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Contents

<i>Abstract</i>	2
<i>Editorial</i>	3

Focus

● <i>Key concepts and their associations in LIS research in India: An analysis of doctoral dissertations</i>	5
● <i>Trends in LIS Research: A Case Study of DLISc, RTM, Nagpur University (1987- 2010)</i>	15
● <i>Research Trends in LIS: Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University</i>	23
● <i>Doctoral Research in LIS at Pune University</i>	27
● <i>Doctoral Research in LIS at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad</i>	29
● <i>Doctoral Research in LIS at Mumbai University</i>	30

Articles

● <i>Patterns of use of aerospace engineering e-journals by the Indian Aerospace scientists and engineers of selected aerospace organizations in Bangalore : An analytical study</i>	31
● <i>Acquisition of e-journals and its impact on the periodical subscriptions in university of Hyderabad library</i>	39

Columns

Professional News

<i>General</i>	45
<i>Conferences, Workshops etc.</i>	45
<i>Forth Coming</i>	45
<i>Personalia</i>	46
<i>Doctorates</i>	46
Advertisements	22, 47, 48
Foci of Information Age 2010 issues	21
Guide lines for paper Submission	4

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KEY CONCEPTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS IN LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Indian universities play a major role in creation and dissemination of knowledge by providing opportunities for research scholars to conduct doctoral research studies in specialized subject areas. The doctoral researches are represented through the dissertations submitted to universities for the award of doctoral degree (PhD). An analysis of such doctoral dissertations awarded by universities indicates the structure and evolution of a specific subject field

The beginning of a doctoral research study in Library and Information Science (LIS) filed traced in 1950. Probably, this study by Basu, M on Museums in India awarded by Univ. of Calcutta could be an important milestone in the evolution of LIS research and this appears to be the pioneering research work in the field. Since then, we found around 1043 doctoral dissertations focusing on various key concepts or themes in LIS field. We traced a total of 1043 dissertations of which, 27 are prior to 1980; 151 during 1981-90; 426 during 1991-2000 and 432 are in the current decade.

While examining LIS dissertation titles, an opportunity to consider two important questions was recognized:

- 1 What does the LIS dissertations reveal about the structure and direction of LIS as a field of research; and,
- 2 How well is LIS Research functioning as an instrument for shaping the work of the LIS research community?

In order to answer these research questions, an analysis of the doctoral dissertations in LIS filed awarded by various Indian Universities was undertaken. This paper reports findings and objective in offering this paper to LIS community is to provoke discussions, rather than to draw conclusions. Naturally, the research supervisors, universities, and focused themes research play key roles in research output. As the subject field grows and evolves, it not only provides a record of past research but helps to

define the field that it represents and facilitates the members of the community to choose their field of research.

It is hoped that this paper makes LIS as just such an arena, more accessible and effective. The views expressed here can help readers to under the broader perspectives of the research. The intention is that this paper takes a place alongside other overviews of research in LIS field. However, it is not the ambition to advance a "framework" for the LIS field and leave the task of determining what the data mean more broadly to our readers.

METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objectives of this study the bibliographic details of the LIS doctoral dissertations awarded by various Indian universities were examined and characterized them based on focused stream of research. The analytic process involved three steps: i) selecting relevant dissertations looking clearly at the titles, ii) identifying their core theme of research, and iii) classifying them into respective categories.

Selecting Relevant Dissertations

The bibliographic data required for the study was extracted from INFLIBNET (<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>), and Vidyanidhi (<http://www.vidyanidhi.org>) online databases, back volumes of 'University News' and a web-based survey. Taking inputs from our earlier paper (Shivalingaiah, Sheshadri and Manjunath, 2009); the dataset covering other years prior to 1980 and 2008 onwards was augmented. The updated master sheet contained 1043 unique records related to LIS research outputs in India.

Identifying Core Themes of Dissertations on LNC

Identifying the core areas of research involved detailed examination of title of individual dissertation. We examined each dissertation's title, researcher, research supervisor, University and year of award. While examining dissertations, we discovered that the key themes of research could be identified through their

expressive title. We had to depend on the bibliographic details for want of abstracts or synopsis of individual titles. The main theme of derived from title treated as key subject for analysis purpose.

Classifying the Dissertations

The objective was to classify these 1043 dissertations based on their fundamental issues or key concepts in the research field. Key subject heading that appeared best fit to each dissertation title and keywords were generated to assess the relationships/associations among subjects and other categories. The records were also examined to identify the type of libraries covered for the study, productivity of universities and research guides

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA

In order to establish link and take lead for discussion, we present the chronological growth and development of output of LIS research in Table-1.

Table-1: Chronological Growth of Doctoral Dissertations in LIS Research

Year	No. of Ph D	Percent (%)
1950-80	27	2.6
1981-85	47	4.5
1986-90	105	10.0
1991-95	259	24.8
1996-00	167	16.1
2000-05	245	23.5
2006-10*	193	18.5
Total	1043	100.0

Note: * Data for 2010 is extracted only from Univ. News till May 2010.

From the figures presented in Table-1 it is observed that:

- 1 The trace the emergence of LIS as subject of research in 1950s.
- 2 The three decades till 1980 experienced slow growth rate of research output. It contributed 2.6% to the total LIS research.
- 3 The next decade (1980-90) saw 14.5% growth in the research activity.
- 4 1990s saw the significant growth contributing 41% of the total LIS research
- 5 The increased trend is witnessed in the current decade too (42.0%).

The lack of infrastructural facilities, LIS departments and research guides in the universities could have been contributed the slow growth in LIS research in the earlier decades. Generally, it takes about three decades for a subject stand independently as subject of research.

KEY CONCEPTS OF LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA

The dissertations were categorized assigning subject headings and keywords that best fits the title. The subject headings and keywords provided by researchers and database designers were also considered. The terminologies provided by individual researchers have been modified suitably to facilitate consolidation. By assigning subject headings it is found that the consolidation of dissertation around eleven broad focused areas and they are mentioned in following Table-2.

Table-2: Broad Categories of LIS research

Broad Categories of LIS Research	No. of PhDs	Percent
Library Assessments/User Studies/Surveys	177	16.97
Bibliographic/Literature Based Studies	175	16.77
Information Technology /Lib. Automation	147	14.09
Library Management/Administration	107	10.26
Library Profession/ Librarianship	91	8.72
Human Resource Management/ Personnel	78	7.48
Growth & Development	74	7.09
Library Network & Consortium	65	6.23
Classification & Cataloguing	58	5.56
Library Facilities and Services	57	5.47
Other Related topics	14	1.34
Total	1043	100.00

It is observed that:

- 1 Survey research to assess library resources, services is the most favoured area opted by LIS researchers.
- 2 Literature and Information Technology based studies ranked 2nd and 3rd in the field of research
- 3 Library Administration and Librarianship related topics also caught the attention of our researchers with about 20% of contribution in research output.
- 4 Growth & development, technical processing and facilities and services are the other favoured areas of research
- 5 It is interesting to note that research on consortium or library networking is getting attention of our researchers as independent subject of research.

Key Concepts and their Sub-Categories

In order to understand the type of consolidation under each broad theme, the sub categories that form the part of the theme were examined. The mapping of subcategories is narrated below.

User Studies/Survey based Studies: This theme is primarily related to the dissertations that were focused on survey research studies using library users or library personnel as target population. The subcategories coming under this theme are shown in Table-3.

Table-3: Chronological Distribution of Sub Categories on User Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block						Total	
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05		06-10
1.01	Library Utility-Users Study	2	6	7	18	11	15	13	72
1.02	Information Seeking Behaviour			2	12	8	15	13	50
1.03	Information Needs		1	2	12	4	9	6	34
1.04	Library Performance Evaluation			2	4		3	3	12
1.05	Quality Management			1			6	2	9
Total		2	7	14	46	23	48	37	177

From the above table it is observed that:

- 1 Library assessment, information seeking Behaviour, & information needs are the consistently favoured topics of research.
- 2 Studies on Quality management are of recent origin and gaining interest;
- 3 User Studies on libraries is being consistent topic of research. The studies range from single library to

group of libraries. the location also ranges at local, state and national levels;

- 4 Information seeking behavior & Information needs are subject of interest since 1990s.

Bibliographic/Literature based Studies: This theme is primarily related to the dissertations that were focused on secondary resources available on the topic of research. The subcategories coming under this theme are presented on Table-4.

Table-4: Chronological Distribution of Sub Categories on Bibliographical Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block						Total	
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05		06-10
2.01	Bibliographic Study	1	7	8	18	9	3	5	51
2.02	Bibliometrics Study		1	4	15	7	10	8	45
2.03	Literature Study	6	1	4	13	5	10	3	42
2.04	Scientometrics Study				2	1	4	4	11
2.05	Citation Study		1	2	4	5	4	1	17
2.06	Professionals Contributions	1	1	2	3		1	1	9
Category Total		8	11	20	55	27	32	22	175

It is observed that all the sub categories in this theme are the favoured topics of research since 80s. These studies primarily based the review and understanding of literature available on the topic. Researches related to Scientometrics study are of relatively new concepts as compared to other categories in the group

Information Technology/Lib. Automation Studies: This third ranked area of interest by LIS researchers. This theme includes the dissertations that were focused on Information technology products and services related issues in library setting. The subcategories coming under this theme are shown in Table-5.

Table-5: Chronological Distribution of Sub Categories on Information Technology Related Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block						Total	
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05		06-10
3.01	Information Technology				4	2	14	6	26
3.02	Library Automation		1		3	3	9	10	26
3.03	Information System		1	10	15	15	12	4	57
3.04	Digital Library						1	4	5
3.05	Digital Information Resources						3	4	7
3.06	Knowledge Management						1	2	3
3.07	Information Retrieval			2	5	4	4	2	17
3.08	Information Management				2	2	2		6
Category Total		0	2	12	29	26	46	32	147

From the above table, it is observed that

- 1 The information system the studies related to study and design of information systems has caught the

attention of our researchers since 80s.

- 2 Similarly, studies related information technology in library, library automation and information retrieval

have traced since 1990s.

- 3 Knowledge management, Digital Library and Digital Resources research studies are of recent origin and catching the attention of researchers in the field.

Library Management and Administration Studies: This theme is primarily related to the dissertations that were focused on library management administration related issues. The sub categories coming under this theme are given in table-6.

Table-6: Chronological Distribution of Sub Categories on library Management Related Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block						Total	
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05		06-10
4.01	Library Management	1		7	7	5	6	1	27
4.02	Library Finance			4	5	5	4	2	20
4.03	Marketing of LIS				1	3	5	1	10
4.04	Preservation		1	1		1	1	3	7
4.05	User Education					1	2	2	5
4.06	Collection Development	1		2	3	1	12	5	24
4.07	Lib. Restructuring/Re-Engg						1	2	3
4.08	Library Planning							2	2
4.09	Library Building		1	1	1				3
4.10	Archives/Manuscripts		1	2	2			1	6
Category Total		2	3	17	19	16	31	19	107

The above table reveals that

- 1 Library administration is subject of research since beginning.
- 2 Library administration became subject of research in 1960s and collection development caught the attention in 1980;
- 3 Marketing of LIS is favoured by researchers since late 90s;
- 4 Document preservation was studies during 80s and in current century is focusing on digital preservation;

- 5 No studies on Library building and archives have been traced since 1995. It indicates the brick and mortar of library is losing its interest in the IT driven world.

- 6 Library planning, restricting and reengineering are the subject of research interest in the current century;

Library Profession and Librarianship Studies: This theme is primarily related to our profession, professionals, Role of library in academic field and LIS education. The subcategories coming under this theme are presented in Table-7.

Table-7: Chronological Distribution of Sub Categories on library Management Related Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block						Total	
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05		06-10
5.01	LIS Education			2	8	5	5	7	27
5.02	Library Legislation	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	13
5.03	Library & Society			1	4	1	2	2	10
5.04	Role of Library		2	2	10	2	8	5	29
5.05	LIS Profession		1		3	1	1	1	7
5.06	Librarianship			1					1
5.07	Library Association			1	1				2
5.08	Copy Right Act				1				1
5.09	Public Relationship				1				1
Category Total		2	4	8	31	11	18	17	91

From the above table it is observed that:

- 1 The library acts particularly, public library acts became subject of research even prior to 1980s.
- 2 Role of library LIS education and library and society have caught attention of our researchers from late 1980s.

- 3 Our profession related to its Status and professionalism is somewhat less important area of research interest.

- 4 Lib Association, copyright act and PR in Library setting are least preferred research topics in the field. No studies have been traced since early 90s,

HRM/Personnel Management and Historical development study of Libraries: These two themes are related to various personnel issues and historical developmental studies in different type of libraries. In view of brevity of the table

and diverse nature of subjects, the subcategories are not provided for these two themes. The consolidated figures of these two themes are presented in Table-8.

Table-8: Chronological Distribution dissertations related to HRM and Historical Development Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block							Total
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05	06-10	
6.01	Human Resource Management/ Personnel Management	3	4	7	29	15	11	9	78
7.01	Growth & Development of Library(Historical Study)	4	3	10	24	12	7	14	74

It is to be noted here that the studies in these two themes are the subject of research interest right from beginning indicating the large avenues of research.

The various issues in HRM area are related to personnel administration, Job responsibilities, Job Motivation, Job Satisfaction, Impact of IT on personnel, professional skills, attitude of staff towards technology, performance evaluation, attitude of teachers towards librarians, working conditions, personnel problems, and staff cooperation. Multiple studies have been found on job satisfaction, attitudes and personnel management in general.

The studies related Historical Developments are related

various libraries like Univ., Academic, Public, School, Industry and special libraries. The studies cover single library to multiple libraries in different states and regions. Univ. and Public Libraries are most researched libraries.

Library Networking, Consortium and Resource Sharing among Libraries: This area is of recent origin and gaining attention of our researchers. The studies have gained importance are necessitated in view of high priced subscriptions and online databases. The emergence of similar kind of libraries and un-fulfillment of user demands also might have contributed to these type researches. The subcategories are presented in Table-9.

Table-9: Chronological Distribution dissertations related to Library Networking/Consortia Studies

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block							Total
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05	06-10	
8.01	Library Network			1	3	2	12	7	25
8.02	Resource Sharing		1	3	1	4	5	3	17
8.03	Networks Assessment						3	2	5
8.04	Library Cooperation	1			1				2
8.05	Library Consortia						2	3	5
8.06	Information Network			1	3	5			9
8.07	Benchmarking						1		1
8.08	Institutional Repository							1	1
Sub category Total		1	1	5	8	11	23	16	65

The concept of network emerged as subject of research in 1978 in the form of library cooperation in India.

- 1 Resource sharing of library resources among various libraries is being the subject of research since 1980s.
- 2 Library consortia, Benchmarking and institutional depository related studies have gained importance

since 2000.

Classification and Cataloging related studies: The studies related technical processing work like classification, indexing and cataloguing cover the subjects such as different types of classification systems, pattern of rendering and cataloguing rules. The subcategories are presented in Table-10.

Table -10: Chronological Distribution dissertations related to Classification and Cataloguing

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block							Total
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05	06-10	
9.01	Classification	3	5	3	2	6	6	2	27
9.02	Indexing System	1	4	3	5	1	2		16
9.03	Cataloguing				5	3	1	1	10
9.04	Thesaurus		1	2			2		5
Sub category Total		4	10	8	12	10	11	3	58

It is observed that classification and indexing are subjects of interest even prior to 1980s. Research studies on cataloguing have been traced since 1990s. Studies on compilation of thesaurus have been traced since 1980s.

Library Facilities and Services related studies: The studies

related Library facilities and services include studies like various facilities and services available in libraries, mode of access to information, information services, and circulation systems. The subcategories are presented in Table-11.

Table-11: Chronological Distribution dissertations related to Library Facilities and Services

Scode	Sub Category	Year-Block						Total	
		50-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-00	01-05		06-10
10.01	Library Facilities And Services		2	3	3	1	6	12	27
10.02	Access To Information					3	3	2	8
10.03	Information Services					9	6	5	20
10.04	Circulation Systems					1		1	2
Sub category Total			2	3	3	14	15	20	57

It is observed that researchers are showing interest to conduct research studies since 1980s. The studies related to access to information, information services and circulation systems are of research interest since late 1990s.

Other topics of Research Interest: The other topics of interest of research are found on subjects related to scientific communications among scientists, cooperative housing, Environment and law, organizational framework, organizational climate, and television media. We found the latter subjects have been traced during this decade.

LIBRARIES COVERED AS TARGET UNITS FOR LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA

It is to be noted that researchers have considered almost all type of libraries for their research. The categories include university libraries, public libraries, special libraries, technical libraries, health science libraries, college libraries, industrial libraries, agricultural libraries, R& D libraries, media libraries, school libraries.

- 1 Among the libraries, University Libraries are the most covered libraries. The selection includes since university library to group of libraries at state and regional level.
- 2 Public Libraries another category of libraries preferred by our researchers. Historical studies, library acts and their role in society/community development are some of the important issues considered for study
- 3 Technical and health science libraries are the other important set of target libraries considered for study. These libraries are considered for current studies like IT products & services, IT Impact, automation, organizational structure/ effectiveness, HRM issues, and consortia/network.
- 4 Though Special libraries are target for research since 1980s, it is difficult to consolidate them due to their heterogeneity. Large number of specialized libraries come under this category and hence difficult to cluster them.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN PRODUCTIVITY OF LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA

The list of universities produced doctoral students in LIS field is provided in Appendix -1. However, we would like to highlight the important issues as below.

- 1 It is pleasant to note that 89 Indian universities have produced doctoral students in LIS filed. We feel the number matches the number of universities offering LIS education in India.
- 2 Of 89 universities, only 17 universities have produced more than 20 doctoral Students in LIS in since 1950s.
- 3 Another 17 universities have produced 10-20 PhDs in the field.
- 4 15 Universities have awarded 5-9 doctoral students and remaining 40 have produced less than five doctoral candidates.
- 5 7 doctoral studies traced during 1950-1970. University of Calcutta, Banaras Hindu University, University of Delhi and University of Allahabad appears to be pioneers in LIS research
- 6 20 studies traced during 1970 to 1980 produced from 11 universities. Bhagalpur and Pune Universities awarded three dissertations each. Karnatak, Pune, Punjab, Rajasthan and Ranchi universities each awarded two doctoral students.

It is to be noted that about half of the Indian universities have produced less than five doctoral students in the past five decades. Probing is desirable to find out the reasons for this state of affairs. As per UGC guidelines, a research supervisor can undertake five students. Even if one university awards lone candidate in LIS in a year, the number of PhDs would have been around 90/year. The situation is not true with figures presented in appendix. This definitely requires deeper understanding of the situation.

CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH SUPERVISORS IN THE PRODUCTIVITY OF LIS RESEARCH IN INDIA

Research supervisors play a significant role in research out of universities. While analyzing the data we observed that 335 research supervisors guided 1043 doctoral candidates in the past five decades. We observed some interesting facts in the dataset and they are mentioned below.

- 1 Research supervisor's details are not available for 52 studies! The supervisors data may vary depending on the availability of the details
- 2 18 supervisors successfully guided more than 10 candidates. The figures ranges from 10 to 30 students
- 3 49 supervisors have successfully guided 5- to 9 doctoral students.
- 4 About 50% of the supervisors have guided lone doctoral candidate. The situation need to be examined to unearth the reasons and improve the situation

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Observations: An examination of subject areas shown in the above table indicates the focused/thrust areas of research. The most favoured researched topics are bibliographic/citation/bibliometric studies; user studies/surveys, Information Technology/ automation in libraries; library administration; HRD issues; Growth & development studies, Library networking and librarianship.

- 1 Literature based studies like bibliographic/ bibliometric/ citation studies are the subject research since 1980s. Studies are traced prior to 80s also. Scientometrics studies are of recent origin.
- 2 Customer/user surveys found more during 1990s and slightly decreased in next decade and gained attention in this decade. Quality Management and Information needs/information seeking behavior of users in changing environment are of recent origin.
- 3 Significant numbers of researches on Information technology and Automation in library setting have been done in the current decade. Digital Library, digital resources, knowledge management, web designing are the current favoured topics of research.
- 4 Library Management/Administration is one of the traditional areas of research, (library finance, collection development, serials management, library services etc) that have caught the attention of LIS researchers since 1980s. Library restructuring, reengineering, collection development in IT era, preservation of digital resources and marketing of LIS are the current topics of research.
- 5 HRD/Personnel related studies are evenly spread across the decades. In other words, this area has got the attention of researchers since 1980s. Job satisfaction,

professionals' attitude towards technology, leadership, skill development/training, and organizational climate are the current topics.

- 6 Study of Growth and Development of different types of libraries found more during 1991-95 and the trend slightly declined during next decade. It gained attention again during 2001-07. Further, Univ. and public libraries are the most popular subjects of research as compare to other type of libraries.
- 7 Library networking, resource sharing and consortia are of recent topics of research. Though the concept is not new to LIS professionals, it has caught the attention of our researchers since 1980s.
- 8 Classification and indexing are subjects of research even prior to 1980. Cataloguing became subject of research since 1990s. Thesaurus compilation studies found in 1980s, but of late this is not preferred by our searchers. Availability of online dictionaries and thesaurus could have been contributed for this situation.
- 9 LIS education, library legislation library and society are subjects of research since 1908s.

Discussions: As mentioned earlier, our intention is to promote discussions on the topic rather than drawing our own conclusions. The following issues for discussions are raised from the data collected for the study

- 1 The data for the current study is obtained from different sources and for want of authentic source; we could not validate the authenticity of the data collected. Why UGC or other authorities attempt for creating centralized agency for data processing with mandatory class on all data providing organizations engaged in academic research?
- 2 University news is the official organ of AIU publishes theses of the month awarded by various universities. But we found large number gaps and incompleteness as many universities are not regularly submitting the data to AIU. Can't UGC improve situation?
- 3 Because of lack of comprehensiveness in data, our observations and analysis remain incomplete. In this paper also we feel our data also may not be complete and there could be many more dissertations in the field (though 1043 is a big number). Can't we try for improving the situation?
- 4 In an attempt to compile comprehensive data, we conducted web-based survey posting the request on our discussion forums. But the response is not very encouraging, why our professionals do not take such issues seriously?
- 5 It is surprising to note that more than 50 doctoral dissertation do not have details of research guide. The quantity of PhDs may vary subjected to the

availability of missing data. Why this situation? We contacted many researchers who have not provided given details of their research guide. But the response is poor. Further the information is not available in respective university website/faculty profile too. How do we improve this situation?

- 6 Though on principle, duplication of research to be avoided, we observed many parallel studies on same topic. This might be due to want of relevant information. How universities can improve this situation to avoid parallel research?
- 7 Why our library associations do not attempt to publish a comprehensive directory of LIS research? It will not only help researchers to know the past studies, but also helps to avoid duplication.
- 8 Why LIS departments/LIS faculty members in Universities do not publish PhD data on their webpage? Some universities libraries have uploaded PhD data of their university website. Why all the LIS schools and university Libraries are not observing this pattern?
- 9 The UGC's official unit INFLIBNET has the online database of Theses. But we found the data is not complete. INFLIBNET can seriously work in this direction.
- 10 We found significant number of universities and research guides have contributed single dissertation towards the productivity of LIS research. Why? Is it due to lack of infrastructural facilities? Lack of recognized supervisors? Or lack of doctoral students? This needs introspection for the development of research in the field.
- 11 We understand the research supervisors have many inactive doctoral students resulting in slowness/delay in research output. It is desirable that universities should take strict measures to make research progressive.

CONCLUSIONS

Research and development are the index of prosperity of the nation. The LIS research in India is gaining the attention of LIS researchers. The number of researchers registering for doctoral research is increasing over the years. Though the output is increasing over the years, the productivity of individual universities is not very encouraging. There could be several factors contributing this situation. It is high time that the universities and research supervisors take stock of current status of research and initiate corrective measures to improve the productivity of qualitative research. In the era of internet, the ICT supported and professional related subject areas call for the attention of LIS researchers and research in those areas will definitely contribute to the growth of knowledge and country.

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Appendix -1:No. of Doctoral Dissertations Awarded By Indian Universities in LIS Field

Sr. No	Name of University	Year-Block							Total
		1950-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	
1	Karnatak Univ., Dharwad	2	13	10	20	11	18	8	82
2	Andhra Univ., Waltair		3		18	10	12	12	55
3	Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi	2	3	13	21	4	3	2	48
4	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	2	6	13	10	2	9	5	47
5	Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior		1	2	20	8	11	4	46
6	Univ. of Madras, Chennai			2	2	4	17	11	36
7	Univ. of Rajasthan, Jaipur	2	1	9	11	6	5	1	35
8	Univ. of Kerala, Tiruvananthapuram		1	4	24	1	2	1	33
9	Dr Hari Singh Gour Univ., Sagar			4	8	6	5	9	32
10	Univ. of Delhi, Delhi	1	2	3	12	4	6	3	31
11	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad			1	5	8	4	9	27
12	Vikram Univ., Ujjain			4	7	4	4	7	26

Sr. No	Name of University	Year-Block						Total	
		1950-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005		2006-2010
13	Univ. of Mysore, Mysore		1	4	4	7	6	2	24
14	Bangalore Univ., Bangalore			2	1	12	7	1	23
15	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar			1	11	3	5	3	23
16	Univ. of Pune, Pune	3	1	4	7	4	1	2	22
17	Univ. of Calicut, Kochi			2	6		10	3	21
18	Gulbarga Univ., Gulbarga		3	4	7	0	3	2	19
19	North Eastern Hill Univ, Shilong				1	3	8	6	18
20	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur		1		2	4	8	3	18
21	Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata				9	5	3		17
22	Univ. of Burdwan, Burdwan		1	2	6	1	2	5	17
23	Guru Ghasidas Univ., Bilaspur					2	8	6	16
24	Mangalore Univ., Mangalore				1	2	7	6	16
25	Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati			2	4	4	4	2	16
26	Nagpur Univ., Nagpur		1	2	3	5	4		15
27	Dr B Ambedkar Marathwada Univ						6	2	15
28	Gauhati Univ., Gauhati	1		2	3	2	4	1	13
29	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh			1	1	1	4	5	12
30	Manipur Univ., Imphal			1	4	3		4	12
31	Univ. of Kolkata, Kolkata	2	3				2	5	12
32	Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi					2	1	8	11
33	Annamalai Univ., Annamalainagar			1	1	3	2	3	10
34	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	1			2	2	3	1	9
35	Univ. of Jammu, Jammu			2	4	2	1		9
36	Vardhaman Mahaveer Open Univ, Kota						9		9
37	Vidhyasagar Univ., Vidyasagar				5	2	2		9
38	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra				1	2	3	2	8
39	Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga					1	2	5	8
40	Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur	3	1			2	1		7
41	Dr. B R Ambedkar Univ., Agra					2	5		7
42	CUSAT, Ernakulam				4	1		1	6
43	M.S Univ. of Baroda, Baroda	1	1	2	1		1		6
44	Punjabi Univ., Patiala				2	3	1		6
45	RT Maharaj Nagpur Univ., Nagpur							6	6
46	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur				1	3	1		5
47	HN Gujarat Univ, Patan						3	2	5
48	MCR P Trakaria Viswavidyalaya, Bhopal							5	5
49	Sri Krishnadevaraya Univ, Anantpur					1	2	2	5
50	Amravati Univ., Amaravathi				1	1	2		4
51	Awadesh Pratap Singh Univ, Rewa						2	2	4
52	Pt Ravishankar Shukla Univ, Raipur	1			2		1		4
53	SGB Amravati Univ., Amaravati						1	3	4
54	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur			2	1		1		4
55	Univ. of Lucknow, Lucknow		1				3		4
56	Bhavnagar Univ., Bhavnagar			1				2	3
57	Indian Institute of Tech., Delhi			1			2		3
58	Madurai Kamaraj Univ., Madurai		1	1		1			3
59	Maharshi Dayanand Univ., Ajmer					2	1		3
60	Mohanlal Sukhadia Univ., Udaipur					1	1	1	3
61	Ranchi Univ., Ranchi	2			1				3
62	SNDT Women's Univ., Mumbai					2		1	3
63	SRT Marathwada Univ., Nanded					1	1	1	3
64	Univ. of Mumbai, Mumbai	1					1	1	3

Sr. No	Name of University	Year-Block						Total	
		1950-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005		2006-2010
65	Alagappa Univ., Karaikudi						2	2	
66	Annamalai Univ., Madurai						1	1	
67	Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad	1				1		2	
68	Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi				2			2	
69	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ., New Delhi			2				2	
70	Mizoram Univ., Aizawl						2	2	
71	SP Mahila Visvavidyalaya, Tirupati					2		2	
72	Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar						2	2	
73	Univ. of Patna, Patna	1				1		2	
74	Agra Univ., Agra		1					1	
75	BBAmbekar Univ., Lucknow						1	1	
76	Birla Institute of Tech., Ranchi				1			1	
77	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra						1	1	
78	HN Bahuguna Garhwal Univ.						1	1	
79	IG NOU, New Delhi				1			1	
80	Jammu Univ., Jammu					1		1	
81	LN Mithila Univ., Darbanga			1				1	
82	Maharashtra Univ., Anandavalli				1			1	
83	Orissa Univ. of Agri Sci & Tech						1	1	
84	Pt Sunderlal Univ., Chhatisgarh						1	1	
85	Punjab Agricultural Univ., Ludhiana		1					1	
86	Rabindra Bharathi Univ., Kolkata					1		1	
87	Rajasthan Agricultural Univ., Bikaner					1		1	
88	Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot						1	1	
89	Univ. of Allahabad: Allahabad	1						1	
Total No. of Phds Awarded by Universities		27	47	105	259	167	245	193	1043

Note: The data is obtained from various sources mentioned earlier in this text. Authenticity or correctness is not verified for want of authentic source. While eliminating duplicate records, data published in University news (if available) is taken as authentic

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