

BIBLIOGRAPHIC-FORM USED IN DOCTORAL THESES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AWARDED IN KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA DURING 1969-2012

Suresh Kumar

Researcher, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana (India)

E. Mail: s80kagra@gmail.com

Abstract

Fourty six -analysed doctoral theses in Department of Political Science and Jawahar Lal Nehru library of the university during period 1969-2012. Doctoral theses according to bibliographic-forms, out of 7500 citations, 4185 books, 1426 journals, 947 government publications, 477 newspaper/magazine/pamphlet, 273 report/archival paper, 73 theses/dissertation,55 conference/seminar/proceedings, 31 contributed paper, 27 web documents, 2 encyclopaedia and 4 unidentified.

Keywords: Doctoral theses, Bibliographic-form, History, Political Science, Citation Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The paper studies covered the doctoral theses in Political science from Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra during 1969-2012. Doctoral theses analyses of books, journals, government publication, newspaper/magazine/pamphlet, report/archival paper, theses/dissertation, conference/seminar/proceedings, contributed paper, web document, encyclopedia and unidentified. Books ware major sources of information use pattern of the researchers in the department of political science. Forms of books were of conducting the doctoral theses research projects in Political science. The researchers were used the forms of old and new documents according to period. Citation analyses are mainly based on documents studies conduct the department of library and information science and Jawar Lal Nehru university library in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

Citation analysis of ph.d theses revealed the literature used by doctoral students of a particular university. It shows the satisfaction bibliographic forms and media preferred by researcher in deferent disciplines. It also helps in evaluation of the collection of university libraries. Quite a large number of such studies are regularly being conducted in deferent disciplines.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bibliometrics includes different types of studies such as simple bibliometric analysis, citation analysis, growth of literature etc. The political scientists are conducted the study

of citation analysis in the political science. Some of these studies have been reviewed in the following sections-

In political science, (1995) the bibliographic form- wise distribution of citations were of books 1823, followed by journals (666 citations), and In political science, (1999) were received 13 theses with 3143 references in total number of theses. While 51.16 percent books were received political science followed by 38.9 percent were received periodicals. In political science, (2001) the bibliographic form- wise distributions of citations were of books (56.20 percent), followed by journals (20.20 percent). In social science, (2003) the bibliographic form- wise distributions of citations were of books 1205 (0.69 percent) covered in Political Science. In social science, (2008) analyzed 626 books reviews published in the American political science review. In 2014, analysed 259 doctoral dissertations submitted to the University of Delhi in discipline of social sciences during 1995 to 2008. In political science were received 79 theses with 17349 references in total number of theses and average number of 219 references per thesis. In Social Science, (2014) investigated 9145 doctoral dissertations awarded during the period 2006-2011 in twenty disciplines of social sciences by Indian university. The one discipline were covered in Political Science were received 878 theses with 9.60 percentage in total number of theses.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Generally the doctoral research is conducted and completed by the researchers in universities. They make use of information resources available in their university library or other library or even available free on the internet. Knowledge of the sources used by researchers shall not only improve their understanding of the researchers that also help in making the information system more efficient by allocation of budget for resources in different form and acquiring highly used sources. The political science has some contents and therefore may have some information resources also. The study shall be able to identify those information sources used by political scientists.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyses of doctoral theses in all forms
- To analyses of doctoral theses in book according to periods
- To analyses of half-life book

HYPOTHESES

- Research scholars prefer in political science books as a source of information.
- The half-life of book citations used in Political Science.
- Researchers in Political Science preferred to use Indian books.

Methodology

Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra being major centers of education and research, provide opportunity for conducting a large numbers of doctoral studies every year and

house their products in the form of 46 doctoral theses in 7500 citations available in department of political science and Jawahar Lal Nehru library of the university. The present study aims to estimate the extent of use in various documentary sources of information in the process of identification, selection, designing, execution and presentation of doctoral theses during a specified period of beginning of research in this university up to the end of 2012 in particular field of political science in Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The instrument used for data collection was MS excel format.

Analysis of data

This book includes analysis of secondary data of the study. Data collect from doctoral theses in Political Science field have been classified, tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the set objectives of the study. The present study includes analysis of 7500 citations from 46 doctoral theses in the field of Political Science.

Table-1 Bibliographic Form of Cited Literature

Sr. No.	Bibliographic Form	Citations	Percentage
1.	Books	4185	55.8
2.	Journals	1426	19.01
3.	Government Publication	947	12.62
4.	Newspaper/Magazine/Pamphlet	477	6.36
5.	Report/Archival paper	273	3.64
6.	Theses/ Dissertation	73	0.96
7.	Conference/Seminar/Proceedings	55	0.75
8.	Contributed Paper	31	0.42
9.	Web. Document	27	0.36
10.	Encyclopedia	2	0.27
11.	Unidentified	4	0.53
	Total	7500	100.00

Table presents the deferent forms of literature used by researchers in Political Science. Out of 7500 citations, 4185 (55.8 percent) were of books followed by journals were 1426 (19.1 percent). There were the two major forms of literature, which comprise 74.9 percent of total citations. The rest were report/Archival paper 273 (3.64 percent), government publication 947 (12.62percent), new paper/magazine/pamphlet 477(6.36 percent), theses/ dissertations 73 (0.96percent) and 4 (0.53percent) belong to unidentified forms of literature.

Table-2 Book Citations According to Period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of book citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	242	5.79
1974-1978	3	366	8.75
1979-1983	2	212	5.06

1984-1988	3	262	6.26
1989-1993	10	787	18.80
1994-1998	8	778	18.59
1999-2003	7	549	13.11
2004-2008	6	592	14.15
2009-2012	5	397	9.49
Total	46	4185	100.00

The present's table show 4185 book citations according to period. Books were major sources of information in the doctoral theses. Highest number of 787(18.80 percent) book citations cited in 10 doctoral theses during 1989-1993. While 778 (18.59 percent) book citations cited in 8 doctoral theses during 1994-1998.

Table-3 Journal Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of journal citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	98	6.88
1974-1978	3	180	12.63
1979-1983	2	42	2.95
1984-1988	3	40	2.80
1989-1993	10	340	23.84
1994-1998	8	246	17.25
1999-2003	7	160	11.22
2004-2008	6	206	14.44
2009-2012	5	114	7.99
Total	46	1426	100.00

Table shows that journal citations according to period. Journals were a primary information source. Out of 1426, 340 (23.84percent) journal citations were cited 10 doctoral theses and more than 8 doctoral theses cited 246 (17.25 percent) journal citations.

Table-4 Government Publication Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of government pub. citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	25	2.64
1974-1978	3	38	4.01
1979-1983	2	24	2.54
1984-1988	3	65	6.87
1989-1993	10	204	21.54
1994-1998	8	194	20.48

1999-2003	7	183	19.32
2004-2008	6	144	15.20
2009-2012	5	70	7.40
Total	46	947	100.00

Analyses of 947 government publication citations cited doctoral theses in Political Science. Highest number of 204 (21.54 Percent) government publication citations covered of 10 doctoral theses in political science and more than 8 doctoral theses covered in 194 (20.48 percent) government publication citations.

Table-5 Newspaper/Magazine/Pamphlet Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of N. paper/Mag./Pampt. citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	10	2.09
1974-1978	3	26	5.46
1979-1983	2	52	10.91
1984-1988	3	15	3.15
1989-1993	10	102	21.39
1994-1998	8	64	13.41
1999-2003	7	82	17.19
2004-2008	6	87	18.23
2009-2012	5	39	8.17
Total	46	477	100.00

Newspaper/magazine/pamphlet citations were current information sources. Out of 477, 102 newspaper/magazine/pamphlet citations cited 10 (21.39 percent) doctoral theses in political science. While 87(18.23percent) newspaper/magazine/pamphlet citations cited 6 doctoral theses.

Table-6 Report/Archival paper Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of Report/Archival paper citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	47	17.22
1974-1978	3	64	23.45
1979-1983	2	29	10.63
1984-1988	3	22	8.05
1989-1993	10	66	24.18
1994-1998	8	40	14.64
1999-2003	7	0	0
2004-2008	6	0	0
2009-2012	5	5	1.83
Total	46	273	100.00

According to table analyses 273 report/ archival paper citations of doctoral theses in political science. The period 1989-1993 related with 10 doctoral theses the highest number of 66(24.18 percent) report/ archival paper citations and more than 3 doctoral theses cited 64(23.45percent) report/ archival paper citations during 1974-1978.

Table-7 Theses/ Dissertation Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	0	0
1974-1978	3	0	0
1979-1983	2	0	0
1984-1988	3	3	4.11
1989-1993	10	11	15.07
1994-1998	8	31	42.46
1999-2003	7	22	30.14
2004-2008	6	0	0
2009-2012	5	6	8.22
Total	46	73	100.00

Analyses number of 73 doctoral theses in political science from Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. Theses/ dissertations were of research product in all India universities. Highest 31(42.46 percent) citations related with 8 doctoral theses during 1994-1998. 22 (30.14 percent) citations related with 11 doctoral theses during 1999-2003.

Table-8 Conference/Seminar/Proceedings/Lecture Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of Conf. /Sem./Proc./Lect. citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	19	34.55
1974-1978	3	26	47.28
1979-1983	2	1	1.81
1984-1988	3	8	14.55
1989-1993	10	1	1.81
1994-1998	8	0	0
1999-2003	7	0	0
2004-2008	6	0	0
2009-2012	5	0	0
Total	46	55	100.00

Conference/seminar/proceedings/lecture were major project sources of conducted the department and university. Three doctoral theses cited in 26 (47.28 percent) conference/seminar/proceedings/lecture citations period 1974-1978. While 19 (34.55

percent) conference/seminar/proceedings/lecture citations cited in 2 doctoral theses related period 1969-1973.

Table-9 Contributed Paper Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of Contributed Paper citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	0	0
1974-1978	3	0	0
1979-1983	2	20	64.52
1984-1988	3	0	0
1989-1993	10	0	0
1994-1998	8	0	0
1999-2003	7	11	35.48
2004-2008	6	0	0
2009-2012	5	0	0
Total	46	31	100.00

The table shows that highest number of 20 (64.52 percent) contributed paper citations counted for 2 doctoral theses in political science during the period 1979-1993. While 11(35.48 percent)

Contributed paper citations counted for 7 doctoral theses during the period 1999-2003.

Table-10 Web document/ Encyclopedia Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of Web Document/ Encyc. citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	0	0
1974-1978	3	0	0
1979-1983	2	0	0
1984-1988	3	1	3.44
1989-1993	10	1	3.44
1994-1998	8	0	0
1999-2003	7	0	0
2004-2008	6	4	13.80
2009-2012	5	23	79.32
Total	46	29	100.00

Web document were online/ electronic documents sources and encyclopaedia were major sources of secondary data. Out of 29, 23 Web document/ encyclopaedia cited 5 doctoral theses in political science during 2009-2012. Lowest 4 web document citations covered 6 doctoral theses in political theses during 2004-2008.

Table-11 Unidentified Citations According to period

Period	Political Science		
	Doctoral theses	No. of Unidentified citations	Percentage
1969-1973	2	0	0
1974-1978	3	0	0
1979-1983	2	0	0
1984-1988	3	0	0
1989-1993	10	2	50.00
1994-1998	8	0	0
1999-2003	7	0	0
2004-2008	6	2	50.00
2009-2012	5	0	0
Total	46	4	100.00

This table covered 4 unidentified citations, 2 documents belonged to 10 doctoral theses in political science during the period 1989-1993. Six doctoral theses cited 2 documents during the period 2004-2008.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- Out of 7500 citations, 4185 (55.8 percent) were of books followed by journals were 1426 (19.1 percent).
- Total numbers of 787(18.80 percent) book citations according to 10 doctoral theses during 1989-1993.
- Out of 1426, 340 (23.84percent) journal citations were cited 10 doctoral theses during 1989-1993.
- Highest numbers of 204 (21.54 Percent) government publication citations covered of 10 doctoral theses during 1989-1993 in political science.
- News paper/magazine/pamphlet citations were current information sources. Out of 477, 102 news paper/magazine/pamphlet citations cited 10 (21.39 percent) doctoral theses in political science during during1989-1993.
- Analyses number of 73 doctoral theses in political science from Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. Theses/ dissertations were of research product in all India universities. Highest 31(42.46 percent) citations related with 8 doctoral theses during 1994-1998.
- Three doctoral theses cited in 26 (47.28 percent) conference/seminar/proceedings/lecture citations period 1974-1978.

REFERENCES

- Kanungo, N. T. (1995). Citation pattern of political scientists: A case study of the Indian Journal of Political Science. *Journal of Library and Information Science*, 20(1-2), 56-65.

- Bandhyopadhyay, A. K., & Amitha, N. (2001). Citation Analysis of References Used in Doctoral Dissertations of Political Science. *Herald of Library Science*, 40(3-4), 192-200.
- Hamilton, M. & Rhodes, R.A.W. (2007). Australian political science: Journal and publisher rankings. *The Australian Political Studies Association*, Canberra: *Collection Building*, 22(1):1320.doi.org/ 10.1108/0160495031054
- McGinty, S. & Moore, A.C. (2008). 'Role of gender in reviewers' Appraisals of quality in political science books: A contents analysis. *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 34(4), 288-294.
- Sangam, S.L. & Keshava (2003). Growth Pattern of Literature in the Field of Social Science. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 40 (1), 77-84.
- Roy, D. & Dey, D. (2014). Doctoral Degrees in Social Science in India with Special Reference to Library and Information Science during 2006-2011: An Analytical Study. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 51 (6), 411-419.
- K. P. Singh, B. & Garg, K.C. (2014). Citation Analysis of Ph.D. Theses Submitted to the University Of Delhi in Social Sciences during 1995–2008. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 51 (6), 363-368.