

handbook of  
**INFORMATION  
SCIENTISTS AND  
LIBRARIANS IN INDIA**

NEELIMA KAUL  
*Compiler*

*With a Foreword by*  
Dr V.A. Kamath  
Head, Library and Information Services  
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre  
Bombay

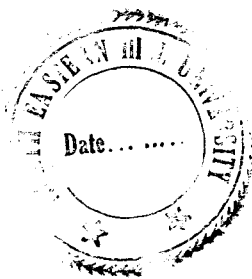


CITATION PUBLISHERS  
New Delhi-110008

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**CITATION PUBLISHERS**  
2699, St. No. 13, Ranjit Nagar  
New Delhi-110008

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First Edition 1980

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020.2554  
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Price : Rs. 95.00

£ 10.00

\$ 30.00

Published by Citation Publishers, 2699, St. No. 13,  
Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi-110008 and printed at  
YUVA MUDRAN, 7 Industrial Complex, Wazirpur,  
Delhi-110052.

With grateful thanks to  
**SENDA**  
who inspired the Compiler  
to take up this work

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## PREFACE

This publication is a modest attempt to bring together the bio-data of professionals in the field of Library and Information Science in India, such as, University Librarians, teachers in Library Science, Information Scientists and Documentalists and College Librarians. It is well known that such particulars are often required by users of libraries, Librarians themselves for various reasons and the book trade.

Initially it was intended to incorporate the particulars of about 2000 professionals in this compilation but the response did not allow us to reach the target. Nevertheless, we hope that a generous response would be forthcoming from those also who did not respond to our requests, when a revised edition of the Handbook of Information Scientists and Librarians in India is published. Communications were addressed in individual names, wherever possible and to others by designations. Requests were repeated even three to four times in certain cases. It is heartening to mention that the response to our communications, in certain cases, was spontaneous and words of appreciation and encouragement started pouring in, which sustained us to continue our efforts for about two years. We are therefore grateful to all those whose co-operation we had the privilege to receive in giving shape to this compilation.

The entries in the publication have been arranged alphabetically, giving individual particulars, i.e. name, present position, year of birth, academic and professional qualifications, positions held in the past, membership of professional and other Associations etc., publications, full address with telephone number, telegraphic address, wherever available. The data presented are based on the information supplied by the individuals or their employers.

The compilation covers 195 Librarians, Deputy Librarians and Assistant Librarians from Universities, institutions deemed to be universities and institutions of national importance, 81 teachers in Library and Information Science, 174 Librarians from scientific, technical and research institutions, 208 Information Scientists and Documentalists, 88 Librarians from Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Colleges, 287 College Librarians and 187 Librarians from other organisations. These figures include the professionals in the field whose names have been added using secondary sources of information and these, for obvious reasons, could not be many. To facilitate easy location, the corresponding entry number has been given in the name index and page number in the institution index.

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In the Handbook have also been listed (i) universities conducting courses in library, information science and/or documentation, (ii) library and information science Associations, (iii) journals in library and information science (English and Indian languages), (iv) dealers in reprographics, and (v) a select list of booksellers and publishers.

Lastly, we take the opportunity to thank all those who provided and have been instrumental in providing the requisite particulars for inclusion in this Handbook. Suggestions for improving the publication to make it more useful are welcome and may be addressed to us.

**Publishers**

## FOREWORD

In a vast country like India, collection of information/data in any field is an extremely difficult task for a number of reasons. An appreciable number of individuals, institutions and organisations approached for information on a specific subject generally do not readily comply with the request. As personally meeting everybody concerned is nigh impossible, the most practical way of getting information is through a questionnaire. It is common experience, however, that a substantial number of the questionnaires issued for collecting information are not returned. Besides, even those returned are often partially filled in or delayed considerably. Consequently, any compilation based on information thus received becomes not only incomplete but also far from being up-to-date.

In recent years, there has been an increasing recognition among the Governments of developed as well as developing countries that information, i.e. recorded or communicated knowledge gained by man through experience, observations and experiments, is a vital national and international resource and a pre-requisite to the effective pursuit of national policies on economic, scientific, technological and social development. In India, for the first time, in 1971 serious thought was given to the need for building up a national network of documentation and information services to meet the expanding information needs of scientists and research workers. The National Committee on Science & Technology (NCST) constituted by the Govt. of India in October 1971, set up several panels and planning groups, including one on information sector. The report of the panel on information was prepared in 1973 recommending the establishment of a National Information System for Science & Technology (NISSAT) under the Department of Science and Technology which was incorporated in the Science & Technology Plan for 1974-1979. The planning of NISSAT commenced from 1975 and the details of the scheme were worked out in consultation with information experts and sectoral representatives. The implementation of NISSAT commenced in June 1977.

Satisfactory progress has been achieved in the implementation of the NISSAT plan. Several sectoral centres have been already established. Besides, training courses, workshops, seminars etc. have been held in different parts of the country in an effort to build up the technical manpower which is very essential for handling operations of the System at various levels.

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India fortunately does not suffer from shortage of technical personnel in the field of *Library and Information Science* as is the case in most of the developing countries. There is a large number of qualified and experienced librarians, documentalists, information scientists, library & information science teachers, translators and other specialists in the country running big and small libraries and information and documentation centres. Besides, the universities, DRTC, INSDOC and other institutions produce some 1500 graduates and post-graduates in *Library & Information Science* every year. There is, however, no authoritative and exhaustive roster of the personnel in the field and hence there exists a real need for such a roster. Against this background, Citation Publishers' attempt to bring out the 'Handbook of Information Scientists & Librarians in India' is certainly commendable. The publishers do not claim that the handbook is exhaustive and rightly so. As a matter of fact, it will have to be revised from time to time to make it as up-to-date and comprehensive as possible to render it a useful reference tool and I earnestly hope that they will soon bring out a revised edition. I am sure that this publication will find a place in the libraries, information and documentation centres in not only this country but also other countries.

V.A. Kamath

Bombay  
Feb., 1980