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	BA		2347- 9760	CTG
116	<i>Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management</i>	2011	E		O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	BA	2277- 7946	2277- 7938	CTG
117	<i>Journal of Library &amp; Information Science</i>	1976	E	Univ. of Delhi. DLIS	P	Delhi	Delhi	BA		0970- 714 X	CTG
118	<i>Journal of Library Advancements</i>	2011	E	The Editor	P	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	BA		2249- 3956	CTG

119	<i>Journal of Library and Information Communication Technology</i>	2012	E, H	The Editor	P	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	BA	2278-3482	CTG
120	<i>Journal of Library and Information Management</i>	2010	E	IJLIM Society, DLIS, Aggarwal College	P	Ballabgarh	Haryana	F	0975-878X	CTG
121	<i>Journal of Library and Information Services</i>	2014	E	The Editor	P	Beed	Maharashtra	Q	2347-8993	CTG
122	<i>Journal of Library and Information Technology</i>	2005	E	The Editor	P	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	BA	0975-6183	CTG
123	<i>Journal of Library Management</i>	2012	E	MANLIBNET, LRC	P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q	2278-5523	CTG
124	<i>Journal of Library Metamorphosis</i>	2013	E	The Editor	P	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	BA	2347-2197	CTG
125	<i>Journal of Library Science (Formerly – Student Librarian 1957/58 – 1961/62))</i>	1963-64	E	Nagpur Univ. DLIS	P	Nagpur	Maharashtra	A		CSD
126	<i>Journal of Library Service</i>	1971-72	E, G	Ravikupa Trust	P	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Q		CSD
127	<i>Journal of Library, Information and Communication Technology</i>	2009	E	eScience World	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	BA	0975-3168	CTG
128	<i>Journal of Scientometric Research</i>	2011	E	Medknow Pub & Media Pvt. Ltd.	O+ OA	Mumbai	Maharashtra	T	2320-0057	CTG
129	<i>Journal of the M.P. Young Librarian Association</i>	2008	E	Young Librarians' Assoc.	P	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	BA	0975-4857	CTG
130	<i>Karnataka Granthalaya</i>	1969	K	Granthalaya Vijnana Prakashana	P	Gulbarga	Karnataka	Q		CSD
131	<i>Kelpro Bulletin</i>	1997	E	Kerala Library Professionals' Organization	P	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	BA	0975-4911	CTG

132	<i>KIIT Journal of Library and Information Management</i>	2014	E	KIIT Univ.	P	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	BA	2348-0858	CTG	
133	<i>Liblit</i>	1970	E	Library Literary Circle	P	Kurukshetra	Haryana	Irr		CSD	
134	<i>Libra</i>	1964	E, H	Univ. of Rajasthan. DLIS	P	Jaipur	Rajasthan	A		CSD	
135	<i>Librarian (Calcutta)</i>	1984	E		P	Kolkata	West Bengal		0970-0072	CTG	
136	<i>Librarian: Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	1994	E	Jadavpur Univ. DLIS	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	BA	0972-3978	CTG	
137	<i>Libraries Information and Knowledge</i>	2004	E		P	Delhi	Delhi		0972-9631	CTG	
138	<i>Library and Librarian</i>	1977-81	E	Library Pub.	P	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh	BA		CSD	
139	<i>Library Bulletin</i>	1942-46	E	ILA	P	Kolkata	Bengal	Q		CSD	
140	<i>Library Herald</i>	1963	E	Delhi Lib. Assoc.	O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q	0976-2469	0024-2292	CTG
141	<i>Library History Review</i>	1974	E	International Agency for Research in Lib. History	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	Q		CSD	
142	<i>Library Literature In India</i>	1967-	E	Library Literature House	P	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Irr		CSD	
143	<i>Library Miscellany</i>	1912-20	E, G, Ma	Dept. of Lib.	P	Baroda	Gujarat	Q		CSD	
144	<i>Library Progress (International)</i>	1981	E	BPAS Research	O + P	Delhi	Delhi	BA	2320-317X	0970-1052	CTG
145	<i>Library Science Annual</i>	1981-1999	E	Library Council	P	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	A		CSD	
146	<i>Library Today</i>	1979	E	Andhra Pradesh Public Lib. Assoc.	P	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	M		CTG	

147	<i>Lucknow Librarian</i> (Formerly <i>Library Chronicle</i> )	1962	E	Uttar Pradesh Lib. Assoc.	P	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Q	0024-7219	CSD
148	<i>Maharashtra State Federation of College Library Association (MFCLA) Bulletin</i>	1988	E	Maharashtra State Federation of College Lib. Assoc.	P	Akola	Maharashtra	Q		CTG
149	<i>Mahitiyug</i>	2006	E	The Editor	P			Q	0973-6018	CTG
150	<i>Medical Library Association of India (MLAI) Bulletin</i>	1983	E	Medical Lib. Assoc. of India	P	New Delhi	Delhi	Q		CTG
151	<i>Memoirs of the Madras Library Association</i>	1940-44	E	Madras Lib. Assoc.	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	A		CSD
152	<i>Modern Librarian</i>	1930-46	E	Punjab Lib. Assoc.	P	Lahore	Punjab	Q		CSD
153	<i>Modern Library Review</i> (Formerly <i>Library Review</i> )	1972-77	E	Bureau of Research & Pub. on Tripura; Tripura Lib. Assoc.	P	Agartala	Tripura	Q		CSD
154	<i>National Librarian</i>	1976-1995	E	Editor	P	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Q		CSD
155	<i>Nulagam</i>	1966	Ta	Editor	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	M		CSD
156	<i>Nulagam Pesukirathu</i>	2013	Ta	Editor	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	BM	2320-9496	CTG
157	<i>Pathagar</i>	1960-62	B	Editor	P	Birbhum	West Bengal	M		CSD
158	<i>Pathagar</i>	1941-43	B	Ballygunge Institute	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	F		CSD
159	<i>Pearl : A Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2007	E	Univ. Lib. Teacher's Assoc. of Andhra Pradesh	O + P	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Q	0975-6922	0973-7081 CTG
160	<i>Prajna</i>	1963	B	Editor	P	Jaynagar	West Bengal			CSD

161	<i>Proceedings, All India Library Conference</i>	1950	E	ILA	P	Delhi	Delhi	Irr		CTG
162	<i>Professional Journal of Library and Information Technology</i>	2010	E	The Editor	P	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	BA	0976-7274	CTG
163	<i>Progress of Library &amp; Information Science</i>	1979	E	Banaras Hindu Univ. DLIS	P	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	A		CSD
164	<i>Pustakalaya</i>	1957	G	Gujrat Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal	P	Baroda	Gujarat	M		CSD
165	<i>Pustakalaya</i>	1984	H	Bihar Rajya Pustakalay Sangh	P	Patna	Bihar	Q		CSD
166	<i>Pustakalaya Sandesh</i>	1964-72	E, H	Indore Sambhag Pustakalaya Sangh	P	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Q		CSD
167	<i>Pustakamitra</i>	1960s (Late 1960s )	K, MI, Ta, Te	Southern Language Book Trust	P	Madras	Tamil Nadu	Q		CSD
168	<i>Quarterly Journal of The Rajasthan Library Association</i>	1974-79	E, H	Rajasthan Lib. Assoc.	P	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Q		CSD
169	<i>Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) Newsletter</i>	1981	E	RRRLF	P			Q	0971-1112	CTG
170	<i>Rajasthan University Studies In Education Library Science</i>	1970-	E	Univ. of Rajasthan, DLIS	P	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Irr		CSD
171	<i>Ranganathan Institute of Library &amp; Information Science For Applied Research (RILISAR) Bulletin</i>	1983	E	Ranganathan Inst. of Lib. & Inf. Sc. for Applied Research	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q		CSD
172	<i>RBU Journal of Library Information Science</i>	1997	E	Rabindra Bharati Univ. DLIS	P	Kolkata	West Bengal	A	0972-2750	CTG



173	<i>Research Journal of Information Science and Technology</i>	2014	E	Research Pub. House	P	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	BA	2348-1501	CTG	
174	<i>Research Journal of Library Sciences</i>	2013	E	International Sc. Congress Assoc.	O	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	M	2320-8929	CTG	
175	<i>Review of Knowledge Management</i>	2011	E	Management Development Research Foundation.	P	New Delhi	Delhi	BA	2231-5845	CTG	
176	<i>Sahitya Sahakar</i>	1950-76	Ma	Maharashtra Rajya Granthalaya Sangh	P	Mumbai	Maharashtra	M		CSD	
177	<i>SALIS Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2005	E	Society for the Advancement of Lib. & Inf. Sc.	P	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Q	0973-3108	CTG	
178	<i>SISCOM</i>	1981	E	Society for Inf. Sc.	P	New Delhi	Delhi	M		CSD	
179	<i>SRELS Journal of Information Management (Formerly Library Science with a Slant to Documentation; Library Science with a Slant to Documentation and Information Studies)</i>	1964	E	Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Lib. Sc.	O + P	Bengaluru	Karnataka	BM	0976-2477	0972-2467	CTG
180	<i>Timeless Fellowship</i>	1964	E	Karnataka Univ. Lib. Sc. Assoc.	P	Dharwad	Karnataka	A		CSD	
181	<i>Trends In Information Management</i>	2005	E		P					CTG	
182	<i>Vidyasagar University Journal of Library and Information Sciences (Formerly Annals of Library Literature)</i>	1987	E	Vidyasagar Univ. DLIS	P	Midnapore	West Bengal	A	0972-8570	CTG	
183	<i>Wachanalaya</i>	1970-76	Ma	Maharashtra Rashtriya Granthalaya Sangh	P	Mumbai	Maharashtra			CSD	

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184	<i>World Digital Libraries</i>	2008	E	The Energy Research Inst.	O + P	New Delhi	Delhi	BA	0974- 567X	CTG	
185	<i>World Research Journal of Library and Information Science</i>	2012	E	Bioinfo Pub.	O + P	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Q	2278- 7038	2278- 702X	CTG
186	<i>Years Work In Librarianship</i>	1988	E	ILA	P	Delhi	Delhi	A			CSD

## Column 4: Language

B = Bengali, E = English, G = Gujarati, H = Hindi, K = Kannada, Ma = Marathi, MI = Malayalam, Ta = Tamil, Te = Telugu

## Column 5: Publisher

Assoc. = Association, Dept.= Department, DLIS = Dept. of Lib. & Inf. Sc., Doc. = Documentation, Inf. = Information, Lib. = Library, Sc.:

## Column 6: Type of publication

O = Online, O + P = Online + Print, O + OA = Online & Open Access, O + OA + P = Online & Open Access + Print, P = Print

## Column 12: Status

CSD = Ceased, CTG = Continuing

## Column 9: Frequency

A = Annual, BA = Bi-Annual, BM = Bi-Monthly, F = Fortnightly, Irr = Irregular, M = Monthly, Q = Quarterly, TA = Tri-Annual

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