BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF THE LITERATURE CITED IN THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN TELUGU

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ABSTRACT

The present's paper investigates the Bibliometric studies have been used to study various aspects of subject literature. Bibliometrics takes account of the number of times a research paper is cited, in order to compare it against other papers in the same field. Bibliometrics is a type of research method used by the researchers in different subject disciplines. Metrics for other forms of research output and other measures of impact are slowly becoming established. Bibliometrics is statistical analysis of written publications, such as books, articles and thesis. Bibliometric methods are frequently used in the field of library and information science. To minimize or overcome the problems, bibliometric studies are often used by librarians. Bibliometric studies are useful particularly for the evaluation of library services, resource allocation, decision making, collection development, resource sharing and weeding. "Bibliometric analysis has become a well-established part of information research". Bibliometric study accurately used by the researchers to identify the user requirements. Citation analysis is the most popular technique used in Bibliometrics. Citation studies are useful in elucidating the development of library services in research. Meaningful acquisition becomes possible when the quantum of citation from a particular (journal) or other sources is assessed by the librarians. Citation analysis makes easy in weeding out redundant material.

Key words: Bibliometrics, Bibliometric study and Citation analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

A "Bibliometrics" as used in the literature are examined and evaluated. Bibliometrics has emerged as thrust area of research incorporating different branches of human knowledge. Bibliometrics is a fast developing area in Information Science, which is defined as a discipline that investigates the properties and behavior of information. The term bibliometric was first coined by Pritchard in 1969. An initiating example of a bibliometric study was statistical analysis of the literature of comparative anatomy from 1543 to 1860, done by including book and journal titles, and grouping them by countries of origin and periods.

Bibliometric technique has been applied to evaluate various kinds of library services and to study the characteristics of subjects and nature of citation in different branches of knowledge. Bibliometrics as a technique has extensive application in identifying the research trends in a subject, trends in authorship and collaboration in research, core periodicals, obsolescence and dispersion of scientific literature useful in estimating the comprehensiveness of secondary periodicals studying the author productivity, characteristics of subject literature including structure of knowledge, historical and sociological aspects of science and helpful in formulation of need based collection development policy. Weeding and stacking policy, science policy studies and many others.

Sengupta has listed out the following areas where Bibliometrics and techniques are consistently being applied:

a) To identify research trends and growth of knowledge of different scientific disciplines.

b) To estimate comprehensiveness of secondary periodicals.

c) To identify users of different subjects.

d) To identify authorship and its trends in documents on various subjects.

e) To measure usefulness of adhoc and retrospective SDI Services.

f) To forecast past, present and future publishing trends.

g) To develop experimental models correlating or by passing the existing ones.

h) To identify core periodicals different disciplines.

i) To formulate an accurate need-based acquisition policy within limited budgetary provision.

j) To adopt an accurate weeding and staking policy.

k) To initiate effective multi-level network system.

l) To study obsolescence and dispersion of scientific literature clustering and coupling of scientific papers etc.,

m) To predict productivity of publishers, individual author, Organisation, country or that of an entire discipline.

n) To design automatic language processing for auto indexing, auto abstracting and auto classification and

o) To develop norms for standardization.

Citation analysis, for the purpose of this section is taken to mean the analysis of the citations or references which form part of the articles in journals. It is not taken to include the study of references appearing in secondary periodicals. Citations in journals explicitly state a connection between two documents, one which cities and the other which is cited, whereas citation of secondary journals does not usually imply any connection between documents.

Citation indexing is a method of detecting the relationship of documents through citations. If a recent paper cities a previous paper, it is assumed that there is some association of ideas between the citing and the cited paper. This fact of association through citation is converted in the form of an index keeping the direction from the cited to the citing document. The idea of such an index first originated in the field of law where the sighting of precedence is of great importance. Thus emerged shepard's citation index. When an earlier legal case is cited as a precedence to prove a point in a recent case than this fact is signaled in the shepard index by bringing the particulars of the recent case or cases immediately under the name or particulars of the earlier case.

HISTORY OF TELUGU LITERATURE:

Telugu language had been in use from 3rd century BC. But Sanskrit prakruthika languages were used for political affairs in this inscription. Some of the names of the villages and individuals are in Telugu. We can conclude that the common people for using Telugu for all the constructions. Telugu inscriptions are available from 6th century A.D. by the time 7th and 8th century, all inscriptions are in prose but they have reason concept of poetry from 7th century onwards Telugu inscriptions are found in poetry of them Addahanki inscription of pondurangu is the first we find mixture of prose and poetry. This proves that the tradition of composition with a mixture of verse and prose was prevalent by 8th century A.D.

19th century witnessed the widening of intellectual thought and national awareness Kavali Burraya compiled the "Lives of Telugu Poets" and Kandukuri Veeresalingam started writing history of Telugu literature. In the name of "Adnhrakaula Gevitam" it is the first attempt of writing history of Telugu literature. Annugula Veraswamy who was court of affection in Madras attempted writing of a travelogue called Kasiyatra Charitra. These in first books all Indian National (1835) in this book he has given a detailed account of the journey form madras to Banaras and also given excellent account of wrote transportation by bullock carts palanquins and dolieas.

National movement and the Western romantic literature influenced literature of Telugu in the stage. Rayaprolu Subba Rao produced norms of literature reflecting concepts of photonic liver National Spirit and his "Ramya Lokam" is the theory of modern Romantic Poetry love is the basic an element which broad popularity romantic poetry are called Bhavakavithavam.

OBJECTIVES:

The present study has the following objectives:

➢ To study the bibliographical form of the theses.
➢ To study the trends of research in the fields of Telugu under investigation.
➢ To examine the subject wise break up of citations.
➢ To prepare a ranking list of journals and to identify core periodical in the subject.

METHODOLOGY:

It is a bibliometric, descriptive and retrospective study performed by literature review. The analysis material was limited to only Telugu doctoral theses submitted to Sri Krishnadevaraya University. Data were collected form 45 Telugu doctoral theses. A total number of 45 doctoral theses in those 239 citations were found in the theses.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The scope of this study is Telugu doctoral theses submitted by the Ph.D. scholars which are available in the central library. This study is imitated to only Telugu theses submitted to Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur. During the period 1994 – 2004.

DATA ANALYSIS:

The Ph.D. theses in Telugu accepted by the Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur during 1994 – 2004 are taken as the source data for the present study.

Table – 1. Total Number of Theses selected

Subject	Duration of the year	No. of the Theses selected
Telugu	1994 - 2004	45

Table – 1 reveals that the Telugu doctoral theses submitted to the S k University during the period 1994 – 2004 are 35 theses, which are considered for the purpose of analysis of the present study.

Table – 2. Research Areas in Telugu

S. No.	Research Areas in Telugu	No. of theses awarded	Percentage
1	Poetry	10	21.73
2	Historical Literature	2	4.34
3	Folklore	2	4.34
4	Prose Fiction Novel	2	4.34
5	Non Literary Survey	2	4.34
6	Modern Poetry	2	4.34
7	Traditional Poetry	2	4.34
8	Journalism	2	4.34
9	Historical Literature (Epic graphy)	2	4.34
10	Fiction Novel	2	4.34
11	Visual Literature	2	4.34
12	Criticism	1	2.17
13	Visual literature play	1	2.17
14	Modern poetry regionalism	1	2.17
15	Language studies	1	2.17
16	Short story comparative literature	1	2.17

Table – 2. Research Areas in Telugu

S. No.	Research Areas in Telugu	No. of theses awarded	Percentage
17	Journalism children's literature	1	2.17
18	Modern literature Author Survey	1	2.17
19	Poetry (Epics)	1	2.17
20	Short Story, Prose Fiction	1	2.17
21	Modern Poetry (Minorities)	1	2.17
22	Childrens Literature	1	2.17
23	Tribal literature	1	2.17
24	Folk literature	1	2.17
25	Prose	1	2.17
26	Poetry (comparative literature)	1	2.17
27	Traditional Poetry (Epic)	1	2.17

Table – 2 shows that 21.73% of the theses relate to poetry in Telugu. Much of the research relates to the poetry. Other research work is considerably low when compared to poetry.

Table – 3. Total Number of Theses Research Area wise

S. No.	Area of Research	Number of Theses	Percentage (%)
1	Poetry	28	62.22
2	Drama	02	04.44
3	Fiction	10	22.22
4	Prose	01	02.22
5	Miscellaneous	04	08.90
	Total Theses	45	100.00

Table – 3 indicates that most of the Research work in Telugu literature has been done in poetry. 28 (62.22%) of theses out of 45 belongs to poetry. The second highest category in the order of merit goes to fiction 10 (22.22%) of theses out of 45 theses belongs to fiction.

Third highest in order of merit goes to Miscellaneous 4 (8.90%) theses as been written on various aspects of Telugu literature which cannot be placed in any particular area shown in table. There are 2 (4.44%) of theses relate to Drama. The table indicates the output of research in Drama is quite low, when compared two other forms namely poetry and fiction.

Table – 4. Number of Theses reference in each form of research Area wise

S. No.	Area of Research	Number of References
1	Poetry	84
2	Drama	38
3	Fiction	74
4	Prose	15
5	Miscellaneous	28
	Total Theses references	239

Table – 4 reveals that the majority of 84 out of 239 references added in Poetry research area it also reveals that most of the researchers are interested in Poetry area of research. Second highest 74 out of 239 references added in Fiction research area. Drama research area is the third highest in order of merit with 38 references.

The table also reveals that 28 out of 239 references added in miscellaneous research area theses and very less on 15 references added in Prose area of research theses.

Table – 5. Number of Journals Ranking wise in Telugu theses

S. No.	Name of the Journal	Number of Citations	Rank
1	Comparative Literature	9	I
2	Indian Literature	8	II
3	Bhumika Shreevada Patrika	6	III
4	Basava Krupa	3	IV
5	Kalachuvadu	3	IV
6	Telugu Vidhyarthi	2	V
7	Prajasahiti	2	V
8	Kanaiyali	1	VI
9	Abhudaya Visesha Sanchika Novel 1980	1	VI
10	Andhra Bhumi Deena Patrika	1	VI
11	Communism Bharatadesamlo Matam Pratyeka Sanchika 1994	1	VI

Table – 5. Number of Journals Ranking wise in Telugu theses

S. No.	Name of the Journal	Number of Citations	Rank
12	Communism Mahela Samasyalu Pratyeka Sanchika	1	VI
13	Telugulo Pareshadhana Rajathaosthava Sanchika	1	VI
14	Telugu Vygnanika Masapatrika (May 1993)	1	VI
15	Rajatarnjani (1967 – 1987)	1	VI
16	Vimarshini – 3 (1978)	1	VI
17	Vimarshini – 5 (1980)	1	VI
18	Vivechana Mudava Sanchika (Dec. 1978)	1	VI
19	Swati Vara Patrika	1	VI
20	Bharati Masa Partika January 1964	1	VI
21	Sree Swechha Masa Patrika Thrutiya Samputam Aug, Sep. 1996, Feb, March, 1998	1	VI
22	Sree Spurithi (Masa Patrika) Telugu Masa Patrika Aug. 1999	1	VI
23	Eenadu Dina Patrika	1	VI
24	Chaitanya Mahila Margani Thrimasika Patrika Oct, Dec. 1999	1	VI

Table – 5 shows that the micro literature in the form of journals is not used very much in the pursuit of research in Telugu literature among the citations related to 45 theses it is found that the latest citations is in 1993. Much research has been done on topics related to epics of Ramayana and Mahabharatha.

The table also reveals that from the data clearly shows that the "A journal of comparative literature" is the most productive journal in respect of citations.

CONCLUSION:

To conclude this research study, the 45 Telugu Ph.D. theses chosen by means of sampling, have been examined. They are 239 citations form 45 doctoral theses were analyzed. Most of the citations are taken from the journals which are available in college and research libraries. Research has been done on topics related to epics of Ramayana and Mahabharatha. The study reveals that the micro literature in the form of journals is not used very much in the pursuit of research in Telugu literature.

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