

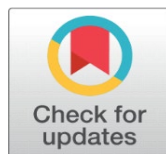
DOCTORAL DISSERTATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE UNDER MANIPUR UNIVERSITY: A CITATION ANALYSIS

Karina Khwairakpam ¹✉, Bobby Phuritsabam ², Memori Sagolshem ³

¹ Librarian, CMC College of Nursing Koirengei, Imphal, India

² Associate Professor, Dep of Library & Information Science Manipur University, India

³ Deputy Librarian, Manipur University, India



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ABSTRACT

The article studies some part of my dissertation under Manipur University which investigates the citation patterns of Political Science PhD scholars to determine the kinds of information they rely on in their research. Having examined 26 PhD theses of Political Science completed within the years from 2000-2007 in the varsity, the study brings out 5 distinct aspects of citation. It analyses Authorship Pattern, Ranking of Journal, Country Wise Distribution and Publisher-specific citations of books. The collected data were analyzed using MS Excel software. Findings show a strong reliance on books weigh up to other form of sources, count on Indian literature and predominantly used “Economic and Political Weekly” as their reference. The study offers deep insights into the quality, relevance, and diversity of information obtained by scholars. Ultimately, such studies contribute to improving library services, guiding collection development, and informing future academic inquiries by identifying gaps, trends, and by serving as key contributors in a specific field.

Keywords: Citation Analysis, Political Science, Manipur University, Authorship Pattern, Ranking of Journal, Country Wise Distribution, Publisher Analysis



1. INTRODUCTION

Citation analysis is a powerful bibliometric tool used to measure the impact and usage of scholarly information. By examining the sources cited by researchers in their work, we can uncover patterns of scholarly communication, intellectual influence, and research trends. In the field of Political Science, understanding these patterns is crucial, especially at regional universities where research dynamics may differ significantly from national or international trends.

According to Ravichandra Rao (1983, p. 199), the main goal of the citation analysis is to evaluate and interpret the citations that articles, authors, institutions, and other aggregates of scientific activities receive. In the sociology of science, it is also employed as a tool for measuring communication connections. Therefore, it is evident that the citation analysis aids in understanding the connections between information consumers and producers, as well as how these two groups interact to produce more scientific knowledge.

The article focuses on five key from the previously unexplored aspects of Political Science doctoral research at Manipur University. Drawing from a sample of 26 PhD dissertations submitted between 2000 and 2007, this study

analyzes (i) citation patterns of authors (ii) the primary journal favour by the research scholar, (iii) the most cited book publishers, and (iv) country wise distribution of books. This work builds on earlier research but presents new analytical dimensions to enrich understanding of scholarly behavior in this context.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Raza, Shahzada Nadeem and Warraic, Nosheen Fatima (2021) The type of cited documents, authorship patterns, geographical distribution of citations, chronological distribution of citations, subject distribution of citations, and a ranked list of LIS journals were all examined in the study. According to the report, journal papers account for 55.10 percent of citations while single-authored works receive the greatest percentages (72.92%). The geographical study reveals that 43.20 percent of citations come from India, with the USA coming in second place. The type of cited documents, authorship patterns, geographical distribution of citations, chronological distribution of citations, subject distribution of citations, and a ranked list of LIS journals were all examined in the study. According to the report, journal papers account for 55.10 percent of citations while single-authored works receive the greatest percentages (72.92%). The geographical study reveals that 43.20 percent of citations come from India, with the USA coming in second place. The top journals and books cited over time were determined using Bradford's law of dispersion. Information specialists could benefit from this study in order to better understand the information demands of their clients and to establish demand-driven collections. The study's conclusions might be applicable to other LIS programmes in developing nations with comparable environments.

G, Neelamma and Anandhalli, Gavisiddappa (2018) The study uses 45320 scholarly communications published in the Crystallography between 1989 and 2013 to illustrate the authorship patterns and research collaboration in the field of crystallography. The study demonstrates a number of important elements, including author productivity, author kinds and trends, degree of collaboration, collaborative index, and moderate collaboration. More works with several authors are published in the Crystallography literature. The number of authors and papers have a substantial association, and the Kolmogorov-Simonov test is used to confirm the validity of the provided data set. Finally, it can be said that Lotka's law of author production is followed by crystallography literature, and it was discovered that there is a positive correlation in this body of work.

Corbera, Esteve et al. (2016) The study reveals the predominance of US and UK institutions as training grounds for WGIII writers and highlights the prevalence and degree of North-South inequalities in the authorship of the report by identifying authors' institutional routes. A small number of authors co-write frequently, which is indicative of an epistemic community's influence over the IPCC's definition of mitigation, according to the study's analysis of co-authorship patterns among WGIII authors. These co-authoring networks exhibit regional tendencies, with notable EU-BRICS cooperation and largely solitary US authors.

Devi and Sankar (2014) The study examines the citations of Commerce PhD dissertations from University of Kerala, India, given between 2001 and 2010. The year the thesis was submitted, the thesis' title, the referenced work's title, the year the cited work was published, the kind of document, and, if applicable, the journal names were all extracted as data. Six categories—books, journals, conference papers, reports, theses and dissertations, and electronic documents—were used to classify the citations. Journal papers receive higher citations, accounting for 38.79% of all referenced documents. With 50 citations, Economic and Political Weekly received the most. The oldest document used was created in 1923, and the most recent one was released in 2007. The period 1991–2000 received the most citations (35.73 percent). Bradford's law does not seem to match with literature on commerce. Self-citation rates are extremely low, at 0.0022953. The literature is dispersed among several themes, from public administration and fundamental sectors.

Ding, Ying et al (2014) carried out a study on “Content-Based Citation Analysis: The Next Generation of Citation Analysis”. A citation's value is addressed by content-based citation analysis, which interprets each one according to its context at both the syntactic and semantic levels. The report gives a thorough review of CAA research, including its theoretical underpinnings, analytical strategies, and sample applications. Additionally, they emphasise how huge possibilities have been made possible in this field of research by improved computational capabilities and freely accessible full-text resources, which allow for deeper citation analysis, more precise citation prediction, and greater knowledge discovery.

2.1. OBJECTIVES

The study is primarily focused on analyzing the citations found in Political Science theses submitted at Manipur University during the period 2000 to 2007.

- The objectives of the study are as follows:
- To examine the citation patterns of authors;
- To identify the journal most frequently favored by research scholars;
- To analyze publisher-specific book citations; and
- To determine country-wise distribution of books.

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- To identify the distribution of degrees and patterns of authorship in Political Science theses submitted to and accepted by the Manipur University Library;
- This study seeks to examine the information usage patterns adopted by researchers in the field of Political Science.
- The study is restricted to Political Science theses that have been approved by Manipur University.

4. LIMITATION

The study is confined to research work carried out within the Department of Political Science at Manipur University. The subject was chosen due to the strong and well-established tradition of Political Science research at the university. This study specifically focuses on doctoral theses in Political Science submitted to both the Department and the Manipur University Library over an eight-year period, from 2000 to 2007. The analysis is primarily centered on book-based sources. The available doctoral theses housed in the university library and the department have been taken up for detailed examination in this research.

5. RESEARCH QUESTION

A growing trend has been observed in research within the Department of Political Science. Based on a comprehensive review of related literature and the objectives of various Ph.D. theses in Political Science, the following research questions have been formulated and analyzed for this study.

The researchers in the field of Political Science predominantly referred books as their primary source of information, in comparison to other types of sources.

Most researchers cited sources originated from developing nations.

Majority of researchers cited the single authorship pattern citation; and

The researchers preferred publications from foreign sources.

6. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on a detailed examination of Political Science doctoral theses submitted to Manipur University between 2000 and 2007. Only the theses available in the Department of Political Science and the University Library were considered for analysis. The selection was made based on accessibility and relevance to the research objectives. The study emphasizes citation analysis, with a primary focus on references used by the researchers. Data extracted from the theses were systematically organized and analyzed using MS Excel to identify patterns of information and citation behavior.

7. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Cited Sources by the Scholars

The following interpretation gives us the details about the different sources cited by the scholars.

Table 1 Source-wise Distribution of Citation

Bibliographic Forms	No. of Citation	Cumulative No. of Citations	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage	Rank
Books	1528	1528	68.5	68.5	1st
Journal	514	2042	23.03	91.53	2nd
Doc. & Reports	81	2123	3.63	95.16	3rd
Govt. Publication	56	2179	2.51	97.67	4th
Thesis	52	2231	2.33	100	5th
Total	2231		100		

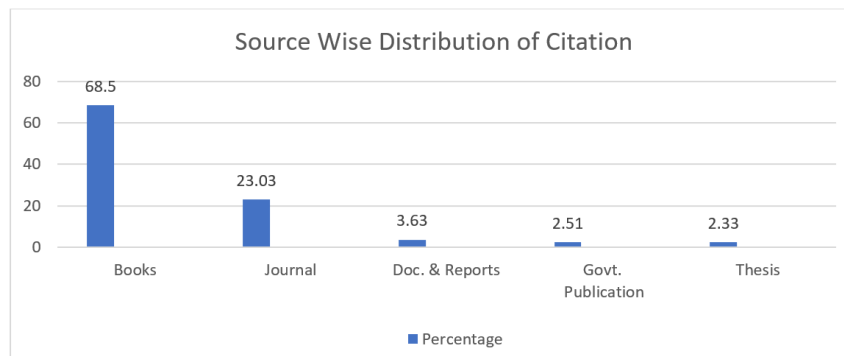


Figure 1 Source Wise Distribution of Citation

8. AUTHORSHIP PATTERN

Authorship patterns represent a crucial aspect of citation analysis. In contemporary research, authorship has gained considerable importance among scientists and scholars. Understanding authorship patterns primarily involves analyzing the nature of research collaboration within scholarly activities.

Form-wise authorship pattern

The main aim of the present study is to examine the pattern of authorship observed in the cited literature. In pursuit of this objective, the researchers undertook a systematic analysis of the data collected during the course of the study. A form-based analytical method was employed to interpret the data in a structured and coherent manner. The outcomes of this analysis have been compiled and are presented in Table 2, offering insights into the prevailing trends in authorship within the examined body of literature.

Table 2 Form- Wise Authorship Pattern

Authorship	Book	Journal	Doc. & Records	Govt. Publication	Thesis	Total
Single	1332	484	81	56	52	2005
Two	150	28				178
Three	25	1				26

Four & More	21	1				22
Total	1528	514	81	56	52	2231
Percentage (%)	68.5	23.03	3.63	2.51	2.33	100
Degree of Collaboration	0.1282	0.058	0	0	0	

Ranking of Core Journals Based on Citation Frequency

The classification of journal rankings is based on the citation patterns observed in Political Science doctoral theses. Table 3 illustrates the hierarchy of journals according to the number of times they were cited across the examined theses. The analysis reveals that the most frequently cited journals are Economic and Political Weekly with 43 citations, followed by Manipur Today with 35 citations, and the Indian Journal of Public Administration with 31 citations. These findings indicate the centrality and influence of these journals within the scholarly communication of the discipline.

Table 3 Most Frequent Cited Journals

Sl No.	Journal Title	No. of Citation	Cumulative Cittance	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage
1	Economic and political weekly	43	43	17.06	17.06
2	Manipur Today	35	78	13.88	30.94
3	The Indian Journal of Public Administration	31	109	12.3	43.24
4	Asian Survey	28	137	11.11	54.35
5	Mainstream	27	164	10.71	65.06
6	Kurukshetra	15	179	5.95	71.01
7	The Indian Journal of Political Science	12	191	4.76	75.77
8	The orient vision	12	203	4.76	80.53
9	Southeast Asian Affairs	9	212	3.57	84.1
10	Journal of Rural Development	9	221	3.57	87.67
11	Pacific Affairs	5	226	1.98	89.65
12	Contemporary Southeast Asia	4	230	1.58	91.23
13	Assam Branch of Indian Tea Association	4	234	1.58	92.81
14	Strategic analysis	3	237	1.19	94
15	Journal of Indian Anthropological Society	3	240	1.2	95.2
16	Sage Journal	3	243	1.2	96.4
17	Journal of Panchayats Raj	3	246	1.2	97.6

18	Indian Journal of Political Administration	2	248	0.8	98.4
19	Africa Quaterly	2	250	0.8	99.2
20	Indian Historical Congress	2	252	0.8	100
	Total	252		100	

9. PUBLISHER- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS CITATIONS

Books are the researcher's second source. Different publishers release books. They have published journals and other publications in addition to books. The publishing company fosters

authors' creativity, encouragement, and support. For the publishing of their creative works. Some of the publisher's publications cover specialized and niche topics. They continue to publish high - calibre works and have excellent reputations in society. The list of citations published by various publishers is displayed in Table 4.

Table 4 Most Frequent Cited Book Publication

Rank	Book Publisher	No.of Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage
1	Mittal Publication	61	61	15.07	15.07
2	Vikas Publishing House	38	99	9.39	24.46
3	Oxford University Press	30	129	7.4	31.86
4	S.Chand & Company Ltd	22	151	5.43	37.29
5	National Publishing House	21	172	5.19	42.48
6	Sterling Publishers	19	191	4.7	47.18
7	Orient Longman Ltd	19	210	4.7	51.88
8	Macmillan Press Ltd	18	228	4.44	56.32
9	Deep & Deep Publication	15	243	3.7	60.02
10	B.R. Publication	15	258	3.7	63.72
11	Gyan Publishing House	14	272	3.46	67.18
12	Omsons Publication	12	284	2.97	70.15
13	Concept Publishing Company	12	296	2.97	73.12
14	Prentice Hall of India	11	307	2.71	75.83
15	Cosmo Publication	11	318	2.71	78.54
16	Low price Publication	10	328	2.47	81.01
17	Anmol Publication	10	338	2.47	83.48
18	Orbit Publishers & Distributors	10	348	2.47	85.95
19	Vivek Publishing House	10	358	2.47	88.42

20	Kanishka Publishers & Distributors	9	367	2.22	90.64
21	Surjeet Publication	9	376	2.22	92.86
22	Sage Publication	8	384	1.98	94.84
23	Allied Publishers	7	391	1.72	96.56
24	Tribal Research Institute	7	398	1.72	98.28
25	Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publishers	7	405	1.72	100
	TOTAL	405		100	

10. COUNTRY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CITATION

The international nature of scientific research literature is reflected in its publication across nearly all countries worldwide. For the purpose of this study, all cited documents were classified according to their country of origin to identify the most productive nations in the field of Political Science.

The analysis of the documents, based on their place of publication, is presented in Table 5. The findings show that a significant majority 85.42% of the cited sources originated from India. The remaining citations were distributed among other countries, with 6.52% from London, 3.22% from the New York, 1.44% from Bangkok, and less than 1% from various other countries

Table 5 Country-Wise Distribution of Citation

Sl No.	Country	No. of Citation	Cumulative Citation	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
1	India	1008	1008	85.42	85.42
2	London	77	1085	6.52	91.94
3	New York	38	1123	3.22	95.16
4	Bangkok	17	1140	1.44	96.6
5	Cambridge	5	1145	0.42	97.02
6	New Jersey	5	1150	0.42	97.44
7	Moscow	5	1155	0.42	97.86
8	Berkeley	4	1159	0.34	98.2
9	Ithaca	3	1162	0.25	98.45
10	Chicago	3	1165	0.25	98.7
11	Bangladesh	3	1168	0.25	98.95
12	New Haven	2	1170	0.17	99.12
13	Canada	2	1172	0.17	99.29
14	Califonia	2	1174	0.17	99.46
15	USA	1	1175	0.09	99.55
16	Stanford	1	1176	0.09	99.64
17	Copehagen	1	1177	0.09	99.73
18	Armsterdam	1	1178	0.09	99.82
19	Mynmar	1	1179	0.09	99.91

20	Boston	1	1180	0.09	100
	Total	1180		100	

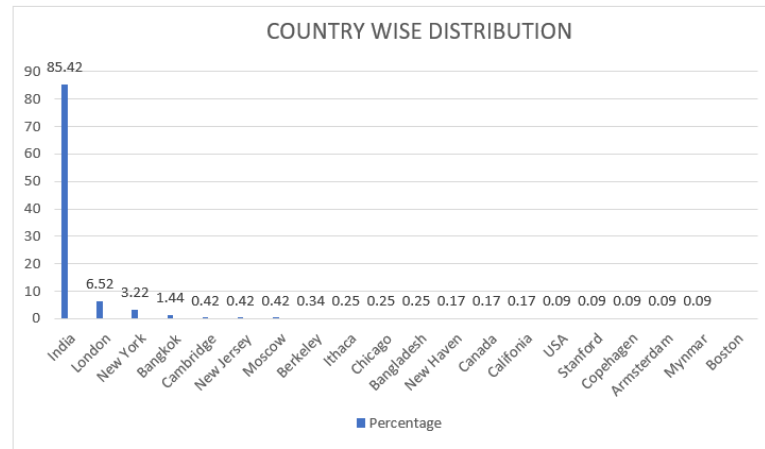


Figure 5 Bar graph showing the country

11. FINDINGS

- It was found that research scholar relied more heavily on books than on other types of sources for their research work.
- The findings clearly show that singled-authored paper constitute the majority, accounting for 87.18% of the total citations, while multi- authored papers make up only 12.82%. The calculated degree of authorship collaboration in the study is 0.2%.
- The majority of research scholars cited the Economic and Political Weekly more frequently than any other journal, making it the most commonly referenced source.
- It was observed that Political Science researchers heavily rely on literature originating from India, London and New York.
- The researchers depend much on book published in India itself.

12. CONCLUSION

Citation studies play an important role in guiding librarians and information professionals in shaping acquisition policies. With the rapid growth of published literature, rising costs of reading materials, and increasing expenses related to organizing collections—all amidst shrinking budgets—librarians are increasingly turning to statistical tools for informed and logical decision-making. To deliver higher-quality services, future librarians must effectively bridge the gap between users and recorded information. Citation analysis serves as a valuable technique for understanding user needs and evaluating their use of information resources. As research output continues to grow annually, libraries can utilize citation analysis to evaluate whether their collections align with user demands. Such studies are especially beneficial for decisions related to journal selection, subscription management, weeding outdated materials, budget planning, and monitoring the development of collections. Ultimately, the findings of citation studies provide librarians with practical guidance on material selection, acquisitions, subscriptions, shelving, and collection maintenance.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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