

Importance of bibliography

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On the other hand, for the interest of research a researcher should not miss any idea which he should have or waste any time in getting what he is in need of.

ADVANTAGE

In this space age we will be completely lost in the mass of literature if there is no adequate provision of bibliographical tools. An efficient and effective bibliographical control has become absolutely essential for various obvious reasons. Researchers depend largely on bibliographical tools for drawing heavily upon the accumulated knowledge, which serves as a basis for further research and progress. Bibliographies bring the required literatures in an organised way to the notice of those who require them and help to avoid unnecessary duplication of works or delay in progress.

Bibliography is a systematic list of books and other reading

The word "bibliography" derives from the Greek "biblios" (means book) and "graphos" (means to write), and originally denoted the transcribing of books. Bibliography has its own objects, purposes, techniques and forms.

Bibliographies, in the modern sense of the term, have always been important as means of keeping record of the human progress. With the increase in researches, subjects of interest are constantly increasing in number and at the same time, tremendous amount of materials published every year piles up on the already staggering amount published in all the preceding years and for this no voracious reader can claim himself up-to-date even in a minor subject area and no librarian can give him a list of them off-hand, nor any library, however big it may be, can possibly provide all the literature published on the subject.

materials and are compiled in various forms. It means "writing about books, and a list, whether it be a list of first issues, or a list of everything an author wrote, including the materials which he and everyone else wish might be forgotten, or the kind of padded list which one finds in doctoral dissertations, or just a list of all the books in a library or some subject is not writing about books." Bibliographies are very helpful for selection of books and for looking for information about individual books.

TYPES OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Depending on the content,

("Without bibliography the records of civilization would be an uncharted chaos of miscellaneous contributions to knowledge, unorganised and inapplicable to human needs".)

Bibliography may be general and special; depending on purposes it may be enumerative, scientific, or recommendatory; depending on the place of publication of the literature it may be international, national or regional; depending on the date of publication it may be current, retrospective or prospective and depending on arrangement it may be classified, subject or author.

General bibliography lists materials irrespective of its content and special one covers only a specific subject area. Enumerative bibliography lists literatures in different fields of study or of specific nature as exhaustively as possible and scientific one tries to bring information of the publications to the notice of respective specialist. The recommendatory one helps the users to select most

subject which can save many steps in bibliographical searching. Classified one arranges materials in accordance with a classification plan or scheme and the author bibliography tries to list the materials by author.

LACK OF CONTROL

Unfortunately we have been lacking in respect of proper bibliographical control of (materials) literature and minimum required bibliographical services in all aspects. In almost every country, there is a national library. It may be regarded as a mirror of the nation. The main object of national library is to preserve the nation's literature output and to support its bibliographical services. Unless there is some other national agency, it may also provide leadership in technical and bibliographical services. We have our national library but yet

we do not have even a comprehensive national bibliography. The publication and distribution of lists of the country's current periodicals and other bibliographical activities are still a far cry. It is true that the field of bibliography is a vast one. But we should remember the fact that the basis of all librarianship is bibliographic. An effective bibliographic control requires combined efforts at all levels.

Another serious problem is faced by libraries and information centre for acquisition, organisation, distribution and retrieval of report literatures and government publications which from a large and important segment of literature. No serious thought has been so far given to this problem. The matter should immediately receive our careful consideration.

suited literature for his own purpose.

National bibliography is a comprehensive list of publications issued in a given country. International one covers publication in different languages published in different countries. Regional bibliography tries to list materials published within a particular region. Current bibliography lists publications as they are published and retrospective one records materials covering a certain period before the time of compilation of the bibliography. Prospective bibliography aims to inform about publications that are in press (to be published). Subject bibliography arranges entries by