CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS
Bibliometrics studies constitute a major portion of research in Library and Information Science. It is of recent origin and relatively a new concept. Etymologically, it denotes the application of mathematics and statistics to the study of Bibliography. Bibliometric studies are used to identify the pattern of publication and authorship of all macro and micro written communication. These studies are considered as tools for better organisation of information sources. Bibliometric studies have become an important aid for identifying the growth of literature pertaining to particular area of study.

Bibliometrics and Librametry are the areas in which one studies information process as information handling in libraries and information centres from quantitatively analysing the characteristics and behaviour of documents, library staff or library users. The present study is confined to Ph.D., dissertations in S.K. University, Anantapur in Humanities i.e. English and Telugu.

The applications of quantitative techniques to libraries was known as statistical Bibliography. It was first used by Hulme in 1923. Ranganathan suggested the use of the term Librarmetry in 1948 in Library and Information Science. Pritchard suggested the word Bibliometrics
in preference to statistical bibliography. The aim of Bibliometric studies is quantitative analysis of recorded knowledge.

**PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:**

The present study is confined to research work done in the area of English & Telugu Literature in S.K. University. The citations attached to Ph.D., theses relating to English and Telugu during the years 1994 to 2004 were gathered and analysed necessary inferences more drawn from these sources.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The objectives of the study are to determine among Ph.D., theses

1. To identify of humanities in S.K.U. Library average the number of citations per thesis
2. To study the Authorship Pattern.
3. To find out distribution of citation by different forms of sources.
4. To know the subject-wise break up.
5. To find out the Age-wise distribution of papers.
6. To identify the distribution by place of publication.
7. Finally to draw a comparison between research productivity in S.K. University in relation to other universities.
METHODOLOGY:

Eighty theses from the two subjects namely English and Telugu Literatures in Humanities were taken into consideration for the study. Each individual thesis was scanned, checked, examined and tabulated for necessary data into separate sheets in terms of authorship pattern, subject-wise, year-wise and place of publication. Finally all the collected data were recorded, compiled, tabulated and analyzed for making necessary observations.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

Bibliometrics enables us to have a scientific understanding about the worth of journals, importance of authors, authorship patterns. Spiraling prices have forced libraries to review existing collections and journal subscriptions. It also became necessary to cancel titles deemed least essential by faculty, students and other users, and to add new subscriptions when necessary and feasible. The academic libraries facing budgetary problem tells us the importance of the Bibliometric study. We can understand the core journals referred to by the scholars for research purpose.
ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY:

First chapter deals with introduction to the subject of Bibliometrics and brief profile of the University. It states the objectives of the study, sources of the study, scope, methodology, importance of the study, Organisation of the study and limitations of the study.

Chapter 2 deals with the types of Information Sources used in pursuit of research with Special Reference to Telugu and English.

Chapter 3 deals with the Growth and Development of English and Telugu Literature

The chapter 4 relates to Review of Literature.

The chapter 5 deals with Trends in Research in English and Telugu in Indian Universities.

The chapter 6 deals with Analysis of the data.

Conclusion and findings based on analysis are given in seventh chapter. It also gives suggestions for further study.

Bibliography has been appended at the end.

SUGGESTIONS:

From the study and analysis of data we noticed that the Bibliometric studies in Humanities were not conducted by the researchers in Library and information science.
education regularly. The Bibliometric technique is used as a tool in identifying the core or important journals which in turn help the libraries in acquisition policy so, it is necessary to do research on Bibliometric studies at various levels in library and information science education.

Institutions, in the field of library and information science like Insdoc, DRTC, Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library science etc., should come forward to undertake the research projects on Bibliometric studies.

In most of the studies researchers have experienced that all the characteristics are difficult to ascertain and that the needed values, even which are obtainable, are not adequate for generalization. The further need is to develop a model to measure and predict scientific productivity in a country. In such a model several variable such as the number of authors, citations to each author in a given period of time may be considered as far as possible. Further research is to develop a simple measure of citable and/or usable documents in a library and to identify a relationship between patterns of document use and citation counts.

Bibliometric techniques are used in the identification of trends in subjects and also in the study scientific
communication. Bibliometrics have been accepted as a research area that gives us additional understanding of the form and structure of scientific communication.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. The chief source of information for research purpose in English is Book form.

2. The theses of English contain on average more citations when compared to Telugu (Table-2).

3. It is found from the study that the maximum literature cited falls in the decade 1971-80 and 1981-90. It indirectly implies that the citations mostly relate to the 2 decades immediately preceding the period of study i.e. 1994-2004 in English (Table-3)

4. Books are the most cited documents (43.82%) followed by Govt. publications 24% and journals 22% in English (Table-4)

5. The citations with single author are predominant in English (Table-5)

6. Indian publications are mostly cited than that of other countries in English (Table-6)

7. The ranks of journals, show their importance by the following order.
   - A journal of common wealth literature
   - The journal of South Asian Literature
8. Important form chosen for research in English poetry.

9. With regard to authorship, single author publications are significantly high when compared to multiple authors even when each individual subject is taken with consideration.

10. In all the subjects under study, Indian publications are cited most frequently.

11. The medium of citations are more literature of Books rather than journals Government publications and other media.

**TELUGU**

1. Important form chosen for research is poetry.

2. The study reveals that the micro literature in the form of journals is not used very much in the pursuit of research in Telugu literature.

3. Research has been done on topics related to epics of Ramayana and Mahabharatha.

4. Most cited journal is **comparative literature** followed by **Indian Literature**.
University News and the present studies:

From the data available in the University News, it is found that the predominant form of research is done at national level is in English Indian Writings in English. But in S.K University the predominant form of research is made is in English Indian Writings in English.

With regard to Telugu, the predominant form is poetry as per the data collected from University News. But in S.K. University the predominant form is poetry.

Areas of further Research

Creation of database at regional and national level enables us to have Bibliographical control over the core journals and other types of documents in humanities. Further research is needed in this direction.