CHAPTER –V
SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

5. INTRODUCTION:

Librarians are facing many problems in these days due to the rising costs of periodicals and books as well as the increasing demands of the user community for acquiring new books and periodicals. It is becoming necessary to identify periodicals, within the given financial resources providing effective service to the users in the library. Citation analysis which covers the areas of Bibliometrics is used for identifying the core journals and characteristic features in each discipline including, authorship pattern, age-wise, subject-wise, country-wise, scattering of literature in different bibliographic forms.

5.1. PRESENT STUDY:

The present study has undertaken to elaborate the characteristics of Literature used by researchers in the English Language and Literature as a whole and its sub disciplines; viz. Novel, Poetry, Drama, and General Subjects. The study mainly concentrated in the application of citation analysis techniques, to analyze the citations, cited in Doctoral theses, awarded during 1953-2006 in English Language and Literature by the Department of English, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

During the period 1953-2006, about 97 Ph.D. theses were awarded in the English Language and Literature within a span of 53 years. The total citations appended in the selected 97, Ph.D. theses are about for 13,006 citations, which form the basis for the present study. Different categories of documents viz., Books, Journals, Reports, Reviews, Theses and Dissertations, Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, Websites (Internet Sources) CD’s, Radio Talks, and Speeches etc. Documents referred by the researchers are covered in the citation analysis. The totals of 97 theses were classified and grouped the subject areas of research into four forms of English Language and Literature viz. Novel, Poetry, Drama and General Subjects. In Poetry 2,426 citations are appended into 16 Ph.D. theses, in Drama 1,076 citations are appended in 7 Ph.D. theses, but Novel shows the highest with 8,608, citations appended in 69 theses and General
Subjects (viz. Philosophy, Curriculum, Ideology and Feminism) indicated 896 citations, are appended in 6 theses. The citation analysis has been carried out in all the four forms and also in the subject area of English Language and Literature. The necessary tables, followed by the graphs which are presented, representing all forms in English Language and Literature in this study for the better understanding.

5.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out the use patterns of various source of literature, by the researchers in English Language and Literature.
2. To find out the distribution of citations according to subject, language and country of origin.
3. To study the nature of authorship pattern in English Language and Literature.
4. To identify the core journals as indicated by citation frequencies,
5. To examine the applicability of Bradford’s law of Scattering in the use pattern of journals by the researchers in English Language and Literature.
6. To find out the distribution of cited journals according to the country of origin
7. To study the obsolescence of literature used by the researchers in English Language and Literature.
8. To assess the availability of cited journals and books in the Dr.V.S.Kishna, Library, Andhra University Visakhapatnam.
9. To study the research, trends and growth of knowledge in the field of English Language and Literature, and
10. To suggest an accurate need based acquisition policy for journal subscription of English Language and Literature Journals according to the findings of the present study.

5.3. ASSUMPTIONS

1. Journals are the most preferred vehicles of scholarly communication and academic advancement in the humanities subjects( English Language & Literature)
2. Books are the most preferred vehicles of scholarly communication
3. English is predominant language

4. Major portion of the English Language and Literature published in developed countries.

5. Group research is a predominant.

6. There is no relationship between the period of research and the total number of citations in the field of English Language & Literature.

7. The distribution pattern of citation in the journal literature of English Language & Literature conforms to Bradford’s law of scattering.

8. There is a positive relationship between the number of citations with multiple authorship pattern.

9. The University plays an effective role in the research activity.

5.4. METHODOLOGY AND ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY:

The major findings drawn from the present study, are articulated into useful and meaningful areas, and presented under various headings in the following paragraphs. Chapter-IV deals with analysis of the present study and findings are divided into three sections, i.e. Part-A, data analysis on theses; Part-B citation analysis on theses.

Part-A covers the data analysis of citation of Ph.D. theses, in the Department of English, Andhra University, and the conclusions are arrived, based on the analysis of the different variables and the validation of hypothesis are formulated into following areas. Part-B covers Form-wise analyses of citations are as follows:

1. Average number of citations.
2. Distribution of citations;
3. Subject wise distribution of citations
4. Authorship pattern
5. Ranked list of Journals
6. Productivity of Journals in English Language and Literature
7. Applicability of Bradford’s Law of Scattering
8. Obsolescence of Literature
5.5. VALIDATION OF ASSUMPTIONS:

Based on the testing of hypotheses and the validation of the Hypotheses which formulated, and arrived, the following conclusions by the researcher

1. It is evident from the citation analysis, conducted in the present study, that the books are the most useful and preferred vehicles of scholarly communication, and for academic advancement in English Language and Literature.

2. The study analysis proved that the journals are the basic information source for the Research Scholars. It is also established, that the Journals are the next preferred vehicles of scholarly communication, for the academic, research and advancement in English Language and Literature.

3. It is established, that the English is predominate Language, and Literature which is scattered into wide range of subjects, in English Language and Literature.

4. It is found to be true since very high percentage of literature cited in English Ph.D theses are published mainly in English Language and Literature.

5. The validation of hypotheses established that the major portion of the English Language and Literature published in developed countries. Since the findings shows that most of the literature cited in English Language and Literature is mainly published in developed countries like, UK, USA and India, combindly contributed about 92%.

6. It is evident from the hypotheses, that the individual research is predominant in the field of English Language and Literature.

7. It is stated, that the distribution pattern of citations in the journal literature of English Language and Literature in few areas conforms to Bradford’s law of scattering, the results of both verbal and graphic formulations have been presented.
5.6. PART- A: SUMMARY; DATA ANALYSIS ON THESES

In the decade wise distribution, out of the 97 theses, that the maximum number of theses shown, i.e., 28 (28.87%) were produced during the period 1993-2002, followed by 1973-1982 and 1983-1992 with 24 (24.74%) each. The study established that the highest number of research citations are appended may be due to their in depth review of literature by the Research Scholars. The hard work, timely and guidance and advice of the teachers will help in producing the number of theses and this well inspires the quality of research in English Language and Literature.

The study observed that the Novels stands as dominant form of the research output, followed by Poetry, Drama, and General Subjects in the Department of English, during 1953-2006.

The study felt that the research area, Novels occupied the First position by the Male and Female research scholars, in the context of the remaining areas, the priority order has been varied. But the Male research scholars are more dominant in the production of the Research output as well as in contributing more number of citations in the study.

The study concluded Novels, occupied the first priority followed by Poetry, Drama, and General Subjects, further the study observed that the number of Ph.D. theses are followed by the number of citations are almost parallel in order.

5.7. PART- B: SUMMARY; CITATION ANALYSIS ON THESES

The study observed and indicated that the books and periodicals are the most preferred channels of information, followed by the Reviews. The present study further observed, as: (1) The Books and periodicals play a vital role in research output than the other forms of documents. The unpublished items are also identified as one of their information sources in this research. The other forms of documents i.e. Interviews, Reports, Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, Biographies, Theses and Dissertations Radio Talks, Internet, Translations, Bibliographies, Collections,
Indexes, CD’s and Speeches are plays important role but it is felt that access to these sources are very limited.

Books and Periodicals are better organized bibliographically, than other forms of documents. It was further analyzed under the area of research and form wise analysis of citations in books are distributed into four basic areas viz. Poetry, Drama, Novels and General Subjects.

The study established that the literary items Novels play a very important role in the contemporary views on the socio economic, cultural changes, and thus create a heat of debate in the society, which lead to changes in the society. The study almost felt that the Novels are an important and effective medium of communication in any language in any geographical area in the world.

Area and form-wise analyses of citations of articles in Journals are distributed into Poetry, Drama, Novels, and General Subjects. The literary area Novels shows the highest number of citations of articles in journals which, followed by Poetry, Drama and General Subjects.

The study concluded that the Novels are very important medium of information and communication channel, in the English Language and Literature. It may be drawn from the table that the highest percentages of citations are from Novels and the lowest exhibited in General Subjects.

The study concluded that the citations, from the Ph.D thesis, shows the highest towards the research area Novels and it has dominated the other areas of research, may be due to its form and importance in the literary world.

The study felt that the Books Journals and Reviews occupied the 1st, 2nd 3rd positions and the remaining sources contributed less than 1%, in the bibliographic form wise distribution of citations in Novels, In English language and Literature.

The study observed, that the form wise distribution of citations in Poetry, exhibited that the Books/General subjects occupied the first priority, followed by Journals, and Reviews and Interviews. The bibliographic form wise distribution of Dictionaries and
Encyclopedias, Ph.D. Thesis and Dissertations, Biographies and Translations indicated (0.24%) each with a least priority. The Variables from Dictionaries & Encyclopedias and CD’s exhibited less than (1%),

The bibliographic form wise distribution of citations in Drama concluded that the Books/ General subjects occupied the first priority followed by Journals, and Reviews and Interviews. The variables viz. Biographies, Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, and Ph.D. Theses and Dissertations contributed less than 1% of citations are treated as less contributed towards, the bibliographic form wise distributions of citations in Drama in English Language and Literature.

The bibliographic form wise distribution of citations in General Subjects, viz. Books/ General Subjects shows the highest number of citations, followed by the , Journals and Reports as order of priority in the Bibliometric study in General Subjects. The remaining subject areas, viz. Reviews, Ph.D. theses and Dissertations, CD’s and Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, contributed less than 1% and treated as less used references in Bibliographic form wise distribution of citations in General subjects, in English Language and Literature.

The study observed that the subject wise distribution of citation in Novels shows the highest, followed by the sub subjects, viz., Essays, History, Philosophy, Miscellaneous and Drama. And the remaining sub subjects i.e. Letters, Epics, Particulism Satire and Hummer, Collections Linguistics and Grammar, Exhibited less than 1% and hence these areas are treated as less used sources in the English language and Literature.

The subject wise distribution of citations ranging from Poetry, Drama, Novel, etc.,and the following sub-subjects, viz. Criticism, Miscellaneous, History, Essays, Commentaries, Satire and Hummer, Grammar, Romanticism Linguistic Collections and Anthologies. And it was also observed that English Language and Literature is scattered over to 25 areas.

The study felt that the subject wise distribution of citations in poetry shows the highest, followed by the sub subjects of Poetry, i.e. Essays, Drama, Novels
Criticism. And the area of Miscellaneous and History, The remaining subject areas i.e. from Commentaries of collections and Anthologies (6 subjects) in the table contributed less than 1%, and all these area are of less used sources,

The study concluded, that the subject wise distribution of citation in Drama, shows the highest, followed by the sub subjects of drama, viz. Essays, Poetry, Novels, History, Particularism, Miscellaneous, Letters, Collections, Philosophy, Romanticism and Epics under the sub subjects, viz. Letters, Collections, Philosophy, Romanticism and Epics exhibited less than 1% each and identified less used sources in English language and Literature Research.

The analysis observed that the subject wise distribution of citations in General Subjects (i.e. Philosophy, Feminism, and Curriculum) Novels shows, the highest, followed by the sub subject areas i.e. Linguistic, Philosophy, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Particularism, Epics, History and essays. The only subject area collections and Anthologies shows the less than 1%.

5.8. COUNTRY WISE DISTRIBUTATION OF BOOKS

The researchers in English Language & Literature by its nature have had its importance and popularity of the literature is based on, being published all over the world. The study found that the U.K, U.S.A. and India, combined; contributed 97.62% and remaining 2.38% of literary contributions are distributed among 17 countries, viz. from Australia to Kenya.

The analysis under the countries wise distribution of citation In Novels, the UK attributed the highest number of citations followed by USA and India. This trend may be due to its revolutionary changes occurred in socio economic, cultural aspects and its outstanding reputation and progress in academic and research achievements in English Language and Literature.

In poetry most of the citations are contributed by U.K. (40.60%), the U.S.A with (29.50%), and the third position occupied by India with 28.60%. But the Australia and Malaysia exhibited 0.05%, and Russia, Germany, Pakistan, Ireland,
Denmark, Norway attributed with (0.1%) each. But the Italy, Sweden, Canada and Malaysia exhibited with 0.05%. It is concluded, the country wise distribution of citations in Drama, the U.K. shows the highest under country wise distribution, followed by U.S.A. and India.

The County-wise distribution of citations, under General subjects UK represented the highest, followed by USA and India. The other countries listed in the table viz. France to South Africa contributions are very insignificant may be due to its poor approach in usage in citing the references.

Under the country wise distribution of citation the UK shows, the highest number of citations 3,943, followed by USA, and India with 2,512 and 2,238 respectively, while coming to the subject wise distribution of citations, and the UK indicated the highest, under Novels with 2,591 (45.72%) followed by Poetry 761 (40.60%), General Subjects 314 (42.66%) and Drama 277 (44.10%). The USA attributed the same trend like UK, i.e. Novels, Poetry, General subjects and Drama with, 1518 (25.00%), 553 (27.60%), 231 (31.39%) and 210 (33.44%) respectively. The India also exhibited the same trend as in the case of UK, and USA, viz. Novels, 1417 (26.79%), Poetry 536 (29.50%), general subjects 157 (21.34%) and Drama 128 (20.38%) respectively. The remaining countries listed in the table under the Poetry, Drama, Novel, and General subjects exhibited less than 1%, viz. from Australia to Kenya (i.e 17 countries)

The study concluded that the 1st priority of UK is Novels, in the case of USA, Drama is its First priority and India expressed the Poetry as its 1st priority in English Language and Literature. And the lost priority of UK shows with Poetry, USA with Novels and India exhibited Drama and its contribution to English Language and Literature.

The UK exhibited, Novels as their 1st priority, while USA, indicated Novels with 4th priority and India shows the 2nd priority. In the case of Drama, UK occupied the second priority but it is a 1st priority to USA and the Drama stood on a 4th priority for India.
5.9. OBsolescence of Literature:

(1) Agewise Distribution of Journals: It may be observed from the table, that about 25.00% of journal citations are 9 years old, nearly 50.00% of journal citations are 16 years old and 75.00% of citations are 27 years old.

--- Journals in Novels, may be observed from the table that about 25.00% of journal citations are 9 years old, nearly 50.00% of journal citations are 17 years old and 75.00% of citations are 28 years old.

--- Journal in Poetry, It was observed from the data that about 26.64% of journal citations are 11 years old, nearly 50.00% of journal citations are 16 years old and 75.00% of citations are 28 years old.

--- Journal in Drama, It may be observed from the table that about 30.00% of journal citations are 11 years old, nearly 55.00% of journal citations are 15 years old and 75.00% of citations are 19 years old.

--- It may be observed from the table that about 25.00% of journal citations in General Subjects are 9 years old, nearly 50.00% of journal citations are 17 years old and 75.00% of citations are 28 years old.

(2) Agewise Distribution of Books:

It is observed that nearly 25.00% of citations to books are 11 years old, while 50.00% of citations are 19 years old, 75.00% citations 32 years old.


--- Age wise distribution of citations of books in Poetry is presented in the maximum age of cited books in Poetry is 75 years old. The title of the book is “Cox ser George the Mythology of the Aryan “Routedledge Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1903.
-- It is also observed that nearly 25.00% of citations of books are 8 years old, while 51.00% of citations are 18 years old, 75.00% of citations are 31 years old.

-- The study observed, that nearly 25.00% of citations in books are 12 years old, while 51.00% of citations; 20 years old, 75.00% of citations; 32 years old. Age wise distribution of citations of books in Drama and the maximum age of cited books in Drama; 76 years old. The title of the book; “The works of Alfred Lord Tennyson poet”

-- The study felt that nearly 25.00% of citations of books are 11 years old, while 51.00% of citations are 17 years old, and above 75.00% of citations are 29 years old.


-- It is observed that nearly 25.00% of citations in books are 10 years old, while 50.00% of citations 18 years old, 75.00% of citations 31 years old.

5.10. RANKING AND SCATTERING OF CITED JOURNALS

The ranked list is essentially a practical tool designed to aid the practicing librarians and researchers to select the journals of maximum utility in relation to their coverage of nascent and important literature in particular subject field.

RANKED LIST OF CITED JOURNALS

The ranked lists of cited journals considered as the preferred channel for the communication of new knowledge in the English Language and Literature.

BROD FORD’S LAW SCATTERING:

According to Bradford a large number of articles related to a specific subject tend to be concentrated in a few journals. If these journals are arranged in decreasing order of productivity and if the journals are divided into a series of groups. With each group containing the same number of articles, then the number of journals contained in each succeeding group will be proportional to the series 1:n:n2 …………… For some constant
‘n’. Thus for a linear increase in the number of articles, the number of journal requires a geometric increase. This is the verbal formulation of Bradford’s law of scattering.

The applicability of Bradford’s law of scattering (verbal formulation) to citation data was tested as described in chapter-3 data and methodology. The data from the ranked list of journals (table 4.58-4.107) in English Language and Literature and its sub discipline has been used for this purpose. The ranking of journals cited by the researchers in English Language and Literature helps in identifying the most productive journals in a particular subject.

RANKING AND SCATTERING OF JOURNALS:

Ranked list of journals in a subject is essentially a guiding tool to help the librarians and the researcher’s in that subject to select the journals of high relevance and utility in terms their content and currency. Various characteristics of journals literature viz., ranking, productivity and nature of scattering ranked journals in English Language and Literature and its sub disciplines are discussed.

---It is observed that journal citations cited by researchers in the field of English Language and Literature are distributed among 295 journals. In the ranked list ‘Times Literary Supplement’ occupies the first rank, contributing the highest number of citations, followed by ‘Saturday Review ‘The Literary Criterion’ and the Newyork times Review.

--- The study observed that the journal citations referred by researchers in the field of Novels is distributed among 215 journals. In the ranked list ‘Times Literary Supplement’ occupies the first rank, contributing the highest number of citations, followed by ‘Newyork Times Book Review ‘Saturday Review Spectator. It is observed from the journal citations cited by researchers in the field of Journals in Poetry are distributed among 98 Journals. In the ranked list the

‘Times Literary supplement’ occupies the first rank, contributing the highest number of citations, followed by Scrutiny’ The London Magazine and Indian Literature
It is observed from the table that Journal citations cited by researchers in the field of English Language and Literature in Drama; distributed among 85 Journals. In the ranked list of the ‘Modern Drama’ occupies the first rank, contributing the highest number of citations followed by Newyork Times Literary Supplement and ‘Twentieth century Literary

It is observed from the table that Journal citations referred by researchers in the field of English Language and Literature, Journals in General Subjects are distributed among 49 Journals. In the ranked list of the ‘TESOL’ occupies the first rank, contributing the highest number of citations, followed by CLA Journal Callao and Phylon.

5.11. AUTHROSHIP PATTERN:

It is concluded that the authorship pattern of Journals in English Language and Literature exhibited Highest under single author, followed by two, three and More than three authors. The study felt that the single authorship has had its own credit in the literary world. There are no published literature with two authors, three authors and more than three authors in the entire period of this study. The reason may be the single authorship may be the pattern and practice, as well as claiming good honor in the literary world.

AUTHORSHIP PATTERN IN NOVELS

The data, Analysis on an average shows the single authorship pattern exhibited the highest, followed, by two authors’ three authors and more than three authors. The study established that the citations, under the single authorship is more dominant than two, three and more than three authors. This shows that the single authorship is highly respected in the academic and literary world.

AUTHORSHIP PATTERN IN POETRY

The data analysis, exhibited the highest within the single authorship, followed by two authors only. The study felt three authors and, more than three authors are not traced under published literature in the Poetry.
GENERAL SUBJECTS

The authorship pattern in journals in General Subjects, the single authorship shows the highest followed by two authors and three authors respectively. And it is also observed that there is no published literature under more than three authors.

DRAMA JOURNALS

It is found that the single authorship shows the highest in Drama journals in the published literature. And there are no traces of two authors, three authors and More than three authors in Drama.

It is established that the authorship pattern of journals citations in General Subjects on an average, the single authorship dominated, over the two authors, three authors and more than three authors and have no published literature.

The study concluded that the poetry may be dominated with the single authors while competing with the other subject areas of research under single authorship. The representation of two authors in Poetry is also very negligible.

BOOKS IN NOVELS

The study established that the authorship pattern in Novels of cited Journal articles in English Language and Literature dominated with single authorship. And the two authors, three authors and more than three authors’ contributions are attributed less than 1%

The study concluded that the authorship pattern in Novels books shows the highest under single authorship; followed by two authors, three authors, and more than three authors. However the representation under two authors, three authors and more than three authors are insignificant, and less than 1.00%

The data analysis in vertical percentages shows, that the single authorship exhibits the highest followed by two authors, three authors and more than three authors indicated, 0.21% and 0.10% respectively.
POETRY BOOKS

The study established that the single authorship is dominant in poetry books and the less than 3% of the appended citations are spread into two authors, three authors and more than three authors, which is less than 1.00%.

DRAM BOOKS

The analysis of the data exhibited, that single authorship in Drama shows the highest with followed by two authors, three authors and more than three authors with and

NOVELS BOOKS

The study concluded that the single authorship is more dominant in Novels which attributed 97.60%. But the two authors exhibited 1.91% only and the remaining two viz, three authors and more than three authors exhibited less than 1%, the same trend was identified with poetry also.

The data analysis under the vertical percentages shows the highest, under single authorship, followed by two authors, three authors and more than three authors, But the remaining references are appended or traced under two authors but the three authors and more than three author shows less than1 %

It is concluded, that the single authorship occupied the 1st place, followed by the two Authors, three authors and more than three authors.

The data analysis under the vertical percentages shows, the highest under single authorship, followed by two authors only. Surprisingly, the study observed that, under the three authors and more than three authors; have no appended citations during the entire period.

DRAMAJOURNAS

It was observed that the authorship pattern under single authorship claimed more dominant, followed by the two authors, and the contributions of three authors and more than three are almost nil, in the entire period of the study till 1953-2006. The
study concluded that in Drama, the single authorship is predominant and the three authors and more than three authors have no appended citations in Drama.

It is concluded that on an average the vertical percentages, shows the highest under single authorship, followed by two authors’ three authors and more than three authors and more than three authors contributed less than 1%.

The data analysis of authorship pattern in Drama and the vertical percentages shows the highest under single authorship, followed by two authors only. The three authors and more than three authors have no appended citation in Drama.

It is concluded that the highest exhibited during 1946-1955 in single authorship, but shows the lowest exhibited fewer than two authors; on an average the single authorship dominated the total number of citations. But the appended citations are distributed among two authors, three authors and more than three authors, respectively: and the three authors and more than three authors indicted less than 1.00%.

GENERAL SUBJECTS

It was concluded, that on average, the single authorship contributed the highest in General Subjects, followed by two authors. But the three authors and More than three authors have contributed, 1.00%.

5.12. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---The use pattern of Books in Drama, Poetry, Novels and General Subjects the single author exhibited the highest followed by the three and More than three authors. While is most of the comes the two three and more than three authors the Drama poetry and Novels and General subjects.

---In the country wise distribution of Journal which are in Drama Poetry and Novels and General Subjects; the USA, occupied the 1st Place followed by UK and India. Even under the Novels list of Journals Times Literary Supplement USA occupied the
1st Places, followed by India. The Literary Criterion and the UK ‘Specator’ in the 3rd place.

--- The productivity of Books In Drama, Poetry, Novels and General Subjects and the overall productivity proved as 1st under 00-25 class intervals in general and on an average

--- In the applicability of Bradford’s law, had divided into 10 zones in English Language and Literature under Dram Poetry Novel and General Subjects found some Zones with significant and few with insignificant result are shown in the appropriate table in the analysis;

--- It is observe that Journal collection in Dr.V.S.Krishna Library contributed about 25.39% of the total citations in both Indian and foreign Journal of the present study

---- It was found that single discipline research is predominant over the Interdisciplinary research.

5.13. FUTURE STUDY:

The Researcher made an attempt to that and verify the Bradford’s Law of Scattering. This present Bibliometric study, the experiences of this present research, demands a further in depth enquiry into the statistical applicability of this Bradford’s Law of Scattering. The present study suggested, that the future study on Bibliometrics by using Bradford’s law of Scattering, Lotaks,and Zifps must be attempt with practical applicability of these laws with citation guide lines. The Bibliometric to apply in all subjects at the different levels, it will help to the Library management for judicious selection of documents for researchers teachers and students for their activities.