REVIEW OF RESEARCH

An International Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

Impact Factor: 5.2331

UGC Approved Journal No. 48514

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE THESES OF ENGLISH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Smt. E. Ramadevi
Professional Assistant , Central Library, Sri Krishnadevaraya University ,
Ananthapuramu , Andhra Pradesh.

ABSTRACT: -

The purpose of this study is to explore the growth of literature in this discipline, the authorship pattern, the distribution of publications in different forms and years etc., of the English Doctoral theses. Bibliometric studies have been used to study various characteristics of subject literature, both literature cited and literature provided by the researchers. Over the years, bibliometric study has been growing and gaining the found in libraries and informatics centers all over the world. The doctorate theses represent the highest degree of academic expression,

and constitute a rich and valuable source of data. The analysis of these theses is very important because it provides information about the trends and innovations on the areas of English Ethics and History. It would be useful to extend the bibliometric analysis towards other thematic areas, generating a reference for future research. The present which is an attempt to know the citation pattern of research scholars of English by using bibliometrics techniques.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometrics, Bibliometric analysis and English Theses.

INTRODUCTION :

Bibliometrics as a term was introduced by Pritchard in 1969. The word 'bibliometrics' constitutes one of the major thrust areas of research in the field of library and information science. Bibliometrics is the analysis of data derived from publications and their citations. Publication of research outcomes is an integral part of the research process and is a universal activity. Bibliometrics has emerged as the most active field of library and information science. Citation analysis studies form a major portion of it. A major portion of the studies pertains to the applications of Bibliometric laws and models. However, there is a long way to go in achieving perfection in the studies.

Bibliometric studies are used to identify the pattern of publication and authorship of all macro and micro written communication, such as primary and secondary periodicals, articles and abstracts published in them, Bibliographies and other media of communication. These studies are considered as tools for better Organisation of Information resources. In most of the cases Bibliometric studies were conducted on well-established subject areas. Further the Bibliometric studies have become important aids for scientist and researcher in identifying the growth of literature pertaining to their area of study.

Bibliometric is a technique or a tool of information management, which is also called Quantitative Science. In the field of library and information Science, Bibliometrics as it is presently known is of recent origin, though its roots could be traced to a study made 85 years ago in 1917. Since then it has come a long way and

attained much importance and significance for library and information managers.

Bibliometrics has practical applications in the evaluation of library operations and surveys through statistical techniques to make the quantitative analysis possible. It is also useful in the study and measurement of publication patterns of different forms of literature on one subject or the other. Bibliometrics is divided into two parts i.e., Descriptive Bibliometrics have extensive applications equally in sociological studies of science, information management, librarianship, history of science including science policy, study of science and Scientists. Research in Bibliometrics has also given birth to a couple of other terms, viz., scientometrics and informetrics, which are used today along with Bibliometrics.

Citation analysis having a long history as a methodological tradition in library and information science. Citation counting is a technique that determines how many citations a given document, author, journal etc., has received over a period of time originally used by Gross and Gross.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

History of English literature is simply a chronological account of the books which have been written in the English Language and since we cannot think of a book without thinking also of its author of the men who wrote them. Therefore, literary history is an account of movements and writers who caused them. For the sake of convenience, we may classify the history into the following periods (1) Old English Period (2) The Elizabethan Age (3) Neo-Classical Age (4) The Romantic Revival (5) The Victorian Age and (6) Modern Age.

PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

The present study is confined to research work done in the area of English Literature in Sri Krishnadevaraya University. The citations attached to Ph.D., theses relating to English during the year 1994 to 2004 were gathered and analysed necessary inferences more drawn from these sources.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:
The main objectives of this study are as follows:
- ✦ To know the average citations included in each English Ph.D. thesis
- ✦ To study authorship pattern
- ✦ To find out year wise distribution of citation in English theses
- ✦ To find out distribution of citation by different forms of sources
- ✦ To determine the ranking of journals in English.

METHODOLOGY:

Bibliometric analysis has been applied in the present Ph.D., Thesis of English. The study includes the 35 Ph.D. Thesis so far awarded, ranging from 1994-2004. Each individual thesis was checked, examined and tabulated for necessary data into separate sheets in terms of authorship pattern, subject-wise, year-wise, form-wise of sources and finally all the collected data were tabulated and analyzed for making necessary observations. Bibliometric analysis for 3580 citations collected from the doctoral dissertations on the English language and literature accepted by Sri Krishnadevaraya University has been carried out to determine the use pattern of the literature by the researchers in English. Provides the main bibliographic forms of literature cited.

DATA ANALYSIS:
Data collected on the basis of different factor and analysis.

Table – 1: Total Number of Theses awarded

Subject	Year	No. of Theses awarded
English	1994 – 2004	35

Table 1, indicate the total number of Theses awarded in English. Theses in English awarded by Sri Krishnadevaraya University during the period of 1994 – 2004. There are 35 Theses are awarded which are considered for the purpose of analysis for the present study.

Table – 2: Range of Citations in English Theses

Subject	No. of Theses	Total Citations	Average per Theses
English	35	3580	102

Table 2 shows the average citations per theses in English. It is observed from the table that each Theses of English with average citations of 102 scores.

Table – 3: year-wise Distribution of citations in English

S. No.	Year of Publication	No. of Citations	Percentage
1	Before 1950	228	6.51
2	1951 – 1960	275	7.85
3	1961 – 1970	608	17.37
4	1971 – 1980	992	28.34
5	1981 – 1990	806	23.02
6	1991 – 2000	563	16.08
7	2001 - 2004	28	0.8

Table 3 indicates the year wise distribution of citations in English. Chronological distribution of citations reveals the relative use of different publications. The data shows that publications of 1970's and 1980,s were cited predominantly.

The table also reveals that the maximum literature cited falls in the decade 1971 - 1980 with 28.34% and literature emerged before 1950 are less cited.

Table – 4: Distribution of citations by different types of publications in English

S. No.	Types of Sources	Total citations	Percentage
1	Books	1569	43.82
2	Government Publications	883	24.66
3	Journals	798	22.29
4	Reports	129	3.60
5	Conferences / Seminars	84	2.34
6	Theses	79	2.20
7	Monographs	32	0.89
8	Newspapers	06	0.16

Table 4 indicates the distribution of citations by the type of publication.

It can be observed that books are the most cited source (43.82%). The next position goes to Government Publications with (24.66%) and Newspapers are the very less source with (0.16%).

Table – 5: Author wise Distribution of citations in English

S. No.	Types of Author	No. of Citations	Percentage
1	Single Author	2893	80.81
2	Two Authors	515	14.38
3	More than Two Authors	172	4.80

Table 5 gives the distribution of articles on the basis of number of authors.

It is clear from the table that the largest number contributions have been made by the single Author with (80.81%).

Table – 6: Author wise Distribution of citations in English

S. No.	Name of the Country	No. of Citations	Percentage
1	India	2446	68.32
2	U.S.A	497	13.88
3	U.K	394	11.00
4	Others	243	6.78

The table 6 shows that the India's publications are the most cited (68.32%) U.S.A has ranked second (13.88%) and U.K has third position with (11%).

Table – 7: Ranking of Journals in English

S. No.	Name of the Journal	No. of Citations	Rank
1	A journal of common wealth literature	29	I
2	The journal of South Asian literature	22	II
3	Journal of American Studies	19	III
4	The journal of Indian Writing in English	9	IV
5	Journal of Black Studies	8	V
6	Journal of the literary society of Nigeria	8	V
7	Indian Journal of American studies	7	VI
8	Review Journal	7	VI
9	New York Times Magazine	5	VII
10	Educational Theatre Journal	5	VII
11	The India Today	4	VIII
12	The Hindustan times	4	VIII
13	The common Wealth Review	4	VIII
14	Journal of Indian Association for English studies	3	IX
15	Meerut Journal of comparative literature and language	3	IX
16	Kakaitya Journal of English Studies	3	IX
17	Critical Inquiry	2	X
18	Osmania Journal of English Studies	2	X
19	Indian Literature	2	X
20	Journal of Indian Writing in English	2	X
21	Quarterly Journal of speech	2	X
22	Indian Express	2	X
23	The Virginaia Quarterly review	1	XI
24	Leaving School "The London Magazine"	1	XI
25	Journal of A West Indian Proprietor	1	XI
26	College Language association Journal	1	XI
27	Living in India, London Magazine	1	XI
28	The times of India, Sunday Magazine	1	XI
29	American Literature Today	1	XI
30	Twentieth Century Literature	1	XI

Table 7 gives the distribution of Journal citation studies have been used as means to measure the utility of Journals.

The table 7 reveals that the "A Journal of Common Wealth Literature" is the most productive journal in respect of citations.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the discussions made in this study, it is concluded that the authorship pattern shows that most of the papers are contributed by single author. Indian authors contribute maximum number of papers followed by U.S.A and U.K. it also examines form-wise, year-wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, affiliation and county wise distribution.

The present study intends the bibliographical forms of the literature used to identify the list of highly cited journals. The journals with a large number of referencing articles may also have brighter chance to be cited by other articles and therefore may get top positions in the ranking of journals.

REFERENCE:

Pritchard (1969). A. Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. Journal of Documentation. Vol. 25, P. 348 - 349.

Potter, W.G (1981). Introduction to bibliometrics. Library Trends, Vol. 30, P.3 - 7.

Thomas J. Delendick (1989). "Citation Analysis of the Literature of Systematic Botany: A Preliminary Survey," Journal of the American Society for Information Science. Vol.41, no.7, P. 535-543.

Farideh Osareh (1996). "Bibliometrics, Citation Analysis and Co-Citation Analysis: A Review of the Literature I," Libri. Vol. 46, no. 3, P. 149-158.

Mark J. Slutz (1997). "A Citation Analysis of Master's Level English Theses Submitted to the Department of English-Kent State University, 1985-1995" (Ph.D. diss., Kent State University), ERIC Document: ED413927