CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Analysis of different types of documents and their characteristics is quite popular in Library and Information Science, and is known as bibliometrics. Bibliometrics includes different types of studies such as simple count, citation analysis, personal and institutional contributions studies, authorship study, language and types of documents study, self-citation study, core journals study, core books study, core author study, growth of literature, subject dispersion study etc. Citation analysis is quite popular among different types of bibliometric studies. Main areas of citation analysis type of studies include authorship study, bibliographic form, language of the cited documents, ranking of journals and books, subject dispersion, obsolescence and half-life, and self-citation etc. The source material for citation studies may be research journals, bibliographic databases, theses and dissertations etc.

The review is broadly organised in two parts: studies of periodicals and databases are followed by studies of theses and dissertations. Under each category, studies on Science and Technology are given first; followed by studies of Art and Humanities and finally Social Sciences. Within Social Sciences studies related to other disciplines precede studies of History and Political Science. Under each category and sub category, foreign studies precede Indian studies.

1. PERIODICALS AND DATABASES

1.1 In this section, three studies of citation databases have been reviewed:

Ma and Lee (2017) analysed 157 documents published on ‘Open Access Journals’ which have been listed in database of Social Sciences Citation Index during 1993-2016. The highest number of 20 (17.39 percent) articles were published in 2016. The most prolific author ‘Bo-Christer Bjork’ contributed 12 (44.33 percent) articles and 7 (6.09 percent) articles were of ‘Mikael Laakso’. The highest number of 170 (20.19 percent) citations were received by these papers in 2015.

Elango and Ho (2017) analysed 4395 articles published from India available in Science Citation Index Expanded database of Web of Science during 1940-2010 (25 November, 2015). More than 46 percent of highly cited Indian articles were published in collaboration with some foreign author. 27 papers received more than 1000 citations.

Glanzel and Schoepflin (1999) analysed SCI and SSCI databases for the year 1993. The study shows that approximately 3 percent papers in Sciences were without references while in Social Sciences this category ranked from 3 percent to 30 percent.
In Sciences 80 percent of the journals cite more than 70 percent serials while in Social Sciences the same percentage of journals cites less than 70 percent serials. However there are wide variations on this issue in Sciences as coppered to Social Sciences. The mean age of references in Sciences is relatively lower than Social Sciences.

1.2 Social Sciences
Nine studies have been reviewed in the following section:
Shah, Sonkar and Sinha (2016) examined the articles published in ‘Library and Information Science Research’. The results show that total 13751 citations appended to 293 articles were available in the ten volumes from 2005 to 2014. The highest number of 1905 (13.85 percent) citations were produced in 2013 followed by 1884 (13.70 percent) citations in 2012. It was found that 6482 (47.13 percent) citations involved single authors followed by 3634 (26.42 percent) citation by double authors. The journals received highest number of 8229 (59.84 percent) citations. The share of book citations was 2820 (20.50 percent).
Sangam and Mogali (2013) carried out a study of Social Science Citation Index of ISI Web of Knowledge published by Thomson Reuters for the period 2000 to 2011, the 31 subjects of Social Sciences which were grouped in selected five main fields: Psychology, Economics, Sociology, Political Science and History. In Political Science the maximum number of 277 contributions were single authored followed by 49 two authored and 22 three authored contributions. In History, 158 contributions were single authored, followed by 27 two authored and 14 three authored contributions. The authors conclude that collaborative research is increasing and diversifying from individual authors to institutions, communities and nations.
Thanuskodi (2010) found in his study of ‘Journal of Social Sciences’ that total 273 articles were published in during 2003 to 2007. The total number of 76 (27.83 percent) articles were published in 2007, and 26 (9.53 percent) articles were published in 2004. While 29 (10.63 percent) articles were published in Political Science, 19 (6.96 percent) articles were published in History In all 121 (44.33 percent) articles were contributed by two authors, and three authors contributed 83 (30.40 percent) of total articles. Among the published articles, 78.39 percent were published by foreigners and 21.61 percent by Indian authors. The study shows that 1216 (55.98 percent) citations were of journals and 458 (21.08 percent) citations were of books.
Huang and Chang (2008) evaluated the research contribution of University of Hong Kong in social sciences and Humanities. In social science higher numbers of 71 journal articles were published in Economics and Finance, followed by 60 papers in Political Science and Public Administration. 42 papers were published in History. In social science in humanities the research in published not only in the from journal articles but also has, ‘scholarly book’ edited books, book chapters and others monographs.

Kanungo (2007) found in her study of ‘Journal of Asian Studies’ (volume 59-63) that total 9111 citations appended to 108 articles were available in the five volumes. The total number of 114 authors contributed in the five volumes of Journal of Asian studies during the years 2000-2004. Subject wise distribution of articles shows that 32.40 percent were of Political Science and top two contributing countries were: China (36.11 percent) and India (22.22 percent). 61.40 percent authors were male and 85.08 percent authors resorted to self-citation.

Sharif and Mahmood (2004) analysed citations appended to two journals ‘Pakistan Development Review’ and ‘Pakistan Economic and Social Review’. 4113 citations were cited in 230 articles in Pakistan Development Review (eight volumes). The Pakistan Economic and Social Review (eight volumes) received 1298 citations in 73 articles. The bibliographic form-wise distribution of citations shows that highest number of 1845 books (44.85 percent), followed by 1586 journals (38.55 percent) were cited in Pakistan Development Review. The study shows that in ‘Pakistan Development Review’ maximum 2323 citations (56.33 percent) cited were by single authors.

Sangam and Keshava (2003) found in their study of growth of world Social Science literature in Anthropology, Economics, History, Psychology, Political Science and Sociology covered in CD-Rom version of the Wilson Social Science Abstracts for the period 1983-1998. The growth of articles were cited subject wise in Social Sciences. Among History and Political Science, History had a higher growth rate of 19.34 percent than Political Science, which had a growth rate of 0.69 percent. During this period, the number of papers in History has in incensed from 873 in 1983 to 3018 in 1998; while Political Science the growth was from 44 in 1983 to 133 in 1998.

Musib (1989) found in his study of ‘Journal of international economics’(volume 1-19) that total 7095 citations were appended to 392 papers of nineteen volumes. The
findings reveal that highest number of 2622 (36.95%) citations were of International Trade followed by production economics with 855 (2.05%) citations. Political Science was at 21st rank with 13 (0.18%) citations and there were only 3 (0.04%) citations belonging to History.

Rana (1982) studied the pattern of citations in the discipline of Anthropology, by analyzing 272 articles published in the journal Man in India; during 1970 to 1979. Out of 4087 citations, 2112(51.68 percent) were of books and 1357(33.20 percent) were journal citations. Highest numbers of 3847 (94.13 percent) citations were of documents published in English language, followed in second position by Sanskrit language with 3.3 percent citations. The study reveals that 179 (4.38 percent) citations were belonged History and political science in 43 (1.05 percent) were of total citations.

1.3 History and Political Science

Eight studies have been reviewed in the following sections:

1.3.1 Periodicals Studies

Chi (2012) analysed 1018 publications of two top ranking departments of Political Science in Germany during 2003 to 2007. The bibliographic form of documents shows that, 39 percent were book chapters and 15.8 percent of journal articles (peer reviewed). Out of 221 papers in journals, 161 papers were published in peer reviewed journals and 60 papers in non-peer reviewed journals. The citation data shows that 70 ISI covered papers received 7.11 citation per paper while 151 non ISI covered papers received only 1.25 citation per papers.

McGinty and Moore (2008) analyzed 626 book reviews published in the American Political Science Review. This study investigated the role of gender in quality evolution of books as revealed in book reviews published in the journal in 1991 and 2001. An increase of women over men in quality of books and reviews published in the decade was revealed. In 1991, there were 11 percent female authors and 15 percent female reviewers; who increased in 2001 to 26 percent female authors and 22 percent female reviewers.

Hamilton and Rhodes (2007) prepared ranked list of Australian Political Science Journals and publishers for the Australian Political Studies Association. The source data was collected from Australian Political Science departments, journals listed by
ISI, Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory and DESTs list of accredited publishers. The ranking shows that the A*(top 5 percent journals) included only the American and British Universities’ publications. Almost all of the A* and A categories journals have impact factor.

Lowe (2003) found in her study of four volumes (1950, 1970, 1990, 2000) of ‘American Historical Review’ that total 1915 documents were cited in there volumes. The study shows that 84 references were cited in 1950,335 references in 1970,776 references in 1990 and 700 references in 2002. The study revealed the journal citations were 31 percent in 1950, 25 percent in 1970, 23 percent in 1990 and 26 percent in 2002. The books were cited 27 percent in 1950, 63 percent in 1970, 57 percent in 1990 and 56 percent in 2002. 76 percent references belonged to English language documents. 44 percent references were 30-50 years old in 1950 and that figure had risen again to 61 percent in 2002. Only 4 percent journal articles cited by the historians were written by more than one author.

Krishan Lal (1998) found in his study of ‘Indian Journal of Political Science’ from January 1967 to December 1976. The total number of 249 contributions were analysed in this study. The length of 72 (28.91 percent) contributions range from 6-10 pages and more than 68 (27.30 percent) contributions were of 11-15 pages. The highly cited 226 contributions were of single authors. The year 1968 covered the highest number of 44 contributions (6.81 percent). Out of 270 authors, 247 (91.5 percent) were of male and 20 (7.41 percent) female. C P Bhambhri contributed with 8 numbers of contributions. Among the periodicals used, 179 (71.88 percent) journals belonged to India and others were of foreign origin.

Kanungo (1996) found in her study of ‘Indian Historical review’ (volume 16 to 18) that 4007 (100%) citations were available in the study. Total 31 Historians contributed to four volumes of ‘Indian Historical Review’. While 26 (83.87%) of the authors were Indians, 5 (16.13%) were foreigners. The books received highest number of citations (2209). Among the cited books, 1054 (47.72%) citations were of Indian books and the foreign books got 1115 (52.28%) citations, showing a higher rate of their use than the Indian books. Reference sources got the second rank with 703 (17.54%) citations from the historians. Periodicals as a source of information received 415 citation forming 10.36% of the total citations.
Kanungo (1995) found in her study of ‘Indian Journal of Political Science’ (volume 16 to 19) that total 3509 (100%) citations were available in the four volumes. The total number of 129 political scientists contributed in four volumes of Indian Journal of Political Science. While 114 (88.37%) authors were Indians, 15 (11.63%) belonged to other countries. The books received highest number of citations (1823). Among the cited books, while the Indian books received 819 (44.92%) citations the foreign books got 1004 (55.08%) citations, showing a higher rate of their use than the Indians books. Periodicals as a source of information received 666 citations forming 18.97% of the total citations. Total number of periodicals used in these four volumes were 215, out of which 90 (41.86%) were Indians and 125 (58.14%) foreign.

Herubel (1990) examines periodical holdings and the citations found in three history journals, namely the Journal of Social History, the Journal of Interdisciplinary History, and the Journal of the History of Ideas at Purdue University Libraries, Indiana during their two year periods-1972-73, 1979-80, 1986-87. While 4349 citations of 1464 journals were found in history journals during the period. When the journals cited more than 20 times in each of these three journals were checked in the Purdue University library collection, it was found that 96.9% journals cited in the Journal of the History of Ideas were present in the library collection. The rate of availability of journals with same criteria for the Journal of Social History was 92.7% and for the journal of Interdisciplinary History was 92.5%.

2. THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

2.1 Science and Technology

Ten studies have been reviewed in the following sections:

2.1.1 Indian Theses and Dissertations

Borthakur (2015) conducted citation analysis of 5145 citations cited in 28 theses and dissertations submitted to the Department of Chemistry, Dibrugarh University during the period 2009–2013. The maximum number of 6 (28.57 percent) theses were submitted in the year 2012 and 4 (57.14 percent) dissertations were in the year 2009. 768 (14.92 percent) citations were of single authors followed by double authors with 1672 (32.49 percent) citations. 767 (14.90) books were cited in theses and dissertations. The first ranked journal was ‘Journal of American Chemical Society’ with 212 (4.98 percent) citations.
Kusuma Kumari and Doraswamy (2014) conducted citation analysis of 31 doctoral theses in Civil Engineering submitted to Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India during the period 1983-2011. There were 3468 citations appended of these theses. The journals received highest number of 1948 (56.17 percent) citations. Single authors contributed 551 (28.28 percent) citations in journals. 385 (58.59 percent) citations in books were contributed by single authors. The first ranked journal was ‘Journal of Hydraulic division’ with 116 (5.95 percent) citations and second was ‘Geotechnique’ with 85 (4.36 percent) citations.

Pillai and Sudhier (2007) conducted citation analysis of 13479 citations cited in 71 doctoral theses on Physics awarded in Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore during the period 1999-2003. The maximum number of 11239 (83.38 percent) citations were of journals and 1314 (9.75 percent) citations were of books. The half-life of journals was 10 years and in the case of books it was 15 years.

Bandhyopadhyay (2000) analysed 92 doctoral dissertations of Science, Engineering, Social Science and Humanities submitted to University of Burdwan, India during the years 1981 to 1990. The findings reveal that 32.30 years were required for completing 50 percent coverage of references of serials in Political Science. Among non serials publications, half the number of references of books were cited in 17.30 years, conference papers 27.25 years, reports 24.20 years and acts 35 years.

Bandhyopadhyay (1999) analysed 92 doctoral dissertations awarded in the University of Burdwan, India from 1981 to 1990 by the scholars of Mathematics, Physics, Mechanical Engineering, Philosophy, and Political Science. In Political Science 13 theses were 3143 references. The average number of references were 0.73 percent per page of theses in Political Science, citations of books were 51.16 percent, followed by 38.94 percent references of periodicals.

Damodaram (1998) analysed 323 doctoral dissertations in Groundnut, submitted to 66 Universities in India during the period 1948-1996. The maximum number of 72 doctoral theses were submitted to Triennium Ending during 1984-1986. Among Agricultural Universities Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University with 36 (11.14 percent) theses had highest contribution and among Non-Agricultural Universities Sri Venkateswara University had highest contribution with 26 (8.05 percent) theses. Out of 323 theses, 82 theses were of ‘Crop Production’ in Groundnut.
Deshmukh (1998) analysed 89 Ph.D theses on Agricultural Science in Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth during 1990-1994. Total number of 11698 citations received from researchers in this study. Highest numbers of 8743 journals were cited in Ph.D theses and book citations were 1387. The total number of 131.43 average citations quoted per theses. Out of 1096, 698 citations were of Indian authors and foreigners had 398 citations. 61 books belonged to Indian authors and foreigner got 83 books. While 4802 (58.46 percent) journals and book were of India, 1800 (21.91 percent) journals and book were published from USA.

Bandhyopadhyay (1996) studied 3261 citations appended of 27 doctoral dissertations in Mathematics submitted to University of Burdwan, India during the period 1981-1990. Subject wise distribution of theses shows that 9 theses with 1178 pages were of Pure Mathematics. The highest number of 1809 (80.01 percent) citations were of journals followed by books with 336 (14.86 percent) citations. The maximum number of 2512 citations were of Applied Mathematics. The first ranked journal was ‘Journal of Applied Mechanics’ with 80 (4.42 percent) citations and second was ‘International Journal of Engineering Science’ with 64 (3.54 percent) citations.

Mubeen (1996) studied 5012 citations appended of 22 theses in Chemistry submitted to Mangalore University, India during the period 1980-1993. The journals received the highest number of 3659 (73.00 percent) citations and 575 (11.48 percent) citations were received by books. The first ranked journal was ‘Indian Journal of Chemistry’ with 512 (14.00 percent) citations. Country wise distribution shows that 1075 journals were published from USA and 910 books were of Indian origin. 3978 (79.4 percent) citations belonged to English language documents. Among the cited authors, 1006 (27.49 percent) citations were of single authors and two authors got 829 (22.66 percent) citations.

Madkey and Rajyalakshmi (1994) analysed 5466 citations cited in 31 Ph.D theses by NEERI Scientists in Environmental Science and Engineering submitted to Nagpur University, Nagpur during the period 1977-1991. The maximum number of 6 Ph.D theses were submitted in the year 1988. The study shows that 13 (41.94 percent) theses were of Microbiology followed by Bio-Chemistry and Engineering and Technology with 8 (25.81 percent) theses. The highest number of 3662 (67 percent) citations were of journals followed by 1012 (18.51 percent) book citations. The first rank journal
was ‘Journal of Water Pollution Control Federation’ with 210 (5.73 percent) citations. Out of 146 journals, 76 (52.05 percent) journals were published from USA.

2.2 Art and Humanities

Eight studies have been reviewed in the following sections:

2.2.1 Foreign Theses and Dissertations

Angammana and Jayatissa (2015) analysed 70 master’s theses in Library and Information Science submitted to University of Colombo and University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka during the period 1999-2009. Out of 4901 citations, 1921 (39.20 percent) citations were of books followed by journals with 1664 (33.95 percent) citations. The first ranked journal was “College and Research Library” with 66 (3.97 percent) citations and second was “Library News” with 52 (3.13 percent) citations. Among the cited books, the ‘Organizational Behavior’ by S.P. Robbins with 16 citations ranked first followed by the ‘Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science’ by Corea, Ojuando and Faruqi with 15 citations.

2.2.2 Indian Theses and Dissertations

Seema Devi and Das (2016) analysed 908 citations appended of 6 doctoral theses submitted to Department of English, Gauhati University during 2009-2012. The books received the highest number of 698 (77.00 percent) citations followed by periodicals 134 (15 percent). The first ranked journal was ‘Language in India’ with 8 citations and second was ‘Asian EFL Journal’ with 5 citations. 773 (85.1 percent) citations were contributed by single-authors and 90 (10 percent) citations by two authors.

Asha Rani (2014) analysed 210 doctoral dissertations in Management subject in seven Universities of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The total number of citations was 28,928. The maximum number of 38 doctoral dissertations were awarded in Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar with 5758 citations and the average citations per doctoral dissertation was 151.53 in Kurukshetra University, out of 34 doctoral dissertations, 14 (41.18 percent) doctoral dissertations were of finance management, followed by 10 (29.41 percent) on marketing management. All 4190 citations of 34 theses in the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, and reveals that Books were the most used bibliographic form with 1509 citations (36.01 percent) of the total citations (4190).
Kagra (2013) analyzed 4037 citations cited in 12 doctoral theses of Psychology submitted to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra during the period 2008-2012. The maximum number of 3416 (84.62 percent) citations were of journals and 262 (6.98 percent) citations were of books. The first ranked journal was ‘Indian Journal of Applied Psychology’ with 98 (2.87 percent) citations. 92 (31.72 percent) periodicals were published from USA followed by India with 68 (23.44 percent) periodicals. Single author journal articles contributed 1536 (44.97 percent) citations, followed by two authors’ contributions with 1206 (35.30 percent) citations.

Padmamma and Walmiki (2012) carried out a study of doctoral theses in Science, Arts and Humanities Departments in Kuvempuu University, during the period 1993-2009. Out of 633 theses, 40 theses were received in History and Political Science. The gender-wise distribution shows that in 18 theses were by male and 4 theses by female researchers. In Political Science 16 theses were by male and 2 theses by female researchers. Among Arts disciplines, History ranked 5th with 9.40 percent contribution of doctoral theses, while the rank of Political Science was 7th with 7.69 percent contribution.

Zafrunnisha (2012) analysed 22565 citations appended of 141 doctoral theses in Psychology submitted to SV University, Tirupati; Osminia University, Hyderabad; and Andhra University, Visakhapattanam. The journals were most preferred source of information compared to books. 99.60 percent citations were in English language. The highest number of 48.13 percent citations belonged to single author papers.

Chikate and Patil (2008) studied 6257 citations found in 27 Ph.D theses in Library and Information Science submitted to the University of Pune, during 1982-2005. The maximum number of 2639 (42.2 percent) citations were of journals followed by books with 1950 (31.2 percent) citations. The first ranked cited journal was ‘College and Research Libraries’ with 141 (5.3 percent) citations and second was ‘Scientometrics’ with 129 (4.9 percent) citations. Out of 351 journals, 131 (37 percent) journals were of USA and India contributed 88 (25 percent) journals. 1911 (72.4 percent) journal articles were of one author followed by two authors with 480 (18.2 percent) journal articles. 2485 (94.2 percent) citations were received from English language.

Lokhanda (2007) studied 5252 citations appended of 20 doctoral dissertations in the Department of Library and Information Science awarded in Poona University, Poona.
The highest number of 2372 (45.16 percent) citations were of journals and 2212 (42.11 percent) citations were of books. The Journal ‘Scientometrics’ was at the first position with 98 (4.13 percent) citations and second was ‘College and Research Libraries’ with 93 (3.92 percent citations. It is found that 17 (37.77 percent) journals were from USA and 13 (28.88 percent) from India.

2.3 Social Sciences

Eighteen studies have been reviewed in the following sections:

2.3.1 Foreign Theses and Dissertations

Iroaganachi, Itsekor and Osinulu (2014) analysed the citations of degree research projects submitted by Social Science students of Covenant University, Nigeria from 2003-2013. Out of 2044 project reports, first rank was of Accounting with 494 projects, while there were 148 projects in Political Science (6\textsuperscript{th} rank). The Political Science projects had 4357 citations with average citation of 27 per project. 62 percent of these citations were of African authors. The highest number of citations in a Political Science project was 108 while lowest number of citations was 15.

Maz-Machado et al. (2012) analysed 30 doctoral theses in the field of Education Sciences, submitted to the University of Córdoba, Spain during 1997 to 2010. Total number of 8771 citations included 56.03 percent books, and 34.36 percent journals. Highest number of 5249 (59.8 percent) citations belonged to Spanish language and 3098 (35.2 percent) citations belonged to English language. Total 1179 journals were cited by doctoral students and 57.89 percent journals were published from Spain.

Okiy (2003) analysed 4012 citations cited in 70 Master’s Dissertations in Education submitted to the Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria, during the years 1992-2002. The bibliographic form-wise distribution of citations showed that highest number of 2418 books (60.3 percent), followed by 982 journals (24.5 percent) were cited. The study shows that West African Journal of Education had maximum 32 citations, and 29 citations were of Journal of Science Teacher Association of Nigeria. The most cited 12 journals (66.7 percent) were of United States origin.

2.3.2 Indian Theses and Dissertations

Mahajan and Saini (2016) studied 8223 citations appended to 26 Ph.D theses in the Department of Philosophy submitted to Panjab University, Chandigarh during 2002-2012. The study shows that 4 (15.39 percent) theses each were submitted during the years 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2012. The maximum number of 3344 (40.67 percent)
citations were of books followed by journals which were cited 1479 (17.99 percent) times. The single authorship was higher in books with 2994 (89.53 percent) citations followed by journals with 1268 (85.73 percent) citations. The half-life of journals was 22 years and books was 23 years. The first ranked journal was ‘Indian Journal of History of Medicine’ with 43 (2.91 percent) citations and second was ‘Philosophy’ with 40 (2.70 percent) citations.

Krishnamurthy and Awari (2015) analysed 729 Doctoral theses records available in INDCAT bibliographic database; from Departments of Social Science, Karnataka University, Dharwad. Data was analysed during 24.04.2013 to 27.12.2013. The data was collected from web site http://indcatinflibnet.ac.in. The ranking of different Departments of Social Sciences, showed that Department of History was most productive which had contributed 100 (13.73 percent) doctoral theses records, followed by Political Science, which had contributed 99 (13.59 percent) doctoral theses records. From the Department of History, Pattar Iranna with 17 (17 percent) doctoral theses records, Kamble M. T. with 16 (16 percent) and Rajshekhar S. with 15 (15 percent) doctoral theses records were most productive guides. In the Department of Political Science, Ramaswami Harish with 23 (23.33 percent) doctoral theses records, and Kittur A. T. and Patagundi S. S., both with 11 doctoral theses records each (11.11 percent) were the most productive guides.

Das (2014) analysed 80 doctoral dissertations on Social Sciences in the University of Kalyani during the period 1998-2007. Out of total 6932 citations, 3713 (53.56 percent) citations were of books and 2545 (36.71 percent) citations were of journals. 64.58 percent articles had been contributed by single authors and double authorship contribution was 25.34 percent.

Roy and Dey (2014) analysed 9145 doctoral dissertations awarded during the period 2006-2011 in twenty disciplines of Social Sciences by Indian Universities. Political Science was received 878 theses with 9.60 percent in total number of theses of Social Sciences. The study also shows that lowest 1345 theses were awarded in Social Sciences in 2006 while highest 1803 theses were awarded in the year 2007.

Sharma and Kagra (2014) analyzed 3195 citations cited in 35 doctoral theses of Education awarded in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra during the period 1995-2008. The bibliographic form wise distribution of citations showed that 1380 (43.20 percent) were of periodical publications, followed by books with 672 (21.04 percent).
The first ranked journal was ‘Journal of Indian Education’ with 96 (6.96 percent) citations and second was ‘Journal of Higher Education’ with 84 (6.08 percent) citations. Authorship contribution shows that 776 (56.23 percent) citations were of one author and two author’s citations were 406 (29.42 percent). 80 (31.01 percent) periodicals were published from India and 46 (17.83 percent) periodicals were from USA.

Singh, Bebi and Garg (2014) analysed 259 doctoral theses submitted to the University of Delhi in the various discipline of Social Sciences during 1995 to 2008. In Political Science there were 79 theses with 17349 citations amounting to 219 citations per theses. 54 theses with 10607 citations were in History with an average of 196 citations per thesis. While 9536 books were cited in Political Science there were only 2088 citations of journals articles. In History, following the same trend, 6565 books were cited as compared to 1932 journal articles. The cited literature in both the journals was predominantly single authored.

Mogali (2013) analysed 400 Indian Universities data for the World and India since 2000-2011 by using Social Science Citation Index. SPSS-statistical software has been used. The five subjects of Social Science, Psychology, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, and History. Out of 66,528 articles published in 31 subjects, In History, total contributions were 15596 (23.44 percent) articles and in Political Science 2390 (3.59 percent) articles were contributed to the World Social Science output. There were 11 journals in History during the period 2000-2011, of these the journals entitled ‘Political Studies Review’ ranked at first with 42 (11.57 percent) articles. Of the 9 journals ranked in History during the period 2000-2011, the first rank is ‘Agriculture and Human Values’ with 16 (7.30 percent) articles.

Varshil (2012) studied 25994 citations appended of 222 Ph.D. theses in Social Sciences, submitted to the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad during 2001 to 2010. The maximum number of 63 (5842 citations) Ph. D theses were of Economics, 32 (3691 citations) Ph. D. theses were of History and in Political Science there were 42 (4549 citations) Ph. D theses. In History, 2599 (70.41 percent) books were cited and in Political Science book citations were 3781 (83.12 percent). Journals were the second largest used bibliographic form in History cited Journals were 445 (12.06 percent) while in Political Science 582 (12.79 percent) journals were cited. The first rank journal in History was ‘Dnyanoday’ with
66 (14.83 percent) citations. The book was ‘Peshave Daptaratun Nivadalele Kagad’ with 46 (1.76 percent) citations in History. In Political Science, the journal ‘Asian Survey’ was at the first position with 56 (9.62 percent) citations. Total numbers of 2954 (80.03 percent) documents were of Marathi language, and only 486 (13.17 percent) documents were of English language. 211 (5.72 percent) documents were of foreign origin.

Zafrunnisha (2012) analysed 77 doctoral theses of Sociology submitted to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati and Osmania University, Hyderabad during 1974-2005. The highest numbers of 42 Ph.Ds were awarded in Sociology by Osmania University during the period compared to 35 by Sri Venkateswara University. Books contribute the highest number of citations counting for 59.62 percent, followed by journals with 30.07 percent of total citations. Single authored papers were maximum with 44.43 percent of total cited papers. Total of 311 journals were cited by the researchers of S. V. University and Osmania University in Sociology. ‘The journal ‘The Economic and Political Weekly’ was the highest cited journal with 12.92 percent of total Journal citations.

Burman and Sheela (2011) analysed 33 doctoral theses on Law awarded in University of Delhi. Out of 3052 total citations, 779 (25.52 percent) citations were of journal articles, followed by books with 678 (22.21 percent) citations. The first rank journal was ‘The Economic and Political Weekly’ with 56 (7.19 percent) citations and second was ‘American Journal of International Law’ with 44 (5.65 percent) citations. The maximum number of 57 (41 percent) periodicals were published from USA while Indian contribution was only 52 (37.41 percent) periodicals. 622 (79.84 percent) citations had been contributed by single authors.

Verma (2009) analysed 35 doctoral dissertations submitted to the faculty of Social sciences Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra during 1995-2008. The study found that books were used maximum with 51.09 percent of the total citations, 29.20 percent citations were of journals. Out of 228 journals, only 27 contributed 60 percent of total journal citations. ‘The Journal of Indian Education’ was the most cited journal with 10.12 percent citations.

Ashok Kumar (2000) analysed 166 doctoral theses in Social Sciences submitted to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra up to end of 1999. Subject-wise analysis revealed that 66 (83.54 percent) doctoral theses in Economics, 38 (69.09 percent) in
History, 35 (63.63 percent) in Political Science, 17 (10.0 percent) in Psychology and 10 (90.90 percent) doctoral theses were in Public Administration. P C Jain of Economics guided the maximum number of 15 doctoral theses. Highest number of 195.69 citations per theses was in Political Science while in History there were 146.5 citations per theses.

Balesh Kumar (1999) analysed 17 doctoral theses submitted to the Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra during the period 1991-1996. The study found that journals were maximum cited with 50.49 percent of the total citations, 36.38 percent citations were of books. Out of 228 journals, only 27 contributed 60 percent of total journal citations. ‘The Indian Journals of Agricultural Economics’ was the most cited journal with 8.76 percent citations.

Thiodingjam (1994) analysed 83 Ph.D. theses in Social Sciences awarded in Gauhati University during 1970-1980. The average number of citation per thesis were 140 in Commerce, 139 in Economics, 187 in Political Science, 169 in History, 190 in Sociology, 190 in Anthropology and 200 in Geography. The books (64.95 percent) and journals (15.42 percent) were highly cited. 96.78 percent documents belonged to English language. The country wise analysis of documents shows that 74.60 percent documents were published from India. 14.98 percent from USA and 8.40 percent from UK.

Devrajan and Vijayalekshmy (1982) studied 330 citations appended of 14 M.Phil Dissertations on Applied Economics submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi during the period 1976-1978. The serials received the highest number of 88 (26.66 percent) citations and 71 (21.51 percent) citations were received by the books. Period wise distribution of citations showed that, maximum number of 164 (43.27 percent) citations were of documents published in the range of 1971-75. 324 (98.18 percent) citations belonged to English language documents.

2.4 History and Political Science

Six studies have been reviewed in the following sections:

2.4.1 Foreign Theses and Dissertations

Smyth (2011) analysed 43996 citations used in 457 theses and dissertations submitted to History, Psychology, and Education in University of New Brunswick, Canada during the years 1995-2008. The highest number of 209 master theses awarded in
Education. The bibliographic form-wise distribution of citations of Ph.D dissertations showed that highest average number of 154.95 books, followed by 60.75 journals were used in History. While in the case of master theses an average of 50.38 books and 18.71 journal articles were cited in History.

Sherriff (2010) found in his study of 3498 citations cited by 47 master’s theses of history submitted to Southern Connecticut State University, United States during the period 1998-2008 that 1861 citations (53.2 percent) were of monographs. The five most frequently cited journal titles were: American Historical Review, English Historical Review, Journal of American History, Diplomatic History, and History of Education Quarterly. These titles accounted for 15.4 percent cited journals. 47.3 percent citations were in English language and 27 percent in Korean.

2.4.2 Indian Theses and Dissertations

Malik (2016) analysed Ph.D. theses in Political Science from Vikram University, Ujjain, (M.P) during 2009-2012. During this period, out of 43 Ph.D. theses, 19 number of Ph.D. were submitted in year 2012. In this year 2012, 13 male and 06 female Scholars submitted their theses. During the period under study highest number of 17 theses (39.54 percent) were with seven chapters. Books contributed the highest number of 3928 (65.59 percent) citations followed by journals with 30.07 percent of the total citations.

Jamal, Sana and Suboohi (2010) conducted citation analysis of 4500 citations in doctoral dissertations submitted to the Department of History, AMU Aligarh during the year 1990–2010. The book citations, accounted 72.5 percent of the total citations. Out of 4500 documents, 45.52 percent documents cited were in English Language and 54.56 percent in other languages. 61.29 percent of the cited articles belonged to Indian authors. 77.41 percent of the cited articles were contributed by single author. The highest cited (6.44 percent) Journal of Bihar Research Society.

Bandhyopadhyay and Nandi (2001) analysed 9 doctoral dissertations on Political Science awarded in Burdwan University from 1991 to 1995. The total number of 3038 citations, were appended to these theses. The study found that books and monographs were used maximum with 56.2 percent of the total citations, 20.20 percent citations were of journal articles, and theses literature was 0.23 percent. The journal Economic and Political Weekly topped the list with 124 (20.228 percent) citations.
Khokale (1987) analysed 142 theses submitted to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Nagpur during the period 1983-2002. Out of 18597 citations, 1478 citations were of History. The bibliographic distribution of citations shows that there were 712 (48.17 percent) books, 259(1752 percent) reports, 291(19.68 percent) government publication, 113(7.64 percent) reference books and 103(6.96 percent) newspapers citations. The half life of books is 27 year in 368 citations of History. The maximum number of 325 (45.64 percent) citations were of one author and 289 (40.58 percent) citations were of two authors.

Conclusion:

The above review of literature shows that a large number of citation studies are being conducted in different subjects. However there are only few studies on citation analysis of doctoral theses in History and Political Science. In order to have a clear view of information use pattern of researchers in this subjects, more studies need to be conducted in different universities. The present study has been planned to fulfill this need.
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