



Citation Pattern In Ph.D. These Available On Shodhganga Repository In The Field Of Pali And Buddhist Studies: A Study Of Savitribai Phule Pune University

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<i>Abstract</i>	
	<p>The Extant study is based on the 3781 citations adjoined in the 37 doctoral theses of Pali and Buddhist studies submitted to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra for the award of doctoral degree from the establishment of the particular department up to till date and available on shodhganga website. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the authorship pattern of the citation, type and form of literature cited, and chronological distribution of citations in the theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies. The study revealed that resources created or written on the basis of manuscripts and made available for study were the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of Pali and Buddhist Studies. The study shown that secondary resources were the most preferred sources of information used by the researchers in the field of Pali and Buddhist Studies accounting 65% of total citations, followed by Tertiary resources with 34% citations and very less or can we called very rarely used the Primary resources i.e. only 1% because of none of availability of sources in this particular field.</p>
<p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p>Keywords: <i>Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pali and Buddhist Studies, Ph.D. Theses, Citation Analysis, Authorship Pattern, Manuscripts etc</i></p>

1. Introduction:

The Savitribai Phule Pune University was established in 1949 and has since grown into one of the leading universities in India, Known for its academic excellence and diverse range of courses. It offers a wide array of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs across various disciplines within the university, the Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies holds importance for its focus on the study of Pali language, literature, and Buddhist philosophy. Pali is the language in which many Buddhist scriptures, including the Tripitaka (Buddhist canon), were originally recorded. The department provides a platform for students and researchers interested in delving into the rich heritage of Buddhism and the ancient teachings associated with it.

Through its programs and initiatives, the Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies at Savitribai Phule Pune University provides students and scholars with an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of Buddhist philosophy, Pali language, and the historical development of Buddhism. It serves as an academic hub for the study and dissemination of knowledge about Buddhism, attracting individuals interested in exploring this ancient and influential tradition.

The establishment of the Pali and Buddhist studies department at SPPU showcases the university's commitment to providing quality education and research opportunities in diverse fields of study, including those related to ancient languages, cultures, and philosophies.

The process of acknowledging and giving credit to the sources of information and ideas used in academic writing or research. This includes citing sources in the body of the text and creating a bibliography or reference list at the end of the document. Proper citation helps to avoid plagiarism and gives credibility to the authors work. The citation style used may vary depending on the academic discipline or publication requirements. Citation is important because it not only gives credit to the original authors, but it also helps to avoid plagiarism, which is the act of using some one else work without giving proper credit. There are different citation styles used in different academic disciplines.

Citations not only prevent plagiarism, but also enrich the innovation of the research and help readers to continue reading instead of all other things respecting someone's work and maintaining research ethics in guaranteed through citation. The citation speaks about the connection between referred and referring documents. If an author borrows someone else idea or words from his or her intellectual product, he should mention his or her credit there, this is called citation.

1.1 Significance of this Study:

In this study researcher collected data about the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies available in Savitribai Phule Pune University on Shodhganga repository from the establishment of that particular department up to 2022. Total 37 theses were found on the Shodhganga website. (A reservoir of Indian theses: is a digital repository of theses and dissertations submitted to universities in India).

List of Thesis on Pali and Buddhist Studies submitted to SPPU available on 'Shodhganga'

Sr.No.	Title of Thesis	Researcher	Year
1	Synonymic collocations in the Tipitaka: A study	Dhadphale, M G	1976
2	Abhidhanappa dipika a study of the text and its commentary	Nandawansa, Medagama	1995
3	Rupa Siddhi A study of some aspects	Rachiwong, P. S.	1995
4	Ka ccayana vyakarana A critical study	Malai, Phramaha Thiab	1997
5	Studies in the Dasa bhumika Sutra	Yoon, Hwa Seon	1999
6	A comparative study of the panini grammatical tradition and the three grammars of pah	Deokar, Mahesh Ashok	2002
7	A study of some concepts of akusala dhammas in early Buddhism	Yoon, Eung Yul	2002
8	A study of the relationship between karma and rebirth as depicted in the pali suttas	Ly, Tran Van	2003
9	Aspects of Indiana in Buddhist scriptures	Keun, Lee Sun	2003
10	Aspects of Indiana in Buddhist scriptures	Keun, Lee. Sun	2003
11	Study of the relationship between Kamma and Rebrith as depicted in the pali suttas	Ly, Tran. Van	2003
12	A comparative study of early Jainism and theravada buddhism	Malaysia, A. Shin	2004
13	An approach to the position of women in Buddhist literature	Malaysia, Ashin	2004
14	Study of Some concepts of akusala dhammas in early Buddhism	Yoon, Fung Yul	2002
15	A critical study of the concept of death in Buddhism	Watcharapratheep, P.S.	2007
16	A critical study on the meditation objects in mahasatipatthana sutta	Kittisara, Ashin	2007
17	A critical study of mahavamsa	Bhosale, Santosh P.	2007
18	A critical study of the eightfold noble path	Wilarsa, Ashin	2007

19	A critical study of blissful plane and woeful plane in pali literature	Oketamasiri, Rev	2008
20	A critical study of the controlling system Sikkha in Buddhism	Pannasihalankara, Ashin	2008
21	A study in mulatika on atthasalini With special reference to cittuppadakanda	Lee, Yeon Sun	2008
22	A critical study of the various paritta chantings with special reference to Myanmar tradition	Thondara, U	2010
23	A historical study of Pali Niti literature	Ujjwal Kumar	2015
24	Deep vans ya granthache chikitsak adheyn	Barsole Dharmavir Ramchandra	2018
25	A Historical study of pali niti literature	Kumar, Ujjwal	2015
26	A critical study of modern buddhist literature of venerable sangharakshita	Mrigendra, Pratap	2016
27	Boudh drushtikonatun bhagvadgitecha anvayarth	Chouhan Chandrakant	2016
28	Analytical study of the sources of Vipassana Meditation as taught by S N Goenka with special reference to the Patisambhidamagga	Shinde Jagdish Vishnu	2018
29	The Critical study of the process of consciousness Vithi in the Theravada Tradition	Kusala U Kyi Khin	2018
30	The referent of I in Sanskrit and Pali texts	Fatt, Tong Lai	2006
31	Buddhist concept of peace and conflict as reflected in Pali Nikayas and its relevance in present situation	Nguyen Thi Phuong	2014
32	Cullavagga and Milinda panha a comparative study	Do Thanh Trung	2014
33	A critical study of householders discipline in Theravada buddhism	Rakkhita, Bhikkhu S.	1986
34	Abhidhammatthasangaha: a study	Nagavamsalinkara, U	2011
35	The monastic life and organization in Theravada Buddhism	Kuvera, Ashin	2010
36	A study of idiomatic expressions In Digha Nikaya of Sutta PiTaka	Rho, Ku Yeom	2011
37	An analytical study of the concept of Samma sati and its applications to modern times	Nguyen, Thi Diu	2014

1.2 Statement of Problem / Research Question for the Study:

While doing citation analysis is a valuable tool for measuring the impact of research in a particular field, there is a need to conduct a comprehensive citation analysis study of theses on Pali and Buddhist studies in Savitribai Phule Pune University available on shodhganga repository.

The problem addressed in this research is that despite the potential of citation analysis as a tool for understanding scholarly communication and impact, there is a lack of comprehensive studies on the citation patterns in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies in universities in Maharashtra.

The proposed research aims to fill this gap by conducting a citation analysis study of theses on Pali and Buddhist studies in Savitribai Phule Pune University till 2022 available on shodhganga.

1.3 Research Questions for this Study Stated as below:

- Are there any notable differences in citation patterns in Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist studies?
- How have citation patterns in Pali and Buddhist studies changed over time, and what factors have contributed to these changes?
- Which are the top cited resource form in Pali and Buddhist studies discipline at Savitribai Phule Pune University?
- Which type of reading material is preferred by the Pali and Buddhist studies research scholars at Savitribai Phule Pune University?
- What are the most cited items in the Ph.D. theses submitted in Pali and Buddhist Studies at Savitribai Phule Pune University?
- How has the use of digital resources impacted citation patterns in Pali and Buddhist studies, and what implications does this have for library collections and services?

2. Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of the research deals with citation analysis of thesis on Pali and Buddhist studies from the establishment year of particular department of university up to 2022 in universities in Maharashtra.

The objectives of the study are as below.

1. To analyse the citation of Ph.D. thesis.
2. To obtain statistical information of Indian and International Manuscripts and books mentioned in the theses.
3. To sight the authorship pattern of citations in the theses on Pali and Buddhist Studies.
4. To assess the availability of the highly cited manuscripts and books in the theses.
5. To search the records of the conferences, seminars and workshop mentioned in the designated theses.
6. To study the distribution of citations of different information sources and their formats.

3. Research Methodology:

Researcher is in need to find out this subject specific doctoral thesis and those are available on Shodhganga website and collect the citations from this doctoral thesis for scientific analysis.

The present study entitled "Citation Pattern in all Ph.D. theses available on shodhganga repository in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies: A study of Savitribai Phule Pune University" Keeping in view the objectives of the study, data was collected from 37 Ph.D. theses submitted till 2022 from the establishment of the department of Pali and Buddhist studies at Savitribai Phule Pune University. Firstly, Theses are selected as it's a source document from which the citations and bibliographical data was collected. Each thesis was retrieved from shodhganga repository. MS-Excel was also used wherever suitable to accumulation and analyses of the data. The data will be collected from the bibliographical entries list at the end of the thesis which was used by the researcher for this study. Analysis will do by using various parameters i.e. to recognize the manuscripts cited, to identify the core resources, to rank the cited author, to rank the cited document, to find out chronological dissemination of citation, to find out the types of cited document etc.

4. Hypothesis:

On the basis of literature review and availability of theses for the respective research the following hypotheses have been formulated which has also tested at the end of the study.

- There is significant co-relationship between frequency of cited manuscripts in the Pali and Buddhist studies and unavailability of recent reading material on the specific subject area.

5. Need and Relevance of the Study:

There was abundant research on citation studies was done and ongoing also on several subjects whereas in this enumerated field of Pali and Buddhist studies yet no any research work carried out for citation analysis of theses hence through this study of citation analysis of Ph.D. theses in Pali and Buddhist studies in Savitribai Phule Pune University researcher trying to fulfill his objectives and solve the stated issue mentioned into the statement of problem.

In the field of Pali and Buddhist studies, previous studies have focused on various aspects such as textual analysis, historical research, and comparative studies, but there is a lack of comprehensive studies on citation patterns in this field. The website of Shodhganga and shodhgangotri were searched for these on Pali and Buddhist studies in universities in Maharashtra, but no previous studies on citation analysis of these theses were found. Thus this proposed study fills an important gap in the literature and contributes to a better understanding of the research trends and impact in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies in Maharashtra.

6. Scope and Limitation of Research:

The present research covers citation analysis study of theses available in shodhganga in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies from the year of establishment of particular department of Savitribai Phule Pune University up to 2022.

While analyzing the citations of the Pali and Buddhist studies theses study it has found that:

Citation analysis is a tool for measuring library collection use. It helps to point out the way to revise the collection and the services to allow the librarians to better serve the needs of the library users from the present

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to the future. In this study citation analysis is useful in understanding subject relationship, author effectiveness, and publication trends and so on. While citation analysis can be used to measure use of library collection, its primary purpose is to analyze patterns of scholarly communication and the impact of research in a particular field.

In the context of library collection use, citation analysis can be used to identify which resources are most frequently cited, and thus potentially more valuable to library users. By analyzing the citation patterns, librarians can gain insights into the subject relationship, author effectiveness, and publication trends in the field. This information can be used to revise the collection and services to better meet the needs of library users. However, citation analysis is not the only tool available for measuring library collection use. Other methods such as circulation statistics, inter library loan requests, and user surveys can also provide valuable insights into library use.

In short, citation analysis is a useful tool for analyzing patterns of scholarly communication and the impact of research in a particular field. While it can be used to inform decisions related to library collection use, it is not the only method available for measuring library use, and it should be used in conjunction with other methods for a comprehensive understanding of library user's needs.

The present research covers citation analysis study of theses in Pali and Buddhist studies up to 2023 from the year of establishment of Department of Pali and Buddhist studies, Savitribai Phule Pune University. Number of theses available on Pali and Buddhist studies in Savitribai Phule Pune University as below:

Table 1: Theses available at SPPU on Pali & Buddhist Studies

Theses Available on Pali & Buddhist Studies in SPPU <i>(Dept. of Pali & Buddhist Studies and also included previously submitted theses to Sanskrit Dept., SPPU)</i>	
Online (Shodhganga)	37
Manual (Available in Department)	13
Total	63

6.1 Limitations for the Research:

1. The study is limited to the availability and accessibility of Ph.D. theses on the shodhganga repository in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies from Savitribai Phule Pune University. Other universities or research institutions are not included.
2. The analysis is restricted to the citation patterns observed within the selected theses and does not delve into the content or quality of the cited works.
3. The study does not examine the reasons behind the observed citation patterns or evaluate their effectiveness.
4. The study findings may not be generalizable to other disciplines or research area outside of Pali and Buddhist studies.

It is important to note that the scope and limitations outlined above provide an overview of the specific parameters and constraints of the study, allowing for a clear understanding of its focus and potential limitations.

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

A total of 37 Ph.D. theses on Pali and Buddhist studies were analyzed in this study, which is available on Shodhganga website, (from which 24 Ph.D. theses submitted in the Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies from the establishment of particular Department up to 2022 and 13 Ph.D. theses submitted to Sanskrit

Year-wise Submission of Ph.D. Theses		
Year	Theses	%
1976	1	2.7
1986	1	2.7
1995	2	5.4
1997	1	2.7
1999	1	2.7
2002	3	8.1
2003	3	8.1
2004	2	5.4
2006	2	5.4
2007	4	10.9
2008	3	8.1
2010	2	5.4
2011	2	5.4
2014	3	8.1
2015	2	5.4
2016	2	5.4
2018	3	8.1
Total	37	100

Department before the establishment of Pali & Buddhist Studies Department) in which **3781** sources were cited by the researchers. The following section analyses the citations of such theses on the basis of various dimensions like year of submission, form of cited documents, authorship pattern, etc.

7.1 Year-wise Submission of Ph.D. Theses:

Table 2 shows the year wise submission of Ph.D. theses available on Shodhganga online in the Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies at Savitribai Phule Pune University from the establishment of particular Department up to 2022. Formula used for Calculating the percentage of Ph.D. theses submitted for each year as below:

Percentage = (Number of Ph.D. Theses Submitted for a Year / Total Number of Ph.D. Theses Submitted) x 100

For example, to calculate the percentage of Ph.D. theses submitted in 1995:

Percentage = (2 / 37) x 100 Percentage = 5.40%

Similar for each year in the table calculated the percentage.

Table 2: Year-wise submission of Ph.D. theses submitted in the Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies.

The table depicts that the highest number of theses in Pali and Buddhist Studies were submitted in 2007 (4, 10.90%). Followed by in the year 2002, 2003, 2008, 2014 and 2018 (3, 8.10%) of theses were submitted, whereas the least number of theses (1, 2.70%) were submitted in 1976, 1986, 1997 and 1999. Remaining years i.e. 1995, 2004, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2015 and 2016 were found (2, 5.40%) theses submission on specified field.

No theses found on shodhganga in the absent years in the table i.e. 1977 to 1985, 1987 to 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 etc.

7.2 Form of Cited Document:

Before classifying a reference, it is important to determine what type of reference it is. Is it primary source (such as a Pali canon text) or secondary source (such as a commentary or scholarly article or any published document)? Once researcher has determined the type of reference, identify the author and title of the work after that find out the year of publication etc.

While classifying the references in Pali and Buddhist studies for citation analysis is a complex process hence

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requires careful attention to detail and a thorough understanding of the subject matter. Here researcher has focused on the three forms of cited documents in the bibliography / references given in the theses of Pali and Buddhist studies here.

- **Primary Sources of Documents:** Which sources of documents is not published anywhere and available in the form of text on rocks cut caves, monuments i.e. Ajanta caves or scriptures, letters, writings on bhurjapatra, Palm leaf manuscript etc. Many historical documents have never been published, and they may only be available in archives.
- **Secondary Sources of Documents:** These sources are depending on primary sources based on primary data or written by someone who did not experience or observe the fact actually and interpret the original things in his or her words or critiques or commented on it or discuss previous evidence.
- **Tertiary Sources of Documents:** This is an analysis or summarize form of information in primary and secondary sources in order to provide background of the topic. Some examples of tertiary sources include textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and almanacs.

Table 3: Form of cited documents in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies

Form of Cited Documents in the Ph.D. theses in Pali and Buddhist Studies				
Form of Cited Docs	Citation Count	Cumulative Count	%	% of Cumulative count
Primary Resources	38	38	1	1
Secondary Resources	2450	2488	65	66
Tertiary Resources	1293	3781	34	100

Above table (i.e. Table 3) present the number of cited documents pertaining to different form of resources like Primary, Secondary, Tertiary etc. in the Ph.D. theses in Pali and Buddhist Studies. Out of 3781 citations cited in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies available on shodhganga, secondary resources comprised the highest citations (i.e. 2450, 65%), followed by tertiary resources citations (i.e. 1293, 34%) and very few number of primary resources citations available in this field. (i.e. 38, 1%).

It also depicts that secondary resources citation is the most preferred source of information as compared to other sources because of availability as compare to very rare or none of obtainability of primary resources.

7.3 Authorship Pattern in Citations:

Table 4: Authorship Pattern of Citations in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies

Authorship Pattern of Citations in the Ph.D. theses in Pali & Buddhist Studies				
Authorship Pattern	Citations	Cumulative Citations	%	Cumulative %
Single	3504	3504	93	93
Two	229	3733	6	99
Tree	24	3757	1	100
More than Three	3	3760	0	100

Authorship Pattern of Citations in PhD theses in P. & B. Studies

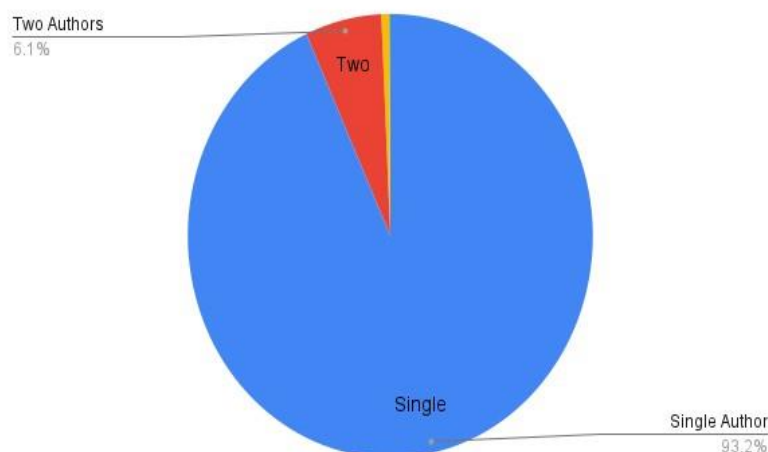


Table 4 shows the authorship pattern of citations in the Ph.D. Theses of Pali and Buddhist studies available on shodhganga website. A total of 3760 citations to resources were analysed to determine the authorship pattern in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies, SPPU. Table 4 replicates the authorship pattern of the cited resources. Out of the total citations, 3504 (93%) citations having single authorship pattern which is highest from others. Secondly 229 (6%) citations having two authors followed by three authors with 24 (1%) citations and very less or equal to none is for more than three authors i.e. 3 (0%) hence worthless.

7.4 Chronological Distribution of Citations:

Chronological distribution of citations in the Ph.D. theses in a Pali and Buddhist studies indicates whether the research carried out is up to date with the latest research taking place in that area or not. The citations analyzed in the present study were distributed into groups of 20 years each to know their chronological distribution.

Table 5: chronological distribution of Citations in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies

Chronological distribution of citations in theses in Pali & Buddhist Studies					
Sr.No.	Period	Frequency of Occurrence	Cumulative Frequency	% of Frequency	% of Cumulative frequency
1	Before 1820	2	2	0	0
2	1821-1840	3	5	0	0
3	1841-1860	8	13	0	0
4	1861-1880	24	37	1	1
5	1881-1900	102	139	3	4
6	1901-1920	105	244	3	7
7	1921-1940	209	453	6	13
8	1941-1960	302	755	9	22
9	1961-1980	837	1592	25	47
10	1981-2000	1233	2825	36	83
11	2001-2020	583	3408	17	100
12	2021-2040	2	3410	100	

Table 5 above clearly directs that the highest number of citations belong to publications published during 1981-2000 i.e. 1233, (36%), followed by (i.e. 837, 25%) citations of publications published during 1961-1980, i.e. 583, (17%) citations of publications published during 2001-2020, i.e. 302, (9%) citations of publications published during 1961-1980, i.e. 209, (6%) publications published during 1921-1940, i.e. 105, (3%) and 102, (3%) citations of publications published during 1881-1900 and 1901-1920 and very less 24, (1%) citations of publications published during 1861-1880 and before 1860 there were most rarely used citation distribution found i.e. 8, 3, 2, (0%) which is of no value.

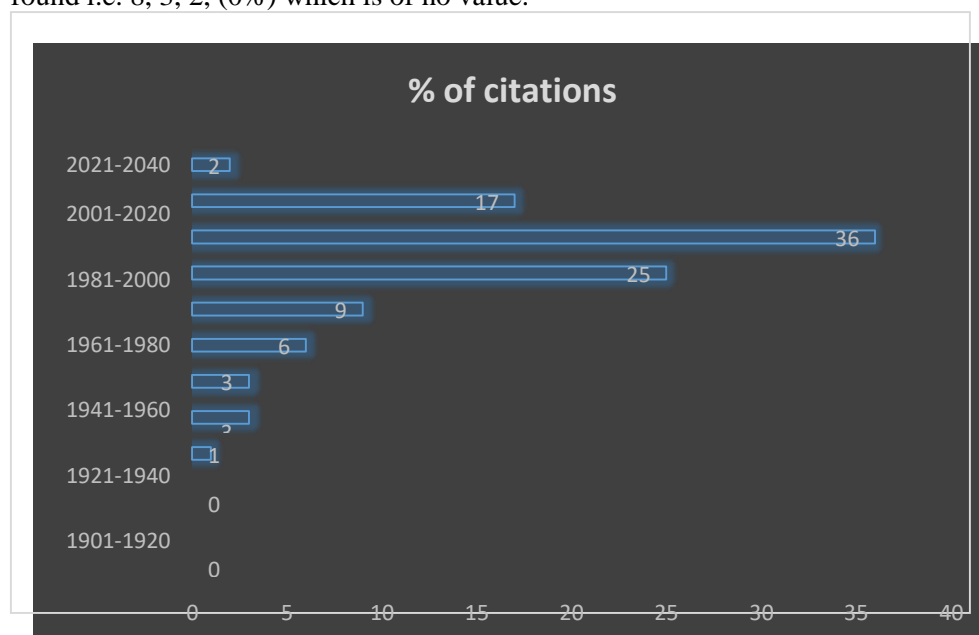


Figure 1: Chronological distribution of Citations in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist Studies.

Above figure 1 gives a pictorial representation of the chronological distribution of the citations to documents cited in the Ph.D. theses of Pali and Buddhist studies, Savitribai Phule Pune University available on shodhganga. It shows that the highest citations were gained by the documents published during 1981-2000. The figure also reveals that there has been a steady growth in citations till the time period of 1961-1980. It can be also seen from the figure that there has been a steep decline in citations to resources from 2001-2020 to 2021-2040.

8. Findings of the Study:

To study the citation analysis of Ph.D. theses in the field of Pali and Buddhist Studies, 3781 citations from 37 Ph.D. theses submitted in the Department of Pali and Buddhist studies from the establishment of department and available on shodhganga website were analyzed. The foremost findings of their analysis shows:

1. The field were awarded in the year 2007, indicating a significant **growth or interest** in the subject during that time.
2. 3504, (93%) is the highest one, **single authorship pattern** found in this study. Single authorship was the predominant form of authorship among the analyzed dissertations. This could suggest that individual researchers were actively contributing to the field and publishing their work independently.
3. The researcher in the discipline of Pali and Buddhist studies **use secondary resources more** than other form of documents for their research work and it was accounted for 2450, (65%) is the highest number of citations.
4. Publications published during the year 1981-2000 found **maximum number of citations to documents** i.e. 1233, (36%). This indicates that there was a productive period interns of research output during that time frame.

9. Societal Impact:

While analyzing the citation patterns in Ph.D. theses within the field of Pali and Buddhist studies at Savitribai Phule Pune University can lead to a series of positive societal impacts, from value-added academic quality and cultural preservation to interdisciplinary collaboration and cognizant decision making. Studying the citation patterns in Ph.D. theses available on shodhganga repository in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies within the context of Savitribai Phule Pune University can have several societal impacts. Here are some potential impacts that this research could have:

- Academic advancement and quality enhancement: analyzing citation patterns in Ph.D. theses can reveal trends in the sources and references that scholars in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies are relying upon. This can lead to the identification of persuasive works, influential authors, and evolving themes. As a result, researchers and students can be guided towards high quality resources, improving the overall academic standards and knowledge dissemination within the field.
- Promotion of Arduous Research: Understanding the citation patterns can highlight gaps in research and potential areas of bias or under representation. Researchers can use this information to ensure that their work is wide-ranging and well –grounded, promoting rigorous scholarship. This, in turn, can contribute to the progression of knowledge in Pali and Buddhist studies.
- Cultural and historical preservation: Pali and Buddhist studies involve that exploration of ancient cultural and philosophical traditions. By analyzing citation patterns, researchers can determine which primary and secondary sources are being referenced more frequently. This information can guide efforts to preserve and promote these important texts, ensuring that they continue to be studied and appreciated by scholars and the broader public.
- Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Citation patterns can reveal connections between Pali and Buddhist studies and other disciplines. This insight can foster interdisciplinary collaborations, leading to a richer understanding of Buddhism influence on various fields, such as philosophy, psychology, art, literature and ethics.
- Enhanced curriculum development: The research can provide visions into the evolving curriculum in Pali and Buddhist studies. Educators can adapt their teaching materials based on the most cited and relevant sources, ensuring that students are exposed to foundational and cutting edge works that contribute to a well-rounded education.
- Informed funding and resource allocation: Institutions can use the findings to make informed decisions regarding resource allocation. This includes library acquisitions, subscriptions to academic journals, and investments in research databases, ensuring that researchers have access to the most relevant and impactful

sources.

- Global Collaboration and recognition: By identifying frequently cited international works, the research can facilitate collaboration between scholars from different countries. It can also raise the profile of researchers and institutions within the global academic community, Fostering a sense of recognition and collaboration.
- Policy and advocacy support: If certain themes or issues within Pali and Buddhist studies are consistently cited, policy makers and advocates can use this information to make informed decisions about cultural preservation, heritage protection, and other related matters.

10. Further Research Studies:

Some potential areas for further research studies related to the topic “Citation pattern in Ph.D. theses available on shodhganga repository in the field of Pali and Buddhist studies: A study of Savitribai Phule Pune University”.

- **Comparative analysis with other universities:** Extend the study to include multiple universities offering Pali and Buddhist studies programs. Compare the citation patterns across different institutions to identify variations, trends, and commonalities. This could provide insights into regional differences, curriculum variations and academic emphases.
- **Longitudinal analysis:** Conduct a longitudinal study to track changes in citation patterns over time. Analyse how the sources referenced in Ph.D. theses have progressed over decades and what factors might be driving these changes. This could provide insights into shifting research trends and the impact of new scholarship.
- **Authorship and collaboration analysis:** Explore patterns of authorship and collaboration within the cited works. Identify frequently collaborating authors and institutions, and analyses whether collaborative research has a different citation pattern compared to solo-authored works.
- **Cultural and Philosophical Cross-References:** Explore how sources from different cultural and philosophical traditions are cited and cross-referenced within Pali and Buddhist studies. This could shed light on the extent of cross-cultural dialogue and the integration of diverse perspectives.
- **Gender and Diversity in Citations:** Investigate the representation of gender and cultural diversity in the cited works. Analyze whether there are any biases in the selection of authors and sources, and explore strategies to promote greater inclusivity in scholarly discourse.
- **Influence of Digital Resources:** Examine the influence of digital resources on citation patterns. Investigate whether the availability of online databases, open-access journals, and digital archives has led to changes in the types of sources that are commonly cited.

Each of these areas could contribute valuable insights to the field of Pali and Buddhist Studies and advance our understanding of citation practices and their implications.

11. Conclusion:

Based on the information provided, it seems that the study focused on conducting a citation analysis of 37 doctoral dissertations in a specific research area. The study found that the highest number of Ph.D. were awarded in the year 2007. Additionally, the study relied heavily on secondary resources, which suggests that there were abundant resources available in the field.

Furthermore, the study found that single authorship was the dominant form of authorship among the dissertations analyzed. It also revealed that a greater number of documents were published during the period from 1981 to 2000.

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