

A Study of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Current Research

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Abstract:

The terms were introduced and came into prominent with finding of journal named scientometric by T. Braunin in 1977. Scientometric is a part of the sociology of science and has application to science and has application to science policy making. Originally published in Hungary and currently form Amsterdam scope of journal to publish all those studies of quantities aspect of science as discipline or economic activity. It involve quantitative studies activates among other publication and so overlap a bibliometric to some extent scientometric is a branch to science. According to Bankapur, M.B. and Kumabar M. (1993) "Scientometrics is a more general than bibliometrics. It is interesting to know, that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that scientometrics, using bibliometric techniques is a part of bibliometrics." Scientometrics has been traditionally convened with the analysis of the "information" parameters of science, such as of paper, patents, journals, laws of ageing and dissimilation of scientific information, citation process etc.

Keyword: Pharmaceutical, Chemistry, Current Research Analysis, Etc.

Information:-

A Scientometric analysis: Journal of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Current Research is a Scientometric analysis is a branch of Bibliometric. It is an important research tools for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields. Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Current Research is published in the yearly four times. It was founded by Dr. Arthur Harkins, USA in 2013. (ISSN:33493917) (Online). The Present study is based on 5 Volumes, 20 issues of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Current Research during 2013-2017.

Objectives of the studies

The main objective of the present studies issue follows -

- 1) To Find Distribution of contributions (volume wise).
- 2) To Find Authorship Pattern of Contributions.
- 3) To Find Authorship Pattern of Contributions (ISSUE wise).
- 4) To Find Contribution (Institution –wise).
- 5) To Find The Geographical distribution of contribution International level is show.
- 6) To Find Average Citation per contribution in each volume.
- 7) To Find Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution.

Distribution of contributions (volume wise) .

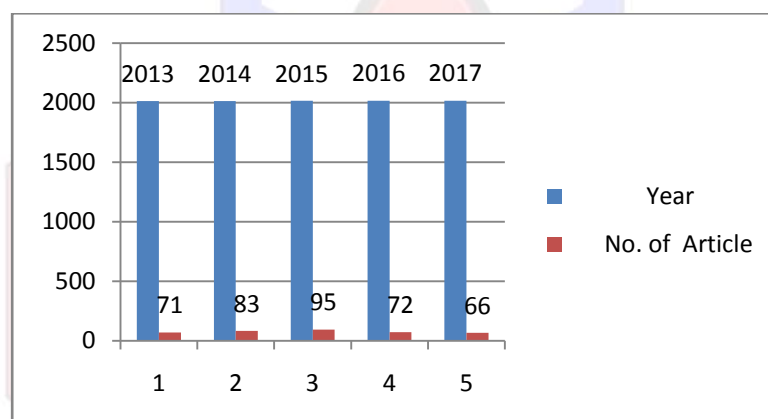
The distribution of contributions is shown in table No.1

Table No.1 Distribution of Contributions

Year	No. of Article	Percentage
2013	71	18.34
2014	83	21.44
2015	95	24.54
2016	72	18.60
2017	66	17.08
Total	387	100%

Table No.1 the distribution of contribution year-wise, depicts that out of 387 contributions, 95 (24.54%) contribution were contributed in 2016, 72 (18.60% of them were contributed in 2015, however 66 (17.08%) of them were published in the year 2017. It is inferred from the table no.1 of distribution of contributions from 2017 that the minimum of the percentage of distribution has decreased. A notable attribute of the study is that the year 2015 shows the maximum number of contributions.

Figure no. 1 Distribution of Contributions



Authorship Pattern of Contributions

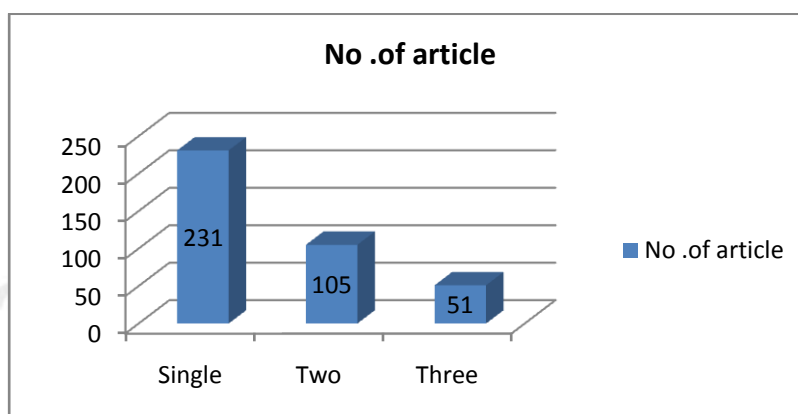
The authorship pattern of contributions is for shown in Table No.2.

Table No.2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution

No. of Authors	No .of article	Percentage
Single	231	59.68%
Two	105	27.13%
Three	51	13.19%
Total	387	100%

Table No.2, displays the authorship pattern of contributions out of total 387 contributions, single author has contributed 231 (59.68%) percent of the total articles. 105 (27.13%) percent of the contribution were published with two author articles, a three author has contributed 51 (13.19%) percent of the total articles, A significant note of the study is that the majority of the articles are contributed by single author. “Hypothesis No. 1 is valid **“Majority of the contributions are contributed by Single Author”**”.

Figure No.2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution



Authorship Pattern of Contributions (ISSUE wise)

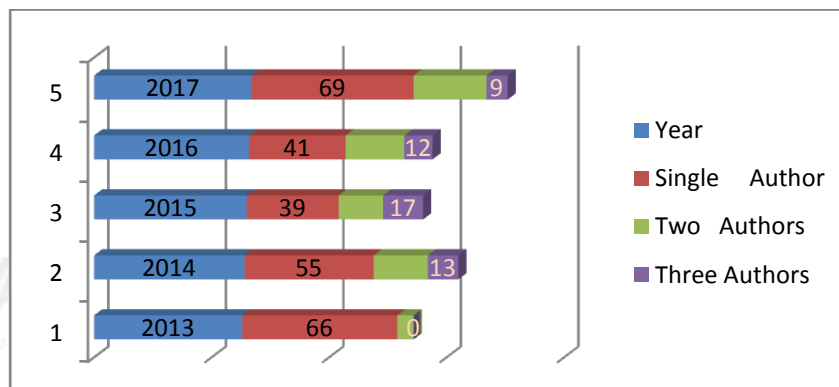
The authorship pattern of contributions is revealed in table in 4 given below.

Table No.3 Authorship Pattern of Contribution (ISSUE-wise)

Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors
2013	66	7	0
2014	55	23	13
2015	39	19	17
2016	41	25	12
2017	69	31	9
Total	231	105	51

The data presenting to authorship pattern year wise have been given in the Table No.3. Regarding single authored contributions, the year 2017 have the highest contributions with 69 and the lowest in 2013. Regarding double authored contributions, the year 2016 has the highest contributions with 25. The year 2013-2017 has the highest contributions regarding three authored contributions with 17 respectively. The year 2013 has the lowest contributions of three authored with is 0. **Hypothesis No.1 that is majority of articles were contributed by Single author is proved. (Hypothesis No.1 and Table No.3)**

Figure No.3 Authorship Pattern of Contribution (ISSUE-wise)



Contribution (Institution –wise)

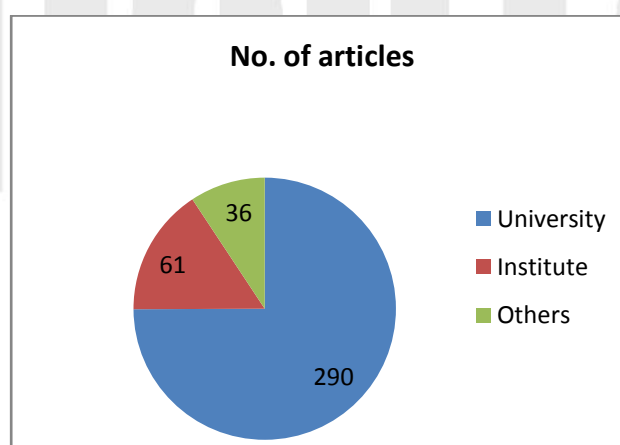
Contribution is displayed in the table no.4.

Table No.4 Institution wise contribution

Types of Citation	No. of articles	Percentage
University	290	74.93%
Institute	61	15.76%
Others	36	9.31%
Total	387	100%

The types of **Institution –wise** is shown in Table No.4 that the Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry Current Research contained 387 articles, based on analysis it was found that Library and information science profession as make use of the most university articles. This is due to the fact that journals are premier vehicle of nascent information dissemination. This is followed by University 290 (74.93%) citation. The institute 61 (15.76%) articles. The Others 36 (9.31%) articles.

Figure no. 4 Institution wise contribution.



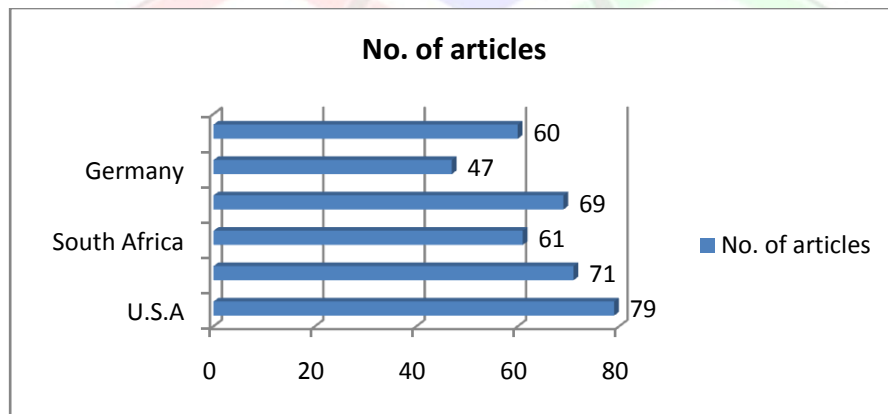
The Geographical distribution of contribution International level.

Table No.5 Geographical distribution of contribution in International level

Country	No. of articles	Percentage
U.S.A	79	20.41%
U.K	71	18.34%
South Africa	61	15.76%
India	69	17.82%
Germany	47	12.14%
China	60	15.53%
Total	387	100%

Table No.5 shows that the highest number 20.41% articles are available in U.S.A. Second number is 18.34 %U.K. 15.76% articles in South Africa. The Indian article is 69 17.82%. And the China article is 60 15.53%. Lowest number of language article is Germany 12.14%.

Figure no. 5 Geographical distribution of contribution in International level



Average Citation per contribution in each volume

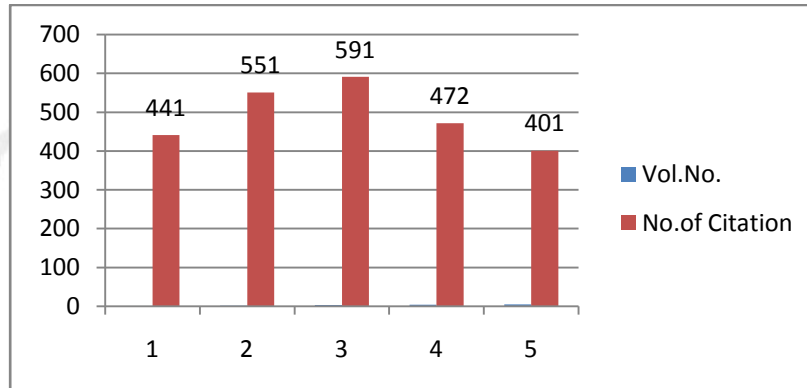
The average citation per contribution in each volume is shown in

Table No.6 Average Citation per contribution in each volume.

Vol.No.	No. of Contribution	No.of Citation	Average
1	71	441	17.95
2	83	551	22.43
3	95	591	24.06
4	72	472	19.21
5	66	401	16.35
Total	387	2456	100%

It can be observed for average citation per contribution in each volume. Volume No. 22.43% contributed 83 contribution of which highest numbers of citation appeared in vol. No.3 24.06% contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared.

Figure no. 6 Average Citation per contribution in each volume



Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution

Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution in each volume is shown in.

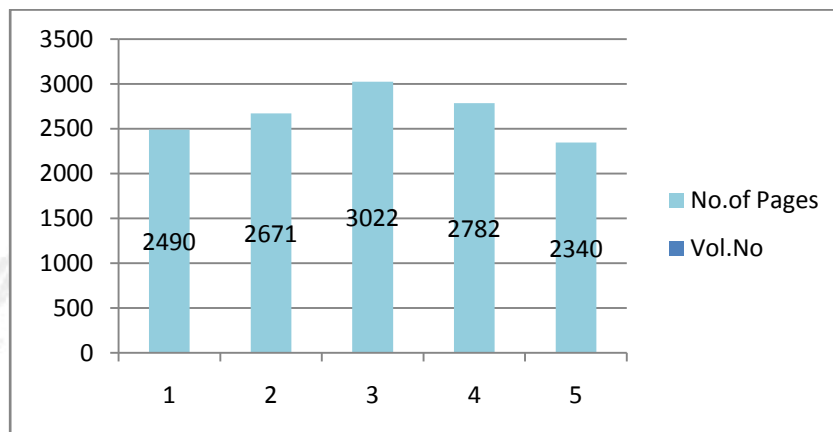
Table No.7 Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution

Vol.No	Contribution	No.of Pages	Average
1	71	2490	18.71
2	83	2671	20.10
3	95	3022	22.71
4	72	2782	20.90
5	66	2340	17.58
TOTAL	387	13305	100.00

7. Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution

It can be observed for average pages per contribution in each volume. Volume No.(2) (20.71%) contributed 2690 pages. contribution of which highest numbers of pages appeared in vol. No.3 (22.71%) contribution of which minimum number of pages appeared in Vol.No.3 (17.58%).

Figure no. 7. Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution.



Conclusion:

Bibliometrics is relatively new subject of information. It help to evaluate information centers by the quantitative analyzed information. It deals with the mathematical and statistical analysis. Pharmaceutical Analatycal Chemistry Current Research is published in the yearly four times. It was Founded by Dr. Arthur Harkins, USA in 2013. (ISSN:33493917) (Online). A Scientometric analysis is the technique these online downloaded journals are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

Suggestions:-

The research scholars citing the work of other author should cite details of the journal volume numbers, issue numbers, year of publication, authorship pattern, Geographical details, place of publication, Bibliographical details. Citation analysis of help the libraries to subscribe useful journals, find out care journal and handle whole library with maintaining standard. It also help research scholars to selects the document which gives the current information of related subject of their studies.

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