

## **Research Trends in Doctoral Dissertation in Library and Information Science Submitted to Universities of Madhya Pradesh**

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### **Abstract:**

An analysis of the trends of research in library and information science doctoral dissertation awarded in universities of Madhya Pradesh between 1982 and 2022, an analysis of the level of the library and information science in broad and narrow subject areas as well as research, development patterns and productivity of universities. To find out the current trends, the present study helps in acquainting the LIS research community with the current scenario and direction of research in this era of information and communication technology. University data analysis leads to very good results and conclusions for knowing the current trends in research in the subject of library and information science.

***Index Terms* -:** Doctoral research in LIS; - LIS research trends; keyword analysis; LIS research in regional language; Universities of Madhya Pradesh

### **1. Introduction:**

The present study is an attempt to understand the research trends in doctoral dissertations submitted to universities in Madhya Pradesh

The aim of this effort is to document the framework of knowledge production in the context of research work done by doctoral scholars. It is in a way an exercise in mapping research topics in the study of research trends. Therefore, the ambition of this research is to make any theoretical intervention in the discipline of doctoral studies. Its aspiration is to be at the level of archival work, only to create a kind of database on research problems that over time has attracted the attention of doctoral researchers in the discipline.

The objective of Library Science Education (LIS) is to provide training manpower for the management of different types of libraries, information and documentation centers which have changed over time in terms of requirements, functions, types and range of services provided. While providing the service, equipment and techniques are used. History provides a clear picture of development. And the development of the subject prompted us to explore the research in the context of doctoral degrees awarded in Madhya Pradesh (Universities of Madhya Pradesh) during the period 1982–2022.

## **2. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT:**

### **2.1. Library and Information Science (LIS) Education**

The book “Punjab Library Primer” published by Punjab University in 1915–1916, was the first textbook published in English. LIS courses were introduced at the university level. LIS courses got a boost in 1935. Andhra University has begun offering a diploma programme in Library Science. The curriculum was later upgraded to a postgraduate diploma in 1961. In 1938, a postgraduate diploma course in librarianship was introduced, first offered by the University of Madras. The course was open only to working librarians and the credit goes to Ranganathan.

In 1941, Banaras Hindu University (BHU) was the second university, after the University of Madras to start a postgraduate diploma course. The minimum qualifications for admission to the course were intermediate or matriculation with four years of work experience in a library, Andhra University, Department of (American Society of Library and Information Science, 1987). In 1965, BHU was the second university to introduce the MLIS course; the course was later discontinued in 1968–1999. This was followed by part-time courses and diploma courses. Librarianship started in 1943 by Bombay University, the credit for starting the course goes to Dr. P.M. Joshi, the then librarian of Bombay University. It was a postgraduate diploma course. The course was also open to matriculated students, who had to devote four terms instead of two terms. In 1945, due to the efforts of Kumara Munindra Deb Rai, the University of Calcutta introduced a one-year diploma course. This continued till 1968 and was upgraded to BLIS in 1969. As is evident from his early efforts at Madras University and BHU, Prof. S. R. Ranganathan was a pioneer in LIS education in India, evident in his early forays into the University of Madras and BHU.

The first postgraduate diploma course run at Delhi University was started in 1946. The first batch was awarded a diploma in 1948 and continued its studies and was awarded the BLIS. After this, the MLIS programme was started in 1949. A two-year programme for MLIS has been started. Ph. D. The programme was started by the university. The University of Delhi was the first university to introduce a doctoral programme in library science. In 1956, Nagpur University and M.S. University, Baroda also started a library science course. The following year saw the introduction

of the Library Science course at Vikram University, Ujjain. The first Ph.D. was in 1957 by D. B. Krishna Rao of Delhi University. His guide was Prof. S. R. Ranganathan, and thus library science courses were also introduced.

The support given by the UGC to libraries and library education was such that many new library schools were started in the sixties. The modernization of library science can be described as the period when the modernization of libraries began. The government of India has emphasized the use of information technology with various incentives and generous funding for setting up computer laboratories. Library schools began to revise their curriculum, introducing courses on computer applications in libraries, information science, and setting up computer laboratories to give practical experience to their students. This was also a period of consolidation.

### **3. LITERATURE REVIEW:**

**(Mundhial , 2022)** In this study, we examined every PhD dissertation in library and information science that was finished in Indian academic institutions (LIS). The goal of this study is to map out the evolution of LIS theses as well as the current trends, most popular topic areas, universities, supervisors, language, and gender inequalities in theses creation. It was discovered that 382 faculty members across 105 Indian universities oversaw 957 PhD dissertations. The first experiment to put Lotka's law of scientific production to the test found that the "guide-ship pattern of PhD works" was indeed robust. The ultimate goal of this study is to provide academics with a more thorough understanding of the areas that have most influenced LIS research as well as the direction the field is heading.

**(Inyang, 2022)** The purpose of this study was to investigate the potential of mentoring relationships between LIS faculty members at the University of Calabar. Reasons for LIS professors to collaborate include students' want to feel included and instructors' desire to conduct research at a reduced cost, to avoid witch-hunts and ease the burden of management. The outcomes of the mentoring program for group work showed that of the first eleven papers submitted by the 19 participants, eight were the result of group efforts. Six respondents' six publications were the result of group efforts, and two respondents' four publications were the result of teamwork. The results of mentoring for teamwork were mostly focused on these areas, accounting for 70.4%, 22.2%, and 7.41%, respectively. Results show that mentorship interactions between veteran LIS lecturers and young researchers are vital to the success of both parties. The research identified many challenges associated with mentoring and encouraged mentors to be open and honest with their mentees about these challenges.

**(Manmeet Kaur, 2022)** This study draws on doctoral dissertations in the field of citation analysis that were submitted to Shodhganga by the Maharashtra Regional Library and Information Science Department between the years 2012 and 2019. As a service to the academic community, the School of Library and Information Science has made as a repository for theses. Eleven different dissertations at the doctoral level were mined for a total of 1797 citations.

(**T. Singh & Singh, 2022**) Shimla is the location of two prestigious Indian university libraries: the Himachal Pradesh University Library and the Panjabi University Library. Panjabi University's library is located in Patiala. Shimla and Patiala are both home to excellent libraries. The study's goal is to investigate how patrons at these two university libraries feel about the available information resources. As a part of the research effort, a questionnaire was sent out to consumers. Thanks to the customers who filled out the survey, we were able to collect the necessary information. The sample consisted of 391 people from both universities; some were graduate students, some were research scientists, and still others were professors from the Faculties of Social Sciences and Sciences. Total users involved were 391. At the end, numerous helpful recommendations are made with the intention of maximizing the potential benefits of future information technology projects in library-related situations. All of these tips have been provided to ensure that any future IT projects are as successful as possible. Offering these suggestions is done with the intention of assisting future IT projects in gaining the most possible benefits.

(**Yadav, 2022**) The primary goal of this research is to create a comprehensive list of undergraduate and graduate level LIS courses that cover all bases (mandatory, suggested, and optional). Evaluations of Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) programs at ten Indian LIS institutions (2019-2020). Researchers examined LIS programs to determine if students were receiving adequate preparation for the modern digital workplace. Using a survey distributed to 42 professionals in the library and information science area, the necessary coursework for an MLIS was established. The research reveals that digital library education is incorporated into and taught alongside the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) course rather than being considered as a separate subject within LIS programs. Courses in different LIS programs might vary widely in length and credit value. Although Indian LIS programs have changed their curricula to accommodate the needs of the country's job market, they may gain by also providing courses that are competitive on a global level.

#### **4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The primary objective is set for this study is to understand the research trends of the LIS doctoral dissertation awarded and its research in the selective universities of Madhya Pradesh during the period of 1982 – 2022. The specific objectives are:

- To know the doctoral dissertation of LIS research trends in Madhya Pradesh 1982-2022.
- To identify the year- wise distribution of doctoral research in education and library science.
- To identify the doctoral dissertation in library and information science in universities of Madhya Pradesh.
- To know the persons who have guided most doctoral theses.

- To know the language-wise distribution of Ph.D. theses.
- To identify the subject wise trend of library and information science research.

## **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

A strategy based on surveys was used to collect the data. The survey, which includes university library awarded theses, bibliography list, and online browsing, is the most frequently used technique in library science research. All surveys use a representative sample to characterise or account for the views or characteristics of a population.

The function of the research method is to provide for the collection of relevant information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. The design of a research method, appropriate for a particular research problem, the main sources of data collection are data taken from university library bibliographic records and university news. From time to time, the following is listed. The doctoral dissertation was accepted and awarded by four universities in Madhya Pradesh.

## **6. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:**

Now, we can clearly state our proposal. The aim is to formulate an account of research trends in the doctoral dissertation of library and information science studies by examining titles and research problems of Ph.D. theses submitted to the departments of library science at the universities in Madhya Pradesh. It is also an attempt to revisit the library science studies debate through the examination of doctoral education. Therefore, a doctoral dissertation in LIS Studies is the object of study in the present research.

Within the scope of this doctoral program, the present study is limited to universities in Madhya Pradesh namely: Vikram University of Ujjain; Jiwaji University of Gwalior; Dr. Hari Singh Gour University of Sagar; and Awadhesh Pratap Singh University of Rewa. The coverage period is the period from 1982 to 2022. It only considered the titles of doctoral dissertations that appeared at the university.

## **7. DATA ANALYSIS:**

Data on doctoral dissertations in LIS were collected from the period 1982 to 2022 published from the University Library. A total of 260 bibliographic records from the University Library of Madhya Pradesh that was collected constitute the source of data for the present study.

### 7.1. University-wise Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science

Table 1: University-wise Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Number of Theses	Percentage
1.	Vikram University,Ujjain	52	20%
2.	Jiwaji University,Gwalior	153	58.85%
3.	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya,sagar	37	14.23%
4.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalay,rewa	18	6.92%
<b>Total</b>		260	100

The above table shows that total 260 doctoral dissertations in LIS were collected from the University of Madhya Pradesh. It is clear from the table that a total number of 153 theses were awarded by Jiwaji Vishwavidyalay, Gwalior and it was the maximum in terms of number of theses awarded during this period. Followed by Vikram Vishwavidyalay, Ujjain (52) And Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (37). While (18) theses were awarded by Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalay, Rewa which is minimum among all.

### 7.2. Year wise No of Ph.D. Distribution:

**Table.2.** Year-wise Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science in universities of Madhya Pradesh

S.no.	Years	No of Theses	Percentage
1	1982	1	0.390%
2	1983	1	0.390%
3	1989	2	0.781%
4	1990	3	1.171%
5	1991	4	1.562%
6	1992	10	3.906%
7	1993	8	3.076%
8	1994	9	3.546%
9	1995	4	1.562%
10	1996	8	3.078%
11	1997	8	3.078%
12	1998	3	1.17%

13	1999	5	1.923%
14	2000	8	3.078%
15	2001	9	3.461%
16	2002	8	3.078%
17	2003	10	3.906%
18	2004	3	1.171%
19	2005	7	2.692%
20	2006	12	4.615%
21	2007	10	3.846%
22	2008	15	5.769%
23	2009	23	8.846%
24	2010	11	4.29%
25	2011	11	4.29%
26	2012	7	2.7%
27	2013	16	6.15%
28	2014	9	3.46%
29	2015	2	0.769%
30	2016	3	1.153%
31	2017	7	2.69%
32	2018	3	1.15%
33	2019	3	1.15%
34	2020	7	2.69%
35	2021	6	2.30%
36	2022	4	1.53%
Total		260	100%

The above table shows that the total number of 237 doctoral degrees awarded in this field of LIS starting from the year 1988 to 2021. It is clear from the table that a total number of 18 theses were awarded in the year 2009 and it was the maximum in terms of number of theses awarded during the period. However, the growth rate varies from year to year.

### 7.3. Contribution of Doctoral dissertation in Library and Information Science according to guides

**Table 3: Contribution of guides:**

S.no	Name of the Guides	Number of Theses	Percentage
1	Dr. A. Tejomurty	4	1.53%
2	Dr. Arvind kumar Sharma	6	2.30%
3	Dr. A.K.Verma	6	2.30%
4	Dr. B.P. Shrivastav	13	5.00%
5	Dr. B. Guha	1	0.38%
6	Dr. B.K. Sharma	11	4.23%
7	Prof. C.P. Vahishth	2	0.76%
8	Dr. D.B.Shrivastav	1	0.38%
9	Dr. G.D. Bhargav	3	1.15%
10	Dr. G.M. Thapkir	1	0.38%

11	Dr. H.S. Sengr	14	5.38%
12	Dr. Hemant Sharma	37	14.23%
13	Dr. J.N. Gautam	35	13.46%
14	Dr. J.K. Khanna	1	0.38%
15	Dr. Jitendra shrivastav	7	2.69%
16	Dr. K.C. Sahoo	12	4.61%
17	Dr. K.G. Tyagi	1	0.38%
18	Prof. Noorual Hasan Khan	1	0.38%
19	Prof. N.R. Satyanaryan	6	2.30%
20	Dr. Neerja Verma	8	3.07%
21	Dr. R.G. Prashar	7	2.69%
22	Dr. Rochana Shrivastav	2	0.76%
23	Dr. R.K. Sharma	6	2.30%
24	Dr. R.G. Garg	5	1.92%
25	Dr. R.S. Gupta	1	0.38%
26	Dr. Shalini Rewadikar	2	0.79%
27	Dr. Sarita Verma	7	2.69%
28	Dr. Sonal Singh	15	5.76%
29	Prof. S. Kumar	13	5.00%
30	Dr. S.M. Tripathi	13	5.00%
31	Dr. Surender Singh	7	2.69%
32	Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel	4	1.53%
33	Dr. S.P. Singh	2	0.76%
34	Dr. S.S. Agarwal	5	1.92%
35	Dr. T.A.V. Murty	1	0.38%
Total		260	100

The above table shows that total 237 Ph.D. theses have been awarded under the guidance of 32 guides. Among these supervisors, Dr. Hemant Sharma has conducted highest number of PhD theses (36 theses) and rank 1st position, followed by Dr. J.N. Gautam (35 theses). Dr. Sonal Singh and Dr. G.D. Bhargav each having 15 theses ranks 3rd position.

#### 7.4: Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science to Type of guides:

Table 4: Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science to Type of guides

Sl. No.	Types of guides	No. of Theses	Percent
1.	Single guides	23	65.714
2.	Co-guides	12	34.285
Total		35	100



The above table shows that single guides (23) conducted more Doctoral Theses than Co-guides (12).

### 7.5: Subject-wise Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science

Table 5: Subject-wise Distribution of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science

Sl. No.	Topics	Number of Theses	Percentage
1.	Users' Study	78	32.812%
2.	Information Sources & Services	36	16.406%
3.	Bibliometrics/ Scientometrics/ Citation Study	25	9.375%
4.	Library and Knowledge Management	42	15.625%
5.	ICT Application in libraries	47	0.781%
6.	Library legislation	03	1.562%
7.	Networking and consortia	21	8.593%
8.	Classification and cataloging	08	14.843%
Total		260	100

The above table shows that maximum Ph.D. works were carried out in the area of Users' Study and Information Seeking Behavior (78 Theses), ICT application in libraries (47), Library and Knowledge Management (42), Information Sources & Services (36). Only a few researchers have conducted research works on Library Information Center and Library legislation (3 Theses each).

**Table 5.1 Theses Years-Wises Distribution of Subject Area**

Years	Users' Study	Information Sources & Services	Bibliometrics/ Scientometrics/Citation Study	Library and Knowledge Management	ICT application in libraries	Library legislation	Classification and cataloging	Networking and consortia
1982	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1989	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1990	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1992	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
1993	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
1994	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
1995	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1996	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
1997	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
1998	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
1999	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
2000	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
2001	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
2002	5	1	1		1	0	0	0
2003	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	1
2004	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

2005	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2006	3	4	0	1	2	0	0	2
2007	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
2008	4	0	1	3	4	0	0	3
2009	8	3		4	4	0	0	4
2010	2	1	2	1	4	0	0	1
2011	5	0	1	1	3	0	1	
2012	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
2013	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	1
2014	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
2015	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016		0	1	0	1	0	0	1
2017	2		0	3	2	0	0	
2018			2	1	0	0	0	0
2019	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2020	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
2021	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
2022	1	1		1	1			
Total	78	36	25	42	47	3	8	21

## Table 5.2 Subject Areas of Research Universities of Madhya Pradesh

### Vikram University Ujjain

Table -5.2.1 Subject Areas of research

S.no.	Terminology appeared in title of Ph.D. theses	No. of theses	Standardized term for Key word
<b>1</b>			<b>Users' Study</b>
I	Reading habits	1	
II	Academic library	1	
III	University library	3	
IV	public library	3	
V	Newspaper library	1	
<b>Total</b>		9	
<b>2</b>			<b>Information Sources &amp; Services</b>
I	Information Sources	3	
II	Information literacy	1	
III	Information Retrieval System	2	
IV	Resource development	2	
V	Information centers	2	
<b>Total</b>		10	
<b>3</b>			<b>Bibliometrics/ Scientometrics/Citation Study</b>
I	Use of literature	2	
II	Product metric study	1	
<b>Total</b>		3	

<b>4</b>			<b>Library and Knowledge Management</b>
I	TQM Management	1	
II	Library Management	3	
III	Library Profession and Professionals	2	
IV	Collection Development,	2	
V	Library motivation	2	
VI	Information Management	1	
<b>Total</b>		11	
<b>5.</b>			<b>ICT application in libraries</b>
I	Information communication	1	
II	Information system	2	
III	Lib. Automation	2	
IV	Library digital	1	
V	Uses search engines	1	
VI	E-journals	1	
<b>Total</b>		8	
<b>6</b>			<b>Resource sharing consortia and networking</b>
I	Library consortia and networking	2	
II	Networking/Resource Sharing	2	
III	Library Networking	3	
IV	Information network	1	
<b>Total</b>		8	

7	Classification and cataloging	1	
8	Library Legislation	2	

**Jiwaji University, Gwalior**

**Table -5.2.2 Subject Areas of research**

S.no	Terminology appeared in title of Ph.D. theses	No. of Theses	Standardized term for Key word
<b>1</b>			<b>Users' Study</b>
I	Information seeking behavior	11	
II	Reading habits	5	
III	Information needs	4	
IV	Academic library	8	
IV	University library	7	
V	Special(Sport) library	7	
VI	Public library	4	
VII	Rural library	5	
<b>Total</b>		51	
<b>2.</b>			<b>Information Sources &amp; Services</b>
I	Sources of Information	2	

II	Information center in library	2	
III	information services of industrial research	2	
IV	Reference and Information Services	2	
V	Information and documentation services	3	
VI	Information services IIT library	1	
VII	Information sources user services	2	
<b>Total</b>		14	
3.			<b>Library management</b>
I	Collection development	5	
II	Marketing of LIS services	4	
III	Management of LIS services and products	5	
IV	Library Administration	4	
V	Preservation	1	
VI	Digester planning	2	
VII	Job motivation	2	
VIII	Trend and commerce	1	
<b>Total</b>		24	

4			<b>Bibliometric /Citation/ Scientometrics study</b>
I	Literature using the American study	1	
II	Periodicals of LIS	1	
III	Agricultural research output	2	
IV	Micro literature	1	
V	Social science Ph.D. theses	2	
VI	Medical dissertation	2	
VII	Political science research	1	
VIII	Bibliographic study of published Hindi books	1	
IX	Botanical science	2	
X	Mapping of literature	1	
XI	University library documentation	1	
XII	metallurgical scientist research papers	1	
XIII	LIS dissertation	2	
XIV	Botanical science theses	1	
Total		19	

5			<b>ICT application in libraries</b>
I	Information system	4	



II	Library Automation	3	
III	Information system	1	
IV	e-journals	2	
V	e-libraries	3	
VI	e-resources	3	
VII	digital libraries	3	
VIII	digital repositories	1	
VIII	web library service	2	
IX	web search	2	
Total		29	
6			<b>Classification and cataloging</b>
I	Knowledge classification	2	
II	Facet	1	
III	<i>Vocabulary Control</i>	2	
IV	DDC Ed. 16to 20	1	
V	Classification since Cutter	1	
Total		7	
7			<b>Networking and consortia</b>
I	LIS university Networking and consortia	3	
II	Library Networking and consortia	3	
III	Engineering Library	1	

	consortia		
Total		7	
8	Library legislation	1	

Dr. H.S. Gour university, Sagar

Table -5.2.3 Subject Areas of research

S.no	Terminology appeared in title of Ph.D. theses	No. of Theses	Standardized term for Key word
<b>1.</b>			<b>Users' Study</b>
I	Information seeking behavior	2	
II	LIS Education	1	
III	Reading habits	3	
IV	Information needs	2	
V	Academic library	2	
VI	University library	1	
VII	Special library	2	
<b>Total</b>		13	
<b>2.</b>			<b>Bibliometric /Citation/ Scientometrics study</b>
I	Bio-science literature pattern	1	
II	Doctoral dissertation	1	
<b>Total</b>		2	

<b>3.</b>			<b>Information Sources &amp; Services</b>
I	Sources & Services in library	1	
II	Reference Information System	3	
III	Reference Information Service	2	
IV	Library services	2	
<b>Total</b>		8	
<b>4.</b>			<b>Library management</b>
I	Financial management	1	
II	Library management	2	
III	Information Management	1	
IV	marketing of library services and products	1	
<b>Total</b>		5	
<b>5.</b>			<b>ICT application in libraries</b>
I	Impact of computerization	1	
II	Trends in growth & LIS technology	1	
III	Library automation	2	
IV	IT application in library	1	
V	Cyberspace	1	
<b>Total</b>		6	
<b>6.</b>			<b>Networking and consortia</b>
I	Research sharing &	1	



	Networking	
II	Library consortia	2
		3

A.P.S. University, Rewa

Table -5.2.4 Subject Areas of research

S.no.	Terminology appeared in title of Ph.D. these	No. of theses	Standardized term for Key word
<b>1.</b>			<b>Users' Study</b>
I	Academic library	1	
II	Special library	2	
III	Public library	1	
IV	University library	2	
V	Information need	1	
<b>Total</b>		7	
<b>2.</b>			<b>Information Sources &amp; Services</b>
I	Library services	2	
<b>Total</b>		2	
<b>3.</b>			<b>Bibliometrics/ Scientometrics/Citation Study</b>
I	Political science Ph.D. theses	1	
<b>Total</b>		1	

<b>4.</b>			<b>Library and Knowledge Management</b>
I	University library management	1	
II	Product and services	1	
<b>Total</b>		2	
<b>5.</b>			<b>ICT application in libraries</b>
I	ICT in library	1	
II	Library automation	2	
<b>Total</b>		3	
<b>6.</b>			<b>Resource sharing consortia and networking</b>
I	Library networking	2	
II	Library Consortia	1	
<b>Total</b>		3	

#### 7.6. Language distribution (Years -wise):

Table.6. Language-wise distribution

Sl. No	Years	English	Hindi
1.	1982	1	0

2.	1983	1	-
3.	1989	1	1
4.	1990	3	-
5.	1991	3	1
6.	1992	10	-
7.	1993	7	1
8.	1994	8	1
9.	1995	4	0
10.	1996	6	2
11.	1997	8	-
12.	1998	3	-
13.	1999	5	-
14.	2000	8	
15.	2001	6	4
16.	2002	4	4
17.	2003	11	-
18.	2004	2	1
19.	2005	6	-
20.	2006	11	1
21.	2007	9	1
22.	2008	12	3
23.	2009	18	4
24.	2010	9	2
25.	2011	9	2
26.	2012	6	1
27.	2013	16	-
28.	2014	9	-
29.	2015	2	-
30.	2016	3	-
31.	2017	4	3
32.	2018	3	-

33.	2019	1	2
34.	2020	6	1
35.	2021	3	3
36.	2022	4	0
Total		222	38

The above table shows the language-wise distribution of the thesis e.g. in what language was the theses written, it is observed that 222 theses were in the English language and only 38 theses were in the Hindi language. While the maximum no. 4 theses (during 200, 2002 and 2009) was awarded in Hindi language and most of the years no thesis was given in Hindi language, so library science did most of the research work in the English language.

### Conclusion:

Research and development are vital to the prosperity of the nation, and LIS has been attracting attention among research entrants and has been playing a vital role for decades in shaping its future.

The growth of the subject depends on continuous R & D work. Rapid expansion of the knowledge base of the branch of LIS requires rapid research work. The study shows that the research area of LIS is quite alive in the universities of Madhya Pradesh. Many new problems arise. Many new areas have been introduced in different corners of the library and in the subjects. Working rapidly over the past two decades LIS research shows that our faculty is strong enough to guide various areas of research and different scholars have raised various issues or problems, which ultimately led to the expansion of LIS research. The need is growing at a very fast pace. The fact that there is already more research in the LIS area makes the topic more alive and the initiative must come from all corners.

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