Library and Information Science (LIS) Literature in Pakistan: An Effort of Integration

Shehzad Ahmad [*]

Sajjad Ahmad [**]

Abstract:

For the development in any field of education literature's role is inevitable. Same is the case with the Library and Information Science. This study is conducted for the purpose to integrate and present library professionals with the current state of Pakistani LIS literature available in various forms produced by   LIS professionals. As unfortunately less literature is produced in the field of Library & Information Science in Pakistan. The students, teachers and researchers rely on foreign library literature for keeping themselves up to date and completing their research endeavors. Therefore it is recommended that a network of the libraries of LIS schools should be established to facilitate the search and access to the existing LIS literature.

Key Words: LIS Literature, Reference Literature in LIS, Pakistani LIS Materials.

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[*]   **Library Officer, Edwards College Peshawar.**

[**]   **Lecturer, Department of Library & information Science, University of Peshawar.**

Introduction:

Libraries have played fundamental role in the development of the human civilization however the development of librarianship as a professional and educational discipline is the pheno on of late 19th century. Since then professional and educational philosophy of librarianship has undergone manifolds changes. Libraries however are as old as our recorded history. They existed over ages and were equally looked after by librarians who were then selected for the library jobs because of their scholarship and learning. It was between 1870 and 1880, however that the scholar librarians were supplanted by the libraries who were professionally skilled in librarianship. At the outset on the job training was available for learning skills, gradually former training programmes school and libraries began to be offered, which necessitated the supply of 'LIS Literature'.

It is interesting to note that the coming of American Librarians in Sub-continent eventually resulted in the introduction of university based graduate education in Library Science. This also resulted in the creation of the very first book in LIS (In Sub-Continent) by one of the pioneers, Asa Don Dickinson titled as "The Punjab Library Primer".

Library literature helps professionals keep up to date with the latest concepts, trends, opinions, theories and methodologies in the areas of library and information science. It also helps the researcher to complete their projects. Thus this study is made for the purpose to provide library professionals with the ls of library literature available in various forms, in the country.

Objectives:

As a matter of fact for professionals in any field, understanding the situation of their area of interest is of high importance. Every branch of knowledge is composed of many subfields which are related in complex ways. This composition is not static and changed by adding new researches (Literary outputs) that are constantly carried out and shared in different forms. Therefore its understanding and knowledge matters a lot for the people concerned. The main objectives of this study are:

1. To integrate the different literary sources on LIS.
2. To investigate the current state of LIS literature.
3. To show the strengths and weaknesses of LIS literature.

Methodology:

The study employed compound method for data collection. It includes a document search, personal communications, and literature review in order to identify the different literary outputs. The reason for employing various methods of data collection is the dispersion of data. One of the main sources used in this study is the 'Information sources on Pakistani Librarianship', by Prof. Dr Khalid Mahmood.

Research Limitations:

The study has the following limitations:

1. It does not cover Pakistani LIS literature produced outside Pakistan, except articles published in encyclopedias.

The study has the following delimitations:

1. It covers the literature produced by LIS professionals' serving/settled in Pakistan.

2. The study is delimited to Reference Materials only.

Library Literature Covers:

1. Encyclopedias/Dictionaries/Glossaries
2. Bibliographies & Bio-bibliographies
3. Catalogues
4. Periodical Literature
5. Indexes/Abstracts
6. Thesis
7. Directories
8. Biographical sources
9. Articles Reviews

Encyclopedias/Dictionaries/Glossaries:

Encyclopedias/Dictionaries/Glossaries are known as general reference sources. These serve a strong purpose of miscellaneous nature. One can find very important information in the form of articles, definitions and technical terms required for reference purposes. In this category four important sources are covered which are published from outside Pakistan, but contains some valuable related literature contributed by eminent Pakistani Library Professionals. The details of those are given below:

Encyclopedias:

1. Encyclopedia of Library & Information sciences edited y Allen Kent & Harold Lancour published by Marcel Decker form New York in 1968 in 33 volumes. It is alphabetica ly arranged from A to Z. This encyclopedia has added by supplement up to 72 volumes. Volume 34, 35 are the author, subject index of the volumes from 1-33. Encyclopedia contains large number of signed articles. Among these are the two articles written by Dr. Anis Khurshid related to Pakistan *"Pakistan, Library Education in"* and *"Pakistan, Libraries in"*, (Khurshid, 1977).

2. Another single volume Encyclopedia is *"International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science"*, edited by Johan Feather & Paul Sterges, and published by Rutledge in 1997 from London. It has also less information related to Pakistan Library literature. It includes an article on Pakistan Librarianship under the title *"Pakistan Islamic Republic of"* P.173-176. Written by Dr. Anis Khurshid (Khurshid, 1997).

3. *"ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science"* published By American Library Association from Chicago in 1993. It also includes an article written by Dr. Anis Khurshid about the Pakistani Librarianship, under the title *"Pakistan"* p.420-21, (Khurshid, 1993).

4. *"World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science Education"* published from India Includes an article of

Dr. Muhammad Fazil Khan on *"Library Education in Pakistan"*, (Mahmood, 1998).

Dictionaries:

1. *Farhang Istilahat Ilm-e-Kutab Khana* (Urdu, tr, Dictionary of Library Science Terms, compiled by Zainuddin Siddiqi in 1983, published from Karachi by the Bureau of Translation and Compilation University of Karachi (Zainuddin, 1983).

2. *Kashf Istilahat Kutabkhana* (Urdu, tr. Library Science Terms), compiled by Mahmudul Hasan and Zamurad Mahmud in 1985 and published from Islamabad by National Language Authority (Hasan & Mahmud, 1985).

Glossaries:

1. *"Glossary of Library science Terms"*, English-Urdu compiled by Zainuddin Siddiqi in 1969, as has Master thesis at the University of Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

2. *"Infopedia-Glossary of Computer, Technology, Library and Information Science"* compiled by Hafiz Khubaib Ahmad in 2004 (Ahmad, 2004).

3. *"Glossary of Library and Information Science"* by Muhammad Ismail in 2004 (Ismail, 2004).

4. *"Glossary of Library Science Terms"* English – Urdu by Iqrar Hussain Sheikh is in the process of publication (Mahmood, personal communication, September 2009).

Bibliographies and Bio-Bibliographies:

Bibliographies and Bio-bibliographies are the main sources to know about the literature in any field. In the field of Library and Information Science many bibliographies were compiled by prominent library professionals related to library literature in Pakistan. These bibliographies enlist significant number of materials published in different periods. These bibliographies covers references of books, thesis, newspapers articles, reports etc and covers the period from 1947 – 2007 and serve as basic tools for approaching literature on Pakistani librarianship. It includes the following:

1. *"Ten years works in Librarianship in Pakistan"* (*1947-57)* by Dr. Anis Khurshid (Khurshid, 1959).

2. *"Librarianship in Pakistan: Fifteen years works"* (*1947-62*) both in printed and mimeographed form compiled by Dr. Anis Khurshid & Syed Irshad Ali. It provides references on Pakistani Librarianship (Khurshid & Ali, 1965).

3. *"Five years works in Librarianship in Pakistan"* (*1963-67*) was compiled by Zahiruddin Khurshid in 1971, as his Master thesis and submitted in the University of Karachi (Khurshid, 1974).

4. Later on the five years work by Zahiruddin Khurshid was upgraded by publishing a separate independent publication under the title *"Ten years works in Librarianship in Pakistan 1963-72"*, (Khurshid, 1974).

5. *"Librarianship in Pakistan"*, is another bibliography which extended the work to 1974 by Azra Tahir and published it 1975 (Mahmood, 1998).

6. *"Ten years work in librarianship in Pakistan"*, 1973-82 by Zahiruddin Khurshid published from Karachi in 1983 (Khurshid, 1983).

7. *"Library Literature Produced in Pakistan"*, (1983-1990) by Syed Irshad Ali. It was compiled by PLA Federal Branch, Islamabad in 1992 (Ali, 1992)

8. *"List of books and periodicals published by Pakistan Library Association"* was provided by Aqila Naz as her Master thesis submitted at the University of Peshawar in 1992 (Naz, 1992).

9. A list of 39 books on Librarianship published in Pakistan during 1948-1973 and has been included by Akhtar H. Siddiqi in his book *"Library Development in Pakistan"*, (Mahmood, 1998).

10. Perveen Akhtar a Librarian of the Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore, compiled a bibliography, *"Bibliography of the books on the subject of Library science"*, she has included 479 books on the subject and divided it into 88 major subjects heading and published in 1989 (Mahmood, 1998).

11. *"Bibliography of Books on Library and Information science: Seminar Library LIS Department, University of Sindh"* was compiled by Pirzada Fayaaz Ahmad as his

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Master thesis in 1983 and submitted it to the University of Sindh (Mahmood, 1998).

12. "*List of Library Science Books in Libraries of Islamaba and Rawalpindi*", is a bibliography which was compiled by Syed Ejaz Ali Rizwi as his Master thesis in 1973 and submitted it at the University of Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

Bio- Bibliographies:

1. "*Trends in International Librarianship: a Festschrift Honoring Dr. Anis Khurshid*", is a bibliography of Dr. Anis Khurshid books on Library Science. He himself compiled this bio-bibliography in 1987 and it was published in the book edited by Syed Jalaluddin Haider under the title "Making of Librarianship in Pakistan: Presentation Volume", (Mahmood, 1998).

2. Another list of Dr. Anis Khurshid English publications titled as "Publications of Anis Khurshid in Chronological Order", was published in 1991 in a monograph, "*Trends in International Librarianship: A festschrift Honoring, Anis Khurshid*", published from Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

3. Dr. Anis Khurshid publications were also compiled by Zahiruddin Khurshid in his Bio-bibliographic study in 1993 published in "*Library and Information Services in Developing Countries: A Festschrift for Anis Khurshid*", edited by Mumtaz A. Anwar, Abdusattar Chudhry and Muhammad Saleh J. Asoor (Mahmood, 1998).

4. "*Samdani's book about Akhtar H. Siddiqi*", is also a bio-bibliography (Mahmood, 1998).

5. "*Bibliography of the writings of the teachers of Karachi University*", was compiled by Nasim Fatima (Mahmood, 1998).

6. "*Muhammad Adil Usmani, a Bio-bibliographic Study*", by Rais Ahmad Samdani was published in 2007, by Library Promotion Bureau and Pakistan Bibliographical Working Group (Samdani, 2007).

Catalogues:

Union catalogue of material on librarianship was presented mostly by the students of library science and working librarians. Union catalogues are the main sources to know about the literature of a specific subject existing in a library or libraries. It help us in knowing the quantity of literature and used as an effective tool in library resource sharing.

1. "*Catalogue of Library Science Literature in the Libraries of Karachi University*". In 1972 Sheikh Muhammad Idrees compiled this Union Catalogue as his Master thesis in 72 at the University of Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

2. "*Union Catalogue of Library Science Books in the University of Peshawar*", compiled by Muhammad Mustahsen Kaleem as his Master thesis at the University of Karachi and submitted it in 1973 (Mahmood, 1998).

3. "*Union Catalogue of the Library Science Books in Pakistan*", by Khwaja Badrul Hassan was a union catalogue

compiled as his Master thesis at Karachi University in 1975 (Mahmood, 1998).

4. "*Catalogue of Books on Library and Information Science in UCG/ National Academy of Higher Education (NAHE) Library Islamabad*", was compiled by Ishtiaq Ahmad in 1987 (Mahmood, 1998).

5. "*Catalogue of Books on Library and Information Science*", a union catalogue was compiled on books of Library Science available at the Central Library University of Sindh by Sajid Jalil Rajput as his MLIS thesis in 1992 and submitted it to the University of Sindh (Mahmood, 1998).

6. "*Catalogue of Books on Library and Information Science in Peshawar University Central Library*", this catalogue was compiled as MLIS thesis and submitted at University of Sindh by Jehanzeb Khattak in1992 (Mahmood, 1998).

Periodicals Literature:

Another important category of library literature is the periodical sources. These are considered as the quick   of current information on the various topics/issues in librarianship. Comparatively very less periodical literature in LIS is produced in Pakistan. These magazines, newsletters and journals are the main sources which add to the literature published within the country on Pakistani Librarianship. In this category of LIS literature almost all the significant periodicals / journals are covered with their current status. The detail of these is given below:

1. **"*Modern Librarian*"**, the 1st library Journal by "Punjab Library Association" was published in November, 1930 on monthly basis. In 1937 it was made quarterly. In 1947, it ceased its publication due to partition. It was the 1st periodical published before the creation of Pakistan (Mahmood, 1998).

2. In December, 1949 this magazine was revived with the name *"Modern Librarian (New Series)"*. It was again ceased in July 1950 (Mahmood, 1998).

3. In July 1960, *"Quarterly Journal of Pakistan Library Association"*, was started. In July, 1961 it ceased due to financial constraints, but again started in January, 1968 and once again stopped in October, 1968. Mr. Sadiq Ali Khan revived the journal in 1987. Until 1991 twelve issues were published from Karachi. Its three issues were published by PLA headquarters in Lahore, and since 1995 the journal is being published from Islamabad irregularly (Mahmood, 1998).

4. *"KULSAA Journal"*, Karachi University Library Science Alumni Association published a journal in 1958 under the title *"Pakistan Library Review"*. It was ceased in 1962 but again revived in 1968 and after publishing four issues it stopped (Mahmood, 1998).

5. **"KULSAA Newsletter"**, was published from 1961 to 1983 (Mahmood, 1998).

6. **"*Pakistan Library Bulletin*"**, was started in 1966 by the professionals in the field of LIS. As Mr. Adil Usmani,

Wasil khan, Syed Jalaluddin Haider, Ubaidulah Shafi, Syed Anwar Ahmad, and G.A. Sabazwari established Library Promotion Bureau in 1965; it started its publication since 1966 and continued till 1968 in mimeographed form. It published special numbers on the manpower need in libraries, University, Schools, and Children Libraries. It is still publishing with a changed title after 2004, PLISJ (*Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal*) (Sabazwari, 2004).

7. "*Newsletter of Pakistan Library Association*" It was started in 1957 and ceased in 1959.It was restarted in 1970 but published irregularly from Headquarter and its five branches (Mahmood, 1998).

8. "*Mahnama Kitab*", Monthly Kitab was an Urdu Journal publishes articles on book trade in Pakistan. A number of articles on librarianship have also been published in it. It was published by National Book Centre of Pakistan (Mahmood, 1998).

9. "*PULSAA News*" (*Quarterly*), In 1988 PULSAA was established and in 1989 the Punjab University Library Science Alumni Association started the publication of Quarterly PULSAA News. Its 9 volumes have been published till 1997 (Mahmood, 1998).

10. "*LAG News*", with the sponsorship of the Netherlands Library Development Project (NLDP), Library Automation Group started publishing the *LAG News* in 1993, from

Islamabad and after publishing three issues it ceased (Mahmood, 1998).

11. *"Journal of Library and Information Advisory Council"*, this journal was started from Karachi in August, 1996 (Mahmood, 1998).

12. *"Pakistani Librarian",* Department of Library and Information Science University of Punjab in 1994, started the publication of annual magazine with the name *Pakistani Librarian*. It includes professional and literary writings of the professionals (Teachers, Students, and Working Librarians). After publishing its five issues the name has been changed and now it is published under the title *Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science (PJLIS)*. Its ten volumes have been published till 2009.The last issue of 2009 was published under the editorship Prof; Dr. Kanwal Amin, while the next chief editor will be Prof; Dr. Khalid Mahmood (Ameen, 2009).

13. *"INFOMAG",* the Department of Library and Information Science University of Bahawalpur started the annual magazine named as *INFOMAG* in 1997 at the pattern of Pakistani Librarian, now PJLIS (Mahmood, 1998).

14. *"Bibliofellow"* The Department of Library and Information Science Peshawar published this newsletter in 1996 on annual basis. But after one issue it was ceased (Rahman, Personal Communication, 2009).

15. *"Maglis",* Department of Library and Information Science University of Peshawar published this magazine in 2000.

After a long gap its second volume is published in 2009 (Rahman, Personal Communication, 2009).

16. *"Federal Librarian"*, this journal was issued by Federal Library Association in January, 1970. After publishing only two issues it was ceased. The total number of 12 articles published in the two issues (Mahmood & Samdani, n.d).

17. *"LIS News"*, it's an e-New letter by Pakistan Library Automation Group. The 1st issue appeared in 2001, available online.

Indexes/Abstracts:

Indexes/Abstracts make easy the use of periodical and other literature in any subject. These save the precious time of researchers in particular. There are many indexes compiled in the field of library and information science in different imes by different people. This category covers the following important endeavors made till 1999:

1. *"Index of Pakistan library bulletin 1968-1978"*. This index was compiled by Nasim Fatima and she updated it in 198 The same index was also updated by Raees Ahmad Samdani in 1994, covering its total 26 volume (Mahmood, 1998).

2. *"Index of Pakistan library bulletin"*. Aqila prepared and index of the Pakistan library bulletin as her master thesis in 1989 and submitted it to the University of Sindh (Aqila, 1989).

3. Pakistan library Bulletin was also indexed and abstracted in some international indexes and abstracts like library literature, Reader's guide, library and information science abstract (LISA), and American history and life (Mahmood, 1998).

4. *"CALLS"* (Current Articles on Library Literature and Services); Pakistan Library Association in 1992 started quarterly indexing services named as CALLS. This index includes the articles published in 26 journals subscribed by the various libraries in Lahore. After publishing two quarterly volumes it ceased in 1993, due to financial constraints (Mahmood, 1998).

5. *"Subject Index of Modern Librarian 1930-1950"*; Sania Rashid compiled a subject index of Modern Librarian in 1995 as her MLS thesis and submitted to the University of Punjab in 1995 (Rashid, 1995).

6. *"Index to PULLSA News"*; Prof. Dr Khalid Mehmood with the cooperation of Ayesha Mehmood and Asmaria Akram compiled a subject index to PULLSA News, Vol. 1-8 in 1997. In this index the entries are arranged according to the major subdivision of Library Science, Name and Keywords indexes were also provided in both English and Urdu (Mahmood, Mahmood & Akram, 1997).

7. *"Index of Articles on Pakistani librarianship"*; Rubina Asghar prepared an index of the articles on Pakistani Librarianship published in various journals as her Master thesis submitted to University of Sindh (Mahmood, 1998).

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8. *"Index of articles published in monthly Kitab"*; Monthly Kitab is an Urdu Journal published articles on book trade in Pakistan. A number of articles on librarianship have also been published in Kitab. Sabiha as her master thesis prepared an index of these articles published in this monthly Kitab (Mahmood, 1998).

9. *"Cumulative index of Pakistan Library Review"* compiled *by* Raees Ahmad Samdani covering the period 1958-1969 and published it in 1989 by Pakistan Bibliographical Working Group from Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

10 *"An on-Line Index of Pakistan Library Bulletin"*: Vol 1-33(1968 to 2002) compiled by Prof: Dr. Khalid Mahmood (Mahmood, 2002).

10. *"Periodical Literature in Library and Information Science: Index to 50 years works in Pakistan, 1947-1997"*, compiled by Prof; Dr. Khalid Mehmood and Rais Ahmad Samdani by PBWG from Karachi (Mahmood & Samdani, n.d).

11. *"Index to Pakistan Library Bulletin 1968-1994"*, compiled by Rais Ahmad Samdani and published in 1996 by Library Promotion Bureau (Samdani, 1996).

12. *"Index to Library Literature Produced in Pakistan 1983-1990"*, it was compiled by Syed Irshad Ali and published by PLA Islamabad branch (Mahmood, 1998).

13. *"Subject Index to PLA Journal 1960-1995"* by Prof; Dr. Khalid Mehmood published in Pakistan Library Association Journal, No.18: p77-105 (Mahmood, 1998).

14. "*Abstracting of PLB Articles from 1968-1995*", prepared by Zubia Shahid in 1999 (Mahmood, 1998).

Theses:

Theses are the most useful sources of information on Pakistani Librarianship. These theses cover almost all the topics in the field of library science related to Pakistani LIS. Theses writing were introduced in 1967 at the University of Karachi in the second of its two years master programme, when a course offered to students, i.e. "Methodology of research in Library and information Science and guided investigation of a selected problem". Efforts were made by different people to bibliographazied these theses. Some of these are:

1. "*Bibliography of Thesis*" by Zia and Izhar-ul-Haq in 1973, covering a period from 1967-1972, as a Master thesis submitted to University of Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

2. "*Bibliography of Thesis*" compiled by Nazism Fatima in 1976 covering a period of 1973-1975, as her Master thesis submitted to University of Karachi (Mahmood, 1998).

3. Cummulation of the above both bibliographies with PhD thesis was compiled by Nasim Fatima in 1998 covering a period of 1967-1997 (Mahmood, 1998).

4. Dr. Mumtaz Anwar compiled a bibliography in 1981, of the 60 Master theses submitted at the Punjab University and published it in the 1st issue of the Pakistani librarian in (Anwar, 1995).

5. Another bibliography of theses on library science submitted as Master thesis at the Institute of Education and Research University of Punjab was compiled by Haider Ali, in 1997 (Mahmood, 1998).

6. A bibliography of the 228 theses were compiled in 1995 as Master thesis and submitted at the University of Sindh by Nisar Ahmad Subhpoto covering period from 1973-1992 (Mahmood, 1998).

7. *"Library & Information Science Research in Pakistani Universities"*, compiled by Dr. Khalid Mehmood, Dr Nasim Fatima and Naveedul Haq Hashmi, in 2004. It is published by PBWG from Karachi (Mahmood, 2004).

Directories:

Directories are very important sources for researchers to find information related to the Libraries, like its date of establishment, collection, management, staff and location. There details are:

1. *"Directories of Libraries"* was prepared by The National Book Centre in 1968 (Mahmood, 1998).

2. *"A Directory of Libraries of Pakistan"* was prepared by Library Promotion Bureau in 1970. This directory includes the names and addresses of 1500 different kinds of libraries existed in the East Pakistan now called (Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (Mahmood, 1998).

3. *"Pakistan Library Directory"*, was compiled by Shamsuddoulah in 1970 and published from East Pakistan (Mahmood, 1998).

4. Another "*Library Directory of Pakistan, 1971-72*", was compiled by Zainuddin Siddiqi in 1972 and published by English Book House from Islamabad (Mahmood, 1998).

5. "*Directory of Karachi Libraries Accessible to General Public 1970*", was compiled by Muhammad Saeeduddin Faruqi and Syed Wasim Ahmad, published in 1974 (Mahmood, 1998).

6. "*Directory of Libraries in Pakistan*", by Hafiz Khubaib Ahmad was compiled in 1976. It is the most comprehensive directory of Libraries in Pakistan providing the information about 1767 libraries and published together by Pakistan Library Association (PLA) and National Library Islamabad (Mahmood, 1998).

7. "*A Guide to Public Libraries*" and "*Directory of College Libraries in Pakistan*" by Department of Libraries, Ministry of Education in 1976 and 1978. The first directory provides information of 260 Public Libraries while the second directory provides information about the 560 College Libraries (Mahmood, 1998).

8. *Kutab Khana -hai-Pakistan, Tr: A Directory of Pakistani Libraries*", by Mohammad Hosne Tashbihi in 1977, published by Persian Research Centre, Iran and Pakistan (Mahmood, 1998).

9. "*Directory of School Libraries in Karachi*", this directory was compiled by Nasim Fatima and published in her book "*Secondary School Library Resources and Services*", in Karachi provided information about 335 School Libraries

in 1984. She also submitted a research project to the Faculty of Arts, University of Karachi on Standards of Children Libraries in Pakistan including the details of 43 Children Libraries along with the report (Mahmood, 1998).

10. "*Directory of Agriculture Libraries*", this was compiled by Chudry Anwar Ali, Shaheen Majeed and Shahnaz Zuberi in 1985, providing information of 50 Special and Academic Libraries in the field of Agriculture from all over the country (Mahmood, 1998).

11. Directory of 36 Agriculture Libraries was compiled by PASTIC in 1986, under the title, "*Directory of Agriculture Libraries in Pakistan*" (Mahmood, 1998).

12. "*Directory of Libraries in Lahore*", by Ghulam Ahmad Chudry was compiled at regional level in 1989 providing information of 285 libraries in Lahore (Mahmood, 1998).

13. "*College Libraries in Pakistan*", was compiled by Maqbool Ahmad Chudhry in 1990 providing information of about 313 College Libraries in Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. It was published from Multan by Bacon Books (Mahmood, 1998).

14. "*Librariyon Ka Shehar Lahore*", in Urdu. This directory of 290 Libraries was compiled by Shanaz Muzamil in 1990 (Muzammil, 1990).

15. "*Directory of Libraries*", this directory was compiled including Rawalpindi and Islamabad Libraries, by Syed Irshad Ali in 1981 providing information of 150 libraries.

While another directory under the same title was compiled by Muhammad Bashir Chohan in 1991 extending the number of libraries to 220 by including some of the libraries from, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Northern Areas (Mahmood, 1998).

Biographical Sources:

Biographical Sources provides detail about the Library professionals in the field of librarianship. These give a brief life sketch and the contribution of the professionals. The   ls of these biographical sources are given below:

1. *"A Guide to Pakistan Libraries, Learned and Scientific Societies and Educational Institution, Biographies of Librarian's in Pakistan"* was published by PBWG in 1956 as the first biographical directory of the Librarians (Mahmood, 1998).

2. *"Who is who in Librarianship in Pakistan"*, this directory was one of the comprehensive biographical directories of 564 Pakistani professionals by Adil Usmani and G.A. Sabazwari in 1962. This directory was divided into five parts. i) Patrons of Library Movement in Pakistan, ii) Librarians of Pakistan, iii) Foreign Librarians Served in Pakistan, iv) who was who, and v) Libraries of Pakistan, Section v) consists of a list of 1500 libraries in Pakistan. Second and revised edition of this directory was published in 1987 with the title *"Who's Who in Library and Information Science in Pakistan"* (Mahmood, 1998).

3. *"KULSAA Directory"*, by Zainuddin Siddiqi in 1972 covering the graduates of the library schools of Karachi University in 26 years (Mahmood, 1998).

4. *"Membership Directory"*, by PLA Federal branch in 1980 was published from Islamabad (Mahmood, 1998).

5. *"Directory of Alumini"*, by Nasim Fatima in 1981, covering a period from 1956 to 1981 (Mahmood, 1998).

6. *"Who is who in Pakistan Library Association 1983"*, by Mir Hassan Jamali, G. M. Barohi and M.Ilyas Mughal published from Quetta in 1985 (Mahmood, 1998).

7. *"Who is who in Documentation and Library Services Islamabad-Rawalpindi"*, this directory was compiled by Qureshi and Maqsood Ahmad in 1988 and a good example of regional biographical source in Pakistani Librarianship (Mahmood, 1998).

8. *"Who is Who in Library and Information Science in NWFP"*, includes information of 167 librarians, and compiled by Attaullah, Rahim Dad and Sarfaraz Khan in 1992, published from Peshawar (Attaullah, Dad & Khan, 1992).

9. The most comprehensive list of the PLA members is compiled at Lahore in 1994 having the information of 1400 professionals (Mahmood, 1998).

Review Articles:

Review articles published from time to time also provide information about various aspects of librarianship in Pakistan.

Review articles published by Syed Jalaluddin Haider are:

a) Library periodicals in Pakistan (*Pakistan main Library Science Kay Jaraid*) in 1985.

b) Another Library review of the same author under the title (*Library Literature in Pakistan*) published in Pakistan Library Review in 1988. This review essay has 228 references (Haider, 1985).

Review articles by Ishtiaq Ahmad are:

Two review articles titled as, "*A survey of Pakistani literature produced in Pakistan*", both in English and Urdu. The 1st published in PLB, vol, 23 in 1992 and the 2nd published in PULSAA in 1993. The first includes the review of 30 English books and the 2nd includes 43 Urdu books published in Pakistan on various topics of technical services in libraries.

Review articles by Prof; Dr. Khalid Mehmood:

One review article titled, "*Library and Information Services in Pakistan*", published in a foreign journal "The International Information & Library Review" 1996, vol, 28(4): p383-405 (Mahmood, 1998).

This author has written three more review articles. "*Subject Cataloguing in Pakistani Libraries*", includes information about the efforts made in the field of Urdu subject headings, published in 1997. All lists of Urdu subject headings are reviewed. The second article is about the literature on library automation. It reviews 124 published and unpublished items written on the topic. Another paper reviews 97 articles on Pakistani librarianship published in foreign library science journals. Article on

"*Pakistani Librarianship during 1990s: A Literature review*", reviews the literature published in or after 1990. It includes 62 references (Mahmood, 1998).

One review article by Khadija Ansari, from Karachi:

In her review article, she reviewed 11 books on LIS, published in Sindhi language (Mahmood, 1998).

Concluding Remarks:

For the development in any field of education literature's role is inevitable. Same is the case with the Library and Information Science. It is a fact that less literature is produced in the field of Library & Information Science in Pakistan. There are many areas of LIS in which further research work is needed. LIS professionals have been regularly contributing to library and information science literature. A number of LIS journals and magazines emerged in Pakistan from time to time but could not continue due o variety of problems. The reasons for less literature in LIS are the constraint in conducting research in the country. Another observations is that, at the university level the thesis is not compulsory for students and therefore the professionals do not have enough know how of conducting research. Information sources discussed above are available to the LIS professionals in the libraries of different universitie of the country. However, for the effective use of the available literature the following are recommended:

1. List of thesis produced at various universities should be properly compiled and updated regularly.

2. Catalogues of the holding of the libraries in LIS schools should also be updated.

3. It is strongly recommended that a network of the libraries of LIS schools should be established to facilitate the search and access to LIS literature.

4. National Library of Pakistan should step forward to collect, preserve and made available the available literature.

5. Another move to facilitate access to LIS literature is the digitization of the resources by the respective LIS departments.

6. Research thesis should be compulsory, at master level.

7. Although PLA has played a role in producing LIS literature from time to time but, it is recommended that it should contribute more aggressively and effectively by initiating the publications of Journals, newsletters, directories etc.

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