CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION
1.1 BIBLIOMETRICS

Bibliometrics 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 (Productivity Count) and Evaluative Bibliometrics (literature usage count). The techniques of Bibliometrics have extensive applications equally in sociological studies of science, information management, librarianship, history of science including science policy, study of science and Scientists.
OTHER TERMS:

Research in Bibliometrics has also given birth to a couple of other terms, viz., Scientometrics and Informetrics, which are used today along with Bibliometrics. Earlier the term Statistical Bibliography was also used for it, while Ranganathan preferred to call it Librametry. All these terms are more or less used synonymously.

1.2. AREAS OF APPLICATIONS OF BIBLIOMETRICS:

The areas of library and information science are the following in which the Bibliometric techniques are used.

(1) To study research trends and growth of knowledge in various subjects.

(2) To estimate comprehensiveness of secondary periodicals.

(3) To identify users of different subjects.

(4) To identify authorship trends in documents on various subjects.

(5) To measure the usefulness of retrospective and current awareness services.

(6) To identify past, present publishing trends as well as forecast future publishing trends.
(7) To develop experimental models.

(8) To identify core periodicals in different disciplines (through application of Bradford’s Law of Scattering and citation Analysis).

(9) To formulate stacking and weeding policies.

(10) To initiate effective multilevel network system.

(11) To formulate collection development/management policy.

(12) To study obsolescence and dispersion of scientific literature.

(13) To study productivity of institutions/individuals and disciplines.

1.3 EVOLUTION OF BIBLIOMETRICS:-

Bibliometrics is of recent origin and relatively a new concept, which has emerged as a research front in its own in Information Science. The word Bibliometrics is derived from Latin and Greek words i.e. 'biblio' and 'metrics' meaning bibliography and mathematics. Therefore, etymologically it denotes the application of mathematics and statistics to the study of bibliography. Bibliometrics is an emerging thrust area of research in the field of Library and Information Science. It is relatively a new subject or
branch of Information Science. It lies between the border areas of the social science and physical science.

It is now being vigorously pursued and with the result it has been found that one fourth of all the articles published in library and information science, periodicals are on Bibliometrics and its related topics. It has also been found that many of the social science and science periodicals are also carrying a large number of articles on Bibliometrics.

The British Standard Institution defines Bibliometrics as "the use of documents and patterns of publication in which mathematical and statistical methods have been applied" (1). Bibliometrics is one of the thrust areas of research in Library and Information Science.

The term Bibliometrics is almost a new word used in the area of Library and Information Science Bibliometrics as a subdiscipline in Library Science is first applied by Cole and Eales (2). They analysed comparative anatomy papers by counting the number of publications by country. Later in the year 1923 Hulme (3) conducted a study known as statistical bibliography in relation to the growth of modern civilization. These two studies are designated as statistical bibliography. It is Pritchard (4) for the first time
who coined the term Bibliometrics in the year 1969. In the year 1948, Dr. S.R.Ranganathan used the term Librametry in more or less in the sense of Bibliometrics. However, over the past 70 years a sizable body of literature dealing with Bibliometrics has developed.

Today 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. Theses 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 an important aids for scientists and researchers in identifying the growth of literature pertaining to their area of study. Typically, these descriptions focus on consistent patterns involving authors, monographs, journals in a subject. It's techniques have extensive applications equally in sociological studies of science, Information management, Librarianship, history of science including science policy. The techniques of Bibliometrics are simple to complex in nature and are
always not free from controversy. The basic units of Bibliometrics are all facts of written communications, such as primary and secondary periodicals, articles and abstracts published in them, bibliographies of articles, books, monographs and other media of communication. Day-by-day, it is attaining sophistication and complexity having national and international and interdisciplinary character. It has established itself as a viable and distinctive research technique for studying science based on bibliographical and citation data.

Its backbone lies in its sound theoretical foundation most effectively laid by some pioneers like Lotka, Gross, Bradford, Zipf, Dereck, D.J. De Solla Price, Bookstein, Mandkbröt, Brookes, Narin, Garfield, Vickery, cole Brothers, pritchard, Hulme, Fairthorne and many others and its techniques are capable of throwing light to various complicated problems faced by information scientists to quantify the process of written communications (5).

The application of quantitative techniques to libraries was until recently known as statistical bibliography. Witting (6) in a footnote traces the historical development of the term statistical bibliography. He points out that the
root of the term statistical Bibliography can be traced to its first use by Hulme in 1923.

Ranganathan suggested as early as 1948 at the Aslib conference in Leamington spa, that it is necessary for libraries to develop librametry on the lines of biometry, econometry and psychometry, since many of the matters connected with the library work and services involve large numbers. In spite of his early attempt to define the scope of librametry, the subject hardly developed until the early 1970's. Ranganathan in a paper submitted at the 1969 annual seminar of the Documentation Research and Training Centre illustrated a few examples of the applications of statistics to library science.

Cole and Eale's (7) Study "The History and Comparative Anatomy: A statistical Analysis" is considered to be the first Bibliometric study.

Pritchard (8) suggested the word "Bibliometrics" in 1969 in preference to statistical bibliography. Hence the term Bibliometrics has a very recent origin. The term Librametrics, Scientometrics and Informetrics are also in use in the Literature. Bibliometrics is analogous to Ranganathan's Librametrics, Russian concept "Scientometrics" and FID's Informetrics.
Pritchard (9) defined Bibliometrics as "The application of mathematical methods to books and other media of communication".

Pritchard (10) defined statistical bibliography is to "shed light on the process of written communication and of the nature and course of development of a discipline, by means of counting and analysis its various facets of written communication".

Lancaster (11) has defined "the term Bibliometrics can be applied to any form of quantitative analysis relating to the production, distribution and use of published and semi-published literature". Raising (12) defined it as "The assembling and interpretation of statistics relating to books and periodicals to demonstrate historical movements, to determine national and universal research, use of books and journals and to ascertain in many local situation the general use of books and journals.

Schrader (13) defines Bibliometrics as "The scientific study of recorded discourse"

Sengupta (14) defines "Organisation classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all Macro and Micro communications along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus".
Potter (15) defines Bibliometrics as "The study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authorship". Hawkins (16) in his online Bibliometric study interpreted Bibliometrics as "the quantitative analysis of the Bibliographic features of a body of literature". Fairthorne (17) defines "Bibliometrics as the quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded discourse and behaviour pertaining to it".

Hulme (18) was the first to use the expression "Statistical Bibliography" in 1923 and later it was used by many others. After Hulme, the term statistical bibliography was used by Henkle (19) in 1938 in his article "The Periodical Literature of Biochemistry". The historical development of term statistical bibliography has been traced by witting (20) in a footnote. The term was considered "Very clumsy, not very descriptive and can be confused with statistics itself or bibliographies on statistics".

These definitions of Librametry and Bibliometrics show that Librametry primarily aims at the quantitative analysis of the management of libraries and Bibliometrics is limited to recorded knowledge. The publication in both
the fields suggests that in librametry and Bibliometrics, one examines the statistical distributions of the processes in relation to:

1. The utilization of documents.
2. Library staff, and
3. Library users.

Bibliometrics and Librametry may therefore be commonly defined as areas in which one studies Information processes and Information handling in libraries and information centres by quantitatively analysing the characteristics and behaviour of documents, library staff or library users.

In the light of above definitions it is clear that through the term Bibliometrics has a very recent origin and appears to be a new subject, it has now become a branch of information science. Today, Bibliometrics is based on what authors cite in their writings but not use studies based on circulation date. Further Bibliometric studies are useful to evaluate the use of literature published in journals, books reports etc., in writing articles dissertations, thesis etc.,
1.4 BIBLIOMETRICS: SCOPE AND PURPOSE

(a) The scope of Bibliometrics elaborately described by Nicholas and Ritchie (21) is as follows:

1. It provides information about the structure of the knowledge and how it is communicated.

2. It describes the characteristics or features of a literature. They called it as descriptive Bibliometrics.

3. It also examine the relationships formed between components of a literature. This they called as Behavioral Bibliometrics.

(b) D.O'Conner and Henry Voos (22) opined that the scope of Bibliometrics includes studying the relationship within a literature or describing a literature.

Krishna Kumar (23) summarised the opinions of various Authors and said that Bibliometrics studies will serve the following purposes.

To acquire core journals, ranking of journals, selection of journals, weeding of journals, growth of publications, structure of literature, trends in subjects, impact of one journal on another and clues for indicating future use.

When we analyse the above opinions it shows that (a) this scope and purpose of Bibliometrics is the study of
relationship within the literature which is also called citation studies (b) the study of the number of publications in a given field or productivity of literature in the field concern, (c) the study of the literature used by the research worker in a given field, and (d) it is a means of counting and analysing the various facts of written communication.

1.5 BIBLIOMETRICS: ITS APPLICATION:

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. This technique was evolved by documentalists to apply mathematical and statistical analysis in evaluating the categories of publications as regard to their type, country of origin and ranking of journals on the basis of the use by scientists in their respective fields of study.

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 (24) 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 indifferent disciplines;
To formulate an accurate need-based acquisition policy within limited budgetary provision;

To adopt an accurate weeding and staking policy;

To initiate effective multi-level network system;

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

To predict productivity of publishers, individual author, Organisation, country or that of an entire discipline;

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

To develop norms for standardization.

1.6 CITATION ANALYSIS FORMS AN IMPORTANT BACKDROP FOR THE PRESENT STUDY:-

Citation counting techniques are used in the evaluation of scientific activities for the last few years. The main objectives of the citation analysis are to evaluate and to interpret citations received by articles, authors, institutions and other aggregates of scientific activities. It is also used as a tool for measuring communication links in the sociology of science.
Weinstock (1971) (25) observes that scientific tradition requires that when a reputable scientist or technologist publishes an article, he should refer to earlier articles which refer to his thesis. These references are supposed to identify those earlier researchers whose concepts, methods, apparatus etc., were used by the author in developing his own articles. There are many papers which discuss the reasons for citations, for example the one by Garfield (1976, 1977).

This is another indirect method, like the analysis of library records, to determine the actual use of documents or sources. In fact many of the earlier studies are based on this method. This method entails the analysis of the bibliographical references that are usually appended with every research communication. Analysis of such citations can reveal useful information like the relative use of different kinds of documents such as books, periodicals, reports, patents etc., the age of these documents which reveal the rate of obsolescence of literature, the most frequently used titles of periodicals, scattering of literature, language preference. Within different scientific communities according to subjects, nationality etc., This type of information can be utilized for acquisition of
materials, selection of periodical titles, judicious distribution of library funds and so on.

It is held that citation studies, being indirect in nature, can completely ensure the elimination of bias inherent in most of the direct methods. Such studies are based on records which have already been created. At the same time citation studies can be much more broad based than the library records, hence findings of such studies can be said to be valid within a wider context. Time, money, and expertise needed to conduct such studies are on the lower side compared to any of the direct methods.

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 cites and the other which is cited, whereas citation of secondary journals does not usually imply any connection between documents.

Citation indexing a method of detecting the relationship of documents through citations. If a recent paper cites 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 citing 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 signalled in the shepard index by bringing the particulars of the recent case or cases immediately under the name or particulars of the earlier case.

**SCIENCE CITATION INDEX:**

Taking the clue from the legal literature and the usefulness of the Shepard Index, Eugene Garfiled has been advocating, since the 1950’s for such an index in the field of science and technology. He made some experimental studies and in 1961 brought out an experimental science citation Index. Since 1964 Garfield’s institution, the Institute for Scientific Information at Philadelphia, has been regularly bringing out the science citation index.

Although the basic idea behind the SCI is quite simple and the Index itself has been in existence for over
a decade now, yet the usefulness of such an index is still being debated. The literature on SCI, which has been steadily growing, reports both outright condemnation of it and also adoration of it as a tool which has not only solved most of the problems inherent with other conventional indexing tools but has solved many information retrieval problems also. The SCI has remained more a myth to both scientists and librarians in a country like India where very few people have any experience of using it.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX:**

It is published from Institute for Scientific Information (Philadelphia) from 1973 in June and October with annual cumulation within four months of the end of each year. Like SCI, it also contains three separate indexes, namely, source index, citation index and the permuterm subject index. It covers 2200 periodicals on a selective basis, indexing only those articles which are relevant to the social sciences. Its arrangement follows SCI (26-27)

**ADVANTAGES:**

Citation indexing is a relatively new method of organising the contents of a collection of documents in a
way that overcomes many of the shortcomings of the more traditional indexing methods.

1) The primary advantages of citation indexing is that it identifies relationships between documents that are often overlooked in a subject index.

2) An important secondary advantages is that the compilation of citation indexes is especially well suited to the use of man machine indexing methods that do not require indexes who are subject specialists. This help to make citation indexes more current than most subject indexes.

3) Further more, citations, which are Bibliographic descriptions of documents, are not vulnerable to scientific and technological obsolescence as are the terms used in subject indexes.

**ARTS AND HUMANITIES CITATION INDEX:**

Since this citation form has been discussed previously, suffice it to say here that 1000 national and international journals are covered, from architecture and art to theater and theology. Beginning in 1979 books were also included, and most of the 250 to 300 items indexed are collections of essays and papers. There is an overlap, although not a serious one, between this index and the
publications of the American Bibliographic Centre (viz., history and art), the MLA Bibliography, the Philosopher's index, and RILM Abstracts. However, in any extensive search, all the titles must be consulted because most of them consider not only journals, but monographs, dissertations, and reports.

In the printed version, the Arts and Humanities Citation Index appears three times a year, with the last issue serving as a cumulation. The data base is updated in a similar fashion. (Note: According to the publisher the data base is to be online in the first part of 1982). Tear sheets of most of the articles cited may be had from the publisher via the OATS (Original Article Tear Sheet) System.

**THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE PRESENT STUDY:**

The thesis represents primary source of information. The citation appended to thesis represents current trends in development pattern of literature in a particular area of knowledge. The theses under present study enables us to understand use of information in present day research. It enable the library professional to understand the intrinsic value of information sources in research, particularly with special reference to Telugu & English literature.
1.7 APPROACHES OF THE USERS:

Melvin Voigt (28) clearly identified three types of information requirements. Later on a fourth type was added by other workers in the field. Now, it is generally accepted that there are four different types of information requirements or approach.

They are:

1. Current Approach
2. Everyday Approach
3. Exhaustive Approach
4. Catching-up or Brushing-up Approach

1. CURRENT APPROACH:

Every active worker has to keep himself a breast of current developments up to a fair degree, not only in his specific field of work but also in the broader field or fields of interest or areas, whose developments can substantially change the course of his present work. Here, the worker interacts with the information system in a very general way—browsing through his favourite periodicals, going through the abstract journals etc., but all these without keeping in view any specific search for information. This type of approach is called current approach. The very
nature of this approach requires constant interaction with the information system.

2. **EVERYDAY APPROACH:**

The second approach stems from the research worker's frequent need, in the course of his investigation, for specific piece of information, such as, data e.g., boiling point of a substance, a method, a formula, etc., The nature of information sought in such a situation is very specific and a quick answer is usually expected. Librarians are used to calling more or less a similar approach as 'short range reference' queries. Because of its frequency of occurrence, as compared to other approaches, this is called everyday approach.

3. **EXHAUSTIVE APPROACH:**

The third approach, for which dependence on documents is very much necessary and hence had attracted the attention of documentalists quite early, is for all or almost all relevant literature on a subject. That is why it is called exhaustive approach. When a worker or a team of workers want to take up a new area of investigation or have come to the stage of reporting the results of an investigation, such an approach to
information is necessary. It can be easily realised that such approach would be occasional only.

4. CATCHING-UP APPROACH:

Next comes the catching-up approach which is still more occasional. A worker may at times need to have a brief but a complete picture of the recent developments of a related subject or a subject in which he was not very much interested or which did not come within the area of his main interest. This is likely to be an area in which he is not an expert. As a result of this he is not quite current with the subject. Hence, in such a situation, he expects to have in the communication system a device which will help in quickly catching-up with the subject.
1.8 SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY: A BRIEF HISTORY

Since the present study is related to doctoral dissertations of S.K. University, a profile of S.K. University has been provided herein as a backdrop of the present study.

The history of Sri Krishnadevaraya University dates back to 1967 when it started as a post-graduate centre of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi. In the year of its inception, the Post Graduate Centre functioned at Tirupathi itself. In 1968, the Post Graduate Centre moved to temporary premises in Government Arts College, Anantapur. With dedicated endeavor as its hallmark, the institution grew from strength to strength thereafter. The Post Graduate Centre moved into its own campus situated in rural environs in a sprawling 500 acres campus and become an Autonomous Post Graduate Centre in 1976. Fulfilling the desires of the people of the region, the Autonomous Post Graduate Centre was given the status of the university in the year 1981. Initially, Sri Krishnadevaraya University functioned as a unitary residential university. It was conferred the status of an affiliating university in the year 1987. Presently, it is
catering to the higher educational needs of the revenue districts of Anantapur and Kurnool. The Post Graduate Centre at Kurnool was brought under the jurisdiction of the university in the year 1993. Taking due note on its growth in terms of academic environment and infrastructure, the UGC's sixth plan committee headed by Prof. Sarvapalli Gopal described the "silent demand made for the elevation of Post Graduate Centre into a University". However the Autonomous Post Graduate Centre became a full fledged affiliating University. There are now 112 colleges under the jurisdiction of the university, of which 8 are Women's Colleges, 23 colleges of Education, three Oriental Colleges, and 24 colleges that offer Post Graduate Courses, 2 Law Colleges and one college of Engineering. The total student strength is about 42,000 in all these college put together Sri Krishnadevaraya University College, Anantapur has 29 department of study offering 38 courses. In 1993 Sri Venkateswara University Post Graduate Centre, at Kurnool was transferred to Sri Krishnadevaraya University. The University has built up a new campus for the Post Graduate Centre in a 187 acres plot of land where there are now 8 departments of study offering 11 courses. The
University thus became a distinct institution of higher learning with a neatly designed campus, infrastructure, and finally high and commendable research output measured in terms of the strength of publications and major research projects of an inter disciplinary nature. There are seven hostels for men and women, a Health Centre, a Non-Resident Student Centre, Gymnasium, an auditorium and a Administration Building.

Sri Krishnadevaraya University College, Anantapur offers the following courses.

The information is based on the brochure published by S.K University in 2004.

1. **M.A.**
   - English
   - Telugu
   - Economics
   - History
   - Political Science
   - Public Administration
   - Rural Development
   - Sociology

2. **M.Com.,**

3. **M.B.A.,**

4. **M.L.,**
5. M.L.I.Sc., (Two Year Course)
6. M.Sc.,
   Botany
   Chemistry
   Electronics
   Geography
   Mathematics
   Physics
   Polymer Science
   Statistics
   Zoology

1.9 INNOVATION IN TERMS OF TEACHING

While in general face to face interaction in the classroom engages mostly the attention of the teacher, the following modalities of subject dissemination are followed, with each department devising its own mix of pedagogic methodologies underlines below.

1. Weekly Seminars
2. Group Discussion
3. Case studies
4. Team Teaching
5. Business Games
6. Practical Observations
7. Quiz Programmes
8. Study Tours:
The students of life sciences undertake study tours for understanding subjects related to ecology and environment. During these study tours the teacher accompanies the students and makes them understand classroom teaching in a real environment. The students collect a variety of specimens during their study tours and preserve them.

Most departments/teachers have personal computers which are also used in classroom instruction. Multimedia devices are also used in the class and this will eventually lead to the virtual classroom. Internet aided teaching methods to teach protein modeling, metabolic pathways and subjects like Genetic Engineering are selectively used. This has created a very positive attitude in learning the science subjects. It is reflected in the performance of students in National Level examinations conducted by CSIR/UGC, Government of Andhra Pradesh etc.

1.10 RESEARCH

The University has been utilizing the scheme of UGC extension lectures and inviting the senior-visiting faculty from other institutions to lend their expertise to the university in promoting the quality of teaching. The Ph.D.,
degree is awarded to a candidate after three professors from outside the university adjudicated his/her thesis and after the candidate is qualified in an open viva-voce examination presided over by one of the external adjudicators. Every candidate should submit a report on the social relevance of his thesis at the time of the "open" viva-voce examination where he/she defends his/her thesis. Research leading to the award of M.Phil., and Ph.D., degree is permitted in all the disciplines above mentioned courses.

The university believes in the statement that "a high quality research leads to the quality teaching" Thus the symbolic relationship between teaching and research in the cornerstone of the university’s research philosophy. Hence the departments are organized into various faculties to promote inter disciplinary research.

THE FACULTIES ARE

1. Faculty of Arts
2. Faculty of Social Sciences
3. Faculty of Physical Sciences
4. Faculty of Life Sciences
5. Faculty of Commerce and Management
6. Faculty of Law.
The social science disciplines too have given a regional rural orientation to their field work, extension, research and evaluation activities. In fact community development, rural poverty alleviation, debt redemption, rural health, consumer protection, watershed management, and such other topics, and issues have been taken up by the social sciences faculty.

The major areas of research pursued by individual teachers and research scholars are:

Social Demography
Family Welfare and Fertility Studies
Sociology of Health; Rural Profiles
Women Empowerment Studies,
Sociology of Development
Weaker Sections and Education
Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare
Child Labour Studies,
Agricultural Development
Irrigation
Rural Industrialization
Agricultural Economics
Industrial Economics
International Relations
This shows the visibility the university has acquired and the purposive directions of its research.

1.11 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are to determine among Ph.D., theses

1. To identify humanities in S.K. U. Library average the number of citations per thesis
2. To study the Authorship Pattern.
3. To find out distribution of citation by different forms of sources.
4. To know the subject-wise break up.
5. To find out the Age-wise distribution of papers.
6. To identify the distribution by place of publication.
7. Finally to draw a comparison between research productivity in S.K. University in relation to other universities.

1.12 SOURCES OF THE STUDY

The theses available in Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library in English & Telugu literature during the
period 1994-2004 have been taken for the study. The subjects included are:

1. English
2. Telugu

**1.13 SCOPE:**

The present study is confined to research work leading to Doctor of Philosophy in English and Telugu subjects in Humanities of Sri Krishnadevaraya University. The master of Philosophy theses are not considered.

**1.14 METHODOLOGY:**

Eighty theses from the two subjects English & Telugu Literature in Humanities were taken into consideration for the study. In the study each individual thesis was scanned, checked, examined and tabulated for necessary data into separate sheets in terms of authorship pattern, subject-wise, year-wise and place of publication. The time references appended by respective authors at the end of each thesis were also scanned, counted and tabulated. Finally all the collected data were recorded, compiled, tabulated and analyzed for making necessary observations.
1.15 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

Bibliometrics enables us to have a scientific understanding about the worth of journals, importance of authors, authorship patterns. Spiraling prices have forced Libraries to review existing collections and journal subscriptions. It also became necessary to cancel titles deemed least essential by faculty, students and other users, and to add new subscriptions when necessary and feasible. The Academic Libraries facing budgetary problem shows us the importance of the Bibliometric Study.

1.16 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY:

First Chapter deals with introduction to the subject of Bibliometrics and profile of S.K. University. It states the objectives of the study, sources of the study, scope, methodology, importance of the study, Organisation of the study and limitations of the study.

Chapter 2 deals with the Types of Information Sources in pursuit of research with Special Reference to Telugu & English.

Chapter 3 deals with the Growth and Development of English and Telugu Literature.

The Chapter 4 relates to Review of Literature.
The Chapter 5 deals with Trends in Research in English and Telugu in Indian Universities.

The Chapter 6 deals with Analysis of the study.

7. Conclusion and findings based on analysis are given in seventh chapter. It also gives suggestions for further study.

Bibliography has been appended at the end.

1.17 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

This is a case study confined to a single University, particularly to the area of Humanities. And hence the results cannot be generalised. The period of coverage is only for ten years, and selected theses are taken from English & Telugu. The Collection processing and analysing of the data is carried out manually.
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