

## CITATION ANALYSIS OF Ph.D. THESES IN PHILOSOPHY SUBMITTED TO UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

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### Abstract :

*This paper presents citation analysis of Ph.D. theses submitted in the discipline of Philosophy of the University of Hyderabad during 1986-2012. The study is based on the 7,444 citations cited in 43 Ph.D. theses of philosophy. The study presents analysis of several parameters like bibliographic form, year-wise distribution of theses, authorship pattern, ranking of core journals, and country-wise distribution of cited documents. The study finds that book form is the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of philosophy accounting for 80.62%, and most of the citations (81.79%) are contributed by single author. U.K (53.16%) is the largest producer of literature in the field of philosophy compared to other countries and most dominant language was English 92.60%.*

### KEYWORDS :

Citation Analysis, Citation Studies, Ph.D. Theses, Philosophy, University of Hyderabad.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

Citation analysis is a technique of bibliometrics. It is an important research tool understanding the subject, which we analyze the structure and direction of the subject. It measures the utility of documents and relationship between their author and their documents.

Citation analysis is an important tool used by the librarian, teachers and Information scientist to represent the relationship which exists between the cited and citing document. The techniques of citation analysis involve the process of collection, counting and analysis given in various types of literature. This is the direct method to analyze the library record to determine the actual use of the documents. These types of information can provide useful idea for acquisition of important material, selection of document etc.

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nasar Jamal, Umar Sana and Khan Subooh (2010)<sup>1</sup> were conducted a study on citation analysis of doctoral dissertations submitted to the department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh during the year 1990-2010. 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 4,500 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 the single author. The “Journal of Bihar Research Society” occupied the first position with the highest citation number i.e. 6.44%.

Dhanunjaya, Mulla and Chodappa (2011)<sup>2</sup> studied 17,151 citations appeared in 137 Doctoral dissertations awarded in “Engineering and Technology” awarded by the various general universities of Karnataka during 1961-2008. The study revealed that the journals are heavily cited (43.54%), books falls in the next order (11.74%) followed by conference proceedings, reports, symposia papers altogether representing 28.42 percent of the total. Theses/dissertations, newspapers/magazines, unpublished materials and forms of literature forming 16.30 percent of total citations exhibit variety of forms of literature used by researchers in engineering and technology.

Zafrunisha (2012)<sup>3</sup> analyzed 9,162 citations appended to 77 theses in Sociology submitted to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati and Osmania University, Hyderabad, during the period 1974-2005. The study revealed that Books appeared to be the most preferred sources of information contributing the highest number of citations (59.62%). Journals and

Seminar/Conference proceedings secured second (30.07%) and third (1.03%) places respectively. The authorship pattern of citations shows that the single authors have been cited frequently in books (76.77%) and in journals multi authored papers has been cited more in number i.e. 55.57%. The geographical distribution shows that the researchers in Sociology have heavily cited the literature published from USA, India and UK. These three countries contributed more than 98.07% of total citations.

Zafrunisha and Pulla Reddy (2012)<sup>4</sup> were examined 141 theses in Psychology, accepted between 1963-2005 by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Osmania University, Hyderabad, and Andhra University, Visakhapattanam. The result revealed that ninety one percent of citations were published in English language. Country-wise distribution of citations in Biological sciences showed that the researchers in Biological sciences were heavily citing the literature published from USA, UK, and India. These three countries contributed (80%) of total citations. Multi-authored papers contributed 73.33% of total citations.

Krishna Moorthy and Mrutyunjaya (2012)<sup>5</sup> conducted a bibliometric analysis of literature on Meteorology from 2006 to 2009 as available in the database ISI Web of Science. A total of 1651 articles were collected related to the subject meteorology for the study. The results shows that the highest number of articles were contributed by multi authors, which is 844 articles i.e. 51.14% of the total article, the highest number of articles were published during the year 2009 i.e. 461 which constitute 27.92% of the total articles, USA has the largest number of publications contributing 626 articles i.e. 37.91% of the total articles.

Trayambakarao and Shashank (2012)<sup>6</sup> analyzed 2,876 citations appended to 34 theses in Economics accepted by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Maharashtra during the period 2000-2010. The study revealed that Books appeared to be the most preferred sources of information contributing the highest number of citations (57.86%) and remaining (42.14%) citations were from reports, journals, Government publication, theses and others. The authorship pattern of citations shows that the single authored citations are more in number than others that is 2094 (72.81%). Most of the citations are from English language (52.33%) and followed by Marathi (45.76), Hindi (1.91%). The geographical distributions shows that the Indian literature is mostly used for the research by the researchers that is 1972 (68.57%).

Pramod Kumar and Ramesh Chauhan (2012)<sup>7</sup> were conducted a study on citation analysis of Ph.D. theses in the department of Psychology at HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand. The results reveal that journals are the most preferred sources of information used by researchers in the field of Psychology accounting for 42.71% of total citations. Most of the citations cited from journals are from USA accounting 40.18 percent, followed by India (37.39%) and UK (13.83%). The authorship pattern of citations shows that single authors are the major contributors accounting 56.21 percent.

Koteppa, Biradar and Kannappanavar (2013)<sup>8</sup> were conducted a study on Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in Biotechnology submitted to Kuvempu University, Karnataka. The study reveals that journals are the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of biotechnology accounting for 79.72% of total citations although citations from books, proceedings, theses, reports and patents are also found. Plant cell tissue & org. cult (Netherlands) has ranked the first with 121 citations accounting for 4.16% of the total journal citations. It is observed that major citations from journal literature, beside that study examined the authorship pattern more cited materials were contributed by Multi authors and Degree of collaboration is 0.85.

Singh and Bebi (2013)<sup>9</sup> carried out citation analysis of Ph.D. theses in Sociology submitted to University of Delhi during 1995-2010. The study is based on the 5,766 citations taken out from 25 theses of sociology. The result shows that highest number of citations was single authored (83.94%) and 67.23% citations were from books and only 22.20% citations were from journals. The country-wise scattering of citations reveals that 2536 (45.52%) citations were from India and it was followed by USA (26.81%) and UK (22.42%).

### 3. OBJECTIVES

**The following are the objectives of the present study.**

To understand attributes of the sources of information used by researchers in Philosophy  
To study the authorship pattern  
To study the chronological distribution of citations  
To study the distribution of cited documents according to the country of their origin and language  
To prepare a rank list of books and periodicals in the field of Philosophy

### 4. HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses have been formulated, based on the objectives of the present study:  
Books are the mostly cited sources by the researchers in the field of Philosophy.  
Researchers of Philosophy prefer to books rather than journals.  
Single authorship is high compared to collaborative authorship in the period of study.  
The literature of Philosophy is found predominantly in English language.

### 5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study is based on the analysis of foot-notes and bibliographic references cited at end of chapters of theses. The study covers the citations referred to in Ph.D. theses in Philosophy, accepted by the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, during 1986 to 2012. Citations, numbering 7,444 have been analyzed from 43 Ph.D. theses.<sup>6</sup>

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The present study is based on 7,444 citations appended at the end of 43 Ph.D. theses on Philosophy, submitted to University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. The span of 26 years was taken into consideration that is from 1986 to 2012.

## 7. PROFILE OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

University of Hyderabad is a premier institute of post-graduate teaching and research, established by an Act of the Parliament of India in 1974 as a Central University. Over the years, University of Hyderabad has emerged as a top ranking institute of higher education and research in India.

The University is located about 20 KM's from the city of Hyderabad. The objects of the University as envisaged in the Act are: "to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit and by the example of its corporate life, and in particular to make special provisions for integrated courses in humanities and science in the educational programmes of the University and to take appropriate measures for promoting inter-disciplinary studies and research in the University.

The department of Philosophy has been recognised by the UGC as a Department of Special Assistance since 1987. The areas of research under this programme are Philosophy of Language – Indian and Western, and Cognitive Science (including Logic and Philosophy of Mind).

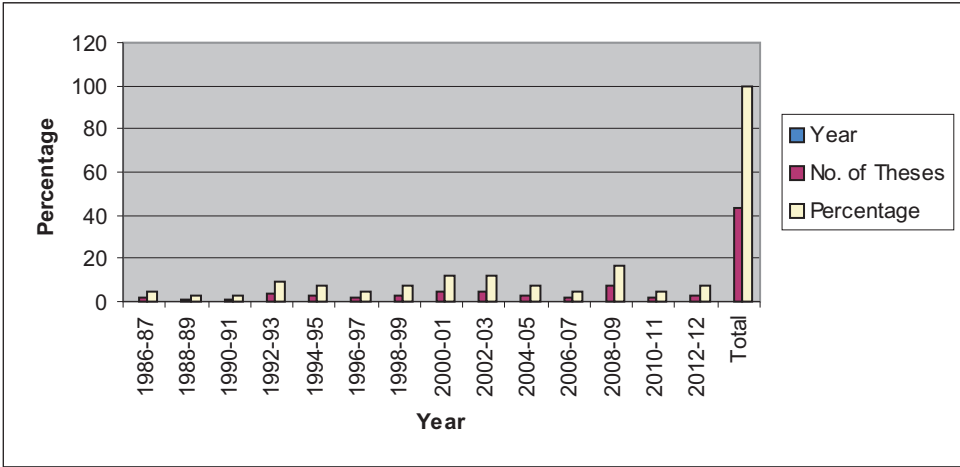
### 7.1. Year wise submission of theses

It is obvious from Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 that the highest number of Ph.D. theses (16.27%) was submitted during the period 2008-09. Next to it, 5(11.63%) theses were submitted the periods 2000-01 and 2002-03. During the period 1992-93 (9.31%) theses were submitted. During the periods 1994-95, 1998-99, 2004-05, 2012 (6.98%) theses, 1986-87, 1996-97, 2006-07, 2010-11 (4.65%) theses, 1988-89, 1990-91 (2.32%) theses were submitted.

**Table - 7.1**  
**Distribution of theses according to the year of submission**

Year	No. of Theses	Percentage
1986-87	2	4.65
1988-89	1	2.32
1990-91	1	2.32
1992-93	4	9.31
1994-95	3	6.98
1996-97	2	4.65
1998-99	3	6.98
2000-01	5	11.63
2002-03	5	11.63
2004-05	3	6.98
2006-07	2	4.65
2008-09	7	16.27
2010-11	2	4.65
2012-12	3	6.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Figure - 7.1  
Distribution of theses according to the year of submission



7.2. Details of the Supervisor

The distribution of theses according to the name of supervisor is shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2  
Details of the Supervisor

S.No.	Name of the Supervisor	No. of Ph.D.'s	%
1	R.C .Pradan	16	37.21
2	Amitabha Dasgupta	10	23.26
3	S.G.Kulakarni	5	11.63
4	Suresh Chandra	2	4.65
5	A.Rama Murthy	2	4.65
6	K.S.Prasad	2	4.65
7	A.Raghuramaraju	2	4.65
8	Prajit K Basu	2	4.65
9	M.Chakravarthi	1	2.32
10	Chinmoy Goswami	1	2.32
	Total	43	100

It is evident from table 7.2 that out of 43 Ph.D. theses 16 theses were submitted under the guidance of Prof. R.C. Pradan, 10 theses were submitted under the guidance of Prof. Amitabha Dasgupta and 5 theses were submitted under the guidance of Prof. S.G. Kulakarni. 2 theses were submitted under the guidance of each of five supervisors namely Dr. Suresh Chandra, Dr. A. Rama Murthy, Dr. K.S.Prasad, Dr. A.Raghuramaraju, Dr. Prajit K Basu. 1 thesis was submitted under the guidance of each of two supervisors namely Dr. M.Chakravarthi and Dr. Chinmoy Goswami.

8. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The analysis of cited literature in philosophy reveals the following findings.

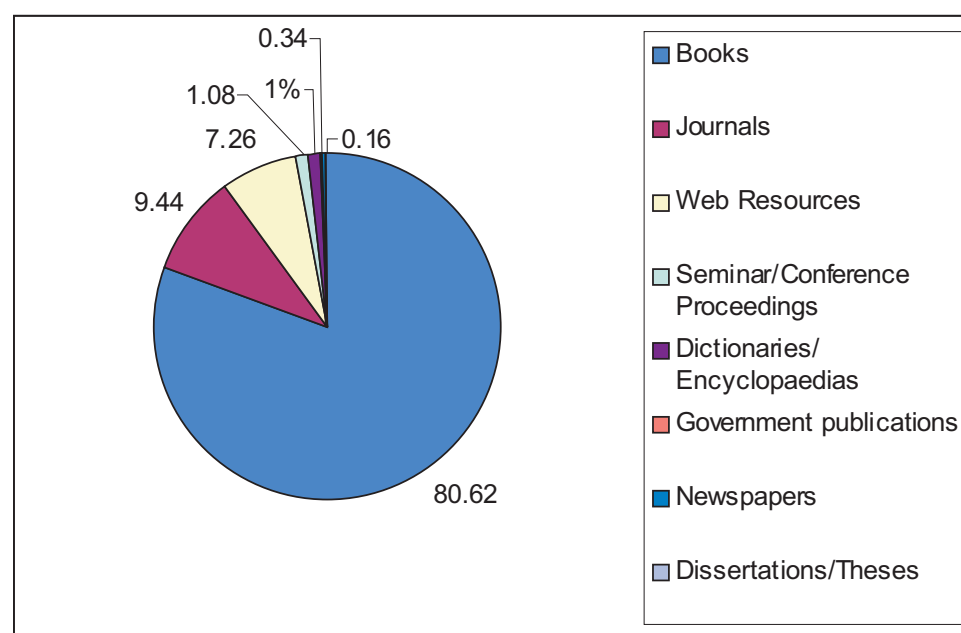
8.1. Bibliographic forms of cited documents

It is clear from Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 that books appears to be the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of philosophy accounting for 80.62%. According to the present study journals articles are the second highest preferred forms (9.44%) and are followed by web resources (7.26%), seminar/conference proceedings (1.08%), dictionaries and encyclopaedias (1.0%), Government publications (0.34%), Newspapers (0.16%), and theses and dissertations (0.1%). It is clear from the study that books were cited more in number compared to journal articles.

**Table - 8.1**  
**Distribution of citations according their bibliographic forms**

S. No	Bibliographic form	No. of citations	Percentage	Cumulative no of citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	Books	6002	80.62	6002	80.62
2	Journals	703	9.44	6705	90.06
3	Web Resources	540	7.26	6245	97.32
4	Seminar/Conference Proceedings	80	1.08	7325	98.40
5	Dictionaries/ Encyclopaedias	74	1.0	7399	99.40
6	Government publications	26	0.34	7425	99.74
7	Newspapers	12	0.16	7437	99.90
8	Dissertations/Theses	7	0.10	7444	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure - 8.1**  
**Distribution of citations according their bibliographic forms**



## 8.2. Authorship pattern

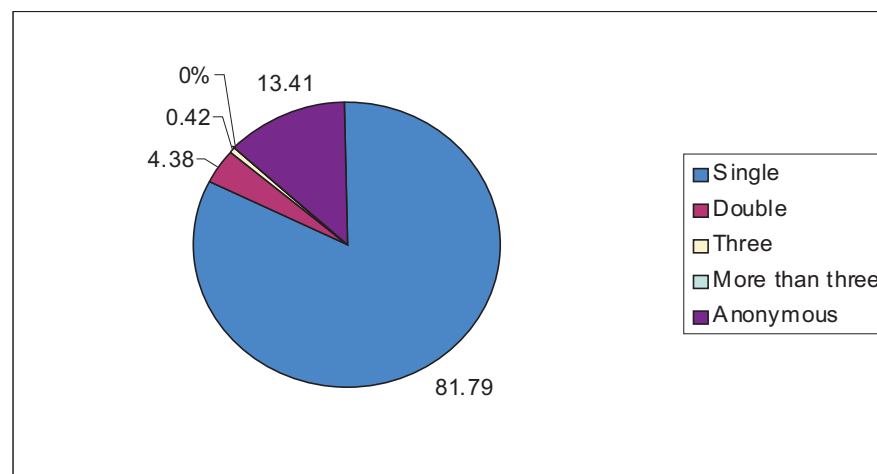
The distributed of citations of books and journal articles according to number of authors is shown in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.2.

It can be seen from Table 8.2 that most of the citations (81.79%) are contributed by single authors and the remaining citations are contributed by two authors (4.38%) and three authors 0.42%, more than three authors (0%). From the analysis it has been observed that out of total 7,245 citations, 13.41% of the citations do not have authors name. From this, it can be concluded that majority of the authors in philosophy are conducting research and publishing books and papers individually.

**Table - 8.2**  
**Authorship pattern of citations**

S. No	No. of authors	No. of citations	Percentage
1	Single	5925	81.79
2	Double	317	4.38
3	Three	31	0.42
4	More than three	0	0
5	Anonymous	972	13.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7245</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure - 8.2**  
**Authorship pattern of citations**



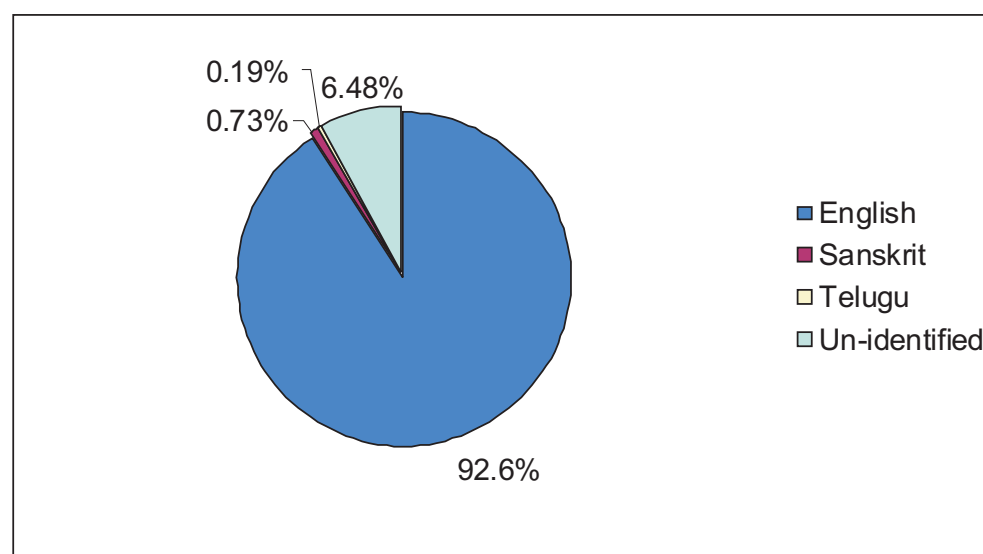
### 8.3. Analysis of citations by language

It can be seen from Table 8.3 and Figure 8.3 that the majority of citations are from English language (92.60%). This is followed by Sanskrit language (0.73%), Telugu language (0.19%) and Un-identified languages (6.48%). It can be concluded that, English language plays a vital role in the field of philosophy.

**Table - 8.3**  
**Analysis of citations by language**

S. No	Language	No. of Citations	Percentage	Cumulative No. of Citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	English	6893	92.60	6893	92.60
2	Sanskrit	55	0.73	6948	93.33
3	Telugu	14	0.19	6962	93.52
4	Un-identified	482	6.48	7444	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure - 8.3**  
**Analysis of citations by language**



#### 8.4. Geographical scattering of citations

The geographical scattering of cited literature by researches in philosophy is shown in Table 8.4.

**Table - 8.4**  
**Geographical scattering of citations**

S. No	Country	No. of citations	Percentage	Cumulative No. of citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	U.K	3957	53.16	3957	53.16
2	U.S.A	2143	28.79	6100	81.95
3	India	839	11.28	6939	93.23
4	Australia	33	0.45	6972	93.68
5	Canada	16	0.21	6988	93.89
6	Netherlands	14	0.18	7002	94.07
7	Singapore	10	0.13	7012	94.20
8	New Zealand	7	0.10	7019	94.30
9	U.S.S.R	5	0.06	7024	94.36
10	Germany	3	0.04	7027	94.40
11	Non-detailed	417	5.60	7444	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7444</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7444</b>	<b>100</b>

It reveals from Table 8.4 that UK is the largest producer of literature in the field of philosophy. It accounts for 53.16% of the total literature. This is followed by U.S.A (28.79%), India (11.28%) and remaining citations were from Australia (0.45), Canada (0.21), Netherlands (0.18), Singapore (0.13), New Zealand (0.10), U.S.S.R (0.06), Germany (0.04). This show that the researchers in philosophy in University of Hyderabad are heavily cited the documents originating from UK.

#### 8.5. Ranking of journals used by the research scholars in Philosophy

A list of journals most frequently cited in the field of philosophy is given in table 8.5.



Table - 8.5  
Ranking of journals

S. No.	Rank	Name of the Journal	Citations		Cumulative	
			No	%	No	%
1	1	The Journal of Philosophy	148	21.05	148	21.05
2	2	The Philosophical Review	93	13.22	241	34.27
3	3	Philosophical Studies	53	7.53	294	41.80
4	4	Philosophy of Science	37	5.26	331	47.06
5	5	Australasian Journal of Philosophy	33	4.70	364	51.76
6	6	The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science	32	4.55	396	56.31
7	7	American Philosophical Quarterly	31	4.40	427	60.71
8	8	Mind	26	3.70	453	64.41
9	9	The Philosophical Quarterly	25	3.55	478	67.96
10	10	Philosophy of East and West	24	3.41	502	71.37
11	11	Environmental Ethics	19	2.70	521	74.07
12	12	Political Studies	18	2.56	539	76.63
13	13	Canadian Journal of Philosophy	16	2.27	555	78.90
14	14	Synthese	14	1.99	569	80.89
15	15	Review of metaphysics	12	1.70	581	82.59
16	15	The Journal of ICPR	12	1.70	593	84.29
17	16	Journal of Ethics	10	1.42	603	85.71
18	16	International Philosophical Quarterly	10	1.42	613	87.13
19	16	Indian Philosophical Quarterly	10	1.42	623	88.55
20	17	Philosophical Papers	9	1.28	632	89.83
21	18	Gandhi Marg	8	1.13	640	90.96
22	19	The Theosophist	7	0.99	647	91.95
23	20	Journal of Applied Philosophy	5	0.71	652	92.66
24	21	The Journal of Indian Academy of Philosophy	4	0.56	656	93.22
25	22	Journal of Philosophical Logic	4	0.56	660	93.78
26	23	Philosophy and Public Affairs	3	0.42	663	94.20
27	23	History and Philosophy of Science	3	0.42	666	94.62
28	24	Philosophy & Phenomenological Research	3	0.42	669	95.04
29	25	Pramana Journal of Physics	2	0.28	671	95.32
30	25	Journal of the History of Philosophy	2	0.28	673	95.60
31	25	Political Theory	2	0.28	675	95.88
32	25	Political Quarterly	2	0.28	677	96.16
33	25	Public Affairs Quarterly	2	0.28	679	96.44
34	25	American Political Science Review	2	0.28	681	96.72
35	25	Peace Review	2	0.28	683	97.00
36	26	Buddhist-Christian Studies	1	0.15	684	97.15
37	26	Business Ethics Quarterly	1	0.15	685	97.30
38	26	Yale Law Journal	1	0.15	686	97.45
39	26	The Historical Journal	1	0.15	687	97.60
40	26	Economic and Political Weekly	1	0.15	688	97.75
41	26	The British Journal of Sociology	1	0.15	689	97.90
42	26	Journal of Political Ideologies	1	0.15	690	98.05
43	26	Journal of Global Ethics	1	0.15	691	98.20
44	26	International Sociology	1	0.15	692	98.35
45	26	International and Comparative Law Quarterly	1	0.15	693	98.50
46	26	Indian Journal of Science and Religion	1	0.15	694	98.65
47	26	The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy	1	0.15	695	98.80
48	26	Journal of Indian Buddhist Studies	1	0.15	696	98.95
49	26	Journal of Bible and Religion	1	0.15	697	99.10
50	26	Viswa-Bharathi Journal of Philosophy	1	0.15	698	99.25
51	26	Journal of the History of Ideas	1	0.15	699	99.40
52	26	Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour	1	0.15	700	99.55
53	26	Journal of Mama logy	1	0.15	701	99.70
54	26	Pacific Philosophical Quarterly	1	0.15	702	99.85
55	26	Politics and Society	1	0.15	703	100
		Total	703	100	703	100

The 8.5 depicts the rank list of journals in Philosophy. It is obvious from the table that the Journal citations cited by research scholars in philosophy are scattered in 55 journals. Among them 'The Journal of Philosophy' occupies first rank for being cited more number of times with 21.05% of citations followed by The Philosophical Review (13.22%), Philosophical Studies (7.53%), Philosophy of Science (5.26%) and Australasian Journal of Philosophy (4.70%). It may be concluded that, in the rank list the journal 'The Journal of Philosophy' scores the highest citation percentage.



8.6. Ranking of books used by the researchers in Philosophy

From the table No. 8.6 it was observed that out 7,444 citations, 6542 citations were book citations. Only 15 ranked books have been given in table No.8.6 which were most preferred by the researchers of philosophy.

The rank list of books in the field of philosophy reveals that 2.53% of the total citations are found in the book entitled Philosophical Investigation (Wittgenstein). It gets first rank for being cited more number of times. The Conscious Mind : In Search of Fundamental Theory, written by Chalmers,D.J. (1.60%) gets second rank. Wittgenstein on rules and private language, written by Kripke (1.45%), The Bible (1.07%) and Critique of Pure Reason, Written by Kant Immanuel (0.84%) get third, fourth and fifth ranks respectively. It has been observed that 'Philosophical Investigation (Wittgenstein).' is the most frequently used book (2.53%).

Table - 8.6  
Ranking of Books

S. No.	Rank	Name of the Book	Citations		Cumulative	
			No	%	No	%
1	1	Philosophical Investigation (Wittgenstein).	166	2.76	166	2.76
2	2	The Conscious Mind : In Search of Fundamental Theory (Chalmers,D.J.)	105	1.74	271	4.50
3	3	Wittgenstein on Rules and Private Language (Kripke)	95	1.58	366	6.08
4	4	The Bible	70	1.16	436	7.24
5	5	Critique of Pure Reason (Kant Immanuel)	65	1.08	501	8.32
6	6	Freedom and Nature : The Voluntary and Involuntary (Paul Ricoeur)	54	0.89	555	9.21
7	7	Consciousness Explained (Dennett,D.)	51	0.84	606	10.05
8	8	The Treatise of Human Nature (Hume)	45	0.74	651	10.79
9	9	The Blue and Brown Books (Wittgenstein)	38	0.63	689	11.42
10	10	Testimony : A Philosophical Study (Coady,C.A.J.)	33	0.54	722	11.96
11	11	Ethics (Spinoza)	30	0.49	752	12.45
12	12	Wittgenstein : Rules, Grammar and Necessity (Barker)	29	0.48	781	12.93
13	13	Minds, Brains and Science (Searl,J.R.)	27	0.44	808	13.37
14	14	Tractatus Logico Philosophicus (Wittgenstein)	26	0.43	834	13.80
15	15	The Rediscovery of Mind (Searl,J.)	25	0.41	859	14.21

8.7. Rank list of Publishers

The rank list of publishers in the field of philosophy reveals that the 'Basil, Blackwell publication' secured the first rank for being cited heavily the publications published by the accounting for 3.53% of total citations, followed by 'Cambridge University Press (2.10), Oxford University Press(1.90), Routledge & Kegan paul (1.57), Clarendon Press (1.43). These five publishers contribute 10.53% of total citations.

9.CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the present study.

- 1.From authorship pattern, it can be concluded that majority of the authors in philosophy are conducting research and publish books and papers individually.
- 2.From the form wise distribution of cited documents the Books citations were occupied first (80.62%) position.
- 3.Form geographical distribution, it was found that U.K (53.16%) is the largest producer of literature in the field of philosophy.
- 4.Language wise distribution analysis shows that 92.60% literature in this field is published in English language.

Based on the data collection and analysis, it is concluded that most of the research scholars in the department of philosophy, have been used books for their research study.

10. SUGGESTIONS

The analysis of authorship pattern of books and journal articles reveals that the publications with single authors are more in number compared to two authors and more than two authors. In science and technology publications, multiple authors are in number compared to single authors. Hence collaborative research is to be encouraged among the authors in philosophy for producing more number of quality books and research article.

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