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Scientometric Analysis: International Journal of Skin Therapy Letter

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Abstract: *The study presents the trends in scientometric analysis: international journal of skin therapy letter with a sample of 416 articles during the period 2010--2014. Co-authored highest articles, Findings of the analysis revealed that the majority of the publications are contributed by multiple authors; Canada is highest contributed articles.*

Keywords: *Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric, Bibliometric, citation analysis, skin therapy latter.*

I. Introduction

Scientometric is to provide quantitative characterization of scientific activity; scientometric is branch of library and information science. In 1969, vassily V. Nalimov and Z.M. Mulchenko coined the Russian equivalent of the term 'scientometric' ('nalkometriyas') (Nalimov and Mulchenko, 1969). As the name would imply, this term is mainly used for the study of all aspects of the literature of science and technology. The term had gained wide recognition by the foundation in 1978 of scientometrics by Tibor Brawn in Hungary. According to its subtitle, scientometrics includes all quantitative aspects of the science of science, communication in science, and science policy (Wilson, 2001). Soon after its foundation Nalimov became the consulting Editor. Some other early papers by Nalimov which helped to nature the

nascent discipline of scientometrics include: (1970), Nalimov and Mulchnko (1969 a) and Nalimov et al. (1971).

Application of mathematical and statistical methods of scientific literature (Derek De Solla, 2000); this enables to evaluate the size of scientific production on the assumption that the essence of scientific activity is the assumption the production of knowledge (Garfield, 2000).

The paper consists of five main parts: introduction, literature review, research design, results and discussions, and conclusions.

II. Definition

A. Bibliometrics

The terms bibliometrics consist of two words namely 'Biblio' and 'Metrics', biblio means book and metrics means simply measurement.

Bibliometric is the quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded as bibliometric is the study of use of document and pattern of publication in which mathematical and statistical method have been applied (Fair Thom, 1970).

B. Scientometrics:-

A complex of quantitative mathematical and statistical methods used to investigate such aspects as research staff, and to define evolutionary & prospectus of science (Bonitz, 1999). Scientometrics is a very recent term .It is often used synonymously with the term bibliometrics.

C. Scientometric analysis:-

The main currency for an academician is his reputation just as that for the politician is the politician is the power the commands and that for the business person is the wealth he has accumulated (Becher, 1989).

D. E- Journals :-

According to, a journal , academic in nature which is published using the world wide web, such a journal usually uses internet technology refereeing of papers. Many e- journals pride themselves on rapid refereeing and consequent repaid publication. (Gupta, 1998)

E. Skin Therapy letter:-

Skin Therapy Letter is by six monthly published in the year. It was founded by Medscape in 1983. The journal provides original articles, review and notes which is focused on research. (ISSN: 1201-5989) Online.

III. Review of Literature

Scientometric is complex of quantitative method which is used to investigate the process of science. According to Kademani and et al. (2005) the key scientometric concepts include: if scientist is renowned personality in this field these specializations will naturally attracts more number of collaborators. Mahapatra and Kaul (1992); Singh (2007); Balasubramanian and Bhaskar, (1984); Kogamuramath, (2001); Kumar, (1984); James, (2008), Deshpande (1997); indicates that the use of analysis of chronological distribution show that older documents are less cited than newer ones. Haridasan, (2007), indicated that the citing half life (median citation age) shows how far back in time one must go to account for the age one half of the bibliographic references published in a journal in a particular year.

Le Minor, (1991), compiled an inventory a list of article that subservient to the appearance of the original article refers to as cite article this method has been used extensively in the legal profession and is particularly applicable to scientific literature. Wilson, (2001) analyzed. It is useful to establish a list of journals mostly cited by the author. Ojedokun and Owolabi, (2003); indicates that the year wise distributions of citation use an idea about scattering and. expansion of the subject or discipline. Marklein (1997) carried out a study in the specific period how many book and periodicals are articles or articles are distributed in a specific period. Lehnus (1973); analyzed Authors enrich a subject by their contributions citation analysis studies identify the familiar and prominent in the field. Brace (1999); indicates that the highly cited journals are listed as 'core journals' of a specific subject. The core journals are considered as 'central set of journals, which most clearly reflects the conceptual essence of the research being reported in the discipline. Mahapatra (1985); carried out study in Further, if the number of articles in a subject doubles during a given period then the difference between the logarithms of numbers at the beginning and at the end of this period must be the logarithm of the number 2.

IV. Objectives of the Studies

The main objective of the present studies is

1. To find out distribution of contributions volume wise
2. To examine the authorship pattern of the contribution
3. Find out the contributions institutions wise.
4. To indicate volume-wise geographical distribution of contribution
5. To find out the type of publication cited volume wise
6. To find out the average citation per contribution in each volume.

V. Analysis and Result

The present study is based on 5 volumes, 28 issued of the E- journal Skin Therapy letter during 2010-2014. The present study is based on overall 2570 citations appended to 418 articles.

1. Distribution of contributions (volume wise) .

The distribution of contributions is shown in table No.1

Table No.1
Distribution of Contributions

Year	Vol .No	No. of Issue	No. of Contributions	Percentage
2010	18	6	94	22.43%
2011	19	6	85	20.28%
2012	20	6	96	22.91%
2013	21	6	66	15.75%
2014	22	4	78	18.6%
Total		28	419	100

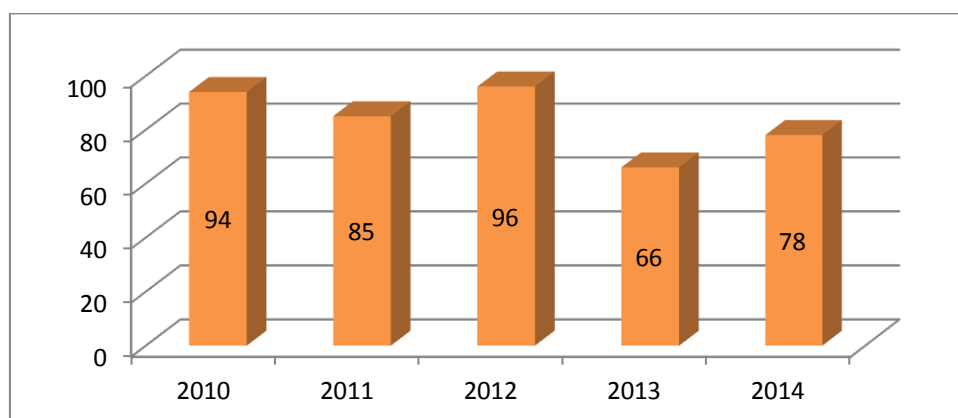


Fig No. 1Distribution of Contributions

Table No.1 and Figure No.1 the distribution of contribution volume- wise, table no.1 depicts that out of 419 contributions, 94 (22.43%) contributions were contributed in 2010, 85 (20.28%) of them were contributed in 2011, however 96 (22.91%) of them were published in the year 2012, and 66 (15.75%) of them were published in the year 2013, and the rest of 78 (18.6%) contribution were contributed in the year 2014. It is inferred from the table no.1 of distribution of contributions from 2010-2014 that the level of the percentage of distribution has decreased. A notable attribute of the study is that the year 2012. Shows the maximum number of contributions.

2. Authorship Pattern of Contribution

Table No.2
Authorship Pattern of Contribution

No. of Authors	No. of Contribution	Total No. of Authorship	Percentage
Single Author	105	105	25.05
Two Author	98	196	23.38
Three Author	80	240	19.09
More than three Author	136	628	53.72
Total	419	1169	100

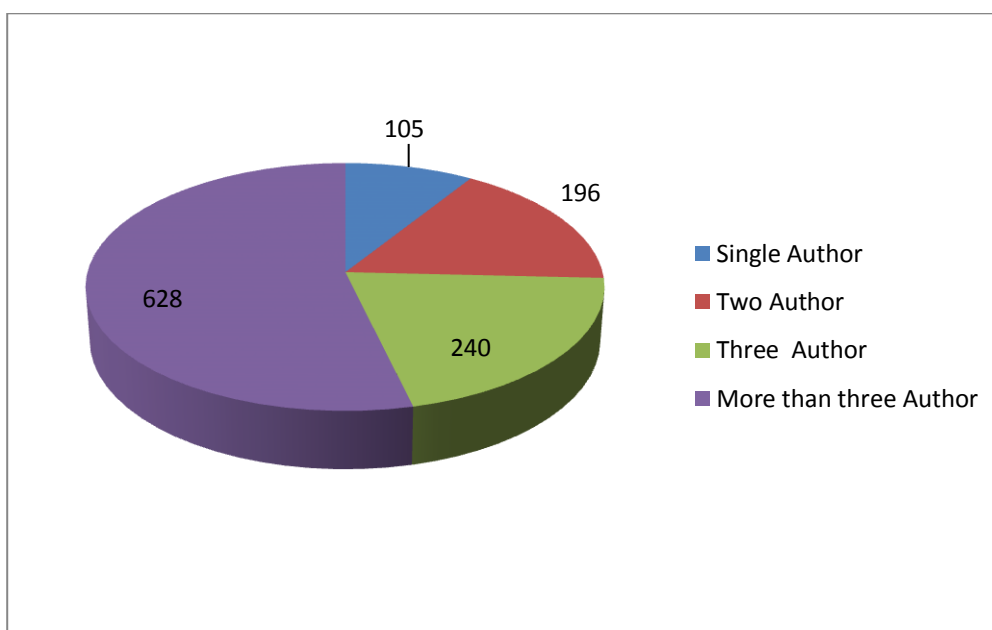


Fig No. 2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution

Table No.2 Fig No 2, displays the authorship pattern of contributions out of total 419 contributions, single author has contributed 105(25.05%) percent of the total articles.98(23.38%) percent of the contributions were published with two author articles, a three author has contributed 80(19.09%) percent of the total articles, 136(53.72%) percent of the contributions were published with more than three authors. A significant note of the study is that the majority of the articles are contributed by co- author.

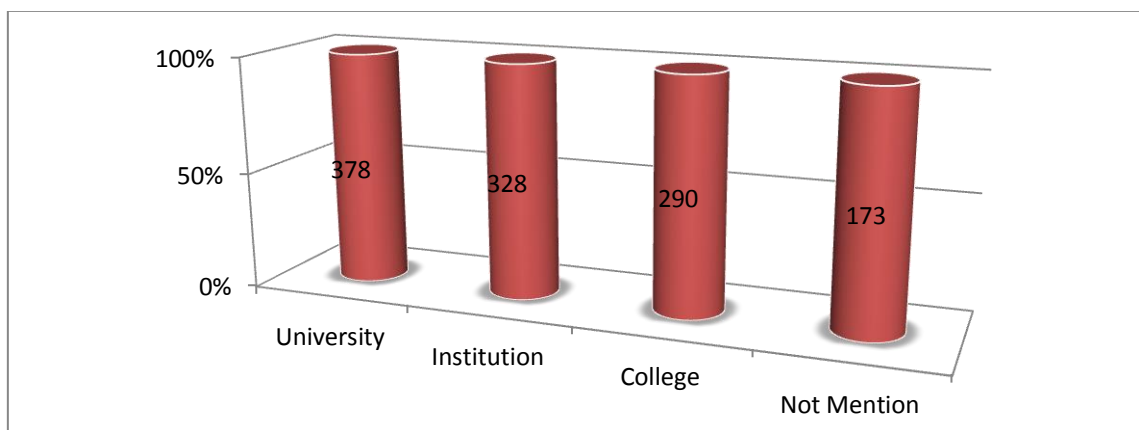
3. Contribution (Institution –wise)

Contribution is displayed in the table no.3.

Table No.3
Institution wise contribution

Vol. No.	Year	University	Institution	College	Not Mention	Total
18	2010	89	90	81	41	301
19	2011	75	66	56	35	232
20	2012	69	53	61	29	218
21	2013	55	50	42	33	176
22	2014	90	69	50	22	242
Total		378	328	290	173	1169

Table No.3 depicts the geographical distribution of contributions, University wise at the national level followed by institutions and colleges. It is inferred from the above table that university – wise contribution maximum is no is 231 contribution were 228 contribution and Institution contribution was 184 contribution.



4. Geographical distribution of contributions in International level

The geographical distribution of contribution International level is show in Table No.4.

Table No.4
Geographical distribution of contribution in International level

Sr. No	Name of Country	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	USA	80	19.09
2	UK	76	18.13
3	Japan	42	10.02

4	Canada	128	30.54
5	Spain	27	6.44
6	China	8	1.90
7	Russia	5	1.19
8	India	13	3.10
9	Newzealand	1	0.23
10	Quarter	2	0.48
11	Norway	4	0.95
12	Pakistan	2	0.48
13	Malaysia	3	0.71
14	South Africa	1	0.23
15	Kenya	2	0.48
16	Korea	2	0.48
17	Zambia	1	0.23
18	Not mentioned	22	5.25

Table No.4 shows the Geographical distribution of Contributions At international level. Table No.4 indicates that the majority of the Contributions where contributed by Canada 128(30.54%) were as the minimum number of contribution.

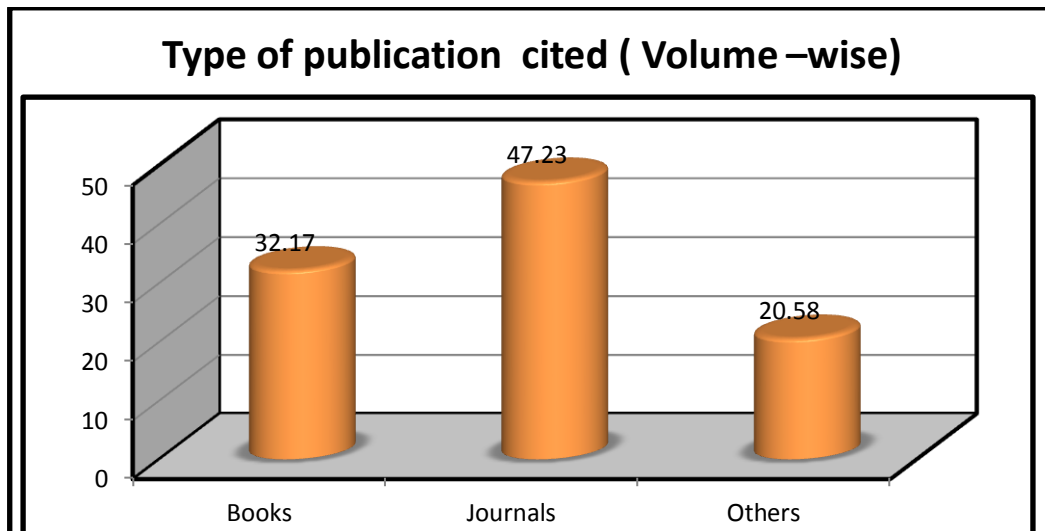
5. Types of publications cited (volume wise)

The types of publication cited volume –wise is displayed in the table no.5

Table No.5
Type of publication cited (Volume –wise)

Vol. No.	Books	Journals	Others	Total
18	161	205	96	462
19	254	336	125	715
20	193	246	121	560
21	121	251	96	468
22	98	176	91	365
Total	827	1214	529	2570
Percentage	32.17	47.23	20.58	

Table No.5 displays that twenty eight issue of five volumes of the electronic journals contained 2570 citations, Based on analysis it was found that Health science profession all journals articles is followed by 1214 (47.23%). This is due to the fact that journals are the premier vehicle of nascent information dissemination. This is followed by books 529 (20.58%) citation. The remaining 529 (20.58%) citations are from other sources, which include conference proceeding theses and dissertations personal notes etc.



6. Average Citation per contribution in each volume

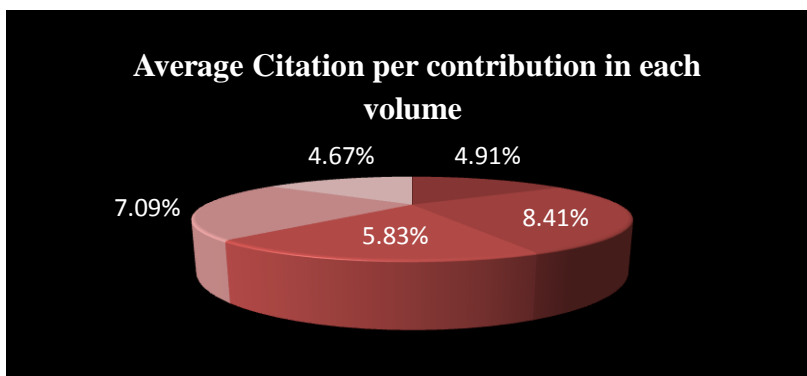
The average citation per contribution in each volume in showed table no.6

Table No.6

Average Citation per contribution in each volume

Year	No. of Contribution	No. of Citation	Average
2010	94	462	4.91%
2011	85	715	8.41%
2012	96	560	5.83%
2013	66	468	7.09%
2014	78	365	4.67%
Total	419	2570	6.13%

It can be observed for average citation per contribution in each Year. 2010. (8.91%) contributed 85 contributions of which highest numbers of citation appeared in Year. 2014 78(4.67%) contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared in Year 2014.



VI. Conclusion

1. The number of articles published is highest in the year 2012 with 96 articles.
2. A significant note of the study is that the majority of the articles are contributed by authors.
3. It is referred from the above that university contributions maximum in number is 378 contributions.
4. The majority of the Contributions where contributed by Canada 128(30.54%) were as the minimum number of contribution.
5. The number of highest in journals articles is followed by 1214 (47.23%).
6. 78(4.67%) contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared in Year 2014

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