
Citation Metrics of Urdu PhD Thesis awarded by Mumbai University from Establishment 1857-2015

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Abstract:

The present study Citation Metrics of Urdu PhD Thesis awarded by Mumbai University from establishment 1857-2015."as The University of Mumbai was established in 1857. The university has three campuses across Mumbai (Kalina Campus, Thane Sub Campus and Fort Campus) and one outside Mumbai, ,as university have second oldest department of Urdu researchers do their research under the guidance of university approved guides. The citations are the references at the end of theses consist of details of book, journal, encyclopedia, etc. referred by the researcher to complete their research work., in the present study we analyze 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.

Keywords: Mumbai University, Bombay University, Mumbai, Citation, Analysis, Dissertation, Researcher, Statistics.

Introduction:

One of the oldest state universities in Maharashtra and one of the oldest in India is the University of Mumbai, also known by its former name, University of Bombay, which was also its official name until 1997. It is also referred to as simply "MU." In addition to diplomas and

certifications in a variety of fields, including the arts, commerce, sciences, medicine, and engineering, it provides bachelor's, master's, and doctoral studies. For the majority of courses, English is the language of instruction.

In 1857, the University of Mumbai was founded. The university has one campus outside of Mumbai and three campuses within Mumbai (Kalina Campus, Thane Sub Campus, and Fort Campus). The Fort campus is only used for administrative tasks. Many Mumbai institutions that were formerly a part of the university are now independent institutions or universities.

Among the biggest universities in the world is the University of Mumbai. There were 549,432 students enrolled overall in 2011. As of 2013, the university had 711 affiliated colleges.

One of the University of Mumbai's major language departments, the Urdu department was founded in 1982. The Department has been instrumental in developing pertinent specializations, including cross-disciplinary courses in Arabic, Persian, and Marathi, among others, since its founding. Numerous seminars on comparative literature, intercultural hermeneutics, linguistics, translation, philosophy, and aesthetics, among other topics, are added to the advanced course curriculum.

Citation:

A source is cited when it is referenced. More accurately, a citation is a condensed alphanumeric phrase inserted into an intellectual work to indicate a reference in the work's bibliographic references section that acknowledges the contribution of other people's works to the subject under discussion at the location where the citation appears.

Generally speaking, a citation is defined as the combination of an in-body citation and a bibliographic record (bibliographic entries alone do not constitute a citation). Citations serve a number of significant functions. Correct attribution of insights to earlier sources is merely one of their applications; they are also often employed for maintaining intellectual honesty and supporting statements that are based on instructional materials and style guides. According to linguistic analysis, citation practices also play important roles in coordinating the state of knowledge about a given subject, pointing out areas of inquiry that need to be pursued further or repeated, or highlighting gaps in the body of knowledge that need to be filled. Another important way that scholars take a stand is through citation, which they use to stake out chances for new knowledge creation and to identify themselves with or against subgroups of other academics working on related issues.

Citation analysis:

Citations between scholarly articles and books are a prime example. Another instance of how judges of law support their rulings is by citing past rulings in related situations. Patents that cite earlier, pertinent patents that are still relevant to the current claim offer another example. A community of practice has emerged that uses this citation data to map innovation networks, assess innovation qualities, and track knowledge flows as a result of the digitization of patent data and advances in computational power. In addition to citations, documents may also have associations with authors, publishers, journals, and the texts themselves. Citation analysis is a fundamental component of bibliometrics, which is the general examination of collections of texts. As an illustration, association metrics derived from citation analysis include bibliographic coupling and co-citations (shared citations or shared references). Derek J Solla Price noted in his 1965 article "Networks of Scientific Papers" that the citations within a collection of documents can also be displayed in a citation graph or other similar format. This indicates that citation analysis incorporates network and analysis elements.

Urdu literature:

Urdu developed during the 13th century, In North India today, among the affluent nobles of the courts, Urdu literature first appeared in the fourteenth century. The Rekhta dialect—a Persianized version of Hindavi—was written down and given shape by Amir Khusro in the thirteenth century. This dialect was the precursor to modern standard urdu. As a result, he was dubbed the "father of Urdu literature". Since both cultural legacies were heavily represented throughout Urdu territory, the influence of Islam's enduring traditions and the centuries-old patronization of foreign culture by Muslim rulers—mostly of Turkic or Afghan descent—marked their influence on the language of Urdu. The lexicon of Urdu is about equally divided between Sanskrit -derived prakrit and Arabo-Persian words, was a reflection of this cultural amalgamation.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The Total No. of 57 Ph. D theses submitted in subject of Urdu during period of 1961-2015.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Theses
1	1961	1
2	1962	2
3	1963	1
4	1971	1
5	1972	1
6	1973	1
7	1975	1
8	1977	3
9	1978	1
10	1980	1
11	1982	2
12	1983	2
13	1984	2
14	1985	1
15	1986	1
16	1988	7
17	1989	2
18	1990	1
19	1991	2
20	1995	2
21	1996	1
22	1997	1
23	2000	3
24	2001	1
25	2003	3

26	2007	1
27	2008	3
28	2009	2
29	2010	2
30	2011	1
31	2012	3
32	2015	1
Total		57

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

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

Table No. 2 - Gender wise Distribution of Ph. D theses (MU)

Sr. No.	Year	Male	Female	No. of Theses
1	1961	--	1	1
2	1962	2	--	2
3	1963	1	--	1
4	1971	1	--	1
5	1972	1	--	1
6	1973	1	--	1
7	1975	1	--	1
8	1977	3	--	3
9	1978	1	--	1
10	1980	1	--	1
11	1982	2	--	2
12	1983	--	2	2
13	1984	2	--	2
14	1985	1	--	1
15	1986	1	--	1
16	1988	5	2	7
17	1989	2	--	2
18	1990	--	1	1
19	1991	2	--	2
20	1995	2	--	2
21	1996	--	1	1
22	1997	--	1	1
23	2000	3	--	3
24	2001	1	--	1
25	2003	2	1	3
26	2007	1	--	1

27	2008	1	2	3
28	2009	2	--	2
29	2010	2	--	2
30	2011	1	--	1
31	2012	3	--	3
32	2015	1	--	1
Total		46	11	57
		-80.70%	-19.30%	-100%

Out of 57 Ph. D theses the gender wise distribution Male researcher are 46 (80.70%) and 11 (19.30%) are Female researcher respectively. This shows that there is a difference between both the genders.

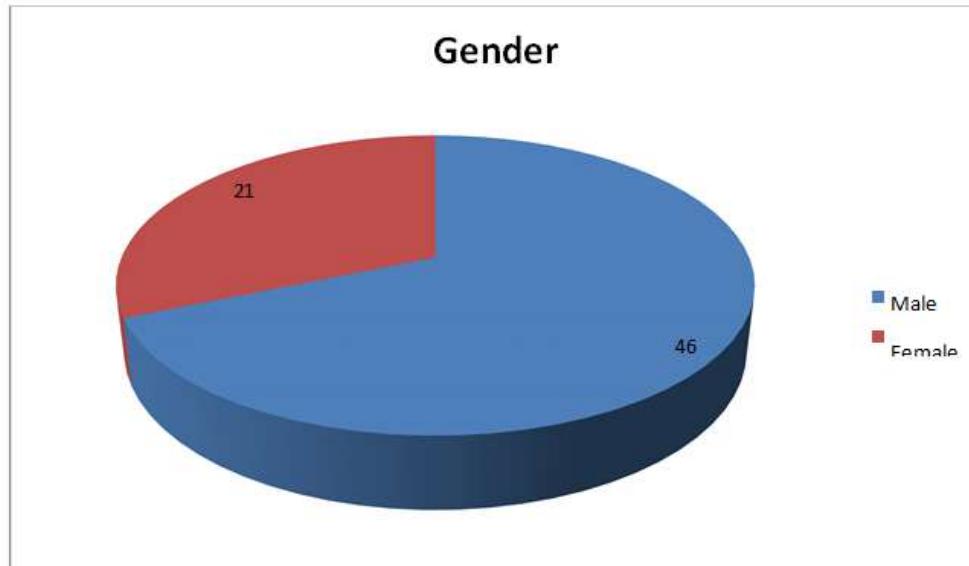


Fig. No. 1- Gender Wise distribution of the Researchers

3. Form Wise Distribution of Total Citations (MU)

The frequency distribution of different forms of literature used by researchers in writing Urdu theses mostly in 15 Content categories.

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	Citations	Percentage
1	Book	4251	86.6
2	Magazine	377	7.7
3	Newspaper	73	1.5
4	Manuscripts	71	1.4
5	Journal	32	0.7

6	Dictionary	23	0.5
7	Novel	18	0.4
8	Gazette	17	0.4
9	Theses	11	0.2
10	Report	10	0.2
11	Encyclopedia	10	0.2
12	Newsletter	9	0.2
13	Interview	6	0.1
14	Letters	2	0
15	Drama	1	0
Total		4911	100

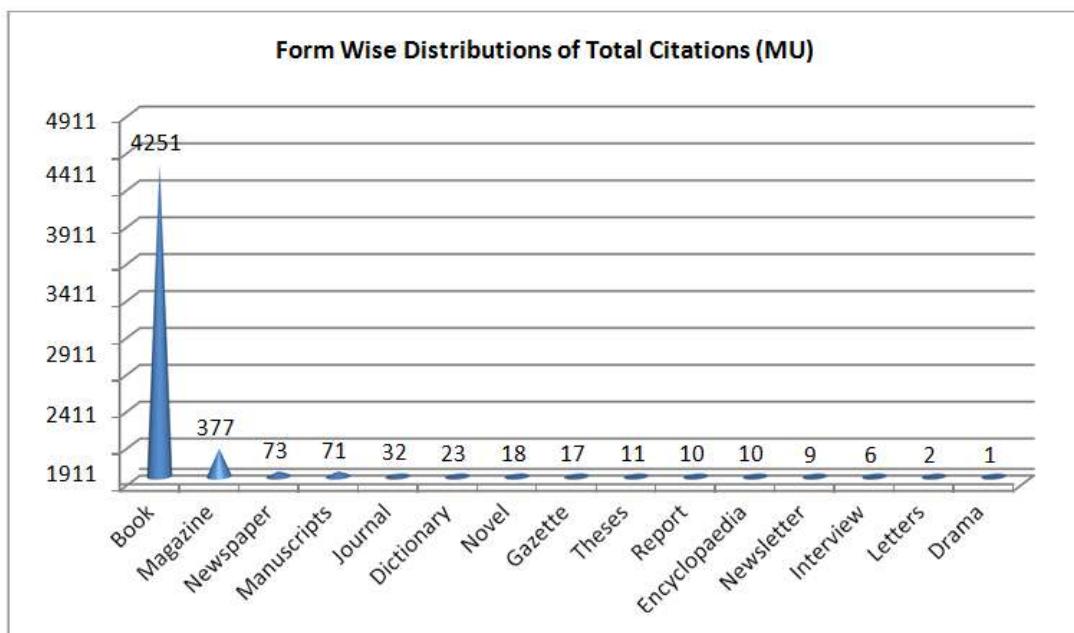


Fig. No. 2 - Form Wise Distributions of Total Citations (MU)

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 4251 (86.6%) of total literature used, where as Magazines 377 (7.7%), followed by Newspaper 73 (1.5%), Manuscripts 71 (1.4%), Journal 32 (0.7%), Dictionary 23 (0.5%), Novel 18 (0.4%), Gazette 17 (0.4%), Theses 11 (0.2%), Report 10 (0.2%), Encyclopedia 10 (0.2%), Newsletter 9 (0.2%), Interview 6 (0.1%), Letters 2 (0.0%), and Drama 1 (0.0%) citations.

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4. Chronological Distribution of citation (MU):

A total number of 4911 citations of 57 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	1142-1900	111	2.3
2	1901-1950	604	12.3
3	1951-2000	2324	47.3
4	2001-2012	174	3.5
5	Year Not Given	1698	34.6
Total		4911	100

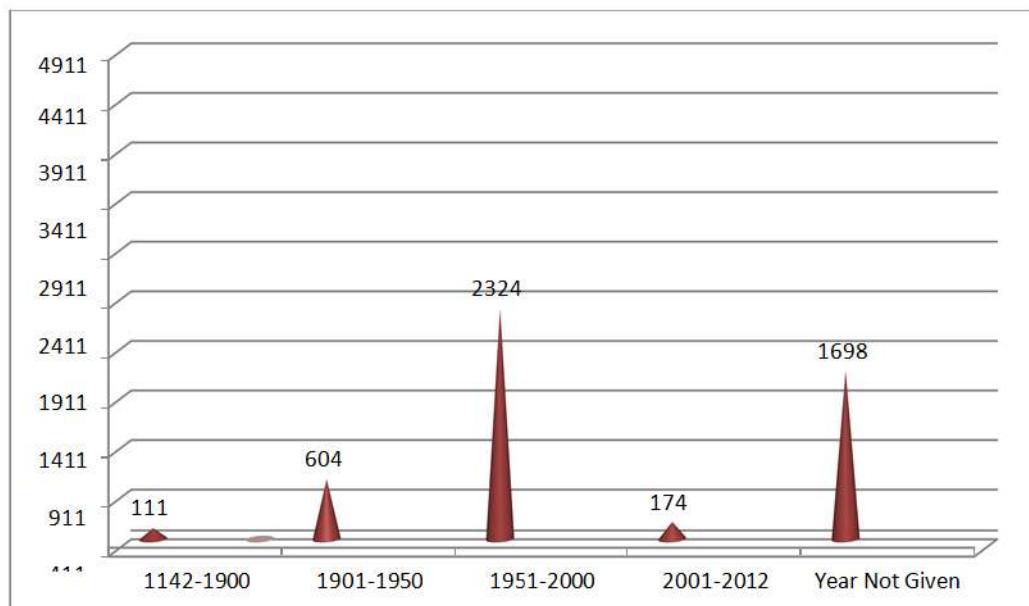


Fig. No. 3 - Chronological Distribution of Citations

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 2324 (47.3%), followed by 1901-1950 accounting to 604 (12.3 %) citations, Year 2001-2012 accounting to 174 (3.5%) citations, and in the period of followed by 1142-1900 111 (2.3%) citations. And the without year citations are 1698 (34.6%).

5. Authorship pattern of total citations (MU):

The characteristics of any subject literature include not only the simple publishing pattern but that of authors themselves so the authors were analyzed to determine the percentage of single, two, three and more than three authors.

Table No. 5 - Authorship Pattern of total Citations (BAMU)

Sr. No.	Authors	Total	Percentage
1	Single	4789	97.5
2	Two	56	1.1
3	Three	12	0.2
4	Four	1	0
6	Author Name Not Given	53	1.1
Total		4911	100

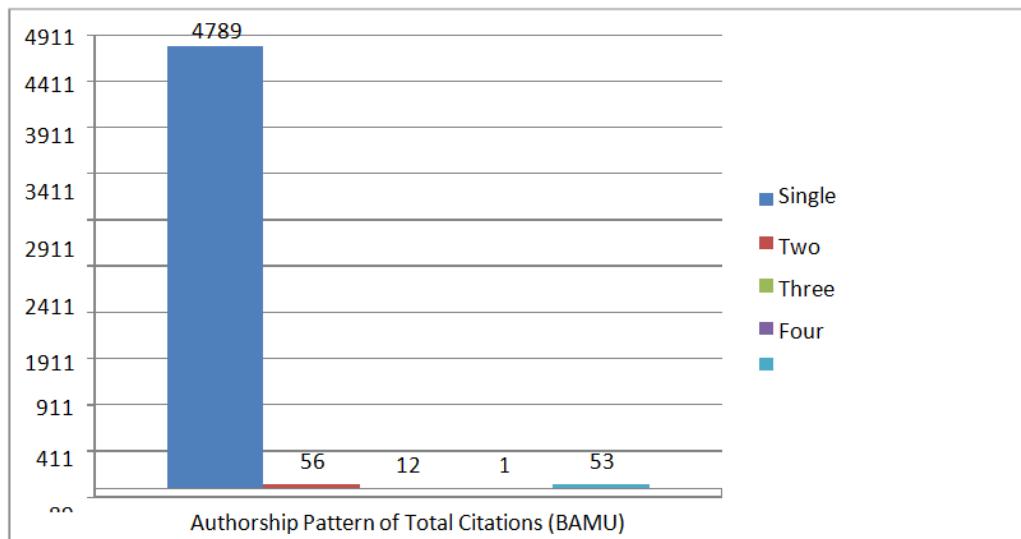


Fig. No. 4 - Authorship Pattern of Total Citations (BAMU)

By analysing the above Table it is observed that out of 4911 a majority of cited documents were by single authors 4789 (97.5%) followed by two authors 56 (1.1%) and then those with more than two authors i.e. Three authors 12 (0.2%) , Four Authors is 1 (0.0%) and 53 (1.1%) Name of the Author is Not Given. From the above table it can be inferred that the More than 97 % of document cited were single authored, and the remaining ones constitute two or more authored ones.

6. Ranking of Books (MU):

As books are the most reliable source and medium of knowledge. The researchers used books as the source of studies. Out of 4911 citations, 4251 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 (MU)

Sr. No.	Name of Books	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Taareekh e Adab Urdu	1	31	0.7
2	Dakan Me Urdu	2	19	0.4
3	Taraqqipasand Adab	2	19	0.4
4	Urdu Adab Azadi KE Baad	2	19	0.4
5	Muqtasir Taareekh e Adab Urdu	3	17	0.4
6	Dastan e Taareekh e Urdu	4	13	0.3
7	Aab e Hayat	5	12	0.3
8	Adab Aur Zindagi	5	12	0.3
9	Jadeed Urdu Shayari	6	10	0.2
10	Muqaddama Sher v Shayari	6	10	0.2
11	Taareekh Adab Urdu	6	10	0.2
12	Urdu Me Taraqqipasand Adabi Tehreek	6	10	0.2
13	Urdu Marsiye Ka Irtiqa	7	9	0.2
14	Ghubar e Khatir	8	8	0.2
15	Aajka Urdu Adab	9	7	0.2
16	Adab Ka Mutaalaa	9	7	0.2
17	Bambai Me Urdu	9	7	0.2
18	Dastan Se Afsane Tak	9	7	0.2
19	Jadeed Shayari	9	7	0.2
20	Adab Ka Tanqeedi Mutaalaa	10	6	0.1
21	Dakani Adab Ki Taareekh	10	6	0.1
22	Hayat e Javed	10	6	0.1
23	Hindustani Lisaniyat	10	6	0.1
24	Jadeed Urdu Adab	10	6	0.1
25	Lucknow Ka Dabistan Shayari	10	6	0.1
26	Meri Priye Kahaniyan	10	6	0.1
27	Naye Adabi Rujhanat	10	6	0.1
28	Taareekh e Sahafat Urdu	10	6	0.1
29	Urdu Masnavi KA Irtiqa	10	6	0.1
30	Urdu Shayari Par ek NAzar	10	6	0.1
31	Urdu Tanqeed Par Ek Nazar	10	6	0.1
32	A History Of Urdu Literature	11	5	0.1
33	Dastawez	11	5	0.1
34	Hamari Shayari	11	5	0.1

35	Hayat e Shibli	11	5	0.1
36	Hindi Sahitya ka Itihas	11	5	0.1
37	History of Urdu Literature Tr.	11	5	0.1
38	Mawazina Anees v Dabeer	11	5	0.1
39	Naya Adab	11	5	0.1
40	Naye Aur Puraane Chiragh	11	5	0.1
41	Premchand	11	5	0.1
42	Punjab Me Urdu	11	5	0.1
43	Sherulhind	11	5	0.1
44	Tanqeedi Ishaare	11	5	0.1
45	Tanqeedi Kashmakash	11	5	0.1
46	Urdu Tanqeed Ka Irtiqa	11	5	0.1
47	Aab e Baqa	12	4	0.1
48	Adabi Samajiyat	12	4	0.1
49	Adhunik Hindi Sahitya	12	4	0.1
50	An Advance History of India	12	4	0.1
51	An Advanced History of India	12	4	0.1
52	Arbab e Nasar URdu	12	4	0.1
53	Asnaf e Sukhan Aur Sheri Hayyate	12	4	0.1
54	Azadi Ke Baad Hindustan KA Urdu Adab	12	4	0.1
55	Bihar Me Urdu Zaban o Adab Ka Irtiqa	12	4	0.1
56	Dastan e Adab Hydrabad	12	4	0.1
57	Eeza 2nd Ed.	12	4	0.1
58	Fan e Sahafat	12	4	0.1
59	Hindustani Akhbarnawesi	12	4	0.1
60	Ifadat e Mehdi	12	4	0.1
61	Jadeed Urdu Tanqeed	12	4	0.1
62	Jadidiyat Aur Adab	12	4	0.1
63	Kaifiya	12	4	0.1
64	Khamkhana e Javed	12	4	0.1
65	Kuliyat e Wali	12	4	0.1
66	Muqaddama Taareekh e Zaban Urdu	12	4	0.1
67	Naqoosh e Sulaimani	12	4	0.1
68	Naya Adab Naye Masail	12	4	0.1
69	Nazar Aur Nazariye	12	4	0.1
70	Novel Kya Hai	12	4	0.1
71	Punjab ME Urdu	12	4	0.1
72	Riwayat Aur Baghawat	12	4	0.1
73	Taareekh e Awadh	12	4	0.1
74	Taareekh e Hindustan	12	4	0.1

75	Tanqeed Kya Hai	12	4	0.1
76	Urdu Drama	12	4	0.1
77	Urdu e Qadeem	12	4	0.1
78	Urdu Marsiya	12	4	0.1
79	Urdu MArsiya	12	4	0.1
80	Urdu Me Qaseedanigari	12	4	0.1
81	Urdu Shayari Me Haiyyat Ke Tajrube	12	4	0.1
82	Urdu Zaban Ka Irtiqa	12	4	0.1
83	Zikr e Ghalib	12	4	0.1
84	Zikr e Meer	12	4	0.1
85	Author Cited 3 Times (03X114)	13	342	8
86	Author Cited 2 Times (02X605)	14	1210	28.5
87	Author Cited 1 Times (01X2166)	15	2166	51
Total			4251	100

The ranking of Books are shown in the Table No. 6, “Taareekh e Adab Urdu” scores the top position with highest calculation with the 31 (0.7%); second rank goes 03 Books “Dakan Me Urdu, Taraqqipasand Adab and Urdu Adab Azadi ke Baad” 19 (0.04%) each, followed by “Muqtasir Taareekh e Adab Urdu” with 17 Citations (0.4%) percentage respectively.

7. Ranking of Journal (MU):

As Journal are Secondary source of Information.. Out of 4911 citations, 489 citations are Journal citations. The ranking of the particular Journal are arranged on the basis of the number of times it was referred.

Table 7 - Ranking of Journal (MU)

Sr. No.	Title of Journal	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Aajkal	1	15	4.2
2	Shayar	2	11	3.1
3	Nigar	3	8	2.3
4	Urdu Adab	4	7	2
5	Navay Adab	5	6	1.7
6	Adeeb	6	5	1.4
7	Urdu	6	5	1.4
8	Zamana	6	5	1.4
9	Adab LAteef	7	4	1.1
10	Blitz	7	4	1.1
11	Hamari Zaban	7	4	1.1
12	Imkan	7	4	1.1
13	Izhar	7	4	1.1
14	Naqoosh	7	4	1.1
15	Sabras	7	4	1.1

16	Adab Lateef	8	3	0.8
17	Afkar	8	3	0.8
18	Jamia	8	3	0.8
19	Kitabnuma	8	3	0.8
20	Maarif	8	3	0.8
21	Naya Adab	8	3	0.8
22	Shab e Khoon	8	3	0.8
23	Author Cited 2 Times (02X74)	9	148	41.7
24	Author Cited 1 Times (01X96)	10	96	27
Total		489	100	

The ranking of Journal are shown in the Table No. 7 “Aajkal” scores the top position with highest calculation with the 15 (4.2%); second rank goes to “Shayar”11 (3.1”), followed by “Nigar” with 8 Citations (2.3%) percentage respectively.

8. Indian and Foreign distribution of citations (MU):

The Indian and foreign distribution are shown in the below Table

Table No. 8 - Indian and Foreign Distribution of citations (MU)

Sr. No.	Country	Citation	Percentage
1	India	4348	88.5
2	Foreign	563	11.5
Total		4911	100

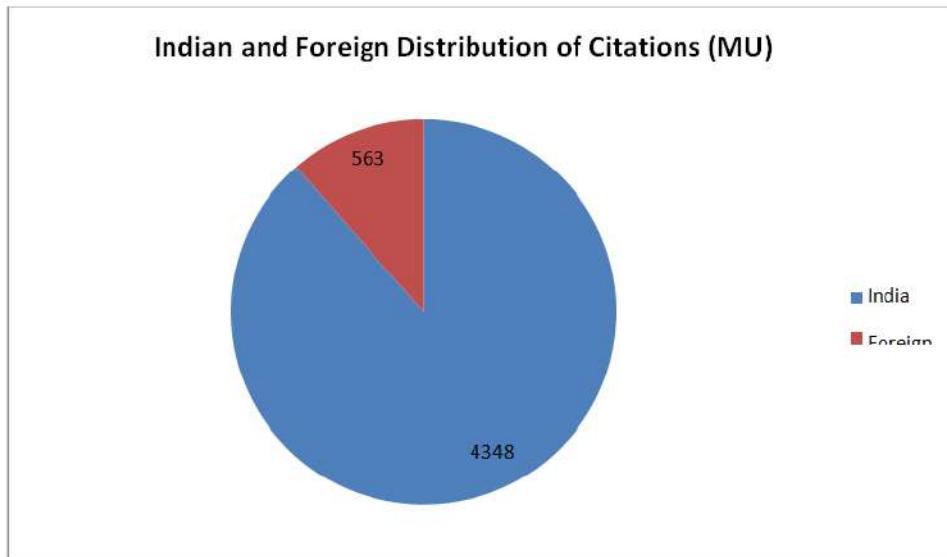


Fig. No. 5 - Indian and Foreign Distribution of Citations (MU)

The Table Shows the geographical distribution of Indian and Foreign countries coverage of Citations. Out of 4911 citations, Indian citations are 4348 (88.5%) and remaining 563 (11.5%) citations are foreign citations.

9. Geographical distribution of Citations country wise (MU)

A total number of 4911 cited documents in 57 Ph.D. these are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table.9 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 (MU)

Sr. No.	Country	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	India	1	4348	88.5
2	Pakistan	2	417	8.5
3	England	3	78	1.6
4	USA	4	25	0.6
5	Bangladesh	5	16	0.3
6	UK	6	14	0.3
7	Iran	7	7	0.1
8	Egypt	8	2	0
9	Lebenon	8	2	0
10	Russia	8	2	0
Total			4911	100

**Geographical Distribution of Citations
Country Wise (MU)**

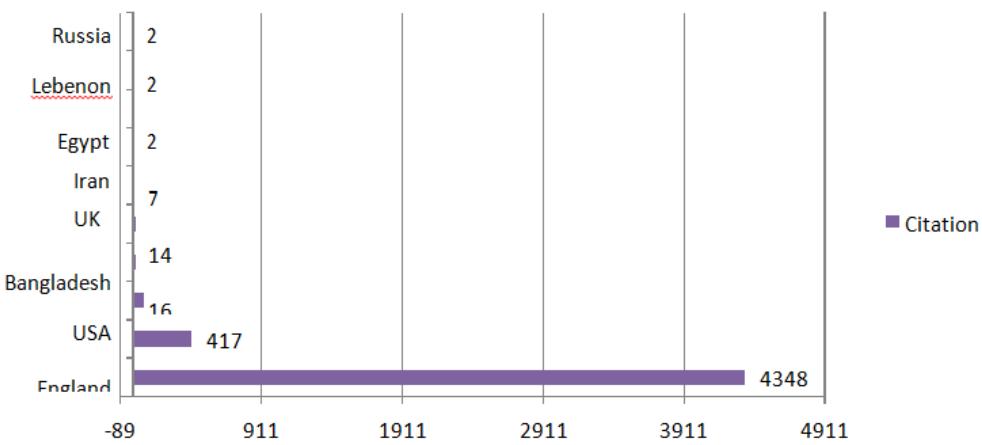


Fig. No. 6 - Geographical Distribution of Citations Country Wise (BAMU)

The Table No.9, shows that India scored First position with 4348 (88.5%) citations, second rank goes to Pakistan with 417 (8.5%) citations, followed by England with 78 (1.6%) Citations respectively.

10. Geographical distribution of Citations State wise (MU):

A total number of 4911 cited documents in 57 Ph.D. these are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table.10 Geographical distribution of citations provides information of the rank of States active in Urdu Subject and their relative contribution.

Table No. 10 - Geographical distribution of Citations State (MU)

Sr. No.	State	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Dehli	1	948	19.3
2	Uttar Pradesh	2	938	19.1
3	Maharashtra	3	785	16
4	Pakistan	4	439	8.9
5	Andhra Pradesh	5	218	4.4
6	Bihar	6	50	1
7	UK	7	46	0.9
8	West Bengal	8	33	0.7
9	USA	9	27	0.6
10	England	10	17	0.3
11	Bangladesh	11	16	0.3
12	Madhay	11	16	0.3
	Pradesh			
13	Punjab	11	15	0.3
14	Gujrat	12	10	0.2
15	Rajasthan	13	9	0.2
16	Jammu Kashmir	14	6	0.1
17	Karnataka	14	6	0.1
18	Iran	15	5	0.1
19	Haryana	16	4	0.1
20	Tamilnadu	17	3	0.1
21	Uk	17	3	0.1
22	Egypt	18	2	0
23	Jharkand	18	2	0
24	Karnataka	18	2	0
25	Lebenon	18	2	0
26	London	18	2	0
27	Russia	18	2	0
28	Tamil Nadu	18	2	0

29	Tehran	18	2	0
30	Jharkhand	19	1	0
31	Not Given	20	1300	26.5
Total			4911	100

The Table No. 10, shows that Delhi scored First position with 948 (19.3%) citations, second rank goes to Uttar Pradesh with 938 (19.1%) citations, followed by Maharashtra with 785 (16.0%) and 1300 (26.5%) were did not given the countries Citations respectively.

11. Ranking of Authors (MU):

A total number of 4911 cited documents of 57 Ph.D. thesis are shown in Table No. 11 out of that 4490 citations have mentioned their authors. The author ranking is shown in Table.

Table No. 11 - Author Ranking (MU)

Sr. No.	Author	Rank	Citation	Percentage
1	Krishnachandra	1	67	1.4
2	Yashpal	2	57	1.2
3	Syed Ehtesham Hussain	3	47	1
4	Saadat Hasan Manto	4	45	0.9
5	Syed Ejaz Hussain	5	44	0.9
6	Akbaruddin Siddiqui	6	40	0.8
7	Muhammed Hussain azad	7	39	0.8
8	Dr.Mohiuddin Quadri Zor	8	37	0.8
9	Dr.Aal Ahmed Sarvar	9	35	0.7
10	Ali Sardar Jafari	10	33	0.7
11	Athar Parvez	11	32	0.7
12	Dr.Ibadat Barailvi	12	28	0.6
13	Premchand	13	27	0.5
14	Abdul Majid Daryabadi	14	26	0.5
15	Maulvi Abdulhaq	14	26	0.5
16	Majnoon Gorakhpuri	15	25	0.5
17	Muhammed Hasan	15	25	0.5
18	Abdul Quader Sarvari	16	23	0.5
19	Dr.Abulais Siddiqui	16	23	0.5
20	Hamed Hasan Quadri	16	23	0.5
21	Maulana Abdulmajid Waheed	16	23	0.5
22	Altaf Hussain Haali	17	22	0.4

23	Khaleelurrahman Azmi	18	20	0.4
24	Naseeruddin Hashmi	18	20	0.4
25	Dr.Jameel Jalebi	19	19	0.4
26	Rajendrasingh Bedi	20	18	0.4
27	Syed Sulaiman Nadvi	20	18	0.4
28	Qazi Abdul Ghaffar	21	17	0.3
29	Shamsurrahman Faruqui	21	17	0.3
30	Dr.Peer Muhammed Rahmani	22	16	0.3
31	Maulana Muhammed Haneef Milli	22	16	0.3
32	Baqar Mehdi	23	15	0.3
33	Ibrahim Yousuf	23	15	0.3
34	Kalimuddin Ahmed	23	15	0.3
35	Masood Hasan Razvi	23	15	0.3
36	NCPUL	24	14	0.3
37	Sajjad Zaheer	24	14	0.3
38	Abdul Haq	25	13	0.3
39	Abulkalam Azad	25	13	0.3
40	Jalil Manikpuri	25	13	0.3
41	Nurulhasan Hashmi	25	13	0.3
42	Rafee Ahmed	25	13	0.3
43	Arzu Lucknowi	26	12	0.2
44	Malikram	26	12	0.2
45	Rambabu Saxena	26	12	0.2
46	Saleem Shahzad	26	12	0.2
47	Sultan Subhani	26	12	0.2
48	Andalib Shadani	27	11	0.2
49	Firaq Gorakhpuri	27	11	0.2
50	Gopichand Narang	27	11	0.2
51	Muhammed Ateeq Siddiqui	27	11	0.2
52	Nasiruddin Hashmi	27	11	0.2
53	Qamar Rais	27	11	0.2
54	Imdad Sabri	28	10	0.2
55	Maseehuzzama	28	10	0.2

56	Muhammed Sherani	28	10	0.2
57	Niyaz Fatehpuri	28	10	0.2
58	Nurulhasan Naqvi	28	10	0.2
59	Rasheed Hasan Khan	28	10	0.2
60	Salam Sandelvi	28	10	0.2
61	Shameem Hanfi	28	10	0.2
62	Syed Abdullah	28	10	0.2
63	Ali Jawwad Zaidi	29	9	0.2
64	Dr.Gyanchand Jain	29	9	0.2
65	Ishrat Rahmani	29	9	0.2
66	Khaleeq Anjum	29	9	0.2
67	Wazir Aagha	29	9	0.2
68	Wazir Agha	29	9	0.2
69	Wiqar Azam	29	9	0.2
70	Abdul Ghaffar Shaikh	30	8	0.2
71	Abu Zehra Razvi	30	8	0.2
72	Aziz Ahmed	30	8	0.2
73	Bashar Nawaz	30	8	0.2
74	Dr.Muhammed Hasan	30	8	0.2
75	Govt.Of Maharashtra	30	8	0.2
76	Muhammed Ayyub Waqif	30	8	0.2
77	Sarfaraz Afsar	30	8	0.2
78	Shabbir Ahmed Hakeem	30	8	0.2
79	Shaikh Muhammed Ikram	30	8	0.2
80	Sikandar Ali Wajd	30	8	0.2
81	Syed Abuala Ala Maududi	30	8	0.2
82	Syed abulhasan Ali Nadvi	30	8	0.2
83	Vinda Karandikar	30	8	0.2
84	Yousuf Hussain Khan	30	8	0.2
85	Abdulsattar Dalvi	31	7	0.1
86	Abdussalam	31	7	0.1
87	Adeeb Malegaonvi	31	7	0.1
88	Akhtar Ansari	31	7	0.1
89	Allama Shibli Naumani	31	7	0.1

90	Faiz Ahmed Faiz	31	7	0.1
91	Ibadat Barailvi	31	7	0.1
92	Ismat Javed Shaikh	31	7	0.1
93	Maimuna Dalvi	31	7	0.1
94	Muhazzib Lucknowi	31	7	0.1
95	Mumtaz Hussain	31	7	0.1
96	Tarachand	31	7	0.1
97	Unwan Chishti	31	7	0.1
98	Zaheer Ahmed Siddiqui	31	7	0.1
99	Aal Ahmed Sarvar	32	6	0.1
100	Abdurrazaq Quraishi	32	6	0.1
101	Ahmed Naseem Meenanagari	32	6	0.1
102	Ahmed Usmani	32	6	0.1
103	Ateequllah	32	6	0.1
104	Bapu Miya Faqi	32	6	0.1
105	Dr.Ehtesham Hussain	32	6	0.1
106	Dr.Indranath	32	6	0.1
107	Hafiz Muhammed Mustafa	32	6	0.1
108	Hansraj	32	6	0.1
109	Irfan Aarif	32	6	0.1
110	Ishwari Prasad	32	6	0.1
111	Kaleemuddin Ahmed	32	6	0.1
112	Majumdar R C	32	6	0.1
113	Masood Hussain Khan	32	6	0.1
114	Maulana Jamaluddin	32	6	0.1
115	Maulana Muhammed Miya	32	6	0.1
116	Meer Taqi Meer	32	6	0.1
117	Mirza Abdul Qadir	32	6	0.1
118	Muhammed Hussain Azad	32	6	0.1
119	Muhammed Ikram	32	6	0.1
120	Qasi Ghulam Ali Mehri	32	6	0.1
121	Sadiq	32	6	0.1
122	Sardar Jafri	32	6	0.1

123	Shaikh Chand	32	6	0.1
124	Shameem Ahmed	32	6	0.1
125	Shareb Dalvi	32	6	0.1
126	Shaukat Sabzwari	32	6	0.1
127	Shiblee Naumani	32	6	0.1
128	Sifarish Hussain Razvi	32	6	0.1
129	Waheed Quraishi	32	6	0.1
130	Waqar Azeem	32	6	0.1
131	Abdul Hai	33	5	0.1
132	Abdul Sattar Dalvi	33	5	0.1
133	Abdussalam Nadvi	33	5	0.1
134	Adam Shaikh	33	5	0.1
135	Ahsan Farooqui	33	5	0.1
136	Akhtar Hussain Raipuri	33	5	0.1
137	Ali Sardar Jafri	33	5	0.1
138	Azhar Ali Farooqui	33	5	0.1
139	Dr.Syed Ejaz Hussain	33	5	0.1
140	Gyanchand Jain	33	5	0.1
141	Iqbal	33	5	0.1
142	Jagannath Azad	33	5	0.1
143	Jawaharlal Nehru	33	5	0.1
144	Junaid Ahmed	33	5	0.1
145	Khursheed Ul Islam	33	5	0.1
146	Mirza Daagh Dehelvi	33	5	0.1
147	Muhammed Khaliluddin Siddiqui	33	5	0.1
148	Muhammed Siddiq Muslim	33	5	0.1
149	Najmulghani	33	5	0.1
150	Niyaz Muhammed Mirza	33	5	0.1
151	Shaad Azimabadi	33	5	0.1
152	Shoara Group	33	5	0.1
153	Syed Muhammed	33	5	0.1
154	Tanveer Ahmed Alvi	33	5	0.1
155	Wahab Ashrafi	33	5	0.1

156	Yaqub raahi	33	5	0.1
157	Aagha Muhammed Baqar	34	4	0.1
158	Abdul Aleem Naami	34	4	0.1
159	Abdul Qadir Burji	34	4	0.1
160	Abdurrashid siddiqui	34	4	0.1
161	Abdurrauf Ishrat	34	4	0.1
162	Abdussalam NAdvi	34	4	0.1
163	Abed Hussain	34	4	0.1
164	Akhtar ul Imaan	34	4	0.1
165	Allauddin Farhat	34	4	0.1
166	Aqeel Ahmed	34	4	0.1
167	Dr.Masarrat Firdos	34	4	0.1
168	Farman Fatehpuri	34	4	0.1
169	Hameed Kashmiri	34	4	0.1
170	Haneef Kaifi	34	4	0.1
171	Hasrat Mohani	34	4	0.1
172	Ibrahim Sabit	34	4	0.1
173	Ishaaq Ghizar	34	4	0.1
174	Josh Maleehabadi	34	4	0.1
175	Khursheed ul Islam	34	4	0.1
176	Lala Sriram	34	4	0.1
177	Manmathnath Gupt	34	4	0.1
178	Maqdoom Mohiuddin	34	4	0.1
179	Maulana Abdulhamid Nomani	34	4	0.1
180	Maulana Mehfuz ur rahman	34	4	0.1
181	Mcleans	34	4	0.1
182	Meer	34	4	0.1
183	Mir Ghulam Ali Azad	34	4	0.1
184	Mohiuddin Malegaonvi	34	4	0.1
185	Mughna Tabassum	34	4	0.1
186	Muhammed Anwar Aashi	34	4	0.1
187	Muhammed Ashraf	34	4	0.1
188	Muhammed Hussain Munshi	34	4	0.1

189	Muhammed Iqbal	34	4	0.1
190	Muhammed Yahayya	34	4	0.1
191	Muhammed Zakir	34	4	0.1
192	Munshi Mushtaq Ahmed	34	4	0.1
193	Nayyar Masood	34	4	0.1
194	Nida Fazli	34	4	0.1
195	Prakashchandra Gupt	34	4	0.1
196	Qari Muhammed Hussain	34	4	0.1
197	qazi Ghulam Ali Mehri	34	4	0.1
198	Saleha Abed Hussain	34	4	0.1
199	Shah Hussain Nehri	34	4	0.1
200	Shajirani Garsho	34	4	0.1
201	Shibli Naumani	34	4	0.1
202	Syed Abdurrahman Sabahuddin	34	4	0.1
203	Syed Abid Ali	34	4	0.1
204	Syed Hashmi Faridabadi	34	4	0.1
205	Wahiduddin Saleem	34	4	0.1
206	Yousuf Mughey	34	4	0.1
207	Zafar Ali Khan	34	4	0.1
208	Zahiruddin Madani	34	4	0.1
209	zameer Hyder zaidi	34	4	0.1
210	Author Cited 3 Times (03X119)	35	357	7.3
211	Author Cited 2 Times (02X395)	36	790	16.1
212	Author Cited 1 Times (01X1251)	37	1251	25.5
213	Not Given	38	421	8.6
Total			44911	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 03 times or more than 03 times has been considered in the above table. “Krishnachandra” scores the top position with 67 (1.4 %) citations; second rank goes to “Yashpal” with 57 (1.2 %) citations, followed by “Syed Ehtesham Hussain” with 47 (1.0%) citations respectively.

12. Ranking of Publisher (MU):

The Publisher ranking is shown in Table given below.

Table No. 12 - Ranking of Publisher (MU)

Sr. No.	Publisher	Rank	No. of Publications	Percentage
1	NCPUL	1	196	4
2	Maktaba e Jamia	2	109	2.2
3	Educational Book House	3	80	1.6
4	Urdu Academy	4	64	1.3
5	Raajkamal Pub.	5	32	0.7
6	Naseem Book Depo	6	30	0.6
7	Maarif Press	7	26	0.5
8	Navalkishore	8	22	0.4
9	Nizami Press	8	22	0.4
10	Hamdard Kutubkhana	9	19	0.4
11	Educational Publishing House	10	18	0.4
12	Rahmani Clinic	11	16	0.3
13	Dept.Of Urdu	12	15	0.3
14	Navay Dakan Pub.	12	15	0.3
15	A T U Pub.	13	14	0.3
16	Majlis e Ilm o Adab	13	14	0.3
17	Oxford Univ.Press	13	14	0.3
18	Raza Research	13	14	0.3
19	Karimi Press	14	13	0.3
20	Maktaba e Jadeed	14	13	0.3
21	Azad Kitabghar	15	12	0.2
22	Darulmussannefeen	15	12	0.2
23	Popular Prakashan	15	12	0.2
24	Chaman Book Depo	16	11	0.2
25	Modern Pub.	16	11	0.2
26	Sarfraz Press	16	11	0.2
27	Wahid Pub	16	11	0.2
28	Fine Arts Litho Press	17	10	0.2
29	Maktabe Urdu	17	10	0.2

30	Naami Press	17	10	0.2
31	Nawal Kishore Press	17	10	0.2
32	Sahitya Academy	17	10	0.2
33	Hindustani Academy	18	9	0.2
34	Idara e Adbiyat	18	9	0.2
35	Kailash Pub.	18	9	0.2
36	Karwan Pub.	18	9	0.2
37	Meyar Pub.	18	9	0.2
38	Muhammed Abdulmajid	18	9	0.2
39	Nusrat Pub.	18	9	0.2
40	Urdu Markaz	18	9	0.2
41	Aiteqad Pub.House	19	8	0.2
42	Humzaban Pub	19	8	0.2
43	Kitabwala	19	8	0.2
44	Maktaba e Urdu	19	8	0.2
45	Manzarnuma	19	8	0.2
46	Savera Offset	19	8	0.2
47	Anjuman e Muhafiz	20	7	0.1
48	Asia Pub.	20	7	0.1
49	Danish Mehel	20	7	0.1
50	Darulmusannefeen	20	7	0.1
51	Deccan College	20	7	0.1
52	Idara e Ishaat e Urdu	20	7	0.1
53	Jawaz Pub.	20	7	0.1
54	Maktaba e Shahra	20	7	0.1
55	United Press	20	7	0.1
56	Anjuman e Islam	21	6	0.1
57	Ashraf Press	21	6	0.1
58	Dr.Ashfaq Anjum	21	6	0.1
59	Idara e Adbiyat	21	6	0.1
60	Idara e Taameer	21	6	0.1
61	Indian Press	21	6	0.1
62	Kitab Manzil	21	6	0.1
63	Kitabghar	21	6	0.1
64	Majlis e Taraqqi adab	21	6	0.1
65	Matba e Maarif	21	6	0.1
66	Ramkumar Press	21	6	0.1

67	Ramnarain Lal	21	6	0.1
68	Trade Union	21	6	0.1
69	Abdulhaq Academy	22	5	0.1
70	Adabi Pub.	22	5	0.1
71	Aligarh Muslim University	22	5	0.1
72	Darulishaat	22	5	0.1
73	Kitabnagar	22	5	0.1
74	Kutub Pub.	22	5	0.1
75	Maktaba e Daniyal	22	5	0.1
76	Mc.Millan & Co.	22	5	0.1
77	National Academy	22	5	0.1
78	National book trust	22	5	0.1
79	Sangmeel Pub.	22	5	0.1
80	Shab e Khoon	22	5	0.1
81	Taqleeqkar	22	5	0.1
82	Union Printing Press	22	5	0.1
83	Urdu Ghar	22	5	0.1
84	Usmaniya Book Depo	22	5	0.1
85	Vaani Prakashan	22	5	0.1
86	Ansar Pub House	23	4	0.1
87	Azad Book Depo	23	4	0.1
88	Azad urdu Pub	23	4	0.1
89	Bebak Weekly	23	4	0.1
90	Cambridge University Press	23	4	0.1
91	Clerendon Press	23	4	0.1
92	Feroz & sons	23	4	0.1
93	Feroz & Sons	23	4	0.1
94	Gvt.of Maharashtra	23	4	0.1
95	Idara Falahunnas Markaz	23	4	0.1
96	Image Pub.	23	4	0.1
97	Imperial Book Depo	23	4	0.1
98	Indian book Company	23	4	0.1
99	Ishrat Pub.	23	4	0.1
100	Jamaluddin Luley	23	4	0.1
101	Khudabaqsh Oriental	23	4	0.1

	Library			
102	Khwaja Press	23	4	0.1
103	Maktaba e Deen	23	4	0.1
104	Maktaba Ibrahimiya	23	4	0.1
105	Matba e Muhammedi	23	4	0.1
106	Matba e Mustafai	23	4	0.1
107	Maulana Waheed	23	4	0.1
108	Munshilal Manoharlala	23	4	0.1
109	Muslim University	23	4	0.1
110	Radhakrishna Prakashan	23	4	0.1
111	Sarfaraz Press	23	4	0.1
112	Shagufa Pub.	23	4	0.1
113	Siraj Pub	23	4	0.1
114	Tajir Books	23	4	0.1
115	Takmeel Pub.	23	4	0.1
116	University Press	23	4	0.1
117	Urdu Majlis	23	4	0.1
118	Urdu Pub.	23	4	0.1
119	Usmaniya Unive.	23	4	0.1
120	Publisher Cited 3 Times (3x60)	24	180	3.7
121	Publisher Cited 2 Times (2x228)	25	456	9.3
122	Publisher Cited 1 Times (1x553)	26	553	11.3
123	Not Given	27	2364	48.1
Total		4911	100	

Out of 4911 Citations and 2547 Publishers, The top most cited publisher are “NCPUL” scores the First position with 196 (4.0 %) citations, second rank goes to “Maktaba e Jamia” With 109 (2.2 %) citations, third rank goes to “Educational Book House” with 80 (1.6%) respectively and 2364 (48.1%) citations are without publisher.

Conclusion and major findings:

The attempt was made to analyze the theses gender wise distribution of the Researchers 1 No. of 57 Ph. D theses submitted in subject of Urdu during period of 1961-2015. Out of 57 Ph. D

theses the gender wise distribution Male researcher are 46 (80.70%) and 11 (19.30%) are Female researcher respectively. This shows that there is a difference between both the genders.

The frequency distribution of different forms of literature used by researchers in writing Urdu theses mostly in 15 Content categories.

A total number of 4911 citations of 57 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 result reveals that the maximum number of citations are covered during the period of 1951-2000 accounting to 2324 (47.3%), followed by 1901-1950 accounting to 604 (12.3 %) citations, Year 2001-2012 accounting to 174 (3.5%) citations, and in the period of followed by 1142-1900 111 (2.3%) citations. And the without year citations are 1698 (34.6%).

The characteristics of any subject literature include not only the simple publishing pattern but that of authors themselves so the authors were analyzed to determine the percentage of single, two, three and more than three authors by analyzing the above citations it is observed that out of 4911 a majority of cited documents were by single authors 4789 (97.5%) followed by two authors 56 (1.1%) and then those with more than two authors i.e. Three authors 12 (0.2%) , Four Authors is 1 (0.0%) and 53,(1.1%) Name of the Author is Not Given. From the above table it can be inferred that the More than 97 % of document cited were single authored, and the remaining ones constitute two or more authored ones.

As books are the most reliable source and medium of knowledge. The researchers used books as the source of studies. Out of 4911 citations, 4251 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 in the Table No. 6, “Taareekh e Adab Urdu” scores the top position with highest calculation with the 31 (0.7%); second rank goes 03 Books “Dakan Me Urdu, Taraqqipasand Adab and Urdu Adab Azadi ke Baad” 19 (0.04%) each, followed by “Muqtasir Taareekh e Adab Urdu” with 17 Citations (0.4%) percentage respectively.

As Journal are Secondary source of Information.. Out of 4911 citations, 489 citations are Journal citations. The ranking of the particular Journal are arranged on the basis of the number of times it was referred. The ranking of Journal results “Aajkal” scores the top position with highest calculation with the 15 (4.2%); second rank goes to “Shayar”11 (3.1)”, followed by “Nigar” with 8 Citations (2.3%) percentage respectively.

The Indian and foreign distribution, the geographical distribution of Indian and Foreign countries coverage of Citations. Out of 4911 citations, Indian citations are 4348 (88.5%) and remaining 563 (11.5%) citations are foreign citations. A total number of 4911 cited documents in 57 Ph.D. these are distributed in different geographical areas as shown in Table.9 Geographical distribution of citations provides information of the rank of countries active in Urdu Subject and their relative contribution shows that India scored First position with 4348 (88.5%) citations, second rank goes to Pakistan with 417 (8.5%) citations, followed by England with 78 (1.6%) Citations respectively.

A total number of 4911 cited documents in 57 Ph.D. these are distributed in different geographical areas, Geographical distribution of citations provides information of the rank of States

active in Urdu Subject and their relative contribution. shows that Delhi scored First position with 948 (19.3%) citations, second rank goes to Uttar Pradesh with 938 (19.1%) citations, followed by Maharashtra with 785 (16.0%) and 1300 (26.5%) were did not given the countries Citations respectively

A total number of 4911cited documents of 57 Ph.D. theses are shown out of that 4490 citations have mentioned their authors. 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 03 times or more than 03 times has been considered in the above table. "Krishnachandra" scores the top position with 67 (1.4 %) citations; second rank goes to "Yashpal" with 57 (1.2 %) citations, followed by "Syed Ehtesham Hussain" with 47 (1.0%) citations respectively.

The Publisher ranking is shown Out of 4911 Citations and 2547 Publishers, The top most cited publisher are "NCPUL" scores the First position with 196 (4.0 %) citations, second rank goes to "Maktaba e Jamia" With 109 (2.2 %) citations, third rank goes to "Educational Book House" with 80 (1.6%) respectively and 2364 (48.1%) citations are without publisher.

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