

Research in Telugu literature in University of Hyderabad : a bibliometric study

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ABSTRACT

Bibliometric is the method of statistical analysis of written communications such as books, journal articles, theses and dissertations etc. These methods are frequently used in the field of library and Information Science with a purpose of providing a quantitative analysis of academic literature. The data collected, tabulated and percentages were calculated for the study. It is found that a total of 234 dissertations have been submitted to the Telugu Department, University of Hyderabad for award of M.Phil. degrees during the study period i.e. 2000 to 2014. During the year 2013 and 2014, comparatively, more number of dissertations i.e. 22 (9.40%) have been submitted and ranked I, and also found after gender analysis, that 75% i.e. 175 dissertations have been submitted by the male research scholars. The faculty members who supervised the research work has also been studied and presented.

Keywords: *Telugu literature – Bibliometric analysis : Research in Telugu -Bibliometric analysis*

1. INTRODUCTION

Research is defined as a systematic enquiry. Research is the urge of human brain to reexamine and to reunderstand things. It is an inseparable part of human knowledge. Whatever may be the branch of knowledge, research has a social bearing. All research must follow some method for successful performing the task and getting the right result. Among all different research methods, bibliometric method stands as a part of the quantitative techniques adopted in Library and Information Science. Bibliometric analysis depends heavily on numbers i.e. statistical data, figures, charts bar diagrams etc.

The term 'Bibliometrics' was first used by Alan Prichard (1969) in his article "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics" published in the journal of 'Documentation'. E.W. Hulme (1923) used the term 'Statistical Bibliography' to refer to the application of quantitative techniques to libraries. Sengupta defined (1988) "Bibliometric as the organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication pattern of all macro and micro communication along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus". F.W. Lancaster (1991) defined as "The term 'Bibliometrics' can be applied to any form of quantitative analysis relating to the production, distribution and use of the published or semi-published literature". Dr. S.R.Ranganathan (1948) coined the term 'Librametry' and presented his concept at the Aslib Conference held in Lemington Sea.

2. DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU. UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

The University of Hyderabad is one of the major institutions of higher education in India. It is largely devoted to postgraduate studies and is widely known for its excellence in research and for its distinguished faculty. It has 12 Schools of study, in which 46 different Departments and centers have been organized. The Schools of study are: the School of Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Life Sciences, Computer and Information Science, Medical Sciences, School of Engineering and Science and Technology, Management of Studies, Humanities, Social Sciences, Economics and Fine Arts and performing Arts etc.

The Department of Telugu is one of oldest departments in the School of Humanities and started functioning in the year 1978 with the registration for Ph.D. Program in telugu in the Centre for Regional Studies, School of Social Sciences. Later M.A. course was started in 1979 and M. Phil. in the year 1980. It is functioning as an independent department from the year 1985. The department has organized several national level conferences and seminars on various aspects of telugu language and literature since its inception.

The main objective of the telugu department is to promote the studies in telugu language and literature. It undertakes teaching and research in telugu with emphasis on various aspects of historical and comparative studies in telugu language and literature. The syllabus for various courses is drawn keeping in view of the changing needs of the society in relation to language use and the role of literature in the society. The classical language, Sanskrit was also given equal importance along with the interdisciplinary approach. The rare specialties at M.A. level like aesthetics, paninian studies, prakrit language, epigraphy, manuscriptology, folk literature and the classical and modern telugu language and literature. Computing telugu and machine translation are rarely available in other university telugu departments. The M.Phil. and Ph.D. programs are entirely research programs towards studies in classical and modern telugu literature, comparative literature and languages. The research scholars are granted admission after qualifying in the entrance examination conducted by the telugu department.

3. RESEARCH IN TELUGU LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The research is conducted for award of M.Phil. and Ph.D degrees, in the areas such as the evolution of telugu language, linguistics, classical and modern telugu grammar, literatures of Indian languages and their history, history of telugu literature, cultural history of telugu speaking people, folk literature, comparative literature studies, telugu media, lexicography, machine translation and telugu literary forms such as poetry, novel, drama etc. Feminist literature, literary criticism and dalith literature are some more areas of research in telugu.

4. IGM LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

The Indira Gandhi Memorial Library is the Central facility to cater to the information needs of the teachers, research scholars and students of the University. The library is the first fully automated library among the universities in the country way back in 1995. The main objective of the library is to provide the most effective learning resources to the teachers, research scholars and the students of the university. The quality research output of any teaching and research institution is from the library resources in different form and access to the library has created electronic learning environment by establishing Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), subscribing printed and online databases, internet facilities, Laptop Zone with Wi-Fi facility.

The library has various resources useful for the telugu research scholars. It has good collection of telugu language and literature books including the back files of telugu literary journals. It subscribes to various telugu journals useful for the research scholars every year. The research scholars are using the information technology facilities provided in the library for their study and research.

5. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OFM THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is the dissertations submitted to the telugu department of University of Hyderabad for the award of M.Phil. degrees during the period 2000 to 2014.

6. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

- To know the quantity of M.Phil. research has conducted in telugu department of School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad during the fifteen years study period from 2000 to 2014.
- To understand the year-wise submission of M.Phil. research dissertations in the Department of Telugu during the study period.
- To know the gender-wise submissions of M.Phil. dissertations, and
- To know the number of faculty who supervised the dissertation work

7. METHODOLOGY

The data has been collected from “Information booklet: telugu M.Phil. dissertations and Ph.D. theses 1978-2011” published by Telugu Department, University of Hyderabad and the Annual Reports of the University of Hyderabad for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. The required data pertaining to the telugu department for the fifteen years i.e. 2000 to 2014 has been collected.

8. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The collected data is tabulated and presented in the following tables for easy analysis and study.

8.1. Year-wise submission of dissertations is presented in the following table and analyzed, percentages have been calculated and ranked to know the year-wise submissions.

Table-1

Year-wise distribution of M.Phil. research dissertations presented to Telugu Department, University of Hyderabad during the years 2000 to 2014

S.No.	Year	No. of dissertations	Cumulative total	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Rank
1.	2000	13	13	5.55%	5.55%	VIII
2.	2001	12	25	5.12%	10.67%	IX
3	2002	09	34	3.84%	14.51%	X
4	2003	09	43	3.84%	18.35%	X
5	2004	08	51	3.42%	21.77%	XI
6	2005	16	67	6.84%	28.61%	VI
7	2006	14	81	5.98%	34.59%	VII
8	2007	17	98	7.26%	41.85%	V
9	2008	17	115	7.26%	49.11%	V
10	2009	18	133	7.69%	56.80%	IV
11	2010	19	152	8.12%	64.92%	III
12	2011	20	172	8.54%	73.40%	II
13	2012	18	190	7.69%	81.15%	IV
14	2013	22	212	9.40%	90.55%	I
15	2014	22	234	9.40%	99.95%	I

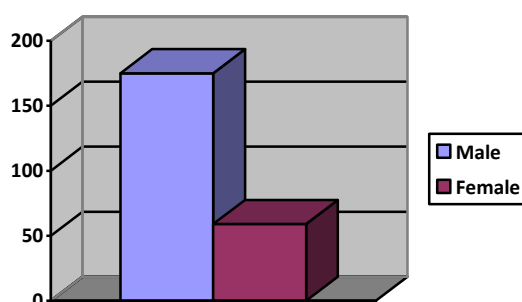
Analysed and it can be noticed from the above table that the total dissertations submitted to the telugu department for the award of M.Phil. degrees are 234 during the study period of fifteen years i.e. from 2000 to 2014. More number of dissertations i.e. 22 (9.40%) have been submitted during the years 2013 and 2014 each year, ranked I, whereas during the year 2004 only 08 dissertations (3.42%) have been submitted, ranked XI, which is being the least number of dissertations submitted. 20 (8.54%) dissertations submitted during the year 2011, ranked II, and 19 (8.12%) dissertations have been submitted during 2010, ranked III. During the year 2009 and 2012, 18 (3.69%) dissertations each year have been submitted, ranked IV. Similarly, submissions during other years can be known from the above table.

8.2. Gender-wise analysis of M.Phil dissertations presented to Telugu Department, University of Hyderabad and percentages are calculated as mentioned in the following table.

Table-2

Gender-wise distribution of M.Phil. research dissertations submitted during the years 2000 to 2014

S.No.	Gender	No. of dissertations	Percentage
1.	Male	175	75%
2.	Female	59	25%
3.	Total	234	100%



Graphical presentation of the gender-wise distribution of M,Phil. dissertations

It can be noticed from the above table that out of the total 234 M.Phil. dissertations submitted, 175 dissertations (i.e. 75%) have been submitted by the male students, whereas 59 dissertations (i.e.25%) have been submitted by the female research scholars.

8.3. Presentation of faculty members of Telugu department, who supervised the M.Phil. research work during the years 2000 to 2014

Analysed, the 16 faculty members, who supervised the M.Phil. research scholars during their research work. The following table -3 depicts the name of the faculty and the number of the research scholars supervised during the period of fifteen years i.e. 2000 to 2014 and percentages are calculated. Some senior faculty members retired from the service and some more faculty members have been joined the university service during the study period of fifteen years and the following table depicts only those faculty members, who supervised the M.Phil. research scholars during the study period, i.e. 2000 - 2014.

Table-3

Faculty members supervised the M.Phil. dissertations during the period 2000- 2014

S.No.	Professor/Dr.	No.of Dissertations	Percentage
1.	R. Srihari	05	2.14%
2.	K.K.Ranganadhacharyulu	04	1.71%
3.	M.Veerabhadraiah	04	1.71%
4.	N.S.Raju	22	9.40%
5.	S.Sharathjyotsnarani	31	13.25%
6.	P.Ramanarasimham	12	5.13%

7.	G.Aruna Kumari	21	8.97%
8.	P.Ramulu	26	11.11%
9.	T.Ramakrishna	18	7.69%
10.	B.Ramabrahmam	15	6.45%
11.	D.Vijayalakshmi	15	6.41%
12.	D.Venkateshwera Rao	13	5.55%
13.	R.V.Ramakrishna Shastry	16	6.84%
14.	P.Pavan Kumar	13	5.55%
15.	B.Bhujanga Reddy	14	5.98%
16.	D.Vijaya Kumari	05	2.14%
	Total	234	99.99%

It is noticed from the above table that Prof. S. Sharatjyotsnarani has supervised more number of research scholars i.e. 31 (13.25%), followed by Dr. P.Ramulu with 26 (11.11%) dissertations and Professor N.S. Raju with 22 dissertations (9.40%).

Professor K.K.Ranganadhacharyulu and Professor M.Veerabhadraiah, the senior most faculty members of the telugu department, have supervised very less number of dissertations i.e. 04 (01.71%) each during the study period of 2000-2014. Similarly, the supervision work of other faculty members can be known from the above table.

9. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study are:

- A total of 234 research scholars have been submitted their research work to the telugu department, University of Hyderabad, for the award of M.Phil. degrees in telugu during the period 2000 to 2014.
- It is found that more number of dissertations i.e. 22 (9.40%) have been submitted during the years 2013 and 2014 each year, ranked I.
- It is found that out of the total 234 dissertations submitted to the telugu department, 175 dissertations (i.e. 75%) have been submitted by the male research scholars, whereas 59 dissertations (i.e.25%) have been submitted by the female research scholars.
- And also found that Prof. S. Sharatjyotsnarani has supervised more number of M.Phil research scholars i.e. 31 (13.25%) during the study period of fifteen years i.e. from 2000 to 2014.

10. CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis reveals that 234 M.Phil. dissertations have been submitted to the telugu department, University of Hyderabad for award of M.Phil. degrees, during the study period of fifteen years from 2000 to 2014. A good number of dissertations have been submitted every year, but during the years 2013 and 2014, the highest number i.e. 22 (9.40%) dissertations have been submitted. The gender analysis reveal that 75% of dissertation have been submitted by the male researchers. The analysis of the faculty supervision of dissertations reveals the involvement of the faculty members in supervision work. Thus the telugu department of University of Hyderabad is contributing new knowledge in the field of telugu language and literature by conducting research.

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