

Citation Measures of Urdu Doctoral Dissertations in Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

Dr. Syed Abdur Rahman.

Author Affiliation:

Librarian, Vivekanand Institute of Advanced Studies in Management Science and Communication, Aurangabad (M.S). India. Email: syed7280@gmail.com

Citation of Article: Syed, Abdur Rahman. (2023). Citation Measures of Urdu Doctoral Dissertations in Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. International Journal of Classified Research Techniques & Advances (IJCRTA) ISSN: 2583-1801, 3(4), pg. 143-160. ijcrt.org

Abstract

The present study "Citation Measures of Urdu Doctoral Dissertations in Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon." Although there is currently no department of Urdu at KBCNMU, which was founded in 1990 in Jalgaon under the Maharashtra University Act XXIX of 1989, the researchers in the university's service area do their study under the direction of university-approved guides. In the present study we analyse the citations or the references, at the conclusion of these include information about books, journals, encyclopedias, and other materials that the researcher used to finish their research., in the present study we analyse those citations under certain parameters as follows,

1. Yearwise distribution of theses.
2. Genderwise distribution of theses.
3. Formwise distribution of total citations.
4. Chronological distribution of citations.
5. Authorship pattern of total citations.
6. Ranking of Books.
7. Ranking of journals.
8. Indian and foreign distribution of referred citations.
9. Geographical distribution of citations country wise.
10. Geographical distribution of citations state wise.
11. Ranking of Authors in citations.
12. Ranking of Publishers.

Hence, using certain statistical analysis presented results in the form of tables, figures, charts etc. for easy understanding.

Key words: Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, KBCNMU, Jalgaon, Citation, Analysis, Dissertation, Researcher, Statistics.

Introduction:

The Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon (Formerly

known as North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon) Established on August 15, 1990, under the Maharashtra Universities Act, XXIX of 1989, North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon began operating as an academic and administrative institution for the academic year 1991–1992. In less than three years, the University is acknowledged by the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 under sections 2 (f) in 1991 and 12 (B) in 1994. The three districts of Jalgaon, Dhule, and Nandurbar, which are primarily rural and tribal areas of the Khandesh region, are under the authority of the university. The majority of "first generation learners" in this field are now able to access higher education thanks to the university. The University places a strong emphasis on academic achievement, equity, and accessibility in its educational endeavors. Prof. V.L. Maheshwari is the vice-chancellor at the moment. Currently, the university has 13 Schools and 39 departments and there is no department of Urdu and it is proposed. In the present Study 09 doctoral theses Citations were Analyzed.

Citation:

An information source is uniquely identified by a citation, also known as a reference. In an article, a citation or reference typically consists of two components. Every passage of material in the first section that is either based on or quotes from an external source is identified as such with an online reference. Typically, this is shown as a superscript footnote number:

Citation analysis:

The study of citation patterns, graphs, and frequency in documents is known as citation analysis. It reveals document attributes by utilizing the directed graph of citations, which is a collection of linkages from one document to another. Finding a collection's most significant documents would be a usual goal. Citations between books and scholarly publications are a prime example. Patents that include prior art citations to older patents pertinent to the current claim offer another illustration of citation analysis in a legal environment. A community of practice that uses this citation data to assess innovation qualities, monitor knowledge transfers, and map innovation networks has emerged as a result of the digitalization of patent data and the advancement of computational power. Based on information from citation indices, citation analysis tools can be used to calculate different impact indicators for scholars. "Citation Analysis: A Method for Streamlining the Interpretation and Evaluation of Regulatory Compliance Records."

Citation Impact:

The number of times a book, article, or author in an academic journal is cited by other books, articles, or writers is known as the citation impact or citation rate.

Urdu literature:

Compared to Arabic, Persian, and English, Urdu is a relatively new language. Despite sharing many characteristics with Arabic and Persian, it developed into a distinct language. Sentences and syntax in Urdu associated with these feelings. Persian literature serves as the primary inspiration for Urdu literature, or rather, Urdu literature frequently contains hints of Persian literature. It does have a genre and flavor, though. There are billions of Urdu data available online these days, and scholars can use this content for their research by referencing it in their dissertations using citations. Since digital material access is still in its evolutionary stage in the context of the Urdu language,

Data analysis and Interpretation:

The total no. of 09 Ph. D theses were submitted in subject of Urdu during period of 2002-2011.

1. Year wise Distribution of Ph. D theses (NMU)

Table No. 1 - Year wise Distribution of Ph. D theses. (NMU)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Theses
1	2002	3
2	2003	1
3	2006	1
4	2008	1
5	2009	1
6	2011	2
Total		9

2. Gender wise Distribution of Ph. D theses (NMU)

The attempt was made to analyze the theses gender wise distribution of the Researchers

Table No. 2 - Gender Wise distribution of the Researchers (NMU)

Serial No.	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2002	2	1	3
2	2003	1	--	1
3	2006	1	--	1
4	2008	1	--	1
5	2009	1	--	1
6	2011	2	--	2
Total		08 (88.89%)	01 (11.11%)	09 (100%)

Out of 09 Ph. D theses the gender wise distribution Male researcher are 08 (88.89%) and 01 (11.11%) are Female researcher respectively. This shows that Male Researchers are Dominant.

Gender

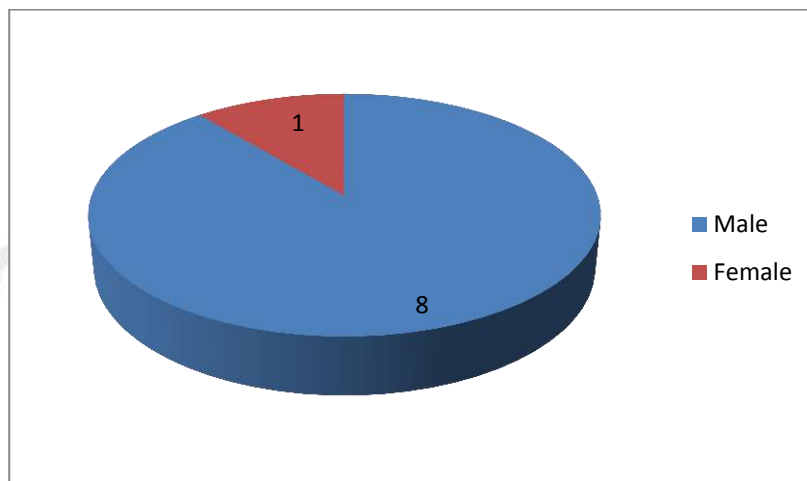


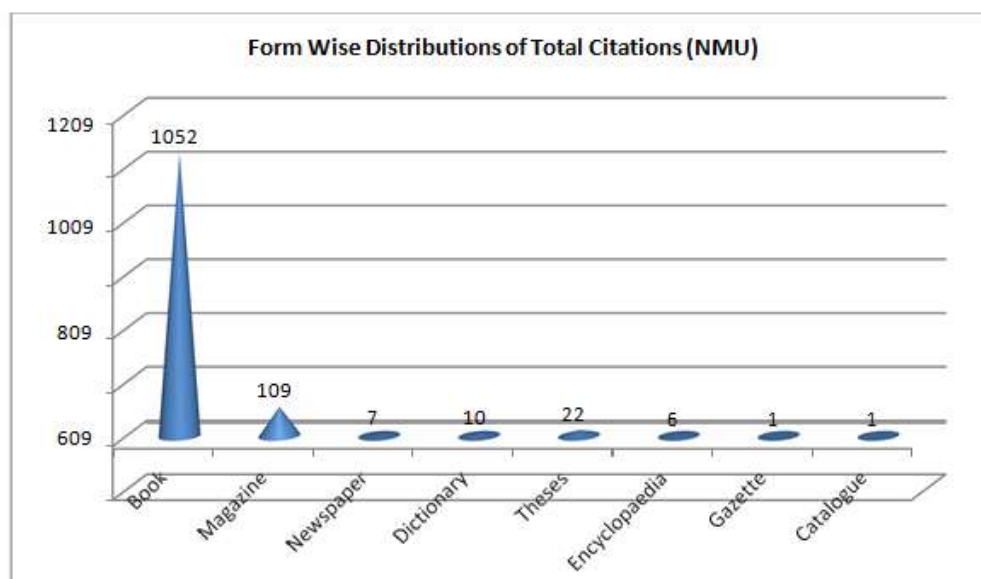
Fig. No. 1 - Gender Wise distribution of the Researchers (NMU)

3. Form wise Distribution of total citations (NMU)

The frequency distribution of different forms of literature used by researchers in writing Urdu theses mostly in 08 Content categories.

Table No: 3 Form Wise Distributions of Total Citations (NMU)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Citations	Percentage
1	Book	1052	87.1
2	Journal	109	9
3	Newspaper	7	0.6
4	Theses	22	1.8
5	Dictionary	10	0.8
6	Encyclopedia	6	0.5
7	Gazette	1	0.1
8	Catalogue	1	0.1
Total		1208	100



It was seen that different forms of literature was used by researcher. It was found that the Books are the major form of media used with citation count, of 1052 (87.1%) of total literature used, whereas Magazines 109 (9.0 %), followed by Newspaper 7 (0.6%), Theses 22 (1.8 %), Dictionary 10 (0.8%), Encyclopedia 6 (0.5%), Gazette 1 (0.1%) and Catalogue 1 (0.1%)`respectively.

4. Chronological Distribution of citation (NMU)

A total number of 1208 citations of 09 Ph. D Thesis these are distributed among different groups of year as shown in table No.4 and Figure No.3.

Table No. 4 Chronological Distribution of Citations

Sr. No.	Years	Citations	Percentage
1	1309-1900	5	0.4
2	1901-1950	37	3.1
3	1951-2000	585	48.4
4	2001-2012	25	2.1
5	Year Not Given	556	46
Total		1208	100

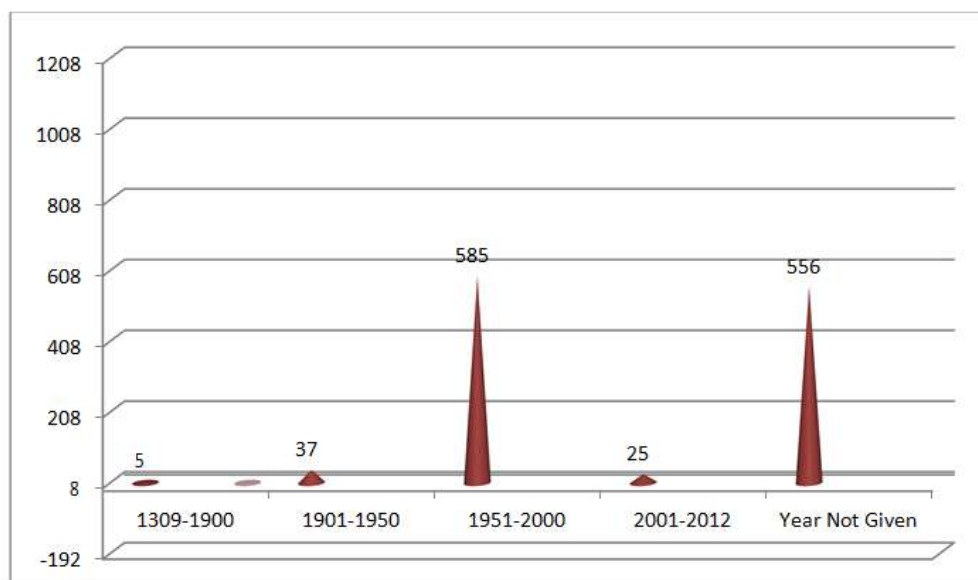


Fig. No. 3 - Chronological Distribution of Citations (NMU)

The period-wise distribution of citations was measured by number of year which elapsed between the publications of a cited document. This purpose the whole time span of the documents used was divided into period groups.

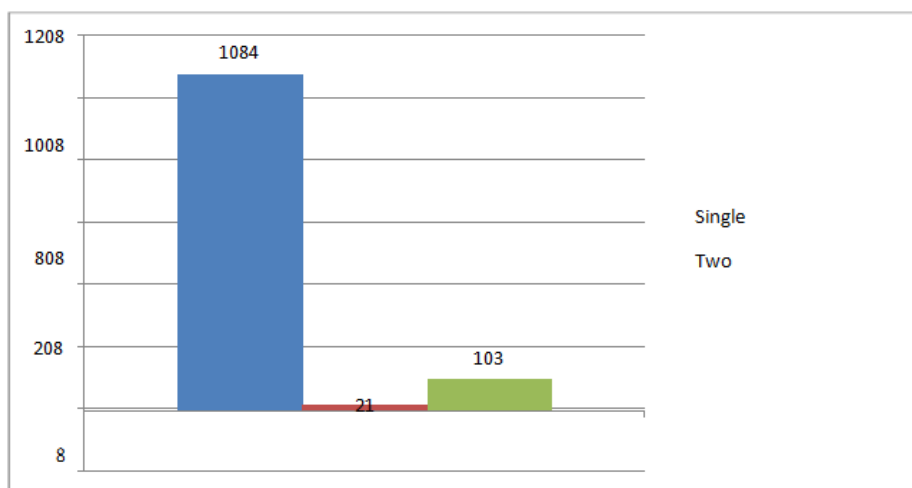
The table shows that the maximum number of citations are covered during the period of 1951-2000 accounting to 585 (48.4%), followed by without year citations are 556 (46.0%), 1901-1950 accounting to 37 (3.1%) citations, 2001-2012 accounting to 25 (2.1%) citations, and in the period of 1309-1900 accounting to 05 (0.40 %) citations.

5. Authorship pattern of total citations (NMU)

The total number of 1208 citations of 38 Ph. D theses is cited by single author, two authors, three authors, four authors, five authors, which is shown in the table No.5 and figure No.4.

Table No. 5 Authorship Pattern of total Citations (NMU)

Sr. No.	Authors	Total	Percentage
1	Single	1084	89.73
2	Two	21	1.73
3	Author Name Not Given	103	8.52
Total		1208	100



By analyzing the above Table it is observed that out of 1208 a majority of cited documents were by single authors 1084 (89.73%) followed by two authors 21 (1.73 %) and 103 (8.52%) Name of the Author is Not Given. From the above table it can be inferred that the More than 85 % of document cited were single authored, and more than 08 % details are not given.

6. Ranking of Books (NMU)

As books are the most reliable source and medium of knowledge. The researchers used books as the source of studies. Out of 1208 citations, 1052 citations are book citations. The ranking of the particular books are arranged on the Basis of the number of times it was referred.

Table No. 6 Ranking of Books (NMU)

Sr. No.	Name of Books	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Urdu Afsana Taraqi Pasand Tehrek Qabl	1	17	1.6
2	Naya Afsana	2	9	0.9
3	Urdu Me Taraqi Pasand Adbi Tehreek	3	8	0.8
4	Taraqi Pasand Urdu Adab Pachas Saala Safar	4	7	0.7
5	Adab Ka Mutaalaa	5	5	0.5
6	Hamari Shayari	5	5	0.5
7	Novel ki Taareekh v Tanqeed	5	5	0.5
8	Adab Aur Zindagi	6	4	0.4
9	Adabi Asnaf	6	4	0.4
10	Bachcho Ke Adab Ki Khususiyat	6	4	0.4
11	Hindustani Lisaniyat	6	4	0.4
12	Punjab Me Urdu	6	4	0.4
13	Sir Syed Aur Unke Rufqakar	6	4	0.4
14	Adab Ka Mutala	7	3	0.3
15	Adab Ka Tanqeedi Mutala	7	3	0.3
16	Aesna	7	3	0.3
17	Fort Velem Collage Ki Adabi Khidmat	7	3	0.3

18	Nazir Ahmed ke Novel	7	3	0.3
19	Urdu Adab Azadi Ke Bad	7	3	0.3
20	Urdu Adab ME Tanz v Mizah	7	3	0.3
21	Urdu Afsana	7	3	0.3
22	Urdu Me Baccho Ka Adab	7	3	0.3
23	Urdu Me Taraqqipasand Adabi Tehreek	7	3	0.3
24	Urdu Zaban Ka Irtiqa	7	3	0.3
25	Zaban Aur Ilm Zaban	7	3	0.3
26	Author Cited 2 Times (02X46)	8	92	8.7
27	Author Cited 1 Times (01X844)	9	844	80.2
Total			1052	100

The ranking of Books are shown in the Table No. 19. “Urdu Afsana Taraqi Pasand Tehrek Qabl” scores the top position with highest calculation with the 17 (1.6%); second rank goes to “Naya Afsana” 09 (0.09%)”, followed by “Urdu Me Taraqi Pasand Adbi Tehreek” with 08 Citations (0.8%) percentage respectively.

7. Ranking of Journals (NMU)

As books are the most reliable medium for communication and spread of knowledge. The researchers of computer science used books as the source of studies. Out of 1208 citations 109 citations are book citations. The ranking of the particular Journals are arranged on the Basis of the number of times it was referred.

Table No. 7 Ranking of Journals (NMU)

Sr. No.	Title of Journals	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Aajkal	1	3	2.8
2	Shayar	1	3	2.8
3	Shayar Ham Asar Urdu	1	3	2.8
	Adab Number			
4	Bano	2	2	1.8
5	Ghuncha	2	2	1.8
6	Author Cited 1 Times (01X96)	3	96	88.1
Total			109	100

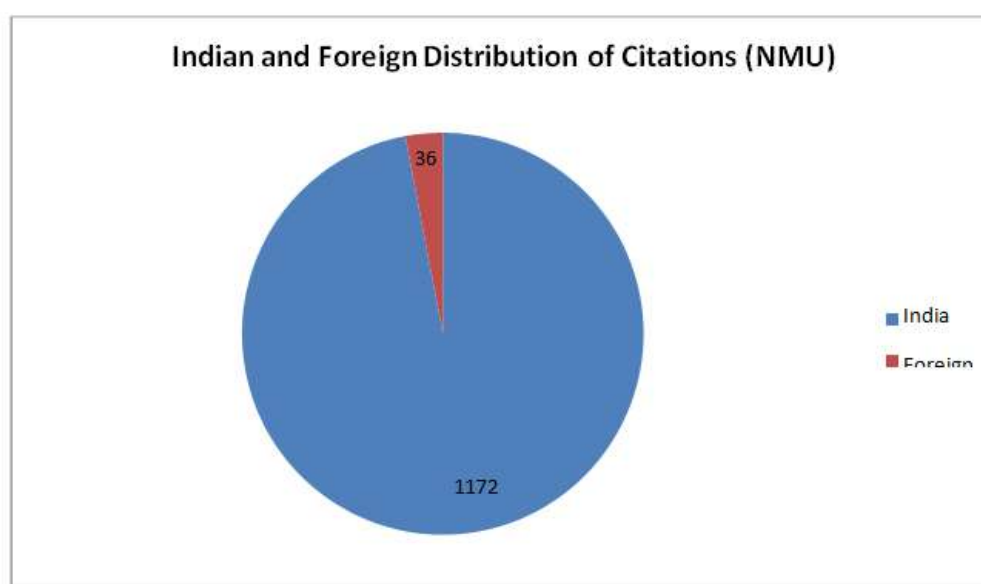
The ranking of Journals are shown in the Table No. 7 “Aajkal” Shares the top position with “Shayar” and “Shayar Ham Asar Urdu Adab” Number highest calculation with the 3 (2.8 %); second rank goes to 02 Journals “Bano” 2 (1.8 %) with “Ghuncha” with 2 Citations (2.8%) percentage each.

8. Indian and Foreign distribution of citations (NMU)

The Indian and foreign distribution are shown in the below Table

Table No. 8 - Indian and Foreign Distribution of Citations (NMU)

Sr. No.	Country	Citation	Percentage
1	India	1172	97
2	Foreign	36	3
Total		1208	100



The Table shows the geographical distribution of Indian and Foreign countries coverage of Citations. Out of 1208 citations, Indian citations are 1172 (97.00%) and remaining 36 (5.83%) citations are foreign citations.

9. Geographical distribution of Citations country wise (NMU)

A total number of 1208 cited documents in 09 Ph.D. these are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table. Geographical distribution of citations provides information of the rank of countries active in Urdu Subject and their relative contribution

Table No. 9 - Geographical Distribution of Citations Country Wise (NMU)

Sr. No.	Country	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	India	1	1172	97.00%
2	Pakistan	2	24	2.00%
3	USA	3	8	0.70%

4	Iran	4	2	0.20%
5	England	5	1	0.10%
6	Russia	5	1	0.10%
Total			1208	100

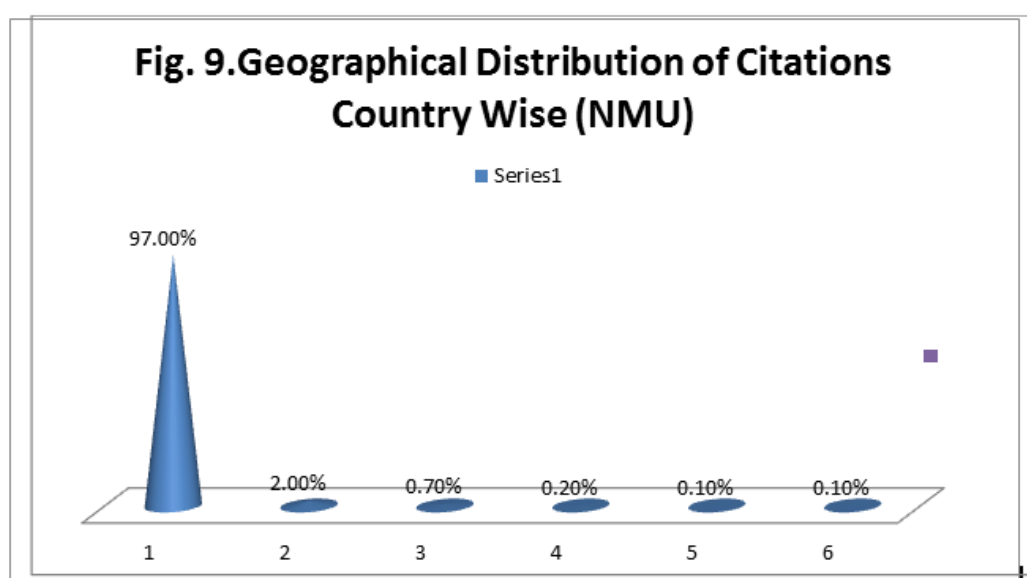


Fig. No. 6 - Geographical Distribution of Citations Country Wise (NMU)

The Table No. 9, shows that India scored First position with 1172 (97.0%) citations, second rank goes to Pakistan with 24 (2.0%) citations, followed by USA with 8 (0.7%) Citations respectively.

10. Geographical distribution of Citations State wise (NMU)

A total number of 1208 cited documents in 09 Ph. D theses are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table No. 10, Geographical distribution of citations in state wise provide information of the rank of state active in a particular subject field and their relative contribution.

Table 10 - Geographical distribution of Citations State (NMU)

Sr. No.	State	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Delhi	1	314	26
2	Uttar Pradesh	2	222	18.4
3	Maharashtra	3	169	14
4	Pakistan	4	38	3.1
5	Andhra Pradesh	5	31	2.6

6	Bihar	6	11	0.9
7	USA	7	9	0.7
8	Madhya Pradesh	8	5	0.4
9	Gujarat	9	4	0.3
10	West Bengal	9	4	0.3
11	Kashmir	10	3	0.2
12	Iran	11	2	0.2
13	Punjab	11	2	0.2
14	Chhattisgarh	12	1	0.1
15	Russia	12	1	0.1
16	UK	12	1	0.1
17	Not Given	13	391	32.3
Total			1208	100

The Table No. 10, shows that Delhi scored First position with 314 (26.0%) citations, second rank goes to Uttar Pradesh with 222 (18.4%) citations, followed by Maharashtra with 169 (14.0%) and 391(32.3%) were did not given the countries Citations respectively.

11. Ranking of Authors (NMU)

A total number of 1208 cited documents of 09 Ph.D. theses are shown in Table No.11 out of that 1107 citations have mentioned their authors and 101 citations are without authors. The author ranking is shown in Table No. 11

Table No. 11 - Author Ranking (NMU)

Sr. No.	Author	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Qirat ul Ain Hedar	1	22	1.8
2	Seghra Faraheem	2	16	1.3
3	Wiqar Azam	3	13	1.1
4	Asmat Chughtai	4	12	1
5	Khaleelurahman Azami	4	12	1
6	Krishanchandra	5	10	0.8
7	Nazeer Ahmed	6	8	0.7
8	Ramlaal	6	8	0.7
9	Ali Abbas Huseni	7	7	0.6
10	Mahendranath	7	7	0.6
11	Qamar Raees	7	7	0.6
12	Wajed Tabassum	7	7	0.6
13	Basheshar Pradeep	8	6	0.5
14	Ishrat Rehmani	8	6	0.5
15	Khushhaal Zaidi	8	6	0.5

16	Rasheed Khan	8	6	0.5
17	Ratan Singh	8	6	0.5
18	Upendranath Ashk	8	6	0.5
19	Waheeda Naseem	8	6	0.5
20	Wajeda Tabassum	8	6	0.5
21	Athar Parvez	9	5	0.4
22	Bedi & Rajendra Singh	9	5	0.4
23	Dr.Jameel Jalibi	9	5	0.4
24	Gyanchand Jain	9	5	0.4
25	Haroon Ayyub	9	5	0.4
26	Ismat Chughtai	9	5	0.4
27	Jamnadas Akhtar	9	5	0.4
28	Jitendra Ballo	9	5	0.4
29	Jogindarpal	9	5	0.4
30	Masood Hasan Razvi	9	5	0.4
31	Musheer Fatema	9	5	0.4
32	Rukhayya Sajjad Zaheer	9	5	0.4
33	Sharma shivram	9	5	0.4
34	Abdurrahim	10	4	0.3
35	Abulkalam Qasmi	10	4	0.3
36	Anand Satyapal	10	4	0.3
37	Askari Translator	10	4	0.3
38	Kishori Manchanda	10	4	0.3
39	Naseeruddin Hashmi	10	4	0.3
40	Razia Sajjad Zaheer	10	4	0.3
41	Salam Sandelvi	10	4	0.3
42	Satish Batra	10	4	0.3
43	Shaukat Sabzwari	10	4	0.3
44	Syed ABdullah	10	4	0.3
45	Virendra Patwari	10	4	0.3
46	Abid Ali	11	3	0.2
47	Abullais Siddiqui	11	3	0.2
48	Ajaz	11	3	0.2
49	Anand Lehar	11	3	0.2
50	Anil Thakkar	11	3	0.2
51	Ashfaq Muhammed Khan	11	3	0.2
52	Ateeq Siddiqui	11	3	0.2
53	Azhar Parvez	11	3	0.2
54	Devand Asar	11	3	0.2
55	Dr.Gyanchand	11	3	0.2

56	Dr.Muhammed Sadullah	11	3	0.2
57	Ejaz Hussain	11	3	0.2
58	Fikr Tonsvi	11	3	0.2
59	Giyan Chand Jain	11	3	0.2
60	Govt of Maharshtra	11	3	0.2
61	Hajra Nazmi	11	3	0.2
62	Harcharan Chavla	11	3	0.2
63	Heeranand Soz	11	3	0.2
64	Jogendar Paal	11	3	0.2
65	Kashmirilal Zakir	11	3	0.2
66	Kewaldhar	11	3	0.2
67	Manik Tala	11	3	0.2
68	Mohammad Asadullah	11	3	0.2
69	Muhammed Sadullah	11	3	0.2
70	Muhammed Samiullah	11	3	0.2
71	Muhammed Sherani	11	3	0.2
72	Narang	11	3	0.2
73	Nida Fazli	11	3	0.2
74	Om Krishn Rahat	11	3	0.2
75	Pushkarnath	11	3	0.2
76	Rafat Sarosh	11	3	0.2
77	Rafiya Sultana	11	3	0.2
78	Rajendra M M	11	3	0.2
79	Rukhayya Manzoor ul Ameen Ameen	11	3	0.2
80	Sadiqurrahman	11	3	0.2
81	Saleha Abid Hussain	11	3	0.2
82	Sayyada Zahera Saifuddin	11	3	0.2
83	Shaikh Mahommad Ikram	11	3	0.2
84	Shameem Ahmed	11	3	0.2
85	Sultana Asef kaifi	11	3	0.2
86	Surendra Prakash	11	3	0.2
87	Syeda Jafar	11	3	0.2
88	Uday Saran Arman	11	3	0.2
89	Unwan Chishti	11	3	0.2
90	Yavar & Mohan	11	3	0.2
91	Zareena Sani	11	3	0.2
92	Zohra jabeen	11	3	0.2
93	Author Cited 2 Times (02X107)	12	214	17.7
94	Author Cited 1 Times (01X1159)	13	462	38.2

95	Not Given	14	101	8.4
Total			1208	100

The author who is most preferred by researchers, that documents are most important to keep in the library. The purpose of author ranking is essential to librarians as well as researchers. The author which is 02 times or more than 02 times has been considered in the above table. “Qirat ul Ain Hedar” scores the top position with 22 (1.8 %) citations; second rank goes to “Seghra Faraheem” with 16 (1.3 %) citations, followed by “Wiqar Azam” with 13 (1.1%) citations respectively.

12. Ranking of Publisher (NMU)

A total number of 1208 cited documents of 09 Ph.D. Thesis are shown in Table No.12, out of that 729 (60.37 %) citations have mentioned their Publisher and 479 (39.63%) citations are without Publisher. The Publisher ranking is shown in Table No.12.

Table No. 12 - Ranking of Publisher (NMU)

Sr. No.	Publisher	Rank	No. of Publications	Percentage
1	NCPUL	1	43	3.6
2	Education Book House	2	36	3
3	Maktab Jama	3	32	2.6
4	Maktaba e Jamia	4	27	2.2
5	Educational Book House	5	23	1.9
6	Naseem Bookdipo	5	23	1.9
7	Urdu Academy	6	16	1.3
8	Amravati University	7	14	1.2
9	Educational Publication	7	14	1.2
10	Nusrat Publishers	8	12	1
11	Anjuman Taraqi	9	11	0.9
12	Nagpur University	10	10	0.8
13	Musannif	11	9	0.7
14	Shama Bookdipo	11	9	0.7
15	Aiteqad Pub.House	12	8	0.7
16	Darulmusannefin	13	7	0.6
17	Maqala Nagpur University	13	7	0.6
18	Indian Press	14	6	0.5
19	Musannifa	14	6	0.5
20	National book Trust	14	6	0.5
21	Shaer	14	6	0.5
22	Urdu Ghar	14	6	0.5
23	Urdu Sez Book Centar	14	6	0.5
24	Adabi Duniya	15	5	0.4
25	Chicago Pub	15	5	0.4

26	musannif	15	5	0.4
27	musannifa	15	5	0.4
28	Navalkishore Press	15	5	0.4
29	Raja Ram Kumar Press	15	5	0.4
30	Aaj Kal	14	4	0.3
31	Farogh Urdu	14	4	0.3
32	Gujrat Urdu Acedamy	14	4	0.3
33	Hind Paket Books	14	4	0.3
34	Indian Book Depo	14	4	0.3
35	Karwan Pub.	14	4	0.3
36	Khizr Raah	14	4	0.3
37	Maktaba Qasrul Adab	14	4	0.3
38	Muslim University Press	14	4	0.3
39	Ramnarin Lal	14	4	0.3
40	Talaf Pub	14	4	0.3
41	Taraqi Urdu Beuoro	14	4	0.3
42	Cultural Acadmy	13	3	0.2
43	Darulishaat	13	3	0.2
44	Hindustani Academy	13	3	0.2
45	Khuda Bakhsh Public Oriental Library	13	3	0.2
46	Khudabaqsh Library	13	3	0.2
47	Kitab Kar	13	3	0.2
48	Maqala Amravati University	13	3	0.2
49	Meyar Pub.	13	3	0.2
50	National Book Dipo	13	3	0.2
51	Navrang Kitabghar	13	3	0.2
52	Naya Safar Publication	13	3	0.2
53	Noras Publications	13	3	0.2
54	Publications Division	13	3	0.2
55	Sahitya Academy	13	3	0.2
56	Urdu Publishers	13	3	0.2
57	Urdughar	13	3	0.2
58	Publisher Cited 2 Times (2x44)	14	88	11.3
59	Publisher Cited 1 Times (1x178)	15	178	14.7
60	Not Given	16	479	39.7
Total			1208	100

Out of 1208 Citations and 729 Publishers, The top most cited publisher are “NCPUL” scores the First position with 43 (3.6 %) citations, second rank goes “Education Book House” With 36 (3.0%) citations, third rank goes to ‘Maktaba e Jamia’ with 32 (2.6%) and 479 (9.7%) citations are without publisher.

Conclusion and major findings:

The present study "Citation Measures of Urdu Doctoral Dissertations in Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon." The data analysis and presentation results that total no. of 09 Ph. D theses were submitted in subject of Urdu during period of 2002- 2011. Out of 9 PhD theses Gender wise distribution of theses results that 08 male researchers i.e. 88.89% remaining 01 female researched with 11.11% as it reveals that male research percentage is dominant. The frequency distribution of different forms of literature used by researchers in writing Urdu theses mostly in 08 Content categories. It was seen that different forms of literature was used by researcher. It was found that the Books are the major form of media used with citation count, of 1052 (87.1%) of total literature used, where as journals 109 (9.0 %), followed by Newspaper 7 (0.6%), Theses 22 (1.8 %), Dictionary 10 (0.8%), Encyclopedia 6 (0.5%), Gazette 1 (0.1%) and Catalogue (0.1%) respectively. A total number of 1208 citations of 09 Ph. D Thesis these are distributed among different groups of year. The period-wise distribution of citations was measured by number of year which elapsed between the publications of a cited document. This purpose the whole time span of the documents used was divided into period groups.

The table shows that the maximum number of citations are covered during the period of 1951-2000 accounting to 585 (48.4%), followed by without year citations are 556 (46.0%), 1901-1950 accounting to 37 (3.1%) citations, 2001-2012 accounting to 25 (2.1%) citations, and in the period of 1309-1900 accounting to 05 (0.40 %) citations. The total number of 1208 citations of 38 Ph. D theses is cited by single author, two authors, three authors, four authors, five authors. By analyzing it is observed that out of 1208 a majority of cited documents were by single authors 1084 (89.73%) followed by two authors 21 (1.73 %) and 103 (8.52%) Name of the Author is Not Given. From the above table it can be inferred that the More than 85 % of document cited were single authored, and more than 08 % details are not given.

As books are the most reliable source and medium of knowledge. The researchers used books as the source of studies. Out of 1208 citations, 1052 citations are book citations. The ranking of the particular books are arranged on the Basis of the number of times it was referred. The ranking of Books are shown that "Urdu Afsana Taraqi Pasand Tehrek Qabl" scores the top position with highest calculation with the 17 (1.6%); second rank goes to "Naya Afsana" 09 (0.09%), followed by "Urdu Me Taraqi Pasand Adbi Tehreek" with 08 Citations (0.8%) percentage respectively.

As books are the most reliable medium for communication and spread of knowledge. The researchers of computer science used books as the source of studies.

Out of 1208 citations 109 citations are book citations. The ranking of the particular Journals are arranged on the Basis of the number of times it was referred. The ranking of Journals are results that "Aajkal" Shares the top position with "Shayar" and "Shayar Ham Asar Urdu Adab" Number highest calculation with the 3 (2.8 %); second rank goes to 02 Journals "Bano" 2 (1.8 %) with "Ghuncha" with 2 Citations (2.8%) percentage each.

The Indian and foreign distribution are shown in the below the geographical distribution of Indian and Foreign countries coverage of Citations. Out of 1208 citations, Indian citations are 1172 (97.00%) and remaining 36 (5.83%) citations are foreign citations

A total number of 1208 cited documents in 09 Ph.D. these are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table. Geographical distribution of citations provides information of the rank of countries active in Urdu Subject and their relative contribution, India scored First position with 1172 (97.0%) citations, second rank goes to Pakistan with 24 (2.0%) citations, followed by USA with 8 (0.7%) Citations respectively.

A total number of 1208 cited documents in 09 Ph. D theses are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table No. 10, Geographical distribution of citations in state wise provide information of the rank of state active in a particular subject field and their relative contribution.

Shows that Delhi scored First position with 314 (26.0%) citations, second rank goes to Uttar Pradesh with 222 (18.4%) citations, followed by Maharashtra with 169 (14.0%) and 391(32.3%) were did not given the countries Citations respectively. A total number of 1208 cited documents of 09 Ph.D. theses are shown in Table No.11 out of that 1107 citations have mentioned their authors and 101 citations are without authors. The author ranking result reveals that, The author who is most preferred by researchers, that documents are most important to keep in the library. The purpose of author ranking is essential to librarians as well as researchers. The author which is 02 times or more than 02 times has been considered in the above table. "Qirat ul Ain Hedar" scores the top position with 22 (1.8 %) citations; second rank goes to "Seghra Faraheem" with 16 (1.3 %) citations, followed by "Wiqar Azam" with 13 (1.1%) citations respectively.

A total number of 1208 cited documents of 09 Ph.D. theses results out of that 729 (60.37 %) citations have mentioned their Publisher and 479 (39.63%) citations are without Publisher. Out of 1208 Citations and 729 Publishers, The top most cited publisher are "NCPUL" scores the First position with 43 (3.6 %) citations, second rank goes "Education Book House" With 36 (3.0%) citations, third rank goes to 'Maktaba e Jamia' with 32 (2.6%) and 479 (9.7%) citations are without publisher.

References:

- 1] Brown, R. (2006). "Size of the Moon", Scientific American, 51 (78).
Retrieved from website <https://nmu.ac.in/en-us/About-Us/About-University>
Retrieved from website oi:10.1145/276675.276685, ISBN 978-0-89791-965-4, S2CID 514080
- 2] Filippo Menczer (2012). "Scholarometer: A Social Framework for Analyzing Impact across Disciplines". PLOS ONE. 7 (9):e43235. Bibcode:2012PLoSO...743235K. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0043235. PMC 3440403. PMID 22984414.
- 3] Garfield, E. (1955). "Citation Indexes for Science: A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas". Science. 122 (3159): 108–111. Bibcode:1955Sci...122..108G. doi:10.1126/science.122.3159.108. PMID 14385826.
- 4] Hamdaqa, M.; A Hamou-Lhadj (2009). 2009 Sixth International Conference on Information Technology: New Generations. 2009 Sixth International Conference on Information Technology: New Generations. Las Vegas, NV: IEEE. pp. 278–283. doi:10.1109/ITNG.2009.161. ISBN 978-1-4244-3770-2. S2CID 10083351.

- 5] Hoang, D.; Kaur, J.; Menczer, F. (2010), "Crowdsourcing Scholarly Data", Proceedings of the WebSci10: Extending the Frontiers of Society On-Line, April 26-27th, 2010, Raleigh, NC: US, archived from the original on 2015-04-17, retrieved 2015-08-09
- 6] Jaffe, Adam; de Rassenfosse, Gaétan (2017). "Patent citation data in social science research: Overview and best practices". *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*. 68: 1360–1374.
- 7} Kaur, Jasleen; Diep Thi Hoang; Xiaoling Sun; Lino Possamai; Mohsen JafariAsbagh; Snehal Patil; Miller, E. (2005). *The Sun*, Academic Press.p.39
- 8] Mohsin* 1 , Taha Shabir2 , Mutahir Shah3 & Auj-e Kamal1 (2020). Use of 'Open Data' in Urdu Literature Research and its Effectiveness, Vol. 4, No. 1, (January-June 2020): p.232
- 9] Ritter, R. M. (2003). *The Oxford Style Manual*. Oxford University Press. p. 1.
- 10] Rubin, Richard (2010). *Foundations of library and information science* (3rd ed.). New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers. ISBN 978-1-55570-690-6.
- 11] Smith, John.(2005) *The Sun's Heat*. Academic Press, p. 2.

IJCRTA