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Original Article

Bibliometrics study of Ph.D. Thesis in Hindi Awarded by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

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Abstract:-

Citation analysis is an important bibliometric technique used to identify the important sources most frequently utilized by researdere The present study examines the Citation patterns in ph.D these Submitted to RTMNU The findings are expected to reveal the dominant role of Book and Hindi language Sources in doctoral research to reveal the dominant role of books and Hindi Language Sources in doctoral research white highlighting the growing use of electronic resources the study will contribute to collection development library management and research planning and provide useful insights into the scholarly Communication patterns of itindi research at RTMNU.

Keywords: *Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics, Scientrometrica,*

Introduction:-

Citation analysis is the main branch of bibliometrics. It is used in collection management. It is based on the underlying assumption that an author who cites an item must have somehow used that in the preparation of his or her publication. Therefore, analysis of researchers' citation patterns provides clues that help libraries meet users' information needs. Citation analysis is discussed with its conceptual background, methodology, types, uses, advantages and limitations. Citation data are analyzed using simple statistical tools such as frequency counts and percentage analysis. The paper highlights the significance of citation analysis in identifying core journals, influential authors, seminal documents and emerging research trends. Citation analysis means it is Simple list of citations in a Collection of Documents primary function of citation analysis is to identify the related document in a system citation Counting techniques are used in evolution of scientific activity Citation analysis is a technique which can rank the authors books and journals and other documents used by researchers in the order of their performance among the follow workers The analysis of these citations helps to find out the highly cited authors Journal and books in a specific area of study. Citation analysis is a new technique used to measure quantitatively the value of a document through arranging the citation of the documents its some kind of rank or order it is also used to study the growth and stricture of literature of any subject This technique is a helpful tool for the library Management in the selection and weeding of materials in the fact of ever expanding Information environment The citations of analysis of reference of both which forms a part of the scholary apparatus of primary Communication is Largely used for putting item of references in some kind of rank or order whether they are journals or authors cited. Cotation analysis is based on the premise that hearily cited articles are likely to have exerted a greater ingluence on the subject than less frequently referenced and thus are indicators of activity or importance to a field citation analysis Can provide useful insight into which journals papers and authors are considered influentials As such as citation analysis represents the fields view of itself.

Types of citation Analysis

Citation analysis can be classified into various types bassed on the level and purpose of analysis

1. Subject Ciation Analysis
2. Self-Citation Analysis
3. Co citation Analysis
4. Author citation Analysis
5. Journal Citsyion Analysis

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1. **Subject Citaion Analysis:**

Studies citation Patterns Within a specific Subject area to understand growth trends and interdisciplinary relationships

2. **Self Citation Analysis:**

Examines instances where authors or journals cite their own work which must be interpreted equtiously

3. **Co-Ciations Analysis:**

helping in mapping intellectual Structures and research networks

Citation Cycles:-

The citation cycle exhibits on interlocking metabolic complex of bibliometric and Scientometric Parameters in a Comprehensive and integrated structure in this manner of nitrogen cycle the cycle beings with the selection of the Source Journals and the items Contained in them reference is Also an item with an author and a medium. Thus an item in a Source Journal or source can have links in two directions respectively with items of references and with items of citations become Source item Themselves and the cycle Continus.

Citation Process:-

Citation Process is the description and understanding of underlying dynamics of scientific phenomenon of recognition it covers citation cycle citation behavior and citation Practice of authors in different disciplines and other as pacts of referencing and citation distributions

Citation Counting:-

Citation Counting has been utilized for Measuring the impact of individual Scientific Journals The term Impact Facter Was coined by Garfield to indicate the average Number of vitaions received by the paper during a Specified period of time

Citation Scattering:-

Citation Scattering is one of a Number of Bibliometric Scattering Phenomenon.

Half Life

The time during which one half of all the active was publisesd this loteature becomes unused but not unlike radio active decay it does not becomes disintergrated but obsalecent

1) **Item half life -** the time within which half the total use of on individual item has been or its expected to be made

Impact Factor (IF)

It is a measure of the Frequency with which an average article in a journal has been cited in a Particular Year.

Scattering Bibliography

The term Scattering in this context was used by Bradford himself in 1937 The term dispersion is also used Sometime to mean Scatter

Bibliometic Studies

The term bibliometrics was derived from biblion (gr) book and "Metrom" (Gr) measure and introduced by Pritchard in 1969 "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometics? Appeared in the December issue of the journal of Documentation in 1969. Alan Pritchard who first used the word bibliometrids" described it as the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication" In a article, Pritchard explained bibliometerics as the' Metrology of the information transfer process and its purpose is analysis and control of the process

Definition of Bibliometrics:

The term "Biblipmetrics was first coined by Alan Prichard in 1969 he defined it as "The application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication. Hawkins in his on line bibliometic study interpreted bibliometics as the guantiative analysis of the blibligraphics features of a body of literature.

Use of Bibliometrics.

The biliometrics research uses various methods of Citation analysis in order to establish relationship between authors or their work the bibliometric studies are used in

1. Banking of words in a text based on frequency of accurrence of words
2. productivity count of literature
3. indering and thesaurus
4. bibliographic control
5. library management
6. Research

Importance of Bibliometric as a Research Tool:

Modern bibliometrics as a research tool has been largely inspired by Derek de solla price and the seminal work carried out by him in the middle of the 20" century. The development of performance indicators indicators to respond to science policy questions has been the most common application Indicators used for this purpose include: productivity analyses measuring the out put and volume share of a specific actor, e.g. a country's world share of publications or citations research impact analysis using citations and telationl indicators studying heterogeneity of collaboration patterns between different actors modern research is regarded as increasingly complex and specialized marking it impossible for an individual researcher to master all the knowledge and technical skills needed.

Object of Bibliometrics:

1. Bibliometrics studies the organization of technological sectors from the stand point of the information sources.

It measures scientific growth by applying statistical methods to the production of scientists In this way it establishes the degree of development of the different discipline. These bibliographic indtuments provide enough data about the primary document to allow for meaningful bibliometric research.

Area of Bibliometric tools:

Following are some of the areas of bibliometric tools where the idea of measuring data for productivity in any discipline is possible

1. Bibliometric laws (Zipf's law hotka law Bradforels law)
2. Information theory (Shannon-weaver)
3. Citation analysis
4. Operational Research
5. statistic (sampling testing, regression and correlation frends multivariables techniques)

Applications of Bibliometric laws

1. Bradfords law
2. lotka's law

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3. zipfs law

1) Bradfords law:

The statisitical regularity pointed out by Bradfords law provides and objective means of determining Determining zomes of relative richness or volue to a given kind of library collection this has implicationto the acquisition process in a library. A library which beling to the core or nuclear zone.

Lotka's Law:

Scientific productivity studies have been made from defferent angles impact of social change on Scientific productivity relation ship of publication out put on scientific recognition identification of elites in different disciplines occurrence of descoveries in different cultures etc. are some of the approaches made in this line

Zipf'slow:

Zipf's law provides a measure of the richness in vocabulary of an author this technique can be used for deciding the correct author of a works for example if there is difference of opinion as to the correct author of a work the word predilections of the attributed authors can be analysed either manually or using a computer

Scientometrica: -

Scientometrics by t Braunin in 1977 originally published in hungary and currently from Amsterdam.

The term scientometrics was a used to mean the application of guantitative methods to the history of science but it is now generally used as a generic term for a variety of a research approaches within the study of science that a quantifiable aspect of science can be utilized to assess the characteristics of science

Informetrics:-

The term informetrics was first proposed by to nacke of west germany in 1979 if focused on information productivity it interprets information technology and considers interaction of information theory cybermetrics decision theory etc.

Web metrics:-

Webmetrics can be defined as using of bibliometric technisques in order to study the relationship of deffernet side on the words wide web such techniques may also be used to map out areas of the web that appear to be most useful or influential based on the number of times they are hyoerlinked to other web-sites

RTMNU

The Present jurisdiction of Nagpur University extends to eight distictis of Maharashtra state viz Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Akola, Amravati, Yeoatmal and Buldana in preindependence days these eight districts formed a part of the British Indian Province of central Provinces and Berar This Province of that time also included the fourteen districts of the Chhatisgard and Mahakoshal regions which are now a part of the state Madhya Pradesh Of the eight districts of Vidarbha which are now in Maharashtra The four districts of Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Buldana were known as Berar (anglicized from of Vidarbha)

RTMNU Established

4 Augst-1923 it is one of Indian oldest universities it sp ans over 503 affiliated colleges Serving over 4 lakh Student under gradute postgraduate and electro programs across various disciplines

The Meaning of thesis-

From the brief historical survey given in the preceding pages one can gather that the term thesis has at different times assumed varied meaning As has been seen originally it meant a propositions which the student proposed to defend as when in 1762 a student at Cmbridge as his thesis affirmed the justice of hell torments and capital punishment taken literally thesis signifies a thing laid down a statement a proposition specifically a position or proposition which a person advance and offers to maintain RTMNU is a more than thesis livraru and information science hindi, urdu, histry, Geography History Hindi thesis is included the Novel, poem pali liternature lok sahitya rosa sabity biogragh etc

Hindi Department RTMNU

The RTMNU Nagpur Hindi Department in 1958 It has a separate building the first Ph.D awarded in Dr. Rajkumar Golden Jubley year completed 2018

Language family of the world

How many languages are spoken in the world, the linguists think about it from time to time. According to an estimate, the number of all languages and dialects in the world is around 2800. But these languages have not been there since the beginning. According to linguists, when man started communicating through speech, he lived in a few places. Due to population pressure, it started spreding elsewhere and with it, it also took its language. Languages also evolved in different forms in different places and today their number is estimated to be 2800. Languages that originally developed from one place are called EK language-families or language. How many language families are there in the world? Linguistic scientists have not been able to determine it yet. In fact, it is possible to make such a decision after comparative and historical study of languages, but intensive study of language families other than the European, Semitic and Dravidian languages, families has not yet been done. Wilhelm von Humboldt considered a total of thirteen language-families According to Partridge, this number in ten. Rice (Reiss) has considered their number to be 10, Gray to 26 and Friedrich Muller to about a hundred. Indian scholars consider this number to be 10 to 18. In this chapter, the number of language families is considered to be eighteen.

Literary Hindi, written in the Devanagari script, has been strongly influenced by Sanskrit. Its standard form is based on the Khari Boli dialect, found to the north and cast of Delhi. Braj Bhasha, which was an important literary medium from the 15th to the 19th century, is often treated as a dialect of Hindi, as are Awadhi, Bagheli, Bhojpuri, Bundeli, Chhattisgarhi, Garhwali, Haryanawi, Kanauji, Kumayuni, Magahi, and Marwari,. However, these so-called dialects of Hindi are more accurately described as regional languages of the "Hindi zone" or belt," an area that approximates the region of northern India, south through the state of Madhya Pradesh. Occasionally there are demands for the formation of separate states for the speakers of one or another regional language. Such demands

are generally neutralized by counterdemands for the recognition of that regional language's many dialects. For instance, when the demand for the formation of a separate state of Maithili speakers was raised in Bihar in the 1960s and 1970s, there was a counterdemand for the recognition of Angika in eastern Bihar and Bajjika in northwestern Bihar. The successful demands for forming the new states of Chhattisgarh (from territory once in Madhya Pradesh) and Uttarachal (from territory in Pradesh) was more sociopolitical than linguistic.

History and varieties

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Within this zone, the degree to which regional languages resemble standard Hindi varies considerably. Maithili- the easternmost regional language of the Hindi belt bears more historical resemblance to Bengali than to standard Hindi. Likewise, Rajasthani, the westernmost language of the belt, in some respects resembles Gujrati more than standard Hindi. Nevertheless, the majority of speakers of these regional languages consider themselves to be speaking a Hindi dialect. Among other reasons, they notethat these languages were grouped with Hindi by the British in an attempt to classify languages in the early days of British rule. Furthermore, Hindi (rather than one of the regional languages) was choosing as the medium of instruction at the elementary-school level. In large part as a result of this colonial policy, members of the urban middle class and educated villagers throughout the zone claim to be speakers of Hindi because the use of these regional languages or dialects in public venues- that is, outside the circke of family and close friends - is perceived as a sign of inadequate education. In other words, speaking standard Hindi gives as much status to people in this region as speaking English gives in the south of India; both are treated as languages of upward social mobility. Thus, people in search of new jobs, marriages, and the like must use standard Hindi in everyday communication. In many cases, young people now have only a passive Knowledge of the regional languages. Particulaly since the 1950s, the prevalence of mass media (radio, television, ans films) and growing literacy have led to an Occasionally there are demands for the formation of separate states for the speakers of one or another regional language. Such demands are generally neutralized by counter demands for the recognition of that regional language's many dialects. For instance, when the demand for the formation of a separate state of Maithili speakers was raised in Bihar in the 1960s and 1970s, there was a counter demand for the recognition of Angika in eastern Bihar and Bajjika in northwestern Bihar. The successful demands for forming the new states of Chhattisgarh (from territory once in Madhya Pradesh) and Uttarachal (from territory in Uttar Pradesh) was more sociopolitical than linguistic. National language is the biggest symnol of any country's soul. Its cultural identity and national unity. It establishes unity in diversity strengthens emotional ties between citizens and facilitates administrative functions.

Rashtrabhasha

The identity of any nation is not only by its borders and governance system, but also by its language, culture, literature and national consciousness. Language is the medium through which people communicate their thoughts, feelings and cultural traditions to each other. When a language represents the unity, cultural heritage and national spirit of the entire nation, then it is called Rashtrabhasha (Rashtrabhasha). The subject of national language is very important in Indian context because India is a multilingual and multicultural country. Many languages and dialects are prevalent here, yet Hindi is widely accepted as the contact language. However, an important constitutional fact is that no language has been formally declared as the national language in the Indian Constitution.

Data Collection

The research design adopted was a descriptive study It is covering 1982 to 2026 the data base of thesis in the hindi department the procedure for the study was purposire since data being collected specifying a target peride up to

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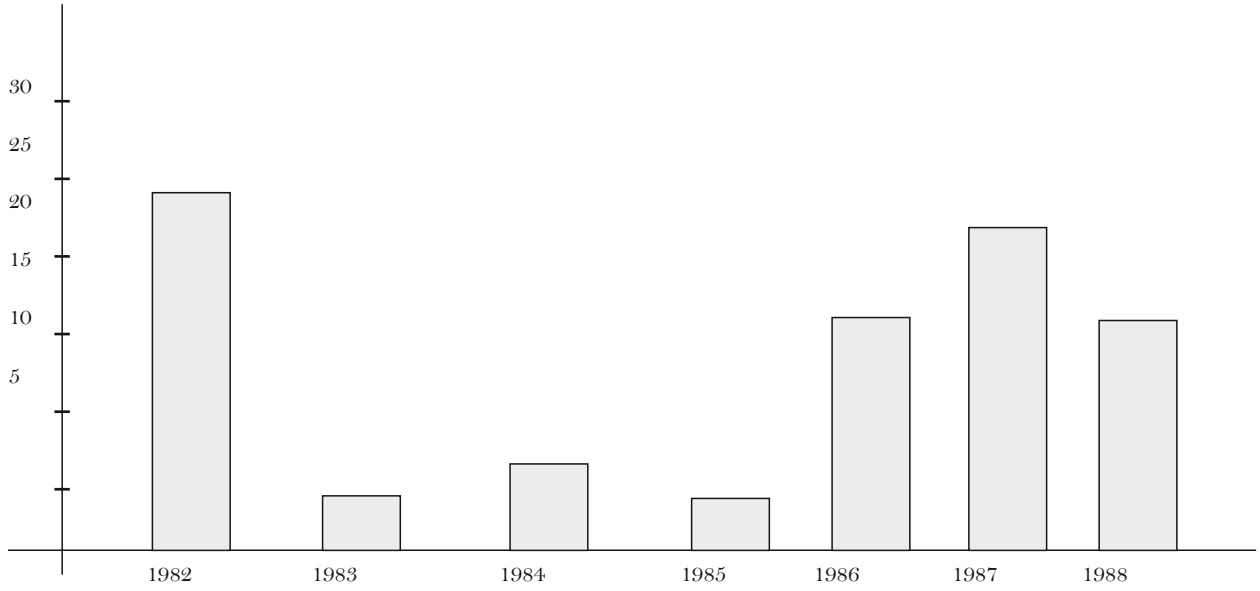
TableNo.1

Year wise Analysis			
Sr.No.	Year of Awardee	No. of Awarded	Percentage
1.	1982	4	22.22
2.	1983	1	5.55
3.	1984	2	11.11
4.	1985	1	5.55
5.	1986	3	16.66
6.	1987	4	22.22
7.	1988	3	16.66

The Table1.1 Shows that maximum number of these is submitted
In 1982 i.e. 4 which is 22.22% of 1983-1 is 5.55%, 1984-2 is 11.11%, 1985-1 is 5.55%, 1986-3is16.66%, 1987-4is22.22%, 1988-3is 16.66%

Year wise Analysis



Findings and Conclusion
RashtraSant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur They conduct various types of Research. In Hindi Subject they provided various information about Hindi literature like (novel, poetries, stories, Biography etc. in upcoming days they provide let's of information an about research and also they providing necessary direction good idea about research work

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Conflicts of interest
The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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