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Lis Education In India: A Chorological And Chronological Study

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Abstract: Though some reports suggest that in-service training of library personnel started first time in India in the beginning of 20th century, yet the LIS education as university course started quite late as compared to other disciplines in undivided India. Geographically distribution of LIS education centres in India presents an interesting feature. Calcutta, Baroda and Lahore (in undivided India) set the motion and then Andhra and others followed. 1940s and 1950s have been the turning point so far the progress of LIS education is concerned. Spread of LIS education has been so that during last one century more than 100 universities have been imparting LIS education with quite a few colleges offering LIS education too. The preset study makes an Endeavour to trace the chronology of development of and chorology of distribution of LIS education in India.

Keyword: Chorology, Chronology, LIS Education, Academic Library, Public Library, Manuscript.

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

LIS education actually started in India for the first time in erstwhile Imperial Library (now National Library) in Calcutta in 1901 but it took long 45 years to introduce diploma course by the Calcutta University in the vicinity of this pioneering organization. Of course, meanwhile, a number of provincial library associations grew, namely, Madras Library Association (MLA), Andhra Desa Library Association (ADLA) at Vijaywada, Bengal Library Association (BLA) at Bansberia and under the aegis of Viswesaraiya, the Dewan of Mysore at Mysore training courses were started for the librarian's between1920-35. The efforts of Baroda school (1911) and Lahore (1915) are note worthy in the context of LIS education in India. Punjab University, Lahore (now in Pakistan) is credited with starting a LIS course in the University. Where as Madras University is credited with setting up of LIS course for the first time in present India. During this long journey, little over a century, LIS education in India witnessed several turns and twists. In a few cases even the centres of LIS education has been closed for ever. The geographical distribution of LIS education centres is not uniform. Regional concentration of centres of LIS education can be clearly seen in a few regions. Thus, the present paper is a modest effort to build the chronology and chorology of LIS education in India. For the purpose of this study India means undivided India for drawing chronology and chorology of LIS education till 1947 and thereafter, India means independent India after partition.

INDIAN TRADITION OF NURTURING LIBRARY

Historical evidences reveal that India always had a rich tradition of nurturing libraries. During ancient period Taxila University, considered the first university in the world established in the year 414 AD had a rich collection of books on literature, philosophy, medicine and political science (Khan, 1969, p. 2). Similarly, Nalanda University which reached to its peak during 9th century served as many as 10,000 students many of them were even from abroad. The university had a huge library to cater to the need of large number of students (Khan, 1969, p. 3).

Nalanda was one of the first residential universities in the world. During its days it was a flourishing residential university with over 10,000 students and 1500 teachers. The university was marked by a lofty wall and one gate. The library was located in a nine storied building. The subjects taught at Nalanda University covered every field of learning. The Tang Dynasty Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang left detailed accounts of the university in the 7th century. A vast amount of what is considered to be Tibetan Buddhism (Vajrayana) actually stems from the late (9th-12th century) Nalanda teachers and traditions. Other forms of Buddhism, like the Mahayana followed in Vietnam, China, Korea and Japan, found their genesis within the walls of the ancient university. Theravada, the other main school of Buddhism, followed in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and elsewhere, and later the mystic Theravada schools also developed here (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalanda).

The library of Nalanda, is also known as Dharma Gunj (Mountain of Truth) or Dharmagañja (Treasury of Truth), was the most renowned repository of Hindu and Buddhist knowledge in the world at the time. Its collection was said to comprise hundreds of thousands of volumes, so extensive that it burned for approximately more than 6 months when set aflame by Turkish invaders. The library had three main buildings as high as nine stories tall, Ratnasagara (Sea of Jewels), Ratnodadhi (Ocean of Jewels), and Ratnarañjaka (Delighter of Jewels) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalanda). Chalukyas during the 11th and 12th century established a residential college with a library where there were six librarians enjoying status

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and salaries of teaching faculties (Khan, 1969, p. 4).
Medieval period also witnessed development of library and library services. Muhammad Shah Bahamani II founded a college in Bidar where the collection of books accounted 3,000 (Khan, 1969, p. 4). Historical evidences reveal that Akbar patronized great scholar historian Abul Fazl. He is said to have maintained a library of more than four thousand books.
(http://download.nos.org/srsec315new/History%20Book_L 14.pdf, Cultural Developments in Medieval India, p. 234).

Babur, king of Kabul invaded India and annexed Delhi to his kingdom. Patel opined "He established the first Mughal Imperial Library in 1526" (Patel, 2004, p. 6). Babur inherited manuscripts from his father and kept in his library and also collected books from different sources of his kingdom. Babur died in 1530 and was succeeded by his son Humayun (Smith, 1981, 321). Humayun much lived in Agra and established library in his palace. He set up a library at Agra Fort, which was managed by Lal Beg (Sharma 1987, p. 98). In his library, he kept books, gilded pen cases, portfolios, picture books and beautiful works of calligraphy. After the death of Humayun, his son, Akbar, succeeded him in 1356. Historical evidences reveal that Akbar patronized great scholar historian Abul Fazl. He is said to have maintained a library of more than four thousand books. (http://download.nos.org/srsec315new/History%20Book_L 14.pdf, Cultural Developments in Medieval India, p. 234). Akbar, regarded as one of the greatest Mughal kings, improved the management of library with some technical works. He appointed Sheik Faizi to manage and control library services. Akbar was very much interested in manuscripts and appointed calligraphers to copy good manuscripts. He established a separate library for women at Fatehpur Sikri and made great improvement to the library. At the time of his death in 1605, the Imperial Library has twenty-four thousand books (Patel, 2004, p. 6). Jahangir, another rule of Mughal period, made a law that when a wealthy man died heirless, the property should be used for building and repairing schools, monasteries, libraries, and other institutions
(http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/1204/9/ 09_chapter%202.pdf, pp. 25-26).

When the Muslims established their rule in India at the beginning of the 13th century, Muslim emperors paid special attention to libraries, taking care to establish libraries in educational institutions. They constructed no separate library buildings; rather, books were deposited and preserved in educational institutions, mosques, and Khangahs (Gul et al. 2008, p. 2). The Library of Khwajah Nizam-ud-din Auliya was an important Oriental library. It was the property of the Waqf (religious board) and was open to every man of letters. During the reign of the Khilji dynasty the number of Oriental libraries increased. Jala-ud-din Khiljee established the Imperial Library at Delhi and appointed Amir Khusru as its librarian (Gul et. al. 2008, p. 2).

Humayun's library played a significant role in Mughal history. Akbar, the greatest of Mughal emperors maintained a very rich library. He added a sizable number of books, obtained from his conquest, from libraries in Gujarat, Jaunpur, Kashmir, Bihar, Bengal, and the Deccan. His library

was unique in its collection of rare books, among which was the Persian Divan of Human Shah. By the time of Akbar's grandson, Shah Jahan, the library was a complex organization with a large staff, and headed by Nazim, a noble of the court (Gul et al. 2008, p. 3). During the Mughal period, library technical works, viz. Accessioning, Classification and Cataloguing were also carried out in some ways. The head librarian was known as "Nizam" and the assistant librarian as "Muhatin" or "Darogha". Other staff of libraries during Mughal period is Scribes, Book Illustrators, Calligraphers, Copyists, Translators, Bookbinders and Gilders (Patel, 2004, p. 7).

Nizamat Library *started as Nizamat College Library, attached to the Nizamat College, subsequently shifted to Nawab Palace, built in 1837, most likely in the year 1868 by Nazim Ferdunjah. The library was developed by Nawab Hasan Ali to a great extent. Earlier the library was used to be exclusively for family members of Nawabs but today it is under govt. control. The li brary finds a mention in 'Glimpses of Bengal'. A t present the library has got a collection of 8,000 volumes of books. Majority of the collections are in English but Urdu, Arabic and Persian books are also available. Among the invaluable collection of the library, Ain-iAkbari by Abul Fazal, Diwan-i-Lakit by Iaqub Mustaram, 20 pieces of Hand written copies of Quran depicts the Excellency of Arabic calligraphy. Mention worthy periodicals and journals are 'Illustrated London News', 'Edinburg Review', 'Carlyle Magazine', 'Dublin University Magazine' and journal of 'Asiatic Society' etc.*

Though the LIS education is relatively a recent phenomenon in West Bengal yet tradition of having library dates back much earlier. There are a very few examples of existence of library in the modern sense of the term in the 18th Century. The academic libraries established in the 18th Century are Calcutta Madrasah College Library in 1781, The Asiatic Society Library in 1784. Only special library established in 18th Century is Botanical Garden Library in 1787. Among the academic libraries that existed in the 19th century with a flavor of becoming modern library in its richness of content and quality of service offered to their readers-users are Fort William College Library (1800), Hindu College (1817), Serampore College (1818), Kolkata School Book Society (1821) Oriental Seminary (1823), Sanskrit College 1823), Scottish Church (1830), St. Xavier College (1835), Hoogly Mohosin College (1836) and Calcutta University Library (1857) are among the mention worthies. Fort William Library had a rich collection of 11718 oriental books, 5224 European books and 4253 manuscripts. The library was so huge in size and rich in collection that way back in 1835, the library grant was at the tune of Rs. 41011(Khan, 1996, p. 9.) But unfortunately the college run without library during 1840s and 50s as the college authority decided to close it and the books were shifted to different other libraries among which Asiatic Society Library was the prime receiver. Finally, Fort William College was closed in the year 1854. Among the special libraries Botanical Garden Library (1787), Calcutta Medical College Library (1835), Geological Survey of India Library (1851), Bengal Engineering College Library (1856), Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (1876) are important to be mentioned. Calcutta Public Library established in 1835 is also a never to be forgotten development. Out of Calcutta and its vicinity Nizamat Library attached to Nizamat college in Murshidabad is the earliest one. The college was conceived in 1823 and was approved in 1825. Finally the college became functional in 1826 along with its rich library (MHDS Website: murshidabadheritage.org/). Thus the Nizamat library became one of the first modern libraries in West

Bengal (erstwhile Bengal) much before Calcutta Public Library in 1936.

CHRONOLOGY OF LIS EDUCATION IN INDIA

Records show that the first ever library school was started by Melvil Dewey in USA in 1887. The foundation of LIS education in India dates back to 1901 by John Macfarlane, the first librarian of the Imperial Library (now National Library) at Calcutta started training of in-service librarian and the course continued from 1901 to 1906 as mentioned in some reports (Survey Report, chapter 2, p. 18, http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/). Khan (1996) supported it in his work 'Library Science Education in India', and stated that for the first time in India training of in-service librarian were organized by Macfarlane and it continued till 1906 (Khan, 1996, p. 10). Though the primary aim was to train in-service librarians yet in the subsequent years, the training programme was opened to the staff of other libraries and even to non-librarians but dealing in books and other documents. When W. A. Borden (1853-1931), an American disciple of Melvil Dewey, organised a short term training programme in library science at Baroda under the patronage of Maharaja Sayajirao III Gaekwad of Baroda (1862-1939) in 1911, it became the only second in its line. Maharaja Gaekwad felt the need of tranning in library science as he patronized to establish a network of libraries in his state. The primary aim was to create a cadre of men to supply trained manpower in the newly established libraries in the state's library system. In 1913, another training course for working librarians of town libraries was started. These courses continued even after the departure of Borden.

Four years later in 1915, another American student of Dewey, Asa Don Dickinson (1876-1960), the then librarian of Punjab University, Lahore (now in Pakistan) started a three-month's apprentice training programme for working librarians (Satija, 1993, p. 37). This happens to be the first university course in LIS in India. Mr. Dickenson also prepared a manual for the use of students namely 'The Punjab Library Primer'. The university website goes on recoding "The University of the Punjab is the first university, outside U.S.A. (first being the Columbia school), in the world to introduce regular education and training program in librarianship. The Department of Library and Information Science (DLIS) was established in 1915 by an American Librarian, Asa Don Dickinson. He planned postgraduate certificate course but in the beginning undergraduate working librarians were also admitted. Later on in 1928 the admission was restricted to graduates only. This educational program remained suspended from 1947 to 1949 and was revived in 1950. The certificate course was raised to diploma course in 1959 and Masters Classes were started in 1974. Ph.D. program was started in 1999. Lately, M. Phil Leading to Ph.D. program has been introduced in 2005 which meets all HEC requirements" (Panjab University Website: http://pu.edu.pk/home/department/10/Department-of-Library-and-Information-Science).

The move was subsequently followed by formation of library associations in India through developing training programmes for library professionals e.g. Andhra Desa Library Association (training course in 1920 at Vijayawada), Madras Library Association (certificate course in 1929 at Madras), and Bengal Library Association (training course in 1935 at Banasberia, Hoogly). Andhra University started a certificate course on LIS in 1935 followed by University of Madras (postgraduate degree course in 1936) and Banaras Hindu University (postgraduate diploma course in 1942) (Waghmare, 2012).

Among the universities, Madras University under Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, took over the certificate course from Madras Library Association in 1931. The course was subsequently converted into a postgraduate course of one-year duration in 1937. Some more which follow were: Andhra University (1935); Banaras Hindu University (1941); University of Delhi (1947); Aligarh Muslim University (1952) and so on. University of Delhi in 1948, under the guidance of Dr. Ranganathan, started a Masters course in Library Science in India and Aligarh Muslim University was the first to provide a Bachelor course in LIS in the country. The University of Delhi again holds the credit as the first to start the research programme and to award M. Phil and Ph D degrees (Ali and Bakshi, 2006, p. 103).

West Bengal may boats of introducing modern LIS education for the first time in Eastern and North East India. It was possible through establishment of Bengal Library Association (BLA) (formerly known as 'The All Bengal Library Association'). In 1924 during the Belgaon Session of the Indian National Congress, through the persistent efforts of late Sushil Kumar Ghosh, the 4th All India Public Library Conference was held under the chairmanship of the great patriot Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das where a resolution was adopted in favour of recommending the formation of Library Associations in each of the provinces. Consequently, the first All Bengal Library Conference was held in Kolkata on 20 December 1925 to form a library association for Bengal. Late J A Chapman, the then Librarian of Imperial Library, Kolkata presided over the conference. During this conference the All Bengal Library Association was formed under the president ship of the renowned poet Rabindranath Tagore. The Association was renamed as Bengal Library Association (BLA) in its another conference held on 14 September 1933 and the introduction of librarianship training programme was recommended for producing trained manpower towards smooth running of the libraries in this part of India (BLA Website: http://www.blacal.org/Training.htm).

As a part of their movements towards safeguarding the interests of librarians, the Bengal Library Association (BLA) pioneered major steps to introduce librarianship training programme in West Bengal. BLA in collaboration with Hooghly District Library Association started the first library science training camp for working library staff at Bansberia (near Kolkata) in June 1934. This two-week course was attended by 11 participants. In July 1935, another attempt to start a diploma course in librarianship in the Imperial Library, Kolkata, was made under the supervision of the then Librarian, Khan Bahadur Asadulla Khan (Saha, 1988, P. 156). This course was conducted for 20 graduates working in government libraries all over India. Starting of a month long summer training course in librarianship was an historical event through which the Certificate Course in

Librarianship was introduced on a regular basis in this part of India. It is a landmark of LIS education in Eastern part of India during pre-independence period. The then Editor of The Statesman, W.C. Wordsworth inaugurated this first Certificate Course on 30 April 1937 at the Asutosh College. Rabindranath Tagore sent his best wishes on this occasion, mentioning "I wish the efforts of the Bengal Library Association all success. The Association will meet a great demand in the country by training qualified librarians" (cited in Panigrahi 2010, p. 33). Of 60 applicants, 20 were selected for admission in the aforesaid course and 17 of them successful completed the course. They were conferred with the Certificates on 24 July 1937 during the 4th Conference of the Association organised in the Asutosh Hall, University of Calcutta. In 1939, BLA shifted its course from Asutosh College to the Calcutta University campus. Subsequently the duration of the course was extended to four months. This course had good impact within a short period. This course was not confined to West Bengal. Students from different parts of India, even from abroad, attended this course. To meet the demand, BLA had to open another section in 1951 to make the students' strength double. Apart from the above referred summer course, a week-end course of 7 months duration was started in 1955. "At present, 3 sections (two week-end and one summer) having capacity of 60 in each section are continuing" (Saha 1988, p. 156). Presently (2012) the Association is running these two courses (one summer and one week-end) with intake capacity of 66 each.

Post-independence era of LIS education in India is dominated by LIS schools or university teaching departments. Delhi University started the first postgraduate degree course in 1948 (later changed to Bachelor of Library Science) and in 1957 Aligarh Muslim University initiated the first ever B. Lib. Sc. in India. University of Madras converted their diploma course into B. Lib. Sc. course in 1960. DRTC and INSDOC started two specialized courses in LIS in the year 1962 and 1964 respectively. IGNOU started its BLIS (in 1989) and MLIS courses (in 1996) through distance mode right from late eighties and this move was followed by different dual-mode state universities. At present there are about 90 universities in India that are imparting LIS education in different levels (ranging from certificate to Ph. D.). LIS courses are also offered by 5 open universities and 21 dual-mode universities/institute of correspondence education. Traditional universities are offering LIS courses in two modes – truncated courses (one year BLIS and one year MLIS) and integrated course (two-year integrated MLIS course) (Waghmare, 2012).

METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

Existing literatures available in printed form and internet resources have been of great help as source of information for this study. While website of different universities in India and also of Punjab University, Lahore (now in Pakistan) have been used to build chronological and chorological profile of the LIS education in Indial, a limited personal interviews of the students and faculties have been of immense support for gathering data and information. Data have been cross checked, synthesised and analysed to meet the objective of the study

Library and Information Science Education in India: In the early 19th Century, young people learned librarianship by working under the more experienced practitioners. But, gradually the tasks performed by librarians became more complex and more dependent on technology. As a result, the study of library science has moved from the work-setting to professional schools in Universities. The first ever library school was started by Melvil Dewey in USA in 1887 at Columbia College (now Columbia University). In 1889 the programme moved to the New York State Library in Albany when Dewey became the Director there. The success of Dewey's training programme and the publication of Training for Library Service, a book by the economist Charles Williamson in 1923, led other universities, institutes of technology, and large public libraries to establish their own professional degree programmes in library science.

LIS EDUCATION IN INDIA- THE PRESENT SCENARIO

The Universities Handbook (AIU, 2006) by Association of Indian Universities (AIU) gives the figure that India has 354 university level organizations among which 279 are AIU members. Of these, 172 are conventional universities (including 33 institutions for specialized studies in disciplines), 37 institutions provide in agriculture, 16 in health sciences, 38 in engineering and technology, 1 in journalism, 5 in law and 10 are open universities.

With her rich lineage of cultural heritage, India needed to breed Librarians as facilitator was always there. LIS education is being imparted in India since as early as 1911 when the first Library School was started in Baroda, in the state of Maharashtra with the direct royal patronage of Sayaji Rao Gaekwad II. In 1915, it gained the first-time university patronage under the umbrella of Punjab University. Starting from Certificate and Diploma Courses, Indian universities gradually started offering Bachelor's and then Master's Degree in LIS. The first PhD in LIS was awarded to Dr. D B Krishna Rao in 1958 by the University of Delhi. India is gradually emerging as a key player in the LIS education scenario as is evident from the fact that more than 85 universities in India offer Master Degree in LIS whereas over 50 Indian universities have provision for guiding Ph D Scholars. Parallel to this, we have institutes like National Institute for Science Communications and Information Resources (formerly, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre), Documentation Research Training Centre, National Centre for Science Information, International School of Information Management (Mysore) are imparting specialized training for breeding the generation century information scientists. Even as a third wave, there are the Distance Education Courses run by the National Open Universities started with the effort of Indira Gandhi National Open University which has started Bachelor's Degree in 1989 and Master's Degree in 1996. State Open Universities like Netaji Subhas Open University (West Bengal) and various general universities quickly follow the suit to offer a gamut of LIS courses in the distance mode.

Courses Available in LIS in India (AIU, 2006):
1. Certificate Course
ICT Application in Libraries
IT enabled Services
Librarianship
Library & Information Science

2. Diploma Course
PGDLAN (Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation & Networking)
Diploma in Library Automation
Diploma in Lib. Sc. /Inf. Sc.

3. B. Lib. Sc. or B. LIS.
4. M. Lib. Sc. or M. LIS.
5. M. Phil.
6. PhD (Doctorate in Philosophy)
7. D. Litt (Source: http://conference.ifla.org/past/ifla75/86-chakraborty-en.pdf, p. 2)

Present Distribution of LIS Education Centres: The Chorology
There are as many as 69 institutions offering certificate courses. These include 40 associations, 15-degree colleges/private intuitions, five distance education institutions/universities, three regular universities, three government departments and three other agencies. There are 33 institutions offering Diploma (DLISc) courses. Out of these eleven are degree colleges and polytechnics, seven regular universities; two are open universities and other institutions. In addition there are 20 junior colleges offering DLISc. 104 institutions, the maximum number, are offering BLISc courses. 50 of them are Library and Information Science departments in regular universities, 29 are degree colleges, 12 are distance education universities/institutions and six are self-finance courses run by various institution/universities. There are seven other institutions including Library Associations, which offer BLISc course. Furthermore only eight institutes are offering Library and Information Science as an optional subject in a B.A. degree course. There are four PG Diploma courses - PGDADM and Post MLISc course are offered by one regular university each, while PGDIT is under self-finance by one university, the PGDLAN is imparted through distance mode by two universities (Ali and Bakshi, 2006, p. 104).
Over a period of time, LIS has grown and developed into a full-fledged discipline; courses are being imparted by university departments, institutions, library associations and specialized institutions. Data about these institutions was gathered from published sources (Association of Indian Universities, 2003; Dutta and Das, 2001; Patel and Krishan Kumar, 2001; UGC Model Curriculum, 2001). Table-1 shows the current status of these courses in different university. It is evident from the table as many as 85 universities are offering LIS course. Number of universities offering such courses has certainly increased and as such Ali and Bakshi (2006) have enumerated 93 universities offering LIS courses. Similarly, there are at least 32 colleges and institutions (table-2) affiliated to universities are offering regular courses. Furthermore, 28 universities (table-3) are

conducting these courses through distance mode. However, the certificate and diploma courses are not taken into account. Singh (2003) estimated the number of universities (including distance education) offering LIS programmes is as follows: 120 universities are offering bachelor's degree, 78 are offering master's degree, 21 are offering two-year integrated course, 16 universities are offering M.Phil degree, and 63 are offering Ph.D. degree. In addition, NISCAIR (formerly INSDOC), New Delhi and DRTC, Bangalore are offering a two-year Associateship in Information Science, which is recognized by some universities as equivalent to Master's degree (Singh, 2003, p. 2-3)
India maintains its Third World leadership in library research in library education and literature (Satija, 1998, p. 21). The University Grants Commission (UGC) and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) are promoting LIS research programmes by awarding scholarships to doctoral students. The National Commission on Science and Technology (NCST), New Delhi, Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRLF), Calcutta, and ICSSR are also providing research grants for non-doctoral research. The Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), Delhi, provides Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) in LIS (Dutta and Das, 2001, p. 26).
Talwar (2006) estimated that there are 93 universities imparting Masters Degree programs in Library and Information Science and related fields of which 70 offer one year MLISc, 15 offer two year MLISc programme and eight institutions are offering other as MLISc course. Of the 70 universities offering one year MLISc programs 44 are regular universities, six distance education institutions / universities, seven are degree colleges, one is deemed university and 12 are self finance courses. Out of 15 universities offering two year MLISc programmes 12 are regular universities, two are degree colleges and one is managed by a self finance scheme. Besides the MLISc programme there are eight institutions imparting Masters in Information Science courses by different names. Among them two universities offering a two year MSc in Library and Information Science, one regular university imparts a two year MSc in Information Science, one deemed university offers a two year Masters in Information Science and two deemed universities offer Associate ship in Information Science and only one university is offering a two year MIM Master of Information Management) program under a fully self finance scheme. There are 52 regular universities/institutions offering Ph D, 17 of which are providing a M. Phil degree. Of the 56 which offer Ph D four are open universities. Out of 17 institutions offering a M. Phil degree 14 are regular universities and three universities work through distance mode (Talwar, 2006 quoted by Ali and Bakshi, 2006, p. 104).

MAJOR FINDINGS
The above discussion leads to the following major findings:
1. LIS education started in Calcutta under the supervision of British which has been centre of power in British India.
2. Calcutta, Madras, Baroda and Lahore (now in Pakistan) began as the centres of LIS education. The seed that were germinated spread quite quickly but lead to trickledown

effect only in the surrounding area which in tern leads to regional concentration.

3.Prior to independence the LIS education had been regionally concentrated around a few centres and the progress in LIS education was very slow.

4.The post-independent India witnessed a fast growth of LIS education centres. At the same time it witnessed a wider spread too. During this period LIS education centres spread mainly in North, Western and North-Western India. Aligarh Muslim University, Benaras Hindu University and Delhi University took the lead in this respect.

5.A very high concentration of LIS education centres can be seen in the Centre part of India.

6.In spite having been pioneer in LIS education in India, Eastern India presently lags behind in terms of both quantitative spread and qualitative improvement.

CONCLUSION:

LIS education is crippled with several problems of varied nature. Though tremendous progress has been made in the development of this discipline yet it has not been recognized as a fully developed discipline. As a consequence many do not choose it as a first option resulting not attracting a large number of brilliant people on many occasions. The status of the librarians in different institutes is quite neglected. They often don't enjoy the status, rights and privileges of teaching staff of the institute in which they serve. As a result, librarians often suffer from complex. Not having a national level monitoring agency for quality assurance is another serious problem. In the era of explosion of knowledge, management of information is of paramount significance, hence there is a need to pay adequate attention to the development of the LIS education in India. Balanced development of LIS education in India, striking regional balance too, is the need of the hour. As a concluding remark one may say that as the custodian of knowledge, the librarians needed to be trained adequately, they be granted due rights and privileges along with adequate high quality LIS education centres are to be established in India. Regulatory agency in the line of AICTE, NCTE, and ICSSR etc. is essential for quality control and all round development of the discipline.

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Table-1: **University Departments Offering Regular Courses in LIS**

SL No	Name of University	Dept. Estd	BLIS	MLIS Course	M. Phil Program.	Ph. D Program.
1	Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh	1958	1958	1971	--	1961
2	Amravati University, Amravati	1987		Part-Time	--	Part-Time
3	Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	1935	1936*	1979, Intg 1994	1989	1980
4	4Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, TN	1979	1979	Part-Time	Part-Time	Part-Time
5	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1997	--	MSc Info Sc. Intg	--	Part-Time
6	Benrars Hindu University, Varanasi	1942	1942	1965	--	1972
7	Bangalore University, Bangalore	1973	1973*	1975 Intg. 1998	--	1981
8	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	1997	Pat-Time	--	--	--
9	Bhavnagar University	1982	1980	1991	--	Part-Time
10	BIT, Mesra (Ranchi)	1993	--	M Info. Sc. Intg	--	Part-Time
11	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	1986	Part-Time	Part-Time	--	Part-Time
12	Burdwan University, Burdwan	1965	1965	1980	--	Part-Time**
13	Calcutta University	1945	1945	1975	--	1972
14	Calicut University, Calicut	1978	1978	Part-Time	--	Part-Time
15	Delhi University, Delhi	1946	1947	1948	1978	152
16	DRTC, Bangalore	1962	--	1962 AIS 2 yrs	--	1962
17	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1968	1968	1985	--	Part-Time
18	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra	1984	1984	196	--	Part-Time
19	Dr. C V Raman University of Science, Technology, Commerce and Mgt., Raipur	2002	BLIST	MLIST	--	--
20	Dr. H S Gaur University, Sagar	1970	1970	1983	--	Part-Time
21	Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), Gandhigram	1990	Part-Time	--	--	--
22	Guahati University, Guahati	1966	1966*	Intg. 1982	--	Part-Time
23	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1964	1964	1986	--	--
24	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	1986	Part-Time	Pat-Time	Part-Time	Part-Time
25	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	1979	1979*	1985, Intg.998	1987	197
26	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	1988	1988	1995	--	--
27	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	1970	1973	1984	--	Part-Time
28	H N Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (UK)	1991	Yes	Yes	--	Part-Time
29	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	1964	1965	--	--	Part-Time
30	Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi	1985	1987	--	--	--
31	Jammu University, Jammu	1971	1983	1985	--	--
32	Jiwaji University, Gwaliwar	1984	1965	1984	--	1985
33	Kalyani University, Kalyani, Nadia	1992	Part-Time**	Part-Time**	--	Part-Time**
34	Karnataka University, Dhawar	1962	1962*	1971; Intg. 1977	--	1974
35	Kashmir University, Srinagar (JK)	1970	? *	Intg.	Part-Time	Part-Time
36	Kerala University, Thiuvanathapuram	1961	1961	1979 and PGDIT	Part-Time	1981
37	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1969	1965	1985	--	Part-Time
38	Kuvempu Univesity, Shimoga	1993	--	M Sc. Intg. 1993	--	1994
39	L N M University, Darbhanga	NA	1976	--	--	--
40	Lucknow University, Lucknow	1971	1962	Part-Time	--	1984
41	Madras University, Chennai	1960	1936	1993	--	1977
42	Madurai Kamraj Univesity, Madurai	1975	1974	1982	Part-Time	1982
43	M S University, Baroda	1956	1957	1986	--	
44	Mahadev Desai Samajseva Mahavidyalaya	1986			--	Part-Time
45	Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot	1993	1993	Yes	--	Yes
46	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	1987	1983	--	--	--
47	Mahatma Gandi University, Kottayam	NA	Yes	--	--	--
48	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal	1993	Intg. 3 Yrs	194 Intg. 2 Yrs	--	--
49	Mangalore University, Mangalore	1982	1982*	1990, Intg. 1996	--	1991
50	Manipur University, Imphal	1986	1986	--	--	1988
51	Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur	1975	1975	1995	--	Yes
52	Mother Teressa Women's University, Kodaikanal	1999	--	M Sc Intg.	--	
53	Mumbai Univesity, Mumbai	1944	1944	1968	--	1971
54	Mysore University, Mysore	1965	1965*	1971, Intg. 1990	194	1976
55	Nagarjun University, Guntur	1993	--	Yes	--	--
56	Nagpur University, Nagpur	1956	1956	1984	--	1985
57	National Institute of Science Comm & Info Resources (formerly Insdoc)	1952	--	1964 AIS 2 Yrs	--	--
58	North Bengal University, Siliguri	NA**	Yes	--	--	--
59	North Gujarat University, Patan	1992	1992	Yes	--	--
60	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	2000		Yes	--	--
61	North Orissa University, Takatpur	2001	Yes	--	--	--
62	Osmania University, Hyderabad	1959	1959	1979	Yes	Yes
63	Panjab University, Chandigarh	1960	1960	1970	--	1972
64	Patna University, Patna	1980	1980	Yes	--	--
65	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	1971	1971	1987	? *	Yes
66	Pune University, Pune	1958	1958	1979 Now Intg.	Yes	1981
67	Punjabi University, Patiala	1969	1969	Yes	--	Yes
68	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	1985	1985	Yes	--	Yes
69	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	1960	1961	1974	--	1975
70	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya,Jabalpur	1998	--	Yes	--	--
71	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	1976	1976	1985	1994	1985
72	Sampunanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya,Varanasi	1967	1967	--	--	--
73	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	1982	1982	1988	1991*	Yes
74	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	1976	1976	1987	Yes	--
75	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	1965	1965	Intg.	--	--
76	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai	1961	1961	1978	--	1985
77	South Gujarat University, Surat	1986	1986	2 Yrs Part-Time	--	1985
78	Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantpur	1982	1984*	1990, Intg. 1998	Yes	Yes
79	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1974	1974	1974, Intg. 1984	Yes	Yes
80	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	1994	--	1994	--	1994
81	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Pune na	NA	Yes	--	--	--
82	Tilak Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	1971	171	Yes	--	Yes
83	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	1981	1982*	1984, Intg?	--	1985
84	Vidyasagar University, Midnapore	1985	1985	Yes	--	Yes
85	Vikram University, Ujjain	1957	1957	1971	--	1976

Source: Singh, S. P. (2003). Library and Information Science Education in India: Issues and Trends, MJLIS, Vol. 8, No. 2, Dec. 2003, pp. 14-15.
For explanation of abbreviations and symbols used in the table-1, please notes at the end of table-3.

Table-2: **Colleges / Institutions Offering LIS Courses (Regular Courses) and their Affiliating Universities**

SL No.	College / Institute	Year	Affiliating University	BLIS	MLIS
1	AEC Training College & Centre	1962	MG Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya,Panchmarhi	vv	--
2	Arya Vidyapeeth Kanya Mahavidyalaya	NA	University of Rajasthan, Bhusawar	v	--
3	Asian Workers Development Institute	NA	Sambalpur University, Rourkela	v	--
4	Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirapalli	1983	Bharathidasan Univ, Coimbatore	v	Intg
5	Central Institute of Library Science	1970	Osmania University, Hyderabad	v	--
6	Dr Bhagwan Das Kendriya Granthalaya,	1992	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	v	--
7	Farook College, Calicut	NA	Calicut University	v	--
8	Govt. Girls Degree College	NA	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	v	v
9	Govt. MLB Arts & Commerce College, Lashkar	1962	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	v	v
10	HPT Arts/ RYK Science College	1984	University of Pune, Nasik	v	v
11	Institute of Correspondence Education	1981	University of Madras, Chennai	v	v
12	Institute of Management Education, Ghaziabad	2002	CCS University, Meerut	v	v
13	International College of Girls	1962	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	v	--
14	Isabella Thoburn College	NA	University of Lucknow, Lucknow	v	--
15	JLNS College, Ganj Basoda	1998	Barkatullah University , Bhopal	v	v
16	Jai Hind Defence College	1998	Barkatullah University , Bhopal	v	v
17	Kamta Prasad Guru Bhasha Bharati	1968	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	v	v
18	Mahendraguru Bhagwandas Granthalaya Kashi Vidyalaya	NA	Lucknow University , Lucknow	v	--
19	Majlis Ars & Science College, Valanchery	NA	Calicut University, Calicut	v	--
20	Manair College of Library Science	1991	Kakatiya University, Khammam	v	--
21	Nehru Institute of Social Studies	NA	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	v	--
22	Nutan Maratha Mahavidyalaya	1992	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	v	--
23	Onkarmal Somani College of Commerce, Jodhpur	1987	Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur	v	--
24	Pt Nilakantha College of Library & Information Science	NA	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	v	v
25	Rajeev Gandhi College, Bhopal	1997	Barkatullah University , Bhopal	v	v
26	R K Memorial Mahavidyalaya, Vidisha	1998	Barkatullah University , Bhopal	v	v
27	S.B Women's College, Cuttack	1973	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	v	Intg.
28	SMIT College of Library & Information Science, Ankushpur	1983	Behrampur University, Behrampur	v	v
29	Sant Sambhji Shinde College of Library Science, Parbhani	1995	Swami Ramanand Teerath Marathwad University	v	v
30	S S Patil Arts, T T Salunkhe Com & G R Pandit Science College, Jalgaon	NA	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	v	v
31	Vidya Bharti Science College	1987	Amravati University, Amravati	v	v
32	Vikrmaditya College	2000	Barkatullah University , Bhopal	v	--

Source: Singh, S. P. (2003). Library and Information Science Education in India: Issues and Trends, MJLIS, Vol. 8, No. 2, Dec. 2003, p. 16.
For explanation of abbreviations and symbols used in the table-2, please notes at the end of table-3.

Table 3: **Universities Offering LIS Courses through Distance Mode of Education**

SL No.	Name of University	Year	BLIS	MLIS	M. Phil	Ph. D.
1	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	1995	1997	v	--	--
2	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	1979	1985	1991	--	--
3	Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa	1995	v	--	--	--
4	Institute of Open & Distance Learning, Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal	1975	1975	v	--	--
5	Berhampur University, Behrampore	1987	v	--	--	--
6	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli	1992	1992	--	--	--
7	School of Distance Education, Calicut University, Calicut	1994	v	--	--	--
8	Dr. B R Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad	1984	1985	1996	--	--
9	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad	1994	1997	--	--	--
10	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	1971	v	v	--	v
11	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	1988	v	v	--	--
12	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, PGDip in Lib Auto & NW	NA	--	PGDip	--	--
13	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delh	1986	1986	1996	--	v
14	Kakatiya University, Warangal	1989	1989	--	--	--
15	Karnatak State Open University, Mysore	NA	v	--	--	--
16	Directorate of Correspondence Courses, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1969	v	v	--	--
17	Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga	NA	v	v	--	--
18	Directorate of Distance Education, M D University, Rohtak	1999	v	--	--	--
19	Kota Open University, Kota	NA	--	--	--	v
20	Madras University, Chennai	1989	v	v	--	--
21	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai	1988	1990	v	--	v
22	Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya Vishwavidyala, Chitrakoot	1994	v	v	--	--
23	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidhyapeeth	1992	v	--	--	--
24	Patna University, Patna	1924	v	--	--	--
25	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1972	1993	--	--	--
26	U P Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad	1999	v	v	--	--
27	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Pune	1990	v	v	--	--
28	Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata@	1997	2007	2009	--	--

Source: Singh, S. P. (2003). Library and Information Science Education in India: Issues and Trends, MJLIS, Vol. 8, No. 2, Dec. 2003, pp. 17.

For explanation of abbreviations and symbols used in the table-3, please notes below.

NOTES:
The year of starting of the Dept/ Institution as well as the courses have been given wherever available

NA= Not Available

* Now ceased

* ? Now ceased but year cease not known

** Course status has changed

= Course being conducted but year is not known

-- Course not being conducted

@ Present author included NSOU in the list.

Yes = Course exists but exact years of beginning and status of the course could not be ascertained

Intg. = Integrated programme (Two-year / Three year)

Part time = Course is not a full-time and not a regular course

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