



A Citation Analysis from Ph.D Dissertations Submitted in 2013 By the Department of Management Studies At Various Universities in India

KEYWORDS

Citation analysis, Bibliometrics, Ph.D Theses, Management studies

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ABSTRACT

Citation analysis has become vital role of discussion for Library and Information science professionals it is an important tool of research in library and information science, documentation and archives in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) environment. It is a statistical tool to present contribution of citations. The present study analyzed the 7892 citations in the Ph.D in Management Dissertations submitted in the year 2013 at various universities in India. The distribution of resources by format and rank. It is found that journals are most dominant form of resources cited. Newsletters are least consulted form of citation. The study investigated the use of library resources by Ph.D research scholars of Management disciplines in India. It examined the user's awareness of the different types of resources available in the Library, purpose and frequency of using resources by the scholars, the factor affecting resource utilization, impact of resources and services on the academic work of the research scholar.

1. Introduction

Present Higher Education Scenario in India:

Presently there are 677 University and 35,539 Colleges in the country. A total of 43 universities are Central, 50 Institutes of National Importance and the rest are state and Private Universities. The total students' enrolment in the last year was 2,18,00,00. The number of graduates coming out of technical colleges was slightly over 7, 00,000. However, 75 per cent of technical graduates and more than 85 per cent of general graduates are unemployable in India higher growth global industries, including information technology.

Knowledge Environment:

In any institution of higher learning, the library is the centre of life for teachers, scholars and students. The librarian works closely with faculty members and research scholars in acquiring books and journals. But in India, the library is almost like a 'ghetto'. In many universities undergraduate students are not even allowed to use the university library. Fund is mostly scanty for subscribing journals and magazines, and the maintenance of available books and journals is neglected. The availability of e-journals is another deterrent to library use.

Establishment of Board for Research Standards:

Through the UGC has now promulgated minimum standards for the award of Research Degree, one has to go a long way in its effort. It is also to be realized that they are only minimum standards. There must be an attempt to lay down ideas standards also, so that there will be a continuous effort to improve upon the quality. Listing of Journals, subject-wise, in the order of their rating/standing (by considering citations/impact factors) to enable faculty to aim for higher standards from time to time.

Citations:

Citations normally provide the bibliometric data about the used documents. These data can be better utilized for bibliometric studies in many respects.

Importance of citation Studies:

Citations studies attempt to show how individual members of a literature possess common features and may be grouped according to these affinities. Besides in citation studies, like members of the group are linked closely to each other. The links arise from the fact that each documents has to a greater or lesser extent exploited at some time during its compilation the information contained within other documents. The total-

ity of these links results in a network- a complex arrangement of interconnected items. We can sharpen our awareness of the network by distinguishing between those documents that are largely exploiters and those documents that are largely exploited, the purpose of the exploitation (Criticism, praise, quotations, etc) and the frequency of the exploitation (i.e. how busy is the link).

Links are the creation of the author, a link is established when as author uses a documents. Moreover, it is a scholarly practice that the author has to acknowledge the use of the source documents. In other words, each incidence of 'exploitation' of the source document must be acknowledged. This achieved by the provision of a list of reference of relationship, it is possible to obtain an understanding of a very much larger network.

Importance of the Citation data in Bibliometric Studies:

Citation data can benefit our knowledge of the information systems in the following ways:

- i) It provides information on size and growth of literature on a particular subject.
- ii) It demonstrates subject coverage, language coverage, country coverage of each published literature.
- iii) The Citation information/data may be put to practical use in designing and testing the efficiency of secondary services and providing librarians with guidelines by which they may assess the effectiveness of their stock.

Citation Analysis

Citation analysis is the analysis of the citation or bibliographical reference that is appended with the research communication. It can bring out useful information like the authorship pattern in different disciplines, the relative use of different kinds of documents such as books, periodicals, E-resources, reports, Ph.D thesis, conferences, Newsletters, standards, patents etc. The conclusions drawn from such studies can be effectively utilized for solving many management problems in libraries.

Citation plays a significant role in research of Library and information science. All the research dissertation and project work is outlook for the citation analysis. Citations analysis is one of the popular methods employed in recent years for identification of core documents and complex relationship between citing and cited documents for a particular scientific community in a particular geographical area. The

purpose of study is to investigate the use pattern of literature as revealed through the citations analysis of the Ph.D Dissertations submitted in the year 2013 in various universities in India.

2. Review of literature

A review of literature shows that a considerable number of studies have been carried out on bibliometrics and citation analysis in various disciplines.

Arvind M Bhadrashetty, (2012) did a careful investigation on the citation appended in a thesis to know the number of citations, authorship pattern of the citations, type and form of literature, language of the document cited and their country of origin. The citation and half-life of the document on the subject will be presented by analyzing the citations. Bibliometric analysis of theses is helpful in identification of core journals and allied journals on the subject.

Amsaveni, and Vasanthi, (2013) studies citation analysis of the average citation per article is 6.21; it is found that the articles from journal citations are predominant.

Ashok Kumar P, Santosh A Navalur, Sivasekaran K, (2013) did study scientometrics. During the study to analyze the Indian research output in the field of biotechnology during the period 1999-2012 and the analyses included authors productivity, h-index, collaborative pattern, highly cited papers and year wise growth of the biodiversity research output.

Prithvi Singh, Mohd Majid, (2013) during the recent study found that periodical (48.09%) are most used sources of information followed by information followed by books (22.64%), conferences/ proceedings (18.26%), other resources (10.28%), and reports.

Mohan Khedkar, (2013) there is a need for high level of funding for research, including contractual research. A critical review of activities of higher education institutions as well their budget needs to be conducted to phase out obsolete activities and create necessary space for advanced research activities.

Gnamam, (2013) Talent shortage is one of the major shortage comings of the Indian Universities for research. The number of doctorates produced in India is very low as compared to other countries including china.

3. Scope of the study:

Scope of the present study is the Ph.D theses submitted in the department of Management Studies in the year 2013 in various universities in India. The main purpose of the study is to find out the current trends of the citations of the Ph.D theses in Management studies. For this purpose each book, journals, reports, e-resources, reports, newsletters, Ph.D these, and conferences etc. are taken for analysis.

4. Objective of the study:

Specific objectives of the study are:

- To identify the distribution of citations by format.
- To trace out frequency of citations, and
- To find ranking of citations,

5. Research Methodology:

References from 60 Management Studies theses which available in Shodhganga, an Indian theses submitted in the various Indian universities in the year 2013. A total of 7892 citations were collected, tabulated and analyzed.

6. Data analysis and interpretation

7892 citations were analysed to ascertain the format of literature cited, frequency and ranking of citations.

Table: 1 Distribution of resources cited by format

S. No	Types of Resources	Frequency	Frequency Percentage
1	Books	1727	21.88
2	Journal	4484	56.81
3	E resources	1039	13.16
4	Reports	447	5.66
5	Newsletters	20	0.25
6	Phd theses	124	1.57
7	Conferences	51	0.64
	Totals	7892	100

Tables 1, Shows variety of resources such as Books, Journals, E-resources, Reports, Newsletters, Ph.D Theses and Conferences. It is revealed that Journals (56.81%) are most dominated form of information cited followed by Books (21.88%), E-resources (13.16%), Reports (5.66%), Ph.D (1.57%), Conferences (0.64%) and Newsletters (0.25%)

Table: 2 Distribution of resources Cited by Rank

S. No	Type of Resources	Rank
1	Journal	I
2	Books	II
3	E-resources	III
4	Reports	IV
5	Ph.D theses	V
6	Conferences	VI
7	Newsletters	VII

Tables 2, Depicts that Journal is main source of information for Ph.D resources scholars. Journal hold 1st rank in resources consulted. Books 2nd followed by 3rd, E - resources, 4th, Reports, 5th Ph.D theses, 6th Conferences and Newsletter is 7th rank.

Shodhganga: a Reservoir of Indian Theses

Theses and dissertations are known to be the rich and unique source of information, often the only source of research work that does not find its way into various publication channels. Theses and dissertations remain an un-tapped and under-utilized asset, leading to unnecessary duplication and repetition that, in effect, is the anti-theses of research and wastage of huge resources, both human and financial

The UGC Notification (Minimum Standards & Procedure for Award of M.Phil. / Ph.D Degree, Regulation, 2009) dated 1st June 2009 mandates submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by the researchers in universities with an aim to facilitate open access to Indian theses and dissertations to the academic community world-wide. Online availability of electronic theses through centrally-maintained digital repositories, not only ensure easy access and archiving of Indian doctoral theses but will also help in raising the standard and quality of research. As per the regulation, the responsibility of hosting, maintaining and making the digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertation (called "Shodhganga"), accessible to all institutions and universities, is assigned to the INFLIBNET Centre.

Findings

1. The study found that Journals (56.81%) are most dominated form of information cited by Ph.D Resource Scholar.
2. Books (21.88%), are utilized by the resources scholars and followed by e-resources (13.16%), Reports (5.66%), Ph.D theses (1.57%), Conferences (0.64%) and Newsletters (0.25%) are least consulted form of citation.

Conclusion

The citations play a vital role in carrying out research. It is evident from the citations that Ph.D research scholars consulted enormous literature while preparing their dissertations. These sources provided factual information to the researchers. For Ph.D research scholars at various universities

in India, the preferences of literature cited in their theses are journals followed by books, conference proceedings, other documents, and reports.

Possible Enablers for Research Excellence in Higher Education

Meritorious doctoral students should be recognized through teaching assistantships with stipends over and above the research fellowships. It is suggested that JRF should be increased to Rs 20,000 and SRF to Rs 30,000 / month. The NET (CSIR/UGC) and equivalent tests need to be re-vamped to ensure quality of those selected for JRF/SRF theses for Ph.D.

During 12th five year plan (2012-17) the higher education institutions would surely benefit and can have an edge to contribute the quality research for citizens of the country. Now, the journey towards excellence in higher education research work has begun and we are on the right track but there's still a long way to go.

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