

Growth and Development of Digital Humanities as an Independent Academic Discipline in India

Badan Barman^{1*} and Kankana Baishya²

¹*Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam- 781 014, India*

²*National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam- 781 031, India*

**E- mail: badanbarman@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

This study is conducted to bring into focus the different dimensions of digital humanities as an independent academic discipline, especially in the Indian context. The data and information for the study are gathered through email communication with the pioneers in digital humanities in India, which is further enriched with evidence from institutional websites and already published literature in digital humanities. All the data and information is grouped into events, literature, programmes and courses, departments, centres, organisations and associations, projects, and practises, which also exist in other disciplines, to derive conclusions. The findings show that at this moment in time, especially in the Indian context, it would be unjustified to opine in favour of digital humanities as an independent academic discipline. In the days to come, it may emerge as an independent academic discipline, merge with information science, or remain a humanities discipline only.

Keywords: Digital humanities; Digital humanities as a discipline; Information science & digital humanities; Humanities computing; Library and information science & digital humanities

1. INTRODUCTION

As an academic discipline, the humanities have not had a tradition of using computers. Therefore, when the computer made it into the discipline, some scholars thought of proposing a new terminology for the confluence of digital and humanities and called it digital humanities. The study of digital humanities looks at how people use digital technologies and approaches to address problems in the humanities, as well as how they think and behave when using them.

In India, a few departments of English at a few institutions started providing a course and sometimes even a new programme on digital humanities, whereas, in some other cases, a few institutions launched multidisciplinary centres that made an entirely new programme on digital humanities. At this point of convergence, therefore, there is a need to conduct a study to bring to the fore the different dimensions of digital humanities as an independent academic discipline, especially in the Indian context.

To conduct the study, the pioneers in digital humanities in India, like people associated with conducting seminars,

conferences, workshops, and training programmes on digital humanities in India, people associated with introducing or launching courses and programmes on digital humanities, and those responsible for starting departments, centres, and institutions on digital humanities in India, along with people who have undertaken a project on digital humanities, reached out by way of email communication to collect the necessary data and information. All the first-hand information from the pioneers of the digital humanities is enriched with data and information from institutional websites and published literature. The resulting information is grouped into some purposeful categories to arrive at a conclusion.

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word "digital"¹ originates from the late 15th century Latin word "digitalis" and the word "humanities"² originates from the 12th Century French word "humanite" and from the Latin "humanitat-em". As a discipline, digital humanities deals with digital objects, resources, media, tools, and technology-assisted study and methods used in all areas of the humanities on the one hand and, on the other hand, the humanities reflections that exist in the digital objects, resources, media, tools, and technologies.

2. EVENTS IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES IN INDIA

There have been a number of seminars, conferences, and workshops in digital humanities in India. The first ever conference on digital humanities in India was held on September 24-25, 2012, at Presidency University, Kolkata, under the name “International Conference on Digital Humanities in India: Remediating Texts and Contexts”.³

On September 2, 2013, the Presidency University, under its Department of English, hosted the “Digital Humanities Workshop 2013: Remediating Texts and Contexts”.⁴ The Institute of Advanced Studies in English and the Centre for digital humanities, both located in Pune, held another workshop on digital humanities on Sunday, December 22, 2013. Savitribai Phule Pune University also organised a workshop in December 2013 on digital humanities that eventually resulted in the establishment of the Centre for Digital Humanities, Pune.

The Department of Computer Science at the Osmania University College for Women in Hyderabad organised a two-day National Seminar on Digital Humanities: Core Technologies from December 11- 12, 2014.

In India, there are numerous workshops and seminars on digital humanities after the aforementioned trailblazers. The Digital Humanities Alliance of India (DHAI), currently known as the Digital Humanities Alliance for Research and Teaching Innovations (DHARTI), and IIT Indore jointly sponsored another significant digital humanities conference in India during June 1– 2, 2018 at IIM Indore.⁵

During December 23-29, 2021, Ramanujan College, in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts under the aegis of “Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching”, and during January 18-22, 2022, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab, organised a Faculty Development Programme on Digital Humanities in online mode. On March 16, 2023, at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the “Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC)” held at North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) Meghalaya, due to the efforts of Dr. Badan Barman, who was influenced at this time by Dr. Nabi Hasan’s effort to bringout a special issue on “Digital Humanities and Librarianship” by “DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology”, a Special Interest Group (SIG) on Digital Humanities was accepted for the upcoming IASLIC Seminar to be held at Puducherry during 7-9, 2023.

Though in terms of numbers of events organised it is quite low when we compare it with other independent disciplines, all types of events are organised in India’s subject of digital humanities, and that is a positive side.

3. LITERATURE IN THE AREA OF DIGITAL HUMANITIES IN INDIA

In India, “Social Software Engineering as Non-Profit Technologies: Trends and Future Potentials for Social Informatics and digital humanities”⁶ was jointly written by P. Kr. Paul, B. Karn, D. Chatterjee, and E. Poovammal and appeared in the International Journal of

Social Science in June 2014. It is perhaps the first article by an Indian author wherein, in the title of the article itself, “digital humanities” appears. But it’s important to remember that the Centre for Digital Humanities, Pune, was founded in 2013. Therefore, there is a high probability of the existence of literature in the domain of digital humanities that was published before 2013 in India. However, an extensive search of printed and online literature produced no such records. In 2016, P.P. Sneha⁷ published a report on “Mapping Digital Humanities in India”. This is the first and most significant article that specifically discusses the topic in the context of India.

After the above developments elsewhere, there was no turning back. In February 2023, in India, “DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology”, which is a Scopus indexed and UGC-CARE-listed journal, brought out a special issue on “Digital Humanities and Librarianship” under the editorship of Dr. Nabi Hasan. However, the rise of journals exclusively in digital humanities in India has yet to come into focus.

4. PROGRAMMES AND COURSES IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES IN INDIA

There are universities, colleges, and institutes that have introduced digital humanities as part of their different courses and programmes at different moments in time. For example, Presidency University has been offering a GE course on DH for UG first-years since 2013.⁸ In the same year, Cluster Innovation Centre (CIC), University of Delhi, also introduced one course, “An Introduction to DH”⁹ at the undergraduate level. IIT Gandhi nagar introduced “Introduction to Theories of Digital Humanities” in 2014 as a special topic course for Ph.D. scholars who want to work on that line. Ashoka University introduced “Introduction to Digital Humanities” as an elective course under its MA in English Programme in 2017.¹⁰ University of Delhi has done it in its B. A. Honours (Humanities & Social Sciences) from 2019-2020; Savitribai Phule Pune University as an elective course at the master’s level¹¹; IIT Guwahati under its Master’s Programme in Liberal Arts in 2022; and under its Ph.D. programme in “HS 787: The Material Text and its Other”; Department of English and Foreign Languages of Bharathiar University; FLAME University in its undergraduate programme; Nalanda University, Bihar under MA in World Literature; and so on.

However, a curriculum focused solely on digital humanities began with a “PG Diploma Course in Digital Humanities and Cultural Informatics” that was formally inaugurated on July 29, 2013, at the “School of Cultural Texts and Records” of Jadavpur University by the Vice-Chancellor.¹² This is the first such programme in digital humanities offered at an Indian university. Osmania University College for Women, Hyderabad, launched a BA in digital humanities and can stand as a second in launching such programmes in India. Savitribai Phule Pune University launched a Certificate Course in Digital

Humanities in 2015¹³ / 2019¹¹ and in 2022, Jamia Millia Islamia launched a Certificate in Digital Humanities.¹⁴

Osmania University College for Women, Hyderabad’s BA in Digital Humanities is the first undergraduate programme in India, and the Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, Design, and Technology (p.xi, 126, 130), at the time known as the Srishti Institute of Art, Design, and Technology, began offering India’s first Master’s curriculum in digital humanities in 2016¹⁵, but it was later discontinued.¹⁶ The second institute launching a Master’s degree in digital humanities is the Digital Humanities Inter-Disciplinary Research Platform at the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur (IIT–Jodhpur) in 2020.⁷

India’s first Ph.D. programme exclusively on digital humanities was started at the Digital Humanities Inter Disciplinary Research Platform at the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur (IIT–Jodhpur) in 2019.¹⁷

While in 2016, Sneha⁷ found that “five universities now offer various programmes in DH in India, ranging from a Master’s degree to certificate courses” (p.3), it is growing with each passing day, and in 2023, as reflected in Table 1, there are exclusive programmes in digital humanities right from bachelor’s degree to Ph.D. instead of the previously limit up to a master’s degree in digital humanities. However, there are institutions that, after beginning a course or programme in digital humanities, are compelled to end it since the stakeholders did not support it.

The institutes and organisations that are still running a programme on digital humanities still bear hope for

the emergence of digital humanities as an academic discipline in India.

5. DEPARTMENTS, CENTRES, ORGANISATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

In the Indian context, the Centre for Digital Humanities, Pune, was established in 2013 and has existed in the Internet Archive’s Way Back Machine since 2015. This is the first such centre in India that is exclusively devoted to the field of digital humanities.

In 2018, the Digital Humanities and Heritage in India Research Network was founded by the “Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), UK” and located at the Department of History of Lancaster University. The DHARTI, which was previously known as DHAI, is a community of people interested in working together in areas where the humanities and technology collide. It was also established in the same year, i.e., 2018.

The Digital Humanities Group, established in 2018 at the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, used to organise talks by various scholars and practitioners.

The Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur (IIT–Jodhpur), under its umbrella Inter Disciplinary Research Platforms (IDRPs), which are aimed at multi-disciplinary initiatives, launched, among others, the Digital Humanities Inter Disciplinary Research Platform in 2019.¹⁷

A “School of Digital Humanities and Liberal Arts (DiHLA)” was added to the “Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation, and Technology (KUDSIT)” along with four other schools when it was founded in 2021.

The “Digital Humanities and Publishing Studies

Table 1. Programmes on digital humanities in India

Type of programme	Offering university	Name of the programme	Starting year	Duration	Fees
Certificate	Savitribai Phule Pune University	Certificate Course in Digital Humanities	2015/2019	84 Days	*
	Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) Course of Indian Institute of Techonology, Kharagpur	Digital Humanities: Tools, Texts and Theory	2016	7 Days	Rs. 20,000
	Jamia Millia Islamia	Certificate in Digital Humanities	2022	365 Days	Rs. 35,000
Bachelor Degree	Osmania University College for Women, Hyderabad	BA in Digital Humanities	2015	1095 Days	Rs. 52,590
Master Degree	Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, Design, and Technology	Masters in Digital Humanities	2016	730 Days	Presently not on offer
	Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur	Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Digital Humanities	2020	730 Days	Rs. 63,000
	CHRIST (Deemed to be University, Pune)	MA (English with Digital Humanities)		730 Days	Rs. 1,60,000
PG Diploma	Jadavpur University	PG Diploma in Digital Humanities and Cultural Informatics	2013	365 Days	Rs. 6000
Ph.D.	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar	Ph.D. in Digital Humanities	2018	-	-
	Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur	Ph.D. in Digital Humanities	2019	-	-

(* Email Sent to the Authority / Coordinator / Faculty Members Remain Unanswered.)

Research Group” at the “Indian Institute of Technology Indore (IIT Indore)” used to investigate and examine the intersections between technology and the humanities. Under this, they have launched a digital archive, indexed databases, and carried out related activities. It is not clear in which year this group was established, but the Internet Archive’s Way Back Machine has the archive from the year 2021.

The growth and development of departments, centres, organisations, and associations in the areas of digital humanities is still at a nascent stage in India, and therefore, it is insufficient to claim digital humanities as an independent academic discipline in India.

6. PROJECTS AND PRACTICES IN DIGITAL HUMANITIES IN INDIA

One of the very first uses of DH has been “Bichitra: Online Tagore Variorum”, an online variorum of Rabindranath Tagore’s works (<http://bichitra.jdvu.ac.in>), developed at the “School of Cultural Texts and Records (SCTR), Jadavpur University”.⁷ After that, in 2018, the Digital Humanities and Heritage in India Research Network was founded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), UK, with Hilal Ahmed as co-investigator, Swapna Liddle, Patricia Murrieta-Flores, Surajit Sarkar, Associate Professor at Ambedkar University, Delhi, and Deborah Sutton. This was the first project on digital humanities in India. After that, in January, 2022, Professor W. Martin of the University of Virginia as the Director of Technology, Prof. Christopher Rieger of Southeast Missouri State University, and Dr. Johannes Burgers, Faculty of English and Digital Humanities, Ashoka University (India), were awarded a grant from the “National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)” for a project titled “Teaching and Learning William Faulkner in the Digital Age”.¹⁸

The projects and practises exclusively in digital humanities are still not recognised by the major funding organisations and institutions in the Indian context, and they can come as a hindrance in claiming digital humanities as an independent academic discipline.

7. SCHOOL OF THOUGHT ON DIGITAL HUMANITIES

In studying digital humanities, there have been four schools of study.

7.1 Digital Humanities as a Big Tent

The term “Big Tent Digital Humanities” was originally used during the “Alliance of Digital Humanities Organisations (ADHO)” conference on digital humanities, which took place at the Stanford University Library from June 19–22, 2011. It tries to define the digital humanities as interdisciplinary. McCarty¹⁹ (2015) also provides his views in the same line. Luhmann & Burghardt²⁰ (2022) also found that DH is not only a discipline in itself, but it is also a very interdisciplinary field with many connections to other disciplines, most notably computational linguistics and information science (p.148).

7.2 Digital Humanities as an Independent Discipline

In 2004, Schreibman, Siemens, and Unsworth²¹, considered the field of digital humanities as an independent discipline. Roth²² (2019) goes beyond and even identifies three subfields of digital humanities, and they are:

(i) Digitised Humanities: This field studies the origin, use, and analysis of digital materials.

(ii) Numerical Humanities: Numerical Humanities, which can also be termed as computational humanities, aims to answer research concerns in the humanities using computational models.

(iii) Humanities of the Digital: It deals with the study of digital phenomena like internet-based communication from a humanities viewpoint.

In 2020, Burghardt²³ added the 4th subfield to the above 3 subfields, i.e., public humanities.

(iv) Public Humanities: It covers scholarly communication in electronic learning, digital publishing, and the humanities.

7.3 Digital Humanities and Information Science

Gladney²⁴ (2012) considers digital humanities an unnecessary term as we already have information science with us. According to Gladney, emergence of digital humanities will lead to a hostile atmosphere where established information science rejects it as an intruder. Robinson, Priego, Bawden²⁵ (2015) discussed the possibility of joining the digital humanities with information science. According to Burghardt and Luhmann²⁶ (2021), information science and digital humanities both share some common interests, like information management, data modelling, and libraries.

7.4 Digital Humanities Attention Drawer Only

Only the field of humanities is not influenced by digital tools, technologies, and methods, and therefore, it is not an isolated instance. Almost all disciplines are influenced by the rise and application of computers. So, digital humanities is simply the humanities. According to Brennan²⁷ (2017) and Fish²⁸ (2018), digital humanities is a hype and attention-drawing buzzword only. People in the humanities are going to take advantage of this catchy word to fund their ill-conceived projects, and research, and very soon digital humanities will be simply humanities.²⁹

8. ROLE OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS IN CASE DIGITAL HUMANITIES BECOME A DISCIPLINE

Just like the age-old sources of information, digital information is also essential and can be seen as the future. So, it always needs to be in a format that is ready for the future and can be communicated across time with digital tools and the machine to read it, just like the traditional sources of information that exist in libraries. The usage and reuse of digital materials for both current and future uses will be essential to the growth and success of digital humanities as an independent discipline. Here the role of libraries and librarians will emerge, which

will look into, among other things, evaluating, filtering, customising the metadata schemas, cataloguing the contents, cross-referencing, ridding, keeping the material accessible for the future generation or over the long term, and its preservation. Though technology will always facilitate these tasks, to do them all, the discipline will need to depend on libraries and human librarians. The primary focus of the librarian will be on the collection, choosing, management, preservation, and archival of digital assets and artefacts of all kinds, including texts, photographs, recordings, video games, and more.

The Digital Curation Center³⁰ (www.dcc.ac.uk) at the University of Edinburgh, established in 2004, has already produced a digital curation lifecycle model that was first published in 2007 and finalised in 2008. It gives a high-level graphic summary of the steps necessary for successful data curation and preservation, starting with the first conceptualization or receipt. Digital Preservation Europe (DPE) (<https://digitalpreservationeurope.eu>) is another such centre that is meticulously working on digital curation.

9. CONCLUSION

As part of the research methodology, dissemination plan, or public engagement, digital humanities use digital methods and computational techniques. A conference on digital humanities was held for the first time at Presidency University in India in 2012, and from that point on, there was no turning back. It reached a peak in 2013. In the case of programmes and courses, it was the year 2013, in which, for the first time, a PG Diploma programme in Digital Humanities and Cultural Informatics was introduced by Jadavpur University, and after that, another few universities followed the footprints. As of 2023, there are universities and institutes in India that provide certificates to Ph.D. programmes in digital humanities, including a 3-year bachelor's degree, a 2-year master's degree, and a PG Diploma. In the case of departments and centres, the Centre for Digital Humanities, Pune, was the first to be established in 2013, and after that, a few universities started launching schools on digital humanities or as an interdisciplinary research platform to start digital humanities.

Digital humanities in India is still at a nascent stage and cannot claim to be an independent academic discipline. Some of the leading universities in India and IITs are taking a leading role in bringing digital humanities to India. All these can be seen from two angles: the leading universities are taking up this area as a first-mover advantage or precautionary way to remain competitive with other universities in the area, and the IIT's taking up this area can be thought of as a way to include humanities, which were otherwise not a part of the IIT's academic endeavour. However, the development of digital humanities in India and its adoption as a programme in different universities is an indication that it has a long future, and only time can tell us whether it emerges as an independent discipline in itself or may simply remain as humanities only, as happens with other

disciplines that imbibe essential parts of computers that are needed for them to survive, or may be merged with the existing discipline of library and information science, with which they have something in common.

REFERENCES

1. Simpson, J. & Weiner, E. (Eds). The Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition. 20 Volume Set, V. 4. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1989, 654.
2. Simpson, J. & Weiner, E. (Eds). The Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition. 20 Volume Set, V. 7. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1989, 476.
3. Presidency University. Departmental Events, 2012. http://presiuniv.ac.in/web/events_english.php (Accessed on 8 January 2023).
4. Digital Humanities @ Presidency. 2013, Digital Humanities @ Presidency. <https://sites.google.com/site/digitalhumanitiespresi2013/> (Accessed on 13 January 2023).
5. Indian Institute of Management Indore [IIM Indore]. DHAI Conference 2018 Begins at IIM Indore, 2018. <https://www.iimidr.ac.in/news-events/dhai-conference-2018-begins-at-iim-indore/> (Accessed on 18 February 2023).
6. Paul, P.; Karn, B.; Chatterjee, D. & Poovammal, E. Social Software Engineering as non profit technologies: Trends and future Potentials for Social Informatics and Digital Humanities. *Int. J. Social Sci.*, 2014, **3**(2), 235. Doi: 10.5958/2321-5771.2014.00105.7.
7. Sneha, P.P. Mapping Digital Humanities in India, 2016. <http://cis-india.org/papers/mapping-digital-humanities-in-india> (Accessed on 28 January 2023).
8. Digital Humanities Alliance of India [DHAI]. Souvik Mukherjee, Indian gaming culture, and DH, 2020. <https://dhdharti.in/2020/10/09/souvik-mukherjee/> (Accessed on 17 February 2023).
9. Shanmugapriya, T. & Menon, Nirmala. Infrastructure and social interaction: Situated research practices in digital humanities in India. *Digital Humanities Quarterly*, 2020, **14**(3). <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2553556332?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true>
10. Burgers, Johannes. Personal Email communication with Dr. Johannes Burgers, Former Assistant Professor of English and Digital Humanities at Ashoka University, 2023.
11. Digital Humanities Alliance of India [DHAI]. Ashoka Thorat's DH Journey, 2020. <https://dhdharti.in/2020/10/09/ashoka-thorats-dh-journey/> (Accessed on 19 January 2023).
12. School of Cultural Texts and Records, Jadavpur University [SCTRJU]. Digital Humanities and Cultural Informatics. Inaugural Session & Lecture, 2013. <https://sctrdhi.wordpress.com/2013/07/25/inaugural-session-lecture/> (Accessed on 27 February 2023).
13. Sinha, Dipanjan. New bytes: Digital humanities courses are becoming a hit among students, *Hindustan Times*,

2018. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/education/new-bytes-digital-humanities-courses-are-becoming-a-hit-among-students/story-0h0ljdLYhDcSk7scNHpK.html>.
14. Malhotra, Simi. Personal Email communication with Professor Simi Malhotra, Head, Department of English, Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University), 2023.
 15. Dodd, Maya and Kalra, Nidhi. Exploring digital humanities in India: Pedagogies, practices, and institutional possibilities. Routledge, New York, 2021.
 16. Vinod, Seema. Personal email communication with Seema Vinod, Admission Coordinator, Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, Design and Technology, 2023.
 17. Patra, Parichay. Personal Email communication with Dr. Parichay Patra, Coordinator and Assistant Professor, Digital humanities inter disciplinary research platform, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur (IIT-Jodhpur), 2023.
 18. India Education Diary. Ashoka University Faculty Dr. Johannes Burgers Co-Awarded USD 150,000 Grant From The National Endowment For The Humanities, 2022. <https://indiaeducationdiary.in/ashoka-university-faculty-dr-johannes-burgers-co-awarded-usd-150000-grant-from-the-national-endowment-for-the-humanities/> (Accessed on 13 January 2023).
 19. McCarty, W. Becoming interdisciplinary. *In A new companion to digital humanities*, edited by S. Schreibman, R. Siemens & J. Unsworth. Wiley, UK, 2015, 69–83. Doi: 10.1002/9781118680605.ch5.
 20. Luhmann, J. & Burghardt, Manuel. Digital humanities-A discipline in its own right? An analysis of the role and position of digital humanities in the academic landscape, *J. Association for Information Science and Technology*, 2022, **73**(2), 148-171. Doi: 10.1002/asi.24533.
 21. Schreibman, S.; Siemens, R. & Unsworth, J. The digital humanities and humanities computing: An introduction. *In A companion to digital humanities*, edited by S. Schreibman, R. Siemens & J. Unsworth. Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2004. Doi: 10.1002/9780470999875.
 22. Roth, C. Digital, digitized, and numerical humanities. *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities*, 2019, **34**(3), 616–632. Doi: 10.1093/llc/fqy057.
 23. Burghardt, M. Theorie und digital humanities – eine bestandsaufnahme. *AG digital humanities theorie*, 2020. <https://dhtheorien.hypotheses.org/680>.
 24. Gladney, H.M. Long-term digital preservation: A digital humanities topic? *Historische Sozialforschung*, 2012, **37**(3), 201–217. Doi: 10.12759/hsr.37.2012.3.201-217.
 25. Robinson, L.; Priego, E. & Bawden, D. Library and information science and digital humanities: Two disciplines, joint future? *In Re-Inventing information science in the networked society*, edited by F. Pehar, C. Schlögl & C. Wolff, Proceedings of the 14th International Symposium on Information Science, ISI 2015, 19-21 May, 2015, Werner Hülsbusch, Zadar, Croatia, 2015, pp. 44–54. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.17969.
 26. Burghardt, M. & Luhmann, J. Same same, but different? On the relation of information science and the digital humanities. A scientometric comparison of Academic Journals using LDA and hierarchical clustering. *In Information between data and knowledge. Information science and its neighbors from data science to digital humanities*, edited by T. Schmidt & C. Wolff. Proceedings of the 16th International Symposium of Information Science (ISI 2021), 8–10 March 2021, Werner Hülsbusch, Regensburg, Germany, 2021:173–199.
 27. Brennan, T. The digital-humanities bust. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 2017, **64**(8). <https://www.chronicle.com/article/the-digital-humanities-bust>.
 28. Fish, S. Stop trying to sell the humanities. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 2018, **64**(36). <https://www.chronicle.com/article/stop-trying-to-sell-the-humanities>.
 29. Pannapacker, W. Digital humanities triumphant? *In Debates in the digital humanities*, edited by M. K. Gold. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 2012, 233–234. doi: 10.5749/minnesota/9780816677 (Accessed on 15 February 2023).
 30. DCC Curation Lifecycle Model. DCC curation lifecycle model, 2008. <https://www.dcc.ac.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/DCCLifecycle.pdf> (Accessed on 14 February 2023).

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr Badan Barman is working as an Assistant Professor in the DLISc at Gauhati University, Assam. He has 18 books and 31 articles to his credit. He was the recipient of the E-Northeast Award in 2011, 2014, and 2015 and the KALA National Award for Young LIS Professionals. He is the founder of LIS Links (www.lislinks.com), OAJSE (www.oajse.com), UGC NET Guide (www.netugc.com), LIS Study (www.lisstudy.com), and Assam Archive (www.assamarchive.com) websites. He conceived the idea and developed the paper, including its frame work and preparation of the initial manuscript.

Dr Kankana Baishya is working as an Assistant librarian at the National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam. She is the founder and general secretary of the Women Librarians' Association of Assam. She is the university coordinator for UGC and the INFLIBNET Centre. Her research paper received the best paper award at the professional summit held at NLU Delhi. She is responsible for the collection and organisation of relevant literature and the revision of the paper.