CHAPTER III
DEVELOPMENT OF LIS EDUCATION IN INDIA

Libraries are important social agencies in the growth and development of modern society. The importance of their role is being increasingly realized. In order to fulfill the expectation, libraries must be developed along proper lines. The Library training can play an important role in this direction. In fact the state of libraries in a country reflects to some extent the quality of training available and extended with adequate training infrastructure and teaching aids and methods. An attempt is made here to comprehend in brief the development of library science education in India since the beginning. Thus, a great responsibility rests on library schools. An attempt is made to study library education in India in 1960’s relating to Post-Graduate courses. The 1960’s should be considered a period of great expansion of library education in India because, out of 28 university library schools, 18 came into being during this decade.

The research in LIS in the past was considered primarily to provide a theoretical foundation to professional practice. The roots of research in LIS profession appears to be not very deep. Research in library science during the twentieth century in the areas of LIS can be traced to the library school of the University of Chicago, in mid 1920s. The visionary efforts of the Chicago School bore abundant fruit and offered leadership to the world in library science research. The pace of library research is picking up everywhere today due to social pressure, as well as, inspiration. In justifying the Ph.D. programme in our profession, it has been urged that if librarianship aspires to become a profession, it should depend upon research to develop its knowledge base and its theoretical framework.
3.1 Establishment of LIS schools during early period

First Library school at Baroda (1911)

W.A. Borden started the first formal Library training course in the country in 1911. An American librarian, who had in 1910 was invited by Maharaja Sayyaji Rao Gayakwad, the ruler of the Erstwhile Baroda State, who was great library enthusiast, to organize a system of public libraries in the state. Borden had been a student of Melvil Dewey and C.A. Cutter and the Maharaja appointed him as the Director of the State Library Department. In his proposal to start the training programme, Borden proposed, “to select a class from the most intelligent of present libraries” and with their assistance ultimately found a school that could graduate expert assistants for the main library and different branch libraries of the State.

The first one year course which was conducted in the central library, Baroda consisted of eleven students of ‘high ability’, of which 8 were men and three women. In 1913 Baroda started a 5 month summer course as well which was attended by 18 city librarians. An attempt in 1912 to start a two-year post graduate diploma course at the Baroda College does not however seem to have received any success. The training course in Baroda continued till 1924.

Second Library School at Punjab University (now in Pakistan)(1915):

The second training course was started in 1915 at the Punjab University, Lahore (now in Pakistan) by A.D. Dickinson. Another American Librarian and a student of Melvil Dewey. Dickinson was appointed by the Punjab University to re-organize and administer the university library and to conduct a course of training considering the modern library methods. To start with, the educational qualifications of the students admitted varied widely; from non matriculates to those holding a bachelor degree or an honours in oriental languages. Beginning in 1928, only graduates were admitted to the course and from 1931 the study of either German or French was made obligatory. This certificate course in
Library Science at the Punjab University continued till the independence of the country in 1947. Quite a large number of students got library training here and some of them got higher and responsible positions in the country.

**Andhra Desa Library Association course (1920):**

ADL Association course was started in 1920 and was the first library training course started by a library association at Vijayawada. The course was of one month duration and specific qualifications were prescribed for admission. The course was more oriented to the education of social workers than to that of librarians. In 1934 the syllabus of the course was modified to include more subjects on library work.

**Mysore State (Karnataka State) 1920:**

During the year 1920, a training course for librarians and library workers was started in Karnataka. The training was conducted in Bangalore under the programme of ‘Library Development’ initiated by Sir.M.Visveswaraya, the then Dewan of Mysore.

Quite a number of personal working in various libraries during those days, got admitted for this training programme. The main objective was to provide orientation and training to discharge the routine functions in the libraries, including systematic arrangement of books, presentation and circulation methods.

**MALA - Madras library Association:**

The Madras Library Association, which came into existence in 1928, mainly through the effort of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, conducted an annual summer course in Librarianship in 1929 and 1930. In 1931 this programme was taken over by Madras University and was conducted as a certificate course for three months duration.
**Imperial Library Course of Calcutta (1935):**

In 1935 Khan Bahadur Asadullah Khan an alumnus of the Punjab Library School started a regular full time Diploma course in librarianship at the imperial library, now called the National Library of India, Calcutta, where he was librarian for nearly two decades. This course was planned after the Punjab University course. There was a close co-operation between these two courses. Punjab University offered course every alternative year, when the Imperial Library course was not in session from 1944 to 1946. However, the course was offered every year and finally discontinued in 1947.

**Bengal Library Association Course (1935):**

In the 1930’s the library movement in West Bengal received its stimulation from the Bengal Library Association and the Association arranged for a library training camp at Bansberia under the auspices of the Hoogly District Library Association. The Bengal Library Association started a regular certificate course in librarianship in 1937 which continued for a long period.

**3.2 Courses at University level**

**a) Andhra University-(1935)**

Andhra University started a Diploma course in 1935, and next one was started by Madras University. However, shortly thereafter the course remained suspended between 1937 and 1947.

**b) Madras University (1937)**

In 1937 the Madras University started a full time post graduate course of one year duration leading to the award of diploma in library science. This was the first diploma course at the post graduate level in the country and has served as a model for the development of training programmes during the pre-independence, as well as, the post independence era.
In 1960 this particular diploma course was replaced by the course leading to the award of the B.Lib.Sc degree. Dr. Ranganathan conducted this training programme at Madras till his retirement in 1944.

In 1956, Ranganathan donated his life’s earnings amounting to Rs.1,00,000/- to the Madras University for the establishment of Sarada Ranganathan Chair in Library Science.65,46.

c. Banaras Hindu University (1942):

Banaras Hindu University started diploma course at the post graduate level in the year 1942 with complete syllabus designed from the point of handling responsibilities in library management as well as, systematic preservation of documents and rendering of professional services.46

d. Bombay University- (1944):

Bombay University started diploma courses in 1944. One of these courses was for the candidates who have passed matriculation and another for the students who have completed graduation. A post graduation diploma and another undergraduate diploma. The response for these courses was said to be highly positive and quite a number of library workers and fresh students got their education from Bombay University during 1940s.

e) Calcutta University (1945):

Calcutta University in West Bengal started diploma course in Library science in the year 1945. Thus, before independence there were five universities which had provision for the diploma course in library science in their academic programmes. The diploma course started by the university in 1945 attracted people from other disciplines and emphasized more on the training aspects of document preservation and library management.
Delhi University – 1947:

The first Department of library science to start one-year post-graduate diploma in library science, a few weeks before the dawn of Independence on August 15, 1947 was at the University of Delhi. This Department was started as a result of the efforts of Late. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan and Late professor S.D. Gupta, Sir. Manrice Gwyer, the then Vice – Chancellor of the University had deep faith in the usefulness of libraries and library education, provided necessary infrastructure to start of library science at the University of Delhi. Dr. Ranganathan functioned as full-time honorary professor in the Department during the period 1947-1955 and professor S.D. Gupta was the Head of the Department for almost 15 years.52

This was the first Department of library science in the country which continued as a teaching department like other teaching departments in the university set up. In addition to the usual one-year post-graduate diploma course the advance course leading to the award of the master of library science (M.Lib.Sc.) degree was started in 1948. In addition to these two courses provision was also made in 1948 for the conduct of research programmes leading to the award of Ph.D. degree in 1948.

After Ranganathan’s departure in 1955, the department was unable to offer M.Lib.Sc. course during 1956-58. The M.Lib.Sc., course was however again reviewed in 1959 and till 1968, this was the only department in the country conducting the M.Lib.Sc course as a full time course. During the period of Ranganathan’s stay in the university one student, Dr. D.B. Krishna Rao completed his work for Ph.D in 1955.17

Institute of Library Science 1958-64:

An important event in library and information science education in the country, which deserves mention here, was the establishment of the Institute of
Library Science in 1958 at the University of Delhi, with the assistance from Government of India, Ministry of Education. The main objectives of the Institute were:\textsuperscript{52}

I To conduct one-year library science course with particular emphasis to train librarians for public libraries at the state and district levels.

II To conduct refresher and specialized courses

III To prepare teaching aids and materials suitable for library science courses in India

IV To conduct research on problems of public libraries.

The Institute had budget provision for full-time staff consisting of 1 Director, 5 Lecturers, 1 Librarians and a Research Assistant. Funds were provided for the library materials and building.

This Institute functioned for 5 years in collaboration with the Department of Library Science of the University of Delhi, but in 1964 the University decided to discontinue this arrangement and the Institute was abolished. Since the staff of the Institute was transferred to the University Department of Library Science, this arrangement greatly strengthened the teaching programme of the University Department and thus, contributed in its development in a significant manner.

It would be interesting to point out that, after 7 years gap, no new department was established between 1948 and 1955. During the period 1956 in Indian University environment, to 1959 6 new library science departments came into existence. The were:

1. Aligarh Muslim University
2. Maharaja Sayyaji Rao University
3. Nagpur University
4. Osmania University
5. Vikram University
6. Poona University

**Diploma in Library Science at Polytechnic:**

The Government polytechnics for women started offering diploma in Library science course. Polytechnics of these cities started courses during late 1960s. The programme was popularly known as post metric diploma courses of 2 year duration.

- Ambala
- Bangalore
- Chandigarh
- Delhi
- Jullunder and
- Roorkela

### 3.3 LIS Education in India during 1960’s

Universities previously awarding post-graduate diploma, now started awarding bachelor of library science (B.Lib.Sc.) degree. Aligarh University was the first to start B.Lib.Sc. degree course in 1958-59. At the end of 1960’s, there were 30 schools offering B.Lib.Sc course and three universities had provision for courses leading to M.Lib.Sc degree. There were two documentation schools offering course leading to an Associateship.

In 1965, Banaras Hindu University, Varnasi, became second university to start M.Lib.Sc programme. The Department of Library Science, University of Bombay also started M.Lib.Sc course in 1967. The Department Library Science, University of Delhi introduced semester system in the year 1969. This was one of the first departments in the University to introduce this semester system of education and examination. It is a welcome experience. The experience gained at Delhi University became valuable to other library schools.
University library schools and colleges affiliated to university’s library science course started in 1960’s. They are enlisted here below.

1. Annamalai University, Cert. In Lib.Sc. 1962-66
2. Burdwan University, B.Lib.Sc 1965
3. Gauhati University, B.Lib.Sc 1966
4. Gujrat University, B.Lib.Sc 1965
5. Jadavpur University, B.Lib.Sc 1965
7. Kerala University, B.Lib.Sc 1961
8. Kurukshtra University, B.Lib.Sc 1969
9. Marathawad University, B.Lib.Sc 1967
10. Mysore University, B.Lib.Sc 1965
11. Punjab University, Dip.in Lib.Sc. Post Graduate 1960-68
14. SNDT Women’s University B.Lib.Sc. 1964

**Colleges which started Library Science Course**

   (Affiliated to Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwa Vidyalaya – Sagar)

**Two Documentation Schools**

Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC) Bangalore, established in 1962 under the auspices of Indian Statistical Institute, trains
personnel for an Associateship. The duration of this course in 1960’s was 12 months. It also offered six-week courses on the teaching of library science. Now, it has become two years programme. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan was closely associated with it till his death in 1972. Both of the courses by INSDOC and DRTC have been recognized by the Govt. of India, as equivalent to a post-graduate qualification in documentation and reprography. In 1968 an associateship of the DRTC was recognized by the Government of India, Ministry of Education as equivalent to an MLISc degree of an Indian University for the purposes of recruitment and employment. The DRTC is doing remarkable research in various areas of library science-Special library, and information centers. This Institute is endowed with all facilities in respect of staff and infrastructure. In addition to this, the trainees are adequately exposed to seminars and special lectures programmes such as annual seminars, refresher courses and workshops. Sarada Ranganathan Endowment Lectures and five laws lectures are being organized for the professional librarians to be up-to-date in the subject field.

NISCAIR (INSDOC)

Indian National Scientific Documentation Center (INSDOC), New Delhi. This organization offered Post-graduate course in the area of documentation. INSDOC started apprenticeship training in 1961, a short-term course for Asian Document lists. A 12 months post-graduate training course in documentation and reprography was started in 1964 on regular basis. In 1977, the course was renamed as Associateship in Information Science keeping in mind the changing context of information requirements. The course has been revised from time to time in the last 38 years to suit the changing needs of the country and to incorporate the expanding dimensions of documentation and information science. In the light of the new situation, and the developing countries of the region, the course has now been thoroughly redesigned to suit not only Indian needs, but also the needs of other developing countries. From
the academic session 1999-2001, one seat has been earmarked for each nation in the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). The course pays special attention to information analysis and information systems and services of the post developing fields like environment, Bio-technology etc.

The Education and Training Division of INSDOC organise and oversee all the activities relating to the conduct of the associateship in information science in addition to various short term courses and attachment training programmes on different topics in the areas of information technology and computer applications.

### 3.4 LISc Education in 1970’s

The professional status and education programmes started receiving global attention. The establishment of international co-operative information systems like INIS, AGRIS and DEVIS under the umbrella of UNISIST philosophy was a clean indicator to this fact.

This shifted the emphasis of library and information science profession from national level to that of international level. The status of the profession also changed from its earlier concept of librarianship to library and information science.

The library science manpower development programmes had to include the areas from traditional to modern subjects and the LIS education programmes have to be re-modeled to the contemporary requirements so as to suit the modern changing condition and demands. During this period more than 14 new departments came into existence:

19 universities have started further one-year course for master’s degree in library science, About 6 universities programmes leading to Ph.D degree. In
1978, Department of LIS, University of Delhi is the only University in the country offering M.Phil course in library science.

The university schools offering LIS courses in 1970s are listed below
1. Dr. H.S. Gour Vishwa Vidyalaya (Formerly University of Sagar)
2. Ravishankar University
3. Kashmir University
4. Rani Durgavati University (Jabalpur)
5. Bhagalpur University 1971
6. Bangalore University
7. Madhurai Kamaraj University, 1976
8. S.V. University-Tirupati, 1974
9. Mokhanlal Sukhadia University, 1975 (Formerly Udaipur University)
10. Sambalpur University, 1976
11. L.N. Mithila University
12. Calicut University – 1979
13. Gulbarga University – 1979
14. Saurashtra University-1975
15. Bhopal University – 1976

1970’s The following University library schools upgraded their BLISc to MLISc course
1. Aligarh Muslim University
2. Vikram University
3. Punjab University
4. Karnataka University
5. Mysore University
6. Culcutta University
During the period of 1980s, professional development began with the use of microcomputers in libraries. The mechanization, which was already a part of information collection, storage and retrieval techniques, received a boost with the use of microcomputers. The services offered to the users became more effective and viable. This also brought in another shift in the professional approach, from information oriented services to the user-oriented services.

The adoption of new storage technology in the form of optical media created a greater impact on this field. This combined with computer and communication technology, totally revolutionized status equal to be called as information science and technology. During this decade there was lot of changes in the LIS curriculum. 49, 52.

The UGC panel on library and information science (Anon-1982) recommended that all library schools might consider changing the nomenclature form Bachelors Library Science (B.Lib.Sc) and Master of Library Science (M.Lib.Sc) to Bachelor of Library and Information Science
(B.LISc) and Master of Library and Information Science (MLISc) respectively. Many University departments have effected the changes.

During this period, nearly 25 universities conducting one-year course at the post-graduate level leading to the bachelor of library and information science. Among these, two NEHU and Manipur University: Both were started simultaneously in the year 1986, North Eastern Hill University. Shilling started integrated (four semester) 2 years course leading to the degree of Master of Library and Information Science. Manipur University started one year BLISc course in the year 1986 and MLISc course in the next academic year 1987. Two Open University also started one year BLSc course during this decade.

3.5 LIS education during the 1980’s
The following are the university library schools affiliated to university, offering BLISc courses.
1. Patna University
2. Sardar Patel University
3. Utkal University, 81- Bhubaneswara – Orissa
4. Jammu University
5. Himachal Pradesh University
6. Mangalore University
7. Bharati Dasan University
8. Kasi Vidya peet
9. berhampur University – 1984
10. Ravindra Bharati University
11. Guru Ghasi Das University
12. Bundelkhand University
13. South Gujarat University
14. Manipur University
15. NEHU
16. Jamia Islamia
17. Tilak Maharastra Vidyapeet
18. Pondicherry Central University
19. IGNOU
20. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University-Hyderabad
21. Agra University-Uttar Pradesh
22. Gujrat Vidyapeet

The following library schools upgraded their BLISc to MLISc during 1980’s
1. University of Jammu
2. Nagapura University
3. Kurukshethra University
4. Gurunanak Dev University
5. Kashmir University
6. Dr. H.G. Gour Vishva Vidyalaya
7. APS University
8. Andhra University
9. Jadavpur University
10. S.V. University
11. M.S. University
12. Gujrat University
13. Gauhati University
14. Maratwada University
15. Ravishankar University
16. Sardar Patel University
17. Gulbarga University
18. Sambalpur University
19. Sourastra University
20. Gujarath Vidyapeeta
21. Uthkal University
3.6 LIS Education in 1990’s

Most of the universities in India still follow the curriculum recommended by the UGC Review Committee, since 1965. It has stressed on the conventional subjects like classification, cataloging and library organization with little importance to IT oriented subjects. During mid 1990’s telecommunication revolution influence the field. From that point of view, more stress has been given on IT papers in various dimensions, through theory and practical, such as Fundamentals of Information Technology, Application of IT in Library and Information Services, Networking, Digital Libraries, Internet and Electronic Publishing, Technology for Information Management and Library Automation.

During this period, more than 20 schools offering BLISc course, were upgraded to offer MLISc course. During the period major developments in the field of LIS education took place. More than 80% of LIS schools introduced two year integrated MLISc course.

A Two year integrated courses leading to M.Sc in Library and Information Science was also been introduced in three universities. They are mentioned below.
1. University of Madras
2. Kuvempu University and
3. Birla Institute of Technology. They have introduced two year integrated course leading to M.Sc in Library and Information Science.

The following university LIS Schools started offering BLISc in 1990’s
1. North Gujrat University – 2 y. MLISc
2. Chitra cut Gramodaya Vishvavidyalaya – MLISc- 1992, 93
4. Nagar wachanalaya, Maha vidyalaya (Approved by Amaravathi University)
5. Uttar Mharastra Vidya peet – 1992-93
7. Bharktulla University – BLIS through correspondence
8. Jai narayan University – 1994-95
9. Gandhigram Rural Institute
10. Central Institute of LIS Hyderabad – 92-93
11. Nagarjuna University 2 y MLISc –1993-94
12. Mhatma Gandhi University – MLISc 2 y, Kerala
14. Vidya sagar University West Bengal- 2 y MLISc

The following university LIS Schools started offering MLISc in 1990’s
1. Mangalore University – 1990
2. Amaravathi University – 1993-94
6. Sambalpur University – 1995 Mphil
7. Berhampur University- 1995
8. IGNOU – 1994
9. Mekhanlal Churvedi National University- 1993
11. South Gujrat University –1994

Madras University Department of LIS: 1995

UGC has upgraded the Dept. of LIS of the University Madras for special assistance under its DRA/DSA/ programme. This is the first Dept. of LIS in India to get this recognition form UGC.
3.7 LIS Education during 2000-09

Since the year 2000 many universities and academic institutions of higher education started Bachelor and Master degree courses in library and information science. Very prominent and noteworthy institutions and universities are;

- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education – BLISc, MLISc
- Mizoram University – BLISc
- Allahabad Agriculture Institute – UP, BLIS and MLISc.
- Karnataka State Open University – Karnataka, BLISc.

3.8 LIS Education in Karnataka

The Karnataka state is having a very rich cultural background and has great heritage in addition to higher literacy rate. With its 5.28 cores population and 67.04 percent literacy, the state has made headway in the different spheres of knowledge including development as well as, IT applications.

The need for library science education in Karnataka was realized long back in 1920’s. A training centre for librarians and workers in the libraries was started in Bangalore under the programme of “Library Development” initiated by Sir.M. Vishveswaraya, the Dewan of Mysore. After the re-organisation of the states, a number of libraries were established to meet the information needs of academic institutions, professional organizations, industries, business organizations, research and development institutions. As a consequence there arose a strong need for qualified librarians in order to provide information effectively to the users of these libraries.

Apart from the establishment of educational institutions, a significant development in the history of library development in Karnataka was the Enactment of Karnataka public Libraries Act, 1965. Karnataka is the Third State in India to introduce the public library legislation. Sir.B.V. Baligar (The
Speaker), Sri.S.R. Kanti (Education Minister) and Dr.S.R. Ranganathan were mainly responsible in getting the bill passed into an Act on 22\textsuperscript{nd} April 1965.\textsuperscript{52} Originally, the Act was named in 1973 as Mysore Public Library Act consequent to the State being renamed as Karnataka, the act was called subsequently as Karnataka Public Library Act.

**Levels of Library and Information Science Education:**

To provide effective and efficient Library Services, a well qualified and capable manpower is required. The Educational and training facilities in LIS course offered at different levels in Karnataka are:

- Certificate Course
- Diploma Course
- Bachelors degree course in Library and Information Science
- Masters degree course in Library and Information Science
- Associateship course
- M.Phil. Course
- Ph.D. programme
- Continuing Education programme (Distance Mode)

**Certificate Course:**

In Karnataka, certificate course was started in 1962. This course was conducted at “Government Library Training School”, Bangalore. In the beginning, the training was provided to High School Teachers an non-professional, to work at lower positions in Colleges, Universities and Public Libraries. The duration of this course was only 3 months. In between 1981 and 1983, the duration of the course was increased to six months. As per the suggestion of Dr.S.R. Ranganatha, Mr.S.R. Kanti the then Chief Minister of Mysore State inaugurated Library Science in Bangalore on 22\textsuperscript{nd} April and this was presided over by Dr.S.R. Ranganathan. Mr. Patil, the Assistant Curator of
libraries was the administrative in-charge of the library school. Two full time lecturers had been appointed for teaching and training programme.

**Diploma Course**

In Karnataka, the diploma in LIS course was started in 1961, to train junior professionals who work at lower positions of academic and public libraries. The course duration was 18 months. This diploma course in Library Science (under graduate) was started at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Bangalore. Later on the duration of the course was reduced to 15 months. At present, there are two women polytechnic colleges offering this course for two degree years; one is in Bangalore and another is at Mangalore.

In order to cope up with the growing manpower requirements at the lower levels, the Government of Karnataka decided to start diploma in library science course in eight colleges under the “Job-Oriented Education Scheme” (JOC). This scheme has been in operation since 1986. The course is divided into 4 semesters covering two academic years. The minimum qualification for admission is matriculation or its equivalent, and the medium of instruction were English and Kannada. The course contents was well planned and designed by a committee of experts, which was constituted by the Government of Karnataka. Initiation of this programme at the higher secondary level of education forms a strong base for educating the would-be professionals at the grass roots level. At present more than 15 colleges all over the state are offering this of two year duration Job Oriented Diploma course.

**LIS Education in Universities:**

The growth of higher education in the country ever since it attained independence has been phenomenal. Several education commissions have been contributed in their own way in systematizing and organizing the University Education.
Presently in Karnataka there are 6 universities, one documentation research and training center in Bangalore and one open university offering BLISc Education. The levels of LIS Education in Karnataka Universities and other institution are as follows:

- Bachelors degree course in Library and Information Science
- Master’s degree course in Library and Information Science
- Associate ship in Documentation
- M.Phil. Course in Library and Information Science
- Ph.D. Programme
- Continuing Education programme (Distance mode)
- M.LISc. 2 years integrated course
- MLISc 2 years (4 semester) integrated course

Diploma Course at Karnataka University, Dharwad, 1962:

Karnataka University, Dharwad recognizing the importance of LIS education started diploma course in 1962. This indeed was a great boon to the professional manpower development in the state and a long awaited need was adequately fulfilled. Later on it was upgraded to Bachelor of Library Science degree course in 1965. The enactment of the public libraries act gave a new impetus to this course. 54

One year BLISc at Mysore University, 1965:

Department of library science, Mysore University, Manasagangothri, Mysore, started one year BLISc programme in 1965. The syllabus was modified and updated from time to time so as to keep abreast of the changing requirements of the profession.

MLISc One year at Karnataka University Dharwad, 1971:

The department of LIS, Karnataka University, Dharwad realizing the importance and the need for a Master’s Degree, it started MLISc programme in 1971-72, which was the first of its kind in the entire South India.
**One Year MLISc at Mysore University-1971:**

Department of LIS University of Mysore at Manasagangothri, started its M. Lib. Sc. one year programme in 1971. Karnataka University, Dharwad and Mysore University keeping in mind, the pace of development in the subject field, incorporated the latest development in their syllabus, thus maintaining the identity at the National level. Sincere attempts were made to invite experts from different parts of the country in order to give a wide exposure to the students. A national perspective was clearly demonstrated even in the case of admission to the MLSc course.

The UGC panel on library and information science (Anon 1982) recommended that all library schools might consider changing the nomenclature from Bachelor of Library Science and Master of library science to Bachelor of Library and Information Science (BLISc) and Master of Library and Information Science (MLISc) respectively. Many university departments have effected the change.

**One year B. Lib. Sc. at Bangalore University, (1975)**

The department of LIS, Bangalore University has started One year B.Lib.Sc. programme in 1975. After that the in next academic year in 1976 again took the lead and started one year M. Lib. Sc. course which was the third university in Karnataka offering LIS education. In the academic year 1993-94 it introduced two years integrated MLISc course.

**One year BLISc at Gulburga University-1979**

Department of LIS of Gulburga University started its B. Lib. Sc. one year prrogramme in the year 1979. After 6 years gap, again took the lead and started the MLISc one-year course in the year 1985. This has been the fourth university in Karnataka offering LIS education. In the Academic year 1993-94, the university introduced two year integrated MLISc course.
One Year BLISc at Mangalore University – (1982)

The Department of LIS Mangalore University, Mangala Gangothri started BLISc one year programme, in the year 1982. After a gap of 8 years it started the MLIS one-year course in the year 1990. In the Academic year 1996, it introduced two years MLISc course, which was, in fact the fifth University in Karnataka offering LIS education.54

Two year MLISc at Kuvempu University (1993)

The department of LIS was established in 1993, offering two years integrated M.Sc degree course in library and information science at Kuvempu University. This is going to be the first 2 year integrated masters degree programme in library and information science. In fact this was the sixth university of in Karnataka offering LIS education.

Two year MLISc at Mysore University, 1991:

The Department of LIS University of Mysore started the programme of two year integrated MLISc course, in place of the one year BLISc and one year MLISc course from the academic year 1990-91.

➢ Karnataka University Dharwad-Department of LIS started 2 year integrated MLISc course during academic year 1993-94.

➢ Mangalore University, Mangala Gangothri: Department of LIS, started the programme of two year integrated MLISc course commencing from the academic year 1996-97.

Two years 4 semester integrated MLISc at Mysore University (2001-02)

The Department of Library and Information Science, Mysore University, Manasagangothri, started a new integrated two year (4 semester) Master of Library and Information Science course in place of 2 year master degree MLISc course from the academic year 2001-02. This was the first department of LIS in Karnataka, followed by other Universities like Karnataka
University, Dharwad (2002-03), Kuvempu University (2002-03), Gulbarga University 2003-04, Bangalore University (2003-04) and Mangalore University (2003-04) to offer 4 semester, two year MLISc course in library and information science.

**Advanced Training Programme**

DRTC-Bangalore, which was established in 1962 under the auspices of Indian Statistical Institute, offers professional training in Associateship in documentation. The duration of this course in the beginning was 12 months, it also offers six weeks training programme on the teaching of library science. Recently it has been converted into a two year programme. Dr.S.R. Ranganathan who was closely associated with it till his death in 1972. Both of the courses by MSCAIR and DRTC have been recognized by the Government of India as equivalent to a Post-Graduate qualification in documentation and reprographic service in 1968. The associateship of DRTC has been recognized by the Government of India, Minisitrty of Education as equivalent to an MLISc degree of an Indian University for the purpose of recruitment and employment. The DRTC is doing remarkable research in various areas of library and information science, special libraries and information centers. The institute is endowed with all facilities in respect of the teaching staff and infrastructure facilities. In addition to this, the trainees are adequately exposed to seminars, demonstrations and special lecture programmes such as DRTC annual seminars, refresher courses, workshops, Sharada Ranganathan Endowment lectures and lectures on five laws of library science.

**M.Phil Programme:**

In order to fall in line with other programmes at the university level and to respect the mandate of the UGC, M.Phil course in LIS was introduced in few universities in the country including Department of Library and Information Science, Delhi University. This department led the way in setting
up the country’s first one-year M.Phil programme. Specifically in Karnataka, in spite of the strong directive, there was some hesitation on the part of the universities in going for M.Phil course in LIS. The possible reason for this hesitation was the lack of teaching staff and also lack of minimum infrastructure. It was a matter of pride for Gulbarga University to start M.Phil course in 1987. This was the first department in Karnataka to commence M.Phil. in LIS. The course was abruptly discontinued after a short period. The Department of LIS Mysore University since the year 1994-95 started offering M.Phil course. It was suspended on account of technical problems in the year 1998. However, the department again started M.Phil course during the academic year 2008-09.

Curriculum Development Committees

At the university level, after independence, the UGC controls mainly the general course structure of various curriculums. Since inception, the UGC has given due emphasis on the curriculum design for the LIS departments along with the developments in the University and college libraries.99

- Ranganathan Committee on Development of University and College Libraries, 1959.
- Ranganathan Committee on Library Science in Indian Universities, 1965.

The recommendations made by these committees at different points of time provide valuable guidelines in respect of standardization of curriculum, enrolment, infrastructure, quality of teachers, teaching and evaluation methodology, research programs etc. But very little has been done to
implement the recommendations. Apart from the above mentioned committees, efforts for developing standard pattern of LIS education are also evident in the recommendations of the UGC Panel of LIS appointed in 1979 and 1982 respectively. It needs to be mentioned here that the model curriculum for different level of LIS education suggested for the first time by the Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) (University Grants Commission, 1993) raised awkward question “is the LIS curriculum intended to match the specific requirements of any particular LIS department of the given university?”. Each LIS department has its own objectives and own organizational framework, which is particular to it. Hence, rather than functioning as some kin of master plan for a curriculum, the modular structure of curriculum was suggested in an evaluative study of the first CDC report. Subsequently, the model curriculum of LIS suggested by the second CDC was based on the modular approach and the modules incorporated in the model curriculum could be used as a basis for designing an actual curriculum, keeping in view of the local conditions and needs (University Grants Commission, 2001), even though Dr. Hari Gautam has compelled the universities to implement contents of CDC (2001) by stating that unpleasant action will be taken against universities, but unfortunately this model curriculum was not adopted by most of the universities. As the role of the UGC is more of recommendatory in nature than accrediting.

3.9 Research Programmes in LIS in India

The University of Delhi was the first to start a Ph.D programme in library and information science in 1948. The credit of introducing a doctoral programme in LIS for the first time in the country goes to Dr.S.R. Ranganathan. He introduced the programme in 1948/50, at the University of Delhi. Dr.D.B.Krishna Rao was the first scholar to obtain the Ph.D. degree in LIS from the University of Delhi in 1957. Under the guidance of Dr.S.R.
Ranganathan, the topic for his research was “Facet Analysis and Depth Classification for Agriculture Sciences”\(^{17}\).

For nearly two decades, no other university in the country seems to have either introduced Ph.D. Programme or conferred any Ph.D degree. Secondly it was Punjab University Chandigarh, which produced the second Ph.D scholar in India. Dr. Panday S.K. Sharma obtained Ph.D in LIS in 1977, from this University. His topic of research was “Expansion and modification of DDC (18\(^{th}\) Edn.) for classifying Indo Logical Books”. At present more than 40 University LIS departments in the country are offering Ph.D programme.

In Karnataka’ in the year 1974 Karnataka University-Dharwad introduced Ph.D programme for the first time, which was unique at the university level. Prof. M.R. Kumbar who was well known as a “Champion of the cause” was mainly responsible for starting this programme. He had greatly endeavored to bring out some out standing research contributions in the discipline.

In addition this new and earnest programme attracted several leading LIS teachers and librarians. Thereafter all the remaining universities, such as Bangalore University during 1980-81, Gulbarga University in 1979 and Mysore University in 1977 later Mangalore and Kuvempu Universities in 1991 and 1994 respectively started the Ph.D programme.

Recently, the study conducted by Dr. M. Chandrashekara and C.P. Ramasesh\(^{17}\) on the research out put in LIS showed that altogether 802 theses have been awarded Ph.D., Degrees in India and the decade wise, state wise, and topic wise distribution of theses are indicated in tables here below.
Table 1
Decade-wise growth of Ph.D. theses in LIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Decades</th>
<th>Number of Ph.D. theses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>2000-2008</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>43.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>1990-1999</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>40.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>1980-1989</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>14.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>1970-1979</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>1960-1969</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>1950-1959</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>802</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table depicts the decade-wise distribution of Ph.D. theses in India. As we can see from the table, there are quite a number of Ph.D. produced after the year 1980. Further, it is evident from the table that 43 percent of research output was made during the period 2000 to 2008. Yet another 40.52 percent of the research output was made during the previous decade i.e., 1990 to 1999. From this it is evident that more than 83 percent of the Ph.D. degrees were awarded during the past 19 years. It is worth mentioning here at this juncture that 16.46 percent of the research output came during the period 1957-1989, almost 32 years. However, it can be concluded from this data that a great majority of quality research output can be seen during the last two decades.

Table 2
State-wise distributions of Ph.D. theses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Ph.Ds</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>21.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>9.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table 2 shows state wise distribution of research output in LIS. It is clearly evident from the table that the state of Karnataka which is situated in southern region of India has contributed 159 doctoral research work, representing 19.83 percent of the overall output of research in India. Next to Karnataka, the state of Andhra Pradesh showed an output of 96 theses, representing 11.97 percent. In the third place, there is the state of Madhya Pradesh with 80 theses, representing 9.98 percent. Among 28 states and 7 union territories of India, the contribution of the four states of South India is worth highlighting. However, it can be concluded that the two states alone, ie., Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have contributed to the extent of 31.80%. Moreover, it is worth mentioning here that 17 theses have been produced from the Union territories of India along which account for 19.3%. This is more significant, worth taking into considering as regards the overall contribution of the research productivity.

**Table 3**

**University-wise distribution of Ph.D. theses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Ph.Ds</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karnataka University</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>9.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra University</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>5.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jiwaji University</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>University of Mysore</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Punjab University</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>No. of Theses</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>University of Rajasthan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>University of Madras</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Utkal University</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>University of Delhi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gulbarga University</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Osmania University</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vikram University</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Banaras Hindu University</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bangalore University</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nagpur University</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>University of Burdwan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>North eastern Hill University</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jadavpur University</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagpur University</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>University of Pune</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sambhalpur University</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>University of Kerala</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gauhati University</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sri Venkateshwara University</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td>Other universities</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>30.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>802</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>802</td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 depicts the university-wise research output in the form of Ph.D. theses. Among the top 24 Indian universities, considering the number of doctoral degrees, Karnataka University stands first with 80 Ph.D theses, representing 9.97 percent of the total output. Next to Karnataka University, Andra University with 48 theses occupies the second place, representing 5.99 percent. However, the four top universities in Karnataka i.e., University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Gulbarga University and Karnatak University have contributed 154 Ph.D theses, representing 19.20 percent in overall output.
of research. Here, it is worth mentioning that though the number of universities and posts of librarians are large in North Indian states, the research productivity in LIS is comparatively low.

Table 4

Subject-wise Distribution of Ph.D. theses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Research Topics</th>
<th>Number of Ph.Ds</th>
<th>Percentage N=802</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bibliometrics / Scientometrics / Informetrics</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Library Management</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>University Libraries</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information System</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information seeking behaviour</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Library and Information Services</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Information technology</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Information use / user studies</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Resource sharing and networking</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Library profession</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Public libraries</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>College libraries</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reference / Information sources</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Special libraries</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>LIS education</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 indicates that maximum research was carried out in the area of bibliometric / scientometrics / informatics. 85 theses representing 10.60 percent were awarded doctoral degrees in this area alone. Next to bibliometrics is that area of library management with a total of 68 theses representing 8.48 percent. This clearly shows that research is being carried out in these two fields extensively and research on current topics like application of IT, library automation have started since the past two decade. Therefore, the
statistical table depicts more theses on the topics such as university libraries, information seeking behaviour and library services. Current topics, such as, web resources, library 2.0 and library automation and though more important now a days research in these areas have started during the last decade and the output is expected in the near future. Further, in the area of LIS education 17 theses have been submitted representing just 2.12 % in the overall research output.