Research & Reviews: Journal of Pure Applied Physics: A Scientometric Analysis

Mrs. Lihinar Kalpana Pundlik

Author Affiliation:

Research Student, Master of Library & Information Science, Aurangabad. Maharashtra, India.
Email: kalpanalihinar1984@rediffmail.com

Abstract:

According to Nalimov and Mulchenk (1969), "Scientometrics is the investigation of science as development of information process. "It is a formed structural part of science of science methodology including, the complex of mathematical and statistical method, used to analyze the quantitative characteristics of science as an enterprise (Voverience and Trumpience, 1994). Scientometric Analysis According to, wouters , a cartaintension has always existed between academic / loginitive scientametrics and political / practical, scientometrics, the letter of which has been described as a hybrid of social science and burreratie expertise (2006); sceintrometric analysis is a genral than Bibliometrics it is interesting to know that both disciplines , have a large overlap. (Bankapur, M.B. 1933) *etc.*

Keyword: Pure Applied Physics, Chemistry, Methodology Analysis, Etc.

Information:-

A Scientometric analysis: Research & Reviews : Journal of Pure Applied Physics 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. Journal of Veterinary Sciences is by published six times in the year. It was founded by Korean Society of Veterinary Science (KSVS) in Korea. ISSN: 1229-845X (P) ISSN: 1976-555X (E).The present study is based on 5 volumes, 15 issued of the Journal of Veterinary Sciences during 2014-2018.The present study is based on overall 2565 citations appended to 137 articles.

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

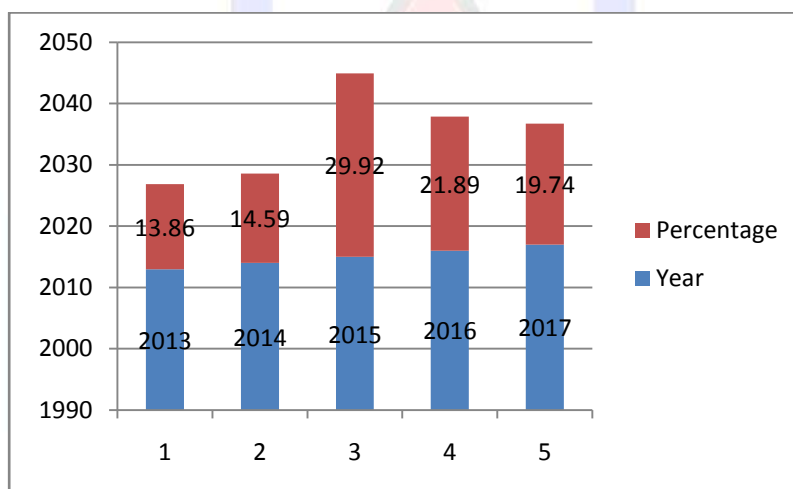**Distribution of contributions (volume wise) .**
The distribution of contributions is shown in table No.1

Table No.1 Distribution of Contributions

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issue	No. of Contribution	Percentage
2013	1	3	19	13.86
2014	2	3	20	14.59
2015	3	3	41	29.92
2016	4	3	30	21.89
2017	5	3	27	19.74
	TOTAL	**15**	**137**	**100%**

Table No. 1 & Figure No. 1 depicts the details regarding the number of Articles published during 2013-2017 which was 137 and the year wise analysis of the contribution shows that average number of per year contribution is maximum i.e. 41 (29.92) in the year 2015.

Figure no. 1 Distribution of Contributions
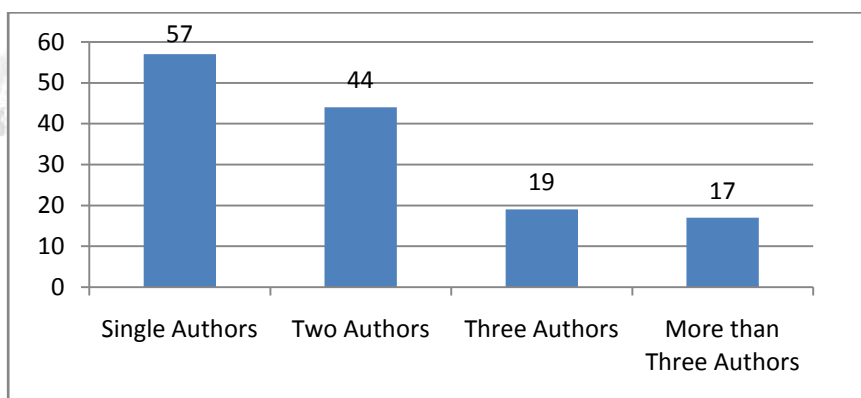

Authorship Pattern of Contributions

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

Table No.2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution

No. of Authors	No. of Contribution	Total No. of Authorship	Percentage
Single Authors	57	57	20.95
Two Authors	44	88	32.35
Three Authors	19	57	20.95
More than Three Authors	17	70	25.75
TOTAL	**137**	**272**	**100.00%**

Table No. 2 & Figure No. 2 Indicates that the details about the authorship pattern 137 articles (20.95%) out of 57 articles have been contributed by Single author which is followed by More than Three Authors 17 (25.75%), 44 articles (32.35%) by two authors and 19 articles (20.95%) by three authors. Where "Hypothesis No. 1 is valid **"Majority of the contributions are contributed by Single Author".**

Figure No.2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution

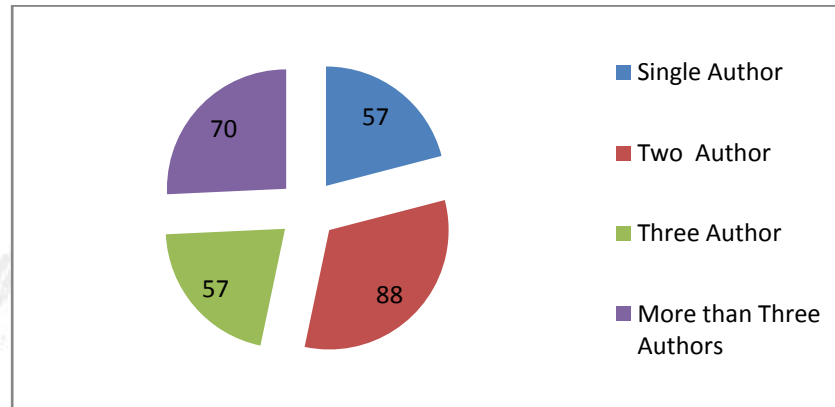**Authorship Pattern of Contributions (ISSUE wise)**

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

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

Vol. No.	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	More than Three Authors	Total
1	21	11	23	16	71
2	19	17	15	21	72
3	9	16	7	15	47
4	5	24	9	11	49
5	3	20	3	7	33
Total	**57**	**88**	**57**	**70**	**272**

Table No.3 and Fig No. 3 Shows the authorship pattern of contributions volume-wise regarding contributions by a more than three author records the highest contributions (70), However the two author contributions, (88) shows the three author contributions (57), the single author contributions (57), reflects the maximum percentage.

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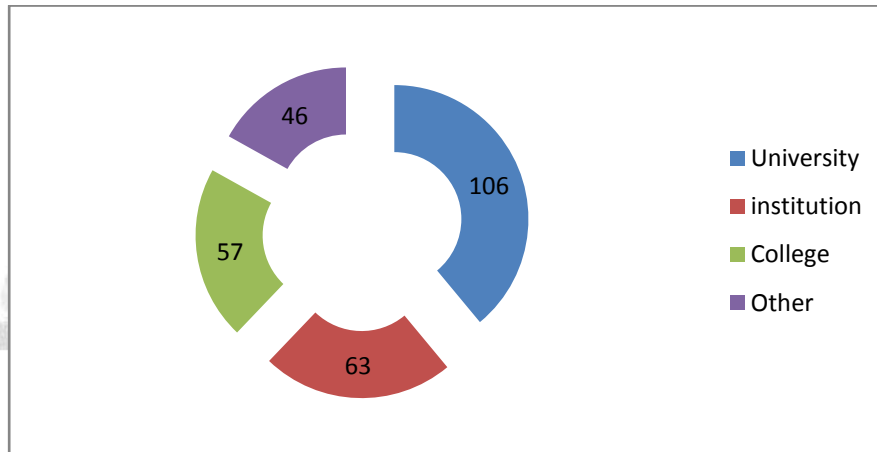

Contribution (Institution –wise)

Contribution is   displayed in the table no.4.

Table No.4 Institution wise contribution

Vol. No.	Year	University	institution	College	Other	Total
1	2013	17	9	22	10	68
2	2014	39	11	15	7	72
3	2015	12	16	8	4	40
4	2016	11	20	0	21	52
5	2017	9	7	12	4	40
	Total	**106**	**63**	**57**	**46**	**272**

Table No.4 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 272 contributions were 106 contribution, College and Intuition contribution was 57 & 63 contributions & others were contributions is 46. **Hypothesis No.2 hence i.e. maximum number of contribution is at university level.**
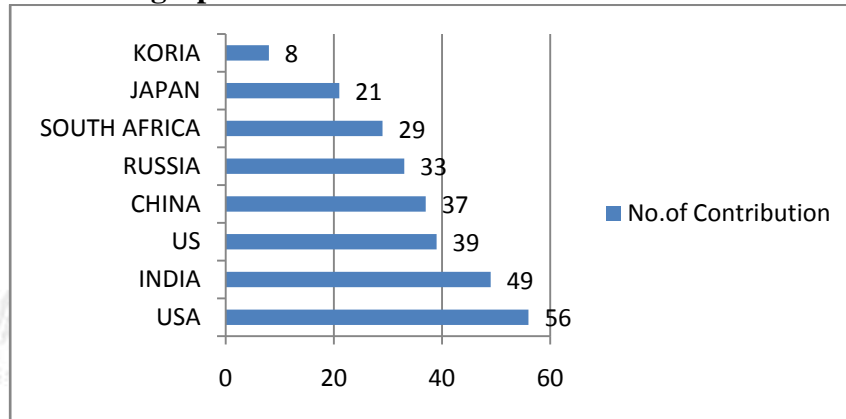
Figure no. 4 Institution wise contribution

The Geographical distribution of contribution International level

Table No.5 Geographical distribution of contribution in International level

Sr. No.	Name of State	No.of Contribution	Percentage
1	USA	56	20.58
2	INDIA	49	18.02
3	US	39	14.33
4	CHINA	37	13.60
5	RUSSIA	33	12.13
6	SOUTH AFRICA	29	10.66
7	JAPAN	21	7.74
8	KORIA	8	2.94
	TOTAL	**272**	**100%**

Table No.5 shows the geographical distributions of contributions at International level USA is Maximum percentage 56 (20.58%), and minimum Percentage of Koria is 8 (2.94%).

Figure No. 5 Geographical distribution of contribution in International level
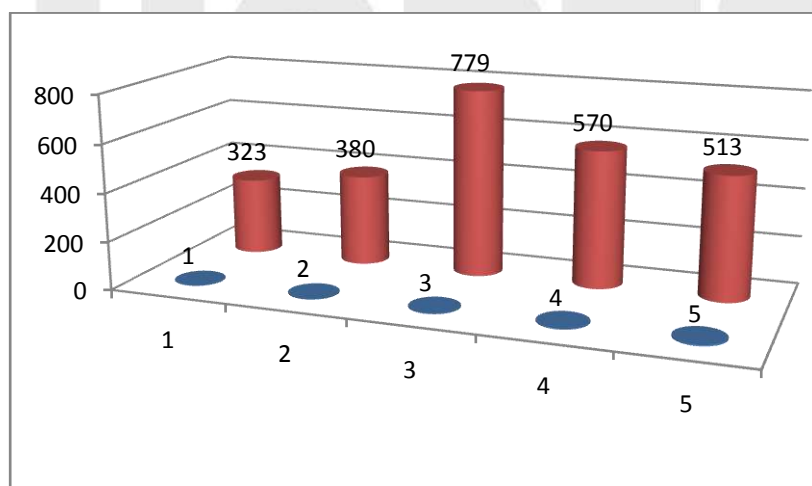

Average Citation per contribution in each volume

The average citation per contribution in each volume in showed in
Table No.6 Average Citation per contribution in each volume

Vol. No.	No. of Contribution	No. of Citation	Average
1	19	323	12.59
2	20	380	14.81
3	41	779	30.37
4	30	570	22.23
5	27	513	20.00
TOTAL	**137**	**2565**	**100%**

It can be observed for average citation per contribution in each volume. Volume No.(5) (20.00%) contributed. Contribution of which highest numbers of citation appeared in vol. No.3 (30.37%) & contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared in vol.no.1 (12.59).

Figure no. 6 Average Citation per contribution in each volume

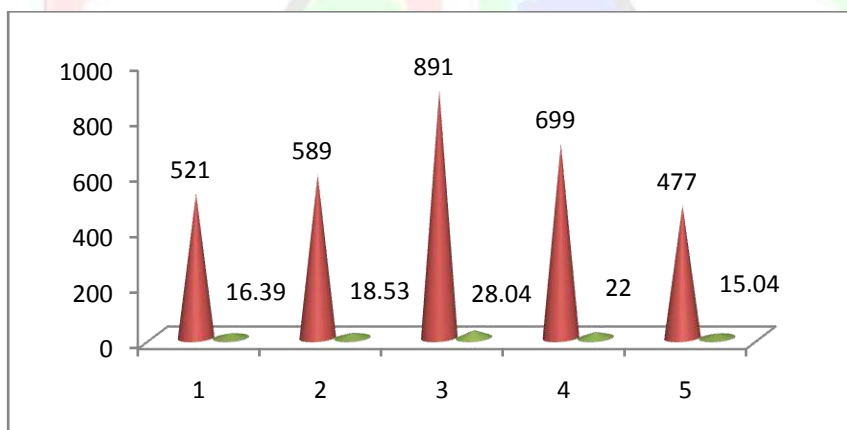**Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution**

Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution in each volume in showed in

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

Vol. No.	Contribution	No. of Pages	Average
1	19	521	16.39
2	20	589	18.53
3	41	891	28.04
4	30	699	22.00
5	27	477	15.04
Total	**137**	**3177**	**100%**

It can be observed for average pages per contribution in each Volume No.2 (18.53%) contributed 589 pages. contributions of which highest numbers of pages appeared in vol. No.3 (28.04%) 891 pages contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared in Vol.No.5 (15.04%) 477 pages.

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. Research & Reviews : Journal of Pure Applied Physics is by three times published in the year. It was founded by Wilsons Johannes in 2013. ISSN:0-5473-170981-9. The Present study is based on 5 Volumes, 15 issues of Research & Reviews : Journal of Pure Applied Physics during 2013-2017. A Scientometric analysis is the technique these online downloaded journals are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

References:

1. Broadus, A., (1928): Bradford's laws in different disciplines.Annals of Library science and Documentation, 46(4), 133-138.
2. David Wilson,(2001): Creating a care Journal collection for Agriculture research in Tanzania: Scientometric analysis And user opin techniques.Library review,53(5),207- 278.
3. Eugene,Garfild. (2002), Scientometric indicator data files. A multidimensional machine readable database for evaluative purposes. Scientomentrics, 28 (1993) 137-150.
4. Haridacan, S (2007). Citation analysis of scholarly communication in the journal knowledge organization. Library Review, 56(4), 299-310.
5. Hasso, H.M. (1984) A bibliometric study of two secondary services in civil Engineering with special emphasis on Bradford's Zipf application and validity. Journal of Library and Information Science, 9(1), 85-90.
6. Leydesdory, (2000). Bibliometric Studies for the Evaluation of of Trans- National Research, Scientometrics 21: 223-244.
7. Singh, G. (2007). A bibliometric study of literature on digital libraries. The Electronic Library, 25(3), 342-348.