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BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORM WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CITATIONS IN DR. PANJABRAO DESHMUKHA KRISHI VIDYAPEETH AKOLA.

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ABSTRACT: *The purpose of the study is to Bibliographic Form Wise Distribution of Citations in Agronomy Ph.D Thesis at Agricultural University of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola. To accomplish the present study was conducted on 85 samples from Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.The data obtained were statistically analysis with help of applied Chi-Square Test. The finding of the result concluded that there were positive of Bibliographic Form Wise Distribution of Citations in Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukha Krishi Vidyapeeth Akola. it is clearly indicated that in the citation almost (22.09%) share is a conference Proceeds followed by Journals (19.7%).Apart forms these sources has least citation as follows: Annual Report (19.02%), Research Report (17.92%), Abstract (16.82%), Thesis (3.02%), Books (1.20%), and Newspaper (0.86%) .This may be because the conference Proceeding is easily accessible and contain the benefited research work.*

KEY WORD: Bibliographic , Distribution ,Citations.

INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is a set of techniques devoted to the quantitative analysis of scientific and technical activities. These techniques implement statistical and mathematical tools to measure the data that measure researcher's contributions to science and technical development.

Allan Pritchard was the first man who coined the term Bibliometrics in 1968 but it became more popular during 1980s. According to D.T. Hawkins "quantitative analysis of the bibliographical features of body of literature".

The word 'Bibliometrics' is coined by two words 'biblio' and 'metrics'. The word 'biblio' is derived from combination of a Latin and Greek word 3 'biblion', which means book, paper. On the other hand, the word 'metrics' indicates the science of meter i.e. measurement. The terms bibliometrics and scientometrics were almost simultaneously introduced by Pritchard and by Nalimov and Mulchenko in 1969. While Pritchard explained the term bibliometrics as " the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication"

The great Indian Library Scientist, S.R .Ranganathan, coined the term "Librametry", which historically appeared first and perhaps seemed proper to streamline the services of Librarianship. The term 'Bibliometrics' is just analogous to Ranganathan's 'Libra metrics', the Russian concept of Scientometrics', 'Informatics' and to some other well

established . Now a day, the term 'Scientometrics' is used for the application of quantitative methods to the history of sciences and obviously overlaps with bibliometrics to a considerable extent.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Interest in the analysis of scientific research in Agronomy has been growing in recent years. User citations are a source for determining information use by a library's potential public and can be viewed as a simulation of user demands. The most direct alternative for studying information use by a university's researchers is the bibliometric mining of their publications **(Martin and Sanz, 2001).**

In such cases several questions are considered: what type of publications should be included, and how should they be identified? Depending on the answers to these questions, the source publications may vary widely in nature. Any analysis of library users entails deciding whether to take account of all types of source documents (theses, journal articles, congress papers and so on) and in that case whether their use is to be stratified, or whether on the contrary priority is to be given only to the documents that best reflect research tasks.

HYPOTHESIS: It is hypothesized that there will be use Conference Proceeds in Phd thesis than other Cited Sources.

METHODOLOGY :

The main premises adopted in this study will be Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth , Akola, in general the number of Ph.D awarded in a discipline constitutes a measure of research development in that field; the inventory of references affords an indication of the bibliographic materials being used by researchers to reinforce their intellectual effort and may indirectly represent the use of the literature in a specific area.

The source of information will be the Ph.D theses on Agronomy submitted to the Agricultural University of, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, A kola which is available in the University Libraries. The unidimensional production and use indicators will be analyzed including scientific production, reference density, self citations, document contemporaneousness and type of documents cited, reference scattering and accessibility of the journals cited.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA.

A database covering all the theses and cat ions has been cited with details of the citations using MS-Excel in order to draw tables and calculations. To study whether there is temporal changes in seeking behavior for different sources we prepared the cross table and applied Chi-Square Test.

Bibliographic Form Wise Distribution of Citations

Sr. No.	Cited Sources	No. of Citation	C.F	Percentage	Cumulative %
1	Conference Proceeds	1844	1844	22.09	22.09
2	Journal	1592	3436	19.07	41.16
3	Annual Report	1588	5024	19.02	60.18
4	Research Report	1496	6520	17.92	78.10
5	Abstract	1404	7924	16.82	94.92
6	Thesis	252	8176	3.02	97.94
7	Books	100	8276	1.20	99.14
8	News	72	8348	0.86	100.00
	Total	**8348**		**100.00**	

From the Table No.4.1, it is clearly indicated that in the citation almost (22.09%) share is a conference Proceeds followed by Journals (19.7%).Apart forms these sources has least citation as follows: Annual Report (19.02%), Research Report (17.92%), Abstract (16.82%), Thesis (3.02%), Books (1.20%), and Newspaper (0.86%) .This may be because the conference Proceeding is easily accessible and contain the benefited research work. Due to the ease in accessing the source, becoming increasingly popular.

Bibliographic form wise distribution of citation in the different subjects Agronomy.

Subjects	**Abstract**	**Annual Report**	**Books**	**nce Proceedi**	**Journal**	**News**	**Researc h Report**	**Thesis**	**Tota l**
Agricultural Engineering	0	15	0	0	0	0	5	4	24
Agriculture	928	837	13	126 8	290	0	622	60	4018
Agronomy	208	517	83	459	119 1	63	715	14 4	3380
Biology Science	4	37	0	8	16	0	4	0	69
central soil and water Conservation Res.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chemistry	0	4	0	1	2	1	5	0	13
Crop Science	4	4	0	4	0	0	16	0	28
Ecology	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Fertilization	4	0	0	8	0	8	4	0	24
Field Crop	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
Farming	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Horticulture Science	224	86	4	56	48	0	77	32	527
Management	0	4	0	0	1	0	8	0	13
Oil seed	4	32	0	24	8	0	12	0	80
Peanut Science	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	12
plant physiology	8	8	0	0	4	0	8	0	28
Research	12	12	0	4	4	0	8	4	44
Soil Science	0	12	0	8	16	0	0	4	40
Statistics	0	4	0	0	4	0	8	0	16
Water management	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
Total	**140 4**	**158 8**	**10 0**	**184 4**	**159 2**	**72**	**149 6**	**25 2**	**8348**

(Chi-Square = 1999.69 d. f. = 76 p=0.001)

It is important to note that the same pattern in bibliographic from wise distribution of Citation was observed in the different subject of Agronomy. The contribution of journals as a source is dominant followed by book. Subjects Agronomy and Agriculture and services the source, books is more important as compared to in other subject.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The findings and conclusion incurred from the study under investigations are depicted in various headings in the following paragraphs.

In the present research, with 60% present of total citations, journals occupied the first place in Agronomy and its sub disciplines indicating the importance of journals as primary source of information for researchers in this field and followed by books, conference proceedings, abstract, reports other sources, reference books and thesis.

As per the Bibliographic form wise distribution of citation in the different Subjects of Agronomy, it is important to note that the same pattern in bibliographic form wise distribution of Citation was observed in the different Subject of Agronomy .The contribution of journals as a source was found dominant followed by Books. It was also seen that in the subject Agronomy and Agriculture, sources and services, the sources, Books was found more important as compared to other subjects.

The examination of subject wise analysis of citations in the discipline Agronomy has indicated wide scatter of literature. The analysis reveals that literature in Agronomy is

distributed among 20 Subjects. Information Sources & Services and Agronomy received maximum number of citation and stood in the first and second place respectively. Agriculture 4018 and Agronomy 3380 citations to its credit stood in the third place. Horticulture Science and fourth and fifth places respectively.

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