

## **Indian Journal of Pure and Applied: A Scientometric Analysis**

**Mr. Bele Ramji Dulbaji**

**Author Affiliation:**

Research Student,  
Email: ramjidbele2000@gmail.com

---

**Abstract:**

Analysis of information or data is one of the important part of any study. Data analysis is doing for the purpose of huge volume of data is reduced into meaning full case report. Analysis of total 1694 citations articles in the journal during 2014 to 2017. The was done by using various parameters like to identify the car e journals, to rank of cited journal, to rank of cited author to find out geographical distribution of citations to find out the types of cited document, to find out of the total citation of the average in the journals. The data or information was presented in the form of table and graphs to show the result prominently and easily.

**Keyword:** Journal of Medical Library Association, Scientometric Analysis, Etc.

**Information:-**

A Scientometric analysis: Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Online. 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 Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Online is quarterly published in the year. Editor-in-Chief of the journal is Asha Narang. INDIA in 1970. ISSN: 0976-2477(Online).The Present study is based on 05 Volumes, 60 issues of Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Online during 2013-2017.

**Objectives of the studies**

The main objectives of the present study are

- 1) To find out distribution of contributions (volume wise).
- 2) To find out authorship pattern of contributions
- 3) To find out authorship Pattern of Contributions (ISSUE wise)
- 4) To find out contribution (Institution –wise)
- 5) To find out the geographical distribution of contribution international level is show
- 6) To find out average citation per contribution in each volume
- 7) Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution.

### **Distribution of contributions (volume wise) .**

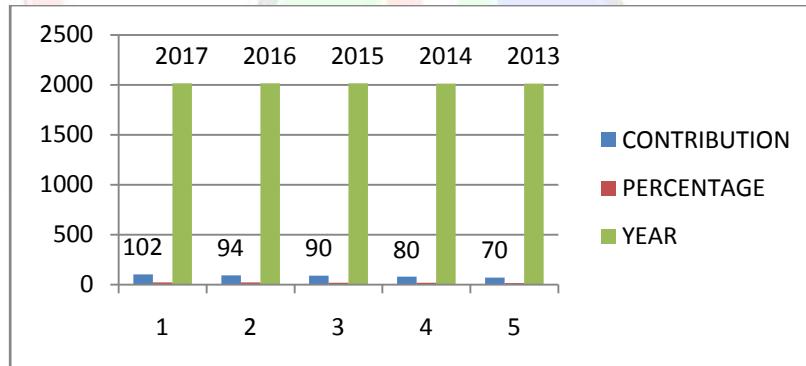
The distribution of contributions is shown in table No.1

**Table No.1 Distribution of Contributions**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Vol. No.</b>	<b>No. of Issue</b>	<b>Contribution</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
2017	55	12	102	23.39
2016	54	12	94	21.55
2015	53	12	90	20.64
2014	52	12	80	18.34
2013	51	12	70	16.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table No. 1 & Figure No.1 depicts the details regarding the number of Articles published during 2013-2017 which was 436 and the year wise analysis of the contribution shows that average number of per year contribution is maximum i.e. 102 (23.39%) in the year 2017.

**Figure no. 1 Distribution of Contributions**



### **Authorship Pattern of Contributions**

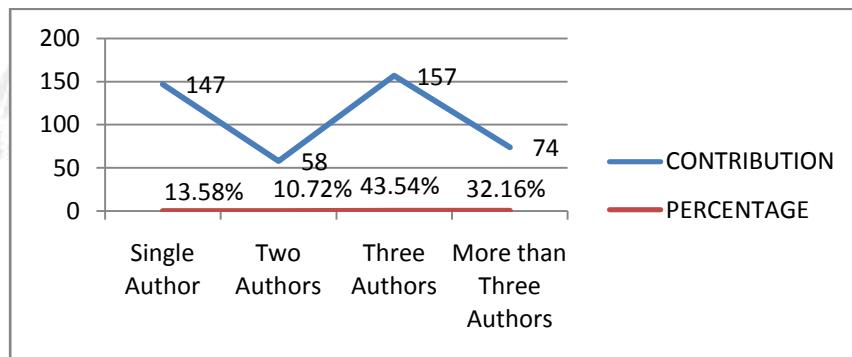
The authorship pattern of contributions is for shown in Table No.2.

**Table No.2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution**

<b>No. of Author</b>	<b>No. of Contribution</b>	<b>No. of Authorship</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Single Author	147	147	13.58%
Two Authors	58	116	10.72%
Three Authors	157	471	43.54%
More than Three Authors	74	348	32.16%
Total	436	1082	100%

Table No.2 & Figure No.2 Indicates that the details about the authorship pattern 74 articles (32.16%) out of 436 articles have been contributed by more than author which is followed by Two Authors 58 (10.72%), 157 articles (43.54%) by three authors and 147 articles (13.58%) by Single authors. Where **“Hypothesis No. 1 is not valid “Majority of the contributions are contributed by more than three Author”.**

**Figure No.2 Authorship Pattern of Contribution**



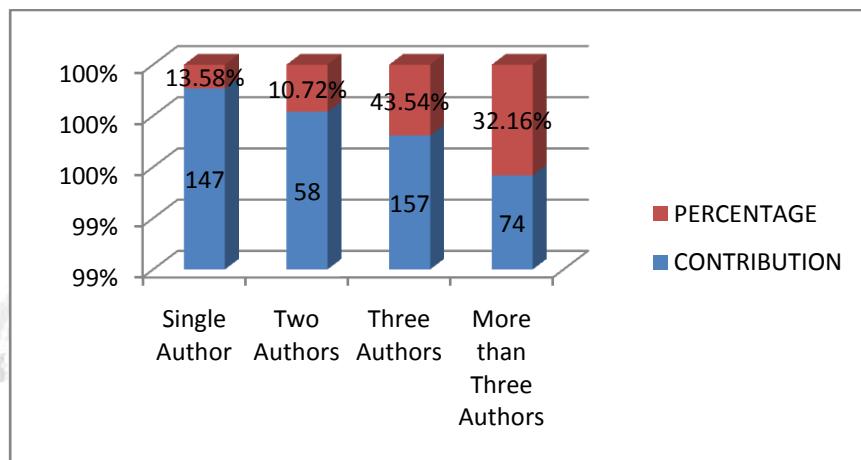
#### **Authorship Pattern of Contributions (ISSUE wise)**

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

Volume No.	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than Three Authors	Total Article
55	41	31	111	91	274
54	34	19	81	61	195
53	36	20	78	59	193
52	26	29	99	70	224
51	10	17	102	67	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1082</b>

Table No.3.Fig.no.3 The authorship pattern of contributions volume-wise regarding contributions by a more than three author records the highest contributions (74), However the two author contributions, (58) shows the three author contributions (42), the single author contributions (22), reflects the maximum percentage.

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

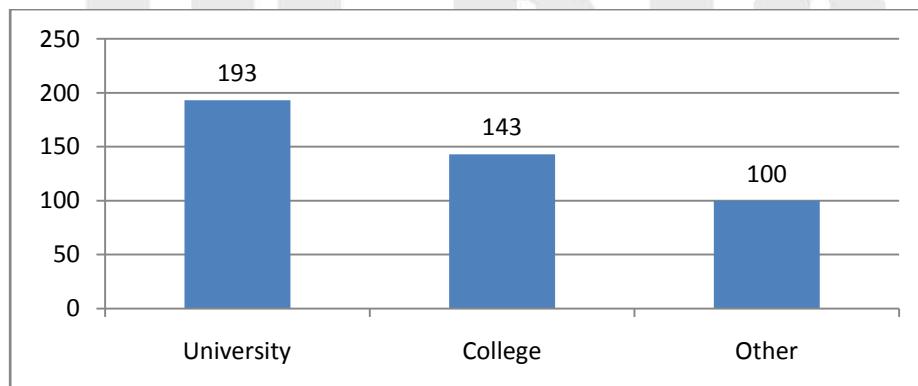


**Contribution (Institution –wise)**

Volume No.	Year	University	College	Other	Total
55	2017	51	36	15	102
54	2016	39	29	26	94
53	2015	41	31	18	90
52	2014	31	27	22	80
51	2013	31	20	19	70
<b>Total</b>		<b>193</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>436</b>

Table No.4 & fig.4 depicts the distribution of contributions University wise at the national level followed by institutions and college. It is inferred from the above table that university –wise contribution maximum is 193 contribution were 143 contribution and other contribution was 100 contribution. **Hypothesis NO.2 hence i.e.maximum number of contribution is university level.**

**Figure No.4 Contribution (Institution –wise)**



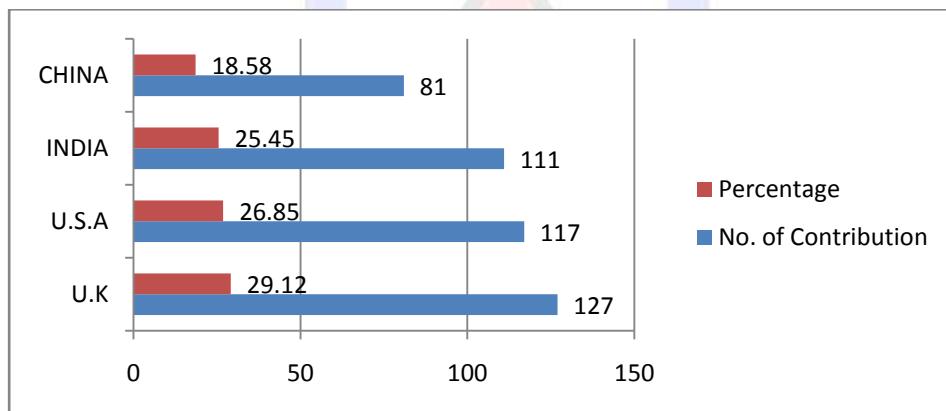
**The Geographical distribution of contribution International level**

**Table No.5 Geographical distribution of contribution in International level**

Sr. No.	Name of Country	No. of Contribution	Percentage
1	U.K	127	29.12
2	U.S.A	117	26.85
3	INDIA	111	25.45
4	CHINA	81	18.58
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>436</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table No.5.fig.no.5 shows the geographical distributions of contributions at International level U.K is Maximum percentage 127 (29.12%), and minimum Percentage of CHINA (18.58%).

**Fig. No.5. The Geographical distribution of contribution International level**



**Average Citation per contribution in each volume**

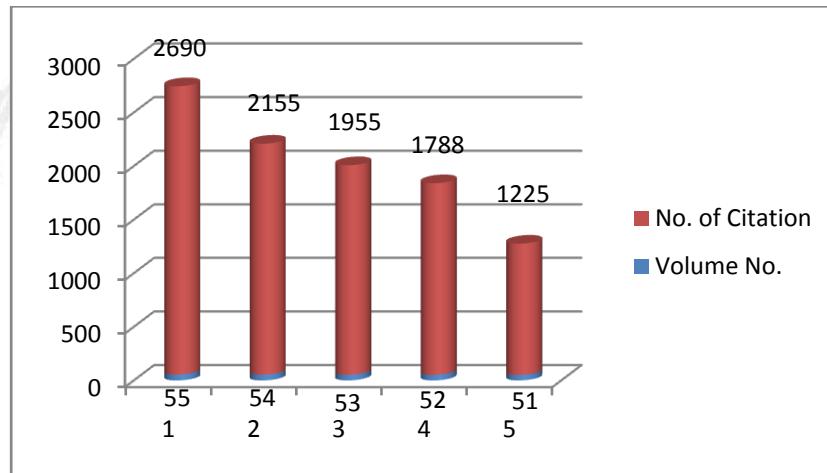
The average citation per contribution in each volume in showed in

**Table No3.6 Average Citation per contribution in each volume (ISSUE wise)**

Average Citation Per Contribution In Each Volume			
Volume No.	No. of Contribution	No. of Citation	Average
55	102	2690	27.42
54	94	2155	21.96
53	90	1955	19.92
52	80	1788	18.22
51	70	1225	12.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>9813</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It can be observed for average citation per contribution in each volume. Volume No. 54 22155(21.96%) contributed 102 contribution of which highest numbers of citation appeared in vol. No.54 2690 (27.42%) contributed 94 contribution of which minimum number of citation appeared.

**Figure no. 3.6 Average Citation per contribution in each volume**



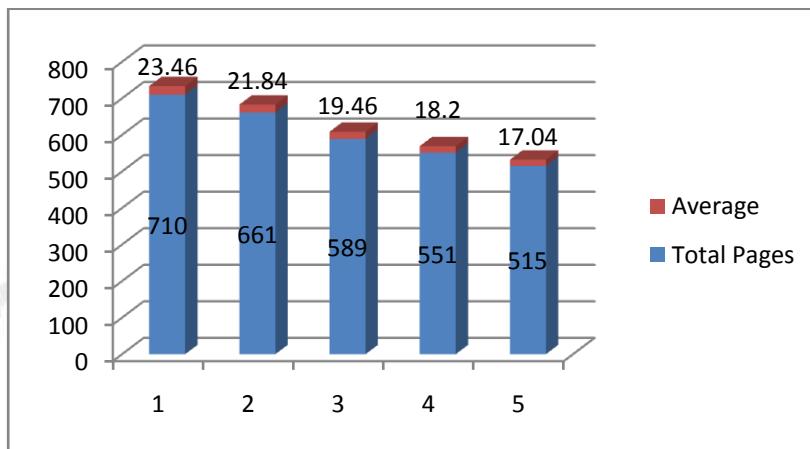
#### Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution

**Table No. 3.7 Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution**

Average Pages (Per Volume & Per Contribution)			
Volume No.	No. of Contribution	Total Pages	Average
55	102	710	23.46
54	94	661	21.84
53	90	589	19.46
52	80	551	18.20
51	70	515	17.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table No.7 & Fig.No.7 show that. It can be observed for the pages of contribution in each volume. Volume No. 54 (21.84%) contributed 94 contribution of which highest numbers of pages appeared in vol. No.55 (23.46%) contributed 94 contribution of which minimum number of pages appeared.

**Figure No.7 Average Page (per volume and per contribution) contribution.**



### **Conclusion:-**

Bibliometrics is relatively new subject of information. It helps to evaluate information centers by the quantitative analyzed information. It deals with the mathematical and statistical analysis. Indian Journal of Pure & Applied Online is quarterly published in the year. Editor-in-Chief of the journal is Asha Narang. INDIA in 1970. ISSN: 0976-2477(Online). A Scientometric analysis is the technique these online downloaded journals are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

### **References:-**

1. Haskins, N., (1925), The frequency of multinational papers in various sciences. *Scientometrics*, 72, 105-115.
2. Kabir, H. (1997). An international bibliometric survey of the languages and format of bibliometrics literatures. *India Journal of Information Library and Society*, 10(1-2), 87-96.
3. Leydesdory, (2000). Bibliometric Studies for the Evaluation of Trans- National Research, *Scientometrics* 21: 223-244.
4. Munshi, U. M. and sen, (1991). Citation behaviour of chemical scientists: A case study. *ILA Bulletin*, 27(2), 47-51.
5. Nalimov, V. and Mulchenko, Z. M. (1969). *Naukometrija: Izuchenije razvitiyanauki kak Informacinnego processa*. M: Nauka, 192.
6. Tagliacozzo.(1977). Self-citation in scientific literature. *Journal of Documentation*, 33(4), 2512-2655.
7. Vidyanidhi (2010). <http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in> accessed date 5/12/2010.
8. Vijaykumar, K.P., (1998). Statistical indicators of the scientific and technical communication. Rockville Md King Research Inc, V2.
9. Voss and O'Connor, D. O. (1981). Empirical laws, theory construction & Bibliometrics. *Library Trends* 30(1), 9-20.
10. Voverience, O and Trumpiene. (1994). Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, and Informatics: Their relationship and interactions. *Iaslic Bulletin*, 39(4), 175-179.
11. Wasudevan, K. T, (1995). Data sources for performing citation Analysis; an overview. *Journal of Documentation*. 64(2), 193-210.
12. White, (2001). Age profile, personal costs and scientific Productivity at the University of Vienna. *Scientometrics*. 58 (1), 143-153