



DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS OF KAVIKULGURU KALIDAS SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY: A BIBLIOMETRICS STUDY

Dr. Dipak Kapade

Librarian (Act.), Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek

ABSTRACT

The paper illustrated the Doctoral Dissertations of Ph.D. and D.lit Doctoral Dissertations of Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek during the year 2002 to 2012. The paper highlights the various facts like chronological distribution of Doctoral Dissertations, subject coverage, guide ship pattern, geographical distribution of researchers and faculty wise distribution of Doctoral Dissertations. In the last the Annexure is enclosed with the detail list covering PhD and D. lit Doctoral Dissertations of the Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University during the year 2002 to 2012.

Keywords: Sanskrit literature, Doctoral Dissertations, Theses, Bibliometric study.

Introduction

Sanskrit is a body of specialized knowledge that supports the linguistics, Ayurveda, Jyotish, Vastushastra, Kirtanshastra, Yoga and other interdisciplinary subjects. It is a fast developing subject and become multi-disciplinary and complex due to the application of theories, principles etc. and other subjects. As result the Sanskrit subjects and profession is changing day by day. The increased nature of R& D programmes in the area of Sanskrit has strengthened the process in a great deal. All these become possible due to the uninterrupted communication of R& D results to the Sanskrit professionals through various kinds of communication channels like periodicals, conference papers, lectures discussion, articles in edited and collected works, and Doctoral Dissertations etc.

Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University

Maharashtra State had no Sanskrit University before 1997. The University was established on

18th September 1997. The place Ramtek, which is a township in Nagpur district, was selected because it is connected to the name of great poet of the world Kavikulaguru Kalidas.

Association of Kalidas with Ramtek resulted in naming Ramtek as the head quarter of this first Sanskrit University of Maharashtra and Central India. Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University is the statutory University having affiliatory powers within and without India with core jurisdiction of State of Maharashtra.

One of the priorities of the university is research in the Sanskrit texts. For this, the individuals from teaching community are constantly encouraged to undertake research activities in Science and Technology branch in particular and Shastras in general. Some teachers have undertaken Post Doctoral studies⁽¹⁾

Research Priority of the University

The university has adopted the traditional method of encouraging Post Graduation Research Activities by way of Research Work for Ph.D. Degree and D.Litt. Degree. Sanskrit is a language, the oldest one, which covers all the topics related to human life and observation. So, students of different disciplines must get attracted to do research in ancient Indian knowledge in their related branch. For this, students from different faculties must be involved. With this aim in view, the Ph.D. registration formalities have been made simple and less technical.

1) Any student from any faculty who has passed Post Graduate Examination in his discipline can register in this university for Ph.D. Degree research. But, the student should offer the topic for research, which is directly related to some Sanskrit texts or to concepts propounded by Sanskrit literature.

2) The student is given full liberty to select his guide from any institution provided the guide fulfills the academic conditions required to get registered with K K Sanskrit University.

3) The university does the registration throughout the year. This helps in saving the precious months of the students.

Those interested in Post Doctoral research are permitted to submit their research work for D.Litt (Doctor of Letters) Degree. This apart, the university is undertaking research activities in the form of research projects with the financial assistance from Central Government and other agencies. ⁽²⁾

Bibliometric

Bibliometric is a branch of scientometric that focuses. Principally on the quantitative study of written products of research. In 1969 Allen Prichard First coined the term bibliometric stating that the definition and purpose of bibliometric is to shed light on the process of written communication and of the nature and course of discipline (in so far as this is displayed through written communications) by means of counting and analyzing the various facts of written communications. Bibliometric is also simply defined as the quantitative analysis of the bibliographic features of a body of literature. A bibliometric study allows identification of pattern in the literature.

Scope

The Scope of the study is limited to the awarded 38 PhD and 03 D.lit Doctoral Dissertations of the Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University during the year 2002 to 2012.

Objectives of the study

To find out the number of Doctoral Dissertations in university

To find out the subject area of the research.

To know the guide ship pattern of Doctoral Dissertations in university.

To know the geographical area wise distribution of research scholars.

Methodology:-

The methodology is used for this study is searching literature from the University Notifications of PhD and D.Lit. Doctoral Dissertation. The Doctoral Dissertations are available in the Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit

University library, Ramtek are also find out. The data on thesis are collected from University library records as well as Academic Section of the university from the year 2002 to 2012. Background information collected from the website of the university and analyzed systematic way. For this study small cards are prepared for the data analysis and presented logically in the table form. Conclusions drawn on the basis of analysis.

Review of Literature

Suryanarayana Y (2000). In this paper the author explain. in formation personal are concluding studies on citation analysis or bibliometric analysis in subject areas of their institution for knowing the extent of utility of journals, monographs, conference proceedings and other literature available in the library., the present article on bibliometric analysis of contribution of journal of tobacco research was done for the year 1987-97. Discuss the type of contribution and their distribution over the years 1987-97. in the tobacco research analysed the contribution an institution and authorship pattern, listed the types of citation, in the journal, prepared the core list of journals useful for tobacco research on tabulated the distribution of articles with citation in different types of tobacco and its disciplines.

Barooah PK and Shurma NN, (2001).The author explain, the journal collection of the library of regional research laboratory Jorhat (RRCI) has been evaluated through a study of use of journals titles for publications of research by scientific community of the laboratory. Journals ranked on the basis of the use for individual groups and percentage of used journals.

Kaur Amritpal (2002).The author explain, ILA: bulletin published by the Indian Association has played key role in the dissemination of fundamental and applied knowledge of library and information science. The papers bring out the result of the bibliometric study covered in the issues of ILA bulletin during 1996-2000. It examines authorship pattern and the yearwise, statewide, Institutewise and subjectwise distribution of contribution. It and year 1844. Citation appended to 59 research articles. It gives average number of citation contribution and

type of publication cited and presents a ranked list of cited journals.

Praseeda K R and Vasudevan TM (2004) the author describes in their paper about the articles of journals. The university news was analyzed to find out the authorships pattern, subjectwise break up and the most prolific contribution. The citation was also analyzed book is most favoured among citation which is followed by periodical articles and research reports.

Rajendiran P, Ramesh Babu B and Gopal Krishan S. (2005). The owner explain the objective of the study is to analysis the global output of fiber optics research. Articles covered in the EITCH index database covering the period 1999-2003 have been considered for the study. Grow the literature yearwise, country wise, authorship pattern, bibliographic forms, ranking of core journals and nature of research have been analyzed.

Rajendran P. (2006). The author explains, bibliometric analysis of the papers published by Raja Ramanna Center for advanced Technology (RRCA) Scientist and engineers was undertaken for the year 1995-

2004. ISI webscience was used as main source for this study is to compile a list of all the papers by RRCAT authors and quantitatively count and analyzed by yearwise distributed and growth trend, document type, subject wise distribution, references appended and length of papers also to identity RRCAT authors journals authorship pattern. The parameters studied and result drawn are presented.

Vasudevan TM and Sujehs P. (2007) The author explains, the descriptive catalogues of he manuscripts collection in the department of Sanskrit and Malayalam were analyzed The aim of the study was to find out subject wise break up competition wise break up authorship and anonymous workers, language in which more works have been delivered. Interviews with the users were also conducted to know more about the collection. Manuscripts handling a wide range of topics in Sanskrit literature in Sanskrit language are present in the collection did not give any information about the period it recording more than 50% of the manuscripts are completes works with known wuthorisip and unknown authorship in the collection are almost equal in number

.Results and Discussion

**Table -1
Degree wise analysis of Doctoral Dissertations**

Sr. No.	Degree	Number of theses	Percentages
1	Ph.D	38	92.68
2	D.Lit	03	07.32
	Total	41	100 %

From the above table it is found that out of 41 Doctoral Dissertations, 38 (92.50%) Doctoral Dissertations are of the PhD and only 03 (07.50%) are of DLit level research.

**Table -2
Chronological breakup of Doctoral Dissertations during 2002-2012**

Sr. No.	Year	No of registration	No. of D. Dissertations	Percentages
1	1999	01	- not in study	
2	2000	04	- not in study	
3	2001	02	- not in study	
4	2002	05	03	07.31
5	2003	05	01	02.43
6	2004	06	01	02.43
7	2005	03	01	02.43
8	2006	05	05	12.19
9	2007	02	04	09.75

10	2008	04	02	04.87
11	2009	03	05	12.19
12	2010	-not in study	08	19.52
13	2011	- not in study	07	17.08
14	2012	- not in study	04	09.75
	Total	41	41	100 %

Ph.D. and D.Lit. level research products had been completed by the university during the period 2002- 2012. Out of them Maximum number of research (19.52%) are completed in the year 2010 and less no of research are completed in the year 2003 to 2005 and 2008 also. The above chronological table gives us more details.

The chronological analysis reveals that there will be at least on an average 04 Doctoral Dissertations had been produce in a year by the university compared to the total number of Doctoral Dissertations on various subjects in the 11 years.

Table -3
Subject wise break-up of Doctoral Dissertations

Sr. No.	Topic/ Subject discussed	Nor of Doctoral Dissertations	Percentage
1	Dance (Nutyashastra)	1	02.44
2	Vedic Literature	2	04.88
3	Advaita Vedanta	2	04.87
4	Indian Mythology	5	12.19
5	Ayurveda	7	17.08
6	Sanskrit Poetry	2	04.88
7	Education	6	14.64
8	Sanskrit Grammar	2	04.88
9	Music	1	02.44
10	Yoga	2	04.88
11	Jyotish	4	09.75
12	Religion	2	04.88
13	Economics	1	02.44
14	Literature	4	09.75
	Total	41	100%

It is observed that the highest number of research contribute in the subject of Ayurveda (17.07%) and Education (14.64%). The number of Doctoral Dissertations produce on Indian Mythology (12.19%) is also nearby high.

Most of the authors select the latest topic of their study. It reveals that they are very much cautious alert the developments in their subject areas. The subject analysis point out this is true in case of education also.

Among the different levels education are more discussed educational system, values, interest and teaching capacity etc. it clearly shows that the educational professionals are ready to think about their work and professional problems regularly and study then in time and communicate the result of the study either the Doctoral Dissertations or though the other research in higher education.

Table -4
Guide wise analysis of Doctoral Dissertations

Sr. No.	Name of Guide	Place	No .of Doctoral dissertations	Percentage
1.	Dr.Kala Acharya	Mumbai	08	19.52
2.	Dr. J. T. Chotai	Nagpur	02	04.87
3.	Dr.Pankaj Chande	Ramtek	03	07.33
4.	Dr. S. K. Dwivedi	Nagpur	01	02.43
5.	Dr. Archana Aloni	Nagpur	02	04.87
6.	Dr. I. C. Jaiswal	Nagpur	01	02.43
7.	Dr.Vilas M. Nanal	Pune	01	02.43
8.	Dr. G. N. Tiwari	Nagpur	01	02.43
9.	Dr.D. K. Karandikar	Ahemadnagar	01	02.43
10.	Dr. V. S. Karandikar	Nagpur	01	02.43
11.	Dr. Madhusudan Penna	Nagpur	02	04.87
12.	Dr. Mrs. Kusum Patoriya	Nagpur	02	04.87
13.	Dr.Mrs. P. S. Pendke	Nagpur	02	04.87
14.	Dr. K. M. Bhandarkar	Gondiya	01	02.43
15.	Dr. R. A. Mule	Sangamner	01	02.43
16.	Dr. D. K. Kulakarni	Nagpur	03	07.33
17.	Dr. Mrs. Lalita Namjoshi	Mumbai	01	02.43
18.	Dr. Balchandra Khandekar	Nagpur	01	02.43
19.	Dr. Bhimrao Gote	Nagpur	01	02.43
20.	Nil	---	06	14.64
	Total		41	100%

Table -5
Guide ship Pattern Doctoral Dissertations

Sr. No.	No. of Dissertations	Number of Guides	Total	Percentage
1.	01	11	11	26.82
2.	02	05	10	24.40
3.	03	02	06	14.64
4.	04	--	--	--
5.	05	--	--	--
6.	06	No guide	06	14.64
7.	07	--	--	--
8.	08	01	08	19.50
	Total	19	41	100 %

It is observed from the above table that there are 08 (19.50%) of Doctoral Dissertations guided by single guide Dr.Mrs Kala Acharya as well as 11 guides are guided for only one Doctoral Dissertations , 06(14.64%) guides are guided for the two Doctoral Dissertations. out of 41 Doctoral Dissertations 06 (14.64%) Doctoral Dissertations are single research scholars works

without guides, including 03 of D.lit where could not necessary supervisor.

It is found that the highest Doctoral Dissertations guided by single guide Dr.Mrs Kala Acharya, and 03 Phd research are completed their research work without any guides. 3 Doctoral Dissertations are D.lit level.

Table -6
Faculty wise analysis of Doctoral Dissertations

Sr. No.	Name of Faculty	No. of Doctoral Dissertations	Percentages
1	Veda And Vedanga	02	04.88
2	Bharteeya Darshan	09	21.95
3	Sanskrit Sahitya and Kavyashastra	10	24.40
4	Ancient Indian Science And Fine Arts	14	34.14
5	Sanskrit Shikshan And Modern Subjects	06	14.63
	Total	41	100%

It is observed from the above table that there are 02 (5%) of Doctoral Dissertations from the faculty of Veda And Vedanga 09(22.50%) of Doctoral Dissertations from the faculty of Bharteeya Darshan and Sanskrit Sahitya and Kavyashastra, 14(35%) Doctoral Dissertations from the faculty of Ancient Indian Science And

Fine Arts and 06(15%) from the faculty of Sanskrit Shikshan and Modern Subjects.

It is found that the highest Doctoral Dissertations produced by the faculty of Ancient Indian Science and Fine Arts where as the faculty of Veda and vedang having very less Doctoral Dissertations in the University.

Table -7
Geographical Distribution of Research Scholars

Sr. No.	Place/Distt.	Number of Dissertation	State / Country	Number of Dsertation	Percentage
1.	Nagpur	15	Maharashtra	31	75.60
2.	Mumbai	02			
3.	Aurangabad	04			
4.	Sawantwadi	01			
5.	Yavatmal	03			
6.	Pune	01			
7.	Amravati	01			
8.	Ahmednagar	01			
9.	Parbhani	01			
10.	Buldhana	01			
11.	Chandrapur	01			
12.	New Delhi	01	Delhi	01	02.44
13.	Varanasi	01	Uttar Pradesh	01	02.44
14.	Amadabad	01	Gujarat	01	02.44
15.	Sanjgir	01	Chhattisgad	01	02.44
16.	San Gabird	01	USA	01	02.44
17.	Surin	01	Thailand	01	02.44
18.	Myanmar	04	Myanmar	04	09.76
Total		41		41	100 %

From the above table it is observed that out of 41 research scholars, the highest number of research scholars from Maharashtra which are 31(75.60%) and from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Chhattisgad states, which have 04(9.75 %), as well as from other countries like USA, Thailand and Myanmar which have 06 (14.64%) research scholars. Out of them 04

research scholars are from the country of Myanmar.

Conclusion, observation and suggestion

1. Total 41 Doctoral degree awarded during the year 2002 to 2012. Out of them 38 Ph.D. and 03 are D.Litt. All Dissertations are available in the Kavikulaguru Kalidas

Sanskrit University Library. Maximum number of Doctoral Dissertations completed in the year 2010 and very few Doctoral Dissertations were completed during the year 2003 to 2005. On an average the chronological analysis reveals that there were 4 Doctoral Dissertations completed in a one year. Composed to the total number of Doctoral Dissertations on various subjects most of them focused on Ayurveda, Sanskrit Literature, Indian Mythology and Education etc.

2. Most of the researchers are select the latest topic for the study. It reveals that they are very much cautious about the development in their subject area, the subject analysis point out that this is true in curve of subject also among different levels of Sanskrit literature.
3. Among the different levels, education are more discussed educational system, values, interest and teaching capacity etc. it clearly shows that the educational professionals are ready to think about their work and professional problems regularly and study then in time and communicate the result of the study either the Doctoral Dissertations or though the other research in higher education.
4. It is found that the highest Doctoral Dissertations guided by single guide Dr.Mrs Kala Acharya, and 03 research are completed their research work without any guides. These treatises were submitted for D.lit degree but these treatises were recommended for the lesser degree of PhD by the referees so that the works of Doctoral Dissertation are their own guided works.
5. It is found that the highest Doctoral Dissertations produced by the faculty of 'Ancient Indian Science and Fine Arts' where as the faculty of 'Veda and vedang' is unfortunately very less research produced.

Most of the Doctoral Dissertations are from the Maharashtra state because of no distance barriers come out with the researchers. Instate of distance barriers there are 6 Doctoral Dissertations successfully completed from the out of country. Researchers from the country

Myanmar are more interested in research in Yoga, Meditations, Buddhist Philosophy and religion etc. in Sanskrit language and literature from the KKS University.

Faculty of Veda and Vedanga should have take more interest and efforts to develop the research activities on the PhD or D.lit levels so it will support to enhancing the quantity and quality of Doctoral Dissertations and enhancement of research of Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University.

References

1. www.sanskrituni.net Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, dated 01/11
2. http://www.sanskrituni.net/university/research_prospects.htm dated 01/11
3. Baroach, P. K. & Sharma, S.N. (2001). A bibliometric study of Research papers to evaluate the collection development program of library, *Annals of Library and Informatics studies*, 48(4), 157-165
4. Kaur Amritpal, (2002) ILA Bulletin 1996-200, Abibliometric study, *ILA Bulletin*, 38(4), , 126-134
5. Krishnaja, T.K., and Parameswaran, M. (2001). Works by an Vaikom Muhammad Basher; A Bibliometric analysis, *Kelpro Bulletin* 5(2), 19-22
6. Praseda, K.R., and Vasudevan, T.M. (2004). The university news, Bibliometric Analysis, *ILA Bulletin*, 40(1), 46-47
7. Rajendrian, P. Ramesh Babu B., GopalKrishana, S. (2005), Bibhometric analysis of Fiber optics Literature, *Annals of Libraries and Information studies*, 52(3), 82-85
8. Rajendran P, (2006), Quantities analysis of research publication of Raja Ramanna Centre for advance technology , Indore, A bibliometric study from 1995-2004, *IASLIC Bulletin*, 51(4), , 228-233.
9. Vasudevan, T.M. & Sajeesh P. (2007), Bibliometric analysis of the manuscript Collection University of Calicut, *Kelpro Bulletin*, 11(1), 40-44
10. Vijay, K.R. (2005), Bibliometric Study of Research Publication Trends among Indian food scientist and technologists, *Annals of library and Informatics Studies*, 52(3), 77-81