CHAPTER - 5
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The present study “Citation Analysis of Social Science Doctoral Theses Submitted to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad” was concerned with the Social Science faculty and its 222 theses. Information was collected from the appended bibliography at the end of each thesis. The data collected was tabulated and analyzed. Bibliometric techniques were used in the analysis. The findings in relation to the objectives (1.4) have been discussed.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The conclusions / findings have been presented under the following headings.

1 Theses distribution
   1.1 Year wise distribution
   1.2 Gender wise distribution
2 Per thesis Citation
3 Form-wise distribution of cited literature.
4 Chronological distribution of citations.
5 Authorship pattern of citations.
6 Ranking of journals.
   6.1 Bradford’s law of scattering
7 Ranking of books.
8 Language-wise distribution of citations.
9 Geographical distribution of citations in Place wise.
   9.1 Geographical distribution of citations in Country wise
   9.2 Indian and Foreign distribution of citations.
   9.3 Geographical distribution of citations state wise in India.
10 Ranking of web-resources.
11 Ranking of authors.
12 Ranking Publisher
5.2.1 Theses Distribution

1. The Present Study cover the theses submitted during 2001 to 2010. Over all 361 theses were submitted to the university from social science faculty of the subjects undertaken in the study. Only 222 (61.50 %) theses were available for the study, remaining 139 (38.50 %) theses were not available. Hence, 222 theses were considered for the present study.

5.2.1.1 Year wise Distribution

2. Out of the total 361 theses submitted to the university, maximum are submitted in 2002-2003 (21.88%), 2008(11.4%), 2009(12.47 %) and 2010 (13.50 %). A steady growth can be seen in research of Social Science.

3. Out of total 222 theses under taken for the study, the submission of theses are maximum in 2002-2003 i.e 58 (26.13%) and in 2010 i.e 30 (13.5%). The reason of submission during 2002-2003 might be the UGC Circulation regarding the relaxation of Ph. D degree from the Exception of NET examination.

5.2.1.2 Gender wise

4. Amongst the total theses 361 submitted, 291 (80.61%) are male researchers while, 70 (19.39 %) are females,  This indicates that, “Male researchers are dominant than female researchers in their subject area” (hypothesis no.1) is valid. This scenario is observed in Economics, History, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology and Public Administration.

Figure No. 5.1: Gender wise analysis
5.2.2 Per Thesis Citation

5. The average citation per thesis for Economics, History, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology and Public Administration is 1.08; 0.87; 0.92; 0.86; 0.59; 0.70 and 0.85 respectively. The overall average citation per thesis for 222 theses is 0.78.

5.2.3 Form-wise distribution of cited literature

6. Of the total 26090 citations the highest percentage i.e. 63% of citations were books, followed by 23% citations were from Journals, 6% from reports, 2% from Newspaper, 1% from Internet and remaining 5% citations from seminars, symposia, etc. This indicates that, “Books are major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid.

7. It was found that the above hypothesis is valid in the subject Economics, History, Sociology, Political Science and Public Administration, while it was invalid in the case of Psychology.

8. It was found in the subject Economics, that the Book are the major form of media used with citation count, of 3026 (51.80%) of total literature used, where as the reports is used in 1195 (20.46%). Amongst citations of Journals 1274 (21.81%) of citations, while the Govt.pub. 129 (2.21%), Thesis 120 (2.05%), News papers 61 (1.04%), Web site 34 (0.58%) & Gazetteers occupy 3 (0.05%). This indicates that, “Books are the major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid. (Table no. 4.1.3 and Figure no. 4.1.3).
9. It was found in the subject History, that the Books are the major form of media used with citation count, of 2599 (70.41%) of total literature used, where as the Journal is used in 445 (12.06%). Amongst citations of Speeches 183 (4.96%), while the Newspaper 174 (4.71%) Encyclopedia 59 (1.60%), Biography 55 (1.49%), Interviews 52 (1.41%), Thesis 41 (1.11%), Conference and Gazetteer 18 (0.49%), Maps 13 (0.35%), Dictionary 10 (0.27%), Designs 7 (0.19%), Bibliography 2 (0.05%) & Directory occupy 1 (0.03%). This indicates that, “Books are the major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid. (Table no. 4.2.3 and Figure no. 4.2.3)

10. It was found in the subject Sociology that 4549 out of citations 3781 (83.12%) are book citations on the other Journals were accounted for only 582 (12.79%) of total citations. This indicates that, “Books are the major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid. (Table no. 4.3.3 and Figure no. 4.3.3)

11. It was found in the subject Political Science, that the book are the major form of media used with citation count, of 2982 (83.11%) of total literature used, where as the Journal is used in 387 (10.76%). Amongst citations of Newspaper 127 (3.54%) of citations, while the Report & thesis 20 (0.56%), Dictionary 17 (0.47%), Encyclopedia 13 (0.36%), Gazetteer, Internet & Speeches 5 (0.14%), Pomplete 4 (0.11%) Handbook 3 (0.08%) & research paper 1 (0.03%). This indicates that, “Books are the major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid. (Table no. 4.4.3 and Figure no. 4.4.3)

12. It was found in the subject Psychology, that the Journal are the major form of media used with citation count, of 2772 (60.39%) of total literature used, where as the Books is used in 1513 (32.96%). Amongst citations of Theses 138 (3.1%) of citations, while the Internet 83 (1.81%) ,Report 60 (1.31%), Encyclopedia 12 (0.26%), Dictionary 8 (0.17%) & Newspaper occupy 4 (0.09%). This indicates that, “Books are the major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is invalid. (Table no. 4.5.3 and Figure no. 4.5.3)

13. It was found in the subject Public Administration, that 3830 citations 2531 (66.08%), are the Books citation on the other Journal were accounted for only 575 (15.02%), Report 388 (10.13%), News Paper 108 (2.82%), Websites 149 (3.89%), Act 34 (0.89%), Encyclopedia 26 (0.68%) & Thesis 19 (0.50%) of total citations. This indicates that, “Books are the major documents cited in maximum” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid. (Table no. 4.6.3 and Figure no. 4.6.3)
5.2.4 Chronological distribution of the citations

14. During the years 1981 to 2010 (30 years) time period the citations are 18343 (70.13%), followed by 3281 (12.58%) during the year 1971-1980 and 3640 (13.95%) citations during 1820-1970 (90 years) time period and 826 (3.17%) citations do not have any year of publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year duration</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820 to 1920</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921 to 1930</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931 to 1940</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941 to 1950</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951 to 1960</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961 to 1970</td>
<td>1887</td>
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<td>1971 to 1980</td>
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<td>12.58</td>
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<td>28.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001 to 2010</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26090</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Authorship Patterns of the citations

15. Out of total number of 26090 citations 17480 (67%) are by single author, followed by 6783 (26%) citations by multiple authors and 1826 (7%) citations have no authors. This indicates that, “Multiple authors are predominant than Single author” (hypothesis no. 3) is invalid. This has been observed in all the subjects.

![Figure. No. 5.3 Authorship Patterns of citations](image-url)
5.2.6 Ranking of Journals

16. In the subject Economics, the citations which are cited in various journals have been considered. “Indian Journal of Agriculture Economics” scores the top position with 121 (9.50%) citations, second rank goes to “Economic and political Weekly” with 97 (7.61%) citations, followed by “Agricultural situation in India” with 42 (3.30%) citations respectively. (Table no. 4.1.6)

17. In the subject History, the citations which are cited in the journals have been considered in the above table. “Dnyanoday” scores the top position with 66 (14.83%) citations, second rank goes to “Dinbandhu” with 42 (9.43%) citations respectively, followed by “Gramin Shramik” with 13 (2.92%) citations respectively. (Table no. 4.2.6)

18. In the subject Political Science, the citations which are cited in the journals have been considered in the above table. “Asian Survey” scores the top position with 56 (9.62%) citations, second rank goes to “Economics and and political weekly” with 47 (8.07%) citations respectively, followed by “EPW” with 16 (2.74%) citations respectively. (Table no. 4.3.6)

19. In the subject Sociology, the citations which are cited in the journals have been considered in the above table. “Sociological Bulletin” scores the top position with 46 (11.89%) citations, second rank goes to “swasth Hind” with 36 (9.3%) citations, followed by “Economic and Political Weekly” with 23 (5.94%) citations respectively.

20. In the subject Psychology, the citations which are cited in the journals have been considered in the above table. “Journal of Personality and Social Psychology” scores the top position with 100 (3.61%) citations, second rank goes to “Psychological Report” with 62 (2.24%) citations, followed by “Child Development” with 58 (2.09%) citations respectively.

21. In the subject Public Administration, the citations which are cited in the journals have been considered in the above table. “Economic and Political Weekly” scores the top position with 41 (7.37%) citations, second rank goes to “Kurukshetra” with 19 (3.30%) citations, followed by “Yojana” with 18 (3.13%) citations respectively.

22. “Economic and Political Weekly” Journal is cited in majority of the subjects and hence tops among all the journals.
5.2.6.1 Bradford’s law of scattering

23. The data was analyzed to test applicability of Bradford’s Law of scattering; the total numbers of 1274 Citations in Economics were divided into 3 equal zones, i.e. 424 citations in each zone. While number of journals in each zone is in the ratio of 8: 227: 426. This indicates that the data fits into the Bradford’s law of scattering. (Table no. 4.1.6.1)

24. The data was analyzed to test applicability of Bradford’s Law of scattering; the total numbers of 445 Citations in History were divided into 3 equal zones, i.e. 148 citations in each zone. While number of journals in each zone is in the ratio of 5: 69: 149. This indicates that the data fits into the Bradford’s law of scattering. (Table no. 4.2.6.1)

25. The data was analyzed to test applicability of Bradford’s Law of scattering; the total numbers of 440 Citations in Political Science were divided into 3 equal zones, i.e. 147 citations in each zone. While number of journals in each zone is in the ratio of 6: 20: 77. This indicates that the data fits into the Bradford’s law of scattering. (Table no. 4.3.6.1)

26. The data was analyzed to test applicability of Bradford’s Law of scattering; the total numbers of 387 Citations in Sociology were divided into 3 equal zones, i.e. 129 citations in each zone. While number of journals in each zone is in the ratio of 6: 46: 77. This indicates that the data fits into the Bradford’s law of scattering. (Table no. 4.4.6.1)

27. The data was analyzed to test applicability of Bradford’s Law of scattering; the total numbers of 2772 Citations in Psychology were divided into 3 equal zones, i.e. 924 citations in each zone. While number of journals in each zone is in the ratio of 39: 242: 795. This indicates that the data fits into the Bradford’s law of scattering. (Table no. 4.5.6.1)

28. The data was analyzed to test applicability of Bradford’s Law of scattering; the total numbers of 575 Citations in Public Administration were divided into 3 equal zones, i.e. 192 citations in each zone. While number of journals in each zone is in the ratio of 21: 194: 186. This indicates that the data fits into the Bradford’s law of scattering. (Table no. 4.6.6.1)
5.2.7 Ranking of Books

29. In the subject Economics, out of 5842 citations, 3026 (51.80%) citations are from books. The book “Zillah Osmanabad” “Co-operation in India.” scores the top position with 15 (0.50%) citations, second rank goes to “Public Finance” with 14 (0.46%) citations, followed by “Samajik Sanshodhan padhati.” with 13 (0.43%) citations respectively.

30. In the subject History, out of 3691 citations, 2599 (70.41%) citations are from books. The book “Peshave Daptaratun Nivadalele Kagad” scores the top position with 46 (1.76%) citations, second rank goes to “Kitta” with 41 (1.57%) citations, followed by “Marathyancha Itihas” with 33 (1.26%) citations respectively.

31. In the subject Political Science, out of 4549 citations, 3267(83.12%) citations are from books. The book “Dr. Babasaheb ambedkaranche Dharmantar” scores the top position with 49 (1.5%) citations, second rank goes to “A Comparative survey of Local govt. and administration” with 3 (0.03%) citations.

32. In the subject Sociology, out of 3588 citations, 2982 (83.11%) citations are from books. The book “Samajik sanshodhan Padhiti” scores the top position with 14 (0.47%) citations, second rank goes to “Marriage and Family in India” with 13 (0.44%) citations, followed by “Social change in Modern India” with 12 (0.40%) citations respectively.

33. In the subject Psychology, out of 4590 citations, 1513 (32.96%) citations are from books. The book “Personality” scores the top position with 31 (2.05%) citations, second rank goes to “Social Psychology” with 15 (0.99%) citations, followed by “Introduction to Personality” with 11 (0.72%) citations respectively.

34. In the subject Public Administration, out of 3830 citations, 2531(66.08%) citations are from books. The book “A Caste Old and New Assassin Social Structure and social Atratification” scores the top position with 13 (0.51%) citations, second rank goes to “A Caste Old New Assassin Social Structure & Social Satisfaction” ” A Century of social Reform in India” with 11 (0.43%) citations, followed by “A Commentary on the Constituting of India” with 9 (0.36%) citations respectively.
5.2.8 Language wise distribution of the citations

35. Out of 26090 citations, 18550 (71.10%) are cited in English language, Marathi Language 6277 (24.06%) citations, Hindi language 961 (3.68%) citations and 302 (1.15%) citations are from other languages, includes Urdu, Arabic, Thai, Sanskrit, Parsi and Modi. This indicates that, “Marathi language is a predominant language” (hypothesis no. 4) is invalid.

36. In the subject Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Public Administration majority of the citations are in English. In the subject Psychology 100% citations are in English language only. This indicates that, “Marathi language is a predominant language” (hypothesis no. 4) is invalid. While in the subject History, 3691 (100%) documents are cited and in Marathi language 2954 (80.03%) English language 486 (13.17%), Urdu 81 (2.19%), Hindi Language 50 (1.35%), Modi language 29 (0.79%), Sanskrit 17 (0.46%), Parsi 12 (0.33%) and Arabic 3 (0.08%) only and unknown is 59 (1.60%). This indicates that, “Marathi language is a predominant language” (hypothesis no. 4) is valid.
5.2.9 Indian and Foreign distribution of citations

37. Out of 26090 citations, 12447 (47.71%) citations are Indian, 8768 (33.61%) are foreign citations while 4875 (18.69%) geographical area could not be traced out. This indicates that, “Researchers mostly prefer Indian publications” (hypothesis no. 5) is valid. This hypothesis is valid in all subjects.

38. In overall citations, India tops the position having maximum citations, followed by USA, UK, Thailand, Pakistan and Japan. This indicates that, “Researchers mostly prefer Indian publications” (hypothesis no. 5) is valid.

39. In the subject Economics, India scored the top position with 3141 (53.77%) citations, second rank goes to US with 214 (3.66%) citations, followed by Thailand with 113 (1.93%) citations respectively.

40. In the subject History, India scored the top position with 2565 (69.49%) citations, second rank goes to UK with 135 (3.66%) citations, followed by Pakistan with 46 (1.25%) citations and 915 (24.79%) respectively.

41. In the subject Political Science, India scored the top position with 2409 (52.96%) citations, second rank goes to UK with 915 (20.11%) citations, followed by USA with 273 (6.00%) citations respectively.
42. In the subject Sociology, Out of 3588 citations, Indian citations are 2576 (71.79%), USA 293 (8.17%), Japan 173 (4.82%) citations respectively.

43. In the subject Psychology, USA scored the top position with 2223 (48.43%) citations, second rank goes to India with 494 (10.76%) citations, followed by UK with 415 (9.04%) citations respectively.

44. In the subject Public Administration, India scored the top position with 2337 (61.02%) citations, second rank goes to UK with 510 (13.32%) citations, followed by USA with 255 (6.66%) citations respectively.

5.2.9.2 Geographical distribution of citations in State wise

45. In overall citations, New Delhi tops the position having maximum citations, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and London. This indicates that, “Researchers mostly prefer Indian publications” (hypothesis no. 5) is valid.

46. In the subject Economics, Maharashtra scored the top position with 1823 (31.21%) citations, second rank goes to Delhi with 937 (16.04%) citations, the third rank goes to Uttar pradesh with 105 (1.80%) citations and Fourth rank is New Delhi with 99 (1.69%) citations respectively.

47. In the subject History, New Delhi scored the top position with 1591 (43.10%) citations, second rank goes to Maharashtra with 357 (9.67%) citations, the third rank goes to Uttar Pradesh with 302 (8.18%) citations and Fourth rank is London with 95 (2.57%) citations respectively.

48. In the subject Political Science, New Delhi scored the top position with 1206 (26.51%) citations, second rank goes to London with 724 (15.92%) citations, the third rank goes to California with 415 (9.12%) citations and Fourth rank is UP with 302 (6.64%) citations respectively.

49. In the subject Sociology, New Delhi scored the top position with 873 (24.33%) citations, second rank goes to UP with 593 (16.53%) citations, the third rank goes to Maharashtra with 387 (10.79) citations and Fourth rank is London with 385 (10.73%) citations respectively.

50. In the subject Psychology, New York scored the top position with 671 (14.62%) citations, second rank goes to Washington with 493 (10.74%) citations, the third rank goes to California with 200 (4.36) citations and Fourth rank is New Delhi with 174 (3.79%) citations respectively.
51. In the subject Public Administration, Maharashtra scored the top position with 1209 (31.57%) citations, second rank goes to New Delhi with 559 (14.60%) citations, the third rank goes to Rajasthan with 354 (9.24) citations and Fourth rank is London with 218 (5.69%) citations respectively.

5.2.9.3 Geographical distribution of citations in place wise

52. In overall citations, New Delhi tops the position having maximum citations, followed by Mumbai, Lucknow, Pune and London. This indicates that, “Researchers mostly prefer Indian publications” (hypothesis no. 5) is valid.

53. In the subject Economics, Delhi scored the top position with 937 (16.04%) citations, Second rank goes to Bombay 733 (12.55%) citations, followed by the third rank goes to Pune with 476 (8.15%) citations respectively.

54. In the subject History, New Delhi scored the top position with 1591 (43.10%) citations, Second rank goes to Mumbai 205 (5.55%) citations, followed by the third rank goes to Lucknow with 137 (3.71%) citations followed by the fourth rank goes to New York 109 (2.95%) and Aurangabad 85 (2.30%) respectively.

55. In the subject Political Science, New Delhi scored the top position with 816 (17.94%) citations, Second rank goes to USA 714 (15.70%) citations, followed by the third rank goes to United Kingdom with 441 (9.69%) citations followed by the fourth rank goes to India336 (7.39%) respectively.

56. In the subject Sociology, New Delhi scored the top position with 873 (24.33%) citations; Second rank goes to Agra 365 (10.13%) citations, followed by the third rank goes to London with 385 (10.73%) citations respectively.

57. In the subject Psychology, New York scored the top position with 642 (13.99%) citations, Second rank goes to Washington 480 (10.46%) citations, followed by the third rank goes to U.S.A with 382 (8.32%) citations respectively.

58. In the subject Public Administration, Aurangabad scored the top position with 573 (14.96%) citations, Second rank goes to New Delhi 559 (14.60%) citations, followed by the third rank goes to Pune with 387 (10.10%) citations respectively.
5.2.10 Ranking of Web Resources

59. The ranking list of web-resources to help the research scientist to select the web-site of maximum utility in relation to their coverage of new and important literature in particular subject area. Out of 26090 citations only 287 (1.10%) citations are cited as web resources. This indicates that their in lack of awareness of use of Internet amongst the social science researchers.

5.2.11 Ranking of Authors

60. The author which the is most preferred by researchers, that document is most important to keep in the library for that purpose author ranking is essential to librarians as well as researchers. In the subject Economics, the top most cited author are “Government of Maharashtra.” scores the top position with 150 (2.30%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Government of India’ with 141 (2.17%) citations, followed by “Reserve Bank of India’ with 67 (1.03%) citations respectively.

61. In the subject History, the top most cited author are “Deshmukh Gopal Hari.” scores the top position with 103 (3.71%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Sardesai G.S.’ with 96 (3.46%) citations, followed by “Rajwade V.K.’ with 56 (2.01%) citations respectively.

62. In the subject Political Science, the top most cited author are “Lohia N.V.” scores the top position with 54 (1.7%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Jawaharlal Nehru’ with 53 (1.67%) citations, followed by “Swami Vivekanad’ with 23 (0.72%) citations respectively.

63. In the subject Sociology, the top most cited author are “Ghurya G.S.” scores the top position with 24 (0.63%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Joshi P.M.’ with 22 (0.57%) citations, followed by “Dr. Kumar I.’ with 14 (0.49%) citations respectively.

64. In the subject Psychology, the top most cited author are “Atkinson, J.W.” scores the top position with 21 (0.27%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Cattell, R.B’ with 15 (0.19%) citations, followed by “Rotter, J.B.’ with 15 (0.19%) citations respectively.

65. In the subject Public Administration, the top most cited author are “Maheshwari, S..” scores the top position with 19 (0.50%) citations, second
rank goes to ‘Avasthi, A.’ with 12 (0.31%) citations, Third rank “Aggarwal, J. C.”& “Sapru, R. K.” with 10 (0.26%) citations, & followed by respectively.

5.2.12 Ranking of Publishers

66. In the subject Economics, the top most cited publisher are “Himalaya Publishing House.” scores the top position with 126 (3.079%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Government of Maharashtra.’ & ‘Oxford University Press’ with 80 (1.955%) citations, third rank goes to ‘Deep and Deep Publication’ with 62 (1.515%) followed by “Ashish Publication House.’ with 51 (1.246%) citations respectively.

67. In the subject History, the top most cited publisher are “Mc Graw Hill.” scores the top position with 259 (9.97%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Concept publications’ with 166 (6.39%) citations, third rank goes to ‘Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs’ with 141 (5.43%), followed by “Vishal publications.” with 70 (2.69%) citations respectively.

68. In the subject Political Science, the top most cited publisher are “John Wiley & Sons” scores the top position with 574 (12.62%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Oxford University Press.’ with 434 (9.54%) citations, third rank goes to “Mc Graw Hill” with 398 (8.75%) citations respectively.

69. In the subject Sociology, the top most cited publisher are “Mc Graw Hill.” scores the top position with 584 (18.24%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Academic Press’ with 388 (12.12%) citations, third rank goes to ‘Sage Publication with 366 (11.43%). followed by “John Wiley & Sons.” with 249 (7.78%) citations respectively.

70. In the subject Psychology, the top most cited publisher are “Mc Graw Hill.” scores the top position with 84 (5.55%) citations, second rank goes to ‘John Wiley & Sons.’ with 49 (3.25%) citations, third rank goes to ‘Academic Press with 48 (3.17%). followed by “Wadsworth/Thompson Learning Inc.’ with 42 (2.78%) citations respectively.

71. In the subject Public Administration, the top most cited publisher are “Government of Maharashtra.” scores the top position with 78 (2.04%) citations, second rank goes to ‘Vikas Publication.’ with 66 (1.72%) citations, third rank goes to ‘Academic Press with 51 (1.33%). followed by “Oxford & IBH Publishing.” with 49 (1.28%) citations respectively.
5.3 Suggestions

The research scholars of Ph.D. while citing the work of other author should 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 26090 citations (the source data) 826 (3.17%) citations are not mentioned the year of publication, 1767 (7.35%) citations are without authors, and 4875 (18.69%) citations are without place. So it is very hard to analyse citations properly, for solving this problem bibliographical details should be given. Citation analysis of Ph.D. theses will help the librarians to subscribe useful journals, find out core journal and handle whole library with maintaining standard. It also help research scholars to select the document which gives the current information of related subject of their studies.

5.4 Areas for Further Study

The further study can be carried out on the topics; viz.

1) A University library bring collection and its users under umbrella, users studies, use information needs, reading habits of different categories of users can be undertaken to understand the demands of the users for collection development.

2) The studies on the range and qualities of published literature in different formats can be useful for planning of library collection and services rendered.

3) Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University library collection in a specific subject can be compared with the collection of another university library in Maharashtra to indicate the strength and weakness of collection.