CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the summary of major findings, conclusion and suggestions. The present study is a bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Tamil Studies research literature output, based on publications as found recorded in the Journal of Tamil Studies. A sum total of 896 records spanning from 1972 to 2012 covering a period of forty one calendar years were obtained, organized, sorted out by chosen specific fields in records and analysed.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS

5.2.1 Overall Distribution

- The overall distribution pattern of contribution and number of contributions for each volumewas made. In the 82 volumes there are 896 contributions. The average number of contribution per volume is 11. Of all the 896 articles are having 9771 pages. In between the categories the total numbers of articles are 680 and the book reviews are 216. It can be inferred from the data that most of the volumes have the average number of articles. The number of articles is not uniformly increasing or decreasing. There is a fluctuation in the number of publication during the study period.

5.2.2 Year wise Distribution

- The yearwise distribution of research productivity in Journal of Tamil studies for the period of 41 years from 1972 to 2012. The number of
articles is highest in volume 20 accounting 60 shares 6.72 percent in the year 1991, followed by in volume 3 accounting 36 shares 4.02 in the year 1975. The lowest number of articles is published in the volume 37 accounting 12 shares 1.34 percent in the year 2008, followed by the volume 27 accounting 10 shares 1.11 percent in the year 1998 out of the total contribution during the study period.


- In an overall view the average annual growth rate of the Journal of Tamil Studies research at the global level was found to be 0.04.

- The journal of Tamil studies articles is highest in the year 1991, followed by the next level in the year 1975. The lowest number of articles is published in the year 2008 and the very lowest articles published in the year 1998 out of the total contribution during the study period.

- The annual growth rate of global literature output in the Journal of Tamil Studies. It is found that the growth rate was at a maximum in the year 1991 and at its minimum in 1992. There are 18 years of the Journal of Tamil Studies was found to be positive and remaining all the years negative growth.

- The overall distribution pattern of the analysis starts with the study of
the overall distribution pattern of contributions and number of contributions for each volume. In the 82 volumes there are 896 contributions with the yearly average of 10.93 articles.

5.2.3 AUTHORSHIP PATTERN

- Year wise distribution of author groups and their publication count over a period of forty one revealed interesting results. Single authored papers shows growing trend from the year 1974 to 1978 the maximum productivity was 60 in the year 1991. Regarding two (Joint) authored publications, the maximum output recorded was 03 with performance during 1976.

- The categories of number of authors, grouping in a contribution. The authorship in the Journal of Tamil Studies research publications ranged from single author and Double authors. The category of Single author papers ranked first, forming more than ninety seven percent of the total output while the category of Joint authored publications ranked second forming 2.34 percent.

- The inference is that single and joint authors were found to have produced more than the productivity of Single author. Other words, Double author publications, while compared to Single authorship the Double authors strength was found to be less.

- The authorship in the Journal of Tamil Studies research publications ranged from single author and Double authors. The category of Single author papers ranked first, forming 875 authors of the total output while the category of Joint authored publications ranked second forming 21 authors.
Degree of collaboration had there no value in 23 years and this increased to 0.11 in the year 1976. There was a decline in the double authored papers and slowly increase in Single authored papers. This could be taken as an evidence to the effect that Tamil literatures in the journal of Tamil studies research intended to take a collaborative participation in research problem solving activities and there by the publications. The result evidenced in the application of Subramanian's formula corroborated the results obtained in this investigation through regression analysis.

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5.2.4 TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

On the application of the formula of Time Series Analysis and subsequently, from the results obtained separately for the years 2020 and 2025, it is found that the future trend of growth in the Journal of Tamil Studies research output may take decreasing trend during the years to come. The inference is that there is a negative growth at the global level in research literature output in the Journal of Tamil Studies.
From the results of the calculations it is found that the future trend of the Journal of Tamil Studies research output by Double authors may show up decreasing trend in the years 2020 and 2025. Hence the conclusion is that the rate of growth is negative in Double authorship productivity in the Journal of Tamil Studies research.

5.2.5 TYPES OF DOCUMENTS

That number of items published has been the items; Articles (75.8 percent) are well ahead of all other types of articles followed by Book Review (24.11 percent).

The years 1972, 1973, 1977, 1982, 1984-1987, 1995, 1997-2001, 2003-2012 have high priority among the selected periods. And in the remaining years are have the lowest priority with PI value being less than 100. So that period’s publication is high level to calculate the world output of the Journal of Tamil Studies research output.


5.2.6 PATTERN OF CONTRIBUTION

Analyzing the average number of pages on total contribution in 1998 (24), 2008 (20), 2006 (19) and 1993, 1995 (18) it is seen to be 18 to 24 pages, after that there will be a fluctuation in pages. The trend

5.2.7 CORRELATION - COEFFICIENT

- It is found that there were fluctuations in the number of authors and publication count during the years under study. Hence an attempt was made to check whether there was any increase and decrease in the number of authors corresponding to the number of publications. The correlation coefficient of the number of authors and the publication counts was 0.98 denoting positive indication. This implies that, as the number of publications increased, the total number of authors who contributed also increased.

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5.2.8 PER CAPITTA AUTHORSHIP

- The per capita authorship ranged from 0.90 to 1.00. The per capita authorship in the years 1975, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1985-1987, 1989-1995, 1997, 1999, 2002-2005, 2010-2012 was 1.00 which was the remaining years are decreased. This shows that as the number of authors decreased the number of publication also decreased. This is an indication that single research was replacing double authored research.
5.2.9 EXPONENTIAL GROWTH


5.2.10 GENDERWISE DISTRIBUTION

- The distribution of male and female authors, Out of total 917 authors, 719 (78.41 percent) of authors are male and the rest of 198 (21.59 percent) of authors are female. It is inferred that the lack of contribution of female authors in the Journal of Tamil Studies during the study period.

5.2.11 AUTHORWISE DISTRIBUTION

- The distribution of Indian and Foreign Authors, Out of total 917 authors, 699 (76.23 percent) of authors are Indian and the rest of 218 (23.77 percent) of authors are Foreign.

5.2.12 LANGUAGEWISE DISTRIBUTION

- The language of publications, the research literature output in Journals of Tamil Studies during the period of coverage was found to be in two languages among which Tamil and English. Tamil was predominant with (589) 65.74 percent. Followed by English
language contributed (307) 34.26 percent.

5.2.13 BRADFORD’S LAW

- The set of 82 journal volumes in the first zone had produced 290 records. Based on the strength of the first zone, the second and third zones were arrived at by counting the number of journals that had produced 293 and 313 records. Here the categorization of three zones resulted in a ratio 24:22:36 which is not equal to 1:5:25. The resulting factor is not in conformity to the Bradford’s formula i.e., 1:n:n². Hence the inference is that the present study did not corroborate with Bradford’s Law.

- Bradford’s formula is applied to the publication counts in the Journal of Tamil Studies, sorting them out in a Journals based productivity zones. The total number of journal Volumes figured in the present study was 82, which were ranked in a descending order of their publication counts (productivity).

5.2.14 80 X 20 RULE

- Here in the present study, out of the 82 journal Volumes contributing a total of 896 publications, 66 journals (i.e. 10.09 per cent instead of Price’s 20 per cent of the total journals) contributed 716 publications accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the total output. Hence it is observed that the present study does not confine with that of the 80 X 20 rule.
5.2.15 AUTHORWISE SURVIVAL

- It is found that Shanmugam, S.V is found to be the most prolific author among the contributors. Second in the rank was Kothandaraman, R (18), followed by Kandaswamy, S.N and Zvelebil, V Kamil each have contributed 17 records. The author, Shanmugam, S.V had a higher frequency of incidence of his name in the author field of records numbering 19.

- The inference drawn from the graph depicting the research productivity of Shanmugam, S.V is that the author was a continuant. He maintained a continuation of publications throughout the period between 1972 and 2011. The maximum output was found in the year 1992-2001 and minimum was during the years 1972-1981. It may be concluded that the author survival is continuous and positive despite fluctuations in the distribution frequency of publications.

- The author survival of Kandaswamy, S.N. It is found that the author started his publications from the year 1981. The maximum output was found in the year 2002 – 2012. It may be concluded that author survival rate is good and steady and as per the present study was a ‘terminator’.

- The author survival of Zvelebil, V Kamil. It is found that the author started his publications from the year 1972. The maximum output was found in the year 1972-1981. It may be concluded that author survival rate is good and steady and as per the present study was a ‘terminator’.

- Shanmugam, S.V, who participated in a maximum of 19 publications and placed in the first rank. The inference is that,
Shanmugam, S.V, had more of collaborative works than individual/solo works. Kothandaraman, R, with a publication count of 18, who were originally in the second rank. Similarly Kandaswamy, S.N and Zvelebil, V Kamil who was in the third rank.

5.2.16 WORD FREQUENCY

- Using words of Journal of Tamil Studies research literature output for all the 41 years studied. The word ‘Tamil’ mostly used in 474 times, and the total citation are 4310 and scored in first. The next scored word தமிழ் at 400 times forming 1268 total citations. In the terms Language, Tolkāppiyam and தமிழ் வரலாறு stood in third, fourth and fifth place respectively as the terms used at 313, 297 and 210 times with the citation score as 453, 733 and 852 respectively.

5.2.17 DISTRIBUTION OF CITATION

- Overall distribution pattern of citation in Research Literature in Journal of Tamil Studies during the study period 1972-2012 contained 13999 references in 341 articles and each article has an average of 16 articles.

5.2.18 SUBJECT WISE DISTRIBUTION

- The distribution of part (Subject) of publication in the Journal of Tamil Studies, out of 422 publications in 32 parts, there are 18.96 percent of the publications comes under the part of Linguistic Studies followed by the 9.48 percent of the publications comes under the Literary Studies and the 9.00 percent of the publication in Tamil Studies come in to the Ancient Tamil Literature.
5.2.19 COUNTRYWISE DISTRIBUTION

- Among the 896 contributors in the Journal of Tamil Studies there are 591 contributors in India and the remaining 305 contributors in various countries. Highest 82 contributors in Sri Lanka, followed by 81 contributors in United States of America and 61 contributors in Malaysia in the contribution of Journal of Tamil Studies.
5.3 HYPOTHESES: TEST RESULTS

1. There is a significant level of variation in paper publication in publications of Tamil.  
   **Hypothesis proved positive.**
2. There has been an increasing trend in collaborative author in recent years.  
   **Hypothesis proved positive.**
3. The implications of Lotka’s law are related to author productivity in paper publications.  
   **Hypothesis proved negative.**
4. Journal of Tamil Study authors have a tendency to cite latest literature and study may be carried out in Humanitrelevant to their field.  
   **Hypothesis proved positive.**

5.4 AVENUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AREA

JOTS more than 40 years continuously published in Tamil research world. Like this many language journals are published continuously. This study is the role model in future research in this area.

This is multidisciplinary research including Tamil Literature and library science. So this research is guidance for languages like Hindi, Kanada, Sanskrit and other global language scholars across the world.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The findings of the present study lead to the following suggestive measures.

- The researcher has done the Bibliometric study on Journal of Tamil Studies from the period 1972 – 2012. The findings of this research will pave to other research scholars to pursue research from the period previous issues of Journal of Tamil studies as Tamil Culture.
• They will also lead to make a comparative study to drive the inference.

• This study will motivate the researchers who are already contributing in this field of Bibliometric study; they will improve their status as an author as well as contribute more to the studies related Scientometrics or Bibliometrics.

• The library and Information Science research at the global level emphasizes the application research so that the researchers concerned should shift their approach from theoretical to application research.
5.6 CONCLUSION

Bibliometric is a type of research method used in Library and Information Science. It utilizes quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature on Journal of Tamil Studies by Bibliometric methods.

The Tamil researchers need worldwide Tamil research literature journal, in this effect outcome of Journal of Tamil Studies in the year 1965. This is one of the international published journals. Most of the world wide Tamil researchers and the Tamil researchers look in to the Journal of Tamil Studies. This journal is continuously published in the field of international Tamil literature; there is no more Tamil international bilingual journal available in the Tamil field like this journal.

In the context of Tamil Studies Research and the development of Tamil Studies earning its leadership qualities in R & D in the Asia Pacific region, the quantum of publications output from India, in Tamil Studies research. Journal of Tamil Studies has shown decreasing growth rate. It can be eradicate. The term prolific author in the context of Indian contribution becomes relevant as the maximum number of per capita contribution did not exceed in the Journal to Tamil Studies research. It is possible that the overall performance of a country may be better, though it may lose the competition in selective areas.

The annual turnover counts seemed small to be in the context of large Tamil Education system and the available vast workforce. Collaborative author productivity, International Collaboration, and the absence of participation in the Journal of Tamil Studies research, absence of prolific authors are some of the issues that can be addressed through studies of evaluative Bibliometrics research.
The analysis of the present study further reveals the application of statistical techniques and tools and the generation of number of formulae and equations that facilitate future researchers to test. This Bibliometric quantitative analysis can help to measure the competitive position and access the efforts required to preserve or to improve language potential. The study gives interesting and important findings with regards to the various information sources used by the scholars. It has created Knowledge Commission with separate working groups for various areas of higher education including the one for Tamil Studies Education.