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CITATION ANALYSIS OF PHD THESES SUBMITTED TO SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY ANANTHAPURAMU DURING 1982-2009



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ABSTRACT

Citation analysis is a major area of bibliometrics research, which use various methods to establish relationship between authors and their work. 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 in any research activities has become one of the popular methods to study subject relationships, authorship pattern, impact, publication trends, and to identify core journal in a particular subject field or for a particular scientific community. In this paper an attempt is made to present pattern of citations in the theses presented to Sri Krishnadevaraya University in the subjects namely Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science during 1982-2009.

KEYWORDS : *Citation Analysis , bibliometrics research , documents and relationship .*



INTRODUCTION:-

Analysis of citations is common in "the sociology of science. Approaches to citations-citation patterns or citation behaviour-allows to derive maps of the structure of scientific specialties or disciplines and helps to construct typologies of different varieties of references and citations by content analysis. In the process of citation analysis citations explore the structure of science. The primary idea goes back to Derek de Solla Price, who documented the growth of

scientific literature in his book Little Science Big Science (1963). This book became a classic, suggesting that science is not a unified whole, but a mosaic of specialty areas. This new understanding fostered an effort to map the intellectual structure of science. The techniques for this analysis were taken from bibliometrics. The tradition of providing citations at the end of technical writing is quite an old phenomenon. They have their own origin in the referencing practices of researchers and writers. It is reported that the "concept of identification of the resource of an idea or quotation, developed during Renaissance, (i.e. from 14th to 16th century) after the invention of printing. However, the precise

origin of use of footnotes or references is obscure.

The citations may be used to study the rate of citations per article, the publication rate of articles referred, the distribution of references to other journals and the trend of research, etc. Here the citations are considered as unit of analysis. So citations are collected from the "different source documents and each citation is individually analyzed. The results of the study are then derived. It is experienced that the review articles in every subject carries more number of citations because almost every article in a review work is supported by a citation. So citations are the most important element in citation analysis.

Citations are reported to serve as a label for intellectual property in all types of scholarly literature. It has drawn the attention of most of the specialists in the field of library and information science. The primary function of these citations is to provide a connection between two documents/ one which cites and the other which is cited). The citation represents a relationship between the cited and citing documents.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the study is to examine the cited literature in theses submitted by the Ph. D, research scholars of four social science departments viz; Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science- at the Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu. The specific objectives of the study are as follows.

- 1.To study research trends and growth of knowledge in social sciences with particular reference to Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science.
- 2.To identify the different types of bibliographic forms.
- 3.To find out the quantitative growth of articles and distribution of citations by number and year in social sciences.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study analyses 33689 citations from the Ph.D. theses of four disciplines namely Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science accepted by Sri Krishnadevaraya University during 1982-2009.

METHODOLOGY

The study used descriptive research design. Theses submitted for the award of Doctorate Degree between 1982 – 2009 in the Departments of Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science were examined. The method of data collection was document extraction through content analyses. The materials were accessed at the University Library. Citations were extracted from the references and bibliographical lists of each of the thesis examined. Data extracted included the year the materials were submitted, source of citations, broad subject area of materials cited, most cited authors, types of authorship, types of journals and most cited journals.

The material cited were categories as; journals, books, conference proceedings, reports (including working papers, research paper, annual reports, and technical reports), theses and dissertations, web resources, government documents and miscellaneous (which includes year book, newspapers, manual, bulletins, guide, newsletters, FAO documents, magazine and lecture notes). Data obtained were from two thirty five (235) Doctoral Theses. The data extracted were analysed using descriptive statistics which includes frequency and percentage presented in tables.

Subject-Wise Distribution of Theses

Subject wise theses accepted by Sri Krishnadevaraya University in the four subjects selected for the study and number of citations in each subject was presented in chart 1.

Chart - 1
Subject Wise Distribution of Theses

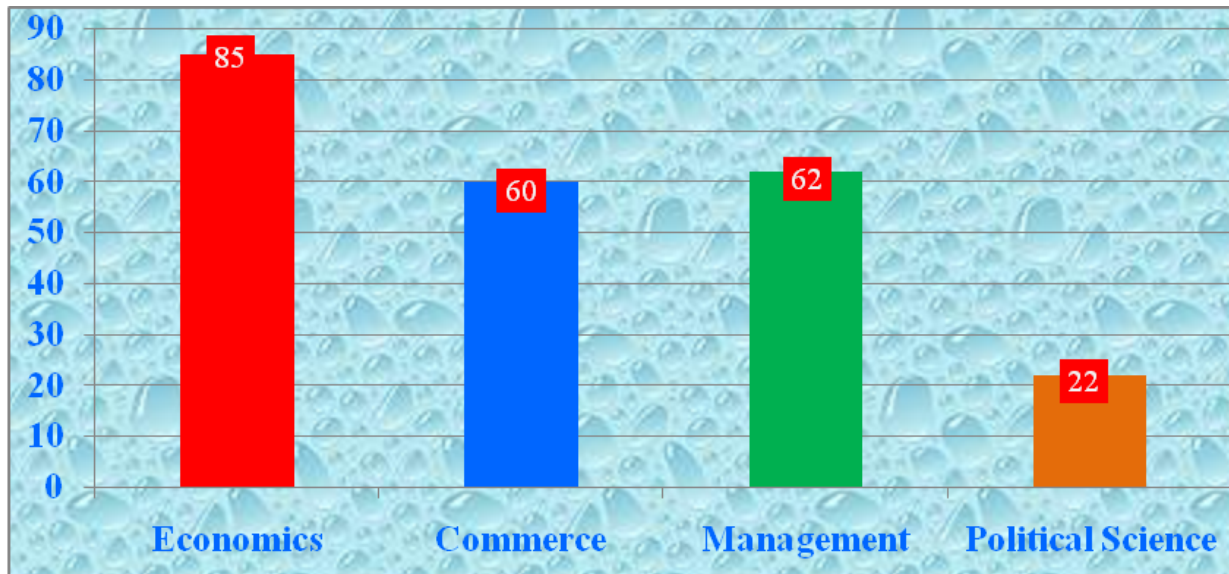
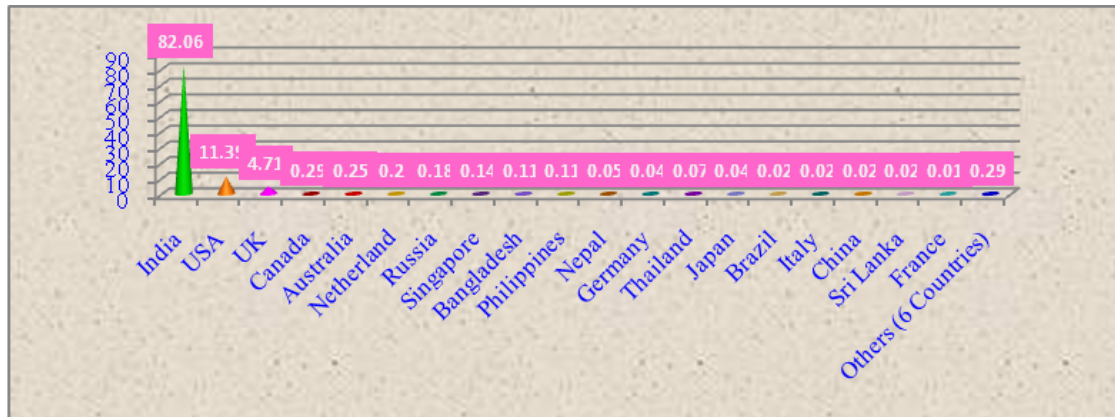


Chart 1 shows that the number of doctoral theses submitted in different subjects are erratically distributed. During the study period 229 theses were accepted by SKU. Among them 85 constituting 37.12 per cent belongs to Economics. There are no major variations in theses submitted in commerce and management subjects. In political science only 22 theses constituting 9.60 per cent of total theses were submitted. With regard to number of citations appended in each subject more or less same trends appear with economics (38.39 per cent) on the top of list and Political Science (13.92 per cent) is at lowest ebb. It can be concluded that more research is carried out in Economics compare to other subjects.

Country-Wise Citation

In the age of communication revolution, scholars are accessible to the books, magazines, journals, monographs of different countries of the globe. Chart 2 gives the particulars of country wise citations that appeared in sample theses of sample disciplines.

Chart – 2
Geographical Distribution of Citations

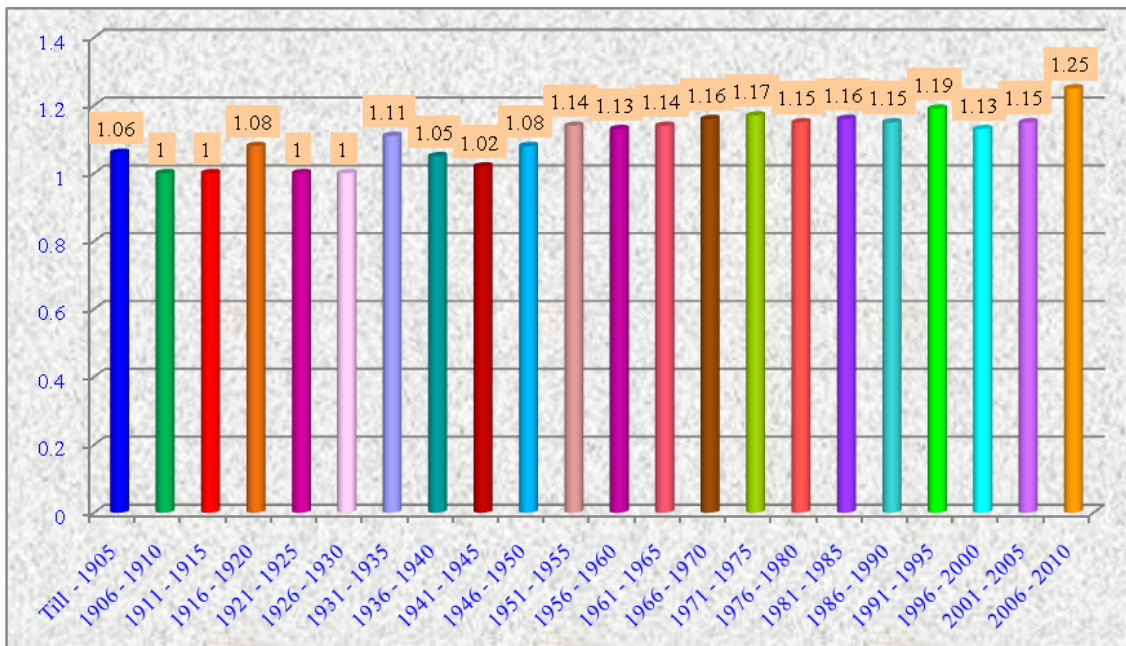


It is evident from Chart 2 that lion share of citations in sample Ph.D theses were of Indian. Table reveals that India occupies first place with 82.06 per cent of total citations. United States of America (USA) occupies second place with 11.39 per cent of total citations. United Kingdom (UK) occupies the third place with 11.39 per cent of total citations. It is followed by Canada (0.29%), Australia (0.25%), Netherlands (0.20%), Russia (0.18), Singapore (0.14%), Bangladesh (0.11%), Philippines (0.11%), Nepal (0.05%), Germany (0.04%), Thailand (0.07%), Japan (0.04%), Brazil (0.02%), Italy (0.02%), China (0.02%), Sri Lanka (0.02%) and France (0.01%). The remaining 0.29 per cent of citation is from other 6 countries of the globe.

Average Number of Authors per Book in Economics

The average number of authors per each citation in Economics for books is detailed in Chart 3.

.Chart - 3
Average Number of Authors per Citation in Economic (Books)



It is evident from Chart 3 that the average number of authors for each book citation in Economics during the study period is 1.17. It is not uniformly distributed over the period of time. The average number of author per book is 1 during 1906 to 1915 and 1921 to 1930. During the remaining period the average number of authors per each citations is more than 1. Till 1905, the average number of authors for each citation is 1.06. During 1916 to 1920 the average number of authors per citation is 1.08. During 2006-2010 the average number of authors per citation is 1.25, which is highest of all study periods. It can be concluded that in good number of book citation of Economics the average number of authors is more than 1.

Average Number of Authors per Journal in Economics

The particulars of average number of authors per citation in journals of Economics were given in table 1.

Table – 1
Average Number of Authors per Citation in Economic (Journals)

Reference Period	Total No. of Citation	Total Number of Authors	Average
Till - 1905	0	0	0.00
1906 - 1910	0	0	0.00
1911 - 1915	0	0	0.00
1916 - 1920	0	0	0.00
1921 - 1925	0	0	0.00
1926 - 1930	2	2	1.00
1931 - 1935	1	1	1.00
1936 - 1940	1	1	1.00
1941 - 1945	3	3	1.00
1946 - 1950	25	25	1.00
1951 - 1955	31	31	1.00
1956 - 1960	95	105	1.11
1961 - 1965	185	223	1.21
1966 - 1970	343	409	1.19
1971 - 1975	568	707	1.24
1976 - 1980	679	797	1.17
1981 - 1985	724	914	1.26
1986 - 1990	687	899	1.31
1991 - 1995	470	631	1.34
1996 - 2000	332	435	1.31
2001 - 2005	192	289	1.51
2006 - 2010	32	44	1.38
Total	4370	5516	1.26

It is evident from table 1 that the average number of author per journal citation is 1 up to 1956. From 1956 onwards the average number of authors per citation ranges between 1.11 to 1.51. In all, the average number of authors per citation is 1.26. It can be concluded from the table that one can't find 1:1 ratio of citation after 1956.

Average Book Citations per Author in Commerce

The average number of authors per citation in the books cited in sample commerce theses is calculated and the same were presented in chart 4.

Chart - 4
Average Number of Authors per Citation in Commerce (Books)

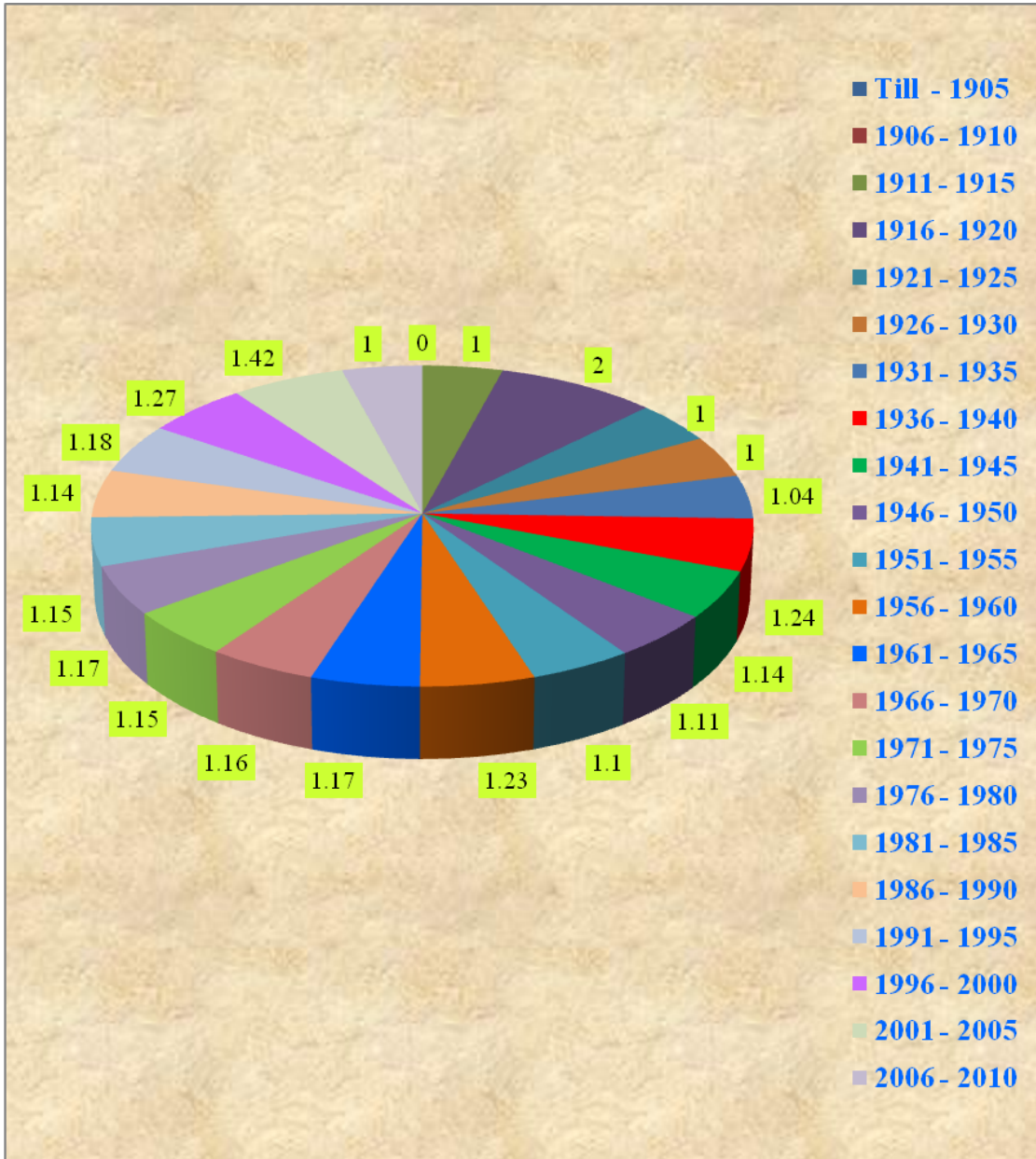


Chart 4 indicates that the average number of authors per citation is 2 per the books published during 1916-1920. For the books published during the periods of 1911-1915 and 1921-1930 the average number of authors is 1. The average number of books that are published during 2001-2005 is 1.42. It is followed by 1996-2000 (1.27), 1936-1940 (1.24), 1956-1960 (1.23), 1991-1995 (1.18), 1961-1965 and 1976-1980 (1.17) and 1966-1970 (1.16). On the whole, the average number of authors for book citations in commerce stood at 1.17.

Average Number of Authors per Journal Citations

Table 2 gives the details of average number of authors for journal citations in commerce.

Table – 2
Average Number of Authors per Citation in Commerce (Journals)

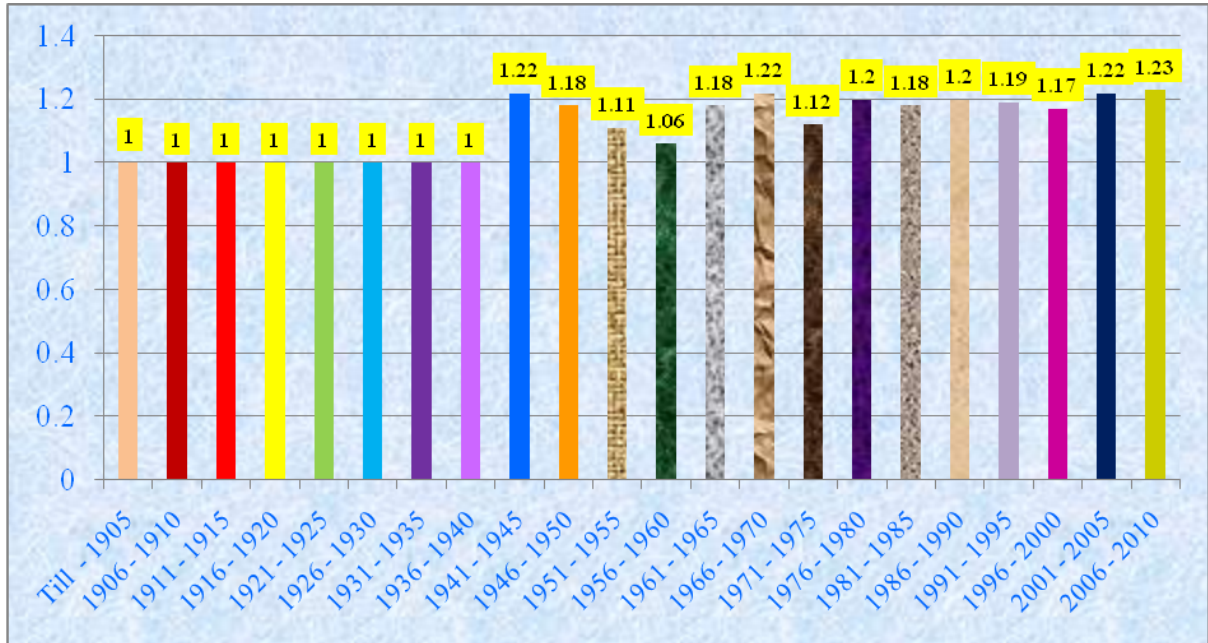
Reference Period	Total No. of Citation	Total Number of Authors	Average
Till - 1905	0	0	0.00
1906 - 1910	0	0	0.00
1911 - 1915	0	0	0.00
1916 - 1920	0	0	0.00
1921 - 1925	1	1	1.00
1926 - 1930	2	2	1.00
1931 - 1935	2	2	1.00
1936 - 1940	2	2	1.00
1941 - 1945	1	1	1.00
1946 - 1950	10	11	1.10
1951 - 1955	23	24	1.04
1956 - 1960	48	57	1.19
1961 - 1965	89	108	1.21
1966 - 1970	156	184	1.18
1971 - 1975	231	282	1.22
1976 - 1980	471	579	1.23
1981 - 1985	434	550	1.27
1986 - 1990	449	546	1.22
1991 - 1995	396	503	1.27
1996 - 2000	359	447	1.25
2001 - 2005	295	390	1.32
2006 - 2010	32	48	1.50
Total	3001	3737	1.25

The data in table 2 shows that the average number of authors per citation is 1 during the period of 1921 to 1945. There are no journal citations in commerce before 1921. The average number of authors per citation is high i.e. 1.50 during the 2006-2010 period. The second place is occupied by the period of 2001-2005 with 1.32 authors per citation. With 1.28 average number of authors, the reference period 1991-1995 occupies the third place. The fourth position can be attributed to the reference period of 1991-1995, in which the average number of authors per citation is 1.28. It is followed by the reference periods, 1981-1985 (1.27), 1996-2000 (1.24), 1976-1980 (1.23), 1971-1975 and 1986-1990 (1.22), 1961-1965 (1.21), 1956-1960 (1.19), 1951-1955 (1.04) and 1946-1950 (1.1).

Average Number of Authors for Book Citation in Management

The particular with regard to average number of authors per book citation in management is presented in Chart 5.

Chart - 5
Average Number of Authors per Citation in Management Books



It is evident from Chart 5 that during the reference periods of till 1905 to 1936-1940 the average number of authors per book citation is confined to 1. Thereafter the average number of authors is more than one individual. The average number of authors per book citation is high i.e., 1.23 during the reference period of 2006-2010. The second place is shared by the reference periods of 1941-1945, 1966-1970 and 2001-2005, with 1.22 average number of authors per citation. In the same way third place is occupied with the reference periods of 1976-1980 and 1986-1990 with 1.20 average number of authors periods of 1991-1995 (1.19), 1946-1950 (1.18), 1961-1965 (1.18), 1981-85 (1.18), 1996-2000 (1.17), 1951-1955 (1.11) and 1956-1955 (1.11).

Average Number of Authors Per Citation in Management

The particulars with regard to average number of authors per journal citations in Management is given in table 3.

Table 3
Average Number of Authors Per Citation in Management Journals

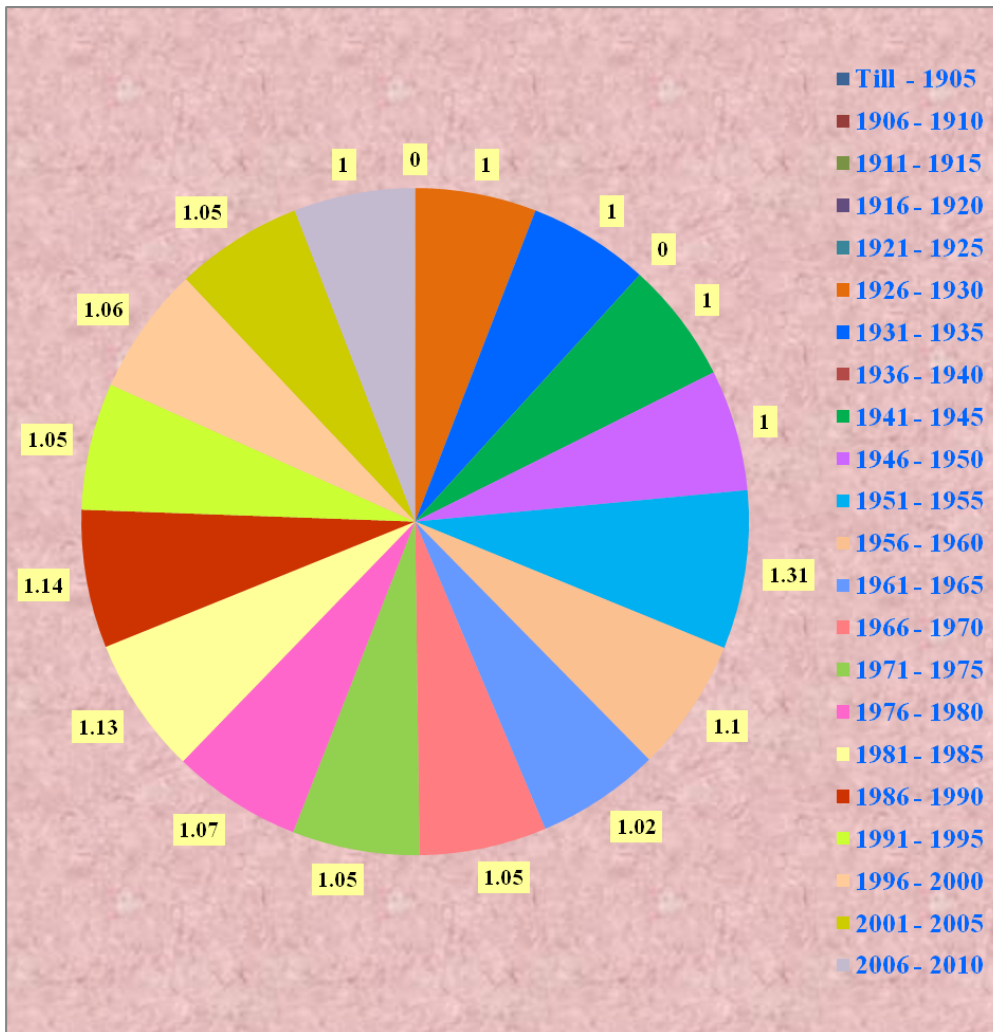
Reference Period	Total No. of Citation	Total Number of Authors	Average
Till - 1905	0	0	0.00
1906 - 1910	0	0	0.00
1911 - 1915	0	0	0.00
1916 - 1920	0	0	0.00
1921 - 1925	0	0	0.00
1926 - 1930	1	1	1.00
1931 - 1935	2	2	1.00
1936 - 1940	2	5	2.50
1941 - 1945	3	3	1.00
1946 - 1950	4	5	1.25
1951 - 1955	7	7	1.00
1956 - 1960	12	17	1.42
1961 - 1965	38	43	1.13
1966 - 1970	75	104	1.39
1971 - 1975	116	161	1.39
1976 - 1980	162	233	1.44
1981 - 1985	222	283	1.27
1986 - 1990	271	367	1.35
1991 - 1995	311	457	1.47
1996 - 2000	344	496	1.44
2001 - 2005	241	321	1.33
2006 - 2010	9	10	1.11
Total	1820	2515	1.38

It is evident from table 3 that during the reference period of 1936-1940 the average number of authors per citation is 2.5. During the reference period of 1926-1930, 1931-1935, 1941-1945 and 1951-1955 the citation and author ratio is 1:1. Before 1905 and upto 1921-1925 there are no journal citations in Management. During the remaining reference period the average number of authors per citation is more than one author. In all the average number authors per citation is 1.38 persons.

Average Number of Authors Per Citation in Political Science Books

The average number of authors per each book citations in Political Science is presented in chart 6.

Chart - 6
Average Number of Authors per Citation in Political Science Books



The ration between citations and authors is 1:1 during 1926-1930, 1931-1935, 1941-1945, 1946-1950 and 2006-2010 reference periods. As there are no book citations in Political Science upto 1930, the average number of authors is not calculated. For the books that are cited during the reference period of 1956-1960 is high (1.31 persons) among all the reference periods. It is followed by the reference periods of 1991-1995 (1.14 authors), 1986-1990 (1.13 authors) and 1961-1965 (1.10 authors) in second, third and fourth places respectively. On the whole, the average number of authors per citation in Political Science is 1.08 authors.

Average Number of Authors Per Citation in Political Science Journal

The particulars with regard to average number of authors per journal citations is presented in table 4.

Table – 4
Average Number of Authors Per Citation in Political Science Journals

Reference Period	Total No. of Citation	Total Number of Authors	Average
Till - 1905	1	1	1.00
1906 - 1910	0	0	0.00
1911 - 1915	1	1	1.00
1916 - 1920	4	4	1.00
1921 - 1925	2	2	1.00
1926 - 1930	7	8	1.14
1931 - 1935	16	17	1.06
1936 - 1940	12	12	1.00
1941 - 1945	12	12	1.00
1946 - 1950	61	64	1.05
1951 - 1955	72	75	1.04
1956 - 1960	126	139	1.10
1961 - 1965	266	278	1.05
1966 - 1970	301	342	1.14
1971 - 1975	249	279	1.12
1976 - 1980	386	445	1.15
1981 - 1985	348	389	1.12
1986 - 1990	244	277	1.14
1991 - 1995	115	126	1.10
1996 - 2000	86	105	1.22
2001 - 2005	61	69	1.13
2006 - 2010	9	18	2.00
Total	2379	2663	1.12

As per table 4 the 1:1 ratio of citations and authors can be found during 6 reference periods of the study. The average number of authors per citation is highest i.e 1.22 authors during the reference period of 1996-2000. The second place is occupied by the reference period of 1976-1980. The third place is shared by the reference periods of 1926-1930, 1966-1970 and 1986-1990. The fourth place is occupied by the reference period of 2001-2005. The fifth place was shared by 1971-1975 and 1981-1985 reference periods. In all the average number of authors per citations in political science journals is 1.12 authors.

Rank List of Journals in Social Sciences

The distribution of citations of articles cite in sample theses according to the ranking of journals is shown in table 5.

Table – 5
SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNALS

S No	Rank	Journal Name	No. of Citations	%	Cum No.	Cum %
1	1	Economic and Political Weekly	587	5.77	587	5.77
2	2	Yojana	581	5.71	1168	11.48
3	3	Indian Journal of Commerce	418	4.11	1586	15.58
4	4	Kurukshetra	402	3.95	1988	19.53
5	5	Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics	373	3.66	2361	23.19
6	6	Commerce	297	2.92	2658	26.11
7	7	Southern Economist	296	2.91	2954	29.02
8	8	Indian Management	216	2.12	3170	31.14
9	9	Journal of Marketing	120	1.18	3290	32.32
10	10	Journal of Accounting & Finance	109	1.07	3399	33.39

11	11	Journal of Financial Risk Management	108	1.06	3507	34.45
12	12	Financing Agriculture	99	0.97	3606	35.42
13	13	International Labour Review	99	0.97	3705	36.40
14	14	SEDME	95	0.93	3800	37.33
15	15	Social Scientist	90	0.88	3890	38.21
16	16	Journal of Finance	88	0.86	3978	39.08
17	17	Accounting Review	87	0.85	4065	39.93
18	18	Indian Journal of Political Science	86	0.84	4151	40.78
19	19	Agricultural Situation in India	81	0.80	4232	41.57
20	20	Mainstream	80	0.79	4312	42.36
21	21	Reserve Bank of India Bulletin	76	0.75	4388	43.10
22	22	American Journal of Agricultural Economics	75	0.74	4463	43.84
23	23	Water Resources Research	74	0.73	4537	44.57
24	24	Indian Journal of agricultural Marketing	73	0.72	4610	45.28
25	24	Harvard Business Review	73	0.72	4683	46.00
26	24	Agricultural Marketing	73	0.72	4756	46.72
27	25	Banking Finance	69	0.68	4825	47.40
28	26	Management Accountant	66	0.65	4891	48.04
29	27	Indian Economic Journal	65	0.64	4956	48.68
30	28	American Economic Review	64	0.63	5020	49.31
31	29	Indian Silk	62	0.61	5082	49.92
32	30	Journal of Accounting Research	61	0.60	5143	50.52
33	31	Journal of Rural Development	59	0.58	5202	51.10
34	32	KhadiGramodyog	58	0.57	5260	51.67
35	33	Public Finance	57	0.56	5317	52.23
36	34	Journal of Corporate Governance	56	0.55	5373	52.78
37	34	State Bank of India Monthly Review	56	0.55	5429	53.33
38	35	Vikalpa	55	0.54	5484	53.87
39	36	Administrative Science Quarterly	54	0.53	5538	54.40
40	37	Artha Vikas	53	0.52	5591	54.92
41	37	Professional Banker ICFAI	53	0.52	5644	55.44
42	37	Taxation	53	0.52	5697	55.96
43	38	Economic Development and Cultural Change	52	0.51	5749	56.47
44	38	Journal of Transport Management	52	0.51	5801	56.98
45	39	Indian Journal of Public Administration	51	0.50	5852	57.48
46	39	Journal of Applied Finance	51	0.50	5903	57.98
47	40	Economic Record	50	0.49	5953	58.48
48	40	Social Change	50	0.49	6003	58.97
49	40	Indian Journal of Marketing	50	0.49	6053	59.46
50	41	Chenetha	49	0.48	6102	59.94
51	41	Nagarlok	49	0.48	6151	60.42
52	42	Manpower Journal	48	0.47	6199	60.89
53	43	International Labour Organization	46	0.45	6245	61.34
54	43	Productivity	46	0.45	6291	61.80
55	43	Third Concept	46	0.45	6337	62.25
56	44	Journal of Indian Institute of Bankers	45	0.44	6382	62.69
57	45	Eastern Economist	44	0.43	6426	63.12
58	46	Indian Journal of Social Work	43	0.42	6469	63.54
59	46	Indian Journal of Labour Economics	43	0.42	6512	63.97
60	47	Journal of Marketing Research	42	0.41	6554	64.38
61	48	Journal of Accounting World	41	0.40	6595	64.78
62	49	Chartered Financial Analysis's	39	0.38	6634	65.16
63	50	Artha Vijnana	38	0.37	6672	65.54
64	50	Journal of Political Economy	38	0.37	6710	65.91
65	51	Bank Quest	37	0.36	6747	66.27
66	51	International Monetary Found	37	0.36	6784	66.64
67	51	Margin	37	0.36	6821	67.00
68	52	Pigny Economic Review	36	0.35	6857	67.36
69	53	Geographical Review of India	35	0.34	6892	67.70
70	53	Indian Journal Public Health	35	0.34	6927	68.04

71	54	Indian Co-Operative Review	34	0.33	6961	68.38
72	55	American Journal of Sociology	33	0.32	6994	68.70
73	56	Asian Economic Review	32	0.31	7026	69.02
74	56	Indian Journal of Regional Sciences	32	0.31	7058	69.33
75	56	Indian Journal of Youth Affairs	32	0.31	7090	69.64
76	56	Laghu Udyog Samachar	32	0.31	7122	69.96
77	56	Management Research	32	0.31	7154	70.27
78	56	Strategic Management	32	0.31	7186	70.59
79	57	Economic Journal	31	0.30	7217	70.89
80	58	Indian Journal of Industrial Relations	30	0.29	7247	71.19
81	59	Indian Anthropologist	29	0.28	7276	71.47
82	59	Financial Management	29	0.28	7305	71.76
83	60	Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions	28	0.28	7333	72.03
84	60	Oxford Economic Papers	28	0.28	7361	72.31
85	60	Strategic Management Journal	28	0.28	7389	72.58
86	61	Australian Agricultural Economics	27	0.27	7416	72.85
87	61	Journal of MIS	27	0.27	7443	73.11
88	61	Man In India	27	0.27	7470	73.38
89	61	Banker (India)	27	0.27	7497	73.64
90	62	Consumer Protection	26	0.26	7523	73.90
91	62	Industrial Economist	26	0.26	7549	74.15
92	62	Journal of Indian School of Political Economy	26	0.26	7575	74.41
93	62	Sociological Bulletin	26	0.26	7601	74.66
94	62	World Bank Staff Working Papers	26	0.26	7627	74.92
95	63	Chartered Secretary	25	0.25	7652	75.16
96	63	Lok Udyog	25	0.25	7677	75.41
97	63	Social Welfare	25	0.25	7702	75.66
98	63	University News	25	0.25	7727	75.90
99	64	6 Journals with 24 Citations	144	1.41	7871	77.32
100	65	4 Journals with 23 Citations	92	0.90	7963	78.22
101	66	3 Journals with 22 Citations	88	0.86	8051	79.08
102	67	3 Journals with 21 Citations	63	0.62	8114	79.70
103	68	3 Journals with 20 Citations	60	0.59	8174	80.29
104	69	3 Journals with 19 Citations	57	0.56	8231	80.85
105	70	3 Journals with 18 Citations	54	0.53	8285	81.38
106	71	3 Journals with 17 Citations	51	0.50	8336	81.88
107	72	8 Journals with 16 Citations	128	1.26	8464	83.14
108	73	8 Journals with 15 Citations	120	1.18	8584	84.32
109	74	10 Journals with 14 Citations	140	1.38	8724	85.69
110	75	8 Journals with 13 Citations	104	1.02	8828	86.71
111	76	5 Journals with 12 Citations	60	0.59	8888	87.30
112	77	15 Journals with 11 Citations	165	1.62	9053	88.92
113	78	14 Journals with 10 Citations	140	1.38	9193	90.30
114	79	13 Journals with 9 Citations	117	1.15	9310	91.45
115	80	14 Journals with 8 Citations	112	1.10	9422	92.55
116	81	20 Journals with 7 Citations	140	1.38	9562	93.92
117	82	17 Journals with 6 Citations	102	1.00	9664	94.93
118	83	27 Journals with 5 Citations each	135	1.33	9799	96.25
119	84	21 Journals with 4 Citations each	84	0.83	9883	97.08
120	85	36 Journals with 3 Citations each	108	1.06	9991	98.14
121	86	43 Journals with 2 Citations each	86	0.84	10077	98.98

Table 5 shows that the rank list of journals in social sciences. It is obvious from the table 4.29 that the journal citation cited by the research scholars in social science is scattered in 122 journals. Among them 'Economic and Political Weekly' occupied first rank for being cited more number of times with 5.77 per cent of total citations. The second place is occupied by 'Yojana' for being cited nearly 5.71 per cent of total citations. It is followed by 'Indian Journal of Commerce' (4.11%), Kurukshetra (3.95%) and Indian Journal Agricultural Economics (3.66%).

The first 6 journals in the rank list contribute nearly 26 per cent of total journal citation of social sciences. The first 32 journals in the rank list contribute 50 per cent of total citations. These 32 journals

can be considered as the most cited journal by the researchers in social sciences. It is also obvious from the table that 75 per cent of total citations are contributed by the first 95 journals on the rank list. The remaining 25 per cent of citation are scattered among 391 journals.

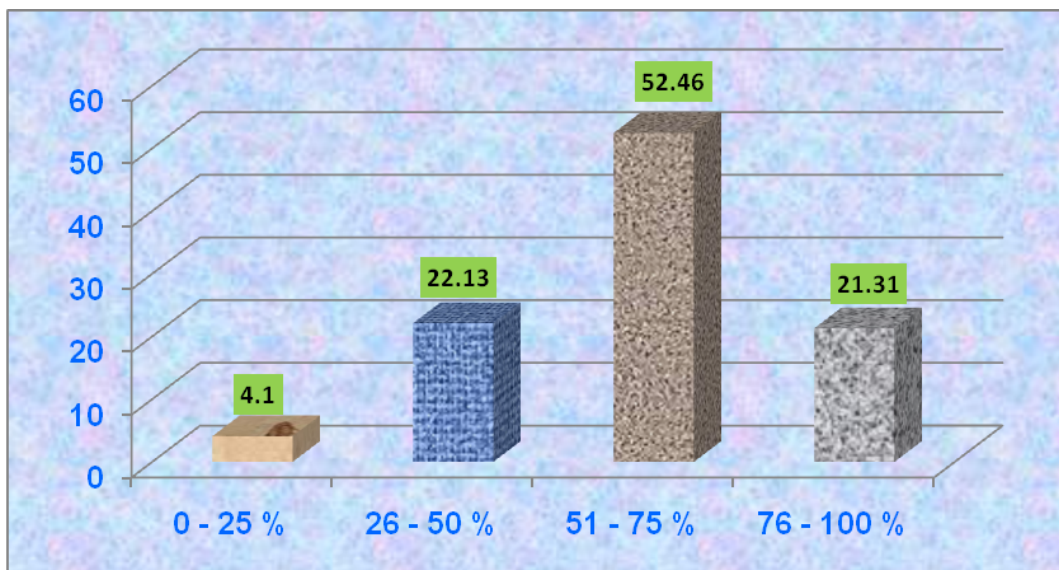
PRODUCTIVITY OF JOURNALS

The productivity of cited journals is measure after dividing al the journal is measure after dividing all the journals in to four equal groups. The number of journals covering the citations in each group is calculated. The average rate of productivity in each group is calculated based on the ratio of the number o citations to the number of journals. The relevant particulars in the field of social science as a whole and also in four sample subjects i.e Economics, Commerce, Management and Political Science are presented in the following paragraphs.

PRODUCTIVITY OF JOURNALS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

The productivity of cited journals in social sciences are presented in chart 6. It is evident from chart 7 that in social sciences the first 25 per cent of citation are from 5 journals thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of journals in the first group is 472.20 articles, followed by second group is 103.04 articles, third group is 39.59 articles and last group is 96.31 articles. Hence, this shows the concentration of more number of citations in five journals.

**Chart - 7
Productivity of Cited Journals**



APPLICATION OF BRADFORD’S LAW OF SCATTERING

Bradford’s law has been employed to identifying the core journals in a given field. Bradford’s law reveals pattern of how literature in a subject is distributed in journals. It is useful to library professionals because it helps in identifying the core sets of journals, which publish the most contents of a given field. So in modern day of financial crunches, 9 typical Bradford analysis suggests which journals will be included in a library collection.

The data obtained in the study has been tested with the Bradford’s law of scattering. Bradford’s bibliographs for Social Sciences in general, Economics, Commerce, Management and Political Science in

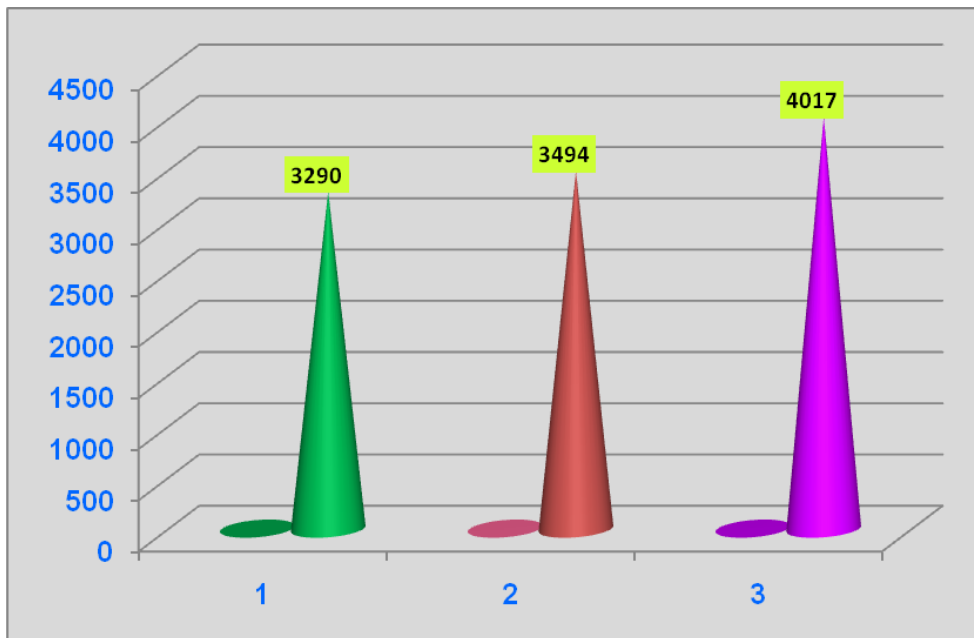
particular have been plotted taking the cumulative number of citations R(n) on the y-axis and log of the cumulative sum journals on x-axis.

The verbal formulation of the Bradford’s Law of Scattering is also tested by dividing the total number of citations in each field in to three zones. The basis for choosing three zones is that the variation is found to be the minimum among number of citations in each zone. The number of zones having almost the equal number of citation in Economics, Commerce, Management and Political Science are presented in the following paragraphs.

BRADFORD’S ZONE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

The number of zones having almost the equal number of citations in Social Science is show in Chart 8.

**Chart - 8
Bradford's zones**



It is evident from Chart 7 that there are 9 journals in the nucleus and they are the most productive journals devoted to Social Sciences sharing 7.03 per cent of total journals. The second zone is represented by 57 journals which share 44.53 per cent of total cited journals and lost zone is represented by 56 journals which share 48.44 per cent of total cited journals. Each zone has approximately one-third (1/3) of the total citations. Hence, the journals distribution as per the Bradford’s Law reveals the ratio as 9:57:56.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 1.The study shows that during the study period 229 theses were accepted by SKU in four disciplines. Among them 37.12 per cent belong to Economics. In Political Science only 22 theses constituting 9.60 per cent of total theses were submitted.
- 2.According to the study books contributed the highest number of citations accounting for 50.54 per cent of total citations. Journals secured highest number of citations accounting for 37.86 per cent of total citations.

3. Lion share of citations in sample Ph.D theses were of Indian. The study reveals that India occupies first place with 82.06 per cent of total citations. United States of America (USA) occupies second place with 11.39 per cent of total citations. United Kingdom (UK) occupies the third place with 11.39 per cent of total citations

4. As per the study the journal citation cited by the research scholars in social science is scattered in 122 journals. Among them 'Economic and Political Weekly' occupied first rank for being cited more number of times with 5.77 per cent of total citations. The second place is occupied by 'Yojana' for being cited nearly 5.71 per cent of total citations. It is followed by 'Indian Journal of Commerce' (4.11%), Kurukshetra (3.95%) and Indian Journal Agricultural Economics (3.66%).

CONCLUSION

It is evident from the citations that Ph.D research scholars of the department of Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science accepted by Sri Krishnadevaraya University during 1982-2009 consulted enormous literature while preparing their dissertations. This study revealed that books are the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the fields of Commerce, Economics, Management and Political Science. The rank list of journals is very useful in the acquisition of periodicals in the library and could also help in evaluating the importance of journals. It helps librarians and researchers to select the journals of greater importance in a particular subject area.

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