



## State of Research in the Field of Teacher's Education in India During 2006-2012: A Study

### KEYWORDS

Bibliographic record, Ph.D. degree, Education, Indian Universities, University News.

**Dr. Sangeeta Paliwal**

HOD Department of Library Science, IPS Academy, Indore.

### ABSTRACT

The present study is an analysis of the Ph. D. degrees awarded by Indian Universities during the period of 2006 to 2012. The purpose of this study is to find out the doctoral degree status in the field of Teacher's Education during 2006 to 2012 in India. Data were collected from University news publication of Association of Indian Universities. A total of 263 Bibliographic records was collected from published versions of University News. Concluded highest number of Ph.D. degree was produced in the year of 2007 and it is seen that the highest number of doctoral research contributed during the period of 2006-2012 is from Madhya Pradesh i.e. 16%. It is also concluded that Dr. Babasheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar and Karnataka University, Dharwad had awarded the highest number of Ph.D. Degree.

### INTRODUCTION

In India the first doctoral degree was awarded by the Bombay University in 1943 to Dr. D.V. Chikarmane for his thesis entitled "Factor analysis of Arithmetic Ability". To this date more than eighty thousand thesis and project reports have been added in the area of education. At present there are more than 100 universities which are conducting doctoral research program in different areas of Education. Even the grammar of research has evolved to more technically oriented and complex designs of research.

### UNIVERSITY NEWS

University News is the only Indian journal referred internationally for authentic information about Indian higher education. The regular features of the Journal are the Articles that delineate current, national and global thinking; Campus News; Doctoral Theses accepted by Indian Universities; Advertisements for Openings in Universities, Institutions, Colleges and Research Institutions; Admission Notifications; and Calendar of Events. It is also a valuable source of information on developments in the field of higher education. The special numbers of the Journal Time to time are brought out on different vital issues to collect, disseminate and document the views of the experts. A widely circulated medium of communication among Indian universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning and research, it is indeed an indispensable reading for all those connected with higher education.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

- Ø To identify the year- wise distribution of doctoral research in education .
- Ø To identify state- wise distribution of doctoral research in education.
- Ø To identify research guide.
- Ø To identify university-wise distribution of doctoral research in education.

### Methodology

In this paper I found "university news" is the most reliable source of information. So I have taken all university news published from jan2006-Dec 2012 for my study. Total 366 publications during 2006-2012 but I found 362 (four issues were not found in the library) university news out of them 94 University News Suitable for required information for

Education. We are not getting following four issues due to missing from the library or not received from the publisher. So we excluded following issues in my paper.

1. Vol.47, issue no. 52, DEC 28, 2009-JAN 3, 2009.
2. Vol.48, issue no. 27, July 5-11, 2010.
3. Vol.50, issue no17, APRIL 23-29, 2012.
4. Vol.50, issue no 26, JUN 25- JULY 1, 2012.

### DATA EVALUATION-

**Table 1 — Year-wise distribution of doctoral research in Education**

Sr.No.	YEAR	NO.OF DOCTORIAL RESEARCH	Percentage
1	2006	249	14.3%
2	2007	306	17.7%
3	2008	224	12.8%
4	2009	271	15.5%
5	2010	257	14.7%
6	2011	243	13.9%
7	2012	188	10.9%
	TOTAL	1738	100%

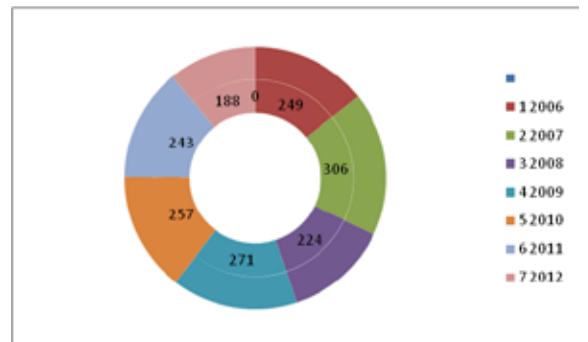


Table 1 represents the year-wise distribution of doctoral research output in Education in India. The highest number of 306 (17.7%) of doctoral thesis were produced in the year 2007 and the lowest number of Ph.D. produced were done

in the year of 2012 i.e. 188 (10.9%).

**Table 2 — State-wise distribution of doctoral research outputs**

S. N.	Name of state	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	29	22	18	40	14	27	12	162	9.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	15	0.9
3	Assam	2	2	1	4	6	2	-	17	1
4	Bihar	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	0.3
5	Chhattisgarh	2	-	-	3	4	2	2	13	0.7
6	Gujarat	11	22	26	31	46	58	36	230	13.2
7	Haryana	17	27	22	38	24	12	26	166	9.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	6	5	-	1	4	21	1.2
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	2	1	2	2	-	13	0.7
10	Karnataka	16	28	17	19	18	20	22	140	8
11	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.1
12	Madya Pradesh	18	14	7	8	15	10	6	78	4.1
13	Maharashtra	44	47	31	31	39	59	28	279	16
14	Manipur	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	12	0.6
15	Meghalaya	8	5	7	4	5	2	12	43	2.5
16	Mizoram	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	0.4
17	Nagaland	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	0.3
18	New Delhi	6	5	4	17	25	3	9	69	3.9
19	Orissa	22	31	10	24	26	22	9	144	8.2
20	Punjab	25	24	20	10	9	10	7	105	6.1
21	Rajasthan	-	10	8	1	5	1	-	25	1.4
22	Tamil Nadu	4	8	1	17	1	2	-	33	1.9
23	Uttar Pradesh	32	52	30	9	2	-	5	130	7.4
24	West Bengal	-	2	7	2	5	3	5	24	1.3
	Total	249	306	224	271	257	243	188	1738	100

Table 2 shows the distribution of Education doctoral research output of the various Indian states during 2006-2012. It is seen that the highest amount of doctoral research contribution during the period is from Maharashtra 279 (16%) followed by Gujarat 230 (13.2%).

**Table 3 — Distribution of doctoral research by research guides**

Sr.No.	Name of Guide	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	%
1	Dr. Anil Ambasana			1	3	1	2		7	0.4
2	Dr B S Patel			3	1		5	1	10	0.6
3	Dr C M Yeole						6		6	0.4
4	Dr D C Mishra		2	3	1				6	0.4
5	Dr D S Patel						2	5	7	0.4

6	Dr D S Yadav						2	4			6	0.4
7	Dr H M Kasinath			4	1	1					6	0.4
8	Dr H M Shailaja		6					1	2	9	0.6	
9	Dr H N Jagtap	1	1					6		8	0.5	
10	Dr H O Joshi	2	2			1	4		1	10	0.6	
11	Dr He-mant Lata sharma	1		1	2	2	3	4	4	13	0.8	
12	Dr J H Pancholi		1	1	7	5	4	4	4	22	1.3	
13	Dr Jagannath Dash	2	2			2				6	0.4	
14	Dr K M Donga		2			1	1		2	6	0.4	
15	Dr K M Mahajan		1				1		4	6	0.4	
16	Dr M A Zambare	2	1	3			3			9	0.5	
17	Dr M S Moliya		2			3	1	2	2	10	0.5	
18	Dr Madhu Gupta		1	2	2			1	2	8	0.5	
19	Dr N N Ganihar		4					6		10	0.6	
20	Dr N P Shahapur	1		2				2	1	6	0.4	
21	Dr Nandita	2	1	1	1	1				6	0.4	
22	Dr P S Yadav				2	3			2	7	0.4	
23	Dr Premlata Mohapatra	1			1	2	2			6	0.4	
24	Dr Rani Dubey					1	3		2	6	0.4	
25	Dr S C Padavi				1	2	2	1	2	8	0.5	
26	Dr S P Pacholi	1			2	1	4	1		9	0.5	
27	Dr S P Sharma						3	3		6	0.4	
28	Dr Shantaram R Rayate		2	2	1				1	6	0.4	
29	Dr T S Maqre	3	4	2						9	0.5	
30	Dr Vandana Mehra	2	1	3	1				1	8	0.5	
31	Prof A Henia	1			1	1	2		3	8	0.5	
32	Prof Ganesh V Shevatkar							7		7	0.5	
33	Prof Indira Dhull			4	3	1	3	3	3	14	0.8	
34	Prof J P Maiyani						2	5		7	0.4	
35	Prof K P Subba Rao				1	1	1	2	1	6	0.4	
36	Prof N A Nadeem		2	1			1	2		6	0.4	
37	Prof P K Gupta		1	1				1	3	6	0.4	
38	Prof S C Gakhar	2	1	1			2			6	0.3	
39	Prof Y F W Prasad Rao	1	2	2	1				2	8	0.5	

In the above table 3 I used name of those guides who guided six of more than six research scholars. Although a total of 858 research guides have guided 1738 research

scholars in India during 2006-2012. The above table shows that Dr. J. H. Pancholi has guided the maximum number of research scholars i.e. 22 during 2006 to 2012 followed by prof. Indira Dhull has guided 14 research scholars during 2006 to 2012.

**Table 4 — University-wise distribution of research reports**

Sr.No.	Name of university	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	%
1.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar	2	1		1		5	6	15	0.9
2.	Alagappa university, Karaikudi				14				14	0.8
3.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	2	4	4		1			11	0.6
4.	Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	12	9	9	15	8	10	4	67	3.8
5.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	12	2	2	7				23	1.3
6.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	3	5	11	7	12	3		41	2.3
7.	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	1	3	2	2	2	1		11	0.6
8.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar	3		10	1	11	13	1	39	2.1
9.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, Kanpur		18	22					40	2.3
10.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	8	6	1	1		6		22	1.2
11.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	2	1	1	2	4	1		11	0.6
12.	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad						9	2	11	0.6
13.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marthwada University, Aurangabad	10	19	6	11	23	9	9	87	5.1
14.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	1		3		11	1	5	21	1.2
15.	Gandhigram Rural University, Gandhigram, Dindiquil District	1	3		3	1	2		10	0.6
16.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	5	3	1	4		1		14	0.8
17.	Hemchandra North Gujarat University, Patan		3	6	12	13	16	16	66	3.8
18.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	3	2	6	5		1	4	21	1.2
19.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New delhi	2	5	4	6		1	2	20	1.2
20.	Jmila Millia Islamia, new Delhi	2			8	14	1	4	29	1.7
21.	Karnatak University, Dharwad	6	17	3	3	1	12	21	63	3.7

22.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	11	15	15	22	12	1	5	81	4.7
23.	Kuempu University, Shankaraghatta	2	2	2	4	4	3	1	18	1.1
24.	Maharishi Dyanand University, Rohtak	6	9	7	16	11	10	19	78	4.5
25.	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Ro-hilkhand University, Bareilly	10	7						17	1.1
26.	Manipur University, Imphal			4	4	1	1	2	12	0.7
27.	University of Lucknow, Lucknow	8	5					5	18	1.1
28.	Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar	22	26	9	19	17	16	3	112	6.4
29.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik	2	12	11	9	10	3	2	49	2.9

In the above table I used name of those Universities who awarded ten or more than ten Ph.D. degree during 2006-2012. Although a total of 98 Universities have awarded 1738 Ph.D. degree in India during 2006-2012.

### CONCLUSION

It is noticed from this study that there was a maximum Ph.D. degree awarded in 2007 i.e. 306. And then from 2009 the Number of Ph.D. degree was decreased up to 2012. although the reason for this decline is not clear, maybe it is due to UGC new rules and regulation for the Ph.D. degree. As we can see there are the large number of universities are involved in education and research and also a large number of guides are available for education research.

### REFERENCE

1. Singh, S. P. 2003. Library and Information Science education in India: issued and trends. Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science, Vol.8, no.2: 1-17. | 2. Satija, M. P. 1999. Doctoral research in library and information science in India: some observation and comments. Libri , vol. 49 : 236-242. | 3. Mahapatra, R.K. and Shoo, Jyotshna. 2004. Doctoral dissertations in library and information science in India 1997- 2003: A study. Annals of library and information Studies, vol.51, no.2 : 58-63. | 4. University News 2006-2012. | 5. Neelam Rani and others. 2012. Evolution of Education Research in India. International Journal of Education Research and Technology, vol.3, no.1: 11-12. | 6. www.aiuweb.org. | 7. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctorate> |