

Bibliometric Study of Ph.D. Thesis in English

¹Devendra Kumar Mishra, ²Manisha Gawde and ³Madhu Singh Solanki

*¹Librarian, Mathuradevi Institute of Technology & Management,
Indore-452018, M.P., India*

*²Assistant Librarian, Mathuradevi Institute of Technology & Management,
Indore-452018, Madhya Pradesh, India.*

³Librarian, Kasturba Gram Mahavidyala, Indore, M.P., India.

Abstract

Bibliometric studies have been used to study various characteristics of subject literature, both literature cited and literature provided by the researchers. Analysis of bibliographical data permit the description of the characteristics of the literature produced in the field while analysis of citation data enable one to describe the characteristics of the literature cited, and presumably used by researchers in the field. There are several means and modes available to know the importance of various types of information resources of a particular field. But productivity and usability of a particular resource of a particular field can only be found out by using techniques of bibliometrics analysis. The present which is an attempt to know the citation pattern of research scholars of English by using bibliometrics techniques.

Keywords: Bibliometrics Study; Bibliometrics Laws and Citation Analysis

Introduction

Information is the product of human brain in action. Information is incessantly product by various agencies in this postindustrial information age. The information should be put into proper use for socio-economic, cultural and scientific development of the country. A country which is rich in information, is rich I its socioeconomic spheres. An adequate definition of the term 'information is normally expected to be formulated with reference to its characteristic features. I.e. attribute which are specific to is, and which do not change in any situation. Bibliometrics is the latest technique,

used to understand utilization of published / unpublished source of information. The main source of published source of information is Primary sources, Secondary sources and tertiary sources. The Five Laws of Library Science enunciated by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan are basic principles of Librarianship based on the analogy of Five Laws of Library Science Prof. Bhattacharya has enunciated five principles of information viz.

- Information for use
- Every information user his information
- Every piece of information its user
- Save the time of information user
- The universe of information is ever growing.

These normative principle of information underlines information generation, information communication and information services which are the major facets of information science. The main objective of library and information system is to satisfy the information needs of users, information needs refer to individual needs of user. Information need is a multifaceted concept which is generally dynamic in nature. There are four types of information needs or approaches recognized among users. The are: current approach / Ever –day approach, Exhaustive approach and Brushing up approach or catching up approach.

Bibliometric study is quantitative method for analyzing various aspect of written document. Over the years, bibliometric study has been growing and gaining the found in libraries and informatics centers all over the world. The subject is also very popular among the research scholar for research, because in ever field of knowledge the research scholar are interested in doing research area and find out the utility of their contribution through citations. Current trends are major vehicle for reporting the significant research finding and for publishing papers on the theory and practice of knowledge. It is playing key role in research work because it contains the latest information about current developments in any field of knowledge. The rising cost of journals and also their proliferation have drawn the attention of library authorities to necessarily reducing the number of subscriptions and reviewing the future subscription policy. Application of Bibliometric technique selecting for the most important journals in university libraries has become a must. Bibliometric studies revel the nature of the information used by researchers. This assessment will enable the librarian to plan for and better collection development and better information services.

Importance of Bibliometric Study

In view of the enormous size of literature in various physical forms the present day working librarians face serious managerial problems in the development of collection particularly because of shrinking hid gets escalating prices and world wide inflation. In that of this. The present and future information needs of the users are to be met. In addition today's decision making environment is expending to include the involvement of people outside the library faculty, students, administrators, policy makers and others, bring in different and sometimes conflicting needs, demands,

pressures and beliefs which must be responded to or resolved in some manner in the process of building up collection. It is not possible for any library, nor is it necessary to do so, to acquire all the published documents. Therefore they need to apply a systematic means of objectivity in selecting what is desired in the collection development programme of the library for a need based and balanced collection development programmes. It becomes imperative on the part of the librarians to make a survey of the exact requirements of this user either through direct or indirect methods. The librarians requires to contact the users or they be asked to submit the requirements in writing which can also be determined through a structured questionnaire. These methods, howsoever careful do not reflect the actual use of the documents. In many cases, the users are not very sure about the usefulness of their required document before they go through them. The requirements of the users can also be measured in an indirect way from different library records like refreshing data circulation, inter library loan, requests data. Here again these methods do not reflect the actual use of the documents by the users. A document taken from the shelf by the user does not necessarily mean that it is used. There may be the situation when the User gets the document issued in the name for its use at home. But remain unused. The utility of a documents by a user is confirmed only when he makes a reference to that document in his own writing, when he cites it.

Problems

There are several means and modes are available to know the importance of various types of information resources of a particular field, but to know the productivity and usability of a particular resource of a particular field can only be found out by using techniques of Bibliometrics analysis. So it is an attempt to know the citation pattern of English scholars by using Bibliometrics techniques.

- Bibliometrics study does not include the informal publications and communicatins. Therefore; the scientific development cannot be predicted properly.
- In case of collaborated authors, the cited articles appear only under the name of the first author as listed in each article. Here one must determine the names of individual contributors who have collaborated the work to get the actual rank of the authors. This is very difficult and tedious process.
- Another problem of citation analysis is that in some cases the citation itself is not proper to the content of the citing articles. In some cases the citations are also incomplete.
- Occurrence of “Implicit citations” is one more problem with bibliometrics study. Some of the established scientists are not acknowledged for their work, although the work has been referred in thousand of articles. The articles referring the work do not provide bibliographical details of the source where the referred articles appeared first.
- Unethical practices in cited article.
- Biased to certain countries etc.
- self citations
- Incomplete citations

There are several reasons for the non use of bibliometrics. Bibliometrics studies are time consuming and sometimes difficult to perform another problem is that the result of bibliometrics studies give simplified picture of a complex reality and must take into account many variables to be useful in practice. According to Broadus the volume of Bibliometrics studies reported in the literature is, big and difficult to put together and compare. There is a need for refining techniques so that the results of one study can be compared more satisfactorily with those of another

Objective of the Study

- To identify the type of document used by the researchers in Ph.D. thesis
- To know length of articles,
- To know illustration used in citations,
- To know authorship pattern,
- To know bibliographical form of references,
- To know number of chapters in totals thesis.
- To determine the ranking of journals & Periodicals cites.

Methodology

The literature cited in the Ph.D. thesis of English is the basic source of information to assess the information used by the researchers. Accordingly the references cited in the Ph.D. thesis have been taken as the source data. The Ph. D. thesis submitted Vikram University during the Thirty Three years (1975-2007) in English has been studied. There are 55 Ph. D. thesis submitted during these 33 years. Thesis wise various work sheet diagrams have been designed and generated for the purpose of data collection. Initially the data collected in excel sheet in different fields. Data collected on the basis of different factor and analysis of the different aspect such as length of articles, Rank of guide, authorship pattern etc. Its presentation of data by different tables and graphs i.e. ranking of author, ranking of journal/periodicals.

Hypothesis

A hypothesis is tentative generalization of the problem. In its most elementary stage, the hypothesis may be any hunces, imaginative idea or intuition what so ever which become the basis of action of investigation. Hypothesis is merely a supporter of result in case it fails to meet the test of validity then it has to be modified or rejected. The hypothesis of my research work is:

- Males are the major contributors in research in English.
- Book is frequently used in research in English.

Scope and Limitation

- The scope of this study is thesis submitted by the Ph.D. scholars to Vikram University, Ujjain.
- Analyzed only the thesis submitted to Vikram University, Ujjain During the

period 1975 – 2007

Data Collection, Analysis & Presentation

Data collect on the basis of different factor and analysis of the different aspect such as length of articles, No of tables , graphs, Diagram in the articles, authorship pattern etc. Its presentation of data by different table graph i.e. ranking of author, ranking of journal.

Bibliometrics Laws and Citation Analysis

Though the term bibliometrics was introduced only in 1969 to indicate a new discipline which employs quantitative methods for analyzing various aspects of written documents its origin can be traced back to the efforts of early twentieth century document lists to apply mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliographical units. Bibliometric laws (like Bradford's law, Zipf's law, and Lotka's law) so far generated many theoretical papers trying to consolidate them or to deduce them. Some authors even have shown that these three laws are related to each other under certain conditions or assumptions. Many of the Bibliometric studies are based on relatively small set of data; but still these studies are found most helpful in many libraries. The main problems encountered (in most of these studies) can be related to collection of reliable and valid data. In recent years, many Investigators are trying to get the data from automated information systems.

Lotka's Law

Lotka's law describes the frequency of publication by authors in a given field. It states that "the number (of authors) making n contributions is about $1/n^2$ of those making one and the proportion of all contributors, that make a single contribution, is about 60 percent". This means that out of all the authors in a given field, 60 percent will have just one publication and 15 percent will have two publications ($1/2^2$ times 60). 7 percent of authors will have three publications ($1/3^3$ times 60) and so on. According Lotka's law of scientific productivity only six percent of the authors in a field will produce more than 10 articles. Lotka's law when applied to large bodies of literature over a fairly long period of times, can be accurate in general, but not statistically exact. It is often used to estimate the frequency with which authors will appear in an online catalogue (Potter 1988).

Bradford's Law

Bradford's law services as a general guideline to librarians in determining the number of core journals in any given field. It states the journals in a single field can be divided into three parts, each containing the same number of articles: 1) A core of journals on the subject, relatively few in number, that produces approximately one third of the articles 2) A second zone, containing the same number of articles as the first, but a greater number of journals and 3) A third zone, containing the same number of journals in the core to the first zone is a constant n and to the second zone the relationship is n^2 . Bradford expressed this relationship as $1:n:n^2$. Bradford formulated his law after studying a bibliography of geophysics, covering 326 journals

in the field. He discovered that 9 journals contained 429 articles, 59 contained 499 articles, and 258 contained 404 articles, so it took 9 journals to contribute one-third of the articles 5 times, 9 or 45, to produce the next third and 5 times 5 times 9, or 225, to produce the last third. As may be seen. Bradford's law is not statistically accurate, strictly speaking. But it is still commonly used as a general rule of thumb. (potter 1988).

Zipf's Law

Zipf's law is often used to predict the frequency of words within a text. The law states that in a relatively lengthy text. If you list the words occurring within that text in order of decreasing frequency, the rank of a word on that list multiple by its frequency will equal a constant. The equation for this relationship is $r \times f = k$ where r is the rank of the word, f is the frequency, and k is the constant. Zipf's illustrated his law with an analysis of James Joyce's Ulysses. "He showed that the tenth most frequent word occurred 265 times, the two hundred word occurred 133 times and so on. Zipf's found, then that the rank of the word multiplied by the frequency of the word equals a constant that is approximately 26,500" Zipf's law again is not statistically perfect, but it is very useful for indexes (potter 1988).

Data Analysis and Interpretation

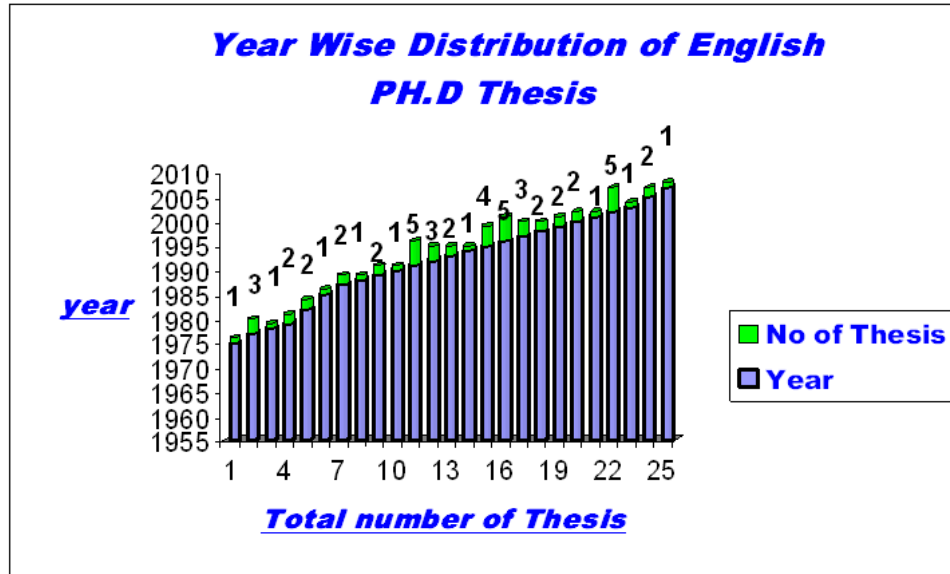
Current trends are major vehicle for reporting the significant research finding and for publishing papers on the theory and practice of knowledge. It is playing key role in research work because it contains the latest information about current developments in any field of knowledge. The rising cost of journals and also their proliferation have drawn the attention of library authorities to necessarily reducing the number of subscriptions and reviewing the future subscription policy. Application of Bibliometric technique selecting for the most important Journals in university libraries has become a must Bibliometric studies reveal the nature of the information used by researchers. This assessment will enable the librarian to plan for and better collection development and better information services. The references quoted at the end of thesis have been entered in excel and the data has been analyzed on the following aspects.

- Year Wise Distribution of English Literature PH.D Thesis
- Length of English PH.D. Thesis
- Number of Chapter in PH.D. Thesis
- Total No. Of Male and Female Research Scholars
- Illustration used in English PH.D. Thesis
- Reference used in PH.D Thesis
- Bibliographical forms of References
- Authorship Pattern of Books in references
- Ranking of Journals

Table 1: Year Wise Distribution of English PH.D Thesis

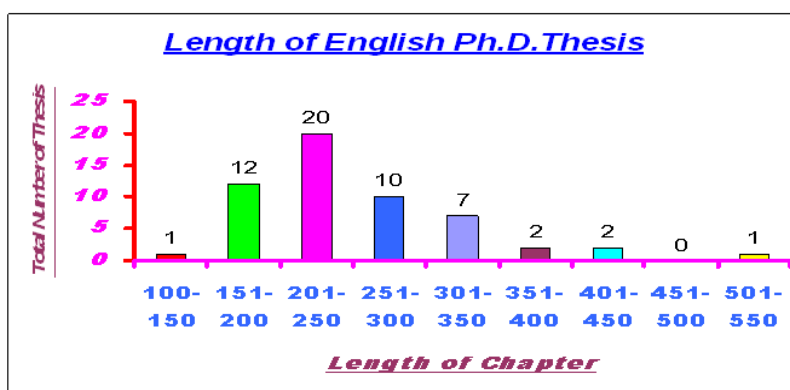
S.No	Year	No. of Thesis	% (N= 55)	Rank
1	1975	1	1.81	V
2	1977	3	5.95	III
3	1978	1	1.81	V
4	1979	2	3.61	IV
5	1982	2	3.61	IV
6	1985	1	1.81	V
7	1987	2	3.61	IV
8	1988	1	1.81	V
9	1989	2	3.61	IV
10	1990	1	1.81	V
11	1991	5	9.09	I
12	1992	3	5.45	III
13	1993	2	3.61	IV
14	1994	1	1.81	V
15	1995	4	7.27	II
16	1996	5	9.09	I
17	1997	3	5.95	III
18	1998	2	3.61	IV
19	1999	2	3.61	IV
20	2000	2	3.61	IV
21	2001	1	1.81	V
22	2002	5	9.09	I
23	2003	1	1.81	V
24	2005	2	3.61	IV
25	2007	1	1.81	V
Total		55	100%	
Mean (n)	2.2			
Median (m)	2			
Mode(z0)	2			

Table 1: Shows year wise distribution of total 55 Thesis of English. All the theses are belong to English and allied subject. This table shows that the highest number of thesis submitted in the year 1991, 1996 and 2002. Second position goes to the year 1995 this year 4 thesis submitted. Third rank goes to the year 1977 and 1997 this year 3 thesis submitted.

Graph No 1: Year Wise Distribution of English PH.D Thesis**Table 2:** Length of English PH.D. Thesis Summary

S.No	Length of Chapter	Total No. of Thesis
1	100-150	1
2	151-200	12
3	201-250	20
4	251-300	10
5	301-350	7
6	351-400	2
7	401-450	2
8	451-500	00
9	501-550	1
	Total	55

Table 4.2: Shows length of papers of total 55 thesis of English of Vikram University , Ujjain (M.P) during the period 1975- 2007 of the length thesis is “ Novels of C.P. Snow: A study in theme an Technique” author by Shukla, V.N. OF 1979 Having 513 pages. Lowest length is “Cultural conflict and indianness in the novels of Kamala Markandaya by Vishnu, Parmod of 2003 having 142 pages. Average of the submitted Thesis is 251.50 pages

Graph No.2: Length of English PH.D. Thesis**Table 3:** Number of Chapter in English PH.D Thesis Summary

S.No	Chapters	Total No. of Thesis
1	4	4
2	5	24
3	6	13
4	7	8
5	8	5
6	9	1
	Total	55

Table No.4 is related with number of chapters in Ph.D. thesis of English. Thesis has highest number of chapters i.e.9 where as 4 thesis is lowest number of chapters i.e.4. This table shows that 24 thesis has 5 chapters followed by, 13 thesis which 6 chapter. Average of the submitted thesis is 5.8 chapters.

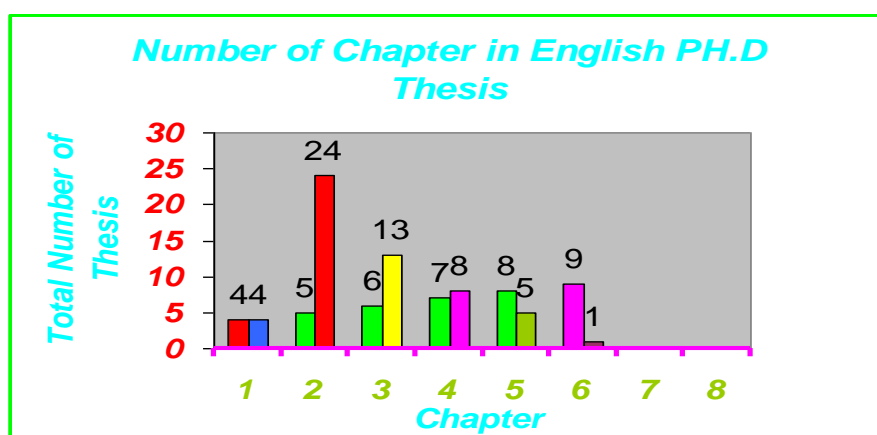
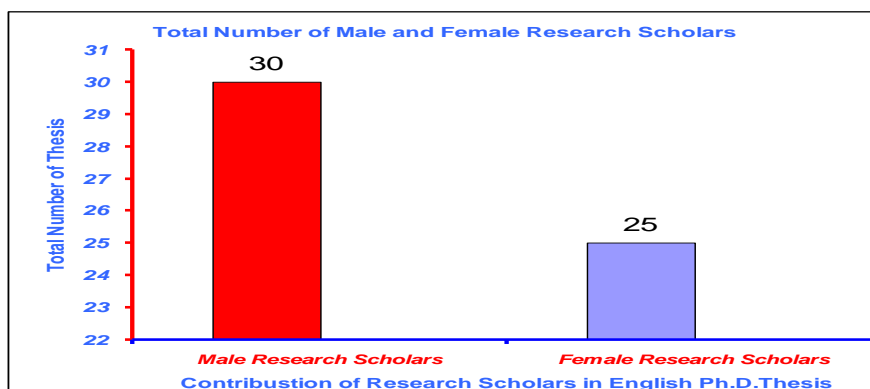
Graph No.3: Number of Chapter in English PH.D Thesis

Table No.4: Total Number of Male and Female Research Scholars

S.No	Year	Male Research Scholars	Female Research Scholars	Total	%
1	1975	-	1	1	1.81
2	1977	2	1	3	5.45
3	1978	1	-	1	1.81
4	1979	2	-	2	3.61
5	1982	2	-	2	3.61
6	1985	-	1	1	1.81
7	1987	2	-	2	3.61
8	1988	-	1	1	1.81
9	1989	-	2	2	3.61
10	1990	1	-	1	1.81
11	1991	3	2	5	9.09
12	1992	2	1	3	5.45
13	1993	-	2	2	3.61
14	1994	-	1	1	1.81
15	1995	4	-	4	7.27
16	1996	2	3	5	9.09
17	1997	2	1	3	5.45
18	1998	1	1	2	3.61
19	1999	1	1	2	3.61
20	2000	1	1	2	3.61
21	2001	1	-	2	3.61
22	2002	2	3	5	9.09
23	2003	1	-	1	1.81
24	2005		2	2	3.61
25	2007		1	1	1.81
	Total	30	25	55	100%
	%	55%	45%	100%	
	Mean	1.2	1	2.2	
	Median	1	1	2	
	Mode	1	1	2	

Table No. 4: Shows number of male and female research scholars of total 55 Ph.D. Thesis of English during this period out of total 55 research scholars. This table shows that the highest number of male research's 30 and 25 female research scholars who are contributed in total 55 Ph.D. thesis in English during the year 1975 – 2007. This table shows that out of total 55 Ph.D. thesis the highest number of male research scholars 30 (55%) and female research scholars 25 (45%)

Graph No 4**Table.5:** Illustration used in English PH.D. Thesis Summary

S.No.	Bibliographical	Citation	Rank	%
1	Photographs	8	I	42.10
2	Table	7	II	36.85
3	Graph	4	III	21.05
4	Map/Atlas	00	00	00
5	Other	00	00	00
	Total	19		100%

Table No. 4.5: Shows that out of 19 illustrations there are 8 photos with 42.11% .Table account is 7, 36.85% second rank. Graph occurring in the third rank with 21.5% and other and Maps/ Atlas is nil. The mean of tables of total 55 Ph.D. Thesis is 0.34 median is 0 and Mode is 0. The Mean of Photo of total 55 thesis is 0.14 median is 0 and mode is 0The thesis having highest illustration is thesis no. 08 and having lowest illustrations is so many thesis.

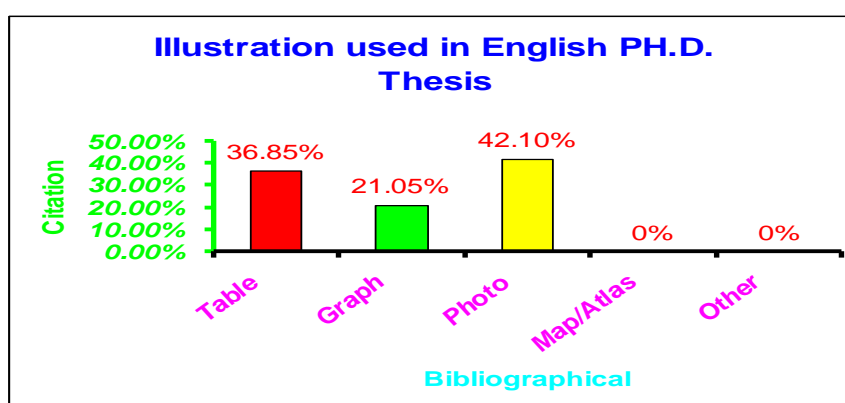
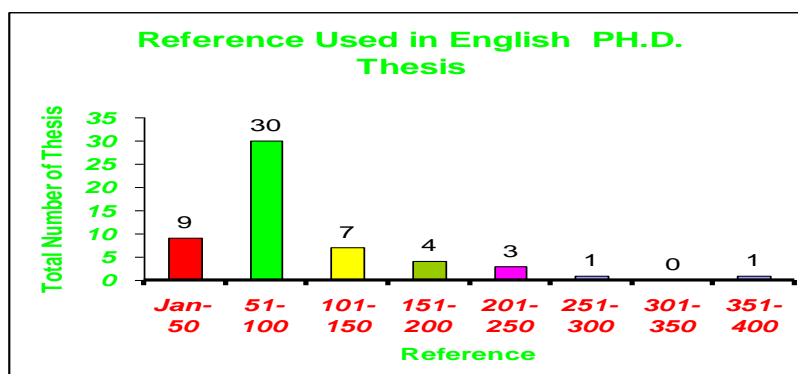
Graph No.5: Illustration used in English PH.D. Thesis

Table No. 6: Reference Used in English PH.D. Thesis Summary

S.N.	Reference	Total Number of Thesis
1	1-50	09
2	51-100	30
3	101-150	07
4	151-200	04
5	201-250	03
6	251-300	01
7	301-350	00
8	351-400	01
	Total	55

Table No.4.6: Shows total references used by English Ph.D. thesis. The highest references in thesis No. 40 i.e. 388 and lowest references are in thesis NO. 44 i.e. 24. The above analysis shows that almost Ph.D. thesis covered 86 references, but average is 98.16 references per thesis.

Graph No. 6: Reference Used in English PH.D. Thesis**Table 7:** Bibliographical Reference Used in English Ph.D. Thesis Summary

S.N.	Reference	Total no of Thesis	Rank	%
1	1-50	09	II	16.37
2	51-100	30	I	54.55
3	101-150	07	III	12.73
4	151-200	04	IV	7.27
5	201-250	03	V	5.46
6	251-300	01	VI	1.81
7	301-350	00	00	00
8	351-400	01	VI	1.81
	Total	55		100%

Table No.4.7: In all the 5399 citations 55 English Ph.D. thesis have been used in different Bibliography from are shown in table. Books amount is of 4346 citations forming 80.47% of the total. Other amount is 323 (5.98%) citations occupying in the second rank. Journal occupies the third rank with 283 (5.24%) citations. The forth position goes to the abstract/review with 227 (4.20%) citations. The fifth position has been occupied by the news paper 80(1.45%) citations. Six positions have been occupied by the thesis with 74 (1.37%) citations. Seventh positions have been occupied by latter and seminar with 50 (0.92%) citations. The mean of books is total 55 Ph.D. thesis is 79.01, Median is 62 and Mode is 111The mean of others materials of total 55 Ph.D. thesis is 5.83, median is 8 and mode is 4.The mean of Journal is 5.14, median is 14 and mode is 10. The mean of Abstract/ review is 4.12, median is 0 and mode is 48

Graph No 7: Bibliographical Reference Used in English Ph.D. Thesis

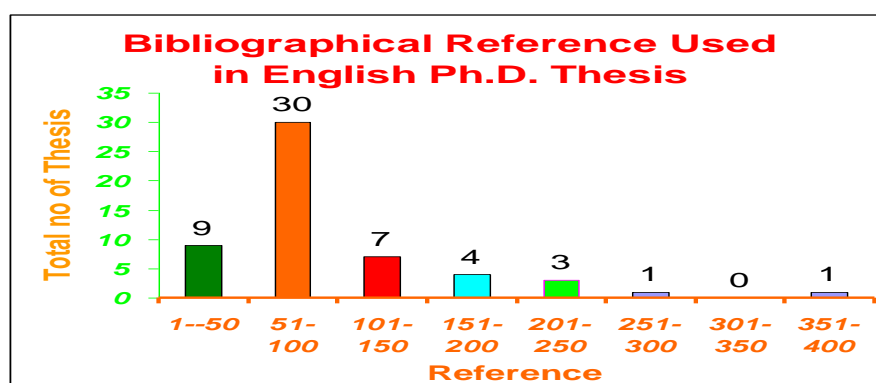


Table 8: Authorship Pattern of Reference in Books

S.No	Single Author	Double Author	Three Author	Total	%	Rank
1	188	43	27	258	5.93	I
2	59	17	13	89	0.20	XI
3	126	35	13	174	4.00	V
4	48	12	00	60	1.38	XXV
5	153	48	12	213	4.90	III
6	48	08	00	56	1.28	VVVIII
7	43	05	00	48	1.10	XXXIII
8	46	00	00	46	1.05	XXXV
9	62	04	00	66	1.51	XIV
10	58	04	00	62	1.42	XXIII
11	54	11	00	65	1.49	XX
12	44	03	00	47	1.08	XXXIV
13	57	07	01	65	1.49	XX
14	66	10	00	76	1.74	XVII
15	53	05	03	61	1.40	XXIV
16	92	16	03	111	2.55	X

17	41	08	00	49	1.12	XXXII
18	76	07	00	83	1.90	XIII
19	35	03	00	38	0.87	XXXVIII
20	33	08	00	41	.094	XXXVII
21	57	04	00	61	1.40	XXIV
22	59	03	00	62	1.42	XXIII
23	101	11	00	113	2.60	IX
24	31	00	00	31	0.71	XLI
25	48	06	00	54	1.24	XXIX
26	73	09	00	82	1.88	XIV
27	69	10	00	79	1.81	XV
28	56	07	00	63	1.44	XXII
29	96	29	00	128	2.94	VI
30	47	4	00	51	1.17	XXXI
31	63	11	00	74	1.70	XVIII
32	139	34	02	175	4.02	IV
33	48	9	00	57	1.31	XXVII
34	52	00	00	52	1.19	XXX
35	31	00	00	31	0.71	XLI
36	32	00	00	32	0.73	XL
37	64	10	00	74	1.70	XVIII
38	51	8	00	59	1.35	XXVI
39	32	00	00	32	0.73	XL
40	174	38	09	221	5.08	II
41	68	9	00	77	1.77	XVI
42	44	00	00	44	1.01	XXXVI
43	47	4	00	51	1.17	XXXI
44	23	00	00	23	0.52	XLIII
45	141	29	04	174	4.00	V
46	69	15	02	86	1.97	XII
47	93	27	02	122	2.80	VII
48	48	11	00	59	1.35	XXVI
49	88	18	05	111	2.55	X
50	48	8	00	56	1.28	XXVIII
51	45	14	00	59	1.35	XXVI
52	30	00	00	30	0.69	XLII
53	33	00	00	33	0.75	XXXIX
54	57	07	00	64	1.47	XXI
55	99	16	03	118	2.71	VIII
Total	3638	605	103	4346		
%	83.70	13.93	2.37	100		
Mean	66.14	11	1.87	79.01		
Median	56	11	0	62		
Mode	48	8	3	59		

Table No 4.8: Shows that out of 4346 citations 3638 citations are from one author and their percentage is 83.70% they are occurred in the first rank. Two author citations are 605 forming 13.93% per and occurred in the second rank. More than two author citations are 103 2.37%. The mean of one author's of 55 Ph.D. Thesis is 66.14, median is 56 and mode is 48. The mean of two authors' is 11, Median is 11 and mode is 8. The mean of more than two authors' is 1.87, median is 0 and mode is 3.

Graph No.8: Authorship Pattern of Reference in Books

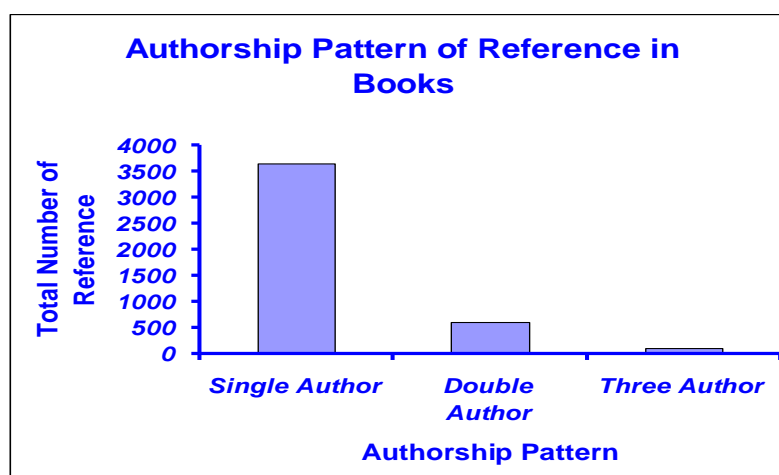


Table 9: Ranking of Journal

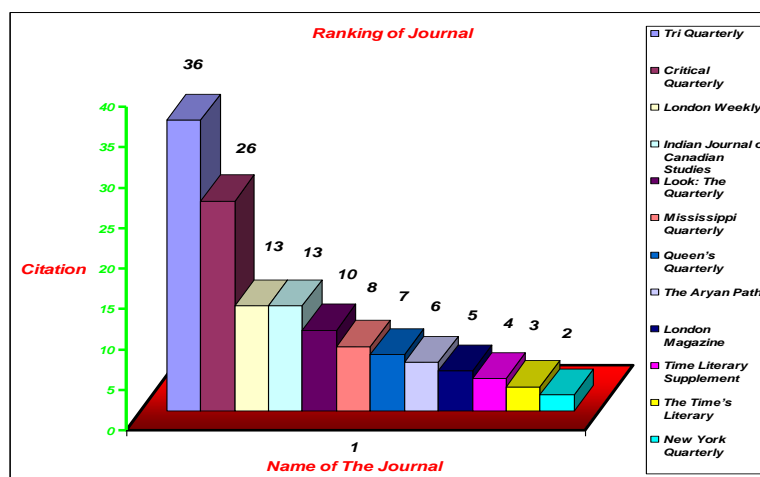
S.No	Name of The Journal	Citation	%	Rank
1	Tri Quarterly	36	12.72	I
2	Critical Quarterly	26	9.18	II
3	London Weekly	13	4.59	III
4	Indian Journal of Canadian Studies	13	4.59	III
5	Look: The Quarterly	10	3.53	IV
6	Mississippi Quarterly	8	2.82	V
7	Queen's Quarterly	7	2.47	VI
8	American Quarterly	7	2.47	VI
9	England Quarterly	7	2.47	VI
10	The Aryan Path	6	2.12	VII
	Total	283	100%	
	Mean	5.14		
	Median	01		
	Mode	01		

Table No 4.7: Shows the list of Journal in English Ph.D. thesis during the year

1975-2007. Top five Journals in descending order are Tri Quarterly is used as a reference cited 36 (12.72%) times, Critical Quarterly 26 (9.18%) times. London Weekly and Indian Journal of Canadian studies are used 13 (4.59%) Times. Look: The Quarterly 10(3.53%) time.

Above tables shows that Tri Quarterly is on the highest rank.

Graph 9: Ranking of Journal



Conclusion

Based on the discussions made in the previous chapters, it is concluded that

- The scope to this study is thesis submitted by Ph.D. Scholars in English in Vikram University, Ujjain,(M.P.).
 - Analyzed only the thesis submitted in Vikram University, Ujjain during the period 1975-2007. So far we have attempted to find out the meaning of the term Bibliography from its semantic, encyclopedic and technical point of views. It seems that among all the meaning and definitions quoted according the analyze.
- (i) The data explains thirty three year (1975-2007) total 55 thesis has published during the period 1975-2007 the length thesis is of 1979 having 513 pages whereas lowest papers are covered in the thesis of 2003 i.e.142 pages. As we can say that the range of paper between 142 to 513 pages.
 - (ii) During the period 1975-2007 the highest number of thesis is submitted in the year 1991, 1996 and 2002 (i.e.5 Ph.D. Thesis) and lowest is so many year (i.e.1 Ph.D. Thesis).
 - (iii) Total number of male and female research scholars of total 55 Ph.D. thesis distribution shows that less number of Ph.D. thesis are submitted by female research scholar i.e.25 in comparison to 30 male research scholar.
 - (iv) The data shows table two related with total number of chapters in Ph.D. thesis of English. Thesis has highest number at chapters' i.e.9, where as 4 thesis lowest number of chapter.

- (v) The study reveals that books are the most preferred of documents by research scholars in English 80.47% citation are taken from books by research scholar.
- (vi) The data show that out of 19 citations. Photos amount to 8 citation having (42.10%). Table account is 7 citation forming (36.84%) in the second rank. Graph the third rank with 4(21.5%) citations. As we can say that English scholars prefer photos
- (vii) For studying the authorship pattern the citations are arranged in number of author as Single author, double author and more than three author. Highest used single 3638 citation (83.70%) and lowest more than three authorship patterns used 103 citation (2.37%). Single author is cited mostly
- (viii) During the study “Tri Quarterly” the first rank with 36 citation (12.72%). “Critical Quarterly” is the second rank with 26 citations (9.18%). “London weekly” and “Indian Journal of Canadian studies” are used 13 (4.59%) times is the third rank
- (ix) During the study it has been found that authors are not using complete reference.
- (x) It was also found that some of the citations are not correct or not followed the any standards to cite the reference.

Test of Hypothesis

In the beginning of the research few hypothesis have been formulated. There have been tested with the statistical analysis. The data has been collected and analyzed from 55 English Ph.D. thesis submitted in Vikram University during 1975 to 2007.

Hypothesis one: Males are the major contributions in research in English

The study reveals that in total 55 English Ph.D. Thesis male research scholars are in 1st position 55% contribution and females are in 2nd position with 45% contribution it clearly reflects that males are the major contributor in the English research so the hypothesis also proved to be true.

Hypothesis two: Books are frequently used in research in English

The present statistical study and analysis of different forms of cited documents reveals that books occupy top position 80.47% in comparison of any other forms of cited documents. So this hypothesis is proved to be true

Suggestion

Following few suggestions are made on the basis of investigations

- The Supervisor are also trained for citing current reference in complete manner.
- The University should also amend its ordains and provided booklet institution for citing correct reference & Bibliography.
- I feel that there is a need of a refresher course or a course capsule for Ph.D. Scholars on “Bibliography and citation standards”.
- Priority need t be assigned to procure current literature in the field of English at national level.

- The quality of such studies as this depends on the accuracy and correctness of the citations give by the authors. Inaccurate and incomplete citations should be avoided.
- The standards for citing reference should be studied before citing reference.
- The author of Ph.D. Scholars Should be encouraged to cite latest reference.

References

- [1] Kumar, P.S.G.: Research Methods and Statistical Techniques. BR. Publishing Corporation. – New Delhi, 2004 p 467- 505
- [2] Sengupta, I.N.: Ranganathans philosophy and bibliometrics.1985. p.494-500.
- [3] Lotka, A.J.: The Frequency distribution of scientific productivity. J. Washing. Acad. Sc. 16[12] 1926. P.317-323.
- [4] Annuls of library and Information Studies. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources CSR New Delhi 30 Jun 2002Vol. 53 P. 74-82.
- [5] Shukla, B.B (Editor) Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society Vol.16, No 1-2 January – June 2003 P. 53-65.
- [6] Annals of Library and Information Studies Vol. 49, No. 2 June 2002.Indian National Scientific Documentation Center New Delhi. P.45-49
- [7] Annals of Library and Information Studies Vol. 54, No. June 2007.Indian National Scientific Documentation Center New Delhi. P.73-80.
- [8] Pritchard, A.: Statistical bibliography or bibliometric. Jan- Dec.25,1969.P.348-349.
- [9] Potter, W.G.: Introduction to bibliometric. Library trends. 30,1981.P.3-7
- [10] Rao, I.K. Ravichandra: Quantitative Methods for Library and Information Science Publication Wiley Eastern Limited New Delhi, Revised Edition 1985. p. 179-217.
- [11] Stevens, R.E.Characteristics of the subject literature.ACRC Monograph Series 7. p. 10-12.
- [12] Potter, W.G.: Introduction to bibliometrics, Library Trends, 30,1981.p.3-7.
- [13] Compeell, F: Theory of the National and International bibliography.London.1986.
- [14] Indian Journal of Information, Library & Society.Vol.16.N 1-2.January- June, 2003.
- [15] Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol.54.No.3.30th September, 2007.
- [16] Desidoc Bulletin of Information Technology,Vol.27.July 2007.No.4
- [17] Indian Association of Special Libraries& Information Centers.Vol.51, No.1 March 2006.
- [18] Annals of Library and Information Studies.Vol.52, No.2. 30th June 2005.
- [19] Indian Association of Special Libraries& Information Centers.Vol.48.No.4 December 2003.
- [20] Indian Association of Special Libraries& Information Centres.Vol.48.No.2 June2003.