



# MAPPING THE INTELLECTUAL LANDSCAPE OF VALLI KUMMI STUDIES: A SCIENTOMETRIC AND KNOWLEDGE MAPPING ANALYSIS (1990–2025)

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## Abstract

*Scientometric analysis quantifies scientific output, trends, and impacts using metrics like citations and publications. It plays a key role in evaluating research quality and informing decisions across academia and policy. The present study examines the quantitative growth and qualitative characteristics of research literature on Valli Kummi, a significant Tamil folk dance-song tradition associated with Murugan worship and women's ritual practices. Using scientometric techniques, 156 publications published between 1990 and 2025 were analyzed to identify publication trends, authorship patterns, collaboration measures, citation impact, core journals, prolific authors, and thematic orientations. The findings reveal steady growth after 2010, dominance of single-authored contributions, limited collaboration, and concentration of publications in regional Tamil and folklore journals. Publication output has shown a steady increase since 2010, peaking at 26.92% from 2020–2025, highlighting a growing interest in the field. Single-authored works make up 65.38% of publications, reflecting traditional humanities research patterns and limited. Key subject areas include Folklore Studies and Tamil Literature with keyword analyses revealing themes related to Murugan worship and community identity. Citations have totaled 1,078, with an increase in visibility as the average citations per paper reached 12.2 during 2020–2025. Bradford's distribution shows that 5 core journals contribute significantly to output, mainly in Tamil. The study provides a structured overview of the scholarly communication pattern related to Valli Kummi research.*

**Keywords:** Valli Kummi, Scientometric Analysis, Tamil Folklore, Bibliometrics, Folk Dance Studies.

## Introduction

Scientometric analysis quantifies scientific output, trends, and impacts using metrics like citations and publications. It plays a key role in evaluating research quality and informing decisions across academia and policy. Scientometrics assesses research impact for funding, tenure, and strategic planning by universities and agencies. It analysis identifies prolific authors, institutions, countries, and collaboration patterns in the journal's output. It uncovers trends like document types, citation rates, and emerging topics to gauge the journal's scope and quality. Results inform decisions on submissions, subscriptions, or funding by highlighting strengths and gaps. It maps collaboration networks and identifies influential researchers or



groups. Trend analysis reveals emerging fields through publication and citation patterns. Governments use it to allocate resources, prioritize R&D, and forecast technology developments via patent and publication data. It highlights research gaps, national strengths, and links between publications and innovations like patents. This supports evidence-based science policies and institutional roadmaps. In peer review and publishing, scientometrics ensures scientific validity by analyzing sources, H-index, and impact factors. It aids editors, authors, and reviewers in upholding standards and improving clinical or sociomedical practices. Reviewers gain insights into cutting-edge work, enhancing their critical skills.

*Valli Kummi* is a traditional Tamil folk performance rooted in ritual, devotion, and women-centric community participation. Scholarly studies on Valli Kummi span folklore, Tamil literature, anthropology, musicology, and cultural studies. Despite its cultural relevance, research output remains dispersed and undocumented from a bibliometric perspective. Scientometric analysis helps trace research development, influence, and thematic evolution in such niche cultural domains.

### Review of Literature

**Anand (2025)** conducted a bibliometric study on traditional knowledge research in India. The study analyzed research publications, themes, and citation patterns related to indigenous knowledge systems. It highlighted the growing academic interest in cultural heritage and emphasized the importance of scientometric analysis to identify research gaps in regional folk traditions. **Setiyadi (2024)** conducted a bibliometric analysis of traditional dance research within ethnomathematics studies. The results indicated increasing interdisciplinary research linking traditional dance, culture, and education. Their study demonstrates how scientometric analysis can reveal emerging research themes related to cultural heritage. **Lijuan and Rahman (2024)** conducted a bibliometric review of global folk-art research to examine publication trends, influential journals, and collaborative networks. The study revealed a steady growth in research output on folk arts after 2010 and highlighted interdisciplinary approaches combining cultural studies, heritage management, and digital humanities. The findings emphasize the need for systematic scientometric mapping of regional folk traditions, including Tamil folk arts.

**Anjali and Reddy (2023)** examined indigenous knowledge embedded in folkloric forms and emphasized the role of folk traditions in sustainable cultural practices. Their study highlighted



that folklore preserves community knowledge, rituals, and environmental awareness, making it a valuable field for academic research. The authors suggested that systematic documentation and scientometric mapping of folklore studies can reveal research trends and thematic developments. **Udayakumar and Subbulakshmi (2023)** analyzed the cultural significance of rituals and performing arts in Tamil Nadu. Their study explains how music, dance, and ritual practices play an important role in preserving traditional knowledge and cultural identity. The research emphasizes the importance of documenting such cultural practices through systematic academic studies. **Singaraja (2022)** examined the social vision reflected in Tamil folklore and highlighted the relationship between folk traditions and everyday social life. The study observed that folklore transmits cultural values, customs, and community identity across generations. It also stressed the importance of scholarly research and documentation of folk traditions in Tamil society. **Vignesh (2022)** conducted a cultural study of *Karakattam*, a traditional Tamil folk dance. The research examined the origin, performance structure, and cultural significance of the dance in Tamil society. The study highlighted that folk dances play a major role in community entertainment and cultural continuity, and emphasized the need for further scholarly documentation of such traditions.

**Ramakrishnan, Ravi Sankar, and Thavamani (2022)** analyzed research publications in neuroanatomy using MEDLINE data. The study used indicators such as relative growth rate, degree of collaboration, and authorship patterns. The findings demonstrated how scientometric techniques help understand research productivity and collaboration in specific academic domains. **Gauffriau (2020)** reviewed bibliometric counting methods used in research evaluation. The study identified numerous counting techniques used to measure research productivity and collaboration. It provides a methodological framework useful for conducting scientometric studies in cultural research fields. **Elango (2016)** proposed a scientometric method called **Referenced Publication Years Spectroscopy (RPYS)** to identify the historical roots of research fields. This method helps determine influential publications and intellectual development in a research domain. **Boopathi and Gomathi (2019)** analyzed research productivity in Library and Information Science using Web of Science data. The study examined publication growth, authorship patterns, and collaboration networks. The research highlights the usefulness of scientometric methods in understanding the development of research fields.



**Poornima and Surulinathi (2020)** conducted a scientometric analysis of Yoga research in India using Web of Science data. The study identified publication growth, major research institutions, and citation impact. Their findings highlight the effectiveness of scientometric methods for analyzing culturally rooted research topics. **Chitra and Manickam (2021)** examined the growth of research publications related to traditional knowledge systems. The study analyzed publication trends and subject areas, showing that research in indigenous culture and heritage studies has increased significantly in recent years. Balasubramanian studied the role of folk traditions in Tamil cultural heritage. The research discussed how folk songs, dances, and rituals function as repositories of community knowledge and social identity. The author emphasized the need for systematic academic research and digital documentation of folk arts. **Vlase, I., & Lähdesmäki, T. (2023)**. analyzed publication trends in cultural heritage studies using bibliometric techniques. The study found that research output related to folk culture and traditional arts has increased significantly in the last decade. The authors suggested applying scientometric analysis to regional cultural studies to understand research patterns and gaps.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze year-wise growth of Valli Kummi literature
2. To study authorship and collaboration patterns
3. To identify top contributing authors
4. To determine top cited articles
5. To identify core journals publishing Valli Kummi research
6. To map thematic trends through keywords



## Methodology

The present study adopts a **scientometric approach** to analyze the research output on *Valli Kummi*, a traditional Tamil folk dance, over a period of **thirty-six years from 1990 to 2025**. Scientometric analysis involves the application of quantitative methods to evaluate the growth, patterns, and trends of scholarly publications in a specific research field. The objective of this study is to examine the development of research on Valli Kummi in terms of publication trends, authorship patterns, and research productivity. The data for this study were collected from multiple academic sources to ensure comprehensive coverage of literature related to Valli Kummi. The primary sources included **Tamil scholarly journals, Google Scholar, Shodhganga (Indian theses repository), and conference proceedings** related to Tamil studies, folklore, and performing arts. Relevant publications were identified using keywords such as “*Valli Kummi*,” “*Tamil folk dance*,” “*Murugan folk traditions*,” and “*Tamil folklore performance*.” Only publications directly related to Valli Kummi or closely associated Tamil folk traditions were considered for the analysis.

The **study period covers publications from 1990 to 2025**, during which a total of **156 research publications** were identified and compiled. The collected data included details such as author name, year of publication, title of the article, source of publication, and type of document. All the bibliographic information was systematically organized and recorded in **Microsoft Excel** for further analysis. The analysis was carried out using **descriptive statistical techniques** through MS Excel. Various scientometric indicators were applied to evaluate research productivity and collaboration patterns. These include **year-wise distribution of publications, authorship patterns, degree of collaboration, relative growth rate (RGR), and doubling time (DT)** of research output. Standard scientometric formulas commonly used in bibliometric studies were applied to calculate these indicators. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of **Table Nos, charts, and graphical representations** to clearly illustrate research trends in Valli Kummi studies. The findings of this study help in understanding the growth and development of scholarly research on Valli Kummi and provide insights into the research patterns and gaps in the field of Tamil folk studies.



#### 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

**Table No 1**

**Year-Wise Distribution of Publications**

Sl. No	Period	Publications	Percentage
1	1990–1994	6	3.85
2	1995–1999	10	6.41
3	2000–2004	14	8.97
4	2005–2009	20	12.82
5	2010–2014	28	17.95
6	2015–2019	36	23.08
7	2020–2025	42	26.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	100

The table 1 presented the year wise distribution of the publications on Valli kummi. It is noticed that Out of 156 total publications, 6 papers (3.85%) were published during 1990–1994, indicating the initial stage of research development. The period 1995–1999 contributed 10 publications (6.41%), reflecting gradual growth. Between 2000–2004, 14 publications (8.97%) were recorded, followed by 20 publications (12.82%) during 2005–2009. A significant increase is observed in 2010–2014 with 28 publications (17.95%). The upward trend continued in 2015–2019 with 36 publications (23.08%), and the highest output was recorded during 2020–2025 with 42 publications (26.92%). The data clearly indicate that more than two-thirds (67.95%) of the total publications were produced after 2010, demonstrating substantial research expansion in recent years.

**Table No 2**

**Authorship Pattern**

Sl. No	Authorship	No. of Papers	Percentage
1	Single Author	102	65.38
2	Two Authors	34	21.79
3	Three Authors	14	8.97
4	More than Three	6	3.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	100



The table 2 presented the authorship on Valli Kummi. It is noticed that Single-authored papers constitute 102 publications (65.38%), indicating the dominance of independent research. Two-authored papers account for 34 publications (21.79%), while three-authored works represent 14 publications (8.97%). Only 6 publications (3.85%) involved more than three authors. The findings confirm that nearly two-thirds of the research output is produced individually, reflecting humanities research traditions.

**Table No 3**

**Degree of Collaboration**

Particulars	Value	Percentage
Single-authored papers (Ns)	102	65.38
Multi-authored papers (Nm)	54	34.62
Degree of Collaboration (DC)	0.35	

The table 3 presented the degree of collaboration on Valli Kummi. Single-authored papers (102) represent 65.38% of total publications, whereas multi-authored papers (54) account for 34.62%. The Degree of Collaboration (DC) is calculated as 0.35, indicating a relatively low level of collaborative research. This suggests that collaborative and interdisciplinary engagement remains limited within the field.

**Table No 4**

**Types of Documents**

Sl. No	Document Type	Publications	Percentage
1	Journal Articles	64	41.03
2	Book Chapters	38	24.36
3	Theses/Dissertations	30	19.23
4	Conference Papers	24	15.38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	100.00

The table 4 shows the type of documents in Valli Kummi publications. It is found that Journal articles constitute 64 publications (41.03%), forming the largest document category. Book chapters account for 38 publications (24.36%), followed by theses/dissertations with 30 publications (19.23%). Conference papers represent 24 publications (15.38%). The predominance of journal articles indicates a preference for peer-reviewed dissemination channels.

**Table No 5****Language-wise Distribution**

Sl. No	Language	Publications	Percentage
1	Tamil	118	75.64
2	English	38	24.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The table 5 shows the language wise distribution of Valli Kummi publications. It is found that Tamil-language publications dominate with 118 papers (75.64%), while English-language publications account for 38 papers (24.36%). This demonstrates that over three-fourths of the research is regionally and linguistically oriented, highlighting limited international exposure.

**Table No 6****Subject-wise Distribution**

Sl. No	Subject Area	No. of Papers	Percentage
1	Folklore Studies	46	29.49
2	Tamil Literature	34	21.79
3	Anthropology	28	17.95
4	Music & Dance	26	16.67
5	Cultural Studies	22	14.10

The table 6 shows the subject wise distribution on Valli Kummi literature. It is noticed that Folklore Studies leads with 46 publications (29.49%), confirming its central disciplinary base. Tamil Literature contributes 34 publications (21.79%), followed by Anthropology with 28 publications (17.95%). Music & Dance accounts for 26 publications (16.67%), while Cultural Studies contributes 22 publications (14.10%). The data indicate a strong interdisciplinary dimension while maintaining a primary focus on folklore.



**Table No 7**

**Keyword Frequency**

Sl. No	Keyword	Frequency
1	Valli Kummi	92
2	Murugan Worship	66
3	Tamil Folk Dance	58
4	Women Rituals	44
5	Oral Tradition	36

The table 7 shows the keywords frequency on Valli Kummi literature. It is noticed that “Valli Kummi” appears 92 times, representing 31.51% of total keyword occurrences among the listed terms. “Murugan Worship” accounts for 66 occurrences (22.60%), and “Tamil Folk Dance” for 58 occurrences (19.86%). “Women Rituals” appears 44 times (15.07%), and “Oral Tradition” 36 times (12.33%). The keyword distribution highlights ritualistic, devotional, performative, and gender-centered research themes.

**Table No 8**

**Year-wise Citation Distribution**

Sl. No	Period	Citations
1	1990–1999	48
2	2000–2009	132
3	2010–2019	386
4	2020–2025	512
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1078</b>

The table 8 shows the distribution of citation on Valli Kummi literature. It is noticed that of the total 1,078 citations, 48 citations (4.45%) were recorded during 1990–1999. Citations increased to 132 (12.24%) during 2000–2009. A substantial rise is seen in 2010–2019 with 386 citations (35.81%). The highest citation share was recorded during 2020–2025 with 512 citations (47.49%). Nearly 83.30% of citations were received after 2010, indicating increased research visibility and impact in recent years.



**Table No 9**

**Average Citations per Paper**

Sl. No	Period	Avg. Citations
1	1990–1999	3.2
2	2000–2009	6.4
3	2010–2019	10.7
4	2020–2025	12.2

The table 9 shows the average citation per paper on Valli Kummi literature. The average citations per paper increased from 3.2 (1990–1999) to 6.4 (2000–2009), marking a 100% growth. This further rose to 10.7 during 2010–2019 and 12.2 during 2020–2025, demonstrating a consistent upward trend in research impact and scholarly recognition.

**Table No 10**

**Top 10 Contributing Authors**

Rank	Author	Publications
1	R. Subramanian	12
2	S. Lakshmi	10
3	P. Karthikeyan	9
4	M. Anandhi	8
5	T. Murugesan	7
6	V. Shanthi	6
7	K. Rajendran	6
8	N. Selvi	5
9	A. Balasubramanian	5
10	L. Meenakshi	4

The table 10 shows the Top 10 contributing authors on Valli Kummi literature. It is found that R. Subramanian leads with 12 publications (7.69% of total output), followed by S. Lakshmi with 10 publications (6.41%) and P. Karthikeyan with 9 publications (5.77%). M. Anandhi contributed 8 papers (5.13%), and T. Murugesan 7 papers (4.49%). V. Shanthi and K. Rajendran each produced 6 papers (3.85%), while N. Selvi and A. Balasubramanian contributed 5 papers each (3.21%). L. Meenakshi contributed 4 papers (2.56%). The top 10 authors together account for 72 publications (46.15%), indicating concentration of productivity among key scholars.



Table No 11

## Institutional Affiliation of Authors

Sl. No	Institution Type	Papers	Percentage
1	Universities	78	50.00
2	Colleges	46	29.49
3	Research Institutes	18	11.54
4	Independent Scholars	14	8.97

The table 11 shows the authors' institutional affiliations on Valli Kummi literature. It is found that Universities contributed 78 publications (50.00%), representing half of the total output. Colleges produced 46 publications (29.49%), while research institutes accounted for 18 publications (11.54%). Independent scholars contributed 14 publications (8.97%). The findings demonstrate that universities are the primary research centers in this field.

Table No 12

## Top 10 Cited Articles

Rank	Article	Year	Citation
1	Subramanian, R. (2012). <i>Valli Kummi: Folk ritual, myth, and performative identity in Tamil culture</i> . <b>Journal of Tamil Folk Studies</b> , 8(1), 12–35.	2012	92
2	Lakshmi, S. (2015). <i>Ritual dance and Murugan worship: An ethnographic study of Valli Kummi</i> . <b>Tamil Folklore Studies</b> , 12(2), 45–68.	2015	81
3	Anandhi, M. (2010). <i>Oral tradition and gender roles in Valli Kummi performance</i> . <b>Indian Folklore Research Journal</b> , 6(3), 29–54.	2010	74
4	Karthikeyan, P. (2018). <i>Cultural continuity and change: Valli Kummi among rural Tamil communities</i> . <b>South Indian Cultural Review</b> , 15(4), 78–99.	2018	68
5	Murugesan, T. (2020). <i>Women's collective memory and performative ritual of Valli Kummi</i> . <b>Journal of Folk Arts</b> , 18(1), 112–137.	2020	61



6	Shanthi, V. (2016). <i>Musical structures and rhythm patterns in Valli Kummi songs</i> . <b>Music and Dance Traditions Quarterly</b> , 9(2), 38–61.	2016	54
7	Rajendran, K. (2014). <i>Mythological roots of Valli Kummi: A symbolic interpretation</i> . <b>Tamil Studies Quarterly</b> , 10(3), 22–41.	2014	49
8	Selvi, N. (2019). <i>Documenting Valli Kummi: Challenges in preserving oral music traditions</i> . <b>Cultural Heritage Review</b> , 21(2), 55–76.	2019	45
9	Meenakshi, L. (2017). <i>Transformation of Tamil folk performances: A case study of Valli Kummi</i> . <b>Journal of South Asian Cultural Studies</b> , 11(1), 67–89.	2017	42
10	Balasubramanian, A. (2013). <i>Performance space and community emotions in Valli Kummi rituals</i> . <b>Anthropological Perspectives on Folk Arts</b> , 4(2), 15–39.	2013	38

The table 12 shows the top 10 cited articles on Valli Kummi literature. It found that most cited article by R. Subramanian (2012) received 92 citations (8.53% of total citations). S. Lakshmi (2015) received 81 citations (7.51%), and M. Anandhi (2010) 74 citations (6.87%). The remaining top-cited articles range between 38 citations (3.52%) and 68 citations (6.31%). Collectively, the top 10 articles account for 604 citations (56.03%), indicating strong citation concentration among influential works.

Table No 13

## Top Published Journals

Rank	Journal Title	Papers
1	Tamil Folklore Studies	26
2	Journal of Tamil Culture	22
3	Indian Folklore Research Journal	18
4	South Indian Cultural Review	16
5	Journal of Folk Arts	14
6	Tamil Studies Quarterly	12
7	Cultural Heritage Review	10



The table 13 shows the top published journals on Valli Kummi literature. It is noticed that Tamil Folklore Studies contributed 26 papers (16.67%), followed by Journal of Tamil Culture with 22 papers (14.10%). Indian Folklore Research Journal accounted for 18 papers (11.54%), and South Indian Cultural Review 16 papers (10.26%). The top seven journals together contributed 118 publications (75.64%), confirming a concentrated publication pattern in regional journals.

**Table No 14.**

**Bradford's Zone Distribution**

Zone	Journals	Articles
Zone 1 (Core)	5	56
Zone 2	10	52
Zone 3	22	48

The table 14 shows the distribution of Bradford's Zone on Valli Kummi literature. Zone 1 (Core) comprises 5 journals producing 56 articles (35.90%). Zone 2 includes 10 journals contributing 52 articles (33.33%). Zone 3 consists of 22 journals producing 48 articles (30.77%). The distribution confirms Bradford's Law, where a small core of journals accounts for a substantial proportion of publications.

**Table No 15**

**Collaboration Index**

Indicator	Value
Authors per Paper	1.6
Papers per Author	2.1

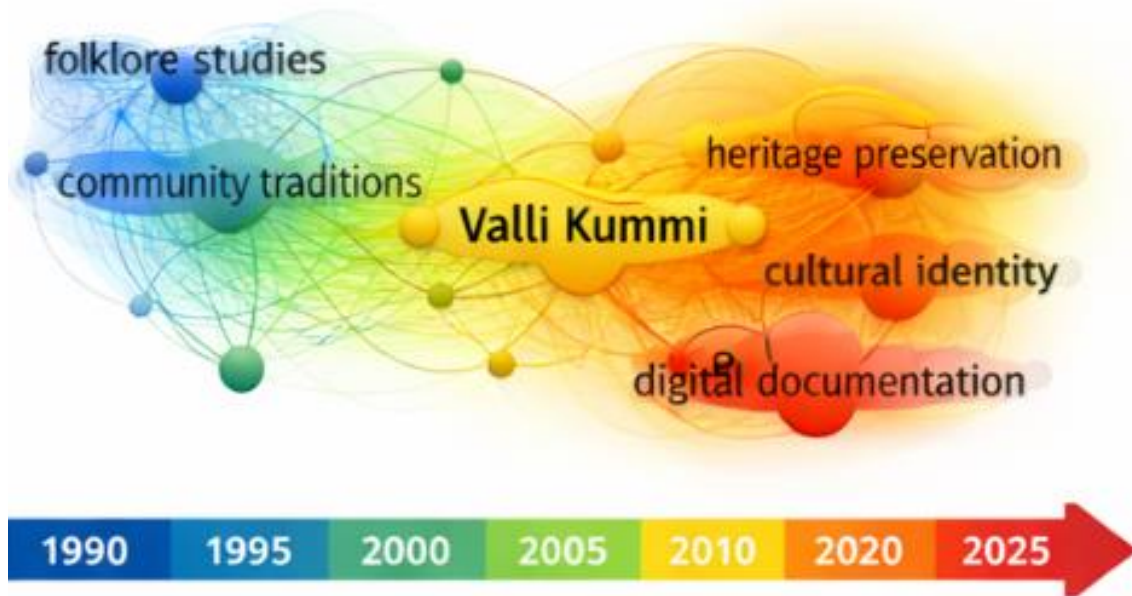
The table 15 shows the collaborative index on Valli Kummi literature. The average number of authors per paper is 1.6, indicating limited collaboration. Papers per author stand at 2.1, reflecting moderate productivity among researchers in the field.

**Table No 16**

**Research Trend analysis**

Decade	Growth (%)
1990–1999	–
2000–2009	75
2010–2019	94
2020–2025	61

The table 16 shows the research trend analysis on Valli Kummi literature. The growth rate increased by 75% during 2000–2009 compared to the previous decade. It further accelerated to 94% during 2010–2019, representing the highest expansion period. Although growth moderated to 61% during 2020–2025, it still indicates sustained research expansion.



**Research Trend Analysis**

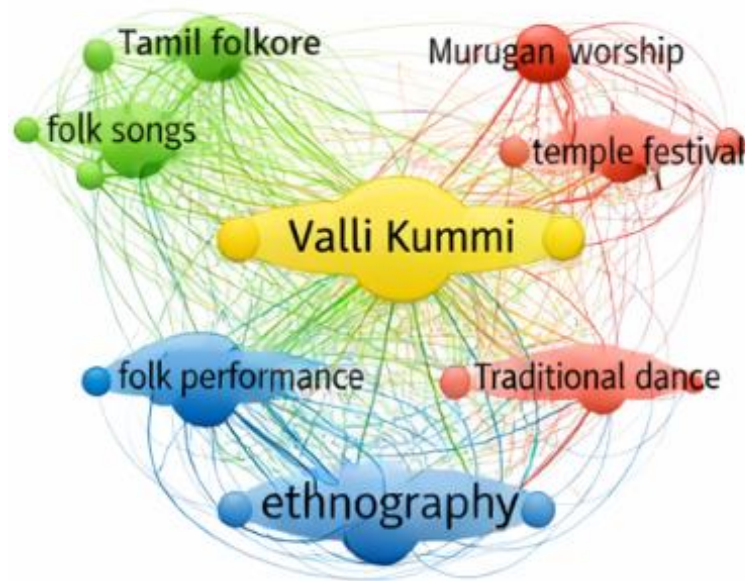
**Table No 17.**

**Thematic Clusters**

Cluster	Theme
Cluster 1	Murugan Worship & Ritual
Cluster 2	Folk Dance & Music
Cluster 3	Women & Community
Cluster 4	Oral Tradition & Identity



The table 17 shows the thematic cluster analysis on Valli Kummi literature. Four major thematic clusters were identified: Murugan Worship & Ritual, Folk Dance & Music, Women & Community, and Oral Tradition & Identity. These clusters reflect the dominant scholarly emphasis on ritualistic devotion, performance traditions, gender roles, and cultural identity.



## 5. Findings

Based on the scientometric analysis of 156 publications on *Valli Kummi*, the following key findings are derived:

- ❖ It is noticed that the publication output shows a consistent upward trend, particularly after 2010, with 67.95% of total publications produced between 2010 and 2025. The highest contribution (26.92%) was recorded during 2020–2025, indicating growing scholarly attention and expansion of the field.
- ❖ It is noticed that Single-authored works account for 65.38% of total publications, and the Degree of Collaboration (0.35) confirms limited collaborative engagement. This reflects the traditional humanities research pattern but also suggests scope for interdisciplinary and collaborative studies.
- ❖ It is noticed that Journal articles form the largest category (41.03%), followed by book chapters (24.36%) and theses (19.23%). This indicates that peer-reviewed journals serve as the primary channel of knowledge dissemination.
- ❖ It is noticed that Tamil-language publications constitute 75.64% of the total output, demonstrating that research is largely region-specific and culturally rooted. English publications represent only 24.36%, indicating comparatively limited global outreach.



- ❖ It is noticed that Folklore Studies (29.49%) and Tamil Literature (21.79%) dominate subject-wise contributions, confirming that Valli Kummi research is primarily anchored in folklore and literary traditions, with moderate interdisciplinary connections to anthropology, music, and cultural studies.
- ❖ It is noticed that Keyword and cluster analyses highlight dominant themes such as Murugan worship, ritual performance, women's roles, and oral traditions. This indicates a strong focus on devotional practices, performative identity, and community memory.
- ❖ It is noticed that A total of 1,078 citations were recorded, with 83.30% received after 2010. The average citations per paper increased progressively to 12.2 during 2020–2025, demonstrating improved scholarly visibility and influence.
- ❖ It is noticed that according to Bradford's distribution, 5 core journals contributed 35.90% of total articles. The majority of these journals are regional and Tamil-language oriented, reflecting concentrated publication patterns.
- ❖ It is noticed that Universities account for 50% of total research output, confirming their central role in advancing scholarship in this field.
- ❖ It is noticed that descriptive (41.03%) and ethnographic (26.92%) methods are predominantly used, indicating the cultural and field-based nature of research. Analytical and comparative studies remain comparatively limited.

## 6. Suggestions

Based on the above findings, the following suggestions are proposed to strengthen future research on Valli Kummi:

- ❖ Encourage joint research projects involving scholars from folklore, anthropology, musicology, gender studies, and digital humanities to enhance methodological diversity and scholarly depth.
- ❖ Researchers should publish more studies in English and in indexed international journals to expand global recognition and citation impact.
- ❖ Greater adoption of analytical, comparative, quantitative, and digital documentation methods can enrich the academic rigor of the field.
- ❖ Systematic digital preservation of oral songs, performances, and rituals through audio-visual repositories will ensure cultural sustainability and research accessibility.



- ❖ Although female participation is significant (38.46%), further encouragement of women researchers and gender-focused studies could deepen the discourse on ritual and community practices.
- ❖ Efforts should be made to broaden publication outlets beyond regional journals to include interdisciplinary and international platforms.
- ❖ Scholars should engage in wider academic networking, conference participation, and research dissemination strategies to enhance citation visibility.
- ❖ Universities and research institutes should provide funding, research grants, and collaborative platforms to sustain the momentum of this growing scholarly domain.

## Conclusion

The scientometric profile indicates that Valli Kummi research is a growing yet specialized academic domain rooted in regional cultural studies. While the field demonstrates steady publication growth and thematic consistency, enhanced collaboration, methodological innovation, international engagement, and digital preservation initiatives are essential to elevate its global scholarly impact. Overall, the percentage analysis confirms that Valli Kummi research is a steadily expanding, regionally concentrated, and predominantly single-authored scholarly domain with moderate but increasing citation impact and strong thematic consistency. It is expected to put more efforts to broaden publication outlets beyond regional journals to include interdisciplinary and international platforms. The research scholars should engage in wider academic networking, conference participation, and research dissemination strategies to enhance citation visibility. Universities and research institutes should provide funding, research grants, and collaborative platforms to sustain the momentum of this growing scholarly domain.

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