

Distribution of Bibliographic-Form Used Historydoctoral Theses in Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak 1981-2012

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Abstract -Analyzed the 41 History doctoral theses in MaharshiDayanand University, Rohtak during 1981-2012. Historians used in the different bibliographic-forms, as like books, government publications, report/archival papers, journals, new paper/magazine/pamphlets, conference/seminar/proceedings, theses/ dissertations, contributed paper /interviews and belong to encyclopedia/ directory/dictionary forms of literature.

Keywords: Doctoral theses, Bibliographic-form, History, MaharshiDayanand University

INTRODUCTION

The paper studies covered the doctoral theses in History from MaharshiDayanand University, Rohtak during 1981-2012. Doctoral theses analyses of books, journals, government publication, newspaper/magazine/pamphlet, report/archival paper, theses/ dissertation, conference/seminar/proceedings, contributed paper/interviews, and belong to encyclopedia/ directory/dictionaries forms of literature. Books ware major sources of information use pattern of the researchers in the department of History. Forms of books were of conducting the doctoral theses research projects in History. 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.

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

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bibliometric includes different types of studies such as simple bibliometric analysis, citation analysis, growth of literature etc. The Historians are conducted the study of citation analysis in the History. Some of these studies have been reviewed in the following sections. Rana (1982) analyzed the 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 study reveals that 179 (4.38 percent) citations were belonged to History and political science in 43 (1.05 percent) were of total citations. 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.

Kanungo (1996) found in her study of Indian Historical review (volume 16 to 18) that 4007 citations were available in the study. 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. 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. In 2014, K. P. Singh, Bebiand Garganalysed 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. 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 was covered in Political Science were received 878 theses with 9.60 percentage in total number of theses.

OBJECTIVES

1. To analyses of history doctoral theses citations;
2. To analysed of bibliographic forms.

METHODOLOGY

MaharshiDayanand University, Rohtak 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 41 doctoral theses in 6392 citations available in department of History. 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 1981-2012 in particular field of History. The instrument used for data collection was MS excel spread sheet.

Analysis of data

Data collect from doctoral theses in History field have been classified, tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the set objectives of the study.

Table 1- Analyses of bibliographic-form

Sr. No	Bibliographic-form	Citations N (%age)
1	Books	4300 (67.27)
2	Government Publications	590 (9.24)
3	Report/Archival papers	535 (8.37)
4	Journals	454 (7.11)
5	New paper/Magazine/Pamphlets	320 (5.00)
6	Theses/ Dissertations	67 (1.03)
7	Conference/Seminar/Proceedings	57 (0.90)
8	Contributed papers /interviews	40 (0.63)
9	Encyclopedia/ Directory/Dictionaries	29 (0.45)
	Total	6392 (100)

Table1- presents the deferent forms of literature used by researchers in History. Out of 6392 citations, 4300 (67.27%) were of Books followed by Government publication were 590 (9.24 %). The rest were Report/archival paper 535 (8.37%), Journals 454 (7.11%), New paper/magazine/pamphlet 320 (5.00%), Theses/ dissertations 67 (1.03%), Conference/seminar/proceedings 57 (0.90%), Contributed papers /interviews 40 (0.63%) and 29 (0.45%) belong to Encyclopedia/ directory/dictionaries forms of literature.

Table 2- Analyses of books

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	187 (4.35)
1986-1990	3	287 (6.67)
1991-1995	11	1282 (29.81)
1996-2000	8	755 (17.56)
2001-2005	5	375 (8.72)
2006-2010	10	1121 (26.07)
2011- 2012	3	293 (6.81)
Total	41	4300 (100)

The table 2- shows 4300 book citations according to period. Books were major sources of information in the doctoral theses. The highest number of 1282 (29.81%) book citations cited in 11 doctoral theses during 1991-1995. While 1121 (26.07%) book citations cited in 11 doctoral theses during 2006-2010.

Table 3- Analyses of government publications

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	47 (7.97)
1986-1990	3	65 (11.02)
1991-1995	11	151 (25.59)
1996-2000	8	71 (12.03)
2001-2005	5	52 (8.81)
2006-2010	10	142 (24.07)
2011- 2012	3	62 (10.51)
Total	41	590 (100)

Table 3- the analyses of 590 government publication citations cited doctoral theses in History. The highest number of 151 (25.59%) government publication citations covered of 11 doctoral theses in History and more than 10 doctoral theses covered in 142 (24.07%) government publication citations.

Table 4- Analyses of report/archival papers

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	42 (7.85)
1986-1990	3	55 (10.28)
1991-1995	11	140 (26.17)
1996-2000	8	60 (11.21)
2001-2005	5	48 (8.97)
2006-2010	10	138 (25.79)
2011- 2012	3	52 (9.72)
Total	41	535 (100)

According to table 4- shows the analyses 535 report/ archival paper citations of doctoral theses in History. The period 1991-1995 related with 11 doctoral theses the highest number of 140 (26.17%) report/ archival paper citations and more than 10 doctoral theses cited 138 (25.79%) citations during 2006-2010.

Table 5- Analyses of journals

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	34 (7.49)
1986-1990	3	48 (10.57)
1991-1995	11	118 (25.99)
1996-2000	8	62 (13.66)
2001-2005	5	48 (10.57)
2006-2010	10	98 (21.59)
2011- 2012	3	46 (10.13)
Total	41	454 (100)

Table 5-shows that journal citations according to period. Journals were a primary information source. Out of 454, 118 (25.99%) journal citations were cited 11 doctoral theses and more than 10 doctoral theses cited 98 (21.59%) journal citations.

Table 6- Analyses of newspapers/magazine/pamphlets

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	28 (8.75)
1986-1990	3	32 (10.00)
1991-1995	11	82 (25.63)
1996-2000	8	48 (15.00)
2001-2005	5	42 (13.13)
2006-2010	10	58 (18.13)
2011- 2012	3	30 (9.38)
Total	41	320 (100)

Table 6- shows newspapers/magazine/pamphlet citations were current information sources. Out of 320, 82 (25.63%) newspapers/magazine/pamphlet citations cited 11 doctoral theses in History. While 58 (18.13%) newspapers/magazine/pamphlet citations cited 10 doctoral theses.

Table 7- Analyses of theses/ dissertations

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	2 (2.99)
1986-1990	3	4 (5.97)
1991-1995	11	23 (34.33)
1996-2000	8	9 (13.43)
2001-2005	5	7 (10.45)
2006-2010	10	17 (25.37)
2011- 2012	3	5 (7.46)
Total	41	67 (100)

Table 7- show the analyses of 67 doctoral theses in History. Theses/ dissertations were of research product in all India universities. Highest 23 (34.33%) citations related with 11 doctoral theses during 1991-1995. 17 (25.37%) citations related with 10 doctoral theses during 2006-2010.

Table 8- Analyses of conference/seminar/proceedings

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	3 (5.26)
1986-1990	3	5 (8.77)
1991-1995	11	15 (26.32)
1996-2000	8	10 (17.54)
2001-2005	5	9 (15.79)
2006-2010	10	11 (19.30)
2011- 2012	3	4 (7.02)
Total	41	57 (100)

Table 8- conference/seminar/proceedings were major project sources of conducted the department and university. The maximum number of 11 doctoral theses cited in 15 (26.32%) conference/seminar/proceedings citations period 1991-1995. While 11 (19.30%) conference/seminar/proceedings citations cited in 10 doctoral theses related period 2006-2010.

Table 9- Analyses of contributed papers /interviews

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	3 (7.50)
1986-1990	3	4 (10.00)
1991-1995	11	12 (30.00)
1996-2000	8	6 (15.00)
2001-2005	5	3 (7.50)
2006-2010	10	8 (20.00)
2011- 2012	3	4 (10.00)
Total	41	40 (100)

The table 9- shows that highest number of 12 (30.00%) contributed paper /interview citations counted for 11 doctoral theses in History during the period 1991-1995. While 8 (20.00%) Contributed paper citations counted for 10 doctoral theses during the period 2006-2010.

Table 10 Analyses of encyclopedia/ directory /dictionaries

Period	Number of doctoral Theses	Citations N (%age)
1981-1985	1	2 (6.90)
1986-1990	3	4 (13.79)
1991-1995	11	7 (24.14)
1996-2000	8	4 (13.79)
2001-2005	5	3 (10.34)
2006-2010	10	6 (20.69)
2011- 2012	3	3 (10.34)
Total	41	29 (100)

Table 10- shows encyclopedia/ directory /dictionaries were major sources of secondary data. Out of 29, 7 (24.14%) encyclopedia/ directory /dictionary cited 11 doctoral theses in History during 1991-1995. Lowest 6 (20.69%) citations covered 10 doctoral theses during 2006-2010.

CONCLUSION

This study examined which bibliographic-form in doctoral theses of History received and books and journals are most likely to be cited by Historians. Journals are most important primary sources used in research projects from the university scholars. Present time many journals are published in marketing and to identified the relevant journals. The researchers use a wide variety of forms. As like books, journals, reports, government publications, newspapers, magazines, encyclopedias, theses and dissertations and etc.

The result substantiates that books and journals are of chief importance sources to all researchers. On the further hand, books are found to be moderately less frequently cited, mainly in History. The study also exposed difference between the histories in the number of websites that researchers used. This may be attributed to the diverse number of theses submitted each year by each History, the topic of research and the fact that some faculty members stress on the use of scholarly resources.

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