Sources Of Information Used In Theses Approved In The College Of Administration And Economics, University Of Basrah: Analytical Study/Department Of Economics As A Model

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Abstract

The study aims to identify the sources of information used in university theses, theses and higher diploma research for the Department of Economics, one of the institutions of the College of Administration and Economics, University of Basra, and to count those sources that were used the descriptive analytical approach in the study community, which consists of (59) theses that included doctoral theses, including 6 theses and 15 master theses. Thesis and 38 postgraduate diploma papers. The study reached several results, including:

1. The percentage of the traditional electronic distribution of signals for the Department of Economics was the percentage of traditional signals (84%), while the electronic signals were (16%) for all years, and this percentage indicates the lack of electronic signals compared to traditional signals.
2. The linguistic distribution of marks for the Department of Economics The percentage of bibliographic marks in the Arabic language was (87.5%), while the marks in the English language were (12.5%) for all years.
3. The type of authorship in the economics department was individual authorship (86%), followed by bilateral authorship (10%), then group authorship (4%).
4. Type of bibliographic references in the economics department. Books ranked first with (1634) references and (31%) of the number of references included in the study.

The study came out with a set of recommendations, the most important of which are:

1. The study showed that traditional sources were the most used, and the study recommends research and motivate researchers to cite electronic sources.
2. It was noted that the collective authorship pattern got a few degrees, so collective work and joint scientific efforts should be encouraged.
3. Seeking to provide all forms of information sources for researchers, whether traditional or electronic.

Introduction

Characterized by the times when the present increase in information in all its forms has become observable and practical all new but even computable in different fields of knowledge is a difficult difficulty that has led them to the interest of information systems to facilitate the benefit of the flowing flood of sources of information of different forms and types, and during the growing The need for more urgency to follow advanced scientific methods to control the flow and complexity of information and to access information as quickly as the most
efficient and least costly method, and traditional and information sources that are unable to achieve the ideal goal (electronic sources)

**Research problem**

Because of the explosion of knowledge and the inflation in the production of intellectual, multiple and diverse sources of information in all fields of knowledge, whether scientific or human, and among these areas is the College of Administration and Economics, where he became a researcher. Many sources of information, whether traditional or electronic, are used in order to complete research and development. Determine the problem of the study in the following questions:

1. What is the extent of the official distribution of information sources used by researchers in theses and theses in the College of Business and Economics?
2. What are the most common types of information sources used in university letters and messages?
3. What is the objective distribution of these sources?
4. What is the ratio of individual authorship to joint authorship in the intellectual production of the user in the letters and the aromatic university?

**Importance of Research**

It came from the importance of the study due to the importance of the topic being discussed, as it dealt with the use of the analytical method and the disclosure of all the characteristics of public messages and perfumers at the College of Administration and Economics at the University of Basra, and the analysis of the sources of information cited in these fragrant letters. What these sources are of great importance in transferring and communicating information to the researcher and the beneficiary in all its types, forms and languages.

**Finding Targets**

The study seeks to analyze the reference citations used in the letters and the aromatic university in the College of Administration and Economics to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identifying the types of information sources contained in the aromatic university messages (traditional or electronic) affiliated to the Department of Economics, College of Administration and Economics.
2. Familiarity with the forms of the sources of information contained in the university and dissertation letters (books, magazines, university theses, e websites) of the Department of Economics.
3. Knowing and identifying the sources of linguistic information contained in the letters of the University of Al-Otaria, affiliated to the Department of Economics.
4. Analyzing the bibliographic references used in the theses, dissertations and authorship style for the Department of Economics.

**Research Methodology**

The analytical method was used in the reference citations contained in theses and theses in the Department of Economics, College of Business and Economics.

**Research Limits**

1589 http://www.webology.org
First: the objective limits: the objective limits of the study focused on the reference citations in the messages of the Department of Economics, College of Administration and Economics in the municipality of Basra: an analytical study.

Second: Spatial boundaries: University of Basra - College of Administration and Economics - Department of Economics.

Third: Timelines: 2015-2019 AD.

Search form

The research sample is for a group of university theses, aromatic research and a higher diploma in the specialization of the Department of Economics - College of Administration and Economics for a period of years (2015-2019). Table No. 1 illustrates this

Table No. (1) Research sample / grand total (59) messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Diploma Research</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's theses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD theses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. (1) Shows the research sample, which included 59 theses in the Department of Economics, between a doctoral thesis, a master's thesis, and a high diploma research. Where the higher diploma research achieved the highest percentage (64%) of the total, then master's theses with 25%, and finally doctoral theses with (11%)

Research Tools

University theses and approved theses in the Department of Economics - College of Management and Economics during the period (2015-2019). With interviews with professors of the economics department itself

Previous studies

1- Salma Saadoun, Souad Mudarres, an analysis of quotes for master’s notes in the field of libraries and information, Jalali University, Khemis Miliana University, 2018. The study aims to identify the types and characteristics of information sources in the field of libraries and teachers through the analysis of citations in the master’s notes in library and information sciences at the University of Khemis Miliana from 2013-2017, which included the official and objective qualitative distribution of: information sources and languages that were relied upon in addition to the distribution. It has spatio-temporal by relying on the method of plyometric analysis. The study concluded that it was the books that captured the attention of the students for their use of them in relation to other sources of information, which were within the 2015 group and amounted to 293 books, and also that the traditional sources of information are the most reliable. By students in all batches and the most used batch in 2016 of 418 sources, compared to electronic information sources, which in turn received the most use in the 2017 batch, reaching 312 sources, and were out of the center. Studying a number of recommendations: The need to expand the application of citation studies to other fields to identify the various sources of information for their importance in determining what is available, which also contributes to
determining the scientific value, which is reflected in the selection process for ... etc) which adds to the search.

2- Haifa bint Ali bins Yusuf Al-Omar. Characteristics of intellectual production in the field of information technology through Arab periodicals (Master thesis. Department of Libraries and Information in the College of Social Sciences, Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University) 2004 AD. The study aimed to analyze the articles of Arab periodicals, such as: In addition to the reference citations contained in those articles in the field of information technology, with the aim of determining the features and characteristics of the linguistic, geographical and thematic distribution of articles as well as reference citations, as well as identifying the characteristics and characteristics of the authors, and the factors affecting the behavior of reference citation. The study included fourteen Arab periodicals selected from three fields: library and information periodicals, computer periodicals, and academic periodicals that study this field. The study articles amounted to (255) AD, and were published in the period from 1416 AH - 1422 AH. These articles (3181) included reference citations. The researcher called the analytical approach, theories and applied laws related to bibliometric studies. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are the following:

1. The percentage of scientific articles was 79.91%, while the percentage of articles without references was 8.8%.
2. The productivity of authors in this field is low as it did not exceed two articles per author.
3. The majority of contributors to intellectual production are PhD holders.
4. The author's self-citation rate was 3.39%, and the scientific journal citation rate was 2.17%.
5. The percentage of using the English language was 56.05%, and the Arabic language was 40.14%.
6. The middle age of IT is 9.5 years.
7. Egypt and Saudi Arabia took the lead in deploying the mentioned ships.
8. Knowledge of basic periodicals in the field of information technology. Reliance on old ships more than relying on modern ships.

3- Ming-Yueh Tsay A Bibliometric Analysis on Journal of Information Science: Journal of Library and Information Science Research 5: 2 (June 2011): 1-28 The study aims to determine the bibliometric characteristics of the Journal of Library and Information Science Research and its relationship to other disciplines. by citation analysis. Data for each journal article cited during 1998 and 2008 was cited. The evidence was used The WorldCat and Lisa database excerpts from LISA to identify the main category, subcategory, and subject matter of cited journals and books.

Study found

Newspaper articles are the most cited documents, followed by books, book chapters, electronic resources, and conference proceedings, respectively. The main categories of journals that are cited in journal papers are library sciences, social sciences, and sciences, and the three subcategories of non-informational scholarly journals that are frequently cited in cited journal papers are industries, land use. Business mathematics, computer science, and science. The three most popular topics in library and information science journals include research, information work, and the World Wide Web.

The theoretical side

Sources of information (Information Resources)
The sources of information, in all their different forms, are among the necessary requirements that must be dealt with. They are among the urgent necessities in the completion of theoretical, basic or applied research and studies, whether they are graduate research or university theses at the level of graduate studies. Several definitions of this term have been received, including: Linguistic definition: as defined by the encyclopedic dictionary of library and information terms as (any document that provides the beneficiaries with the required information, whether it is in the library or in an information center etc) (1)

The reformist definition: according to the definition of Dr. Omar Al-Hammthari and Dr. Ribhi Mustafa Alyan: (that the sources of information in all means are in all the means and channels through which information can be transferred to the future) (2), and information sources are also known as the sources of reference information that include encyclopedias and books indexes, dictionaries, periodicals and others in any library or information center (3)

Definition of procedural: and through the definitions of the former can be known researcher sources of information as: (all the way can from which researchers obtain the information according to their needs in the field of interests, both were the means of traditional paper or non-traditional, represented in electronics)

The importance of sources of information

Information sources are of great importance in scientific studies, in the field of research preparation in particular, and in culture in general, where their importance lies in:

1. Sources of media materials for the curriculum.
2. They are auxiliary materials to achieve the purposes of research and studies.
3. Sources of information that meet the entertainment needs of all groups.
4. Information sources contribute to assisting individuals in their task and developing their knowledge in various fields by providing them with the necessary information.
5. It also helps the community members to make the right decisions.
6. Using information sources for the purposes that serve libraries and information centers such as extension, lending, reference services and others (4)

Types of Information Sources

There is more than one basis for partitioning information containers. There are those who divide it according to the method used to extract it into two categories: printed sources and other written or published and unpublished sources. Some emphasize the division of sources in terms of the method used to record and disseminate them. There are those who divide it according to the nature of what it contains of primary information, secondary information or information of the third degree, and those who divide it into printed paper sources, miniatures and computerized sources of information (5)

First: Documentary sources

This type of source includes all kinds of documents that constitute the external memory that stores the output of human knowledge, the forms of which have gone through a long series of developments. Which now constitutes what can be called the information container society, this society that is characterized by qualitative, objective, formal, geographical and linguistic spread, in addition to its wide scope and high growth rates. This category is divided according to the nature of the information it contains into three subtypes Primary sources
(primary sources) are the original material whose information has not been taken from another source that follows it. They are called primary sources because they are the first container found or have come down to us on the subject, and it is required that they be attributed to contemporaries of his time.

**Second- Secondary Information Sources (Secondary Information Sources)**

This type of source is based in its material on primary sources and is aimed at achieving certain goals, the information contained in these containers has already been processed, and these sources are intended to adequately organize the basic intellectual production. This type of source relies on and refers to primary sources in its material. However, it does not provide new information, but rather provides an overview of the published information. Organizes information arranged and organized according to specific plans. These sources are often easier and more accessible than primary sources, and often serve as a bibliographical guide. It is better for the researcher to refer to the secondary sources first, and through them he reaches the primary sources arranged as follows: (6)

1. Bibliographies.
2. searchlights (indexes)
3. Specialized magazines (specialized magazine)
4. References (reference books)

**Third: Third Category Sources**

The guest of this type of source is the research assistant in accessing primary and secondary school sources that do not contain objective knowledge or information. As for the appearance, it was due to the increasing growth of intellectual production and helping the researcher to access information and topics in which he specializes, such as:

1. Bibliographies - bibliographies.
2. The guide.
3. Papers (book lists - magazine indexes - lists of indexing and extraction services).
5. Directory of libraries and information sources.
6. Evidence of the bodies (7)

**Second: Non-documentary sources**

They are unpublished sources of information concerned with conveying news and advisory information related to various aspects of daily life. Non-documentary sources have an important role in the knowledge communication system, whether for the layman or researcher specialized in a particular field, and they are divided into two types:

First: Official sources: These are the sources that include the prescriptive, indicative and indicative information that the individual obtains through:

1. Research centers.
2. Scientific and professional societies.
3. Consulting offices.
4. Universities and institutes.
5. Industrial establishments in the public and private sectors.

Second: Unofficial sources: It is oral information that the individual obtains as a result of his dialogue with the people around him, and these sources are characterized as voluntary or interactive resulting from immediate response as well as flexibility, but despite this, their credibility varies significantly from one field to another. In addition, it is limited to directing the attention of the beneficiary to documentary sources that complement their various types, examples of which are:

1. Side meetings in conferences and symposia.
2. Discussions between colleagues, visitors and others (8)

**Forms of sources of information**

Divided into: sources of information traditional and sources of information is traditional

First: Traditional sources of information: They are all the sources of the containers of which paper is the basic material, and their importance and intensity of use in scientific research varies from one field to another according to the needs of the beneficiaries, and the most important of these types are: (books, periodicals, theses, references, conference works, reports and scientific research, patent, uniform standards) (9)

Second: Non-traditional sources of information: They are sources of information that contain scientific materials that can be known and to determine their content or by listening or by watching or both (10) movie thumbnails (Micro Film): Know the thumbnail Neshat or thumbnails Maikarovrm are the sources of documentary information was and still to some extent used in documentation centers, documentation, research and information, and they are turning to shoot mini - sources of information and publications of paper and traditional sizes normal to very small sizes, making it difficult to read the eye of the abstract. These materials are called miniatures, either the method of retrieving the information contained in them and enlarging them in their normal size or larger is through a special device called a miniature reading device (Reader) or reproduce it and retrieve it in paper form, if necessary, through the printer reader device (Reader- Printer) (11)

Third: electronic sources (electronic resources) They are sources that include traditional, paper and non-paper information sources that are stored electronically on magnetic media (Magnetic), or laser (Tape/ desk) Of all kinds or sources also electronically stored paperless case files are produced in the rules of statements T banks information available to users multiple ways in the library through compacted disks system (CD Rom) and multiple disks (Multimedia) or discs (DVD( or by direct contact ) (Online) (12)

**Electronic sources Features**

Electronic sources have taken a wide space due to their many characteristics and advantages. Their emergence was due to the tremendous developments that have taken place and are still occurring in information technologies, and they have become widely dealt with by information institutions or users themselves.

**Among the most important features of electronic information sources are**

1. These sources have the ability to compose or modify, unlike other vessels.
2. The possibility of flexibility in form and output, as it can appear in paper form or available on any other medium, or remain as it is in its electronic form.
3. It has a huge storage of data in a very small place where an entire encyclopedia can be stored on one CD or on discs if it is a huge encyclopedia (13).
4. Effectively contribute to the completion of scientific research by shortening the time.
5. Obtaining information quickly and at any time the beneficiary wants.
6. At one time a number of beneficiaries can see the same information.
7. The same information is up-to-date compared to traditional sources (14).
8. Reducing costs, as it is considered one of the most important advantages, as it becomes possible to produce and publish hundreds of thousands of copies without significant printing and distribution costs.
9. Facilitates the process of exchange and electronic commerce without the need for intermediaries, as is the case in traditional distribution.
10. Paper forms often face difficulty during transportation, distribution, sale or purchase, since they are a physical form, unlike the electronic form, which is not affected by the previous restrictions.
11. Electronic resources of all kinds provide beneficiaries with more and more services by searching in the electronic index or directory, and these are not available in traditional paper sources.
12. There are some electronic readers such as (Top, Lab) and some types of smart phones where the beneficiary can carry them with him wherever he is or goes.

Disadvantages of electronic information sources

Despite all the advantages and advantages that electronic information sources possess, they remain one of the modern technological means that are not without disadvantages and obstacles, and include the following:

1. Some of the beneficiaries or researchers do not have knowledge of how to use the computer, as the library did not allocate someone to help them with that.
2. Unwillingness of some researchers in the use of sources - electronics runic because he preferred sources of paper (15).
3. Electronic sources always need computers and electric current, and when this equipment is not available, you cannot access or obtain this type of sources, on the contrary, in paper sources that you can obtain and read at any time you want.
4. The acquisition of this type of sources requires the cost of expensive extra because they constantly need equipment and software and the latter is the progress of electron me for is the effect of it.
5. Viruses and the problems that accompany them and their negative effects on the health of the beneficiaries as a result of frequent use and a lot (16).
6. Poor training on electronic resources may lead to a reduction in the category and segment that you use.
7. This type of resource needs constant maintenance.
8. The issue of obtaining information quickly and easily is to make many users lose sight of their horizons, so that the concern in information technology is not the importance, but rather the speed.

Types of electronic sources of information

2. Electronic journals: It is a form of electronic resources, prepared and distributed electronically and does not include general topics such as news materials and refereed scientific articles. The method of obtaining it through the Internet, either publicly or by paying a subscription fee (18).
3. University Theses and Electronic Theses: These are masters and doctoral theses available in electronic form and not in paper form, and they correspond to those available on a hard copy until they are converted into a machine-readable form by scanning process. 19)

4. Electronic references: They are reference information sources that rely on the Internet to access information using modern technologies. However, these resources are freely available or not, and these resources may be a hard copy or an add-on on CD (20)

5. Automated indexes: It is a computer in which objective metadata is stored from information sources in the library, where this data is retrieved through multiple entries such as (author, title, subject, keywords) (21)

**Practical side**

Traditional and electronic distribution of bibliographic references to the Department of Economics for the years 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>The number of traditional signals</th>
<th>The number of electronic signals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tota l</td>
<td>Ph D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4206</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. (2) Shows the traditional and electronic distribution of the bibliographic marks for the Economics Department for the years (2015-2019)

It is evident from Table No. 2) that the largest number of traditional bibliographic references for 2015 was (976) bibliographic references, and the share of doctoral theses was (429) (44%) of them. Then came the Higher Research Diploma with (302) bibliographic references, and (31%). While the master's theses came with (245) bibliographic references, and (25%) While the least number of references in 2019 was (736) bibliographical references, of which (89) bibliographic references were contained in doctoral theses, and (12%). And a master's degree (427) bibliographical references and (58%). And the diploma, with (220) bibliographic references, and (30%). As for most of the electronic references, the year 2019 AD was (184) a bibliographic reference, and the share of the research diploma was (93) a bibliographic reference, and (51%). Then doctoral theses with (63) bibliographic references, and (34%). Then came the master's theses with a number of (28) bibliographic references, and at a rate of (15%). While the...
least electronic references in 2015 were (143) bibliographic references, and the share of the Higher Diploma of them was (70) bibliographic references, and (49%). Then master's theses (51) bibliographically reference, and (36%). Finally, theses contain (22) bibliographical references, and (15%).

As for the other years, there was a discrepancy between their numbers and percentages, as shown in the above table.

The ratio of traditional signals to the grand total was (84%), while the ratio of electronic signals to the grand total was (16%) for all years. These percentages show that electronic signals are of little use compared to traditional ones in terms of numbers and ratios.
Linguistic distribution of bibliographic marks for the years (2019-2015) for the Department of Economics

Table No. (3) The linguistic distribution of bibliographic marks for the years (2015-2019) for the Department of Economics.

| Year | Language | Arabic Language | | English Language | |
|------|----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|      |          | Total | Ph.D | M.S.c | Diploma | Total | Ph.D | M.S.c | Diploma | Total | |
| 2015 |          | 969   | 373  | 253   | 343     | 151   | 91   | 55   | 37    | 5     | 112  |
|       | Arabic   | 39 %  | 26 % | 35 %  | 39 %    | 60 %  | 37 % | 65 % | 37 %  | 5 %   | 22 % |
|       | English  | 61 %  | 74 % | 65 %  | 61 %    | 33 %  | 63 % | 63 % | 63 %  | 95 %  | 78 % |
| 2016 |          | 909   | 230  | 242   | 437     | 19    | 14   | 18   | 20    | 59    | 100  |
|       | Arabic   | 25 %  | 30 % | 48 %  | 48 %    | 75 %  | 65 % | 75 % | 75 %  | 65 %  | 75 % |
|       | English  | 75 %  | 70 % | 52 %  | 52 %    | 25 %  | 35 % | 25 % | 25 %  | 35 %  | 25 % |
| 2017 |          | 900   | 0    | 0     | 615     | 30    | 0    | 30   | 10    | 4     | 930  |
|       | Arabic   | 61 %  | 0 %  | 0 %   | 61 %    | 100 % | 0 %  | 100 %| 100 % | 4 %   | 100 %|
|       | English  | 39 %  | 0 %  | 0 %   | 39 %    | 0 %   | 0 %  | 0 %  | 0 %   | 96 %  | 0 %  |
| 2018 |          | 825   | 269  | 344   | 212     | 129   | 59   | 65   | 50    | 5 %   | 953  |
|       | Arabic   | 42 %  | 32 % | 42 %  | 42 %    | 44 %  | 65 % | 50 % | 50 %  | 4 %   | 953  |
|       | English  | 58 %  | 68 % | 58 %  | 58 %    | 36 %  | 45 % | 50 % | 50 %  | 96 %  | 0 %  |
| 2019 |          | 895   | 149  | 443   | 303     | 240   | 153  | 77   | 32    | 10    | 113  |
|       | Arabic   | 50 %  | 16 % | 50 %  | 50 %    | 75 %  | 66 % | 75 % | 75 %  | 10 %  | 75 % |
|       | English  | 50 %  | 84 % | 50 %  | 50 %    | 25 %  | 34 % | 25 % | 25 %  | 90 %  | 0 %  |
| Total |          | 449   | 102  | 156   | 1910    | 641   | 317  | 245  | 79    | 1 %   | 513  |
|       | Arabic   | 30 %  | 23 % | 30 %  | 30 %    | 42 %  | 50 % | 42 % | 42 %  | 10 %  | 42 % |
|       | English  | 70 %  | 77 % | 70 %  | 70 %    | 58 %  | 50 % | 58 % | 58 %  | 90 %  | 0 %  |

Table No. (3) Shows that the largest number of bibliographic references according to linguistic distribution was in 2015 AD, where the number of references reached (969) references in the Arabic language, and the share of the doctoral thesis ranked first with the number of (373) references and a percentage of (39%). Followed by the Higher Diploma Certificate with a score of (343) points and a percentage of (35%), then Master's theses came in third place with (253) points and a percentage of (26%). The least number of bibliographic references for the year 2018, with (825) references, and the share of the master's thesis ranked first with (344) bibliographic references in Arabic (42%). Doctoral theses came in second place with (269) references and (32%). Finally, the Higher Diploma research came in third place with (212) references and (26%). While other similar numbers between (895) refer to 2019, and (909) refer to 2016. And the English language was the largest number of references.
bibliographic references in 2019 with (240) references, so came doctoral theses. First place with a score of (153) and a percentage of (64%). The Master of Arts came in second place with a score of (77) and a percentage of (32%). The Higher Diploma research came in third place with (10) degrees, and (4%). In a period with the lowest number of bibliographic references in 2017, only (30) references were submitted for master's theses, and (100%) there were no doctoral thesis or postgraduate diplomas during 2017.

As for the other years, there was little difference between their numbers and percentages, as shown in the table above. The ratio of the Arabic bibliographic references to the total number was (87.5%), while the English references to the total number were (12.5%) for all years, and these ratios indicate that the bibliographic references in the English language are few compared to the bibliographic references. Arabic references.
Figure No. (2)
Distribution of bibliographic references by author type for years (2019-2015) from the Department of Economics

Table No. (4) Shows the distribution of bibliographic marks by type of training for the years (2019 - 2015) for the Department of Economics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>singles</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>the couple</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>collective</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>total summation</th>
<th>Percentage of the grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>441</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2495</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2898</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. (4) Shows that the individual training method ranked first for the total number of years with a percentage of (2495) references and a percentage of (86%). The second form (294) was followed by a mark (10%). And finally, the collective model with (109) signs and a percentage of (4%). As for the number of indicative years for the individual type, in 2018 it reached (655) indicators and (26%) of the total individual type. It was followed by 2015 with (645) references and (26%). In 2017, the lowest number of signals of one type was (278) and (11%). The most indicative of the binary pattern was in 2018 with (90) signals, and (31%) of the total relative binary pattern for the years covered by the study. The lowest number of bibliographic marks for binary authorship was in 2017 as it reached (36) marks (12%) of the total binary type, while the collective type achieved (29) marks in 2019 which is the largest number (27%). The lowest number of this type in 2016 was (12) signals, and (11%) of the total group pattern.
Figure No (3)

Type of bibliographic references used in Bachelor theses for the Department of Economics

Table No. (5) Shows the type of bibliographic marks used in university theses for the years (2015-2016) in the Department of Economics.

It is clear from the above table that books ranked first with (1634) references, and (31%) of the number of references for the years covered by the study. Periodicals and reports came in second place with (19%), while websites came in third place with (619) references, and (12%) of the total number of references for the mentioned years. Theses, theses and bulletins came in fourth place with (8%) with (419) references to letters, and (442) references to bulletins. Laws ranked last with (9) signs, and (0.17%), which is the lowest percentage achieved by signs. Most of the years were in 2015 with (1375) references (26%), and the shortest in 2016 was with (916) references and (17%).
Conclusion

1. The percentage of the traditional electronic distribution of signals for the Department of Economics was the percentage of traditional signals (84%), while the electronic signals were (16%) for all years, and this percentage indicates that the electronic signals are few compared to the traditional signals.
2. The linguistic distribution of signs for the Department of Economics The percentage of bibliographic signs in the Arabic language was (87.5%), while the signs in the English language were (12.5%) for all years.
3. The type of authorship in the economics department was individual authorship (86%), followed by bilateral authorship (10%), then group authorship (4%)
4. Type of bibliographic references in the economics department. Books ranked first with (1634) references and (31 %?) of the number of references included in the study.

Recommendations

1. The study showed that traditional sources were the most used, and the study recommends research and motivate researchers to cite electronic sources.
2. It was noted that the collective authorship pattern got a few degrees, so collective work and joint scientific efforts should be encouraged.
3. Seeking to provide all forms of information sources for researchers, whether they are traditional or electronic.

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