

A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY OF “INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DIGITAL CURATION” (2012-2015)

Dr. Pallavi Mundhe *

*Librarian

Marathwada Sanskritik
Mandal's College of
Physical Education,
Aurangabad, Maharashtra,
India.

QR Code



Abstract: - This paper discuss with scientometric analysis of 87 paper published in the journal “international journal of digital curation” during the period 2012 to 2015. The study focuses on various aspect of the journal such as find out year wise distribution of articles, issue wise distribution of articles, year wise distribution of reference, authorship pattern of articles, ranking of authors, institution wise contribution geographical distribution of articles.

Keywords - Scientometric analysis, India Journal of digital curation, Bibliomertic, Geographical.

Introduction

Bibliometrics is a branch of library science. It has been enriched several studies touching upon various disciplines. It is the application of mathematical and statistical analysis to bibliographical units. The most basic Bibliometric technique which involves counting and categorized publication by subject and country of origin was first presented in 1917 by F.J. Cole and Meliie B.Eales, E.W.Hume in 1923 who used the term " Statistical bibliography" which has replaced in 1969 by the term, "Bibliometrics" coined by Alan Pritchard.

Scientometrics is a branch of the science ‘science of Science’ Haitun treats ‘Scientometrics’ as

scientific disciplines which perform reproducible measurements of scientific activity. Nowadays scientometrics is one of the truly interdisciplinary research filed extended to almost all scientific fields. Scientometrics applications are used to measures scientific activates, mainly by producing statists on scientific publication index in the database

Literature Review:

The aim of scientometric is to provide a quantitative characterization of scientific activity, scientometric is the branch of the library and information science. Because of the particular importance of publication in scientific

communities, it largely overlaps with bibliometrics, which is a quantitative analysis of media in any written form. In addition to disciplines of measurement, scientometric has a strong connection with information and library science of science as well as science policy. The 1970s saw the development of scientometric as an operational activity. Amongst the founding fathers of the discipline were de Solla price. (1963), Garfield (1955) and Narin (1976) in the US. Nalimov & Mulczenko (1969) in Russia and Braun & Bujdoso (1975) in Hungary. Applying bibliometric methods to their own field, scientometrics confirm that their own domain, standing evolved as a heterogeneous field both in topics and practices (Schoepflin & Glanzel, 2001) and intellectual repertoire (Peritz & Bar-Ilan, 2002)

Definitions

Pritchard coined the term 'Bibliometrics' and defined it as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication". Fairthorne defined Bibliometric as the quantitative as: "The quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded discourse and behavior pertaining to it" Sengupta viewed Scientometric as "organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communications along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus".

Definition of Bibliometric

Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used.

Pritchard defines Bibliometrics as "the application of mathematical & Statistical method to book & another media of Communication.

Hopkins defines Bibliometrics as a quantitative analysis of the Bibliometrics study interpreted Bibliometrics as a quantitative analysis of the Bibliographic feature of the body of literature.

International Journal of Digital Curation

International Journal of digital curation is published Two Issues a year. Founder Neil Beagrie and stated year 2006 and the place of publication the IJDC is published by the University of Edinburgh and is a publication of the digital curation center. The goal of the IJDC is to publish peer-reviewed original research result-oriented, survey, review, tutorial papers in the various fields of International Journal of Digital Curation ISSN: 1746-8256 (Online)

Scope and limitation of the study

The present study is based on 04 volume, 8 issues of the International Journal of Digital Curation During 2015-2012. The present study is based on overall 1150 citations appended to 87 articles.

Objectives

The major objectives of the present study covering the "International Journal of digital creation" during the period 2012-2015. The

present study has been undertaken with the objective of analyzing the following aspects

- Year wise distribution of Articles
- Issue wise distribution of Articles
- Year wise distribution of Reference
- Authorship Pattern of Articles
- Ranking of Authors
- Institution Wise contribution
- Geographical distribution of Articles

Results and Analysis

Year wise Distribution of Articles

Table No. 1 Year wise Distribution of Articles

Sr No.	Year	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	2015	21	24.14
2	2014	28	32.18
3	2013	24	27.59
4	2012	14	16.09
	Total	87	100.00

Figure No. 1 Year-wise distribution of contributions

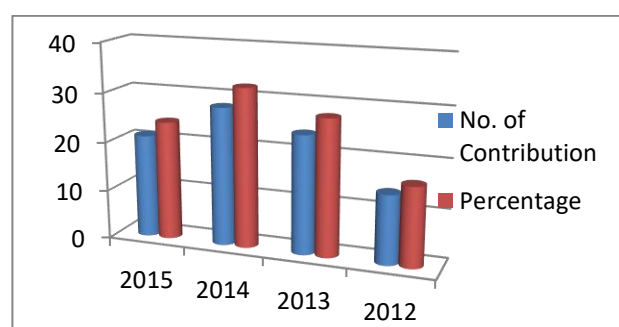


Table No. 1 and Figure No. 1 the distribution of year- wise, table No. 1 depicts that out of 87 the year 2015, 21(24.14) was in 2014, 28 (32.18) and 2013, 24 (27.59) 2012, 14 (16.09) It is inferred from the table No.1 of distribution of year-wise from 2015-2012 that the level of the

percentage of has decreased. A notable attribute of the study is that the year 2014 shows the maximum number of contributions.

Issue wise distribution of Articles

Table No. 2 Issue Wise Distribution of Articles

Sr No.	Year	Issue No.	No. Article	Percentage
1	2015	Issue No. 1	16	18.39
		Issue No. 2	5	5.75
2	2014	Issue No. 1	18	20.69
		Issue No. 2	10	11.49
3	2013	Issue No. 1	9	10.34
		Issue No. 2	15	17.24
4	2012	Issue No. 1	7	8.05
		Issue No. 2	7	8.05
	Total	08	87	100.00

Figure No. 2 shows the highest number of total contributions.

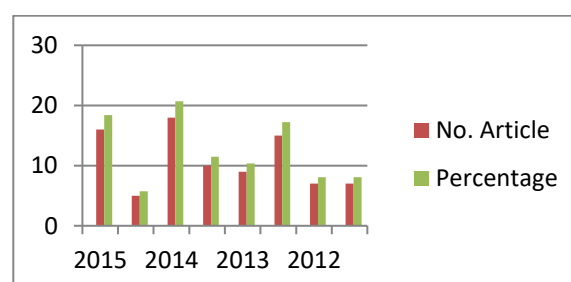


Table No. 2 and Figure No. 2 the Issue Wise Distribution of Articles, table No. 1 depicts that out of 87 the year 2015, Issue no 1. 16(18.39) Issue no 2. 5(5.75) and year 2014, Issue no 1. 18(20.69) Issue no 2. 10 (11.49) and year 2013, Issue no 1. 9(10.34) Issue no 2. 15(17.24)and

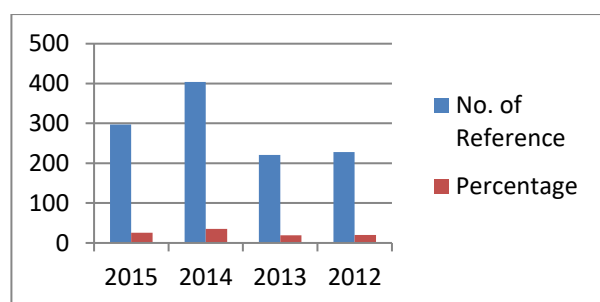
year 2012, Issue no 1. 7(8.05) Issue no 7 (8.05) .
A notable attribute of the study is that the year 2014 shows the maximum number of contributions.

Year wise distribution of References

Table No.3 Year-wise distribution of References

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Reference	Percentage
1	2015	297	25.83
2	2014	404	35.13
3	2013	221	19.22
4	2012	228	19.82
	Total	1150	100.00

Figure No.3 Year-wise distribution of References



It can be observed for average citation per contribution in each volume, in the year 2015 (25.83%) contributed 297 contributions and in the year 2013(19.22%) contributed 221 contributions and in the year 2012 (19.82%) contributed 228 contributions. in the year 2014 (35.13%) contributed 404 of which a maximum number of citation appeared in issue no.1

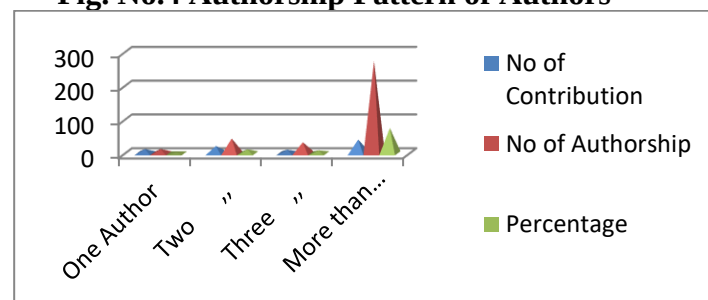
Authorship Pattern of Authors

Table No.4 Authorship Pattern of Authors

SrNo.	No. of Authors	No of Contribution	No of Authorship	Percentage
1	One Author	13	13	3.57
2	Two „	22	44	12.09
3	Three „	11	33	9.07
4	More than three	41	274	75.27
	Total	87	364	100

Table No. 04 Authorship pattern of the contributions Table No. 04, out of 87, the single author has contributed (3.57%) percent of the total articles. (12.09%) percent of the contributions were published with two author articles, a three-author has contributed (9.07%) percent of the total articles, (75.27%) percent of the contributions were published with more than three authors. In which hypotheses No. 1 is valid, “Majority of the contributors is contributed by single authors”
Table No. 04

Fig. No.4 Authorship Pattern of Authors



Ranking of Articles

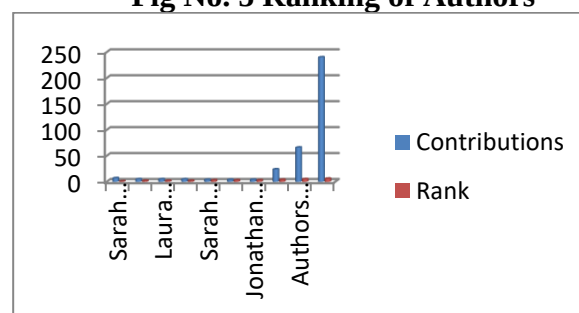
An author is defined both as “the person who originates or gives existence to anything” and as “one who sets forth written statements” in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Table No. 5 Ranking of Authors

Sr No.	Author Name	Contributions	Rank
1	Sarah Callaghan	7	1
2	Matthew S. mayernik	5	2
3	Laura molly	5	2
4	Bertram ludascher	5	2
5	Sarah Jones	4	3
6	Liz Lyon	4	3
7	Jonathan tends	4	3
8	Authors cited three-time (8x3)	24	4
9	Authors cited Two times (33x2)	66	5
10	Authors cited One time (240x1)	240	6
	Total	364	

It can be observed from Table No. 5 that, the Ranking of Authors are Sarah Callaghan who had the highest number (7) of the publication. and Matthew S. mayernik, Laura molly, Bertram ludascher (5) of the publication. and Sarah Jones, Liz Lyon, Jonathan tends (4) of the publication. Eight Authors with 3 Publications and Thirty-three Authors with 2 publications and 240 Authors with a single publication.

Fig No. 5 Ranking of Authors

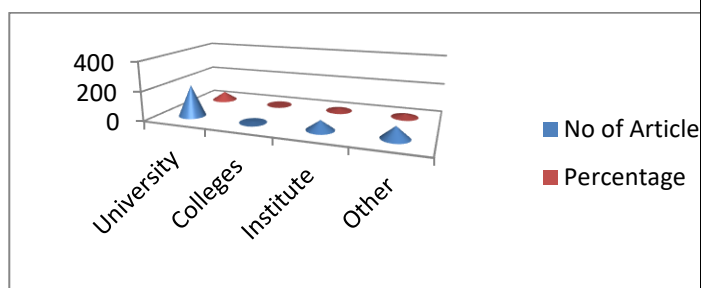


Institution wise contribution

Table 6 Institution wise contribution

Sr.No.	Name of the Institution	No of Article	Percentage
1	University	213	58.52
2	Colleges	7	1.92
3	Institute	65	17.86
4	Other	79	21.70
	Total	364	100.00

Table No. 6 shows the Institution wise contributions is displayed the particular institution are arranged on the basis of the number of referred is shown. It is referred from the above that university contributions maximum in number is 213 (58.52%) contributions. Whereas college contributions were 7 (1.92) contribution and institution contribution was 65(17.86%) contribution and another contribution was 79(21.70%).

Fig 6 Institution wise contribution**Geographical Distribution of Articles****Table 7 Geographical distribution of Articles**

Sr.No.	Name of Institutions	No of Article	Percentage
1	India	128	35.16
2	Foreign	236	64.84
	Total	364	100.00

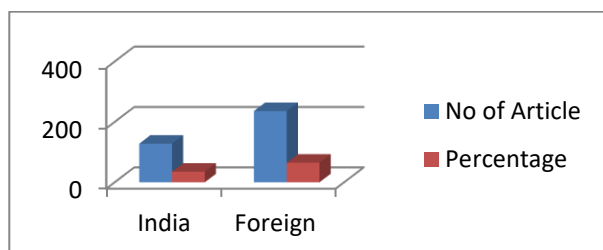
Fig. 7 Geographical distribution of Articles

Table No. 7 The geographical distribution of contribution international level is shown in the table no. 7, 128(35.16%)of contributions came from India; and in the Foreign 236 (64.84%) shows the highest number of total contributions.

Conclusion

Bibliometrics is a relatively new subject of the information. It helps to evaluate information centers by the quantitative analyzed information. It deals with the mathematical and statistical analysis. International journal of digital curation

Two issues is published in the year. It was founded by Neil Beagrie stated year vol 1 (2006). The journal is presented in a manner corresponding to the objectives of the study.

A Scientometric analysis is a technique these online downloaded journals are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

References

- Arkhipov, (1999): Domesticity and internationality in co-authorship. References and citation. *Scientometrics*.65(3).32-342.
- Bankapur, P. (1993): Bradford's law in different disciplines. *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, 46(4), 133-138.
- Barroah, P. K. and Sharma, N. N. (1999). Bibliometric study of Doctoral Dissertation in Organic Chemistry submitted by S and T workers of RRL, Jorhat to evaluate the utility factor of the library. *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*, 46(1), 1-8.
- Chen, B. (2005). The construction of the Taiwan Humanities Citation Index. *Online Information Review*,28(6), 410-419.
- Derek, De Solla. (2000). A study of learning and retention with a web-based IR interface journal of *Librarianship and information science* 37(1),7-16.
- Eva, Rodents. (2001), Advanced bibliometrics methods as Quantitative care of peer review based evaluation and foresight exercises. *Scientometrics* , 36(1) 397- 20.
- Eugene, Garfield. (2002), Scientometric indicator data files. A multidimensional

machine-readable database for evaluative purposes. *Scientometrics*, 28 (1993) 137-150.

- Gapen, D.K. and Milner, S.P. (1981). Obsolescence. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 107-123.
- Glanje, Janeiro, (2008), *Scientometrics of prolific and non-prolific Authors in laser science and technology*, *Scientometrics*, 49: 359-371.
- Gray, (2005), on the origin of bibliometrics, *Scientometrics*, 68:109-133. Gupta & Singh (2009) *Research Methodology* pp 6
- Suresh C & etc (2015) A Scientometric analysis of the Indian Journals of Horticulture (2010-2014) Vol 1: 86-97
- <http://www.wikipedia.org>
- Kodemani and et al.,(2005): Publication productivity of the Bioorganic Division at Bhabha Atomic Research Center. Scientometric study. *Annals of Library Information Studies* 51(1),39-41
- Kothari, C. R. (1990). *Research Methodology: Methods And Techniques*. New Delhi
- Leydesdory, (2000). Bibliometric Studies for the Evaluation of-of Trans- National Research, *Scientometrics* 21: 223-244.
- Lowe, M. S. (2003). References analysis. *Collection Building*, 22(1), 13-20.
- Mahapatra, G. (2006). Scholarly use of web resources in LIS research: a citation analysis. *Library Review*, 55(9), 598-607.
- Mahapatra, G. and Kaul, R. (1992). Self-citation by Indian Botanists. *ILA Bulletin*, 27(4), 167-167.
- Nicholas, D. and Ritchie, M. (1896). *Literature and bibliometrics* (p.180). Clive Binley: London.
- Rangnekar, D. (2005). Acknowledged: analyzing the bibliometric presence of the Multiple Sclerosis Society. *Aslib Proceedings: New Information Perspectives*, 57(3), 247-260.
- Reed Petter & Garfield, (2000): *Scientometrics of laser research as Seen through J.C.L.A.*, *Scientometrics*. 45(1) 251-268.
- Singh J K ©2014) A Scientometric analysis of Indian Journals of pure and applied physics (2006-2010: a Study based on web sciences, *Research journal of library science* Vol 2(1), 7-12.
- Smith. L. C. (1981). Citation analysis. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 83-106.
- Sylvia, M. J. (1998). Citation analysis as an unobtrusive method for journal collection evaluation using psychology student research bibliographies. *Collection Management*, 17(1), 20-28.
- Vijaykumar, K.P., (1998). *Statistical indicators of scientific and technical communication*. Rockville Md King Research Inc, V2.