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Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science
Accepted By the Indian Universities during 2008-2017:
A Bibliometric Study

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Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science Accepted By the Indian Universities during 2008-2017: A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

Research has always been considered as the most important academic activity in the higher education structure. The present article aim is to present an inclusive picture of research work carried out by the various library and information science departments of India. Data on doctoral theses awarded during 2008-2017 was collected from University News Journal. The paper attempts to offer brief outline of the research work done in library and information science in India. A total of 372 bibliographic records were collected for last 10 years and shown in different tables considering different points of view. The paper presents an analysis of the study with the primary goal of appraising the perspective of library and information science research community to make them aware of the direction of LIS research in India.

Keywords: Bibliometric Study, Doctoral Theses in Library Science, LIS Research, Ph.D in LIS, University News Journal

Introduction

The development of subjects is not static. Development is found in almost every subject. Expansion and development of the subject depends on the course of study and research on the subject. In Library and Information Science (LIS) there is no such exception. The initiation of Library and Information Science education in India by W. A. Borden had started with the introduction of a short term training programme in 1911, in the erstwhile State of Baroda. Later in 1915, A.D. Dickinson had started three months apprentice training programme at Punjab University (Lahore).

The real beginning of systematic education in LIS in India started by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, Father of the Library Science in India introduced the first certificate course in library science at the Madras University Library in association with Madras Library Association in 1929 and later on this course was upgraded as one year Post Graduate Diploma course by the University of Madras in 1937. University of Delhi was the first to establish the Department of Library Science in the year 1946 by admitting students to a diploma course. Later, the University changed the diploma course into Masters in library science in the year 1951.

The first doctoral research degree was awarded by the University of Delhi in 1957 to D. B. Krishna Rao for his thesis "Facet Analysis and Depth Classification of Agriculture" under the guidance of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. After a lapse of 20 years, the second doctoral research degree was awarded by the Punjab University in 1977 to Dr. Pandey S. K. Sharma for his thesis "Expansion and Modification of Dewey Decimal Classification (18) for Classifying Indological Books with special reference to Indian Philosophy Religion" under the guidance of Dr. I. S. Sharma. At present, there are many universities which are conducting doctoral research programme in different areas of library and information science.

However, Mr. Munindranath Basu is the first librarian to earn a doctorate from Calcutta University for his thesis "Museum Method and the Process of Cleaning and Preservation/ Library Preservation" in 1950. Dr. I. S. Sharma was the first Indian and one of the first few to earn doctorate from USA. He was awarded Ph.D by Michigan University for his thesis "Mahatma Gandhi: A Descriptive Bibliography".

The D. Litt degree has been offered by two Indian universities namely, Banaras Hindu University and Utkal University. The Utkal University, Bhubaneswar only has awarded this degree to Dr. D. B. Shukla in 1992.

University News: A Journal of Higher Education in India

University News- a weekly news journal brought out by the Association, contains a mammoth of information about higher education in general and Indian higher education in particular. It is the only Indian journal referred internationally for authentic information about Indian higher education. The regular features of the Journal are the Articles that delineate current, national and global thinking; Campus News; Doctoral Theses accepted by Indian Universities; Advertisements for Openings in Universities, Institutions, Colleges and Research Institutions; Admission Notifications; and Calendar of Events. It is also a valuable source of information on developments in the field of higher education, youth affairs, sports

and culture and is very popular among Indian universities and academia for its regularity and the richness of its contents. Time to time the special numbers of the Journal is brought out on different vital issues to collect, disseminate and document the views of the experts. A widely circulated medium of communication among Indian universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning and research, it is indeed an indispensable reading for all those connected with higher education.

Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the universities doctoral research output in library and information science during 2008-2017.
2. To know the year-wise distribution of doctoral research.
3. To explore the issue-wise distribution of doctoral research.
4. To identify the state-wise distribution of doctoral research output.
5. To identify the distribution of doctoral research by research guides.
6. To make out the university-wise distribution of research reports.
7. To know the subject-wise distribution of doctoral research.
8. To know the Guideship pattern of research work.
9. To determine top five ranking of guides.
10. To determine region wise distribution of research work.
11. To know distribution of research supervisor contributing Ph.D work.

Literature Review

Singh, ShashiPrabha and Babbar, Parveen (2014) discussed in their study that the research output of younger university departments was much higher than the older ones, as they had the privilege of starting research programme with good faculty strength and infrastructure facilities. Older departments in universities suffered for a long time for infrastructure as well as adequacy of faculty strength for supervision. As a result, there has been longer gap for awarding the first Ph.D. Among all LIS departments, although Andhra University's Department is the oldest which took 48 years to award its first Ph.D., still it could compete with Pune and Madras because of its annual average growth rate. On the contrary, Delhi University which was the first to award its first Ph.D., has fallen at the bottom because it awarded Ph.Ds at the lowest average rate of 1.05 Ph.Ds/year, yet it could find a place among 11 top ranking universities on account of its total research output.

Chatterjee, Abhijit and Maity, Arabinda(2012) found in their study "A Study on Post-Doctoral Researches in Library and Information Science in India" that Karnataka University has been produced maximum number of theses in library and information science in India i.e. 79. It is also revealed that maximum number of theses i.e. 66 theses have been produced in the year 2007. They described that P S G Kumar supervised maximum number of theses i.e 29. Besides this, 26 numbers of theses supervised by C. R. Karisiddappa and 23 numbers of theses supervised by S. L. Sangam. They also found that among 991 theses, there are only 43 theses supervised jointly remaining have guided by single supervisor. They suggested that

there is need to increase the number of doctoral theses in different universities of India and also suggested that emphasis should be given on problems of the regular activities of the libraries.

Madasamy, R and Alwarammal, R (2009) explained the Data on doctoral degrees awarded in library and information science during 2003-2008 was collected from University News. They found that Highest number of 43 (25.2%) of doctoral theses were produced in the year 2006. Highest number of doctoral research contribution during the period is from Andhra Pradesh (15.9%) followed by Karnataka (14.1%). It is also seen that most of the research guides (58) have guided single research scholar during 2003 to 2008. They concludes that more doctoral research needs to be carried out in the areas of digital libraries and ICT applications

Chandrashekara, M and Ramasesh, C. P. (2009) found in their study that research activity was quite low till 1982 and all of a sudden, the research productivity increased from the year 1983. During the period 1983 to 2001 an average of 25 theses were awarded doctoral degrees, the state of Karnataka which is situated in southern region of India has contributed 159 doctoral research work, representing 19.83 percent of the overall output of research in India. Among the top 24 Indian universities, considering the number of doctoral degrees, Karnataka University stands first with 80 Ph.D theses, representing 9.97 percent of the total output. Next to Karnataka University, Andra University with 48 theses occupies the second place, representing 5.99 percent. They described that Prof. C.R. Karisiddappa has successfully guided 31 doctoral degrees and Prof. S.L. Sangam is in the second place with 21 doctoral theses.

Methodology

The data in the present study was collected from an authentic source i.e. University News published from the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi which light on current trends in the Indian higher education system. It provides authentic information on higher education and particularly Indian higher education offered by universities in India. The key feature of this work is to tabulate the doctoral theses accepted by Indian universities in LIS. The present data was collected by scanning the individual issues of the weekly University News from 2008 to 2017 and then tabulated by using spreadsheets considering different points of view.

A total of 372 bibliographic records were collected which formed the source data for the present study.

Data Analysis/Discussion**Table 1. Year-Wise Distribution of Doctoral Research**

S. No.	Year	No. of Doctoral Research Reports
1	2008	37
2	2009	42
3	2010	54
4	2011	44
5	2012	33
6	2013	25
7	2014	31
8	2015	31
9	2016	38
10	2017	37
	Total	372

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

The Table 1 represents the year wise distribution of theses which shows that the highest numbers of theses, i.e. 54 were awarded in the year 2010, while lowest numbers of 25 theses were awarded in the year 2013. Total number of 372 theses in LIS has been produced during the last ten years period.

Table 2. Issue-Wise Distribution of Doctoral Research

S. No.	Year	Social Science	Humanities	Science & Technology	Total No. of Issues
1	2008	14	14	25	53
2	2009	12	13	27	52
3	2010	13	13	26	52
4	2011	13	13	26	52
5	2012	14	13	26	53
6	2013	13	13	26	52
7	2014	13	13	26	52
8	2015	13	13	26	52
9	2016	13	13	26	52
10	2017	13	13	26	52
		131	131	260	522

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

Table-2 represents the issue wise distribution of Doctoral Research in library science. From data analysis of above table it was found that out of 522 issues published 131 issues were published on Social Science and Humanities each whereas 260 issues were published on Science & Technology.

It is also observed from the data that out of 131 issues on social science 120 issues have the doctoral theses on library and information science.

Table 3. State-Wise Distribution of Doctoral Research Outputs

S. No.	Name of State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6		4	1	2	1					14
2	Assam		2							1		3
3	Bihar								3			3
4	Chandigarh	3										3
5	Chhattisgarh		4	2				2	1			9
6	Delhi			7	2					4	1	14
7	Gujarat		1	5	12	8	2	4	1	3	7	43
8	Haryana	1						3		3		7
9	Jammu and Kashmir		2		3	2	1					8
10	Karnataka	5	5	5	2	4	4	3	6	6	1	41
11	Kerala	1						1	3			5
12	Madhya Pradesh	8	9	15	5	3	1	3			3	47
13	Maharashtra	3	6	3	7	5	6	1	4	2	1	38
14	Manipur	2	1		2	3		3	4			15
15	Meghalaya	2	2		1		1	2		2	1	11
16	Mizoram	1	1	3	2			1		1	1	10
17	Odisha	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	7	2	22
18	Punjab	1					2					3
19	Rajasthan								3	1	1	5
20	Tamilnadu			2		1		3		3	10	19
21	Telangana		2	1	1			1		2	1	8
22	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	2	1			2	4	2	7	21
23	Uttarakhand		1									1
24	West Bengal	1	4	3	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	22
	Total	37	42	54	44	33	25	31	31	38	37	372

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

The state-wise distribution of LIS doctoral dissertations is presented in Table 3. Out of 29 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, Madhya Pradesh has produced maximum number of Ph.Ds (47) followed by Gujarat and Karnataka (43&41). Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Telangana ranked least with less than 10Ph.D. awards. It is also observed that Uttarakhand has awarded only onePh.D. in their respective state. So, the factors like the availabilityof doctoral students, eligible research supervisors, and financial assistance and infrastructure facilities do have impact on promotion of research in universities.

Table 4. *Distribution of Doctoral Research by Research Guides*

S. No.	Name of the Research Guides	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	A. A. Vaishnav		1		3	3	1					8
2	A. K. Verma			1								1
3	A. R. Satyanarayana		1									1
4	A. S. Chandel	2										2
5	A. Thirunavukkarasu									1		1
6	AdithyaKumari H.									1		1
7	Amit Kumar						1					1
8	Anil Jain							1				1
9	Anil NanajiChikate									1	1	2
10	ArchanaShukla										1	1
11	Arun Kumar Sinha								1			1
12	Arvind K. Sharma				1							1
13	AshuShokeen							1		3		4
14	B. D. Kumbar	2		1		1			3			7
15	B. K. Choudhury			1	2	1				1	1	6
16	B. K. Sharma & Hemant Sharma	1	1									2
17	B. M. Gohel									1		1
18	B. P. Shrivastava	2	2		2							6
19	B. P. Shrivastava & Aslam Khan				1							1
20	B. P. Shrivastava & Prabhat Pandey				1							1
21	B. Ramesh Babu			1								1
22	B. S. Biradar		2	1	1		1			1		6
23	B. S. Nigam	1	1	2								4
24	B. T. Sampath Kumar						1					1
25	B. U. Kannappanavar	1	1									2
26	BamanParida				1				1	1		3
27	BanaBihariShukla										1	1
28	Bhubaneswar Chakraborty	1										1
29	BikikaLaloo									1	1	2
30	BiplabChakrabarti		2	1		4		1			1	9
31	BrijeshTiwari		2	1								3
32	C. N. Rawal		1	1								2
33	C. P. Ramasesh									1		1
34	C. R. Karisiddappa	1		1	1	2	1					6
35	C. Sasikala	2		1	1							4
36	C. V. RajanPillai	1										1

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37	Ch. Ibohal Singh					1		1	1			3
38	Chandrashekara M.									2		2
39	D. I. Divatankar									1		1
40	D. K. Veer					1	1		2			4
41	D. Rajyalakshmi		3									3
42	DarbarMaheshbhai										1	1
43	Devika P. Madalli								1			1
44	Dinesh K. Gupta							1				1
45	G. Devarajan								1			1
46	Gitaben S. Patel			1			1	2	1		1	6
47	H. N. Prasad	1										1
48	H. P. Sharma									1		1
49	H. R. Chopra	2										2
50	H. S. Sengar			1								1
51	H. S. Waydande			1								1
52	Harsha S. Parekh				1							1
53	Hemant Sharma			3							1	4
54	HumayoonKabirS.								2			2
55	J. Dominic					1						1
56	J. K. Mishra							1				1
57	J. P. Gondalia									1	2	3
58	J. Yadagiri Reddy		1									1
59	Jagtar Singh							2				2
60	Jaideep Sharma			1						2		3
61	Jaideep Sharma & K. C. Garg									1		1
62	Jalaja V							1				1
63	Jange S. S.								1			1
64	Javed Khan										1	1
65	K. C. Panda		1	1	1		2			2		7
66	K. C. RamakrishneGowda			1								1
67	K. C. Sahoo	1	3	2		1						7
68	K. C. Sahoo& K. C. Panda					1						1
69	K. L. Mahawar	1							3			4
70	K. Nithyanandam										1	1
71	K. Nithyanandam& R. Raju			1								1
72	K. Padmini			1								1
73	K. Shanti Swarup			1								1
74	K. SomasekharaRao						1					1

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75	Kailash Ch. Dash									1		1
76	Keshava							1				1
77	Kirti M. Vyas			1	3							4
78	LalitaAswath			1								1
79	Lalita K. Sami								1			1
80	M. B. Bankapur & S. L. Sangam		1									1
81	M. C. Nandini			1								1
82	M. G. Patel										1	1
83	M. K. Prajapati			1		6	1	2				10
84	M. K. Verma										1	1
85	M. P. Singh							2	1	2	2	7
86	Madhusudhan M.			1								1
87	MallinthKumbar									1	1	2
88	Manoj K. Joshi & R. K. Verma							1				1
89	Maya Verma							1				1
90	Mohd. Shafi Sheikh				1							1
91	Moses M. Naga & N. M. Panda							1				1
92	Moses M. Naga & P. Hangsing						1					1
93	N. David Livingstone	1										1
94	N. K. Sharma			1								1
95	N. Lahkar		1									1
96	N. N. Sharma		1									1
97	NeenaTalwar									1		1
98	Nimesh D. Oza										1	1
99	P. BhaskarRao					1						1
100	P. Ganesan									1	3	4
101	P. Hangsing				1			1		1		3
102	P. Hangsing & A. S. Chandel		2									2
103	P. S. G. Kumar		1									1
104	P. V. Konnur				2							2
105	PatambarPadhi									2		2
106	PravakarRath	1	1	1				1				4
107	Puspanjali Jena	1						1				2
108	R. Jeyshankar									1	1	2
109	R. K. Bhatt			2	2							4
110	R. K. Choudhary										2	2
111	R. K. Sharma	1										1
112	R. K. Tiwari								1			1

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114	R. P. Bajpai			2							2
115	R. S. R. Varalakshmi	1		1							2
116	RajendraKhumbhar					1					1
117	Ramesh R. Naik				1		1		1		3
118	RanjanaVohra	1									1
119	RatnaBandhopadhyay				1						1
120	Rita Sinha& Mohan Chel			1							1
121	S. C. Biswas						1				1
122	S. Kishore Kumar									1	1
123	S. K. Patil							1			1
124	S. Kumar	1		2							3
125	S. L. Sangam	1	1			1		2	1		6
126	S. M. Mohal	3	1								4
127	S. M. Shafi		1		2	2	1				6
128	S. Mustafa K. Q. Zaidi			1							1
129	S. N. Singh			2	1					1	4
130	S. R. Gunjal				1						1
131	S. Raja									1	1
132	S. S. Chandel			1						1	2
133	S. S. Sonwane						1				1
134	S. SudarshanRao		1						1	1	3
135	S. Thanuskodi									2	2
136	Sanjay Kr. Singh								1		1
137	Sanjay Kumar Sharma									2	2
138	SanjivSaraf									1	1
139	Shabhat Husain		1								1
140	Shailendra Kumar			1		1					2
141	ShaileshAcharya									1	1
142	Shakuntala S. Lomte			2			2				4
143	Shamkant J. Deshmukh							1	2		3
144	Shiva KanaujiaShukla								1		1
145	Shivdanbhai M. Charan				8						8
146	Sonal Singh		1								1
147	Sri Sbir Kumar Sen			1							1
148	Subal Chandra Biswas						1				1
149	Subal Chandra Biswas&						1				1

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150	SuparnaSen Gupta						1					1
151	Surender Singh			1		1	1					3
152	Suresh Jange							1				1
153	T. D. Kemparaju		1									1
154	Th. Khorndon Singh				1							1
155	Th. Madhuri Devi	2			1	1		1				5
156	Th. Purnima Devi		1			1		2	1			5
157	TridibTripathi		2				1					3
158	U. A. Thaker					1						1
159	U. C. Sharma				1							1
160	U. N. Singh		2									2
161	Uma Kanjilal			1								1
162	Upendra Prasad Yadav								2			2
163	V. L. Bhavsar								1	1		2
164	V. Pulla Reddy	1		1		1						3
165	V. S. Khaparde						1					1
166	V. Vishwa Mohan			1	1			1		1		4
		33	41	53	44	33	24	28	31	37	36	360

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

Table-4 indicates the distribution of theses according to Research Guides. It is revealed from the study that there are 166 guides supervised 360 theses altogether. M.K.Prajapati of Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan emerged the leading supervisor with supervision of 10 doctoral degrees. It is also observed that 95 guides supervised only single thesis

Table 5. University-Wise Distribution of Research Reports

S. No.	Name of the University	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	Alagappa University, Karaikudi									3	8	11
2	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh		1	1								2
3	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	5		2	1	1	1					10
4	Anna University, Chennai			1								1
5	Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa	1	1									2
6	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1						2	4	2	4	13
7	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1										1
8	Bangalore University, Bangalore		1	1								2
9	Bhagwant University, Ajmer										1	1
10	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra			1								1
11	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,	3	2	2	3	4	6		2			22

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	Aurangabad											
12	Dr.BabasahebAmbedkar Open University, Ahmedabad				11							11
13	Dr.BhimraoAmbedkar University, Agra				1							1
14	Dr.Hari Singh GourVishwavidyalaya, Sagar	3	3	2	2	2		1				13
15	Dr. K. N. Modi University, Newai								3			3
16	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad					1						1
17	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga								1			1
18	Guru Ghasidas University, Koni, Bilaspur		4									4
19	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	1										1
20	Gauhati University, Guwahati		2							1		3
21	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan		1	3		5	1	4	1	1	3	19
22	HemwatiNandanBahugunaGarhwalUniversity, Srinagar		1									1
23	Hindustan University, Chennai										1	1
24	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi			2						4	1	7
25	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	1	1	3	1							6
26	Karnatak University, Dharwad	4	1	2	1	4	2	3	5			22
27	Karunya University, Coimbatore					1						1
28	Kochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi								1			1
29	KrantiguruShyamjiKrishna VermaKachchh University, Kachchh					2	1					3
30	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1						3		3		7
31	Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta	1	3	2	1		2			1		10
32	Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal			1	2						3	6
33	Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar			1						1		2
34	Mahatma Gandhi ChitrakootGramodayaVishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot			2			1					3
35	MakhanlalChaturvedi National University of Journalism and Communication, Bhopal	2	1	3								6
36	Manipur University, Imphal	2	1		2	3		3	3			14
37	Mizoram University, Aizawl	1	1	3	2			1		1	1	10
38	Monad Univeristy, Hapur										2	2
39	NIMS University, Jaipur									1		1
40	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	2	4		1		1	2		2	1	13
41	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon							1		1	1	3
42	Osmania University, Hyderabad		2	1	1			1		2	1	8
43	PanditRavishankarShukla University, Raipur			1				1				2
44	Panjab University, Chandigarh	3										3
45	PanditSundarlal Sharma (Open) University Chhatisgarh, Bilaspur			1				1	1			3
46	Punjabi University, Patiala						2					2
47	Rai University, Ahmedabad										1	1

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48	RashtrasantTukadojiMaharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur		4									4
49	Sambalpur University, Burla		1	2	3	1	2			3	1	13
50	Sardar Patel University, Anand										1	1
51	Saurashtra University, Rajkot			1	1					1	2	5
52	Shivaji University, Kohlapur				4							4
53	Solapur University, Solapur								2	1		3
54	Sri ChandrasekharendraSaraswathiViswaMahavidyalaya, Enathur							3			1	4
55	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1		2		1						4
56	Swami VivekanandSubharti University, Meerut										1	1
57	TilkaManjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur								3			3
58	University of Burdwan, Burdwan		2				5					7
59	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	1	2	3	1	4		1	1	1	1	15
60	University of Calicut, Calicut							1				1
61	University of Delhi, Delhi			5	2							7
62	University of Kashmir, Srinagar		2		3	2	1					8
63	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthauram	1							2			3
64	University of Madras, Chennai			1								1
65	University of Mysore, Mysore									5	1	6
66	Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar							1	1	2	1	5
67	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	1			1					2		4
68	Vikram University, Ujjain	1	1	4		1		2				9
69	YashwantraoChavanMaharashtra Open Univeristy, Nasik			1		1			1			3
	Total	37	42	54	44	33	25	31	31	38	37	372

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017

The data from table 5 showed that 69 universities in India have awarded Ph.D. in LIS during the mentioned period. The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad and Karnatak University, Dharwad have highest number and equal number of research works i.e. 22 each awarded to their scholars, it was followed by the Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan which has awarded 19 research works to its scholars. Surprising a total of 11 universities awarded only one thesis. Chennai University of Calcutta, Kolkata and Manipur University, Imphal have 15 and 14 doctoral dissertations each respectively awarded to their scholars during the period.

Table 6. Subject-Wise Distribution of Doctoral Research

S. No.	Subjects	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	Academic Contribution		1									1
2	Bibliometric Study	5	2	1	2	2				1	1	14

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3	Career Guidance	1										1
4	Citation Analysis	1					1					2
5	Classification Scheme		1							1		2
6	Collection Development			4	2	2	1	1	1			11
7	Comparative Study of Libraries	1	4	1	2	3	3			1	1	16
8	Copyright									1		1
9	Current Awareness Services		1									1
10	Development of Libraries	2	1	1	4	4		2	1	2	2	19
11	Digital Library			1				1		2		4
12	Environment and the Law		1									1
13	E-Resources			3	4		1	3	3		3	17
14	Evaluation of Libraries	5	2	4	6	4	1	1	2		5	30
15	Human Resource Management and Development				1			1				2
16	Information and Library Network	1	1			1						3
17	Information Literacy	2		1	1			1	1			6
18	Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour	3	5	3	2	5	2	1	2	4	2	29
19	Information Resources and Services	1	6	5	6	2		1		3	2	26
20	Institutional Repository	1	1								1	3
21	Intellectual Property Right and Law					1		1	2			4
22	Job Performance Evaluation	2		2	1		1	1	3	2		12
23	Knowledge Retrieval	1						1				2
24	Libraries in the IT Environment	2	9	7	5	3	5	5	7	6	4	53
25	Library Automation		2	1			1		1		1	6
26	Library Legislation			1							1	2
27	Library	2		1		1				1		5

	Resources and Services											
28	LIS Education			2				1		1		4
29	Management of Libraries	1		5	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	22
30	Preservation System in Libraries		1						1			2
31	Professional Development and Views			4	1	1		1		3	2	12
32	Public Library System	1	2	4				1	1			9
33	Reading Habbit	1			1	1			1	2		6
34	Research Output			2			1			3	1	7
35	Resource Sharing		1				1		1			3
36	Scientometric Study	2	1		1		2	3	1	2	2	14
37	Social Media and Network			1			1	1			2	5
38	Total Quality Management	1				1				2	3	7
39	Trends in Library and Information Science	1				1	2	2			1	7
40	Webometric Study							1				1
		37	42	54	44	33	25	31	31	38	37	372

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

In order to determine the direction of LIS research in broad subject categories, the analysis has been made in Table 6. Taking consideration of research works in LIS, 40 broad subjects have been categorized. It is found that the subject area 'Libraries in the IT Environment' have highest number of 53 doctoral dissertations awarded. The focused themes in this area were 'Information Needs', 'Information Seeking Behaviour', 'Users' Satisfaction' and 'Evaluation of Information Resources and Services'. It assumed that the above topics have attracted the attention of LIS scholars in order to know the needs of the users to develop information system and services. 'Evaluation of Libraries and Information needs and seeking behaviour' is an area of immense interest for LIS professionals from long time in which a total of 59 Theses have been produced during the period in this subject area.

Table 7. Guideship Pattern of Research Work

S. No.	Guideship	No. of Research Works
1	Single Supervisor	347
2	Joint Supervisor	13
3	Not Mentioned	12
	Total	372

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

In order to determine the Guideship pattern of Ph.D. Scholars, the above table-7 shows that 347Ph.D. scholars have been guided by single Guide whereas, only 13 scholars have chosen Joint Guideship for their research works. In 12 cases, no mention of guide has been made.

Table 8. Top Five Ranking of Guides

S. No.	Ranking of Guides	Name of Guide	Name of State	Number of Ph.D's Guided
1	1	M. K. Prajapati	Gujarat	10
2	2	BiplabChakrabarti	West Bengal	9
3	3	A. A. Vaishnav	Maharashtra	8
4	3	Shivdanbhai M. Charan	Gujarat	8
5	4	B. D. Kumbar	Karnataka	7
6	4	K. C. Panda	Odisha	7
7	4	K. C. Sahoo	Madhya Pradesh	7
8	4	M. P. Singh	Uttar Pradesh	7
9	5	B. K. Choudhury	Odisha	6
10	5	B. P. Shrivastava	Madhya Pradesh	6
11	5	B. S. Biradar	Karnataka	6
12	5	C. R. Karisiddappa	Karnataka	6
13	5	Gitaben S. Patel	Gujarat	6
14	5	S. L. Sangam	Karnataka	6
15	5	S. M. Shafi	Jammu & Kashmir	6
				105

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017

Table 8 projects the guide-wise output of doctoral theses. This clearly indicates that research guides from Gujarat state are more involved in carrying out research programmers with their research scholars and hence the output is also considerably more followed by West Bengal, Maharashtra etc. Total 105 scholars were guided by top 5 ranking supervisor.

Table 9. Region Wise Distribution of Research Works

S. No.	Region	Number of Research Works	No. of States
1	North	117	10 States
2	South	87	5 States
3	East	86	7 States
4	West	82	2 States
	Total	372	24 States

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017.

Table 9 reflects the region wise distribution of Ph.D. theses produced in Indian universities. While the Northern Region has the highest number of 117research works in 10 states, the Western Region has the lowest of 82 onlyin 2 States. The Southern Region is having 87 research works in 5 States and the Eastern Regionis having 86 works in 7 States produced during the period.

Table 10. *Distribution of Research Supervisor Contributing Ph. D work*

	No. of Guides	No. of Research Works	Total
1	95	1	95
2	26	2	52
3	14	3	42
4	14	4	56
5	2	5	10
6	7	6	42
7	4	7	28
8	2	8	16
9	1	9	9
10	1	10	10
Total	166	55	360

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017

Table 10 shows the contribution of Research Supervisors towards the creation of Ph.Ds theses in LIS during the period of the study. 4 supervisors have guided 7 scholars each, 7 supervisors have guided 6 scholars each, 26 supervisors have guided 2 scholars each and 95 supervisors have guided one scholar each.

Table 11. *Language Wise Distribution of Ph.Ds*

S. No.	Year	English	Hindi	Total
1	2008	33	4	37
2	2009	40	2	42
3	2010	49	5	54
4	2011	44	0	44
5	2012	32	1	33
6	2013	25	0	25
7	2014	29	2	31
8	2015	30	1	31
9	2016	37	1	38
10	2017	34	3	37
	Total	353	19	372

Source: University News Journal 2008 to 2017

The table-11 clearly indicated the thesis language patterns. LIS researchers have also started conducting their research work in languages other than English. A total number of 19 Ph.Ds in Hindi language has been produced while the remaining 353 are in English language. It is interesting to note that out of 19 theses produced in Hindi language in LIS, 13 theses belong to Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh State only and the remaining 3 from the Gujarat, 2 from Maharashtra and 1 from the State of Rajasthan.

Findings/Results

The results obtained from the present studies are summarized as given below:

- The present study was the basis of information published in University News Journal during the year 2008 to 2017 which following the publication pattern

of issues on Social Science--Humanities--Science & Technology--Science & Technology during the study.

- Total number of 372 theses was awarded during 2008 to 2017 and maximum Theses (347) were awarded under the mentorship of single supervisor.
- Among the research topics, the bibliographic studies, literature studies, User Studies, Library Automation/IT application and Library Management were the most favored subjects.
- In LIS the maximum Ph.D. work was done in four states of India named Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka which are around 30 Ph.D awards.
- Maximum Theses i.e. 353 are in English language while remaining i.e. 19 are in Hindi language.
- It is observed that during the 10 years period's total numbers of 522 issues were published in the University news journal. Surprisingly in 12 doctoral theses supervisor name was not mentioned in the database.
- The highest numbers of Ph.D. Theses (54) were awarded in 2010 and minimum numbers of theses (25) were awarded in 2013 in library science.
- A total of 131 issues on social science were published during that time, in which 120 issues incorporated library science while 11 issues lack of it.
- The carefully evaluation of data surprisingly gave that out of 372 theses 19 theses repeated the same data i.e. twice (8 times) and thrice (1 time).
- Northern Region of India produced highest number of research works which is 117.
- In 10 years Uttarakhand state has awarded only one Ph.D in library science.
- In 2013 only 25 universities produced the research work and only 24 research supervisors guided the scholars. Moreover minimum subject areas (25) were chosen by the scholars.
- Prof. M. K. Prajapati has guided highest number of 10 Ph.Ds in LIS during the period.
- Karnataka state has maximum (25) supervisors among top 5 ranking.

Conclusions

Research & development is the index of academic richness of a society. The Library and information science research in India is gaining the attention of academic community. In the era of internet, the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) related subject areas are attracting the attention of researchers. Certainly the research in these areas will enhance the growth of knowledge for the betterment of LIS in Indian academic system. It will provide better understanding towards strengths and weaknesses of Indian LIS system. Different new problems occur in different corner of the library should be addressed on priority basis and many new areas should be introduced in the subject. More research in LIS field will make the subject more alive and initiatives should come from every end. Emphasis should be given on problems of the regular activities of the libraries and there should be more concentration on interdisciplinary approach. Furthermore the comparative study of

LIS research output can be done with other countries LIS system in future for improvement.

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