



Measuring Library and Information Science Research in India: A Study

Duraipandi, R.

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India.

Received 30th June 2014, Accepted 30th July 2014

Abstract

Programme of Research in Ph.D. level in Library and Information Science carried out in India during the eleven years (2002-2012) have been analyzed to find out the trends and areas of research, growth pattern and productivity of universities and states along with broad and narrow subject areas in the discipline in PhD Library and Information Science. Presents study analysis that the primary goal of appraising the perspective LIS research community to make them aware of the direction path of research. In total 344 doctoral degree awarded during the period of 2002 – 2012, highest number of doctoral degree awarded in the year of 2002 with 47(14%). Totally 50 universities contributed to produce 344 PhDs during 2002-2012 in India. Among these universities, Andhra University produced highest number. Most of the research scholars done their research, based on academic/ public/special library. South Indian states universities produced more research output than Compared with north Indian states.

Keywords: Research in Library and Information Science; Dissertations; LIS research; Indian Universities; LIS Education.

© Copy Right, IJRRAS, 2014. All Rights Reserved.

Introduction

Indian universities play a major role in creation and dissemination of knowledge by providing opportunities for research scholars to conduct research studies and to bring out doctoral dissertations. Delhi University instituted the doctoral degree programme leading to PhD in Library Science in 1951. Dr. D.B. Krishna Rao was the first recipient of PhD in Library Science in India in 1958 from University of Delhi, under the guidance of Prof. S.R. Ranganathan. His topic was "Facet Analysis and Depth Classification". However, the second PhD degree in Library Science was awarded to Dr. Pandey S.K. Sharma by Punjab University in 1977 only after 19 years. He received the degree under the guidance of Dr. J.S. Sharma. His topic was, "Expansion and Modification of DDC (18) for Classifying Ideological Books with Special Reference to Indian Philosophy and Indian Religion," with this modest beginning of PhD research, as of now, there are approximately 800+ PhD degree holders in LIS in India. It is an accepted fact that at any given point, the major objectives of the academic work in a university are teaching, research, and publications; the research being the core function. Apart from PhD, the components of research at elementary level are also covered through the following ways:

- MPhil course.
- MLIS projects/dissertations.
- Individual or team research projects sponsored by UGC, ICSSR, DST, MHRD.
- Self-supported research..

The paper is designed to reflect the Ph.D. works in LIS in India during a period of eleven years, from 2002-2012.

Objectives of the Study

The study was designed with the following objectives:

- To determine the growth and research productivity at doctoral level by Library and information science in India from 2002 – 2012;
- To identify and explore that how many universities in India are providing doctoral Research in the field of library and information science;
- To know the origin and growth of doctoral programme in LIS in India;
- to understand the contribution by individual universities, research supervisors Indian states towards LIS Research ;
- To identify the important core and allied subject areas in the field of LIS, also identify threshold research in LIS Field;
- To study the Distribution of doctoral research by research supervisors.

Correspondence

Duraipandi, R.

E-mail: durai2@yahoo.com, Ph. +9199681 40592

Methodology

This study aims to analyze the doctoral dissertations awarded by various universities in India in the field of library and information science during the period 2002- 2012 (11years). The data was collected

from three sources INFLIBNET (online data base), Vidhyanithi (on-line database) Shodganga& shodgangagothiri (online data base), and university news published by AIUA, Delhi (printed Journal).

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1. Year-Wise Distribution of Doctoral Research Outputs

| S.No | Year | No. of Doctoral Research Reports | Percentage |
|--------------|------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2002 | 47 | 14 |
| 2 | 2003 | 37 | 11 |
| 3 | 2004 | 37 | 11 |
| 4 | 2005 | 36 | 10.46 |
| 5 | 2006 | 24 | 7 |
| 6 | 2007 | 42 | 12.20 |
| 7 | 2008 | 20 | 6 |
| 8 | 2009 | 25 | 7.26 |
| 9 | 2010 | 27 | 8 |
| 10 | 2011 | 3 | 0.9 |
| 11 | 2012 | 45 | 13 |
| Total | | 344 | 100% |

Table I represents that the year wise distribution of theses during the period of 2002 – 2012, which shows that the research productivity differs from year to year. The highest number of thesis produced in the year

of 2002 (47) followed by 2012, 45 doctoral degree had awarded. Lowest numbers of 3 thesis awarded in the year 2011. Equal numbers of 37 theses awarded in the years 2003 and 2004.

Graph 1. Year Wise Productivity

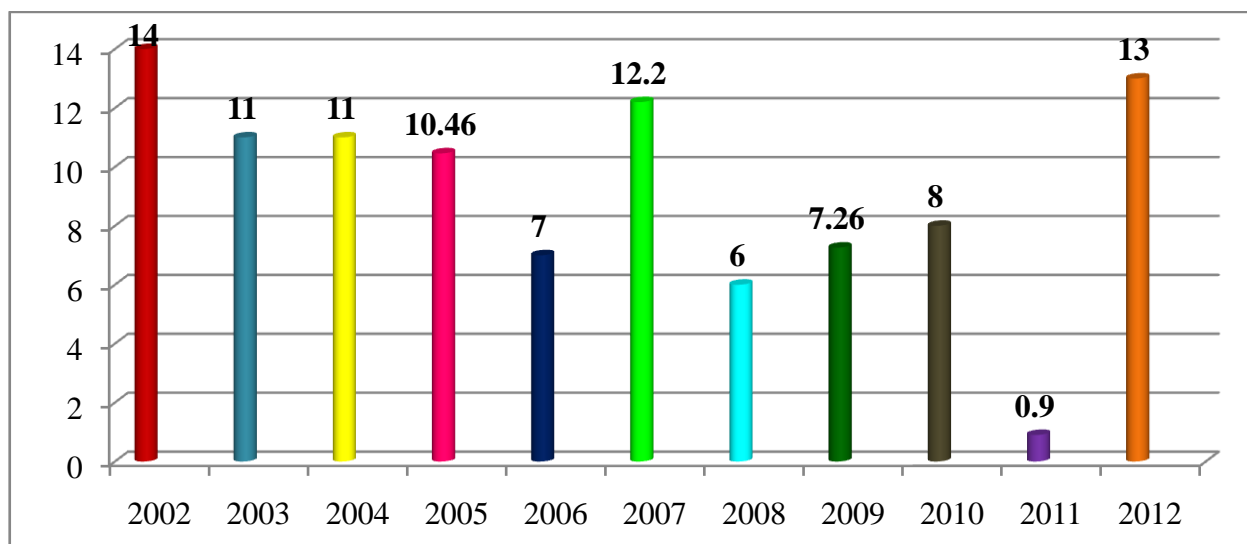


Table II. Productivity of Research Guides

| S/NO | Contributions of Research Guides | Output of Doctoral Thesis | Total | Percentage |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 62 supervisors | Single PhD | 62 | 18.0 |
| 2 | 38 supervisors | Two PhDs | 76 | 22.1 |
| 3 | 21 supervisors | Three PhDs | 63 | 18.32 |
| 4 | 12 supervisors | Four PhDs | 48 | 14.0 |
| 5 | 5 supervisors | Five PhDs | 25 | 7.26 |
| 6 | 1 supervisor | Six PhDs | 6 | 1.74 |
| 7 | 3 supervisors | Seven PhDs | 21 | 6.10 |
| 8 | 1 supervisor | Eight PhDs | 8 | 2.33 |
| 9 | 1 supervisor | Nine PhDs | 9 | 2.62 |
| 10 | 2 supervisors | Ten PhDs | 20 | 5.81 |
| Total | | | 344 | 100 |

Productivity of Research Supervisors

Research supervisor plays an important role in the productivity of research outputs by individual universities. The dedication of research scholar, proper guidance from research supervisor and the infrastructure facilities provided by universities play an important role in the productivity of research output. Table 2 illustrates the output of research supervisors during 2002 – 2012, the majority of the supervisors (32) supervised for two

research students. followed by 62 supervisors contributed only one thesis, 21 research supervisors supervised to three students. 12 supervisors supervised to four students and five supervisors supervised to five students, one supervisor supervised to 6 students, three supervisors guided for 7 scholars, 1 supervisor guided for 8 scholars, again 1 supervisor guided for 9 scholars. 2 supervisors supervised 10 students respectively.

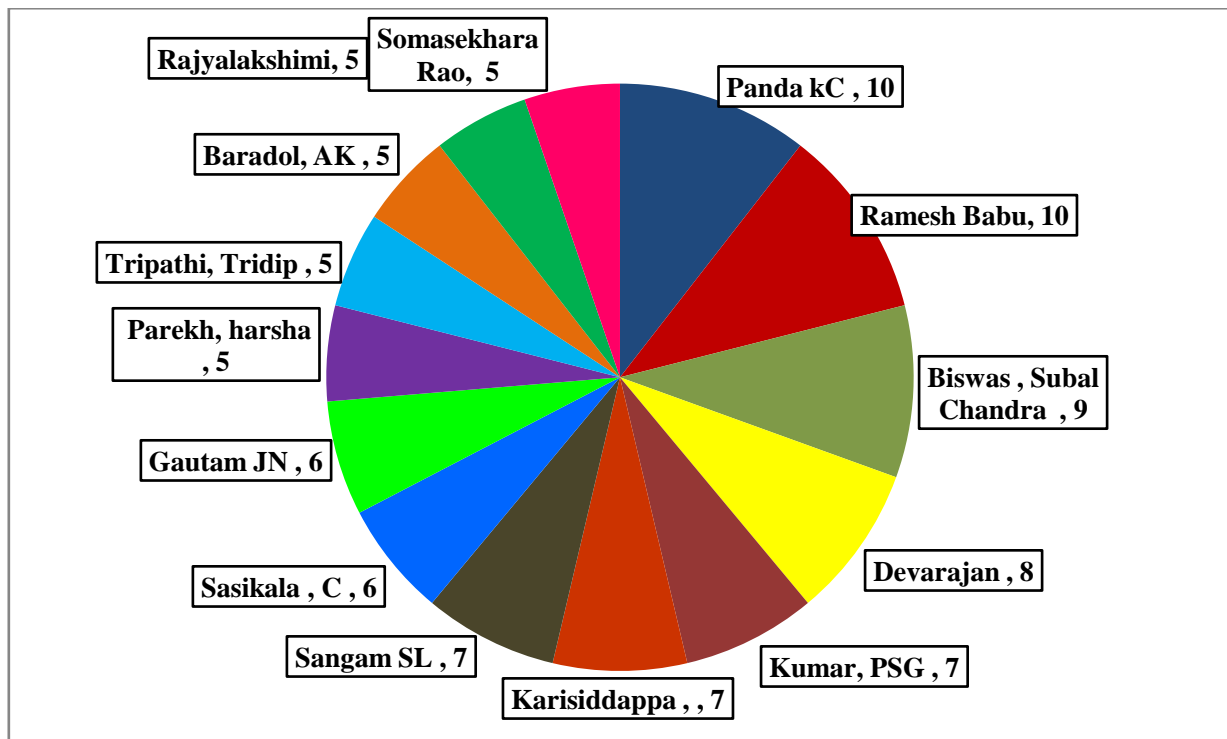
Table III. Prolific Guide

| S.No | Name of The Guide | No of Contribution | Rank |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|------|
| 1 | Panda KC | 10 | I |
| 2 | Ramesh Babu | 10 | I |
| 3 | Biswas , Subal Chandra | 9 | II |
| 4 | Devarajan | 8 | III |
| 5 | Kumar, PSG | 7 | IV |
| 6 | Karisiddappa , | 7 | IV |
| 7 | Sangam SL | 7 | IV |
| 8 | Sasikala , C | 6 | V |
| 9 | Gautam JN | 6 | V |
| 10 | Parekh, harsha | 5 | VI |
| 11 | Tripathi, Tridip | 5 | VI |
| 12 | Baradol, AK | 5 | VI |
| 13 | Rajyalakshmi, | 5 | VI |
| 14 | Somasekhara Rao, | 5 | VI |

Rank list

Rank list has given for highly supervised guide. This table shows that the maximum number of thesis have been submitted under the guide ship of Panda KC and Ramesh Babu secured I Rank for their supervision

of 10 research scholar, followed by Biswas, Subal Chandra got II and Devarajan III. Three research supervisors got IV place and 2 research supervisors secured “V” rank and 5 research supervisors in VI place. The Graph 2 clearly explains the rank and score.

Graph II. Rank and Score of the Research Supervisors**Table IV.** Contributions of Co-Guide

| S.No | Year | No. of Co-Giude |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2002 | 7 |
| 2 | 2003 | 4 |
| 3 | 2004 | 3 |
| 4 | 2005 | 2 |
| 5 | 2006 | - |
| 6 | 2007 | - |
| 7 | 2008 | - |
| 8 | 2009 | 1 |
| 9 | 2010 | - |
| 10 | 2011 | - |
| 11 | 2012 | 1 |
| Total no. of Co-Guides | | 18 |

The above table shows that the contributions of the co guide or co- research supervisor during 2002 – 2012 in the field of library and information science in India. Year by year the co guide contributions were minimized. In the eleven years only 18 research scholar

chosen co guide for their research out of 344 research scholars. From this table it is shows that the majority of research scholars are willing to do their PhD under single supervisor.

Table V. Research Productivity of Universities

| Number of University | No of PhD Awarded | Total |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 | 18 | 18 |
| 2 | 17 | 34 |
| 1 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 | 13 | 13 |
| 5 | 12 | 60 |
| 1 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | 10 | 20 |
| 5 | 8 | 40 |
| 4 | 6 | 24 |
| 6 | 5 | 30 |
| 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 4 | 3 | 12 |
| 5 | 2 | 10 |
| 9 | 1 | 9 |
| 50 | | 344 |

Table VI. Name of the Universities

| S/NO | Name of the University | NO. of Contribution |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Andhra University | 20 |
| 2 | Sambalpur University | 19 |
| 3 | University of Calicut | 18 |
| 4 | University of Burdwan | 17 |
| 5 | Karnatak University | 17 |
| 6 | University of Pune | 16 |
| 7 | Mangalore University | 13 |
| 8 | University of Madras | 12 |
| 9 | University of Kerala | 12 |
| 10 | Punjabi University | 12 |
| 11 | Jiwaji University | 12 |
| 12 | University of Calcutta | 12 |
| 13 | Guru Ghasidas University | 11 |
| 14 | Dr.BabasahebAmbedkarMarathwada University | 10 |
| 15 | University of Delhi | 10 |
| 16 | Shillong. North Eastern Hill University | 8 |
| 17 | Ujjain. Vikram University | 8 |
| 18 | Imphal. Manipur University. | 8 |
| 19 | Hyderabad. Osmania University | 8 |
| 20 | Bangalore University. | 8 |
| 21 | RashtrasantTukadojiMaharaj Nagpur University | 6 |
| 22 | Panjab University | 6 |
| 23 | SantGadge Baba Amravati University | 6 |
| 24 | ShreematiNathibaiDamodarThackersey Women's University | 6 |
| 25 | Aligarh Muslim University | 5 |
| 26 | Gulbarga University | 5 |
| 27 | Kota. VardhamanMahaveer Open University | 5 |
| 28 | Jadavpur University | 5 |
| 29 | Patan. Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University | 5 |
| 30 | PanditRavishankarShukla University | 5 |
| 31 | Banaras Hindu University | 4 |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 32 | Gauhati University | 4 |
| 33 | Dr.HarisinghGourVishwavidyalaya | 3 |
| 34 | Anna University | 3 |
| 35 | Kurukshetra University | 3 |
| 36 | University of Lucknow | 3 |
| 37 | Mizoram University | 2 |
| 38 | Saurashtra University | 2 |
| 39 | Shankaraghatta. Kuvempu University | 2 |
| 40 | Guru Nanak Dev University | 2 |
| 41 | Sri Krishnadevaraya University | 2 |
| 42 | Utkal University | 1 |
| 43 | MohanlalSukhadia University | 1 |
| 44 | Annamalai University | 1 |
| 45 | University of Mysore | 1 |
| 46 | Pt. Sundarlal Sharma Open University | 1 |
| 47 | University of Kashmir | 1 |
| 48 | Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University | 1 |
| 49 | Kannur University | 1 |
| 50 | KrantiguruShyamjiKrushnVarmaKachchh University | 1 |

Graph III. Ranking and Distribution of Research Reports (15 High Performed Universities)

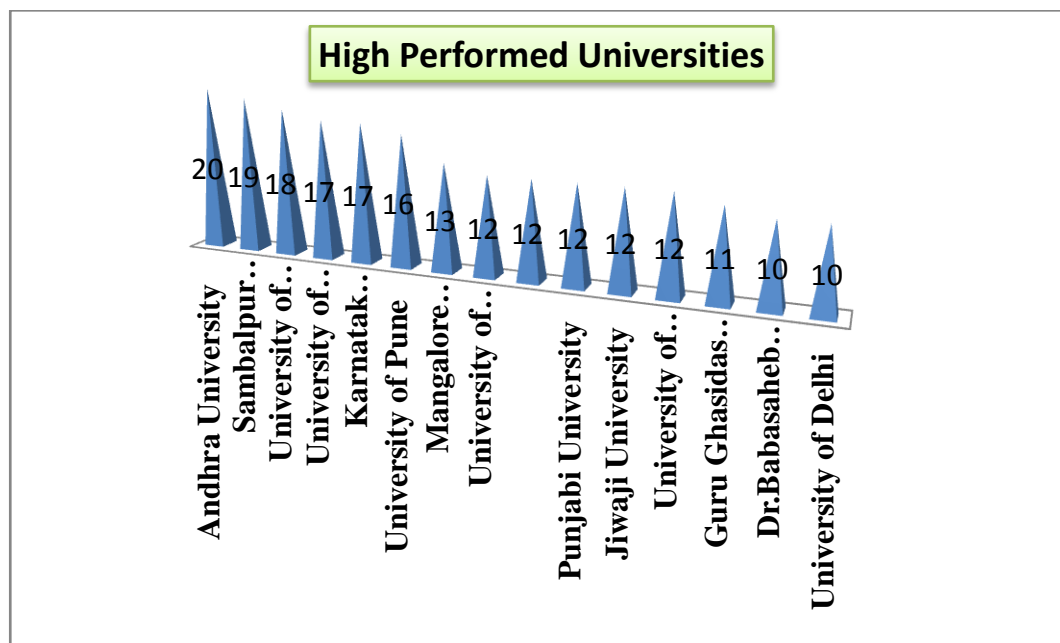


Table VI depicts the university-wise research output in the form of Ph.D theses. Among 50 Indian universities, considering the number of doctoral degrees, Andhra University stands first with 20 Ph.D theses, next to Andhra University; Sambalpur University with theses occupies the second place. Single PhDs has produced by

9 universities among 50 universities. The table VII indicates that highly performing universities. Among 50 universities more than 10 PhDs produced by 15 universities. Andhra University, Sambalpur University, University of Calicut secured I, II and III places with 20, 19 and 18 PhDs.

Table VII. Specialized Area Distribution of Doctoral Research

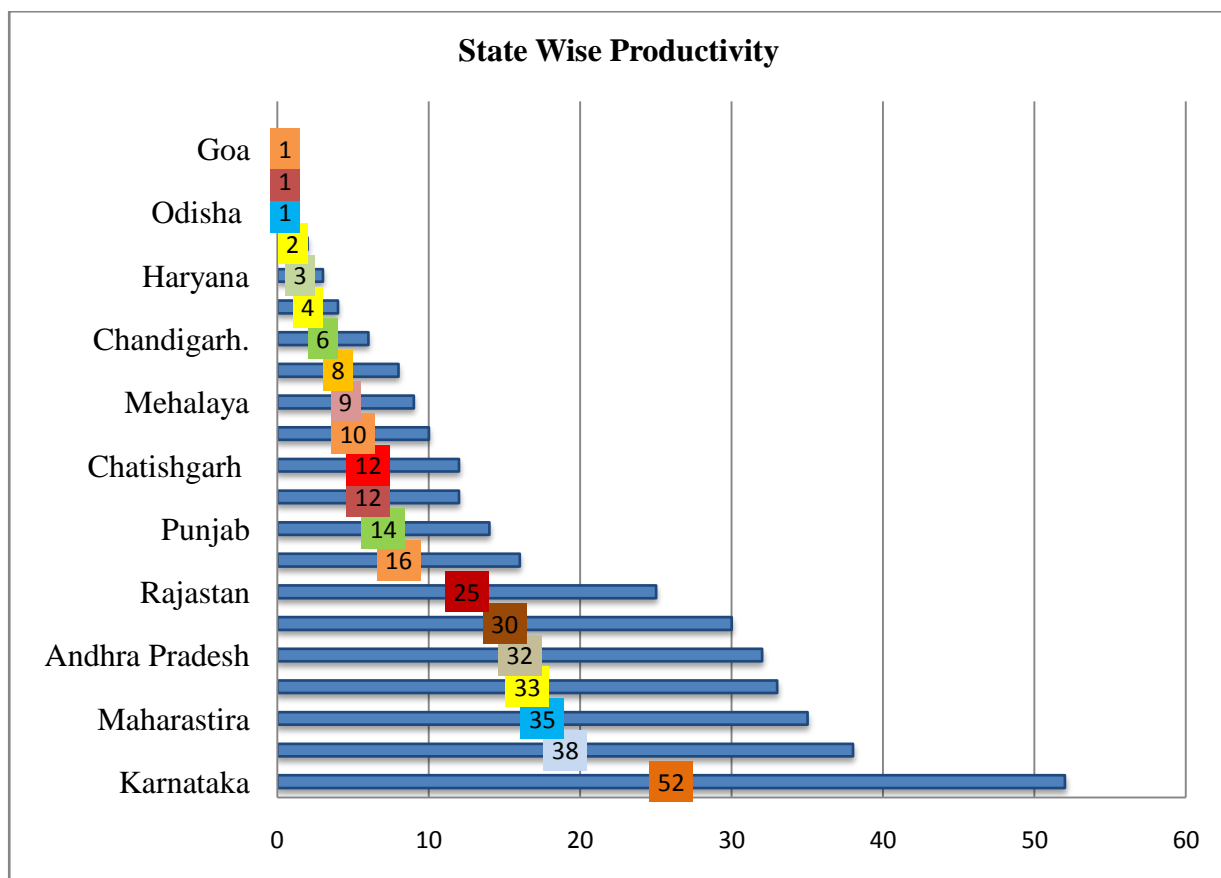
| S/No | Subject | No of Research Output | Total |
|------|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Academic /public// special Library | 62 | 18.02 |
| 2 | Information need and seeking behavior | 39 | 11.33 |
| 3 | Information communication and technology | 36 | 10.47 |
| 4 | Information source and services | 35 | 10.18 |
| 5 | Electronic / digital Library/ library automation | 30 | 8.72 |
| 6 | Bibiliometric study/ citation analysis/ Scientometric study | 30 | 8.72 |
| 7 | Library profession | 26 | 8.00 |
| 8 | User studies | 24 | 7.00 |
| 9 | Library and management | 22 | 6.4 |
| 10 | Growth and development of library | 22 | 6.4 |
| 11 | LIS education | 18 | 5.24 |

The table VII shows that majority of the contributions appeared under Academic /public/ special Library 62 (18.02%). The next position is taken by Information needs and seeking behaviour 39 (11.33%). This is followed by ICT 36 (10.47%) and Information source and services 35 (10.18%) further followed by

“Electronic / digital Library/ library automation” and “Bibiliometric study/ citation analysis/ Scientometric study” 30 (18.72%), Library profession 26 (8%), User studies 24 (7%), “Library and management” and “Growth and development of library” 22 (6.4%), LIS Education 18 (5.24%) respectively.

Table VIII. State Wise Productivity of Doctoral Research InLIS

| S.No | State | No of Thesis Awarded | Percentage |
|------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 | Karnataka | 52 | 15.11 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 38 | 11.04 |
| 3 | Maharastira | 35 | 10.17 |
| 4 | Madhya Pradesh | 33 | 9.6 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 32 | 9.3 |
| 6 | Kerala | 30 | 8.72 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 25 | 7.26 |
| 8 | Tamilnadu | 16 | 4.65 |
| 9 | Punjab | 14 | 4.07 |
| 10 | Uther Pradesh | 12 | 3.48 |
| 11 | Chatishgarh | 12 | 3.48 |
| 12 | Delhi | 10 | 2.9 |
| 13 | Mehalaya | 9 | 2.61 |
| 14 | Gujarat | 8 | 2.32 |
| 15 | Chandigarh. | 6 | 1.74 |
| 16 | Assam | 4 | 1.16 |
| 17 | Haryana | 3 | 0.87 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 2 | 0.58 |
| 19 | Orisha(odisha) | 1 | 0.29 |
| 20 | Jammu &Kasmir | 1 | 0.29 |
| 21 | Goa | 1 | 0.29 |

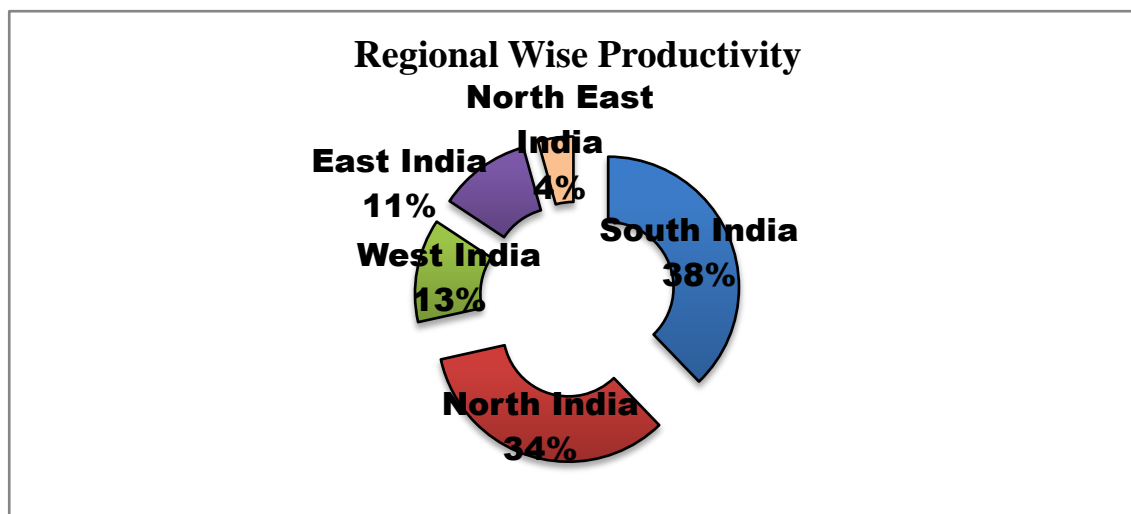
Graph IV. State Wise Productivity

Out of 28 states in India, it is pleasing to note that 2/3rd of them have LIS research programs in the universities located in their state. Among the states, Karnataka has produced maximum number of PhDs 52(14%), followed by Westbengal 38 (9.9%),Maharastira35 (9.9%), Madhya Pradesh 33 (9.6%),Andhra Pradesh 32 (9.3%), Kerala 30

(8.72%),Rajasthan 25 (7.26%),Tamilnadu 16 (4.65%), Punjab 14 (4.07%),Uther Pradesh 12 (3.48%), Chatishgarh 12 (3.48%), Delhi 10(2.9%)Mehalaya 9 (2.61%), Gujarat 8(2.32%), Chandigarh 6 (1.74%),Assam4 (1.16%). Haryana3 (0.87%) ,Mizoram 2 (0.58%) , The Lowest number of one PhD (0.29%) contributed by Odisha, Jammu &Kasmir and Goa.

Table IX. Regional Wise Productivity

| Region | Contribution |
|------------------|--------------|
| South India | 130 |
| North India | 116 |
| West India | 44 |
| East India | 39 |
| North east India | 15 |

Graph V. Regional Productivity

From the Table 2 find out that majority of the PhD thesis awarded in southern region of India with 130 contributions and this is followed by northern region of India with 116, western Region with 44, eastern region 39 and north east India with 15 contributions.

Journal of Library & Information Science, 8 (2) (2003) 1-17.

Finding and Conclusion

The present paper has undertaken to find out the development of LIS research at doctoral level for the last eleven years period 2002 to 2012. It is identified that the highest of theses i.e., forty seven (47) has been produced in the year 2002, the lowest being in the year 2011. 'Library study' appears to be the only broad subject area which has attracted the attention of professionals in which highest number of Ph.D works have been done followed by Information seeking behavior. Among 50 universities the Andhra University produced 20 PhDs and has been in first place. The universities in the State of Karnataka have awarded highest number of Ph.Ds in LIS. Similarly and obviously the Southern Region in India has the highest number of doctoral research works produced during the period. In respect to guideship pattern, maximum number of guides has produced two PhDs.

References

1. University News, Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. Back Issues : 2002- 2012
2. Inflibnet website. <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>
3. Kannappanavar (8 U) and Vijaykumar (M). Fifty Years of LIS Research in India: Trends and Developments. SRELS Journal of Information Management. 37,4;2000;267 -300
4. Lahiri, Ramansu. 1996. "Research in library science in India (1950-95): an account of Ph.D. Programme". Annals of library science and documentation 43(2): 59-68.
5. Singh S P, Library and information science