

Doctoral Theses Awarded in Library and Information Science in India during 2010-2014: A Study

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ABSTRACT

The study presents an overview of the doctoral dissertations awarded in the subject discipline of Library and Information Science in India during 2010 to 2014. Some of the key areas analysed include, year wise overview of the doctoral degrees awarded and their growth on an annual basis. The study also focuses on the popularity of the subject at the state level and in universities across the country. From data analysis, it emerged that 177 doctoral degrees were awarded in Library and Information Science in India during 2010-2014. Of the total doctoral theses awarded in Social Sciences in India during the period of study, a meager 3.05 per cent were awarded in the Library and Information Science. A total of 43 unique institutes and 17 states were identified which awarded doctoral degrees across India at an average of 4.11 and 10.41 degrees each, respectively. Gujarat emerged the most popular state by awarding the maximum 16.38 per cent doctoral degrees and at the institutional level, Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Marathwada emerged the leading institute with 9.60 per cent of the total doctoral degrees. There is a steady decline in the award of doctoral degrees in India, besides the institutions also do not show any consistency in undertaking doctoral research in LIS in India.

Keywords: Higher education; LIS education; Doctoral research in LIS; Research output

1. INTRODUCTION

In India a considerable difference is observed in the popularity each subject discipline enjoys among students. If on one hand, some subject areas receive an immense response among the student community, on the other hand, there are some subject disciplines, which do not enjoy so much popularity among students, with the result a lesser percentage of students pursue a Master's or Doctoral degree in such areas. Individual growth and development of a subject discipline has a direct bearing upon the visibility and popularity of the subject among students and so do research in general and Doctoral research in particular plays a very significant role in the overall growth and development of a subject discipline.

India has a very wide and huge education system, be it at the school level, college level or even at the university level. As per the MHRD data 2010-11, there are 13,96,331 schools across India, in which more than 248,568,502 students stand enrolled from class I to XII¹. Over 35,500 affiliated colleges with an enrollment capacity of over 20 million students² are imparting education at under graduate and post graduate level. Still more, 759 universities³ are functional across India, offering courses at Master's degree level education and extending doctoral research opportunities to students in their areas of interest.

Library and information science as a subject field is widely pursued at the global level and so holds true about the

subject field in India. The importance of libraries as assessed by Downs^{4,5}, by studying 120 Universities in America and found that two third of doctoral dissertations awarded in the US from 1957 through 1966 were from those 38 per cent institutes which had resourceful libraries. But still, the state of library and information science subject discipline by no means can be considered in the best state of health and the lesser doctoral research undertaken in the LIS is being seen as one of the reasons, which has limped the growth and development of the subject discipline. The undergoing discussion is about the doctoral degrees awarded in the field of library and information science in India during the period 2010-2014. The study is based on the data compiled from the annual bibliographies of doctoral dissertations in the social sciences, published by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi.

1.1 Library and Information Science Education in India

The library and information science (LIS) education in India traces its formal roots in Baroda School, which was established in 1911⁶ and W.A Borden was invited to develop the library system of the state and to pass on some basic nitty-gritty to the library workers. Thereafter, there was no looking back in the LIS education, be it opening of LIS education in Punjab University of undivided Indian in Lahore in 1915⁷, establishment of Library school in Madras University in 1929 by Ranganathan⁸, the father of library science in India with

the help of Madras Library Association. This was followed by starting of the Diploma course in Andhra University by Dr. M.O Thomas in 1935⁹ and the rest is history.

At University level LIS education received boost post independent India. Calcutta University upgraded its diploma course in the Bachelors degree in 1969¹⁰. This was followed by starting Bachelors programme at University of Delhi, in 1949¹¹ by the father of library Science in India and was followed by the MLIS programme in the same year. University of Delhi started doctoral programme in LIS first time in India and so where introduced doctoral programmes in other universities across India. As on date, 131 institutes across the country offer Bachelor's degree, 136 offer Master's degree, 20 MPhil programmes, and 93 Universities offer doctoral programmes in library and information science in India¹².

2. OBJECTIVES

- To present an overview of the doctoral research trend in the field of library and information science in India.
- To work out the growth and distribution of doctoral degrees awarded in library and information science in India during the last five years viz. for the period 2010-2014.
- To reflect the leading institutes and the states involved with the doctoral research activities in LIS by analysing the doctoral degrees awarded in LIS across different institutes and states in India during the period of study.
- To assess the overall popularity of the LIS research in India.

3. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is purely confined to library and information science subject field within the territorial jurisdiction of India, undertaken with the view to assess the trend of doctoral research undertaken in the field of library and information science Education in India. In all, 43 unique institutions were identified which have awarded the doctoral theses during the period of study (See *Appendix-I*). The findings of the study can be easily generalised and can be undertaken at other levels also. The study can add to the overall scenario of doctoral research at the global level. The present study simply reflects a research trend in library and information science across India based on the compiled data.

To undertake the present study, data were compiled from the Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertation in India, published by the Association of Indian Universities annually¹³. The data were carefully sort and was structured as per the objectives of the study. For easy compilation and to perform other mathematical computations, keeping in view the objectives of the study, data was put to MS-Excel.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

Library and information science in India is over 105 years old and since then, much has been done towards the growth and development of the subject field at academics and at research level. So have researchers from time to time evaluated both the sides of science. Some of the studies carried out earlier by researchers to understand the research scenario of LIS in

India.

Thavamani and Pushparaj¹⁴ undertook a study to assess the doctoral degrees awarded in the field of library and information science in North-Eastern region of India since 2007-2011. The researchers observed that Information sources and services were the thrust area of research in the region and more than 38 per cent doctoral degrees from the region were awarded from Meghalaya alone. The doctoral research in the Library and information science in India traces its roots around 1950's during, which two doctoral degrees were awarded in Library and information science¹⁵. Satija in his study gave a detailed description of the doctoral degrees awarded in LIS up to 1999. A steady growth was observed in the doctoral research output in LIS from 1980's to 1995 (Sivalingaiah¹⁶, *et al.*) The researchers found that 807 doctoral degrees were awarded in LIS from 1980 to 2007, at an average of 29.88 doctoral degrees each year. The study can also be considered as comprehensive, as the data was collected from three different national databases like Infilbnet, Vidyanidi, University News and other web based surveys.

A total of 171 doctoral dissertations awarded in the field of library and information sciences from the period 2003-2008 at an average of 28.50 degrees each year observed by Madasamy and Alwaammal¹⁷ by analysing University News. Similarly, Mahapatra & Sahoo¹⁸ studied 164 doctoral degrees, awarded from 1997 to 2003 at an average of 23.42 doctoral dissertations each year. The authors in their study pointed out over 33 different topics over which the research studies were conducted and identified 47 different institutes, which had awarded these degrees. Singh & Babbar¹² in their study observed that 1754 doctoral degrees were awarded in India from 1950 to 2012 at an average of 27.84 doctoral degrees each year. The researchers found 22 states involved with the LIS education awarded by as many as 81 different institutes.

Maity and Hatua¹⁹ analysed 1058 doctoral dissertations awarded in LIS in India for the period 1950 to 2012 at an average of 16.79 degrees each year. The researchers analysed the data on 10 year time interval and observed a steady growth in the doctoral degrees awarded. The researchers have also shown concern towards the growing intrusion of the Information Technology in the LIS profession, which the researchers view as a threat.

There are some various other quantitative studies conducted in the field of Library and information sciences across India, measuring doctoral research output were conducted²⁰⁻²⁴. Lahiri²⁵ analysed research areas, research growth and growth patterns, of doctoral thesis in LIS for the period 1957-1995. Patra and Chand^{26,27} analysed LISA for the period 1967-2004 and found research growth in LIS in India low, but at the same time found India as one of the leading research country among SAARC and ASEAN countries.

A good number of studies quantifying the doctoral research output in library and information sciences have been conducted in other countries as well. Zong²⁸, *et al.*, quantified the doctoral research output in Library and information science in China for the period 1994-2011. The researcher found Wuhan University as one of the premier research institutions conducting doctoral research in LIS in China. The authors also pointed out various

research topics, which constituted the bulk of doctoral research output in China. Doctoral dissertations written by African-American women between 1993 through 2003 were examined by Franklin and Jaeger²⁹.

While analysing the 3121 doctoral dissertations in Library and information science awarded from 1930 to 2009, Sugimoto³⁰, *et al.* found library history, citation analysis, and information seeking behaviour as the core research area in LIS doctoral research. Samdani and Bhatti³¹ studied the doctoral dissertations awarded in LIS in Pakistan for the period 1964 to 2010. The researcher found that 28 doctoral degrees were awarded during 46 year period at an average of 0.60 doctoral degrees each year. The researchers also found that majority 67.85 per cent doctoral degrees were awarded by foreign university and 32.14 per cent were awarded by the Pakistani universities.

5. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The data retrieved has been tabulated into three different tables, as per the objectives of the study. The percentage at most of the places has been drawn up to two decimal places and has not been rounded off.

As shown in Table 1, total 177 doctoral degrees were awarded in the field of library and information science in India during 2010-2014, constituting around 3 per cent of the total doctoral degrees awarded in the field of Social Sciences across the country during the same period. 50 (28.24 per cent) doctoral degrees were awarded in 2011, followed by 26.55 per cent in 2010. In all 177 degrees were awarded by 43 unique institutes at an average of 4.11 degrees at an average of 0.84 degrees each year. Except in the year 2011, which recorded the award of highest 50 doctoral degrees, while as the rest of the period recorded a considerable decline. On average 35.40 doctoral degrees were awarded in LIS in each year during the period of study. A very small percentage of universities 5.53 per cent have awarded the doctoral degrees in LIS of the 759

Table 1. Year wise doctoral research output in LIS in India during 2010-14

Year	PhD awarded	Institutions awarded degrees (Average)
2010	47 (26.55)	25 (1.88)
2011	50 (28.24)	19 (2.63)
2012	25 (14.12)	12 (2.08)
2013	27 (15.25)	13 (2.07)
2014	28 (15.81)	14 (2.00)
Total	177	43* (4.11)

*Total Unique Institutions

UGC notified universities. These figures invite our attention to the fact that a very institutes offer doctoral degrees in LIS and a very small percentage of students pursue doctoral research in LIS after completing their masters degrees. The figures are abysmal when compared to degrees awarded in other subject areas by institutes across the country. The steady decline in the number of doctoral degrees awarded in LIS signals towards the immediate need to look into the reasons for the waning popularity of the subject at the doctoral level among LIS Students and so is there need, to encourage students at Masters Degree level to pursue doctoral research.

It may not be perhaps inappropriate to say that library and information science as a subject field does not enjoy popularity at par with other social science subjects in India. As shown in Table 2, doctoral degrees were awarded in the subject across 17 (47.22 per cent) states of the country, which is less than the 50 per cent territorial area of the country. On average 10.40 doctoral degrees were awarded by each individual state during the period of study at an average of 2.08 degrees each year. Gujarat is the leading state, which has awarded the maximum 29 (16.38 per cent) doctoral degrees during the period, at an average of 5.80 degrees each year, which is highest among all the states of India. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka,

Table 2. State wise distribution of LIS research output in India

Year→ Name of the State↓	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	Total (%)	Average per year	No. of University	Average per Uni
Gujarat	5 (10.63)	11 (22.00)	7 (28.00)	2 (7.40)	4 (14.28)	29 (16.38)	5.80	58	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	13 (27.65)	7 (14.00)	2 (8.00)	1 (3.70)	3 (10.71)	26 (14.68)	5.20	45	0.57
Maharashtra	3 (6.38)	9 (18.00)	3 (12.00)	7 (25.92)	1 (3.57)	23 (12.99)	4.60	49	0.46
Karnataka	4 (8.51)	3 (6.00)	3 (12.00)	4 (14.81)	3 (10.71)	17 (9.60)	3.40	52	0.32
Andhra Pradesh	4 (8.51)	3 (6.00)	2 (8.00)	2 (7.40)	1 (3.57)	12 (6.77)	2.40	25	0.48
West Bengal	2 (4.25)	2 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	5 (18.51)	-	12 (6.77)	2.40	35	0.34
Orissa	2 (4.25)	5 (10.00)	1 (4.00)	2 (7.40)	1 (3.57)	11 (6.21)	2.20	20	0.55
Manipur	-	2 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	-	3 (10.71)	8 (4.51)	1.60	03	2.66
New Delhi	6 (12.76)	-	1 (4.00)	-	-	7 (3.95)	1.40	22	0.31
Jammu & Kashmir	-	5 (10.00)	-	1 (3.70)	-	6 (3.38)	1.20	10	0.60
Mizoram	3 (6.38)	2 (4.00)	-	-	1 (3.57)	6 (3.38)	1.20	02	3.00
Uttar Pradesh	2 (4.25)	-	-	-	2 (7.14)	4 (2.25)	0.80	64	0.06
Chhattisgarh	2 (4.25)	-	-	-	2 (7.14)	4 (2.25)	0.80	22	0.18
Meghalaya	-	1 (2.00)	-	1 (3.70)	2 (7.14)	4 (2.25)	0.80	09	0.40
Tamil Nadu	1 (2.12)	-	-	-	2 (7.14)	3 (1.69)	0.60	52	0.05
Haryana	-	-	-	-	3 (10.71)	3 (1.69)	0.60	40	0.07
Punjab	-	-	-	2 (7.40)	-	2 (1.12)	0.40	25	0.08
Total	47 (26.55)	50 (28.24)	25 (14.12)	27 (15.25)	28 (15.81)	177		759	0.23

Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa are some of the leading states of the country, which have awarded more than 10 doctoral degrees during the period of study. Also, these states have maintained a consistency in awarding doctoral degree each year of the study, which is missing in the case of other states. Punjab has awarded the lowest 2 (1.12 per cent) degrees, hence stands at the bottom of the table.

As shown in Table 3, at the institutional level, Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar University, Maharashtra is the leading institution which has awarded the maximum 17 (9.60 per cent) doctoral degrees in LIS at an average of 3.40 degrees each year. Hemchandra North Gujarat University, Karnataka University and the B.R Ambedkar Open University are the other leading

awarded under the supervision of two or more supervisors, while as, the remaining 170 dissertations were awarded under single supervisor. A total of 100 supervisors, were identified, who guided 177 research scholars through their doctoral study at an average of 1.77 doctoral scholars each supervisor, and these include seven co-supervisors as well. Of the total research supervisors identified, 59 supervisors each supervised 01 research scholar, 21 supervisors each supervised two research scholars, 04 supervisors each guided 03 scholars, 07 supervisors each guided 04 research scholars, 03 supervisors each supervised five scholars, 01 research supervisor guided 6 scholars, 02 supervisors each guided 07 scholars and one supervisor has guided 10 scholars. Of the total doctoral

Table 3. Twenty leading universities to award doctoral degrees in LIS in India (Highest to Lowest)

Sub Code → University↓	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	Doctoral degrees awarded (%)	Average per year
Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar Uni	2 (4.25)	5 (10.00)	2 (8.00)	6 (22.22)	2 (7.14)	17 (9.60)	3.40
Hemchand Acharya North Gujarat Uni	3 (6.38)	-	5 (20.00)	1 (3.70)	4 (14.28)	13 (7.34)	2.60
Karnatak University	2 (4.25)	2 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	2 (7.40)	3 (10.71)	12 (6.77)	2.40
Dr. B. R Ambedkar Open University	-	10 (20.00)	-	-	-	10 (5.64)	2.00
Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyala	2 (4.25)	4 (8.00)	1 (4.00)	-	1 (3.57)	8 (4.51)	1.60
Manipur University	-	2 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	-	3 (10.71)	8 (4.51)	1.60
Sambalpur University	2 (4.25)	3 (6.00)	1 (4.00)	2 (7.40)	-	8 (4.51)	1.60
Vikram University	4 (8.51)	1 (2.00)	1 (4.00)	-	2 (7.14)	8 (4.51)	1.60
University of Calcutta	2 (4.25)	2 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	-	-	7 (3.95)	1.40
University of Kashmir	-	5 (10.00)	-	1 (3.70)	-	6 (3.38)	1.20
Mizoram University	3 (6.38)	2 (4.00)	-	-	1 (3.57)	6 (3.38)	1.20
Andhra University	2 (4.25)	1 (2.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (3.70)	-	5 (2.82)	1.00
University of Burdwan	-	-	-	5 (18.51)	-	5 (2.82)	1.00
Kuvempu University	1 (2.12)	1 (2.00)	-	2 (7.40)	-	4 (2.25)	0.80
North East Hill University	-	1 (2.00)	-	1 (3.70)	2 (7.14)	4 (2.25)	0.80
University of Delhi	4 (8.51)	-	-	-	-	4 (2.25)	0.80
Kachchh University	-	-	2 (8.00)	1 (3.70)	-	3 (1.69)	0.60
Kurukshetra University	-	-	-	-	3 (10.71)	3 (1.69)	0.60
Madhya Pradesh Bhoaj Open Uni	1 (2.12)	2 (4.00)	-	-	-	3 (1.69)	0.60
Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gram Vishwavidyalaya	2 (4.25)	-	-	1 (3.70)	-	3 (1.69)	0.60
Rest of the 23 Universities	17 (36.17)	9 (18.00)	3 (12.00)	4 (14.81)	7 (25.00)	40 (22.59)	8.00
Total	47 (26.55)	50 (28.24)	25 (14.12)	27 (15.25)	28 (15.81)	177	

universities which have awarded more than 10 doctoral degrees. Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar University, Maharashtra and the Karnataka University are the only universities which have consistently awarded doctoral degrees during each year of the study. Of the 759 Universities functional across India only 44 (5.79 per cent) universities are actively engaged with the doctoral research in Library and information science. Nearly 30 per cent doctoral degrees were awarded by the leading four universities and the remaining 70 per cent degrees were awarded by 38 other universities. Even so, the twenty leading universities of LIS research in India have conducted 77.41 per cent doctoral research and the remaining 22 universities have conducted 22.59 per cent of the remaining doctoral work.

Of the total 177 doctoral degrees awarded in Library and information science during the period of the study, seven were

Table 4. Leading ten supervisors in LIS profession

Name of the Supervisor	No of scholars supervised
M K Prajapati	10
A A Vaishnav	7
Shivdanbhai M Charan	7
S M Shafi	6
B P Shrivastava	5
Biplab Chakrabarti	5
C R Karisiddappa	5
G S Patel	4
K C Panda	4
K C Sahoo	4
Others	120

dissertations awarded in the library and information science, 32.20 per cent were supervised by the leading ten supervisors and the remaining 68.80 per cent dissertations were supervised by remaining 90 supervisors, as shown in Table 4.

Prof. M.K Prajapati of Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, emerged the leading supervisor, 10 doctoral degrees were awarded under his supervision during the period of study. Seven doctoral degrees each were awarded under the supervision of Prof A.A. Vaishnav and Prof. Shivdanbhai M. Charan from Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Univeristy, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University. Six doctoral degrees were awarded under the supervision of Prof. S.M. Shafi from Kashmir University.

Although, all the 177 doctoral degrees were awarded in an individual area of study, but in order to look at the overall research trend in LIS, most of the doctoral work was undertaken in the area of application of information technology in libraries. The research areas undertaken have been categorized into eight main areas, which stands further divided into 85 sub areas, as shown in Table 5. Although research in LIS is broadly pursued in information technology, but that does not undermine or exclude other related areas of study. From the different research areas highlighted, the research in LIS appears fairly balanced, need based and representative. However, it would more ideal to widen the scope of the study by undertaking research on an interdisciplinary basis, with more emphasis on the contemporary subject areas.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Library and information science as a subject field enjoys a fair amount of popularity among Indian students, but at the same time it may not be inappropriate to say LIS education is not generally the first choice among Indian students, when compared to other conventional social science subject areas.

This gets better assessed by the fact that of the total doctoral degrees awarded in the field of social sciences viz. 5788 only 177 (3.05 per cent) were awarded in the field of Library and information sciences. Besides, of the 759 functional universities across India, the doctoral research is being offered by 43 (5.66 per cent) universities only. While as, the Bachelor's and Master's degree courses in library and information science are run across 120 odd institutions, which still cannot be considered as good enough, given the number of college and universities offering other Bachelors' and Masters degree level courses across the country.

Growth and development of a subject field are directly associated with the amount of research undertaken in that particular subject area and if the subject finds very few scholars or no scholars at all, the subject is bound to die down. The Research state of library and information science in India by and large is good, but there is considerable need to improve both the academic and research state of the subject field across the country. During the period 2010 to 2014 a total of 16000 research articles, were published in the field of social sciences from India in SCImago indexed journals out of which only 1124 (7.02 per cent) were from library and information science. Similarly, during the same period at global level, a total of 48861 research articles, were published in library and information science across the globe in SCImago indexed journals, out of which 1124 (2.30 per cent) articles were from India³². So library and information science as a subject field has to improve its research state both at the domestic as well as international level.

Given the geographical distribution, library and information science as a subject is not concentrated in a particular region or belt of the country. The seventeen states and union territories which have been awarded a doctoral degree in LIS represent all most all the regions of the country. However, at the state

Table 5. Main subject areas of doctoral study

Main subject area	Sub areas
Information technology	Consortia subscriptions, cyber security, cyber space, e-journals, e-libraries, e-resources, digital libraries, digital repositories, internet, multimedia, library management software, library networking, library websites, national informatics centre, search engines, library software's, web citations, web indexing, web library services, web resources, web search, webometrics.
Metric studies	Bibliography, bibliometrics, collection development, scientometrics, citation studies, research output,
Library studies	Public libraries, children libraries, special libraries, academic libraries, medical libraries, law libraries, management libraries, engineering libraries, library, development, library economics, library legislation, library trends, library vandalism, religious libraries
Information studies	Information resources and services, information seeking behavior, information gathering behaviour, information management system, information literacy, database management, information needs, information index, information retrieval, information system, surfing and reading habits,
Library management	Marketing of LIS products, quality management, resource management, resource sharing, staff management,
Resources and services studies	Community information services, health information services, periodical studies, reference service, user education, user satisfaction, user services,
LIS profession and professionals	Job satisfaction, human resource development, aptitude test for LIS professionals, LIS professionals demands, job stress, LIS education, LIS curriculum, self assessment, professional associations, skill development, performance measurement
Others	Cost benefit analysis, database management, intellectual property rights, knowledge audit, thesaurus, manuscriptology, real estate, journalism, media studies,

level, the subject appears to be quite popular in Gujarat than in other states of the country. For obvious reasons, the states having good number of universities are the ones which lead in awarding the doctoral degrees, but there are institutions, which at institutional level have awarded more doctoral degrees than a group of states clubbed together.

To rejuvenate the library and information science at both academic and research front, a national level committee should be constituted to look into the reasons, whereby the subject field has not attained so much of popularity among the Indian students. Need is to widen the scope of the subject, new job markets are to be opened, as the subject should not remain confined to the four walls of the library. States and universities which do not offer Library and information sciences education should be brought under the ambit by opening up new schools of Library and information science. There is a need to continuously upgrade the syllabi of the library and information science Schools, which should be more market and job oriented. Out of date and irrelevant library practices should be done away with. Information Technology has become the new face of the Library Science and so should library professionals embrace it from the very beginning of their professional education.

The data compiled from the bibliography of Doctoral dissertations awarded in Social in India during the period of study, by no means can be considered as an exhaustive. The bibliography is simply compiled on the basis of information passed on to AIU by the different autonomous institutions, including Universities. A good number of universities do not report their doctoral research output to the AIU. A simple case of this can be defended by the fact that out of 759 functional universities across the country, only 171 institutes/universities have reported their doctoral research output to the AIU during the period of study. Here it can be argued that either these universities do not offer doctoral research programmes in Social Sciences, or these institutions did not award any doctoral degree in social sciences during the period of study, and the third reason can be simply these institutions did not report their doctoral research output to the AIU.

Compiling national level bibliographies' of doctoral research output is equally important and to this effect UGC should make it binding upon all research institutions across the country to report their doctoral research output to the agencies like AIU and INFLIBNET. INFLIBNET has already created a national level ETD repository Shodhganga, but again the database is not comprehensive like AIU bibliography. A comprehensive national level bibliography of doctoral research output in all subjects can help in giving insights about the strengths and weakness of different subject areas at the research level.

Library and information science research should be more focused and need based, whereby real life professional problems encountered should be overcome. There is a far greater need to integrate the teaching and practice aspect of the library and information science. A practicing library professional can provide better and thoughtful insights towards the teaching and research of Library and information science. The world in general and Indian in particular, it is being observed that teachers and practitioners of Library Science are not moving

hand in hand and both the category of LIS professionals extend step motherly treatment towards each other, which should be done away with.

The study leaves enough scope to look into the reasons as why some library schools are more active on the research front, while as other lag considerably. Indeed shortage infrastructure, supervisory staff, research grants, etc., may turn out to be the most compelling reasons, but that should not come as an excuse for the malfunction of such library schools. Nearly 32 per cent universities across India are private, which are doing exceptionally well in all the subject areas and there should be no reason why library and information science teaching and practice should not be encouraged in such institutions.

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Appendix-1

Name of the Institution and place	Degrees awarded
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Univeristy, Aurangabad Maharashtra	15
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan Gujarat	13
Karnatak University, Dharwad, Karnataka	12
Dr. B R Amedbkar Open University Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	10
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	8
Manipur University Imphal, Manipur	8
Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, Orissa	8
Vikram University, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	8
University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal	7
Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram	6
University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	6
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh	5
University of Burdwan, Burdwan, West Bengal	5
Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Karnataka	4
North East Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya	4
Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	4
University of Delhi, New Delhi	4
Kachchh University, Kachchh, Gujarat	3
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana	3
Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (open) University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	3
Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh	3
Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	3
Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	3
Yashwantarao Chavan Mharashtra Open University, Nasik, Maharashtra	3
Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	2
Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	2
Jiwaji University, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	2
Makhanlal Chaturvedi University of Journalism and Communication, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	2
Pt Ravi Shanker Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	2
Pt. Sundarlal Sharma Open University, Chhattisgarh	2
Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab	2
Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Gujarat	2
Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswamahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	2
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	2
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	1
Anna University, Chennai Tamil Nadu	1
Bangalore University, Bangalore Karnataka	1
Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar Gujarat	1
Dayalbagh Educational Institute Agra, Uttar Pradesh	1
Gujarat University, Ahmadabad, Gujarat	1
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1
Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1