CONCLUSION

OBSERVATION, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

5. OBSERVATION

The bibliometric studies are used to assess and to generate information that could be used by policy makers and experts. The research provides an opportunity to plan the overall study a research is the arrangements of conditions from collect and analysis of data in a matter that aim to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.

In the study, the bibliometric feature of these collected to in Lucknow University (Lucknow) and in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University (Agra) between the 2000-2010 examined in order to reveal the differences among discipline in scientific communication. Accordingly the references cited in Ph D thesis have been taken as sources of data. The Ph D thesis submitted in Lucknow University (Lucknow) and in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University (Agra) during the 10 years (2000-2010) in botanical sciences have been studied.

The Findings of the present study leads to the following observations:

5.1 FULFILLMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES

- The present study is a Bibliometric analysis of doctoral dissertations (Ph D theses) in the Botanical sciences. These have been submitted in the Lucknow University (Lucknow), and Dr. B.R. Ambedker University (Agra). The aim of the study is to understand the characteristics of literature cited in the doctoral dissertations submitted by the research scholars in the Botanical Science during the period 2000-2010. A review of literature of Botanical Sciences reveals the existence of a large number of bibliometric and quantitative studies. These studies as described in Chapter 1 vary considerably in size of the data analyzed, in the use of variables, in subject dealt with and in the methodologies. However, not so many studies in the Botanical Sciences
are available. This indicates the gaps in research and areas of applications for study.

- The first step was to examine and evaluate the dispersion of authors, forms, subject and time. Author dispersion study revealed the existing preferences, bias and inclinations. It showed a distinct pattern of a few authors who were highly productive and a large number with lower profiles. The Lotka's Law of author productivity, hence, was found to be applicable in the area of study. This evaluation also showed the cited authors preferred solo contributions rather than collaborative contributions in the field.

- It was observed that cumulative periodicals (36.27%) are the major sources of citations, cumulative book literature (47.04%) followed by other sources viz. Government publications/reports, conference proceedings, Internet and theses with the percentage of 6.36, 2.79, 2.99 and 1.64 respectively. We can easily observe that high percentage of citations of books and periodicals, compared with other sources, tend to indicate that periodicals are the most preferred channel of information.

- The findings of Year wise submitted of total thesis in the field of Botanical Sciences are with the pace of gradual growth in the starting period. Yet there is a decreasing and increasing trend from the year 2000 to 2010. The range of thesis submitted during the period under study is between 220 and 90.

- The findings of cumulative country-wise distribution of the literature cited by research scholars showed that 43.1% of the contributions are from India. Next came United States America (USA) with 24.36% and United Kingdom (UK) 16.87%. China contributed 3.93% and other countries 11.62%

- Periodicals have assumed an increasingly dominant position in all the branches of botany. These periodicals play a significant role in research and development activities in botany. Some periodicals have a great importance for all the research scholars of all the universities of Uttar Pradesh. Such periodicals are cited by the research scholars of botany in large extent. These periodicals are as under:
1. Indian Journal of Plant Physiology (India)
2. Annals of Botany (USA)
3. Journal of Bacteriology (India)
4. New Phytologist (UK)
5. Indian Journal of Microbiology (India)
6. American Journal of Botany (USA)
7. Indian Journal of Botanical Science (India)

The findings of productivity of author’s based on Lotka’s law brings out the following facts: the analyzed data regarding author productivity will validate the Lotka’s findings. The proportion of all contributions that make a single contribution is above 60 percent. On the whole, the present observation will satisfies the Lotka’s law of scientific productivity and it supports the fact that as the number of contribution increases, the number of author decreases.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

After the compilation of this research work the following suggestions may be given:

1. The libraries should acquire the latest literature by which the quality of research work would improve
2. Libraries should provide the information about the patents, standard, research reports, conference and seminar proceedings etc. in the field of botany and should keep it self up to date with the latest research literature of present era
3. The research report, workgroup, conference and seminar proceeding should be cited by the research scholar in sufficient amount because these source provide the information about the current and updated research trends and activities of the subject
4. The literature concerned with the productive journals and productive countries must be acquired by the library and information center so the maximum improvement in research work would be possible.
5. The present study based on only in botany subject. The further research can be conducted in other subjects as well as other area of botany. The other trend of information retrieval by the research scholars, scientist, botanist and microbiologist engaged in the field of botany can be studied. a survey based study may be carried out about the role of information technology in the development of botanical research. The bibliometric analysis regarding the application of bibliometric laws can be conducted in various areas of botany.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Bibliometrics research has developed a body of the theoretical knowledge and a group of techniques and application based on the distribution of bibliographic data elements. The wider application of bibliometric techniques is leading to the development of new and more précis technique for greater economical and efficient management of the material and bibliometric studies are carried out on well established subject areas.

The present study attempted bibliometric study to analyze the productivity of the literature in the field of botanical sciences on the basis of citation analysis of collected data. The study successfully attempted to test the bibliometric techniques in this field.

The present study has examined all the references which appear in the Ph D thesis of botanical Sciences from 2000 to 2010 in Lucknow University, Lucknow and Dr. B. R. Amedkar University, Agra covered under the study. In there were 310 thesis identified for the present study for the time span of ten years. All the source references are examined in the detailed in the chapter five.

The data given in the chapter 5 concluded that:

1. The research scholar of botany cited the maximum literature (34.65%) published during 1995-2005.
2 Journals and books are more preferred source of information among the research scholar in Botanical sciences. Research report and conference proceeding are also very much useful information sources for the botany research scholar. The use of internet sources and patent are very low.

3 Joint authors are major contributors in the field of botanical science. More than two authors are also contributing literature in large amount.

4 Geographical distribution clearly shows that Indian publication have more importance than other countries. The publication of USA are also is very useful than other countries like U.K., China, Netherlands, Japan Canada, Germany etc. among the research scholar in botany in above two universities.

The present study is a specified additive work to knowledge and beneficial to scan the national and international level literature in the field of botanical sciences. It is hoped that the study based on the citation analysis of the bibliographic references appended to PhD thesis of botany will provide and apparent view of information used pattern of botanical research scholar. It will also provide guidelines in the decision making process with regard to the acquisition and organization of documents in the universities libraries and information center

5.4 AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The researcher would like to suggest the following topics for further study.
