

AN EVALUATION OF LIS THESES LISTED IN INDCAT: A STUDY

Sagar S. Kumbhar*

Abstract The growing information in the variety of form but to organize them in a standard format also has a great importance in this era. INDCAT is one the largest source of bibliographical information of books, Journals and theses over Indian universities and other higher education institutions in India. In this study focused on the analysis of Library and information science theses listed in INDCAT theses database hosted by INFLIBNET. The analysis of secondary source of information indicates the flow of research.

Keyword: Bibliographical Information, INDCAT, INFLIBNET, Theses, Union catalog, Library and information science

INTRODUCTION

In this era the rapid growth of information and resources in all subjects hence, users need a platform where they can search information under one search box. In India INFLIBNET has initiated for Union catalog of books, theses and journals from major universities in India which named as INDCAT (IndCat: Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities). INDCAT hosted a complete bibliographic information with location and holdings information of books, theses and journals in all subject areas available in more than 178 university libraries across the country. INDCAT is one of a largest source of bibliographic information which is help to users as well as library professionals for searching information, to know location of documents, inter-library loan, collections development and retro-conversion of bibliographic records.

INDCAT contain three components but the present study focused on Library and information science theses listed in online union catalogue of theses. INDCAT listed 1064 LIS theses from across 80 universities in India. Online union catalogue of theses is quit user friendly they can browse by title, researcher, guide, university, subject, language, and year also user can search free text as well as full text.

The Online union catalogue of theses has several benefits and privilege to users and library professionals:

- To check duplication of research topics.
- To identify the location of theses which is related on particular topic?
- To assist library professionals for Inter Library Loan and Document delivery.
- To identify the current research area in certain subject.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the most productive University Department of Library and Information science.
- To identify the year wise contribution of LIS theses in INDCAT.
- To identify the highest number of theses guided by person.
- To identify the broad area of research in library science.
- To identify the number of languages and most of the language used in doctoral theses of LIS.

METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

The present study entitled “An evaluation of LIS theses listed in INDCAT: a study”, it covers 1064 Library and information science theses listed in INDCAT till 2015 over 80 universities in India. The data has been collected through online portal of INFLIBNET (<http://indcatinflibnet.ac.in>) and analyzed it as per the bibliographic components.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4.1: Language of Theses

Sr. No.	Language	No. of Theses	Percentage
1	English	1017	95.582707
2	Hindi	28	2.6315789
3	Bengali	4	0.3759398
4	Marathi	3	0.2819549

Contd.

* Librarian, Gokhale Education Society's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shreewardhan, Maharashtra, India.
Email: kumbhar020@gmail.com

Sr. No.	Language	No. of Theses	Percentage
5	Gujarati	9	0.8458647
6	Arabic	2	0.1879699
7	Sanskrit	1	0.093985
	Total	1064	100

Table No. 4.1 shows the language wise distribution of theses. The 95.5 % theses covered in English and in second place 2.63% theses submitted in Hindi. Similarly, the Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic and Sanskrit contributed with 0.37%, 0.28%, 0.84 %, 0.18% and 0.09% respectively.

Table 4.2: Year Wise Contribution of Theses

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Theses	Percentage
1	2008	69	6.484962406
2	2007	69	6.484962406
3	2002	65	6.109022556
4	2010	61	5.733082707
5	2004	59	5.545112782
6	2009	53	4.981203008
7	2005	50	4.69924812
8	2003	49	4.605263158
9	2006	45	4.229323308
10	2012	44	4.135338346
11	1994	37	3.477443609
12	1995	36	3.383458647
13	1992	33	3.101503759
14	1999	31	2.913533835
15	1997	30	2.819548872
16	1993	30	2.819548872
17	1991	30	2.819548872
18	2000	29	2.72556391
19	2011	26	2.443609023
21	2001	24	2.255639098
22	1998	21	1.973684211
23	1996	17	1.597744361
24	1990	17	1.597744361
25	1984	16	1.503759398

Contd.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Theses	Percentage
26	2013	13	1.221804511
27	1988	13	1.221804511
28	1985	10	0.939849624
29	1983	10	0.939849624
30	1989	9	0.845864662
31	1987	7	0.657894737
32	2015	5	0.469924812
33	2014	5	0.469924812
34	1986	4	0.37593985
35	1982	3	0.281954887
36	1981	3	0.281954887
37	1980	3	0.281954887
38	1977	3	0.281954887
39	1979	2	0.187969925
40	1978	2	0.187969925
41	1976	1	0.093984962
42	1971	1	0.093984962
43	1968	1	0.093984962
44	1966	1	0.093984962
45	1956	1	0.093984962
46	1950	1	0.093984962
	Total	1064	100

Table No. 4.2 reflects the year wise contribution of theses from 1950 to 2015. The total number of theses is 1064 and in the year 2007 and 2008 (69-6.75) highest number of theses has been submitted from all Universities in India. In the early years 1950-1976 the rate of submitting PhD theses was only one (0.09%) but From Year 2000 (29-2.72%) the rate has been increased and its is continues to till date.

Table 4.3: Top Ten Research Guides in LIS

Sr. No.	Research Guides	No. of Theses	Percentage
1	Kumar P S G	28	2.631578947
2	Karisiddappa C R	25	2.34962406
3	Sangam S L	18	1.691729323
4	Shrivastava B P	18	1.691729323

Contd.

Sr. No.	Research Guides	No. of Theses	Percentage
5	Panda K C	15	1.409774436
6	Kumbar M R	14	1.315789474
7	Gunjal S R	13	1.221804511
8	Bavakutty M	11	1.033834586
9	Charan Shivdanbhai	11	1.033834586
10	Chopra H R	11	1.033834586

Table 4.3 Reflects the top ten guides in LIS. The P.S.G. Kumar occupied first rank with 28 theses while C R Karisiddappa is in second place with 25 theses and Sangam S L and Shrivastava B P occupied third place with 18 theses. The rest of other research guides as shown in the table.

Table 4.4: University Wise Contribution of Theses

Sr.No	Universities	No. of Theses	Percentage
1	Karnatak University	75	7.048872
2	University of Delhi	56	5.263158
3	Andhra University	55	5.169173
4	University of Burdwan	41	3.853383
5	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University	40	3.759398
6	University of Pune	36	3.383459
7	University of Calicut	35	3.289474
8	Panjab University	33	3.101504
9	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	31	2.913534
10	Jiwaji University	31	2.913534
11	Annamalai University	30	2.819549
12	University of Rajasthan	30	2.819549
13	Gauhati University	27	2.537594
14	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	26	2.443609
15	Sambalpur University	25	2.349624
16	University of Calcutta	25	2.349624
17	Guru Ghasidas University	24	2.255639
18	University of Kerala	23	2.161654
19	North-Eastern Hill University	22	2.067669
20	Bangalore University	21	1.973684

Table 4.4 covers consolidated list of top 20 Universities/Institutions with their contribution of doctoral theses in INDCAT. The Karnataka University stood first with 75 theses. The University of Delhi placed second with 56 theses as well as the Andhra University placed third with 56 theses and remaining Universities/Institutions as shown in the table.

Table 4.5: Subject Wise Contribution of Theses

Sr. No.	Subject	Total No of Theses	Percentage
1	Community Information Service/User Study/Use Study/User Satisfaction	127	11.93609
2	Bibliometric Studies	98	9.210526
3	Academic Library	87	8.176692
4	Information and Communication Technology	85	7.988722
5	Information System, Sources and Services	79	7.424812
6	Change Management/ Library & Information Management/Total Quality Management/ Knowledge Management	52	4.887218
7	Public Library	45	4.229323
8	Special Library	45	4.229323
9	Library Profession and Professional	43	4.041353
10	Library Consortium/ Library Networking/ Resource Sharing	41	3.853383
11	Library Automation	25	2.349624
12	Collection Development	21	1.973684
13	Classification	20	1.879699
14	Webometric Analysis/ Scientometric Analysis	17	1.597744
15	E-Resource/E-Resource Management	16	1.503759
16	Library and Information Science Education	16	1.503759
17	Cataloguing/Online Cataloguing	14	1.315789
18	Indexing/Web Indexing	12	1.12782
19	Library Budget	12	1.12782
20	Bibliography	11	1.033835

Table No. 4.5 reflects the top 20 broad areas of research in Library and Information Science. The Community Information Service/User Study/Use Study/User Satisfaction got first place with 127 (11.93 %) theses also Bibliometric Studies occupied second place with 98 (9.21 %) theses and Academic Library have third place with 87 (8.17%) theses. The rest of subjects are as shown in the table.

FINDINGS

Major Findings are as below:

- From the above study it is found that University of Karnataka is most productive university with 75 (7.04 %) Doctoral theses.
- From the above study it can be observed that in the year of 2007 and 2008 the highest number of theses has been contributed in INDCAT database.
- It is found that P.S.G. Kumar is most productive research guide in account of highest number 28(2.63%) of theses guided by him.
- It can be observed that 127 (11.93 %) theses covered under the subject “Community Information Service/ User Study/Use Study/User Satisfaction” due to it is found that “Community Information Service/User Study/Use Study/User Satisfaction” is the broad area of research.
- From the above study it can be noticed that the 1017 (95.58 %) theses written in English language.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In the age of information explosion to promote research activity and filtering secondary information is the challenge for every institution and organization, hence INFLIBNET playing important role to provide bibliographic information to the research community. Now a day's INFLIBNET establishing scholarly communication through various services. The INDCAT is the major source for research scholars in India to search bibliographic information. The present study focused on the analysis of library and Information theses listed in INDCAT. From the above study it is found that the top universities and research guides are actively involved in research activity but other universities also need to light on their research outcome and update their

data to the INFLIBNET center also it has been observed that the number of research has been done on the community information service, user study and users satisfaction therefore the research trend should be change.

It should be mandatory to all the departments and Universities to submit their theses data to the INFLIBNET center and it could help to the users to get the idea of current research.

REFERENCES

- <http://indcatinflibnet.ac.in> (Accessed on 20.10.2016)
- Chandra, G. K. (2014). Doctoral Theses of LIS Departments as Reflected in INDCAT: A Study of Indian Universities. *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, 4(4), 318.
- Hider, P. (2004). The bibliographic advantages of a centralised union catalogue for ILL and resource sharing. *Interlending & Document Supply*, 32(1), 17-29.
- Krishnamurthy, C. (2015). Analysis of Indcat Doctoral Theses Of Karnatak University, Dharwad. *Asian Journal of Library and Information Science*, 5(3-4), 1-12.
- Ranaweera, R. A. A. S. (2008). Effectiveness of National Union Catalogue in Sharing the Information in Sri Lanka.
- Vijayakumar, J. K., Hosamani, H. G., & Murthy, T. A. V. (2003). Bibliographic control of Indian Ph. D Theses: INFLIBNET's contribution. In Conference Papers of 5th MANLIBNET Convention, Jamshedpur. March 6 (Vol. 8, No. 2003, pp. 96-104).