

CITATION ANALYSIS OF PH. D. THESES ON ENGLISH AWARDED BY DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY AURANGABAD

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ABSTRACT:

Library as a perform way of determining the use of information sources made by the Scholars of university. In the present study, citation analysis of Ph.D. theses Awarded by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, 175 Ph.D. theses of English were chosen as a sample from the year 1967-2012. There are 13478 citations in 175 theses. The data were collected from the bibliographical entries listed at the end of the theses, which was used by the researchers for completing the theses. The results are based on the analysis of collected data, the frequency distribution of different forms of documents used by researchers in English 1349 (10.00%) citations were in English literature and the chronological distribution of citations was measured by number of years which elapsed between the publication of a document. Maximum number of citations were covered during the period of 1991-1980 accounting to 2492 (18.48%) citations and the least number of citations followed by the year 1221-2130, 1361-1370, 1411-1420, 1414-1450, 1618-1690, 1751-1760, 1761-1770 accounting to 01 (0.02%) citations in English Literature, the half life period of English Literature cited by the researchers was calculated as 160 years from 1921-1930 with 501 (3.71 %) citations, The authors were analyzed to determine the percentage of single author, two authors, three authors and five authors. In the present study the single author publication was more in number in English with 11835(87.81 %) citations, the author who is most preferred by researchers, that documents are most important to keep in the library for that purpose author ranking is essential to librarians as well as researchers. In present study "Mulk Raj Anand" scores the top position with 157 (1.07 %) citations, second rank goes to "Kingsley". 146(0.99 %) citations, third rank goes to "Anons". 130 (0.88 %) citations respectively in English Literature, the publisher plays a very important role in getting the right information sources. The analysis of data shows the ranking of publishers. "Oxford University Press." Scores the top position with 553 (4.11 %) citations second rank goes to "Penguin Books." With 475 (3.53%) citations, third rank goes to "Mac Millan publishing company." with 377 (2.8%) citations in English Literature, the most cited documents in English Literature were from India Scored the top position with 3657 (27.14%) citations, second rank goes to UK with 3170 (23.14 %) citations, followed by USA with 1036 (7.68 %) citations, Indian and Foreign distribution of citations of English literature are reveals that the researchers of English

depend heavily on Indian publications with 3657 (27.14%) citations which indicate that the researchers mostly depend on Indian Literature than Foreign Literature, the citations of web resources are used by English only 155 (1.15 %), the most cited documents in English Literature are only in English language that is 13478 (100 %), the journals are most preferred publication used by the researcher of English. In English Literature the journal “Indian English Fiction”. scored the top position with 34 (2.52%) citations, in the ranking The book “Willa cather” scored the top position with 42 (0.5%) citations in English Literature.

KEYWORDS:

Citation Analysis, Bibliometric, Scientometrics, English Literature, Web Citation, E Citation, P Citation,

INTRODUCTION :

We live today in a scientific world and readily see the evidence of scientific and technological developments in our society. Curiosity is the cause to gain knowledge and the human being has expanded the knowledge by the process known as research. Research is an absorbing, exciting, enjoyable and enormously productive activity. Thousands of men and women have devoted their lives to this extremely rewarding pursuit. They have made great contributions to the knowledge, welfare and progress of the mankind.

Citation analysis is the examination of the frequency patterns and graphs in articles and books (Garfield, 1972). It uses citations to establish links to the works of other researchers. It uses citations to establish links to the works of other researchers. Citation analysis establishes a relation between authors, scholarly works, journals, fields and even between countries. Citation analysis, therefore, very often applied to lead the reader to further studies in the same subject area; to prepare the bibliographies; to study the use pattern of different types of documents; to find out the relative use of literature from different countries; to study the scattering of subjects; to decide the obsolescence rate of documents in different subjects and also to know the identity and lineage of subjects. Citation analysis is an analysis of the records to determine the actual use of documents or sources.

CITATION ANALYSIS:

Citation analysis is also a way to understand users. Studying references cited by your faculty’s publications or your student’s papers shows you the type of sources most commonly used and valued locally in their disciplines. It makes use of bibliographic references, which are an essential part of scientific communication. Citation analysis is a major area of bibliometric research, which uses various methods of citation analysis to establish relationships between authors or their work (*Ane's Encyclopedia Dictionary of Library and Information Science*, 2006). Citation analysis is to evaluate and to interpret citations received by articles, authors, institutions and other aggregate of scientific activities. It is also used as a tool for measuring communication links in sociology and science. Each of any authors cited works along with its citing authors and their papers is arranged in chronological order, which helps the researchers to easily trace developments, since the publication of a particular article by identifying the authors and the their papers related to the primary works (Kumar, 2002). Citation analysis is a technique of bibliometrics. It is an important research tool understanding the subject, which we analyze the structure and direction of the subject. It measures the utility of documents and relationship between documents in the subject and relationship between authors and their documents. According to Bose (1986)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Bibliometrics involves the quantitative analysis of the literature of a subject domain, as represented by bibliographic entries such as keywords, classification codes, authors and citations, purposes of the Bibliometrics study is to find out the growth and characteristics of digital library literature. The major objectives of the

Bibliometrics study is to find out authorship pattern, author, productivity, prolific authors, core journals in subject area, indexing terms frequency, Bradford distribution of articles and country wise distribution of articles, language wise distribution of articles, and country wise distribution of journals (Singh, 2007).

Citation studies are based on fairly simple premise. References by one scholar to the work of another are part of the process of scholarship. An analysis of references, there for, might be expected to yield information about the working habits of scholars (Lowe, 2003). Two distinct relationships between the JIFs (Journal Impact factor) of the citing and cited journals can be found in the data material. One relates to the JIF of the cited journal, journal (Frandsen, 2005). Citation can be used to evaluate the scholarly output of researcher's departments whole universities of even whole nation, with caution (Li, 2003).

This paper outlines the concepts of knowledge management and e-resources management within university libraries. Libraries have become centers for knowledge resources. Implementing knowledge management in a university library can enhance its efficiency. Today, knowledge management is recognized as a subject that spans multiple disciplines. Additionally, this paper addresses the utilization of electronic resources in university libraries. The most effective approach for managing electronic resources, such as e-books and e-journals, in university libraries is through subscriptions to online databases.(2012).

The launch of Thomson Reuters Book citation Index will not solve that problem although it might improve the coverage in English speaking countries. The publication of research, the use of sources and citation patterns are affected by organization of research. Citation patterns in the field of literary studies a field that can be described as rural in its organization. Rural in the sense, that few researchers are involved on each particular topic (Adams and Testa, 2011).

Two approaches towards injecting semantic understanding into the retrieval of relevant publications stored in citation database. In the first approach, combine knowledge based techniques with the learning capabilities of artificial neural networks (ANA) and an automatic the sources conceptual clustering. In second approach, we study the application of co-word analysis for classification of documents by establishing associations between documents (Hui, 2004).

DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS

The definition of the study of the used terms in the present study are as under:

Citation Analysis as “citation analysis is one branch of bibliometrics where the unit of analysis is a document that is being cited as a bibliographic reference or as a footnote in a citing document”. Paul and Roy (1983).

Thesis (Ph. D) Define thesis as, “A proposition advanced and defended in a formal disputation, especially by a candidate in particular fulfillment of university requirements for a master's degree Master's thesis are indexed annually by discipline, subject and author”. (p.265).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- Year- wise distribution of English theses
- Form- wise distribution of citations
- Chronological distribution of citations
- Obsolescence of English Literature
- Authorship Pattern of citations

METHODOLOGY:

Research is common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Redman and Moray in 1923 defined research as, “Systematized effort to gain new knowledge”. Research methodology is a way to systematically solving the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. (Kothari, 1990)

For this study 175 Ph. D thesis of English were chosen as a sample from the year 1967 to 2012. Overall there were 13478 citations appended in 175 Ph.D. thesis. The data was collected from the bibliographical entries listed at the end of the theses, which was used by the researcher for completing the thesis. The citations were photocopied and the data was collected. The analysis was done by using various parameters.

FINDING AND RESULTS:**1 YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH THESES****Table No.4.1 Year-Wise Distribution of English These**

Sr. No.	Year	Available Thesis	Not Available Thesis	Total
1	1967	1	0	1
2	1969	0	1	1
3	1970	1	0	1
4	1972	1	0	1
5	1974	2	0	2
6	1975	1	0	1
7	1976	1	0	1
8	1977	2	0	2
9	1979	4	0	4
10	1980	2	0	2
11	1981	3	0	3
12	1982	1	0	1
13	1985	3	0	3
14	1986	1	0	1
15	1987	2	0	2
16	1988	3	2	5
17	1989	3	3	6
18	1990	1	0	1
19	1991	3	0	3
20	1992	4	0	4
21	1993	5	0	5
22	1994	1	0	1
23	1995	1	0	1

24	1996	4	0	4
25	1997	3	0	3
26	1998	1	0	1
27	1999	1	0	1
28	2000	1	0	1
29	2001	3	0	3
30	2002	13	0	13
31	2003	3	0	3
32	2004	2	0	2
33	2005	8	0	8
34	2006	5	0	5
35	2007	12	0	12
36	2007	1	0	1
37	2008	9	0	9
38	2009	8	0	8
39	2010	9	0	9
40	2011	19	0	19
41	2012	21	0	21
	Total	169	6	175

It was seen from table No.4.1 that there were total 175 theses in English but only 169 (96.57%) theses were available while 6 (3.42 %). Theses were not available. It can also be observed that majority of the theses were awarded during the year 2011 and 2012.

2 FORM-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CITATIONS

A total number of 13478 citations of 175 Ph.D theses of English are distributed in different sources as shows in Table No. 4.2 and Figure No.4.2.

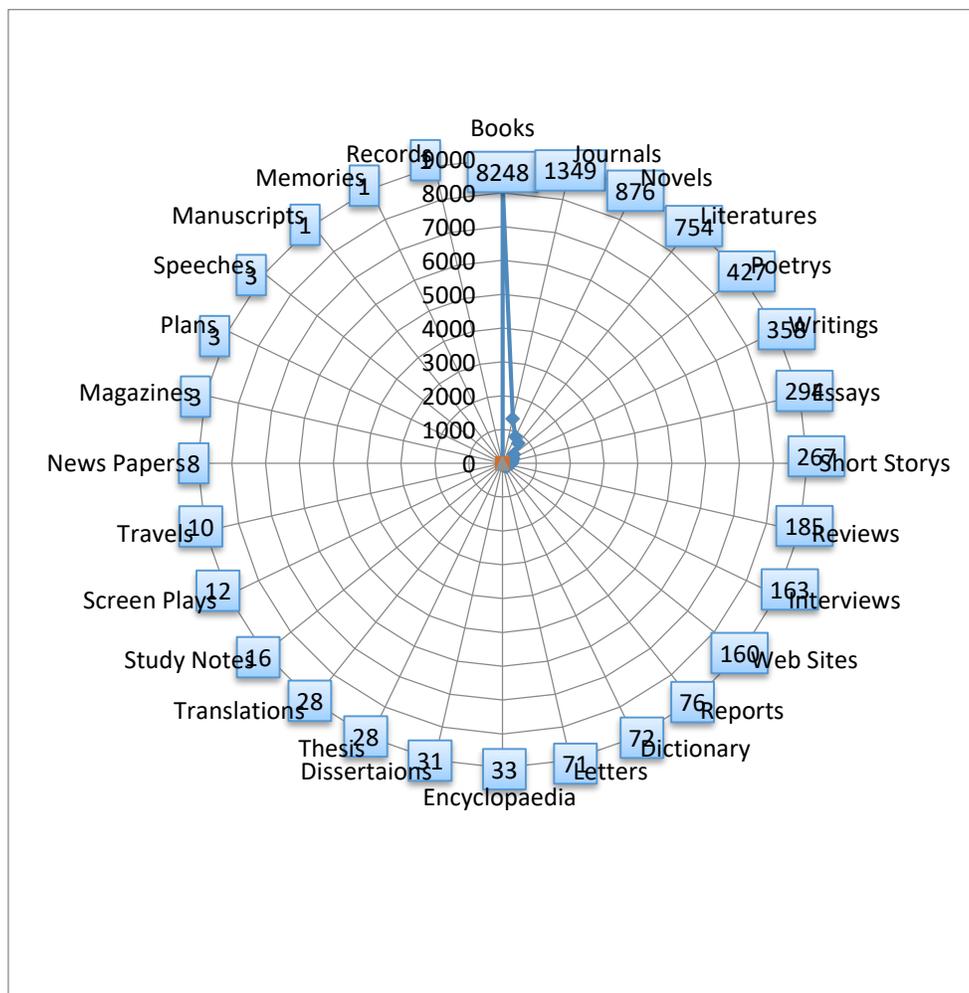
Table No. 4.2 Form Wise Distribution of Citations

Sr. No.	Types of Documents	Citation	Rank	Percentage (%)
1	Journals	8248	1	61.19
2	Books	1349	2	10.00
3	Dictionary	72	3	0.54
4	Dissertations	31	4	0.24
5	Encyclopedias	33	5	0.25
6	Essays	294	6	2.19
7	Interviews	163	7	1.21
8	Letters	71	8	0.53
9	Literatures	754	9	5.6

10	Magazines	3	10	0.023
11	Manuscripts	1	11	0.0075
12	Memories	1	11	0.0075
13	News Papers	8	12	0.06
14	Novels	876	13	6.49
15	Plans	3	14	0.023
16	Poetry's	427	15	3.17
17	Records	1	16	0.0051
18	Reports	76	17	0.56
19	Reviews	185	18	1.37
20	Screen Plays	12	19	0.09
21	Short Story's	267	20	1.98
22	Speeches	3	21	0.022
23	Study Notes	16	22	0.11
24	Thesis	28	23	0.2
25	Translations	28	23	0.2
26	Travels	10	24	0.073
27	Web Sites	160	25	1.18
28	Writings	358	26	2.65
	Total	13478	100	100.00

The frequency distribution of different forms of literature used by researcher in English heavily depend on periodicals sources for their studies. It was found that the journal are the major form of documents used with citation count , of 8248 (61.19).of total literature used, where as non-periodical sources account for 5230 (38.80 %).

Figure No 2. Form wise Distribution of Citations



3 CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITATIONS

A total number of **13478** citations of **175** Ph.D theses of English are distributed among the different groups of years as shown in table No. 4.3 and Figure No.4.2

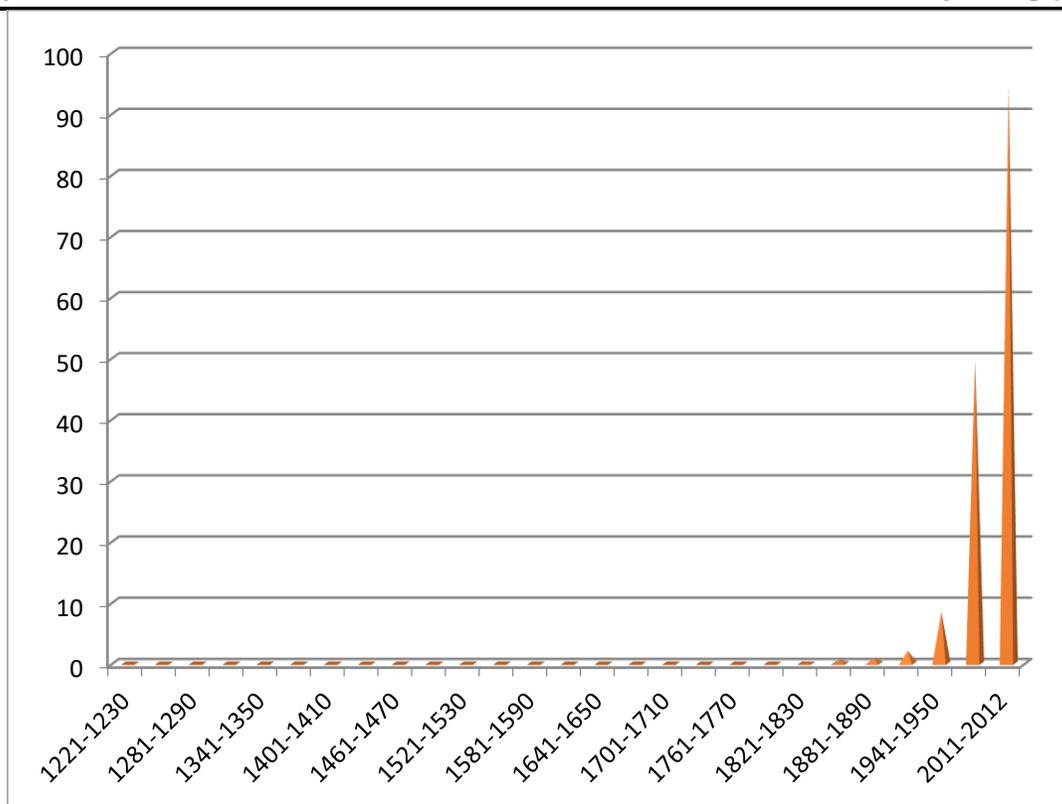
Table No. 3 Chronological Distribution of Citations

Sr. No.	Year	Total Citations	Percentage	Cumulative
1	1221-1230	1	0.0074	0.0074
2	1231-1240	0	0	0.0074
3	1241-1250	0	0	0.0074
4	1251-1260	0	0	0.0074
5	1261-1270	0	0	0.0074
6	1271-1280	0	0	0.0074
7	1281-1290	0	0	0.0074
8	1291-1300	0	0	0.0074
9	1301-1310	0	0	0.0074
10	1311-1320	0	0	0.0074
11	1321-1330	0	0	0.0074
12	1331-1340	0	0	0.0074

13	1341-1350	0	0	0.0074
14	1351-1360	0	0	0.0074
15	1361-1370	1	0.0074	0.0148
16	1371-1980	0	0	0.0148
17	1381-1390	0	0	0.0148
18	1391-1400	0	0	0.0148
19	1401-1410	0	0	0.0148
20	1411-1420	1	0.0074	0.0222
21	1421-1430	0	0	0.0222
22	1431-1440	0	0	0.0222
23	1441-1450	1	0.0074	0.0296
24	1451-1460	0	0	0.0296
25	1461-1470	0	0	0.0296
26	1471-1480	0	0	0.0296
27	1481-1490	0	0	0.0296
28	1491-1500	0	0	0.0296
29	1501-1510	0	0	0.0296
30	1511-1520	0	0	0.0296
31	1521-1530	0	0	0.0296
32	1531-1540	0	0	0.0296
33	1541-1550	0	0	0.0296
34	1551-1560	0	0	0.0296
35	1561-1570	0	0	0.0296
36	1571-1580	0	0	0.0296
37	1581-1590	0	0	0.0296
38	1591-1600	0	0	0.0296
39	1601-1610	0	0	0.0296
40	1611-1620	0	0	0.0296
41	1621-1630	0	0	0.0296
42	1631-1640	0	0	0.0296
43	1641-1650	0	0	0.0296
44	1651-1660	0	0	0.0296
45	1661-1670	0	0	0.0296
46	1671-1680	0	0	0.0296
47	1681-1690	1	0.0074	0.037
48	1691-1700	0	0	0.037
49	1701-1710	0	0	0.037
50	1711-1720	0	0	0.037
51	1721-1730	0	0	0.037
52	1731-1740	0	0	0.037
53	1741-1750	0	0	0.037
54	1751-1760	1	0.0036	0.0406
55	1761-1770	1	0.0074	0.048
56	1771-1780	2	0.014	0.062
57	1781-1790	0	0	0.062
58	1791-1800	0	0	0.062

59	1801-1810	5	0.037	0.099
60	1811-1820	7	0.051	0.15
61	1821-1830	6	0.044	0.194
62	1831-1840	23	0.17	0.364
63	1841-1850	18	0.14	0.504
64	1851-1860	3	0.022	0.526
65	1861-1870	3	0.024	0.55
66	1871-1880	19	0.14	0.69
67	1881-1890	19	0.14	0.83
68	1891-1900	28	0.2	1.03
69	1901-1910	40	0.29	1.32
70	1911-1920	97	0.72	2.04
71	1921-1930	247	1.83	3.87
72	1931-1940	265	1.95	5.82
73	1941-1950	352	2.6	8.42
74	1951-1960	872	6.46	14.88
75	1961-1970	2175	16.13	31.01
76	1971-1980	2492	18.48	49.49
77	1981-1990	2462	18.26	67.75
78	1991-2000	2172	16.11	83.86
79	2001-2010	1418	10.52	94.38
80	2011-2012	14	0.2	94.58
81	Year Not Mentions	732	5.42	100.00
		13478	100	

Figure No 3. Chronological Distribution of Citations



The period-wise distribution of citations was measured by number of years which elapsed between the publications of a cited document. The whole time span of the documents used was divided into period groups, each of 10 years duration. The table 4.3 and 4.2 shows that the maximum number of citation were covered during the period of 1971-1980 accounting to 2492 (18.48 %), followed by year 1981-1990 accounting to 2462 (18.26 %), and in the period of 1961-1970 accounting to 2175 (16.13 %) citations .

4 OBSOLESCENCE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Citation analysis techniques are becoming more popular to study the characteristics of literature of a subject. Half-life and other obsolescence studies help the working librarians and information scientist in deciding which item to keep and which item to store or discard in order to maintain the need based and moderate collections in libraries.

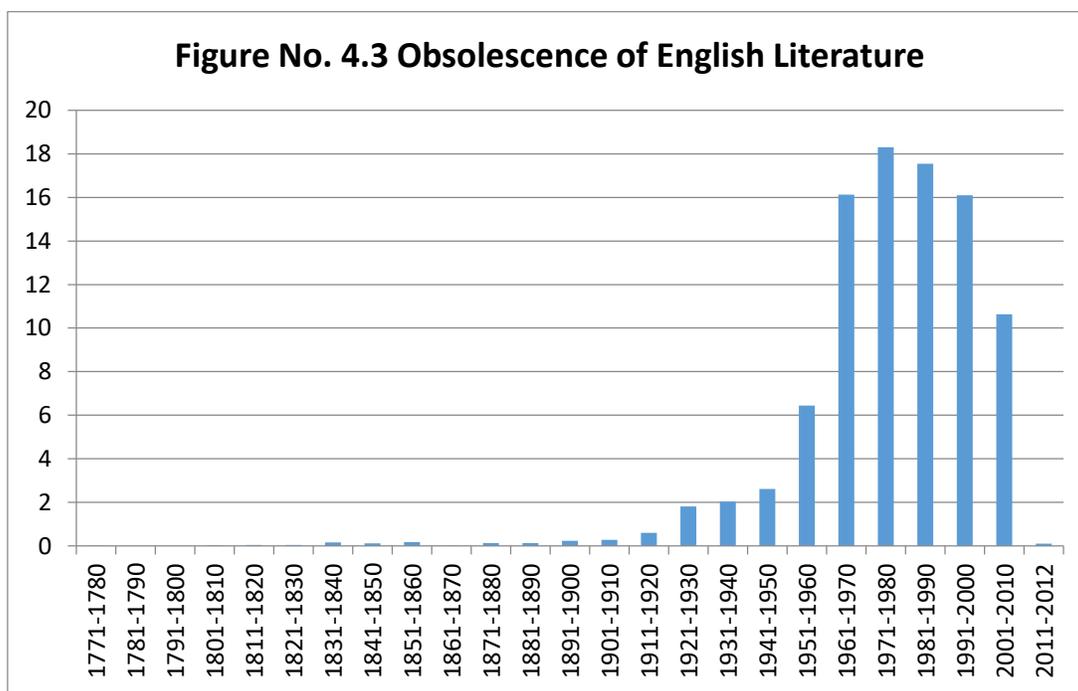
Table No.4.4 Obsolescence of English Literature

Sr. No.	Year	Age in Year	Citations	Percentage (%)	Cumulative
1	1771-1780	1 to 10	2	0.014	0.014
2	1781-1790	11 to 20	0	0	0.014
3	1791-1800	21 to 30	0	0	0.014
4	1801-1810	31 to 40	5	0.037	0.051
5	1811-1820	41 to 50	7	0.051	0.102
6	1821-1830	51 to 60	6	0.044	0.146
7	1831-1840	61 to 70	23	0.16	0.306

8	1841-1850	71 to 80	18	0.12	0.426
9	1851-1860	81 to 90	2	0.18	0.606
10	1861-1870	91 to 100	4	0.024	0.846
11	1871-1880	101 to 110	19	0.14	0.986
12	1881-1890	111 to 120	19	0.14	1.126
13	1891-1900	121 to 130	31	0.23	1.356
14	1901-1910	131 to 140	40	0.28	1.636
15	1911-1920	141 to 150	81	0.6	2.236
16	1921-1930	151 to 160	244	1.81	4.046
17	1931-1940	161 to 170	275	2.04	6.086
18	1941-1950	171 to 180	352	2.61	8.696
19	1951-1960	181 to 190	870	6.45	15.146
20	1961-1970	191 to 200	2173	16.12	31.266
21	1971-1980	201 to 210	2491	18.3	49.566
22	1981-1990	211 to 220	2366	17.54	67.106
23	1991-2000	221 to 230	2170	16.1	83.206
24	2001-2010	231 to 240	1418	10.64	93.846
25	2011-2012	241 to 250	16	0.11	93.956
		Year Not Mention	846	6.26	100.00
	Total		13478	100	

The Table No.4.4 and the figure No.4.3 represents the obsolescence rate of literature. It can be assessed by citation analysis which can give an indication of how far a researcher must go back to obtain a representative sample of the published literature in a given field. The present study made an attempt to determine the half life period of English literature which will help the Librarian in building need based collection. The researchers of English cite the literature with time span of 1971-1980 years with 2491 (18.3 %) citations, followed by the time span of 1981-1990 years with 2366 (17.54 %) citations, the researchers cite mostly the literature published in the years 1971 to 1980 in their research work. The result indicates that the English researchers prefer to cite current or recent literature in their thesis.

The half life period of English literature cited by the researchers was calculated as 170 years from 1931-1940 with 776 (5.75 %) citations.



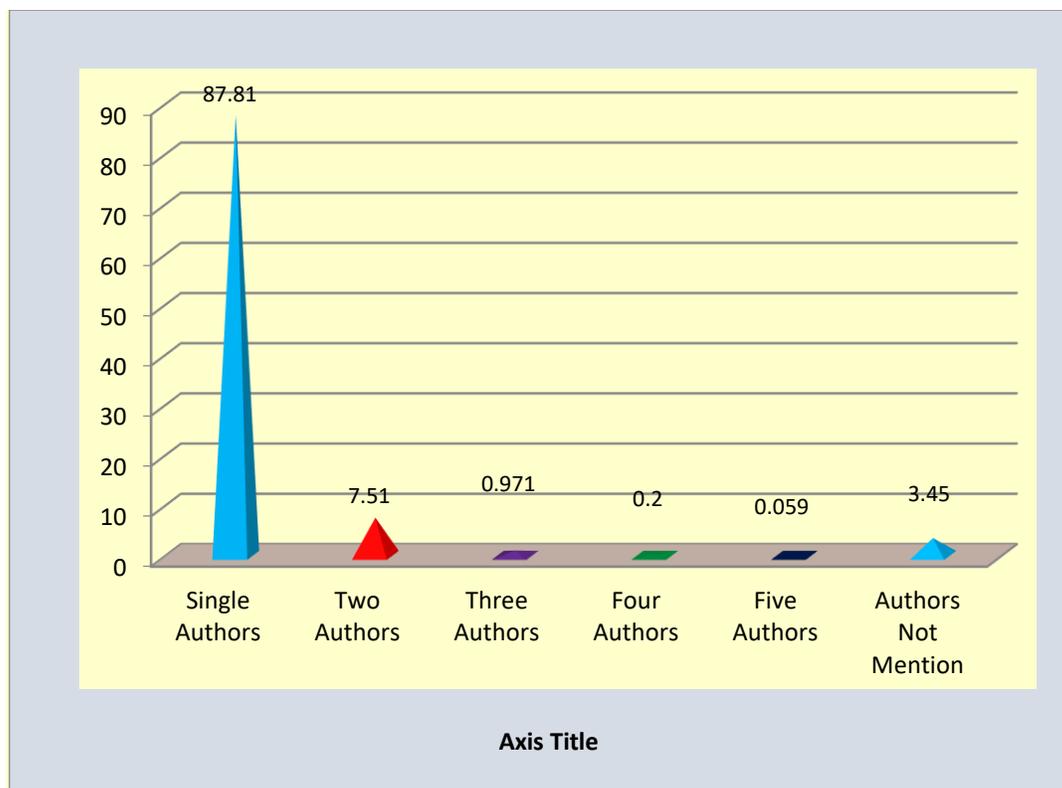
4. AUTHORSHIP PATTERN OF CITATIONS

The total number of **13478** citations of 175 Ph.D theses of English are cited by single authors, two authors, three authors, four authors, five authors and some citations have not mention their authors, which is shown in the table No.4.5 and Figure No. 4.4

Table No 4. Authorship Pattern of Citations

Sr. No.	No. of Authors	Citations	Percentage (%)
1	Single Authors	11835	87.81
2	Two Authors	1011	7.51
3	Three Authors	131	0.971
4	Four Authors	27	0.2
5	Five Authors	8	0.059
6	Authors Not Mention	466	3.45
	Total	13478	100.00

Figure No. 4.4 Authorship Pattern of Citations



The characteristics of any subject literature include not only the basic publishing pattern but that of author themselves so the authors were analyzed to determine the percentage of single author, two authors, three authors, four authors, five authors and authors not mentioned in some citations. In order to have a clear picture the result of analysis of author are presented. The table No. 4.5 and figure No.4.4 indicates that out of total no of 13478 citations 11835 (87.81 %) are by single author, followed by 1011(7.51%) citations by two authors 131 (0.97 %) citations have three authors. The finding also shows that the least citations are by more than five authors 08 (0.059%) citations respectively.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS :

Concluding result from the analysis of collected data appended to 175 Ph. D thesis in English are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study. The research scholars of Ph.D. while citing the work of other author cite the whole bibliographical details, author's name, title of work, source of publication volume number, issue number, year of publication, place of publication and publisher. Out of total number of 13478 citations of English in 732 (5.42%) citation are not mentioned the year of publication, 466 (3.45%) citation are without authors, and 5005 (37.13%) citation are without place. So it was very hard to analyze citations properly, for solving this problem bibliographical details should be given.

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