

Citation Analysis Used Literature in Social Sciences of History and Political Science: A Review

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***Abstract** - examines twenty one research papers reviewed of citation analysis used literature in social sciences during period 1974-2014 studies have been conducted in the field of history and political science subjects. Carried out of studies was intended to ascertain the information sources of researchers in history and political science based on the citations in their doctoral theses and journal articles. It is an established tool to aid and formulation of various types of library policies and making decisions about specific bibliographical forms and publications. The based on study the analyzed data revealed numbers of significant aspects of the review of literature used of the universities researchers. The books and journal articles were major source of information used by Researchers. Literatures were compared by the books and journals citations cited in doctoral theses and articles on history and political science.*

Keywords: Doctoral theses, Social Sciences, History, Political Science, Citation Analysis

Introduction

Literature is increasing day by day in libraries. It is available in print form such as books, theses, journals, bibliographies, dissertations, encyclopedias, and other secondary and tertiary sources and in non-print form such as C.D., floppy, pen-drive and online databases etc. The librarian has to give the accurate information to the users; for this purpose he has to consult different sources in the library available in different formats and media. All sources are not acquired by librarian in the library. It is not possible for any library to acquire all information sources, so the librarian has to decide which sources are going to be more useful to the users of that library and acquire them.

Citation pattern of doctoral dissertations are the products of research activity which form an important source of information like, books, journals, government publications and etc. Such type of analysis has been attempted in different subjects in social sciences covered History and Political Science. However, some significant studies have been conducted in some areas of social sciences in History and Political Science. Here the studies which have been done earlier are presented in citation analysis.

A literature review is a body of text information including critical points of current knowledge and substantive findings, theories and methods contributions to particular topic. Most frequently forms with academic-oriented literature, such as theses, a literature review usually cited a research proposal and results. It is not a literary review, but is review of a literary work such as journals, magazines, newspapers, books etc. In writing the literature review, the purpose is: to gap period of the knowledge and ideas have been established on subjects.

Limitations of the Study

A number of twenty one research papers reviewed of citation analysis used literature in social sciences during period 1974-2014 studies have been conducted in the field of history and political science subjects included are:

1. Rao (1974) growth of periodicals and obsolescence of articles in periodicals: a case study in sociology.
2. Rana (1982) a trend in citation pattern in anthropology.
3. Repp and Glaviano (1987) dissertations: a study of the scholar's approach.
4. Musib (1989) subject dispersion studies in international economics.
5. Herubel (1990) simple citation analysis and the Purdue history periodical collection.
6. Kanungo (1995) citation pattern of political scientists: a case study of the Indian journal of political science.
7. Kanungo(1996) citation patterns of Indian historians: a case study of the "Indian historical review".
8. Bandyopadhyay (1999) literature use pattern in doctoral dissertations of different disciplines.
9. Bandyopadhyay (2000) age study of references used in some doctoral dissertations of science, engineering, social science and humanities.
10. Bandyopadhyay and Nandi (2001) citation analysis of references used in doctoral dissertations of political science.
11. Lowe (2003) reference analysis of the American historical review.
12. Sangam and Keshava (2003) growth pattern of literature in the field of social science.
13. Kanungo (2007) information use pattern of social scientists: an analysis of citations of Asian studies.
14. McGinty and Moore (2008) 'Role of gender in reviewers' Appraisals of quality in political science books: A contents analysis.
15. Huang and Chang (2008) characteristics of research output in social sciences and humanities: from a research evolution perspective.
16. Thanuskodi (2010) Journal of social science: A Bibliometric study.
17. Padmamma1 and Walmiki (2012) doctoral theses awarded in science, arts and humanities departments in Kuvempu university during 1993-2009: an analytical study.
18. Chi (2012) bibliometrics characteristics of political science research in Germany.
19. Sangam and Mogali (2013) research collaboration in the field of social sciences.
20. Roy and Dey (2014) doctoral degrees in social science in India with special reference to library and information science during 2006-2011: An analytical study.

21. K. P. Singh, Bebi and Garg (2014) citation analysis of Ph.d. theses submitted to the university of Delhi in social sciences during 1995–2008.

In the recent past, many information sources have been used by the historians and political scientists which were not existing until a few decades back. Earlier, mostly books, journals, and other printed sources were used by historians and political scientists in the literature. At present the digital information sources available on the internet are changing the way information is used by the historians and political scientists. The brief review of literature, may highlight some of these changes.

Review of Literature:

Bibliometrics includes different types of studies such as simple bibliometric analysis, citation analysis, growth of literature etc. A number of citation analyses of doctoral theses have been conducted in the field of history and political science. The historians and political scientists are conducted the study of citation analysis in the history and political science. Some of these studies have been reviewed in the following sections.

1. Rao (1974) conducted these study Obsolescence papers in the field of sociology based on citations 'American journal of sociology' during the years 1950, 1969, 1970 and 1972-73. The data shows that seventy one years were for the volume numbers 54-55, 74-75, and 75-76. Out of 251 documents, in political science were cited 55 documents, during years 1901-1971 more than 12 documents were cited in history.
2. Rana (1982) analyzed the pattern of citations in the discipline of Anthropology, selected Indian journal in the field 'Man in India'. For the study of 272 articles published in the man in India, during 1970 to 1979. Out of 4087 citations 2112(51.68 percent) were to books that more than 1357(33.20 percent) journal citations. The Table 4 shows that 3847 (94.13 percent) citations were documents published in English language, and 3.3 percent of second position in Sanskrit language. The study reveals that 179 (4.38 percent) citations were belonged History and political science in 43 (1.05 percent) were of total citations.
3. Repp, and Glaviano (1987) analysed four academic libraries in Ohio Cincinnati, university of Toledo, and Bowling Green State University that out of 541 dissertations. Of ranged of 40 dissertations by years 1906 to 1983 covered in history. The dissertations borrowed by discipline in social science were the highest number 235 (43.4 percent), related with 40 (7.4 percent) in history.
4. Musib (1989) found in his study of 'Journal of international economics'(volume 1-19) that total 7095 citations were available in the nineteen volumes. The total numbers of 392 articles contributed in the nineteen volumes of Journal of International Economics. While 13 (0.18 percent) were cited in political science followed by history in 3 (0.04 percent) were of total citations. The number of 16 (0.22 percent), citations covered from political science and history.
5. Herubel (1990) examines periodical holdings in the citations found three history journals (1972-73, 1979-80, 1986-87), namely the journal of social history, the journal of interdisciplinary history, and the journal of the history of ideas at Purdue University Libraries, Indiana. While 4349 citations (1464 journals) were cited in history journals during the period 25

years. Highest 96.9 percent citations were of the journal of the history of ideas, and 92.7 percent citations were cited in the journal of social history. 73.50 percent journal citations were belong to English language, with French of 10.9 percent citations and others 7.4 percent citations.

6. Kanungo (1995) found in her study of 'Indian journal of political science' (volume 16 to 19) that total 3509 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.

7. Kanungo (1996) found in her study of Indian Historical review (volume 16 to 18) that 4007 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 citations (52.28%), showing a higher rate of their use than the Indian books. Reference sources got the second rank with 703 citations from the historians. Periodicals as a source of information received 415 citation forming 10.36% of the total citations.

8. 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 were received 13 theses with 3143 references in total number of theses. The average number of references (0.73 percent) per page of theses related with political science. While 51.16 percent books were received political science followed by 38.94 percent were received periodicals.

9. Bandhyopadhyay (2000) analysed 92 doctoral dissertations of science, engineering, social science and humanities submitted to University of Burdwan, India during years 1981 to 1990. The age of different forms of documents were used in political science, 17.3 years for books, 27.2 years for seminar, 24.2 years for reports and 35 years were needed for purpose. Mean age of total citations of political science were 26.38 years and 24.68 years median age were of political science.

10. Bandhyopadhyay, and Nandi (2001) analysed 9 doctoral dissertations on political science awarded in Burdwan University from 1991 to 1995. The total numbers of 3038 citations, appended these theses conducted for the study. The study found that books and monographs were used in 56.2 percent of the total citations, 20.20 percent citations were journal articles, and theses literature was 0.23 percent. The journal economics political weekly were tops the list 124 (20.228 percent) citations more than 171 (7.667 percent) were swadhinata of total citations.

11. Lowe (2003) found in her study of four volumes (1950, 1970, 1990, 2002) of 'American Historical Review' that total 1915 documents were cited in four 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.

12. Sangam and Keshava (2003) found in her study of growth of world Social Science literature in Anthropology, Economics, History, Psychology, Political Science and Sociology were covered from CD-Rom version of the Wilson Social Science Abstracts for period 1983-1998. The growth of articles were cited subject wise in Social Sciences. History stands first number of 33619 (19.34 Percent) in articles followed by Political Science were of 1205 (0.69 percent) articles. While coefficient determination (R²) of History stands first (0.60) followed by Political Science (0.40).

13. 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 numbers of 114 authors were contributed in the five volumes of Journal of Asian studies during the years 2000-2004. While 114 (85.08 percent) authors were cited in Indian, and 17(14.92 percent) belonged to other countries. The highest numbers of 6925 (76percent) citations were cited in English language and others languages. The political sciences were received highest number of 35(32.40percent) articles citations. Among the cited journal articles, while 24(22.22 percent) were received Indian articles and related with others foreign countries articles.

14. Huang and Chang (2008) evaluated of all publications published in social science and humanities period 1998 to 1999 by University of Hong Kong 21 academic subjects. In history, 42 percent were of journal articles and 9 percent were of books and monographs. The comparison of back studies covered 1998-99 to 2005 were cited sources in history, 76.4percent of books and 23.3percent were of journal articles.

15. 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.

16. Thanuskodi (2010) found in his study of 'Journal of Social sciences' that total 273 articles were available in during 2003 to 2007. The total numbers of 76 (27.83 percent) articles were published in 2007, and 26 (9.53 percent) articles were published in 2004 of total articles. While 29 (10.63 percent) articles were cited in political science more than history was 19 (6.96 percent) articles. Of these, 121 (44.33 percent) articles were contributed by two authors, and three authors were 83 (30.40 percent) of total articles. Among the cited articles, of 78.39 percent were cited articles foreigners more than 21.61 percent articles were Indian. The study shows that 1216 (55.98 percent) citations were journals that of 458 (21.08 percent) citations were followed by books.

17. Pamamma and Walmiki (2012) carried-out focuses the research productivity in science, arts and humanities departments in Kuvempuu University, during the period 1993-2009. Total numbers of 633 theses, 40 theses were received in history and political science. The gender-wise distributions, in history 18 theses received from male and 4 theses female compared with 16 theses from male and 2 theses female received in political science. The five ranks were covered from arts disciplines history and in political science were covered seven ranks.

18. Chi (2012) investigated 1018 citations were cited list of two top ranking departments of political science in Germany during 2003 to 2007. In forms of documents, 39percent were book chapters and 15.8percent of journal articles (in peer reviewed). Out of 221 papers, 161 papers were cited in peer reviewed articles and non-peer reviewed articles were of 60 papers. Highest numbers of 358 papers ISI received in political science more than 72 papers were of public administration.

19. Sangam and Mogali (2013) carried- out of three block periods 2000-2003, 2004-2007, and 2008-2011 Social Science Citation Index of ISI Web of Knowledge published by Thomson Reuters, for the 31 subjects of Social Sciences were cited in selected five main fields: Psychology, Economics, Sociology, Political Science and History. Total number of single and multi-author publications covered in social sciences. In political science was an increasing both in single author and collaborative author in three block period 2008-2011; out of 277, 152 single authors were covered 54.87 percentage and 50 collaborative publication authors were of 58.14 percentage and in case history out of 158, 70 single author were covered 44.3 percentage while 40 collaborative publication authors were covered 65.57% in the third block period 2008-2011. Collaboration publications in political science block periods during 2008-2011 were recorded 1.41 percentage collaboration Index and degree of collaboration were of 0.47 percentages.

20. In 2014, K. P. Singh, Bebi and Garg 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. 54 theses with 10607 citations were of history and average number of 196 citations per thesis in history. While 9536 books were received in political science followed by history were of 6565 books. Highest numbers of 11972 citations were cited single authors in political science. Among the cited information source in political science, 11576 citations were received Indian source and 8089 citations of history and foreign source 5065 citations related with political science and 1869 citations of history.

21. In Social Science, Roy and Dey (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. The highest numbers of 145 theses were cited in political science in year 2011. Year wise distribution of total 878 theses outputs in political science have been submitted. Highest average numbers of research outputs 19.34 percentage theses were received in Madhya Pradesh state and lowest Chhattisgarh were of 0.41 percentage theses.

Conclusion

The research papers reviewed of citation analysis used literature in social sciences of history and political Science twenty one studies have been conducted in the field of history and political science subjects. Review of literature studies have been prepared for a doctoral thesis chapter. Citation analysis studies conduct journals and theses the extent of deferent's documentary sources of information use in the process of identification, selection, designing, execution and prepared of doctoral research studies a specified period in a particular field of disciplines History and Political Science. The study facilitates the identification of other relevant Characteristics of literature used like form of documents, their subject wise distribution and authorship pattern.

Review studies examines type of sources analyses in social science of history and political science of drawn from journals and books/ monographs, forms of material cited, subject self-citation and citations in social sciences.

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