

SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF NEW LIBRARY WORLD

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Abstract:

The paper deals with scientometric analysis of the new library world. The study cover bibliographical distribution of citations year wise, ranking of authorship pattern, observe average length of articles Geographical distribution of contributors of articles, subject trends of articles.

Keyword: Scientometrics analysis, Journal, library.

Introduction:

Scientometrics is the science of measuring and analysis science in practice, Scientometrics is often done using bibliometrics which is a measurement of the impact of scientific publications The aim of scientometrics is to provide quantitative characterization of scietific activity; scientometrics is branch of library and information sciences.

“scientometrics is the investigation of science as developed of information process.”

Journals are mostly useful in research work and it is a sensitive indicator of new emerging ideas in the subject.

Objective of The study:

- 1) To find out distributions of contributions citation pattern of articles
- 2) To find out the ranking of authorship pattern.
- 3) To observe average length of articles
- 4) To find out the Geographical distribution of contributors of articles.
- 5) To sketch subject trends distribution of the articles.

Hypothesis:

1. Journals citations are predominant than other citations.
2. Single authors are predominant than collaborative author.

Scope and Limitation:

The present study is based on 5 volumes, 39 issues of the New Library world during 2005-2009. over all 4015 citations appended to 225 articles.

Methodology:

The Present study is limited to the 4015 citations appended to 225 articles. The analysis was done by using various parameters.

Review of Literature:

The website of Vidyanidhi thesis database was searched it was found that no research has been done on scientometrics analysis: the new library world journals. Where as the studies on scientometrics analysis of journal were done by Mahindre Parkas Wamanrao, 1985; Suseela M, 1983; Mahindre, 1984; Shanmghan G, 1974; Balasubramanyam V,1972; Kandalhen US, 1983; Kuchhadiya Devji Bhura, 1986; Patnaik Hari Bhaskar, 1982; Vijayan B, 1983; Chaudhari Maitreyi, 1980; Manavatar R, 1982; Gupta Anita, 1981; James K N, 2009 Borah Basantha Kumar, (2009); on Prakash, 1995. Khaparde V.S. (2011)

Result and Discussion:

Bibliographical distribution of citations

The Year wise bibliographical distribution of citation is shown in table No.1

Table No 1. Bibliographical distribution of citations

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Journals	381	431	314	353	372	1851
Books	87	133	91	109	81	501
Proceeding	09	13	35	07	02	66
Report	14	11	11	03	01	40
Theses	08	13	01	-	-	22
Patents	-	01	-	-	-	01
Standards	07	05	01	02	02	17
Electronic Media	92	81	64	28	22	287
Others	155	228	204	335	308	1230
Totals	753	916	721	837	788	4015

The bibliographical forms of citations were divided into the following broad categories, journals, books, proceedings, reports, theses patents, standards, electronic media and others. Table 1 and figure No. 1 represent the year wise distribution of citation Where

Hypothesis no.1 is valid “Journals citations are predominant than other citations” (Hypothesis No.1 and Table No.1).

Figure No. 1 Bibliographical Distribution of Citation

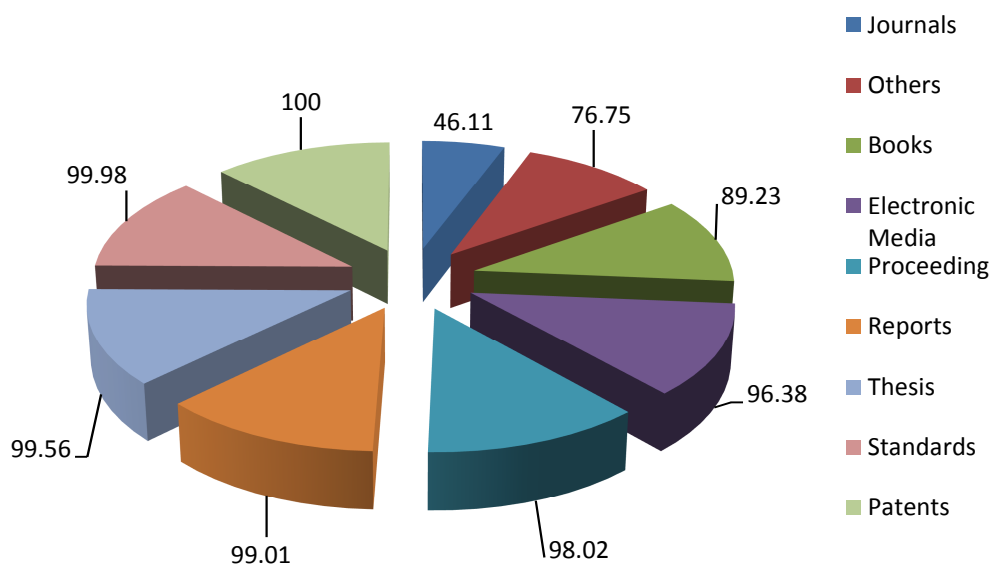


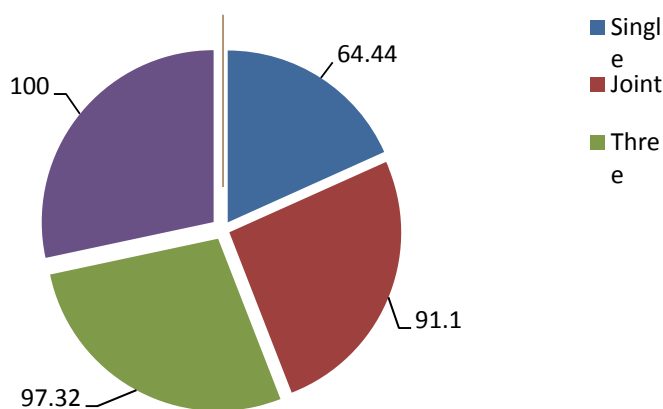
Table No. 2

Ranking of authorship pattern

Sr. No.	Rank	Authorship Pattern	No. of citation	Percentage of citation	Cumulative citation	Cumulative Per of Citations
1	1	Single	145	64.44	145	26.66
2	2	Joint	60	26.66	205	91.1
3	3	Three	14	6.22	219	97.32
4	4	Multi	6	2.68	225	100.00
			225	100.00		

The authorship pattern of contributions is shown in Table No.2 and Figure No. 2 out of 225 articles, single authored articles are highest in number and their percentage is (64.44%) The three authored articles were (6.22%) and Joint authored articles were (26.66%) followed by multi authored articles of (2.66%) only **Hypothesis No.2 is valid “Single authors are predominant than collaborative author.”** (Hypothesis No.2 and Table No. 2)

Figure No. 2. Ranking of Authorship Patterns



3. The average length of articles

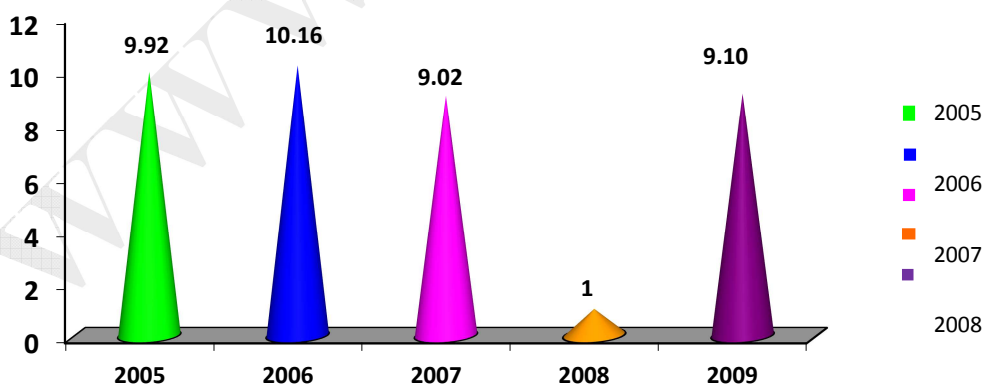
The average length of articles is shown in table No.6

Table No.3
Average Length of articles

Year	No. of articles	Cumulative total of articles	Pages	Cumulative total of Pages	Average page per articles	Cumulative average of pages
2005	42	42	417	417	9.92	9.92
2006	42	84	427	844	10.16	1.00
2007	47	131	424	1268	9.02	9.67
2008	48	179	483	1751	1.00	9.78
2009	46	225	419	2170	9.10	9.64

The average length of articles and the total pages of the articles are shown in the table 3 and figure No. 3 The table shows that the average length of articles is 9.64 pages. Further it has been observed that the average length of articles varied from a minimum of 1.00 page to a maximum of 10.16 pages.

Figure No. 3. Average Length of Article



4. Geographical distribution of contributors of articles

Geographical distribution of contributors of articles is shown in

Table No.4

Geographical Distribution of contributors of articles

Sr. No.	Country	No. of Contributors	Cumulative number of contributors	Percentage of contributors	Cumulative percentage of contributors
1	USA	104	104	46.22	46.22
2	UK	32	136	1.42	60.44
3	Italy	9	145	4	64.44
4	Denmark	9	154	4	68.44
5	Netherland	8	162	3.55	72.00
6	Ireland	7	169	3.11	75.11
7	Norway	7	176	3.11	78.22
8	Slovenia	5	181	2.22	80.44
9	Canada	4	185	1.77	82.22
10	Greece	3	188	1.33	83.55
11	Germany	3	191	1.33	84.88
12	Switzerland	3	193	1.33	85.77
13	Singapuire	3	196	1.33	87.11
14	South Africa	3	199	1.33	88.44
15	Croatia	2	201	0.88	89.33
16	Brazil	2	203	0.88	90.22
17	T aiwan	2	205	0.88	91.11
18	Estonia	2	207	0.88	92.00
19	Thailand	2	209	0.88	92.88
20	Jamaica	2	211	0.88	93.77
21	India	2	213	0.88	94.66
22	China	1	214	0.44	95.11

23	Home Kong	1	215	0.44	95.55
24	Mexico	1	216	0.44	96.00
25	Poland	1	217	0.44	96.44
26	Kuwait	1	218	0.44	98.88
27	Iran	1	119	0.44	97.33
28	Finland	1	220	0.44	97.77
29	Argentina	1	221	0.44	98.22
30	Lit huania	1	222	0.44	98.66
31	West Indies	1	223	0.44	99.11
32	Zealand	1	224	0.44	95.55
33	Sweden	1	225	0.44	100.00

From the table 4 it is found that there are a total of 225 contributors from the analysis it has been observed that the highest numbers of contributors are from USA with 104 articles and the percentage is (46.22%) as well as the lowest number is of 1 article.

5. Subject Trends of Articles

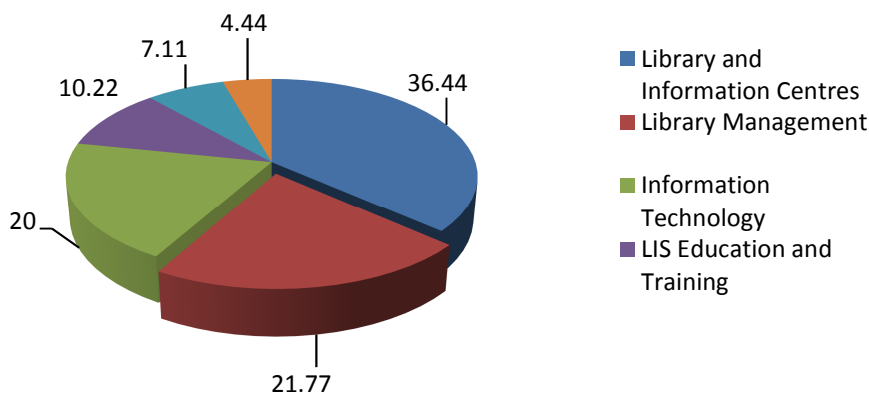
Subject trends distribution of articles is shown in table No.5

Table No.5
Subject Trend of articles

Sr. No.	Subject	No. of articles	Percentage of articles
1	Library & Information Centers	82	36.44
2	Library Management	49	21.77
3	Information Technology	45	20.00
4	LIS Education and Training	23	10.22
5	Information Literacy	16	7.11
6	Marketing	10	4.44

The details of the subject wise analysis of the articles are shown in the Table No. 5 and Figure No. 5 the subject library and resources centers constituted the highest number of articles 82 (36.44%) during the period 2005-2009. The library Management constituted 49 number of articles (21.777) and subject marketing the lowest number of articles with 10 articles (4.44%) respectively.

Figure No. 5 Subject Trends of Articles



Conclusions:

Bibliometrics is relatively new subject of information. It helps to evaluate information and handle the information in libraries and information centers by the quantitative analyzed information. It deals with the mathematical and statically analysis. This is an umbrella term used for many studies where quantitative method or technique are used to investigate various aspect of written document Year wise distribution of the articles journals 'The new library world' have 5 volumes, 39 issues of the New Library world during 2005-2009.

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