

Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Library and Information Science in Bangladesh

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Abstract - The objective of this paper is to prepare and present an annotated bibliography of doctoral dissertation of Library and Information Science (LIS) in Bangladesh. There were total 17 PhD dissertation of Library and Information Science (LIS) were found to be made an annotated bibliography. Total enumeration sampling technique was used for this study in which the whole of the population or everything were considered as the sample. This study found that at the initial stage some Ph. D. dissertation bears a moderate standard in quality. In some theses arrangement was not proper and information was not enough. But the standard is increasing rapidly by the proper initiatives of students and teachers of the University. With the years elapsed since its establishments of University of Dhaka the substantial member of the teaching staff have been trained from abroad which ultimately gave a new outlook and enriched the fields of research.

Keywords: Annotated Bibliography, LIS Research, Doctoral Research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

I. INTRODUCTION

PhD dissertation is significant contribution to scientific knowledge; insight into the subject; evidence of a high level of independent and original thought (Eksteen, 2003). Studying for a Ph.D. is potentially one of the most exciting and fulfilling of life experiences. Doctoral dissertations are such a significant scholarly resource in most academic disciplines normally constituting the highest level of graduate student scholarship at institutions of higher education. They embody the results of years of study and research advance the frontiers of knowledge and frequently contain exhaustive bibliographies of value to librarians and scholars. Furthermore the receipt of the doctoral degree is a major accomplishment in any individual's scholarly career and the subject of one's dissertation is often directly related to his or her subsequent research and publication activity. In American universities, a dissertation leads to a PhD degree and a thesis leads to a Master's degree. Whether in UK these two are called as: PhD thesis and Masters Dissertation. In Europe and India, a dissertation culminates in a post graduate degree like MS/M.Tech./M.Sc./MPhil where as a thesis leads to a doctoral degree (Phugnar, 2012). But these two terms are used interchangeably in Bangladesh. However, in this study we considered PhD as dissertation.

Ph.Ds in LIS date back to the University of Chicago's programme of the 1920s, which made its first award in 1930 (Feather and Sturges, 2003). The first doctoral dissertation was Eleanor S. Upton's "A guide to sources of seventeenth century English history in selected reports of the Royal commission on historical manuscripts" (Kamila, 2010). Since Upton, there have been plethoras of studies of the LIS Ph.Ds in local and international level across the universe. First Ph.D. dissertation of LIS was done by Serwar Hossain in the year of 1985 and then Seventeen doctoral dissertations were awarded in Bangladesh so far. But, no work has been attempted to give any account of LIS doctoral research from 1985 to present in Bangladesh. Therefore, based on the current gap of literature, the present study aims to- present an annotated bibliography of doctoral dissertation of Library and Information Science (LIS) in Bangladesh.

II. METHODOLOGY

This paper followed an annotated bibliography as a method for conducting research. Esdaile and Stokes (1954) in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science stated that: "The basis of all librarianship is bibliographic. It is a profession, in which what is recorded, by whatsoever means historical development has permitted, is the foundation of all activity. The enumeration of that material, its analysis, its detailed recording, its history, its authentication is all problems relating to its use, of which no librarian dare be ignorant." This indicates the role bibliography plays in the field of librarianship. An annotated bibliography is an organized list of sources (may be any variety of materials, books, documents, videos, articles, web sites, CD-ROMs, etc.) with an accompanying paragraph that describes, explains, and/or evaluates each entry in terms of quality, authority, and relevance (Skidmore, 2004). According to Willams (2004) the purpose of the annotated bibliography is to-review of the literature on a particular subject, illustrate the quality of research, provide examples of the types of sources available, describe other items on a topic that may be of interest to the reader and finally to explore the subject for further research.

The source of data for this study is Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertations in the subject of Library and

Information Science available in Universities of Bangladesh. Doctoral dissertations awarded to LIS researchers from foreign universities have not been included in this study. It is worthwhile to mention that Dhaka University is the only university that offers PhD programme in Library and Information Science field in Bangladesh. Therefore, only Dhaka University was selected as the site for conducting this study. Total enumeration sampling technique was used for this study in which the entire population were considered as the sample. Therefore, total number of Ph.D. dissertation in LIS found in the Central Library of University of Dhaka was counted as sample for this study. For collecting data primarily, a literature search was done at Dhaka University Central Library and a comprehensive list of Ph.D. dissertation was collected by the researcher. The entries were listed in the year of author's PhD degree awarded. The citation style used in this bibliography is from the American Psychological Association sixth edition citation manual (APA, 2010). Besides this, IFLA UBCIM'96 cataloguing rules for oriental names was used to prepare all author entries. After a thorough review of literature, annotations take the form of a single paragraph with a limit of approximately one hundred and fifty or more than those words per entry. This was set to ensure conciseness which was balanced with the need to offer insight into the applicability of concepts in the articles. However, to fulfill the objective of this study, a list of annotated bibliography is presented in result section.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There were total 17 PhD dissertation of Library and Information Science (LIS) were found to be made an annotated bibliography. The annotated bibliography were presented as below:

Husain, Sarwar (1985). A doctoral thesis on national plans for library development in Bangladesh (1947-1983). University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

Library development is a precondition for the overall educational development in a country. But in the perspective of Bangladesh, the libraries and librarianship sector has been developing in a slow pace than any other sectors. Sound planning is the main reason for this steady growth of library development in Bangladesh. Most of the national plan never buttresses the need for planning of library development. Rather this slow progress of library development was not a matter of any concern for the educationalists and planners of the country. To find out the pitfall and scenario of planning, a thorough analysis of literature must be needed. Thus this study gave attention to review the background of national plans, programs, committee, reports etc. prepared and submitted by government and non-government agencies, authorities, learned bodies for development of libraries in Bangladesh from a long period of time. The purpose of this dissertation was to examine the development of library planning in Bangladesh during 1947 to 1983. This study also envisaged the elements necessary for library development, past and

present trends of planning based on materials available prior to 1947. The factors responsible for the design of plans and the criteria for the development have also investigated. The methods applied were historical method, research visits, survey methods and personal interviews. The study revealed that in Bangladesh except in very few cases, all the library development plans were prepared by the experts in other fields who had no adequate concept of organization and administration of libraries. It is also found that in many cases, key point of previous reports had not properly investigated in following reports. Many plans were proved as useless, as most of the plans were prepared by the experts from the other fields who had not enough idea about organization and administration of libraries and methods in librarianship. Besides these, they did not take necessary steps for inception of development work though effective implementation. This is the first PhD conducted in the independent Bangladesh in the field of LIS under the supervision of Information Science and Library Management department, University of Dhaka. Thus it paved the way for the development of Library research as well as Librarianship practice in Bangladesh. Moreover, this study is the first of its kind in Bangladesh that was conducted on the topics of library administration perspective covering a long period. But there is a lack of involvement of administrative supporting evidence that would focus more specific point of view for implementing administration practices in library field in Bangladesh. Moreover it will obviously provide a baseline for future work in this field in the country context.

Saiful-Islam, K. M. (1985). A code for cataloguing and indexing Bangladeshi Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

As the volumes of Bengali publications and authors have been growing significantly, it is essential to have a universal cataloguing code for Bengali author especially for Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist name. Unlike the Christian names, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names do not comprise a set of pattern with surname which usually determines the entry word. Before this work there was no national cataloguing code in Bangladesh for Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist name and thus it led Bangladeshi librarian, bibliographers to enter a particular in haphazard way e.g. some choose the initials, some middle or some other even choose last part of the same name for entry word and thus created problem. Beside this, the problems also arose in international codes and manuals in respect of inherent phonemic differences among languages. These intra-linguistic phonemic variations (i.e. 12 type of Bengali Muslim names, additional elements and titles of varied nature followed or preceded by family names and so on) sometimes make the cataloguing attempts unsuccessful and degrade the effectiveness of transliterations and transcriptions. Therefore, this work as a part of IFLA project for the revision of international cataloguing code; designed to subsidize the inconsistency and haphazard practice in oriental names particularly Bengali Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. Muslim Arabic names also have

been most unceremoniously sanskritized based on the erroneous transliteration schemes of the Library of Congress and the Indian National Bibliography that the Arabic and Persian names have been miserably distorted i.e. Nazrul as Najjarula etc. The main purpose of this study is to attain coherence and uniformity in cataloguing and indexing names of Bangladeshi authors based on certain standard principles through transliteration. It is preliminary work in the country context. Examination of existing codes and local and international name practices were performed to conduct the study. In this study, 20 rules have been formulated for twenty types of Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist names. This is a valuable work that directs specialized user with the fundamentals of the morphologically correct way of formation of names of Bangladeshi authors. But the rules presented in this thesis work best for expert's use, may not be so helpful for general users.

Nasirud-Din Ahmad (1985). *Education for librarianship in Bangladesh: a historical study (1947-1982).* Dhaka, University of Dhaka.

The state of education for librarianship cannot be evaluated intelligently without an investigation of its origin; it cannot be considered critically except in pursuance of its historical antecedents. Thus, the purpose of this study was to introduce briefly the origin, growth and development in the field of library education in Bangladesh from 1947 to 1982. The study critically analyze the course curricula, nature, pattern, teaching methods and output of department of Library Science- the then only post-graduate Library education provider in Bangladesh. Authors' notion was to compare, evaluate and standardize the library education with modern curricula of leading library school from USA, UK and some other neighboring countries. Historical method, interviews and field visit was used to conduct the research. The study remains a historical one to bring into order the facts of materials of historical interest in between 1947 to 1982 that have remained hidden in archives and forgotten secondary and tertiary sources. This study would be very helpful for relinquishing the development of library education from the birth of India and Pakistan to recent past of Independence of Bangladesh. The study has found that manpower production for the last 30 years of library education and training in Bangladesh stands at 3,491 including all levels. The study also revealed that acute shortage of manpower for development of 12,864 libraries of all kinds of Bangladesh. This study is really an important study in early library education in Bangladesh.

Abdus-Sattar, Muhammad (1985). *The problem and prospects of new technologies in libraries and information services of Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

The goal of this dissertation is to investigate the present scenario of the library and information services of Bangladesh and find out the factors that lead to the application of new technologies in LICs in Bangladesh. Besides these its aim is to delineate the problems encountered in the application and use of new technology and to consider prospects for the future of new technologies

in Bangladesh. Primary assumption of this study is that it might be difficult for Bangladesh to cope with the fast technology due to cost effectiveness and administrative policy making. Although the library and information of Bangladesh have understood the necessity of use of new technologies, they can not apply it for so many fundamental problems. Methods used in this study were sample design, questionnaire survey and personal interviews. This study revealed that operations and services of most libraries in Bangladesh are still in manual process. The use of computer and other computer-based technologies just started in Bangladesh. But it is a matter of hope that some special and research libraries have incepted the facilities of computer-based information services. The highly application area of new technologies found in library and information services in Bangladesh are: human resource development, R&D, data processing, management of data, inventory control, personnel record maintaining, accounting management information system, creation of database, creation of bibliographic databases. Technologies being used in core library operation are: indexing, cataloguing, current awareness service (CAS), selective dissemination of information (SDI) service and other offline services. But the academic and public libraries of Bangladesh are lagging behind in respect of application and use of new technologies. But they are planning to use new technologies in their services. The problems found in this study for incorporating new technologies in libraries are: poor socio-economic condition, lack of appropriate technological infrastructure, lack of explicit support and sanction, lack of attention of policy makers and planners and so on. Besides these, many libraries have purchased computers and other computer-based technologies, but they are reluctant to further extend the facility for providing services. Lack of national coordinating centers and effort of professional association of new technology specialist also found as barriers to promote for service nationwide. Finally, this study gave some suggestions that can be applied for the solution of the problems. The librarian community should acquire the skill of thriving and handling new technological sources and services. A program can be chalked out for training library personnel in this regard. Besides these, a cooperative effort should be developed to set up a central database that can work for developing software for library automation and information retrieval. Government also should come forward to formulate a national information policy as well as new technology policy to foster, promote and sustain the use of technological services. The author provides a future direction for policy intervention in library development. Thus this dissertation is very helpful for bringing an established methodology for future development in this field.

Rahman, Afifa (1988). *An analysis of the functions and workings of university libraries in Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

In 1986, British Council Seminar and University Grants Commission set up "Standards for Library Services" and after that adopted by so many universities worldwide. These

standards are: i) administration, ii) organization, iii) co-operation, iv) operations and staffing, v) collection development and vi) financial support. This study is such kind of dissertation conducted in the perspective of Bangladesh for the first time. The goal of this dissertation is to evaluate and determine the library services of six university libraries in Bangladesh in the light of these six standards. The study is both descriptive and analytical based on survey method of which questionnaire and interview schedule are the instruments. Questionnaire was distributed among the user of the library, whereas the interview was conducted among the faculty members and librarian. In the second step, a random sampling technique was used to select the sample among the faculty members of those universities. This gives us a clear indication that none of the six libraries of the universities meet the requirements of the Draft Standard for University Libraries in terms of resources, personnel, reader service, and technical service, financing and budgeting. Moreover, the most crucial finding of this study is that the sample libraries are virtually isolated from each other in proper implementation of draft standards. The study recommended for setting up a responsible body or UGC commission for libraries for formulation and further evaluation of 'British Council Draft Standard' for library services. Thus this study would encourage to achieve the international standard for library services in country context.

Azizul-Hakim, Muhammad (1996). History, problems and prospects of public libraries in Bangladesh. University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation set out to review critically the historical development, general features, problems and prospects of public library systems of Bangladesh. The author's purpose was also to recommend measure for the establishment of a network of public library system in Bangladesh. Several methodology i.e. literature search, survey, questionnaire, personal interview were applied in this study. The study involved 658 public libraries in Bangladesh including government and non-government public libraries. Two levels were measured: historical development and current status. There were three sections to the instrument utilized in the study. The first included items designed to collect relevant demographic data. The second contained questions which addressed personal and cultural values. The third section represented the user's opinions of public library services and how satisfied he or she was with them. No matter, the author attempted to reveal the effort made for establishment of public libraries of thana and even village level. The author also devoted a section in the thesis to describe all the things in detail. Thus, this study was successfully able to trace the history of public library development from its very early to recent past. In the light of history, the author also described the current activities and status of public library in providing library and information services. This is understandable, but nevertheless a shortcoming the study does not formulate any model plan, though it is inevitable to point out a blueprint or to-do in terms of present scenario. Moreover the study did

not mention about the recruitment of research assistant or moderator to conduct such a huge range of study. But overall it provides an analysis of historical content and critical discourse analysis of public library systems and services of Bangladesh. No other previous work had not tried to include such large number of public libraries in the study in country context. Indeed, this study could work as a "Can-Do Guide" based on historical account and prospects of public library system of Bangladesh.

Mannan, S. M. (1997). Networking and resource sharing among the libraries in Bangladesh: present situation and future prospect. University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation is a pioneering work in the field of LIS based on the revolutionary concept of networking and resource sharing in Bangladesh. The author has been made a sole attempt to propose and design a suitable model plan for networking and resource sharing among the libraries and information centers in Bangladesh based on- the present scenario of library services; strength and weakness of collection; and suitability of conventional and computer networks in Bangladesh. The study adopted a purposive sampling to select 100 respondents for interviewing and surveying the students, teachers, librarians, researchers, scientists and administrators from 25 libraries (including public, academic, special and national libraries) of Bangladesh. The author clarified the selection process of sample. Things were mainly done based on two criteria of selecting libraries: i) which have either initiated networking or have a plan; and ii) which have acquired minimum infrastructure and manpower required for networking and resource sharing. Six types of variables of users are selected for data collection. Data analysis options, including ethnographic summary and content analysis, are explained, and issues of reliability and validity are discussed. The author also clarified the concept of resources that includes-information, equipment, facilities, qualified staff, time and money. Finally, this study indicates that the process of networking and resource sharing is still evolving more on theoretical basis than on the practical considerations. The study also confirmed that the concept has yet not been formalized any legal support that resulting the inability to implement the concept properly. Some efforts and initiatives also have come into light through this study that were taken to initiate co-operation in the field. Finally, the study formulated a model network- BASLIBNET (Bangladesh Academic and Special Library Network) and provide suggestion to bring all national resources under the network. In the author's view to develop an effective plan, feasibility study is a must. So the author conducted the feasibility study and provides a helpful pros and cons of the study. The future indications of this model network also provided by the author as: effective bibliographic control, avoidance of unnecessary duplication in both acquisition and processing of library materials; and improvement of the quality of databases by limited resources. This study also provides recommendation for taking out exhaustive survey by national commission, formulating inter-library loan (ILL) code. Finally, this contribution to the literature could

be used as a model for future. Written by a senior professor and a sole companion of the LIS field, and designed for members of the peer community, this dissertation successfully serves the purpose of advising administrators that BASLIBNET can enhance the ability to make informed decisions on successful implementation of Networking and resource sharing in Bangladesh. Moreover, the content has for the most part become empirical in nature, the outline and the approach taken in presenting the research is excellent.

Hanif Ud-Din, Muhammad (2002). *Assessment of information needs for the agricultural scientists and researchers in Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

The purpose of this dissertation was to understand the information needs of agricultural scientists and researchers and thus enabling policy makers and agricultural administrators of Bangladesh. The author attempted to evaluate existing agricultural information resources in various research organization of Bangladesh. The methodologies applied in this study are: literature searches, field visit, questionnaire etc. 18 libraries (most of them are academic libraries) were selected purposively as sample of this study. Study found that 83 percent of agricultural libraries are making efforts to provide information services to the user. But they have shortage of computer and ICT for information storage and retrieval. Null hypothesis was accepted that agricultural information sources are inadequate in meeting the need of the agricultural scientists and researchers of Bangladesh. A good number of agricultural scientist and researcher think that the information sources and services are inadequate. The most interesting finding is that most of the user use informal information sources like communication with colleagues for fulfilling their information need. Only 34% users were found to be aware of inter-library loan (ILL) and other forms of information services. The study found that Bangladesh Agricultural University Library (BAUL) has been working as a central agricultural information focal point of Bangladesh. As author explained that favorable environment existed for agricultural information network in Bangladesh, he indicated an opportunity of BAUL to form an integrated network with others. So the study recommended a national agricultural information network system for all agricultural libraries in Bangladesh. But the only limitation found in this study that it includes mostly the academic libraries for this study rather than special libraries.

Munshi, Muhammad Nasir Uddin (2003). *Marketing of information products and services: a study on some selected special libraries in Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation was an attempt to assess the performance of marketing of information products and services and their impact on special libraries in Bangladesh. This exploratory study is conducted among 40 leading special libraries of Bangladesh. The libraries were selected using a stratified random sampling technique. The methods implied are survey method, questionnaire method and interview method. 200 sample library users from students, teachers,

researchers, scientists, administrators, govt. officials and other categories have been interviewed through a semi-structured questionnaire. Users were selected applying judgmental sampling technique. SPSS package was used to process and analyze the data. The result was A Model Plan for Marketing of Information Products and Services for Special Libraries in Bangladesh. The result of the study found that about 68% sample libraries of the country have not been maintaining any networking and resource sharing activities. The study also found that more than 70% percent libraries did not develop annual marketing plan, 84% did not have marketing information system and programs. Finally, a detailed marketing model plan was formulated to assess the varied and complex data and information needs of the nation.

Harun-Or-Rashid, Muhammad (2003). *National educational information system of Bangladesh: A critical study.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

Over the last decades there has been a steady growth of interest worldwide in the development and expansion of educational information system for the provision of quality information resources. In this connection national educational information system (NATEIS) for providing educational information services to the educational personnel has been considered a major concern of study on the basis of input, process and output. This dissertation set out to investigate the NATEIS of Bangladesh through the analysis of users' need, to determine the gaps between the user need and fulfillment, and finally to formulate a model plan for the development of current NATEIS of Bangladesh. The study followed documentary method through an extensive search of literature and adopted questionnaire technique for collecting the data from the experts and personnel of library, documentation and information (LDI) centre. The results accepted the null hypothesis that majority of the organization have no policy, planning and operation manual for the development and maintenance of their LDI centres. The major recommendations are: establishment of easily accessible information sources and adequate media for dissemination, maintain linkage with other system and arrangement of professional development programme for the information personnel. This study also proposed a model named Bangladesh national educational information system (Ban-NATEIS) to create opportunity for accessibility of educational information resources and to develop new information resources such as databases, network services, user-friendly interfaces and knowledge synthesis. Finally it provides an analysis of current practical aspect of technological use in LIS in Bangladesh on the basis of the theoretical application of critical discourse analysis. This is an excellent attempt to co-ordinate the educational and information system for creating a wide meadows for national development.

Alam, Muhammad Saiful (2007). *Information systems for health and population sector in Bangladesh: evolution, structure, gaps and need based design.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation set out to explore the information activities in the HNPS (Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program) in Bangladesh and to design a need based information system appropriate for the integrated health and population program. In this study, author specially focuses on the inconsistency between user's need and provision information services. Author also pays due attention to software development and necessary technical details for computer-based data storage, retrieval and transfer among functional units. Methods used are: 12 libraries were randomly selected as sample for questionnaire survey and interviews, while SPSS WIN 12 is used for data processing, analysis, and presentation. Data is analysed mainly Considering all kinds of information services, the information resources, infrastructure and workforces of the libraries and information centres in the health and population sector in Bangladesh. Study found that only 29.28% information needs of the user could be met, the rest 70.72% needs remain unmet. This study also reveals some alternative ways adopted by user for fulfilling the unmet needs i.e. going to another library, requesting the librarian for procurement of the documents, searching internet, taking assistance from colleagues. 50% library and information center have reported that they do not have any ICT facilities. Among the rest, 60% maintain bibliographic database, 80% use computer administration and management. Considering the colossal gap between information needs and the existing services of the libraries and information centers the study proposed a model plan for the National Health and Population Information Center to provide access to information and scientific, technical and factual knowledge on health, population and related discipline. Most well known libraries are included as sample, less significant libraries could not be included. Overall, this study is the first of its kinds in country perspective. No model has previously formulated for the development of HNPS information system.

Shariful-Islam, Muhammad (2010). Impact assessment of rural libraries in Bangladesh. University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

The purpose of this dissertation was to assess the impact of rural libraries on rural communities in Bangladesh. This study focused on the information needs of rural dwellers and the sources they used accessing the information. The study adopted a mixed methodology (both qualitative and quantitative) and random sampling technique was for selecting the sample. Survey, questionnaire, observation, interview and focus group discussion (FGD) were used for collecting the data. Interesting find is that a small scale rural library service has the potential to make a positive impact on the community development. In respect to overall collections, the respondents were satisfied as all ratings except Panihar fell above the average score. To overall service performance except Karbala and Panihar, all respondents were satisfied. It revealed the information need of rural dweller, overview of the rural library activities in Bangladesh, satisfaction level of need of rural people, relationship between information services and rural development. At the same time it identified the major

problems faced by the rural library users in getting their desired information. Author provided the rural library model to assist policy maker to devise appropriate strategies to address these challenges. But the study covers only the northern part of Bangladesh that may not be applicable to other region of the country. However this model could provide an ideal opportunity for other rural communities in the developing countries to explore the possibility of such attempt. This is also an interesting model, one that help rural librarians needing to evaluate library services might find useful.

Nasirud-Din, Muhammad (2011). Automation in the public libraries of Bangladesh: a plan for development. University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation sought to know the current status of automation facilities available in the government public library of Bangladesh. A mix of quantitative and qualitative research designs was used to collect and analyze data. Quantitative data were collected through a semi-structured questionnaire, direct personal interview and analyzed using SPSS to analyze and other statistical techniques. In addition to obtain a deeper understanding of the process, qualitative data were collected through observation and document analysis. The study found out barriers and limitations of modernization issues and also put recommendation. Study revealed that public library services were lagged behind due to adequate budget, lack of infrastructure. In spite of those constraints central public libraries have a plan to set up cyber café as a way of providing access to automation facilities to their communities, and also as means of raising funds to sustain the internet connectivity. The study also found that some divisional public libraries are trying to provide computer and internet facilities and some have been trying to develop library websites. Finally this study formulated a model plan of government public library automation systems. This study not only analyzed the myriad problems associated with the public library systems, but also suggested possible correlative measures to overcome these problems in a suitable way. This study can also direct for small unit of study, as it determined how automation can be applied to library and information services in divisional and district public libraries. Thus this dissertations obviously contrasts with the more specific applications of model found elsewhere, it serves to demonstrate the broad applicability of the model to the public library services.

Gausul-Hoq, Kazi Mostak (2011). Information for rural development: assessment of needs and designing a dissemination system for Bangladesh. University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation explores how information can be used for improving the livelihood of the rural people of Bangladesh and to design a sustainable and comprehensive information acquisition and dissemination system. The present study involved 560 respondents from 28 villages of 15 districts of 7 administrative division of Bangladesh. Questionnaire was administered to the respondents. Methodologies used were:

literature search, direct observation through field visits, survey through questionnaire etc. Study found that rural people mostly consult the informal and personal sources i.e. friends, relatives etc. Elderly and learned people are also followed by them. Interesting study finding is that- rural information professional are driven by the spirit of voluntarism and this spirit of the rural information workers could be used for creating a greater and more effective information dissemination infrastructure in the rural areas of the country. It works as a workable system of grassroots level information dissemination in Bangladesh. It presents a comprehensive structure starting from the central level to the union level, for the flow of information in both upward and downward directions, and dissemination of information to the larger cross sections of rural people. It is the first model plan covering all units of a government of a country.

Husain, Muhammad Jaber (2012). *Measuring service quality and satisfaction on user-focused marketing in academic libraries of Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

The main purpose of this thesis is to develop a scale for measuring the service quality and satisfaction through identifying key dimensions of SQ-S and exploring the relationship between service quality and user satisfaction. The study conducted among 10 public and private university libraries in Bangladesh. Several indicators such as: service adequacy, service superiority, service quality expectation, zone of tolerance, significant differences are used in this study. The result found that users considered the library service operations far behind from the minimum level except for one library. The study also showed that the desired expectations are high that influenced the service adequacy and service superiority scores. This study also provide recommendations like- allocating resources to the service attributes, organizing library orientation & information literacy session, marketing of library services, maintaining public relation, improving resource sharing and Inter-Library Loan (ILL) facilities and so on. This is a very significant study in perspective of Bangladesh. This is the first effort in Bangladesh to use SERVQUAL for determining service quality level and factors for improving the overall service quality. As the SERVQUAL best fit for developed countries, this study represents a pioneering effort to introduce an alternative scale with sound diagnostic capability in the context of developing country like Bangladesh. The new adopted scale is named as “Real service expectation” scale.

Zillur-Rahman, Muhammad (2013). *A plan for modernization of university libraries in Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

The aim of this dissertation is to propose a modernization plan for university libraries of Bangladesh. The study also reported the present conditions as well as the systems and services provided by the university libraries of Bangladesh. A survey was conducted to gather information from the sample university libraries and their stakeholders. Purposive sampling technique was used to identify the sample of 20

libraries (10 public and 10 private) out of 111 university libraries of Bangladesh. Data were collected by two sets of structured questionnaires, unstructured interviews of the senior professionals, observation and field visit of the sample universities. The findings revealed that present condition of both public and private university libraries of Bangladesh is not fully in line with the demand of higher studies and expansion of new education system. The research was conducted on the universities’ main library excluding seminar and institutional libraries. Twenty-three newly established university libraries were not included in the study. The cost benefit effect of the proposed model has not been taken into consideration. Furthermore, the technological aspects for implementation of the model have also not been taken into account due to resource constraints. The study found out barriers and limitations of modernization issues and also put recommendation and concluding remarks. Finally this study developed a plan for modernization of university libraries of Bangladesh. Necessary phases have been incorporated to implement the plan so that university libraries can change their present conditions and future libraries can get right direction from the beginning. Therefore, it makes provisions not only for ensuring an effective guideline for policy makers from the part of the government but also university libraries of all kinds will find helpful directions to transform their existing situation towards modernization. This contribution to the literature could be used as a model for future researcher to employ in other locations with some modification of this approach.

Shoaib, Muhammad Zahid Husain (2014). *Analysis of LibQUAL+ scores for service quality assessment in academic libraries of Bangladesh.* University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

This dissertation investigated the service quality scores through LibQUAL+ attributes among academic (university) libraries in Bangladesh. It also investigated different level and significant differences of service quality by the faculty, graduate and undergraduate students of six top-ranked university libraries in Bangladesh, i.e. Dhaka University Library (DUL), Rajshahi University Library (RUL), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology Library (BUETL), Bangladesh Agricultural University Library (BAUL), Bangabandhu Sheikh Muzib Medical University Library (BSMMUL) and Independent University Bangladesh Library (IUBL). Several indicators such as: service adequacy, service superiority, service quality expectation, zone of tolerance, significant differences are used in this study. The result found that users considered the library service operations far behind from the minimum level except for one library. The study also showed that the desired expectations are high that influenced the service adequacy and service superiority scores. This study also provide recommendations like- allocating resources to the service attributes, organizing library orientation & information literacy session, marketing of library services, maintaining public relation, improving resource sharing and Inter-Library Loan (ILL) facilities and so on. This is a very

significant study in perspective of Bangladesh. This is the first effort in Bangladesh to use LibQUAL+ for determining service quality level and factors for improving the overall service quality.

IV. CONCLUSION

From 1985 to 2014, the steady rise is reported in research activity and a total of 17 doctoral degrees in LIS were awarded in geographic area of Bangladesh. The first doctoral degree in library science honoured to Dr. Sarwar Hussain at University of Dhaka in 1985 for his research work "National plans for library development in Bangladesh (1947-1983)." But research activity was in tremendous form at the early years where 4 Ph.D. degrees were awarded in 1985. At the initial stage some Ph. D. theses bears a moderate standard in quality. In some theses arrangement was not proper and information was not enough. But the standard is increasing rapidly by the proper initiatives of students and teachers of the University. The Ph. D. theses offered by the Department of Information Science and Library Management of University of Dhaka were initially handicapped by several problems. But with utmost zeal of the students and guidance of the supervisor the Ph.D. dissertations were completed. At present the number of Ph.D. dissertation is increasing year by year and also the standards. With the years elapsed since its establishments of University of Dhaka the substantial member of the teaching

staff have been trained from abroad which ultimately gave a new outlook and enriched the fields of research in Bangladesh. As annotated bibliography is a practical tool to evaluate information sources while conducting any study, this paper will also help researchers to evaluate suitability of collection which fulfils the need of them. The resources annotated in this paper are also intended to assist interested library authorities in this endeavor.

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