

Compilation of Comprehensive Bibliography Books Published in Nashik–District

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Abstract – Various writers in Nashik District are engaged in Book publication activity. No comprehensive list of such books is available. This creates problems in bibliographic control. The researcher intends to list the books published in 2005 to 2007 in Nashik District. The research paper will be defiantly helpful not only to the researchers but also students and Booksellers. This research will also be helpful in getting period-wise publication data of time. This research also helpful in getting tahasil-wise list of published Book.

Keyword : Bibliography, Nashik, Comprehensive Bibliography

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INNOVATIVENESS OF THE TOPIC

- As far as research paper is concern most of the researchers face the problem related with unavailability of list of books that's why the research has decide a to do research in this field
- The methodology to be adopted is unique as the data will be collected with the help of questionnaire as well as catalogues of publishers and distributors.
- Data will be collected from number of individual authors.

OBJECTIVES

- To compile a bibliography books published in Nashik District.
- To analyze to books published in Nashik District by Subject, Author, Publisher, Tahasil- wise, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FIELD

- Author
- Title
- Edition
- Place of Publication
- Publisher

- Edition Year
- Books Pages
- ISBN
- Price
- Subject
- Language
- Author Address
- Type of Book
- Book Abstract
- Size
- Binding

NASIK DISTRICT:-

Geographically, Nasik District is surrounded by Dhule, Aurangabad, Ahamadnagar and Thane districts, Dhule is on the North-West, Aurangabad is on the North-East, Ahamadnagar is on the South and thane is on the South-West side. The total area of Nasik district is 15585 square K. M. and the population is 48.88lakh (2001). In Nasik District, there are 15 Tahesils- Nasik, Peth, Dindori, Surgana. Chandwad, Kalawan, Satana, Malegaon, Yeole, Nadgaon, Niphad, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Trambakeshwar and Deola.

BIBLIOMETRICS

The origin of the bibliometrics is from the earliest times. Rise of bibliometrics Libraries and information Science are found in this topic. Dr B. S. According to Maheshwappa. The number of periodicals published in the library and informatics are published in social science and science. There are number of bibliometrics in scale. The papers written by Pichard and wittings include 600 entries from 1874 to 1959. After that, he added 2032 entries in 1980/

ORIGIN OF BIBLIOMETRICS:

Cole and Els used the first Bibliometrics study / experiment in 'The History of comparative Anatomy part - I: A Statistical Analysis' and in 1917 they first used the term 'Statistical Analysis' for the subject of bibliometrics. Statistical Bibliography, in 1923, by E. W. Fulham. Banana Dr. Bibiometre for Dr. In 1948, at the Asylum Council, Librametry used such a term. According to him, the topic Biometry. Econometry, Psychometry etc. There is a need to progress on the subject. In the article "Journal of Journalism" published by Allen Peachard in 1969, Bibliography or Bibliometrics.

NEED:

This technique is used by the librarian and the industrialist to face the changing situation. In order to see the number of bibliographies in the library, see book prices, take a look at the sale and purchase of the book. To determine the library hours, to use the library to remove the number of readers, to remove footnotes and references, to get information about the publication location, publishers and writers need Bibliometrics.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE – BIBLIOMETRICS

Bibliometrics: Bibliometrics is an analysis technique. Bibliometrics is a technique for numerical analysis of published properties of knowledge. She is the branch of an information system. In the literature and non-material literature, the publication of a subject, mainly subject to journals, is called the Citation Patterns, the Actual Information Behavior for the use of libraries, and the information related to their information. Studies need to be numerically analyzed in Bibliometrics Area comes to. Growth in Bibliometrics, Creativity of writers and impact of other writers on their thoughts, Correlation between two knowledge books, Development of Bookstore. The theme of the template and the collection is studied. * S. C. From the book, Documentation, published in Baidford's 1948 Bibliometrics adopts this research method.

DEFINITION OF BIBLIOMETRICS

1. The term bibliometrics define many scientists White Emilee define it as areas follows – “Bibliometrics is the measurement of book for compositional entities to methods that yield comparable result”
2. Hopkins define bibliometrics as “Quantitative analysis of the bibliometrics study interpreted bibliometrics as a quantitative analysis of the bibliometric feature of a body of literature”

Two branches: Bibliometrics is studied in two ways.

A. Descriptive exercises:

This describes the readiness of the features and properties of the literature.

1. Reading size is described as well as its authors, publishers.
2. What information is available in the reading material.
3. Describe the type of reading material available in it.
4. Describe the nature of information.
5. How widely available information is available.
6. Describe it and the frequency.
7. To see the source of readings and where it is available.

B. Behavioral studies:

In this, the relationships between different elements are checked.

1. Authorship
2. Writing of the brochures
3. Granthi version, change of scripture, date etc. History
4. Revision of the publication
5. Reading style
6. Place
7. Linguistics
8. Subject

9. Text related articles
10. Analysis of literature in the library.
11. Textbook structure, Grant size, status etc.
12. Price
13. Circulation
14. Translation and their form
15. Instructions etc.

Technique of Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics for four technique

1. **Brand ford Law**
2. **Zipfs Law**
3. **Lotk's Law**
4. **Citation Analysis**

Use of Bibliometric Library:

- 1) To Measure the usefulness of reading material.
- 2) To see the subject and number of the reading material.
- 3) To see the type of publisher and the discounted prices.
- 4) To draw a detailed design of the material 5) The result of reading of other things.

Bibliometric are used to perform various functions in the lymph node.

SURVEY OF LANGUAGE

In this chapter we are explain the quantitative relation of collected information by using charts, graphs and pi-chart.

Table – 1

Sr. No.	Language	No of Books	Percentage %
1	Marathi	126	100%
2	Hindi	00	00%
3	English	00	00%
Total		126	100%

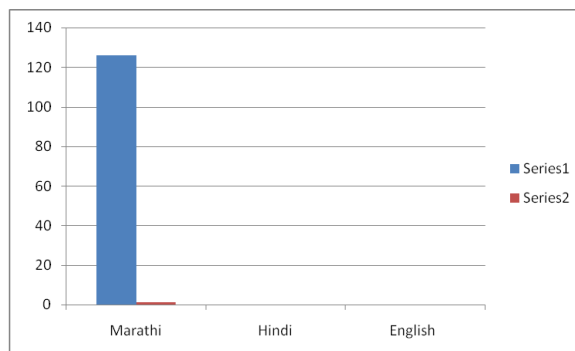


Chart -1

According to language interpretation on the basis of above information. We realised one thing that, In the recent 03 years (2005 to 2007) near about 126 (100%) books were written in Marathi Language. The same way books English and Hindi were not written.

Survey of Marathi Language.(Survey of subject)

In this topic researcher were classified Marathi literature according to specific subject as per Deavy Decimal Classification (D.D.C.) method.

As per DDC method the re books put into ten (10) main class (Subject) and find out their percentage as per available literature. In this chapter I am not consider the literature/ books related to kids/Child.

Table – 2

Sr. No.	Main Class	Main Class DDC No	Total No of Books	Percentage %
1	Generalites	000	00	00.00%
2	Philosophy	100	01	00.97%
3	Religion	200	06	04.76%
4	Social Science	300	09	07.14%
5	Language	400	07	05.55%
6	Pure Science	500	09	07.14%
7	Technology	600	00	00.00%
8	Arts	700	00	00.00%
9	Literature	800	88	69.84%
10	Geography/History	900	06	04.76%
Total			126	100%

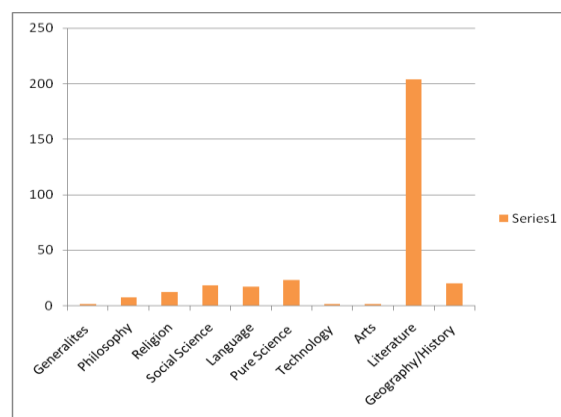


Chart-2

On the basis of above charts, I concluded that maximum books available in virtue literature

Simultaneously very less published observed in other Main Class Subject. The above information clearly interprint in the above table and chart.

Virtue Literature (Survey related to Subtopics):-

We find that, the published in literature in maximum. This literature also divided in sub topic like Poetry, Drama, Stories etc. these virtue literatures are represented by chart graphs and concluded quantitatively.

Table-3

Sr. No.	Particular Literature	Total No of Books	Percentage %
1	Poetry	29	41.42%
2	Drama	00	00.00%
3	Composition	01	01.42%
4	Novels/Story	40	57.14%
Total		70	100%

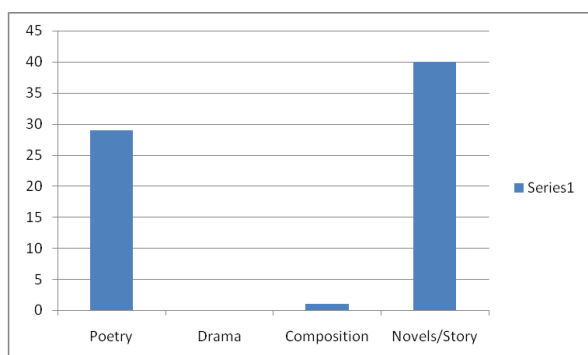
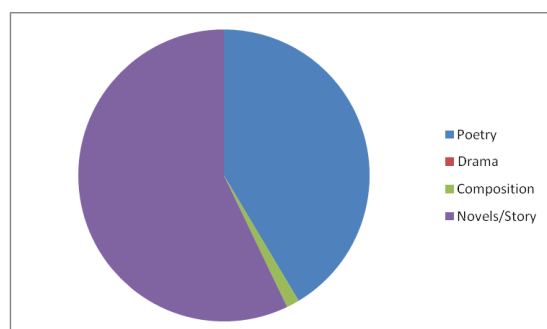


Chart-3



Pie-chart -1

After studying the author are concluded that 29 (41.42%) available in poetry, 40 (57.14%) in Novels & Story, and Marathi Drama, composition is very less.

Classification of literature Writers (Male and Female):-

In this unit authors are find out the Marathi Writer's whether they are male or female, and study their

written published quantitatively, and represented as follows.

Table 4

Sr. No.	Types of Authors	No of Authors	Percentage %
1	Male	69	75.00%
2	Female	23	25.00%
Total		92	100%

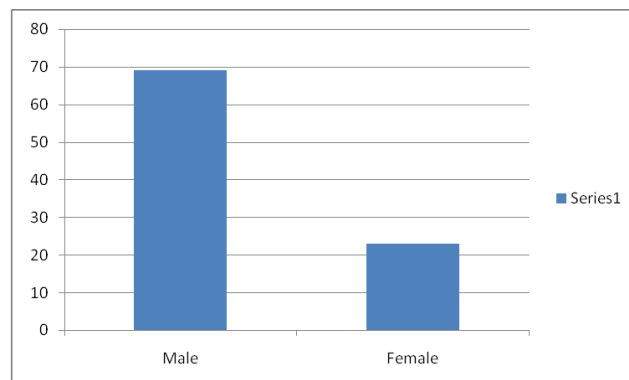
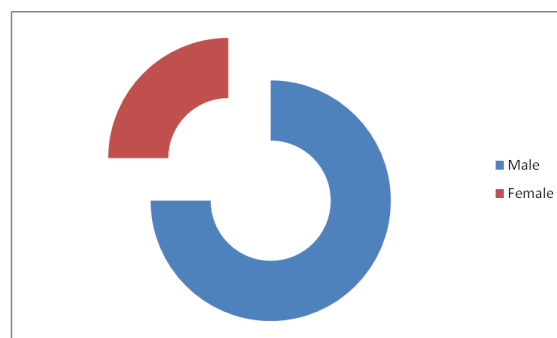


Chart 4



Dugunt No 1

From the above presentation we concluded that, In Nashik City 69 Male writers are present and 23 Ladies (Female) writers present. The ratio of female is very less as compared to Male

Durational Survey (Year-Wise) :-

In this unit author are tried to find out published books in Marathi number of period of 2005 to 2015. In this chapter the published book were classified year-wise and presented follows.

Table 5

Sr. No.	Year	No of books Published	Percentage %
1	2005	33	26.19%
2	2006	47	37.30%
3	2007	46	36.50%
Total		126	100%

On the basis of above information we concluded that in 2006. 47 books were written and 47 books written 2006.

In this unit authors was collected data of writers, who lives in Nashik District and publication place was also nashik city and other place exmp. Aurngabad, Pune, Srirampur, Nagar, Jalgaon etc.

The Place of Author (Survey Author Adress Tahasil)

Table 6

Sr. No.	Place of Author	No of books Published
1	Dindori	01
3	Nandagaon	03
4	Nashik	93
5	Niphad	01
6	Satana	01
Total		99

Survey of Place of Publication:-

In this unit authors are studied only institutional publisher and books were divided as fallows and find out their table.

Table 7

Sr. No.	Place of Publication	No of Books Published
01	Aurangabad	07
02	Domnavali	01
03	Jalagaon	01
04	Kolhapur	01
05	Mumbai	07
06	Nashik	68
07	Pune	34
08	Rantagiri	02
09	Sagamaner	01
10	Satana	01
11	Shrirampur	02
12	Thane	01
Total		126

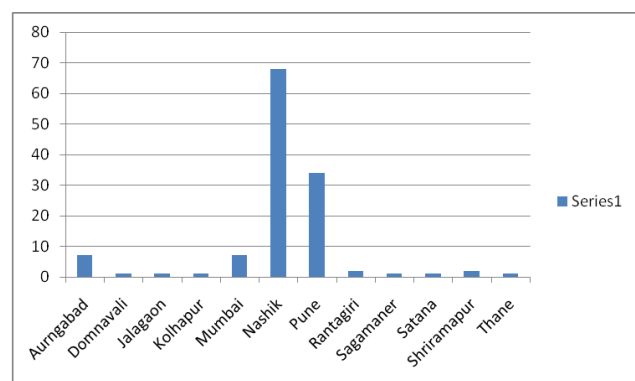


Chart 5

From the chart digram, we understood that from Nashik city only 68 books were published, simullaneously 34 books were publihsd from Pune. 07 from Aurangabad and very small scale publication noticed from other cities.

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