

## CITATION ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION DISSERTATIONS AT THE ANDHRA PRADESH

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### ABSTRACT

*This study had two purposes to examine M.Ed students in their preparation of the dissertation of the field. A total of 2600 citations in 70 post graduation Dissertation in education submit to the Kakatiya University and Sri Venkateshwara & Satavahana University library between 1981 to 2014 were study most post graduate students in education use more text books (52.3%) then other form of Library materials ten of the top rank journals, including the most popularity used the Indian journals and Foreign journals. A total of 9 (48.7 %) of the 17 most popularity used journals are India and other country publications. Thus creating the need for above three universities library to improve on its local journals collection of the 17 cited journals 6(33%) ranked among the list of significant journals in the field of education.*

**Key words:** Education, publication, academic libraries, Andhra Pradesh, Dissertation.

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### INTRODUCTION

Citation analysis is a new technique used to measure quantitatively the value of document through arranging the citations in some kind of rank or order. It is also used to study the growth and structure of literature of any subject. This technique is helpful tool for the education dissertation in the selection and weeding of materials in the face of ever expanding information environment. Citation analysis reflects on citation practices. "Citation analysis" refers to references in one text to another text with information on where that text can be found. Citation analysis is useful for understanding subject relationship, author effectiveness, and publication trends and so on. The first recorded citation analysis was done by Gross and Gross (1927) who looked at citational patterns to determine the journals to be subscribed to and back volumes to be acquired for the library of K.U. They studied the citation frequency in the reference given in the "Journal of The American From an application point of view, citation analysis may be considered as a collaborative peer effort to analyze and promote the quality of scholarly publication and research. Citation analysis studies the patterns of citations in documents, an objective method for gathering data about information needs. Williams and Fletcher explained citation analysis as a nonintrusive method of finding patterns in a specific population's use of research materials. Meho has observed that citation analysis is actually a branch of information science in which researchers studied the way articles in a scholarly field are accessed and referenced by others. It has been used for the purpose of scholarly analysis and evaluation in several fields of human Endeavour. In this study, citation analysis is employed in studying masters' dissertations submitted to the department of education Kakatiya University, warangal (2000-2013) with a view to find out citation practice in the dissertations.

### Objectives

- ❖ To study the awareness level of the past graduate student towards the education dissertation.
- ❖ To study the education dissertation proficiency level of the post graduate students.
- ❖ To find out the awareness of post graduated students towards the education dissertation.
- ❖ To know the various sources of information consulted by the researchers in education.
- ❖ To observe the nature of authorship patterns in the literature of education
- ❖ To examine the core book and journal publishers of education
- ❖ To study the distraction of citations by subject, country of origin and language.
- ❖ To examine the applicability of Chi-square and F-test to the pattern of journals used by the researches in education
- ❖ To find the obsolescence of the cited journals articles and journals in the library of srivenkateswara university, kakatiya university and satavahana university.
- ❖ To identify the chronological distribution of dissertations
- ❖ To identify the distribution of dissertations by subject

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- ❖ To identify the types of documents cited in dissertations
- ❖ To identify the frequency of journals used
- ❖ To identify the references cited
- ❖ To identify the geographical distribution of cited journals
- ❖ To identify the top 50 journals by impact factor

### **HYPOTHESES**

- ❖ Journals are the mostly cited sources by the field of education.
- ❖ Researches of education prefer foreign journals rather than Indian journals.
- ❖ The half life value of book citations is high compared to journals citations in education.
- ❖ Collaborative author ship is high compared to single authorship in the period of study.
- ❖ Most of the cited journal literature in education is published by developed countries .
- ❖ The literature of education is found predominantly in English language.
- ❖ The literature of education is spread over a wide range of allied subjects.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- ❖ The study is confined only to the postgraduate students in education
- ❖ The study has been limited to post graduate students in kakatiya university. srivenkateshwara university and satavahana university.
- ❖ This study has been restricted to a sample of 120 students.

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

- ❖ Effective research is based on past knowledge, this step helps to eliminate the duplication of what has been done.
- ❖ It helps the research to know what has been done and what has been overlooked and unexplored.
- ❖ It provides useful hypothesis
- ❖ It gives suggestions for significant investigation
- ❖ It provided a background for the research projects and makes the aware of the status of the issue.
- ❖ It suggests appropriate data gathering tools, techniques to collection of data and techniques for analysis of data.
- ❖ It provided comparative data useful in the interpretation and formulation of the results and conclusion for the problem.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Research studies require a systematic collection of data from the sample through the use Of appropriate data gathering devices. Research has three fold objectives, theoretical, factual and application. These objectives are achieved by employing different methods and strategies of research. Method is only the abstract, logical entities that one can an organic whole and mater determination means and content and spirit determines style and form in literature. Webster defines methodology as the science of method or arrangement “method is defined as orderliness and regularity of habitual practices of them in action. A pre-planned and well –described method will provide the researcher a scientific and feasible plan for attacking and solving the problem under investigation. The selection of a method and the specific design within that method appropriate to the research problem will depend upon the kind of the data, one has to collect for the study on hand.

### **METHOD SELECTED FOR THE STUDY**

There are different methods of Educational research that are very commonly used in the field, the difference in the methodology largely due to the difference in purpose and approach.

The investigator has selected the normative survey method. The method of research which concern itself with the present phenomena in terms of conditions, practice, belief, processes relationship or trends is variously turned as normative survey or descriptive survey.

Worthwhile survey studies collect 3 types of information

- 1) Of what Exists
- 2) Of what we want
- 3) Of how to get there

### **CHARACTERISTIC OF NORMATIVE SURVEY RESEARCH**

- 1) It is concerned not with the characteristics of individuals but with the characteristics of the whole population or a sample there of
- 2) It is essentially Cross –sectional.

- 3) A survey may be general or specific.
- 4) It collects the data from relatively large number of subjects.
- 5) It provides information useful to the solution to local problem.
- 6) It's scope is very vast.
- 7) Description may be either verbal or Expressed in mathematical terms.
- 8) Surveys may be qualitative and quantitative.

## SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Usually researches cannot investigate the entire population, depending upon the nature of the problem time given of the problem, financial support, transportation, researcher has to limit into a small sample. Sample is nothing but a small portion of whole population which is having the same characteristics as that of the Entire population.

Sampling is the Entire process by which a relatively small number of individuals or measures of individuals, objects or event is selected and analyzed in order to find out something about the Entire population from which it was selected, It helps to reduce Expenditure, save time and Energy, Permit measurement of great scope or greater precision and accuracy.

Sampling procedures provide generalizations on the basis of a small proportion of the population.

Present study is concerned with "Citation Analysis of Education Dissertation at the state Universities of Andhra Pradesh" the investigator drawn the sample by using simple procedure.

### Nature OF the Sample:

Educational research involves the selection of the sample from definite population. A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for analysis. By observing the sample certain inferences may be made about the population. By studying the samples, the generalizations are made which can be applied to the larger population.

Nature of the sample for students based on Gender

S. No.	Gender	Sample
1	Male	60
2	Female	60

**Table-1:** Nature of the sample for students based on locality

S. No.	Locality	Sample
1	Urban	64
2	Rural	56

**Table-2:** Nature of the sample for students based on caste

S. No.	Caste	Sample
1	OC/BC	90
2	SC/ST	30

**Table-3:** Nature of the sample for students based on parental Annual income

S. No.	Parental Annual income	Sample
1	Below 1 lakh	78
2	Above 1 lakh	42

**Table-4:** After collection data it has been analyzed according to the statistical techniques available in the educational research. the researcher calculated the mean and standard deviation adopted the t-test .

There is no significant difference between male and female students towards the basic fundamental related to education the null hypothesis stands rejects.

S. No	Area	Variable	Mean	s.d	t	Level of of significance
1	Basic fundamentals related to education	Male Female	6.58 6.18	0.181 0.212	11.42	Signicant (2.62)

There is no significant difference among arts and social science, science and commerce students the basic fundamental to education dissertation The table 2 shows as mean and S.D 6.34 /1.522 rural and urban 6, 42 /1.521 t – is 0.288 and not significance 2.62 hence, there is no significant difference between rural and urban students towards the basic fundamentals rrelated to education dissertation therefore the formulated null hypothesis stands accepted .Table 3. Show

that the oc /BCmean and S.d. 6.31/1.495 and SC/St mean and S.D. 6.6 /1.583 and also t is 0.886. level of significance is not significant at 0.01 is 2.62 here it is also null hypothesis stands accepted. Table 4 show below 1 lakh and above lakh for mean /s.d 6.19/1.423 and 6.73/1.63 tis 1.812. level of significance not significant 2.62 at 0.01 level here it is also null hypothesis stands accepted.

## LIST OF JOURNALS

- ❖ International Journal of Digital Library Services
- ❖ *Journal of the Medical Library Association*
- ❖ *Rawal Medical Journal*
- ❖ *International Information and Library Review*
- ❖ *IASLIC Bulletin.*
- ❖ *Journal of Education for Librarianship*
- ❖ *Journal of Library and Information Science.*
- ❖ *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*
- ❖ *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*
- ❖ *Library Philosophy and Practice*
- ❖ *ILA Bulletin*
- ❖ *African Journal of Library & Information Science*

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