

Bibliometric Study of Ph.D. Theses in Library and Information Science as through INFLIBNET - Shodhganga



Physics

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ABSTRACT

INFLIBNET – Soudhganga is an important bibliometric database of doctoral Theses of Indian Universities and major Institutions of higher education, hosted by INFLIBNET. In this paper an effort has been made to study the research contribution from Department of Library and Information Science, Karnataka University, Dharwad (KUD) based on the Doctoral Theses records available in INFLIBNET – Soudhganga. The purpose of this paper is to determine the materials cited in Doctoral theses of the Library and Information Science submitted to the INFLIBNET Soudhganga, through the Karnataka University.

Introduction

The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) is an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC). The objectives of the Centre are to modernize libraries and information centres for information transfer and access, Shodhganga is Electronic Theses and Dissertations are primary sources of research materials that originates from doctoral theses/dissertations submitted to the universities for award of Ph.D. Theses, it is mandatory to submit electronic version of theses and dissertations by the researchers in universities into a national repository with an aim to facilitate open access to Indian theses and dissertations to the academic community world-wide. Universities are requested to host soft copy of the theses awarded by the universities into a central repository i.e Shodhganga which is repository of Indian theses and dissertations. Since 2010 January, the number of theses has grown progressively and the repository has reached above 50,000+ theses in November, 2015 which makes Shodhganga the largest repository of Ph.D theses in India. This target is achieved by the immense contribution of research scholars, supervisors, librarians, research cells and other university officials. This training program is aimed at enhancing the quality of Shodhganga Repository and deliberates on various parameters effecting the creation and maintenance of Shodhganga at national level.

Karnatak University, Dharwad (KUD) is the second oldest University in Karnataka located at Pavate Nagar Dharwad. The University was established in the year 1949, during the last 63 years, the University has made tremendous progress in the research and development activities. During the last thirty three years as many as 96 doctoral theses submitted and awarded by the Department of Library and Information Science, by the Researchers.

Review of related studies

A large number of bibliometrics and citation analysis studies on doctoral theses have been conducted on various subject fields in India and abroad. The present study focuses on the Bibliometric Analysis of Doctoral Theses in Library & Information Science submitted to Dharwad University, Karnataka as reflected an INFLIBNET Soudhganga though researcher got large number of literature on research topic, researcher selected some core works to review. A number of researchers have used citation analysis to look at the various subjects of doctoral theses to determine their information needs. Such as Maheswarappa and Prakash (1982) carried out a study on literature use pattern by the researcher's in the field of botany, a citation study of doctoral theses. The study examined 2,726 citations and they were analysed on the basis of principal of bibliographic forms, obsolescence and Bradford's law was applied to the botanical literature. Chaman Sab and et al (2016) carried out a study on citation analysis of annuals of Library and Information Science Studies This paper deals with the analysis of the 140 contributions of the journal entitled 'Annals of Library & Information Studies' published during 2007-2010. It examines year wise, institutions wise, state wise distribution of contributions,

authorship pattern, citation analysis, length of the contributions etc. The study shows that most of the contributions of this journal are contributed by single author and state wise distribution shows that most of the contributions are contributed from New Delhi. Citation analysis of 2562 citations includes find out average number of citations per contribution, types of publications cited and preparing of ranked list of cited journals in contributions of this journal. Vimala and Pulla (1996) carried out a study on trend in authorship pattern and collaborative research in zoology. Study indicated that although multiple authorship is dominant, solo research also exists.

Objectives

1. To study the Doctoral Theses contribution of Dept. of Library & Information Science, Karnataka University based on records of INFLIBNET – Shodhganga
2. To identified the chapter wise distribution of the submitted doctoral theses
3. To find out the length of doctoral theses
4. To identify the most productive Research guides in the Department of Library and Information from Karnataka University, Dharwad on the basis of Doctoral theses available in the Shodhganga.

Methods and materials Used

The Present study covers the 96 doctoral theses records available in Shodhganga form Department of Library and Information science of Karnataka University, Dharwad as on 18.11.2016. The data of Doctoral theses of Library & Information science was collected from Shodhganga bibliographic database hosted by INFLIBNET <http://http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in> in which is an major source of bibliometric information of the Doctoral Theses that are submitted to various Universities, Institutions in India which come under the shodhganga.inflibnet.

Results and Discussion

Year-wise growth and development of the doctoral theses

Table 1: Shows year wise distribution of total 96 Thesis of Library & Information Science. This table shows that the highest number of thesis submitted in the year 2002 (07 Theses) Second position goes to the year 1993 and 2014 this year's 6 thesis submitted. Third rank goes to the year 1985, 1995 and 2005 this year 5 thesis submitted.

Year-wise growth and development of the doctoral theses

SN	Year	No of Theses	%
1	1981	1	1.04
2	1982	2	2.08
3	1983	3	3.12
4	1984	2	2.08
5	1985	5	5.20
6	1986	-	-

7	1987	2	2.08
8	1988	2	2.08
9	1989	1	1.04
10	1990	2	2.08
11	1991	2	2.08
12	1992	5	5.20
13	1993	6	6.25
14	1994	4	4.16
15	1995	5	5.20
16	1996	1	1.04
17	1997	1	1.04
18	1998	-	-

SN	Year	No of Theses	%
19	1999	05	5.20
20	2000	02	2.08
21	2001	-	-
22	2002	07	7.29
23	2003	03	3.125
24	2004	03	3.125
25	2005	05	5.20
26	2006	02	2.08
27	2007	04	4.16
28	2008	02	2.08
29	2009	03	3.125
30	2010	-	-
31	2011	03	3.125
32	2012	04	4.16
33	2013	03	3.125
34	2014	06	6.25
35	2015	01	1.04
	Total	96	100

Length of Library & Information Science PH.D. Thesis Summary
Table 2: Shows length of papers of total 96 theses of Library & Information Science, Karnataka University, Dharwad during the period 1981 – 2015. The table shows the length of Library & Information Science Ph.D. Theses 96. The length of 36 theses around 35 (36.45%) 251 – 300 pages, lowest number of theses (1) 100-151, 501-550 and 601 – 650 pages.

Table 2: Length of Library & Information Science PH.D. Thesis Summary

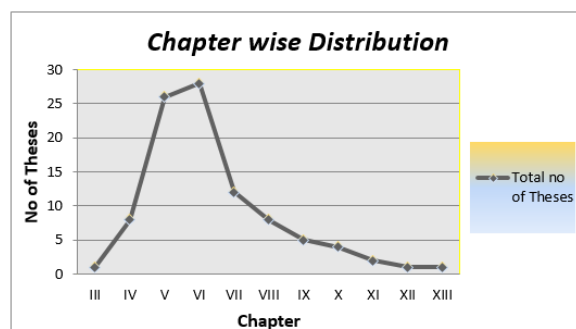
Sl.N	Length of Theses	Total No. of	%
1	100-150	01	1.04
2	151-200	05	5.20
3	201-250	19	19.79
4	251-300	35	36.45
5	301-350	13	13.54
6	351-400	11	11.45

7	401-450	08	08.33
8	451-500	02	2.08
9	501-550	01	1.04
10	551-600	-	-
11	601-650	01	1.04
	Total	96	100

Chapter wise distribution of PhD Theses

Figure1. Shows that chapter wise distribution of theses. This table shows that first highest number of chapter is XIII chapter 01, the second highest number of chapter is XII chapters 01, Third highest number of chapters is XI 04 theses, Fourth highest number of chapters is X 04, and highest number of theses have V chapters 26 theses.

Figure.1 Line View of Chapter wise distribution



Ranking of Most productive Research Guides

Table reflected the research productivity of the Department of Library & Information Science among the comprehensive list of 08 Research guides, Dr. Karisiddappa CR tops of the producing 29 Doctoral theses with a major share of 30.20%, Dr. SL Sangam with 26 Doctoral theses constitute 27.15% of the total contribution stands second in the table and Dr. Kumbhar MR followed by rest of the Research Guides as reflected in the table their respective ranking.

Table: 3. Ranking of Most productive Research Guides

Sl.N	Name of the Guide	No of Theses	%
1	Dr. Karisiddappa CR	29	30.20
2	Dr. Sngam SL	26	27.15
3	Dr. Kumbhar MR	13	13.54
4	Dr. B.D. Kumbhar	09	9.37
5	Dr. Ijari SR	07	7.29
6	Dr. Deshpande KS	06	6.25
7	Dr. Ramesh R Naik	03	3.12
8	Dr. Maheshwarappa BS	03	3.12
	Total	96	100

Conclusion

Bibliographic databases are a vital source of secondary information for the researchers and academicians to search and access to most relevant literature in their area of interest. However with the advent of computer applications the traditional printed publications gave way to electronic databases in most cases. Soudhganga is a major source of bibliographic information of Indian Universities/ Institutions hosted by INFLIBNET, for the scholarly communication among academic communities in India. In this article an effort has been made to analyse the records of Doctoral theses submitted to the Karnatak University, Dharwad from the Departments which come under the ambit of Library and Information Science stream. It is also observed that though the Soudhganga Bibliographic Database is considered to be a major source of bibliographic information in India, it needs to be updated regularly and measures need to be taken

to make it mandatory to submit the records of the Doctoral Theses soon after the award of Doctoral Degrees at various Universities/ Institutions which come under the ambit of INFLIBNET. If updated regularly Soudhganga can be a vital bibliographic tool to measure the research productivity of different Universities, Institutions, Departments and Individuals.

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