



BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE :WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY AS THROUGH "SHODHGANGA"

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ABSTRACT

The present article discuss about the bibliometric analysis of 30 Ph.D Dissertations in Library and information science approved by Madurai Kamaraj Universities during the year 2006-2015. The study is based on the 30 doctoral Dissertations documents available in Shodhganga. Factor considered for the study are Year wise, references used, Subject wise, male and female researchers and Guide wise contribution of PhD theses in Library and information science.

KEYWORDS : Bibliometric analysis, Library and Information Science ,Dissertations, Madurai Kamaraj University, Shodhganga .



INTRODUCTION

The Library and Information Science is a discipline that examine the forces governing the flow of information and the means of processing information for excellent usability. It is concerned an interdisciplinary science derived from and related to such fields as mathematics, logic, linguistics, psychology, computer technology, operation research, the graphic arts, communication and library science etc., Now a days there are more than 100 universities which are given various 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.

ABOUT MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY

Established in 1966, Madurai Kamaraj University as a State University attained the status of University with Potential for Excellence for 'Teaching, Research and Outreach' in 2007. The University is governed by Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. The University has been accredited with "A" grade in the 3rd cycle (2015) by NAAC. In the 2017 Golden Jubilee Convocation, 809 Ph.D. Scholars were awarded doctoral degrees. In the "SWACHHTA" Ranking of Higher Educational Institutions in the Country, the HRD Ministry awarded Second Rank to the University in the category of Government Institutions on 14th September 2017.

The University is in its untiring journey in search of knowledge creation and dissemination that resulted in recognitions by its faculty members which include 4 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards, 8 FNAs, 8 FNAScs, 11 FAScs, 2 TWAS, a Senior Spallanzani Fellow and 16 Tamil Nadu Scientist Awards. Fourteen faculty of the University have been elevated as Vice-Chancellors including the present Vice-Chancellor. Several Alumni are IAS/IPS/IRS officers.

The University with 20 Schools comprising 77 Departments offers 44 Post Graduate, 40 M.Phil., 57 Ph.D programmes and 17 diploma/ P.G. diploma/ certificate courses has produced about one crore graduates in the past 50 years. Currently, a total of 4650 UG/PG students and research scholars are on the roll. All the courses in the University follow Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and there is an inbuilt provision for lateral and vertical mobility.

ABOUT LIBRARY

Madurai Kamaraj University has an outstanding library for the benefit of students, faculties and researchers. As one of the best established libraries according to International Standards, the University Library has a huge collection of books and its related fields.

- The Library is fully air-conditioned, Well protected and CCTV security systems
- RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) MKU is the first of its kind among the State Universities to implement this Technology.
- R F I D Technology for effective operations of Library activities.
- The Madurai Kamaraj University is the First University in South India to introduce such facility of Auto Issue of Books.

Working hours in 8.00a.m to 8.00pm in all working days and 10.00a.m to 5.00pm in all Saturdays & Sundays.

OBJECTIVE

- 1) To review the Phd thesis of department of library and information science, Madurai Kamaraj University based on records of INFLIBNET- Shodhganga
- 2) To find out the year wise delivery of Ph D theses in the field of Library and Information Science
- 3) To study and examine the page wise literature output
- 4) To Investigate Male & Female Research Guide literature output
- 5) To find the highest productive Research Supervisor Research Scholar and in the Department of Library and Information from Madurai kamaraj University –Madurai on the basis of Doctoral theses available in the Shodhganga.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The Current Study Covers the 30 Doctoral theses records available in Shodhganga form Department of Library and Information science of Madurai Kamaraj University, The data of Doctoral theses of Library & Information science was collected from Shodhganga bibliographic database hosted by INFLIBNET <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in> in which is an well known source of bibliometric information of the Doctoral Thesis that are submitted to various Universities, Institutions in India which come under the inflibnet- shodhganga.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ahsina and Taouab (2014) studied the authorship pattern, major research field, the nature of research, and research methods used in accounting. Further, they classified authorship by institution, and the top seven authors by relative contribution. Mittal and Pillani (2014) studied the progress of business research in India and identified the key disciplines, journals, articles, authors, and institutions. Lahiri (2011) studied the publication of India-focused articles in international business journals. The research give an overview of all publications focusing on the Indian context from seven popular international business journals during 1991 and 2008.

Chandran Velmurugan (2016) studied the Indian journal of biotechnology: A Bibliometric Study . In this study, the author came up with the findings that the top number of contributions of 97.33% came for

the joint author. The study reveals that average length of the articles varied from a minimum of 5.94 pages in the year 2012.

A study on manufacturing strategy literature was organized by Chatha and Butt (2015) on 506 articles published in top-ranked refereed international journals in operations management and international business. They found 11 major thematic areas along with manufacturing strategy components and paradigms, manufacturing capabilities, strategic choices, etc. Authors also found that strategic choices and manufacturing capabilities were the areas in which decline in publication trend were noticed.

Harirchi, Melin and Etemad inspected factors behind co-authorship between scientists in Iran and elsewhere. The findings show that co-authored articles were not the result of a collaborative project. The main collaborative motives behind the co-authorships are sharing laboratory devices, accessing knowledge and increased efficiency. Alike Wang, Wang and Weldon analyzed the internationalization of ten of China's English language scientific journals.

Jadhav, Khaparde, and Shelke (2011) studied the University News Journal and found 5,968 citations in articles published between 2004 and 2008. Books were the maximum cited document type.

A. Rubinandhini and P. Gomathi (2017) has reviewed the Authorship Pattern on International Journal of Food Microbiology Output during 2007-2016. In this study, the author came up with the findings that the highest number of contributions of 20.01% (709) came for the five authors.

Thanuskodi (2011) investigated the Library Herald Journal for the period between 2006-2010. In this study, the author came up with the findings that the topmost number of contributions of 57% came for the single author. The study also shows that best number of articles contributed to the journal is from India. The study reveals that maximum numbers of articles are published on the subject area of Library automation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1 Year wise distribution of library science Ph.D:

Table-1 shows year wise distribution of library science Ph.D. Thesis. During this period, out of total 30 Ph.D. thesis of library science most number of Ph.D has been submitted in the year 2013 30% (ie 09 thesis)thesis. Second position goes to the year 2014-20%(ie 06 thesis).

S.No	Year	No of Thesis	Percentage	Cumulative	Cumulative Percentage
1	2006	2	6.67	2	6.67
2	2007	2	6.67	4	13.33
3	2008	0	0.00	4	13.33
4	2009	0	0.00	4	13.33
5	2010	1	3.33	5	16.67
6	2011	2	6.67	7	23.33
7	2012	0	0.00	7	23.33
8	2013	9	30.00	16	53.33
9	2014	6	20.00	22	73.33
10	2015	5	16.67	27	90.00
11	Year Not Mentioned	3	10.00	30	100.00
Total		30	100		

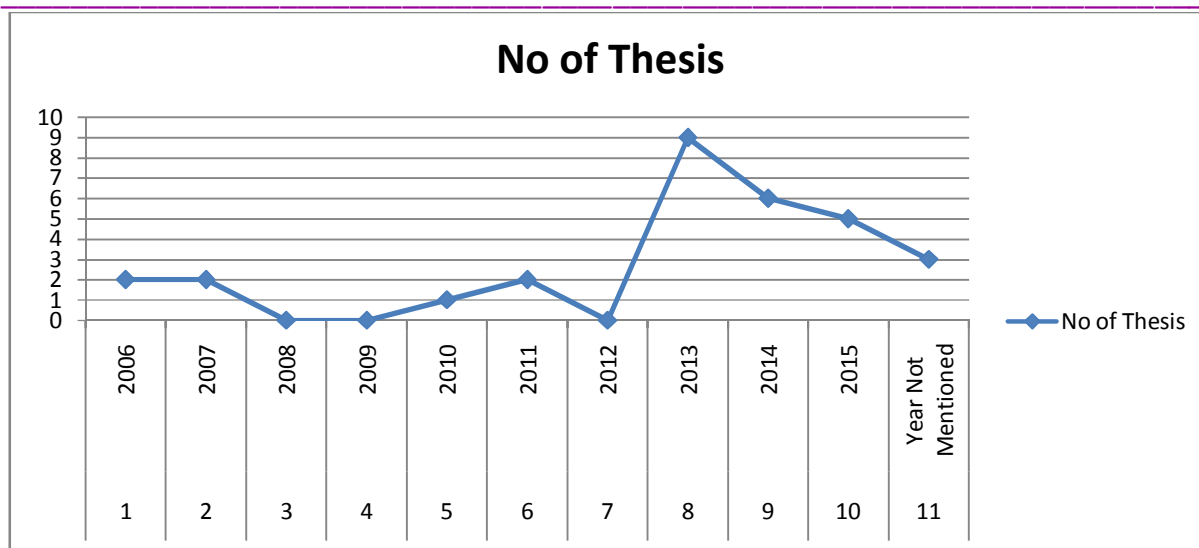


Table 2 Male & Female Research Guide:

Table 2 Shows the Male & Female of total 30 Ph.D. thesis of Library and information science in the Department of Library & Information Science, Madurai Kmaraj University ,Madurai. During this period 09 Male research guide have been contributed in the year 2009, Female 01 research guide have been contributed in the year 2006 and 2011, and without guideship (Self) has been in the year respectively 2006,2007,2010 and 2013 This table shows that the number of Male Research guide is highest i.e. 24, in comparison to without research guideship in total 30 Ph.D.

S.NO	Year	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Self(without guide)	Percentage	Total
1	2006	0	0.00	1	50	1	25	2
2	2007	1	4.17	0	0	1	25	2
3	2008	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
4	2009	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5	2010	0	0.00	0	0	1	25	1
6	2011	1	4.17	1	50	0	0	2
7	2012	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
8	2013	9	37.50	0	0	1	25	10
9	2014	5	20.83	0	0	0	0	5
10	2015	5	20.83	0	0	0	0	5
11	Not Mention	3	12.50	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	24	100	2	100	4	100	30

Table 3 Productivity of Guides:

Table 3 Shows reflected the research productivity of the Department of Library & Information Science among the comprehensive list of 09 Research guides, Dr. P.Chellappandi, tops of the producing 07 Doctoral theses with a large share of 23.33%, Dr.B. Suresh, with 06 Doctoral theses constitute 20.00% of the total contribution stands second in the table

S.No	Name	No of Thesis	Percentage	Cumulative	Cumulative Percentage
1	Chellappandi, P	7	23.33	7	23.33
2	Chinnasamy, K	3	10.00	10	33.33
3	Independent	4	13.33	14	46.67
4	Kumaravel, JPS	5	16.67	19	63.33

5	Manorama srinath	1	3.33	20	66.67
6	Selvameenakshi, A	1	3.33	21	70.00
7	Srimurugan, A	1	3.33	22	73.33
8	Srinivasaragavan, S	2	6.67	24	80.00
9	Suresh, B	6	20.00	30	100
	Total	30	100		

Table 4 Male & Female Research Scholars:

Table 4 shows no. of Male & Female research Scholars of total 30 Ph.D. thesis of library and information science. During this period out of total 30 Research Scholars, 07 Male and 02 Female Research Scholars has been in the year 2013, 04 Male and 02 Female research Scholars in the year 2014. This table shows that the number of Male Research Scholars is top i.e. 21, in comparison to female research scholars in total 30 Ph.D. thesis of library and Information Science.

S.NO	year	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	2006	2	9.52	0	0.00
2	2007	2	9.52	0	0.00
3	2008	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	2009	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	2010	0	0.00	1	11.11
6	2011	1	4.76	1	11.11
7	2012	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	2013	7	33.33	2	22.22
9	2014	4	19.05	2	22.22
10	2015	2	9.52	3	33.33
11	Year Not Mentioned	3	14.29	0	0.00
	Total	21	100.00	9	100.00

Table 5 Subject wise distribution of Ph D theses in the field of LIS:

It can be seen from the table that 14 leading subfields of library and Information Science had been found during the year. Table 5 table that shows highest of contributions had been done upon the area of Scientometric Analysis with 08 contributions (26.67%) Second position of scholars on the area of study of such as Information Technology and Bibliometric Analysis with 04 contributions (13.33%)

S.No	Area of Study	No of Thesis	Percentage	Cumulative	Cumulative Percentage
1	Administration	1	3.33	1	3.33
2	Bibliometric Analysis	4	13.33	5	16.67
3	Case study	1	3.33	6	20.00
4	Collection Development	1	3.33	7	23.33
5	Communication Technology	1	3.33	8	26.67
6	Comparative Study	1	3.33	9	30.00
7	Digital Libraries	2	6.67	11	36.67
8	e resource	3	10.00	14	46.67
9	Engineering Science	1	3.33	15	50.00
10	Information seeking behaviour	1	3.33	16	53.33
11	Information technology	4	13.33	20	66.67
12	Organisational Commitment	1	3.33	21	70.00

13	Organizational climate	1	3.33	22	73.33
14	Scientometric Analysis	8	26.67	30	100.00
Total		30	100		

Table 6 References used for Library Science Ph D theses:

S.NO	Reference	No of Thesis	Percentage
1	01-50	1	3.33
2	51-100	5	16.67
3	101-150	19	63.33
4	151-200	5	16.67
	Total	30	100

Table 6 Shows length of papers of total 30 theses of Library & Information Science, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. The table shows the length of Library & Information Science Ph.D. theses 30. The length of 30 theses around 19 (63.33%) 101 – 150 pages, 51-100 and 151-200 references used in 5(16.67%) observes the second place ,lowest number of theses1) (3.33%)01-50 pages.

CONCLUSION

Soudhganga is a leading source of bibliographic information of Indian Universities/ Institutions hosted by INFLIBNET, for the scholarly communication through academic communities in India. In this article an effort has been made to analyse the records of Doctoral theses submitted to the Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai from the Departments which come under the boundary of Library and Information Science stream.

A majority of work has been done upon the area Scientometric Analysis ,Second position of scholars on the area of study of such as Information technology and Bibliometric Analysis.

During the period the highest number of thesis is submitted in the year 2013 2002 (i.e.09 Ph.D. Thesis) and second position in the year2014 (i.e.06 Ph.D. Thesis).

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