CHAPTER-V
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION
The present study “Information Use Pattern of Researchers in History and Political Science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak: An Analysis of Doctoral Theses” was conducted on 180 doctoral theses available in the departments of History and Political Science, and main libraries of these two universities. Information was collected from the theses directly. The data collected was tabulated and analyzed.

Summary of significant findings and conclusion are given below:

DOCTORAL THESES

Out of 180 doctoral theses, 95 doctoral theses were awarded in History by Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak during 1979 to 2012. In Political Science 85 doctoral theses were awarded by these Universities during 1969 to 2012. Out of 180 doctoral candidates, 115 (63.88%) researcher were male and 65 (36.12%) were female. The highest number of 13 doctoral theses in History were supervised by Dr. K C Yadav (KUK). In Political Science 13 doctoral theses were supervised by Dr. M G Ghandhi (MDU). The language-wise analysis shows that 78 theses (82.11%) in History were in English language and 17 theses (17.89%) in Hindi language. In Political Science, 71 theses (83.53%) English language while 14 theses (16.47%) were in Hindi. In History, the highest number of 36 theses (66.66%) of Kurukshetra University had 201-300 pages majority of theses (51.22%) in Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak also had same number of pages. In Political Science, the highest number of 29 theses (63.05%) of Kurukshetra University had 201-300 pages and largest number of theses (41.02%) in Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak also had the same number of pages. In History, every thesis had cited on average 148.6 documents while in Political Science, this number is 143.3 citations per thesis.

On the basis of above analysis it can be concluded that doctoral research programmes in History and Political Science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak are being conducted regularly. In both the disciplines male researchers are more than female researchers. Similar results were shown in bibliometric study of Political Science theses of Vikram University (Malik 2016). The researchers of both the disciplines in both the universities prefer English over Hindi. In both these subjects doctoral researchers normally write their theses in 201 to 300 pages and generally cite less than 150 documents. Almost similar results of total citations were revealed in the study of Political Science doctoral theses in Vikram University (Malik 2016), where 43 theses carried
5992 citations (average 139.34 citations per thesis). But the results of citation analysis of Political Science theses of Burdwan University (Bandyopadhyay and Nandi 2001) were quite different where 3038 citations were appended to 9 theses (137.56 citations per thesis).

CITATION ANALYSIS BY BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORM

Out of 26306 total citations, 14122 were in History and 12184 in Political Science. The highest number of 9146 (64.76%) books were cited in History while this number in Political Science was 7141 (58.60%) citations. There were 957 (6.77%) journal citations in History and in Political Science there were 2004 (16.45%) citations of journals.

The above analysis shows that researchers in History and Political Science mainly use books for their research work. The use of periodicals in these two disciplines is quite low. Broadly similar results with minor variations are found in other studies also (Bandyopadhyay and Nandi 2001; Singh, Bebi and Garg 2014; Malik 2016).

ANALYSIS OF CITATIONS OF BOOKS

a) Authorship Analysis

The authorship pattern of cited books shows that single author books contributed 8560 (93.60%) citations in History while in Political Science 6509 (91.15%) citations were of single authored books. Out of 9146 authors in History, highest numbers of 8528 (93.25%) authors were male and 618 (6.75%) were female. In Political Science, out of 7141 authors 6027 (84.40%) authors were male and 1114 (15.60%) female. In Kurukshetra University, V N Datta was ranked first with 72 citations in History and 56 citations were of S L H Griffin. In Political Science the highest cited author was Gopal Singh with 32 citations and 24 citations were of K C Yadav. In Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak again V N Datta ranked first with 88 citations in History and 65 citations were of Fouja Singh. In Political Science the most cited author was J R Siwach with 26 citations followed by Mumtaj Khan with 25 citations.

The above analysis clearly shows that in both the subjects i.e. History and Political Science, mainly single authored books are used. This trend is also visible in other studies conducted in the field of Social Science (Sangam and Shivaranjini 2013; Singh, Bebi and Garg 2014; Malik 2016).

b) Country wise analysis

The country wise analysis of cited books reveals that the highest number of 6016 books (65.78%) of History were published from India and 1949 books (21.31%) from UK. In Political Science out of 7141 books, 4999 books (70.00%) were published from India;
1001 books (14.02%) from UK and 902 books (12.63%) from USA. The analysis of Indian cited books shows that the highest number of 2896 books (48.14%) were published from Delhi and 736 books (12.23%) from Bombay. In Political Science, out of 4999 books, 3010 (60.21%) books were published from Delhi and 622 (12.44%) books from Bombay.

The above analysis shows that the researchers in History and Political Science mainly use Indian books. Within India the publications of the Delhi base publishers are used more. This may be due to the reason that Delhi is the Hub of publishing industry in India.

c) Language and Subject of citations

Language-wise distribution of cited books shows that out of 9146 books, 8104 (88.61%) books in History were in English language and 1042 (11.39%) books were in Hindi. In Political Science, 6708 books (93.94%) were in English language and 433 books (6.06%) were in Hindi language. The subject-wise distribution of cited books in History shows that out of 9146 books, the highest number of 4260 (46.58%) books were related with the History- General, followed by 1598 (17.47%) books of Indian History and 1137 books (12.43%) of Indian Nationalism. In Political Science, out of 7141 books, 3350 (46.91%) books were of Political Science- General and 718 (10.05%) books were of Biography.

On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that the researchers in History and Political Science use mainly English language books. Due to wide variation in research topic, the largest number of books are consulted on general aspects of History and Political Science.

d) Age of citations

The period wise analysis of books cited in 95 Doctoral theses awarded in the Department of History at Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University up to the end of 2012 shows that the maximum age of the book citations was found to be 268 years. It also shows that more than half (51.56%) of the total citations were up to 35 years old. The half life of books in History is 34.24 years. The period wise analysis of books cited in 85 doctoral theses awarded in the Department of Political Science at Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University up to the end of 2012 shows that the maximum age of the oldest cited book was 155 years. The analysis also shows that more than half
(50.88%) of the total citations were just 20 years old. The half-life of books in Political Science is 19.62 years.

The analysis shows that the researchers in History use older books than the researchers in Political Science.

e) Ranking of Highly Cited Books

The ranked list of highly cited 100 books of History in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The first ranked book was “The History of the Sikhs, V-2. By Khushwant Singh” with 33 citations. Second ranked book was “The Rajas of The Punjab. By S L H Griffin” with 28 citations. The ranked list of Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak shows that the first ranked book was “Some Eminent Freedom Fighter of the Punjab. By Fauja Singh” with 23 citations. The second rank with 21 citations each was shared by three books: “Ideology of the Political Elite in Punjab, 1900-1920. By V N Datta; Indian Politics. By J W Gwynn and Presidential Address to Punjab History Conference Patiala. By V N Datta”. The ranked list of highly cited 100 books of Political Science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra shows that the first ranked two books were “Studies in Indian Foreign Policy. By K P Misra” and “Haryana Ka Itihas. By K C Yadav” both with 24 citations each. The second ranked book was “A History of the Sikh People (1469-1978). By Gopal Singh” with 22 citations. the ranked list of highly cited 100 books of Political Science in Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak shows that the first ranked book was “Schedule Caste and their State in India. By Mumtaj Khan” with 25 citations. The second ranked book was “Pakistan: Its Ideology and Foreign Policy. By A Hussain” with 24 citations. The ranked lists of highly cited 100 common books in History and Political Science in both the universities reveals a different picture. First ranked book was “A Jawahar Lal Nehru: A Biography,v-3. By Gopal Sarvapalli” with 58 citations. The second ranked book was “Partition of Punjab. By Satya M Rai” with 53 citations. The second rank with 44 citations each was shared by three books: “India wins freedom. By Abdul Kakam Azad; Minority Politics in the Punjab. By Baldev Raj Nayar and The Rajas of the Punjab. By S L H Griffin”.

The analysis of highly cited books and the titles of first and second ranked books shows a regional preference in literature use.

f) Availability of Highly Cited Books in University Libraries
The Availability of Highly cited 100 Books of History in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra Library shows that 70 percent books were available in the library and 30 percent books not available. In case of Political Science this number comes down to 60 percent books available in the library and 40 percent books not available. Then both the list were added and a combined list of highly cited books of History and Political Science in Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra, was prepared. The list includes books which were cited two times or more by the researchers of the University. At the time of investigation only 127 (65 percent) books were available in the library and 68 (35 percent) books were not available. The Availability of Highly cited 100 Books of History in Maharishi Dayanand University Library shows that 54 percent books were available in the library and 46 percent books were not available. In the case of Political Science this number increases slightly as 58 percent books were available in the library and 42 percent books were not available. Then both the lists were added and a combined list of highly cited books of History and Political Science in Maharishi Dayanand University. The list includes books which were cited two times or more by the researchers of the was prepared University. At the time of investigation only112 (58 percent) books were available in the library and 82 (42 percent) books were not available.

The analysis of the availability of highly cited books in the respective libraries of the researchers shows that Kurukshetra University Library holdings cover the highly cited literature to greater extent than the Maharishi Dayanand University Library.

Analysis of Journals

a) Authorship Analysis

The authorship pattern of cited journal literature shows that single author contributions received maximum 571 (59.67%) citations in History while in Political Science, 1262 (62.97%) citations were of single authored journal papers. The gender of the authors of cited journal literature in History and Political Science shows that out of 957 authors in History, highest number of 723 (75.55%) authors were male and 234 (24.45%) were female. In Political Science, out of 2004 authors 1338 (66.77%) authors were male and 666 (33.23%) female.

The above analysis reveals that the journal literature used in both the subjects, History and Political Science is mainly single authored, although to some lesser degree than books. Similar trend is visible in gender of cited authors.
b) Language and Country wise analysis

Language-wise distribution of cited journal literature shows that out of 957 papers, 881 (92.06%) papers in History were in English language and 76 (7.94%) papers were in Hindi. In Political Science, 1734 (86.53%) papers were in English language and 270 (13.47%) were in Hindi language. The country of publication of cited journals in History shows that the highest number of 486 (50.78%) citations of History were of journals published from India and 179 (18.70%) of journals published from USA. In the case of Political Science, out of 2004 journal citations, the highest number of 1276 (63.67%) citations were of journals published from India and 289 (14.42%) of journals published from USA.

The researchers in History and Political Science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak mainly use literature of English language. Moreover, these researchers prefer Indian journals.

c) Age of journal citations

The period of journal literature cited in 95 Doctoral theses awarded in the Department of History by Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak up to the end of 2012 shows that the maximum age of the journal citations was found to be 136 years. It also shows that more than half (50.05%) of the total citations were up to 24 years old. The half life of journals in History is 23.98 years. In the case of Political Science the maximum age of the oldest cited journal was 96 years. More than half (51.39%) of the total citations were just 15 years old. The half-life of journals in Political Science is 14.15 years.

The above analysis shows that the researchers in Political Science, use relatively current literature than the researchers of History.

d) Ranking of highly cited journals

The ranked list of highly cited journals of History in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra shows that the first ranked journal was “Journal of Indian History” with 19 (3.78%) citations. Second ranked journal was “Indian Economic and Social History Review” with 18 (3.58%) citations. In Maharishi Dayanand University Rohtak, the first ranked journal was “Punjab Past and Present” with 25 (5.51%) citations and second ranked journal was “Indian History Congress Proceedings” with 22 (4.85%) citations.

The ranked list of highly cited journals of Political Science in Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra shows that the first ranked journal was “Indian Journal of Political Science”
with 36 (2.52%) citations and the second ranked journal was “Economic and Political Weekly” with 35 (2.45%) citations. In Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, the first ranked journal was “Economic and Political Weekly” with 20 (3.46%) citations and the second ranked journal was “Indian Journal of Political Science” with 19 (3.29%) citations. The list of 100 common cited journals in History and Political Science shows that the highest cited journal was “Economic and Political Weekly” with 30 citations in History and 55 citations in Political Science. At second position was “Indian Journal of Political Science” with 4 citations in History and 55 citations in Political Science.

The analysis of ranked list of journals of History and Political Science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak shows that in Political Science same two journals i.e. Economic and political weekly and Indian journal of Political Science are the most used journals. In History top two highly cited journals are different in both the universities. When seen the list of highly cited journals by combining the list of journals of both the universities and subjects, the same two journals i.e. Economic and political weekly and Indian journal of Political Science stood at first and second rank.

e) Availability of Highly Cited Journals in University Libraries

The Availability of Highly cited Journals of History and Political Science which were cited two times or more in Kurukshetra University library shows that at the time of investigation (i.e. 10/03/2017) 132 (75 percent) journals were available in the library and 44 (25 percent) journals were not available. The Availability of Highly cited Journals of History and Political Science in Maharishi Dayanand University library shows that only 121 (70 percent) journals were available in the library and 54 (30 percent) journals were not available.

The above analysis shows that availability of highly cited journals in Kurukshetra University library (75%) and Maharishi Dayanand University library (70%) is not sufficient.

SUGGESTIONS

The present study investigated the information use pattern of researchers, in History and Political Science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak. On the basis of results of the present study the following suggestions are being made:

1) There should be training programs for researches on preparation of bibliography and use of standard citations styles.
2) The libraries of these universities should organise specialized awareness programs for researchers on E-resources.

3) Libraries should acquire more books as per the requirements of researchers. For this purpose library budget should be increased.

4) The libraries of these universities should subscribe more journals to satisfy maximum requirements of researchers.

AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY

During the conduct of present study, the following areas have been indentified for conducting similar types of studies:

1.) Doctoral dissertations of variety of universities like central university, state university, private university, and research organizations, of a particular discipline over a small period of time can be studied to have a complete picture of information use pattern of researchers in the disciplines.

2.) Information use pattern of contemporary researchers can be studied by analyzing citations appended to different bibliographic forms such as journal papers, conference papers, academic dissertations, research reports etc. at particular time durations.
REFERENCES


