



LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE REVIEW IN INDIA



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ABSTRACT :

*P*aper obviously extends with important measurable tables the yield of doctoral research in India. Endeavor is made to portray amount of research yield in the shape doctoral propositions, state shrewd, college insightful, subject astute and manager savvy. Additionally showed are the regions of research action in LIS with positioning of colleges and states which have contributed relatively more to field of LIS look into in India.

KEYWORDS : Library and Information Science Review , subject astute and manager savvy.

INTRODUCTION:

Presentation During the current past, a significant number of research exercises have been done in the colleges and research organizations in different parts of the world. In India, because of the foundation of University Grants Commission, AICTE and other comparative bodies and their dynamic help, numerous understudies are minding out M. Phil. furthermore, Ph.D. degrees. Amid pre-autonomy, there were just couple of doctorate degree holders, yet after freedom the exploration yield expanded definitely in each field. In India around 125 colleges and research establishments are putting forth Ph. D. programs in Library and Information Science. Thinking about the accessible information, endeavor is made to break down research efficiency of the different colleges in India.

LIS EDUCATION IN INDIA

The Library and Information Science (LIS) instruction in India might be said to have occurred with the presentation of an instructional class in 1911, in the past State of Baroda. The genuine start of methodical instruction in LIS can be followed to the activities of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan amid the period 1926-1931 at the Madras University Library in relationship with Madras Library Association. The late spring school prompting endorsement in library science, which Madras University proceeded under the stewardship of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan till 1937. Afterward, Andhra University, Banaras Hindu University, Bombay University, Calcutta University and Delhi University presented Post - Graduate Diploma Courses in Library Science in the year 1935, 1941, 1944, 1946 and 1948 individually. Aside from these colleges, DRTC in Bangalore and NISCAIR in New Delhi began the library science instruction programs. Amid 1947, through and through 27 colleges were putting forth confirmation courses in Library Science. In 1957, without precedent for the nation, Aligarh Muslim University began B.L.Sc Course. The courses were offered at various levels, for example, Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor "s, P.G. Certificate, Master "s and research degree programs i.e. M Phil and Ph. D under various modes (on standard/on grounds or separation/off grounds or a few times both) and plans (yearly or semester). The development of colleges amid post-free India guaranteed change in the nature of instruction. It is because of the

significance of libraries in different establishments, inquire about focuses and government offices, the interest for custodians additionally expanded. This really offered lift to Library Science Education in India.

RESEARCH IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The examination in LIS in the past was considered essentially to give a hypothetical establishment to proficient practice. The underlying foundations of research in LIS calling has all the earmarks of being not profound. Research in library science amid the Twentieth Century in the ares of LIS can be followed to the Library School of the University of Chicago, in mid-1920s. The visionary endeavors of the Chicago School bore plenteous foods grown from the ground initiative to the world in library science inquire about. The pace of library investigate is getting wherever today because of social weight, and, motivation. In defending the Ph.D. program in our calling, it has been asked that "if librarianship tries to end up a calling, it ought to rely on research to build up its information base and its hypothetical structure".

The credit for the formal foundation of the doctoral degree program in library science in India goes unquestionably to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan (1892– 1972). In 1951, he began giving Library science instruction at the University of Delhi, surmounting numerous challenges and confronting individual derision. The University of Delhi granted the main by right degree in library science in 1957 to D.B. Krishan Rao who chipped away at „faceted grouping for agriculture “. Doctoral research stayed in the wild when Ranganathan shook the Delhi soil off his feet in 1955. In the 1970s a few doctorates on library-related points were earned by library experts under the direction and supervision of resources having a place with the orders, for example, human science, history, law, financial aspects, administration, and so forth. The mantle of restoring and advancing doctoral research offices was accepted by J. S. Sharma (1924– 1993), the then college bookkeeper and leader of the library science branch of the Panjab University, Chandigarh. Under his direction, the second by right Ph.D. in library science was granted in 1977 after a hole of full two decades. From there on, there was no thinking back. Numerous colleges took after with for the most part singular endeavors and eagerness. Doctoral research got a fillip in the 1980s and slow change in offices cleared courses for India to keep up its Third World authority in library research and library writing. Ph.D. programs from there on, mushroomed even in spite of the absence of offices or adherence to gauges.

DESTINATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION

The goals of the investigation are as per the following:

- To know the development of the exploration productivity(doctoral proposals) in India.
- To recognize the most prevalent branches of knowledge in the field of LIS look into.

To discover the best five positioning of research guides.

Approach

The information for the present investigation have been gathered from two definitive sources. The first is the information distributed in the University News: a week after week from the Association of Indian Universities and second one is from the Vidyanidhi Indian Theses Database. Aside from these sources the information gave in the articles composed by Professor V.G. Talawar, Professor M.P. Satijaand the sequential rundown of doctoral degrees granted in Indian colleges amid 1985–2005 distributed in the diary Pearl, Vol.1(3), July-Sept, 2007 have additionally been alluded to get applicable information.

Information Analysis and Interpretation

There are upwards of 802 doctoral degrees granted so far in the library and data science space. The creators have made an endeavor to combine all the doctoral degrees granted by different colleges in India. The information were investigated and introduced under 6 heads viz. sequential development, decade-wise development, state-wise, college astute, subject-wise appropriation and best five positioning of research guides.

Table 1: Chronological development of Ph. D. postulations in LIS.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Ph. D. theses	Percentage
1	1957	1	0.13
2	1963	1	0.13
3	1966	1	0.13
4	1972	2	0.25
5	1973	1	0.13
6	1977	4	0.5
7	1978	3	0.37
8	1979	2	0.25
9	1980	4	0.5
10	1981	4	0.5
11	1982	3	0.37
12	1983	11	1.37
13	1984	13	1.62
14	1985	21	2.62
15	1986	18	2.24
16	1987	12	1.5
17	1988	9	1.12
18	1989	22	2.74
19	1990	18	2.24
20	1991	32	3.99
21	1992	51	6.36
22	1993	38	4.74
23	1994	36	4.49
24	1995	38	4.74
25	1996	36	4.49
26	1997	21	2.62
27	1998	22	2.74
28	1999	33	4.11
29	2000	30	3.74
30	2001	20	2.49
31	2002	33	4.11
32	2003	49	6.11
33	2004	46	5.74
34	2005	52	6.48
35	2006	30	3.74
36	2007	46	5.74
37	2008	39	4.86
Total		802	100.00

The above table portrays the quantity of doctoral degrees granted in the field of LIS beginning from the year 1957 up to the present year 2008. It is obvious from the table that examination movement was very uncommon till 1982 and out of the blue, the exploration efficiency expanded from the year 1983. This was because of the need and accentuation on selecting qualified personnel and curators for the most part in the colleges and mechanical organizations. It was additionally evident that University Grants Commission began offering inclination to the hopefuls who have done research in LIS. The current circumstance is that on a normal 35 doctoral proposals are being granted Ph.D. degrees consistently. Amid the period 1983 to 2001 a normal of 25 proposals were granted doctoral degrees. From this plainly there is sudden increment of research yield in LIS beginning from the year 1983 and consistently expanded again since the year 1991.

Table 2: Decade-wise growth of Ph D. theses in LIS

Sl. No.	Decades	Number of Ph. D. theses	Percentage
1	2000-2008	345	43.02
2	1990-1999	325	40.52
3	1980-1989	117	14.59
4	1970-1979	12	1.50
5	1960-1969	2	0.25
6	1950-1959	1	0.12
Total		802	100.00

The table 2 portrays the decade-wise dispersion of Ph.D. postulations in India. As should be obvious from the table, there are a significant number of Ph.D.s delivered after the year 1980. Further, it is apparent from the table that 43 percent of the examination yield was made amid the period 2000 to 2008. However another 40.52 percent of the examination yield was made amid the earlier decade i.e. 1990 to 1999. From this it is clear that in excess of 83 percent of the Ph. D. degrees were granted amid the previous 19 years. It merits specifying here at this crossroads that 16.46 percent of the examination yield came amid the period 1957-1989, very nearly 32 years. Notwithstanding, it can be finished up from this information that an incredible dominant part of value inquire about yield can be seen amid the most recent two decades.

Table 3: State-wise distributions of Ph. D. theses.

Sl. No.	Rank	State	Number of Ph. D. s	Percentage
1		Karnataka	169	21.07
2		Andhra Pradesh	96	11.97
3		Madhya Pradesh	80	9.98
4		Maharashtra	58	7.23
5		West Bengal	56	6.98
6		Punjab	45	5.61
7		Orissa	43	5.36
8		Uttar Pradesh	42	5.24
9		Rajasthan	41	5.11
10		Tamil Nadu	31	3.87
Other States			141	17.58
Total			802	100.00

The table 3 demonstrates state-wise circulation of research yield in LIS. It is obviously apparent from the table that the province of Karnataka which is arranged in southern district of India has contributed 159 doctoral

research work, speaking to 19.83 percent of the general yield of research in India. By Karnataka, the province of Andhra Pradesh demonstrated a yield of 96 proposals, representing 11.97 percent. In the third place, there is the State of Madhya Pradesh with 80 propositions, speaking to 9.98 percent. Among 28 states and 7 association regions of India, the commitment of the four conditions of South India merits featuring. Nonetheless, it can be reasoned that the two states alone i. e. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have added to the degree of 31.80%. In addition, it merits specifying here that 17 propositions have been created from the association regions of India alone which represent 19.3%. This is more noteworthy, worth taking into considering as respects the general commitment to the exploration profitability.

Table 4: University-wise distribution of Ph. D. theses

Sl. No.	Rank	Name of the universities	Number of Ph. D. Theses	Percentage
	1	Karnatak University	80	9.97
	2	Andhra University	48	5.99
	3	Jiwaji University	41	5.11
	4	University of Mysore	36	4.49
	5	Punjab University	30	3.74
	5	University of Rajasthan	30	3.74
	6	University of Madras	22	2.74
	6	Utkal University	22	2.74
	7	University of Delhi	21	2.62
	7	Gulbarga University	21	2.62
	8	Osmania University	20	2.49
	9	Vikram University	18	2.24
	9	Banaras Hindu University	18	2.24
	10	Bangalore University	17	2.12
	11	Nagapur University	16	2
	11	University of Burdwan	16	2
	12	North-Eastern Hill University	15	1.87
	12	Jadavpur University	15	1.87
	13	Nagpur University	13	1.62
	14	University of Pune	12	1.5
	14	Sambhalpur University	12	1.5
	14	University of Kerala	12	1.5
	15	Gauhati University	11	1.37
	15	Sri Venkateshwara University	11	1.37
		Other Universities	245	30.55
		Total	802	100.00

Table 4. portrays the college shrewd research yield as Ph.D theories. Among the best 24 Indian colleges, thinking about the quantity of doctoral degrees, Karnataka University stands first with 80 Ph.D theories, speaking to 9.97 percent of the aggregate out put. Beside Karnataka University, Andra University with 48 postulations possesses the second place, speaking to 5.99 percent. In any case, the four best colleges in Karnataka i.e. College of Mysore, Bangalore University, Gulbarga University and Karnatak University have contributed 154 Ph.D. theories, speaking to 19.20 percent in the by and large out put of research. Here, it merits saying that however the quantity of colleges and posts of bookkeepers are on the loose in North Indian States, the exploration profitability in LIS is nearly low.

Table 5: Top ten ranking of subject distribution of Ph.D. theses

Sl. No.	Rank	Subject Heading	Number of Ph.D. Theses	Percentage N=802
1.	1	Bibliometrics/ Scientometrics/ Informetrics	85	10.60
2.	2	Library management	68	8.48
3.	3	University libraries	47	5.86
4.	4	Information systems	31	3.86
5.	4	Information seeking behavior	31	3.86
6.	5	Library and Information Services	30	3.74
7.	6	Information technology	25	3.12
8.	6	Information use/user studies	25	3.12
9.	6	Resource sharing and networking	25	3.12
10.	7	Library profession	24	2.99
11.	7	Public libraries	26	3.24
12.	8	College libraries	22	2.74
13.	9	Reference/ Information sources	20	2.49
14.	10	Special libraries	17	2.12
15.	10	LIS education	17	2.12

Table 5 demonstrates that most extreme research was done in the zone of bibliometrics/scientometrics/informetrics. 85 proposals speaking to 10.60 percent were granted doctoral degrees around there alone. Alongside bibliometrics is that zone of library administration with a sum of 68 postulations speaking to 8.48 percent. This obviously demonstrates inquire about is being done in these two fields broadly and explore on current themes like use of IT, library mechanization have begun since the previous decade.

In this way, the factual table delineates more postulations on the subjects, for example, college libraries, data looking for conduct and library administrations. Flow subjects, for example, web assets, library 2.0 and library robotization however more vital now-a-days, examine in these zones have begun amid the most recent decade and the yield is normal sooner rather than later

Table 6: Top five ranking of guides

Sl. No.	Ranking of guides	Name of the guide	Number of PhD's guided
1	1	C. R. Karisiddappa	33
2	2	S. L. Sangam	21
3	3	S. R. Gunjal	17
4	3	P.S.G. Kumar	17
5	3	B. Ramesh Babu	17
6	4	M. R. Kumbar	15
7	5	V.G. Talawar	13
8	5	Manorama Srinath	13

Table 6 extends the guide-wise yield of doctoral theories. Prof. C.R. Karisiddappa has effectively guided for 31 doctoral degrees. Prof. S.L. Sangam is in the second place with 21 doctoral proposals. Thinking about the aides from Karnataka University, there are 84 proposals. Prof. V.G. Talawar from University of Mysore has guided and regulated 15 doctoral theories. It merits nothing here that among the best eight aides staff guides are from the territory of Karnataka. Prof. P.S.G. Kumar from Madhya Pradesh and Prof. Ramesh Babu from Madras University are the two from different states. This unmistakably demonstrates explore guides from Karnataka state are more engaged with doing research software engineers with their exploration researchers and thus the

out put is additionally extensively more.

CONCLUSION

The investigation has underscored the point of view of the examination exercises in library and data science in Indian colleges. Up until now, 802 Ph.D. propositions were created in the LIS subject. Great number of Ph.D. proposals were delivered in the field of bibliometrics/scientrometrics/Informatrics, library administration, college libraries, ordering framework, data looking for conduct, and library and data administrations. National Knowledge Commission(NKC) write about the Working Group of libraries distributed in March 2007 uncovered : "India has a long convention of libraries and has added to the improvement of essential ideas in the teach, for example, crucial standards of library administrations and information association instruments, R&D enacts in LIS today are to a great degree restricted. This is most extreme worry for the development of library and data science calling in India". National Knowledge Commission has suggested client considers, association of group data and improvement of proper norms, institutionalization of Indian names, vocabulary control, advancement of open source programming, improvement of computerized libraries both in English and Indian dialects, cross dialect data recovery and subjects that have high capability of doing research in LIS. To any examination profitability the commitments of the specialist and their guide(s) is exceedingly huge. It is the time worth recollecting Dr. S.R. Ranganathan and numerous different experts who have contributed much to the improvement of the profession,as well as, learning and expertise.

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