

# BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PH.D THESES IN LIS DURING 1993-1997

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## Abstract

The present article deals about the bibliometric analysis of 169 Ph. D theses in LIS of Indian Universities during the year 1993-1997. The study is based on the University News published by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. Factor considered for the study are Year wise, Universities wise, State wise, Subject wise and Guide wise contribution of PhD theses in LIS. This paper focuses on quantitative study of research contribution made by LIS researchers in the field of LIS. All the studies will be helpful for improving their quality researches in this field.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, LIS, Theses, University.

## 1. Introduction

Library and Information Science (LIS) education has completed its 100 years of journey. In the span of 26 years ranging from 1985 to 2010 approximately 848 Ph D theses were produced. ( Dhiman , 2007). Now a days there are more than 100 universities which are providing different levels of courses and programs ranging from certificate course to PhD. Delhi University was the first university to start Ph D in Library Science. The first Ph D was awarded to D. B. Krishna under the supervision of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Ph.D was awarded to S. K. Sharma under the supervision of Dr. J. S. Sharma . In the span of 16 year ranges from 1985 to 2000 approximately 438 Ph D were awarded while in the year ranges from 2001 to 2010 (In the span of 10 years) 410 Ph D were awarded. (Source: University News published by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi). This shows increase in research activity in the field of LIS in coming year.

## 2. Literature Review

Bibliometric study has been applied mainly on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citation etc related to scholarly publication within a discipline. According to Huang et al. bibliometric data has been used to describe and evaluate countries, universities, research institutions, journals, specific research topics and specific disciplines [1]. A number

of bibliometric studies have been done during the last three decade to evaluate the research output of Ph. D theses in the field of LIS.

In 2011, a bibliometric study has been done by Dhiman about the research output of PhD theses in LIS field for the period of five years. In his study he showed that majority of research work are in English language. It is also find that majority of theses are on bibliometric study and library management [2]. Most of the Indian universities are demanding a doctoral degree in the field of LIS and due to this there is increase in Ph D theses year by year. 640 PhD theses have been produced during the period of 1985 to 2005. [Anonymous]

In 2010 a detailed study has been done by Biswas, S. C under title “Library and Information Science research landscape in India” [3]. Nandi and Bandyopadhyay [2011] studied the research productivity in Mathematics. They studied the 73 theses of Burdwan University during 1960-2000 [4]. A similar study has been done by Mahapatra, R. K and Sahoo, Jyotshna covering doctoral dissertation in library and information science during the period 1997-2003 [5].Lahiri, Ramansu has also studied the research activity in library and information science during 1950-1995 [6]. Mittal, Rekha (2011) studied the research trends in library and information science in India during 1990-2010.

The research trend focuses on library practice, user studies, cataloguing, user services, university libraries, public libraries, library education, information retrieval, citation analysis, bibliometrics and some of the new areas of LIS like Web2.0, World Wide Web, Open access, Internet etc [7]. A bibliometric study has been done by Singh, J.K in 2012 for “Libri Journal” during the period 2001 to 2009 [9]. He also studied “Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics” during the year 2006 to 2010 scientometrically. [10]

### 3. Objectives of the study

The major objectives of present study covering the time period 1993 to 1997 are as follows.

- To find out the year wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.
- To study the university wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.
- To find out the state wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.
- To indicate subject wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.
- To find out the guide wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.

### 4. Methodology

The data presented in this paper have been taken from the University News published by the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. The basic data relating to PhD theses during 1993-1997, has been collected in the month of June 2012. All the necessary information like title of the PhD thesis, university name, state name and name of the guide were written on the cards. To organize and analyze the data Micro Soft –Excel has been also used.

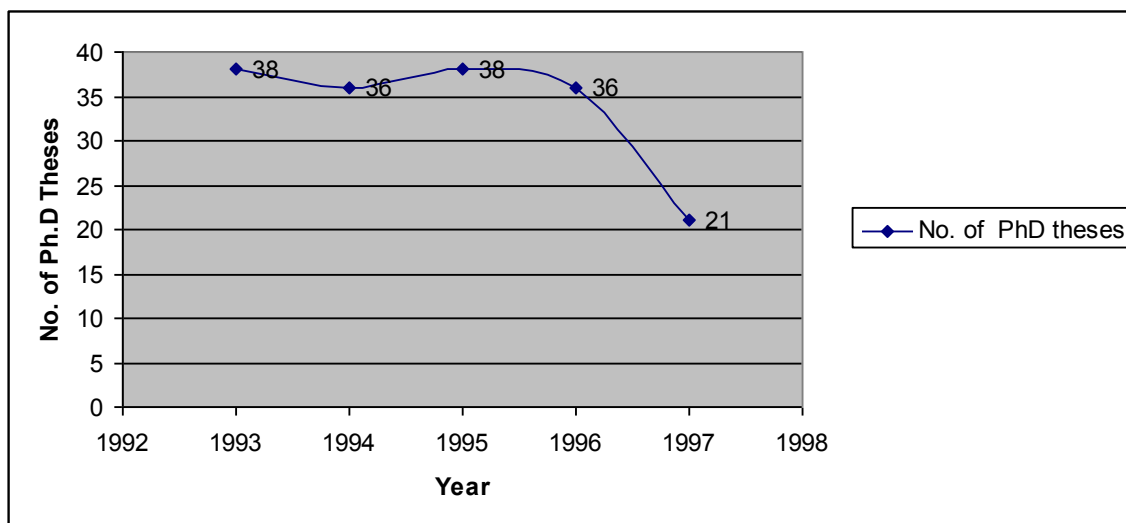
## 5. Data analysis and finding of results

### 5.1 Year wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.

It is seen from the Table1 that 169 theses had been awarded by the various Indian universities during the period 1993-1997. The highest numbers of theses (38) were submitted in the year 1993 and 1995. The lowest numbers of theses (21) were awarded in the year 1997.

**Table 1. Year wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.**

SL No	Year	No. of PhD theses	Percentage
1	1993	38	22.48
2	1994	36	21.30
3	1995	38	22.48
4	1996	36	21.30
5	1997	21	12.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>



**Fig 1 Year wise distribution of Ph D thesis of LIS**

It is seen from the graph (Fig 1) that the growth of Ph.D theses is stagnant during the period 1993-1996. There is a downfall in the year 1997. Fig 1 shows that the growth is not steady during 1993-1997.

### 5.2 University wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS

Table2 reveals university wise contributions of Ph D theses in the field of LIS during 1993-1997. Out of 169 theses Jiwaji University, Gwalior tops with 16 theses(9.46%) followed by Andhra University, Waltair and Karnataka University, Dharwad each with 14 theses (8.28%).

University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and Jadhavpur University, Jadhavpur have at 3<sup>rd</sup> position each with 11 theses (6.50%). It is seen from the table2 that out of 44 universities, 13 universities have produced only one Ph D thesis (0.59%) during 1993-1997.

**Table 2 University wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS**

SL No	of the University	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	%
1	University of Burdwan, Burdwan	-	1	2	1	-	4	2.36
2	Punjab University, Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	2	1.18
3	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	2	7	6	1	-	16	9.46
4	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	-	1	-	1	-	2	1.18
5	Andhra University, Waltair	5	3	2	3	1	14	8.28
6	University of Calicut, Calicut	2	-	1	1	-	4	2.36
7	M S University, Baroda	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.59
8	Vidyasagar University, Midnapore	6	-	-	1	-	7	4.14
9	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	4	1	2	3	1	11	6.50
10	Karnatak University, Dharwad	2	4	3	2	3	14	8.28
11	Jadhavpur University, Jadhavpur	3	-	5	3	-	11	6.50
12	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.59
13	Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.59
14	Bangalore University, Bangalore	1	-	-	5	-	6	3.55
15	University of Mysore, Mysore	2	-	1	1	-	4	2.36
16	Osmania University, Hyderabad	1	1	2	-	1	5	2.95
17	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	2	2	-	-	-	4	2.36
18	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	2	-	-	1	2	5	2.95
19	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	1	-	2	1	-	4	2.36
20	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1	-	1	-	-	2	1.18

21	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	-	2	1	-	-	3	1.77
22	Vikram University, Ujjain	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.59
23	Guwahati University, Guwahati	-	1	-	1	-	2	1.18
24	Berhampur University, Ganjam	-	1	-	-	1	2	1.18
25	University of Pune, Pune	-	1	2	-	-	3	1.77
26	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	-	2	-	-	-	2	1.18
27	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.59
28	University of Delhi, Delhi	-	3	2	2	-	7	4.14
29	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.59
30	Manipur University, Imphal	-	1	-	-	1	2	1.18
31	Nagpur University, Nagpur	-	1	-	2	1	4	2.36
32	University of Jammu, Jammu	-	-	3	-	1	4	2.36
33	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	-	-	1	2	-	3	1.77
34	Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri	-	-	1	-	2	3	1.77
35	Punjabi University, Patiala	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.59
36	University of Patna, Patna	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.59
37	University of Madras, Madras	-	-	-	1	1	2	1.18
38	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Womens University(SNDT), Mumbai	-	-	-	1	1	2	1.18
39	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalay, Sagar	-	-	-	1	1	2	1.18
40	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.59
41	Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.59
42	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.59
43	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.59
44	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3 State wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS

Table 3 portrays that the highest numbers of Ph D theses (30) have been produced by the Karnataka State (17.75%). Andhra Pradesh ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> position with 26 theses (15.38%) followed by West Bengal (3<sup>rd</sup> rank) with 22 theses (13.01%). Madhya Pradesh ranks 4<sup>th</sup> position with 21 theses (12.42%) followed by Rajasthan (5<sup>th</sup> rank) with 12 theses (7.10%). Orissa ranks 6<sup>th</sup> with 11 Ph.D theses (6.50%). Out of 20 states, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have produced only 1 PhD thesis (0.59%). Madhya Pradesh contributed maximum number of theses in year 1994 (10 Theses).

**Table 3 State wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS**

SL No	States	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	%
1	Kerala	2	-	1	1	-	4	2.36
2	Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.59
3	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	2	1.18
4	West Bengal	9	1	7	5	-	22	13.01
5	Rajasthan	4	1	2	3	2	12	7.10
6	Karnataka	5	6	4	8	7	30	17.75
7	Andhra Pradesh	7	5	8	3	3	26	15.38
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	10	6	2	1	21	12.42
9	Haryana	1	-	-	-	1	2	1.18
10	Maharashtra	1	2	2	3	2	10	5.91
11	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	4	2.36
12	Orissa	3	1	2	2	3	11	6.50
13	Punjab	-	1	1	1	-	3	1.77
14	Assam	-	1	-	1	-	2	1.18
15	Bihar	-	1	-	2	-	3	1.77
16	Manipur	-	1	-	-	1	2	1.18
17	Jammu	-	-	3	-	1	4	2.36
18	Meghalaya	-	-	1	2	-	3	1.77
19	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.59
20	Delhi	-	3	1	2	-	6	3.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 States</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.4 Subject wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS.

It can be seen from the table that 32 major subfields of LIS had been identified during span of time 1993-1997. Table 4 shows that majority of contributions had been done upon the area of Academic/Public/Special Libraries with 35 contributions (20.71%) followed by Library Personnel Management with 18 contributions(10.65%), Information System/Services with 17 contributions(10.05%) and Information Needs/Seeking & Library growth/Planning each with 7 contributions(4.14%). It is also seen from the table that a very little work had been done in the field of database, manuscript and reference services & sources where only one PhD (0.59%) had been produced during 1993-1997.

**Table 4 Subject wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS**

SL.NO	Subject	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	%
1	Academic/Public/Special Library	10	9	7	5	4	35	20.71
2	Automation	-	-	2	1	-	3	1.77
3	Bibliographic Analysis	1	-	1	-	-	2	1.18
4	Bibliometrics/Scientometrics/Webometrics	-	3	-	1	1	5	2.95
5	Bibliographical Control	-	1	1	-	-	2	1.18
6	Cataloguing	2	1	2	1	-	6	3.55
7	Classification	1	-	1	1	1	4	2.36
8	Citation Analysis	-	1	-	-	3	4	2.36
9	Communication/Natural Language	-	-	2	1	-	3	1.77
10	Database	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.59
11	Indexing	1	-	2	-	1	4	2.36
12	Information Analysis	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.59
13	Information Marketing/Centres	-	1	1	1	2	5	2.95
14	Information Needs/Seeking	5	2	-	-	-	7	4.14
15	Information Retrieval	1	2	1	1	1	6	3.55
16	Information Systems/Services	2	1	5	7	2	17	10.05
17	Information Technology	1	-	1	1	-	3	1.77
18	Library Legislation	-	-	1	-	1	2	1.18
19	Libraries- Culture/Association	1	1	1	-	-	3	1.77
20	Library Education	-	1	1	-	-	2	1.18
21	Library- Finance	-	2	-	-	-	2	1.18
22	Library- Growth/Planning/Psychology	-	1	3	3	-	7	4.14
23	Libraries-Network	1	1	-	1	1	4	2.36
24	Library System/Services	-	1	-	-	1	2	1.18
25	Library- History	3	-	-	1	-	4	2.36
26	Literature Use	-	1	-	-	1	2	1.18
27	Manuscript	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.59
28	Non book material/Collection development	1	1	-	2	-	4	2.36
29	Periodical/Govt. Publication	-	1	2	2	1	6	3.55
30	Library Personnel Management	4	3	4	6	1	18	10.65
31	Reference Services and Sources	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.59
32	User Studies/Library Use	2	-	-	1	-	3	1.77
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.5 Guide wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS

Guide wise contribution of LIS theses during 1993-1997 is given in the table 5. The highest 7 number of theses were guided by Karisiddappa, C. R followed by Tripathi, S. M with 6 theses and Sangam, S. L with 5 theses. Majority of guide have guided only one candidate with single Ph D theses during the time span 1993-1997. It is important to point out that guide name of 15 theses have not been mentioned in the University News. Out of 169 Ph D theses, 14 theses were guided jointly.

Table 5 Guide wise contribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS

SL No.	Supervisor/Guide	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
	NIL	4	5	2	3	1	15
1	Asundi, A.Y	-	-	-	2	-	2
2	Bansal, G. C	-	1	-	-	-	1
3	Baradoi, Ashok Kallappa	-	-	-	-	2	2
4	Barua Pulin	-	1	1	1	-	3
5	Basu, Asok	3	-	-	-	-	3
6	Bavakutty, M	1	-	1	1	-	3
7	Bankapur. M. B	-	-	1	-	-	1
8	Bhattacharya, G and Chaudhury, P. C	1	-	-	-	-	1
9	BinwaJ, Jagadish Chandra	-	-	1	2	-	3
10	Chakraborty, M.L	-	-	1	-	-	1
11	Chakraborty, M and Kumar, A. O	1	-	-	-	-	1
12	Chaudhuri, Prabir Roy	-	-	2	2	-	4
13	Chaudhuri, Prabir Roy and Sarkar, Pabitra	-	-	1	-	-	1
14	Das, L	-	1	-	-	-	1
15	Dhyani, Pushpa	-	-	1	1	-	2
16	Dubey, Y. P.	-	1	-	-	-	1
17	Gautam, J. N	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	Ganpule, S.R	-	1	-	1	-	2
19	George, A.B.	2	-	-	-	-	2
20	Gopinath, M. A	1	-	-	1	-	2
21	Gopinath, M. A and Basu Asok	3	-	-	-	-	3
22	Gunjal, S. R	-	1	1	-	-	2
23	Gupta, R. C	-	1	-	-	-	1
24	Gupta, S. R and Tripathi, S. M	-	2	-	-	-	2
25	Ijari. S.R	-	1	-	-	1	2
26	Kamath, A. V	-	-	1	-	1	2
27	Karisiddappa, C. R	1	1	2	2	1	7
28	Kashyap, M. M	-	1	-	-	-	1
29	Kaur, Navjot	-	1	-	1	-	2
30	Krishna Kumar and Tripathi, S. M	-	1	-	-	-	1
31	Khan, H.A	1	-	1	1	-	3
32	Khan, N. H and Tripathi, S. M	-	-	1	-	-	1
33	Khanna, J. K	1	-	-	-	-	1
34	Khanna J K and Tripathi S M	-	-	1	-	-	1
35	Kumar, P. S. G	-	2	-	2	1	5
36	Kumbhar, M. R	-	1	-	-	-	1
37	Lahiri, Ramansu	-	-	-	-	1	1
38	Lahiri, R and Sangam, S. L	-	-	-	-	1	1
39	Mahajan, S. G.	-	-	1	-	-	1
40	Mahapatra, Manoranjan	-	-	1	1	-	2



41	Malhan, I. V	-	-	3	-	-	3
42	Mitra, Alope Kumar	-	-	1	-	-	1
43	Naidu Guruswami, N	1	-	1	-	1	3
44	Nakkiran, S	-	-	-	-	1	1
45	Narsimha Raju, GVSNL	-	-	1	-	1	2
46	Navalani. K	-	-	1	-	-	1
47	Ohdedar, A. K	-	-	1	1	-	2
48	Pahurkar, B. B	1	-	-	-	-	1
49	Panda, Krushna Chandra	-	-	-	-	1	1
50	Pant, P. C	1	-	-	-	-	1
51	Patel, M. R.	1	-	-	-	-	1
52	Pawan Usha	-	-	-	1	-	1
53	Prasad, A. R. D	-	-	-	1	-	1
54	Prasad, H. N	1	-	-	-	-	1
55	Prasher. R.G	-	-	-	1	-	1
56	Raghavan. K.S	-	-	-	1	-	1
57	Raju, A.A.N	-	-	2	-	1	3
58	Raju,GVSNL	-	-	1	-	-	1
59	Rao. I. K Ravichandra	-	-	-	-	1	1
60	Reddy, K.Siva	4	-	-	-	-	4
61	Rout, R. K	2	-	-	1	1	4
62	Sadasivamurthy , P	-	-	-	2	-	2
63	Sahay, S	-	-	-	1	-	1
64	Sangam, S.L	1	3	-	-	1	5
65	Sarda, K	-	1	-	1	-	2
66	Sardana, J.L	-	-	-	2	-	2
67	Satyanarayana R	-	1	-	-	-	1
68	Satyanarayana Rao, A.V	1	-	-	-	-	1
69	Sengar. H. S	-	-	1	-	-	1
70	Siddiqui, J. A	-	-	1	-	-	1
71	Singh, Rajbir	-	-	-	-	1	1
72	Sinha, Mangala P	1	-	-	-	-	1
73	Sood, S. P	-	-	-	-	1	1
74	Sood, S. P and Bhatt, R. L	-	-	-	-	1	1
75	Soma Raju, P	1	-	-	-	1	2
76	Somasekhara, Rao K	-	-	-	1	-	1
77	Srivastava, S. N	-	-	1	-	-	1
78	Talwar, V. G	1	-	1	-	-	2
79	Tejomurti, A	-	1	-	-	-	1
80	Tripathi, S. M	1	2	3	-	-	6
81	Vashishth, C. P and Gautam, J. N	-	1	-	-	-	1
82	Verma, A. K	-	2	-	-	-	2
83	Verma, S.C	-	1	-	-	-	1
84	Vijayalakshmi, B	1	2	-	1	-	4

85	Vohra, A.	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>169</b>

## 6. Conclusion

The present study focuses on LIS contributions made by the LIS research scholars during 1993-1997. The growth is not steady during the period 1993-1997. There is a downfall in the year 1997. Jiwaji University, Gwalior produced maximum number of Ph D theses. Karnataka topped in state wise contribution list of Ph D theses in the field of LIS during 1993-1997. A majority of work has been done upon the area of Academic/Public/Special Libraries while a very little work had been done in the field of database, manuscript and reference services & sources during the span of time 1993-1997. The research productivity of LIS theses is not satisfactory as compared to the SCIENCE disciplines. It is quite evident that research funds are basic prerequisites to overcome this problem and other universities must have think over to start the Ph D course and research activities in the field of LIS.

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