



## A CITATION ANALYSIS OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS SUBMITTED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

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### **Abstract**

*The paper deals with the citation analysis of 4500 citations that figured in doctoral dissertations submitted to the department of History, AMU Aligarh during the year 1990-2010. The study was carried out to determine the use pattern of literature by the researchers in the field of History. The citation pertained to journals, books, dissertation, thesis, papers, reports, conferences, newspapers etc. The result shows that the books have the highest number of citations, accounting 72.5% of the total citation. The majority of the documents, i.e. 45.52% out of the 4500 are in English Language and the rest i.e. 54.56% are in other language. It is observed that 61.29% of the articles are published from India. 77.41% of the articles have been produced by single author followed by a team of two authors, three and more than. The "Journal of Bihar reasearch society" occupied the first position with the highest citation numbers i.e. 6.44%.*

**Keywords:** *Citation Alalysis, Doctoral Dissertations, History.*

### **Introduction**

Citation analysis is a technique of bibliometric study of literature based upon some degree of relationship between citing and cited articles or documents. When author cites another, a relationship is established. Citation analysis links can be ascertained, such a link between scholarly works, between journals, between fields or even between countries. Citations are used not only to pay homage to pioneers and give credit for related work but also to criticize, correct and dispute previous contribution. Whatever may be the reasons of their occurrences, citation seek to identify much of the earlier works that are pertinent to the subject of the citing document and thus provided further reading lists for the users. Citoanalytical study of doctoral dissertation or thesis which are the products of research activity form an important source of information such studies may be useful for acquisition of materials, provision of better services to patrons and knowing the location of materials, what part of literature is cited most, how long the literature remains useful to readers and languages of most cited publication knowledge of all these provides guidance to collection, development policies, individual item selection and retention and binding decisions.

### Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study is to:

- Analyse subject wise distribution of literature
- Analyse form wise distribution of literature
- Rank the periodicals by frequency of citation
- Analyse decade wise distribution of periodicals
- Analyse language wise distribution of literature
- Analyse country wise distribution of periodicals
- Analyse authorship pattern of literature
- Analyse author wise distribution of periodicals

### Scope of the Study

The study covers the doctoral dissertations submitted in the department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh from 1990-2010.

### Research Methodology

The total of 4500 citations that figured in doctoral dissertation submitted to the department of History AMU Aligarh during the year 1990 to 2010 were taken for the study. The citations pertained to journals, books, dissertations, theses, reports, conferences, papers, newspapers etc. These citations were collected on 5”x3” catalogue cards. Each card contained information about author, title, year, language and form of document.

### Analysis

All the cards were arranged and rearranged in order to complete the following studies:

### Subject Wise Distribution of Theses

Table 1 shows that in Medieval History most of the theses submitted in the Department of History, AMU, Aligarh from 1990 to 2010. Out of 41 theses, 18 (43.9%) theses were submitted in Medieval History, i.e, 18 (43.9%), foolowed by ‘Modern History’, i.e., 15 (36.58%).

Table 1  
Subject Wise Distribution of Theses

S. No.	Rank	Subject Area	Year			Total	%age	Cumul. %age
			1990 1994	1995 1999	2000 2005			
1	1	Medieval	4	5	9	18	43.90	43.90
2	2	Modern	4	4	7	15	36.58	80.48
3	3	Ancient	2	2	4	8	19.51	99.99
		<b>TOTAL</b>				41		

### Form Wise Distribution of Literature

From table 2, it is found that books are the most dominant form in which information is communicated in History. 72.5% literature on the subject appeared in the form of books. Journals and proceedings constitute 14.4% & 3.09% respectively and others are in the form of reviews, reports, bulletins, conference, national archives, monographs, dictionaries constitutes 2.2%, 1.49%, 1.16%, 0.8%, 0.56%, 0.53%, 0.42% respectively.

**Table 2**  
Form Wise Distribution of Literature

S.No.	Rank	Name of	Freq.	%age	Cumu.%
1	1	Books	3262	72.56	72.5
2	2	Journals	650	14.44	86.94
3	3	Proceedings	139	3.09	90.03
4	4	Reviews	99	2.20	92.23
5	5	Reports	67	1.49	93.72
6	6	Bulletins	52	1.16	94.88
7	7	Conference	36	0.80	95.68
8	8	National Awards	25	0.56	96.24
9	9	Monographs	24	0.53	96.77
10	10	Dictionaries	19	0.42	97.19
11	11	Others	123	2.70	99.92
		<b>Total</b>	4500		

### Ranking of Periodicals

In the collected data, 651 reference attached to the Ph.D. theses were ranked up to 16th position. However, Table 3 lists only 05 periodicals, in which the frequency of occurrence of items is up to 24. The periodicals with less than 24 items have not been considered. Table 3 shows that the first rank was occupied by the journal title 'Journal of Bihar Research Society (JBRS)' which accounts for 6.44% of total references. Next four positions are occupied by Journals like 'Medieval India-A Miscellany' (5.06%), Journal of Asiatic Society of Britain (JASB) (4.37%), Islamic Culture (4.14%) and Modern Asian Studies (MAS) (3.68%) respectively.

**Table 3**  
**Ranking of Periodicals**

S.No	Rank	Name of Periodical	Country	Freq.	%age	Cumu Freq. %
1	1	Journal of Bihar Research Society	India	61	6.44	6.44
2	2	Medieval India-A Miscellany	India	33	5.06	11.5
3	3	Journal of Asiatic Society of Britain	UK	28	4.37	15.87
4	4	Islamic Culture	India	26	4.14	20.01
5	5	Modern Asian Studies	UK	24	3.68	23.69

**Decade Wise Distribution of Books**

Table 4 shows that year wise distribution of books published during the period of 30years from 1801-2010. According to the table it is observed that maximum number of books were published during the period of 1961-1970 having 15.27%, 1981-1990 having 14.48% and minimum number of books appeared during the period 1811-1820 having only 0.45%.

**Table 4**  
**Decade Wise Distribution of Books**

S.No.	Period of Origin	Freq. of Occur.	%age	Cumu %age
1	1961-1970	498	15.26	15.26
2	1981-1990	472	14.46	29.72
3	1971-1980	423	12.96	42.68
4	1951-1960	360	11.03	53.71
5	1991-2000	315	9.65	63.36
6	1931-1940	195	5.97	69.33
7	1921-1930	189	5.79	75.12
8	1941-1950	165	5.05	80.17
9	1901-1910	135	4.13	84.25
10	1881-1890	97	2.97	87.22
11	1911-1920	84	2.57	89.79
12	1891-1900	75	2.29	92.08
13	1861-1870	60	1.83	93.55
14	1871-1880	48	1.47	95.02
15	2001-2010	31	0.95	95.97
16	1851-1860	30	0.91	96.88
17	1831-1840	22	0.67	97.55
18	1821-1830	17	0.52	98.02
19	1801-1810	16	0.49	98.51
20	1841-1850	15	0.45	98.96
21	1811-1820	15	0.45	99.41
	<b>Total</b>	3262	99.41	

### Language Wise Distribution of Books

Table 5 shows that the literature used by the researchers were maximum in English language, i.e., 1485 (45.52%), followed by Persian language, i.e., 1059 (32.46%) and minimum number of books were in Sanskrit language, i.e., 31 (0.95%).

**Table 5**  
Language Wise Distribution of Books

S.No.	Language	Freq. of occurrence	%age	Cumu %age
1	English	1485	45.52	45.52
2	Persian	1059	32.46	77.98
3	Urdu	444	13.6	91.59
4	Arabic	147	4.50	96.09
5	Hindi	96	2.94	99.03
6	Sanskrit	31	0.95	99.98
	<b>Total</b>	3262		

### Country Wise Distribution of Books

The country wise analysis of most cited publication indicate that out of 3262 citation, 1954 (59.90%) are from India, followed by UK, representing 664 (20.37%).

**Table 6**  
Country Wise Distribution of Books

S.No.	Rank	Country	Freq.	%age	Cumu %age
1	1	India	1954	59.90	59.90
2	2	UK	664	20.37	80.27
3	3	USA	203	6.22	86.49
4	4	Pakistan	165	5.05	91.54
5	5	Bangladesh	97	2.97	94.51
6	6	Denmark	36	1.10	95.61
7	7	Iran	36	1.10	96.71
8	8	Moscow	23	0.70	97.41
9	9	Afghanistan	18	0.55	97.96
10	10	Syria	12	0.36	98.32
11	11	Others	54	1.65	99.97
		<b>Total</b>	3262		

### Distribution of Authors of Books (By Numbers)

Table 7 shows the productivity of authors of books. It is found that single authorship is more than the multiple authorship in 3262 books.

Table 7  
Distribution of Authors Of Books (By Number)

S. No.	Rank	Number of Author	Freq of Occ	% of Freq	Cumu %
1.	1	Single Author	2943	90.22	90.22
2.	2	Multiple Author	319	9.77	99.99
		<b>Total</b>	3262		

### Authorwise Distributio of Books

Ranking list of authors name indicate that Habib, Irfan occupied first rank which accounts for 225 (7.64%).

Table 8  
Author Wise Distributio of Books

S.No.	No. of Authors	Freq.	Rank
1	Habib, Irfan	225	1
2	Nizami, K.A.	208	2
3	Khan, Sir Syed Ahmad	186	3
4	Fazl, Abul	129	4
5	Moosvi, Shireen	88	5
	<b>Total</b>	836	

### Findings of the Study

The major findings of this study have been concluded as under

- A rank list of journals, first 05 most cited journal with a minimum of 88 citations has been given.
- The researchers in the field of history mainly use books, which have the highest number of citation, i.e., 72.5% of total references, followed by journals, which has the second highest number of citation, i.e., 14.4% of total references and dictionaries have the minimum citation, i.e., 0.4%.
- The maximum number of theses were submitted by the researchers in “Medieval India”, which accounts for 18(43.90%) and the minimum theses were submitted in “Ancient India”, i.e; 8 (19.51%).
- Rank list of authors names indicate that maximum books and journals were contribution by Prof Irfan Habib, which accounts for 225 in books and journals.

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