

Scientometric Analysis of International Journal of Eurasia Social Sciences

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Abstract

The Purpose of this study is to find out research productivity of Social Scientists in International Journals of Eurasia Social Science through scientometric analysis. The paper gives a summary and provides a developmental perspective on social science research as reflected in the International journal of Eurasia social science. Present result of six year analysis of the journal from 2011 to 2016. International journal of Eurasia social science is intended to be of interest to researchers, professionals and students in all social science disciplines.

Keywords: *Research Productivity, scientometric study, Eurasia social science Journal, Author Productivity, Degree of collaborations.*

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INTRODUCTION

Research in academic institution is vital and necessary as a part of education. University higher education system; expected to be involve in research activities.[1] At present research is going on all over the world in all subjects and generating millions of research articles and research oriented documents. Some research work is very useful and generating very good results with its applicability.[2]

The outputs of research are more complex such as new scientific knowledge of awareness of new methodology in the form of theories and empirical findings. The published but tangible output research findings are & research reports or publication in referred journals which has national and international acceptance or communicated (Presentation at conference); and finished products like patented inventions or trained and qualities research (Zainab, 1999)[3].

Research productivity consists of a seven item scale. Which includes an article for publication in an academic or professional journal, published chapter in book, submitted a research proposal to a governmental or private agency, written a research report for an agency, institution or other group, scholarly

articles published, grant proposal submitted and professional writing published or accepted for publication Blackburn et.al (1991)[4].

Scientometrics is the study of quantitative features and characteristics of science, scientific research and scholarly communications. In practice, scientometrics is often done using Bibliometrics that is measurement of (scientific) publications. In 1969, Nalimov & Mulchenko coined the Russian equivalent of the term scientometrics (Naukometriya).[5] This term has growth structure inter relationship and productivity. Scientometrics is related to and has overlapping interest with Bibliometrics & Informetrics. There are many definitions for the term scientometrics in the literature. This could include identifying emerging areas of scientific research; examine the development of research over time or geographic & organizational distribution of research (Zhao, 2014)[6].

ABOUT JOURNAL

International Journal of Eurasia Social starts its publication from 2010. This is a online peer reviewed Journal, which publish theoretical and practical studies articles based on research especially related to the field of humanities and social sciences, i.e. Philosophy, Political Science, History, Education, Geography, Law,

Language, Turkish Languages, Music, Art, Sociology, Archaeology, Philosophy, Theology etc.

International Journal of Social Science is open to all to access, it is quarterly Journal which published in March, June, September and December. This Journal examined under ASOS (Academia Social Science Index), Turkish Education Index, Arstimax Scientific publication Index[7].

OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the degree of collaboration
2. To find out year wise distribution of papers
3. To study the publication pattern of authors
4. To document high frequency keywords from titles of the paper
5. To examines the author’s productivity.

METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the study is to make quantitative analysis of the articles published by social scientist in Eurasia Journal. The data was collected from International Journal of Eurasia Social Sciences from websites www.httijoess.com between period of 2011 and 2016 only 22 issues were considered for the study MS-EXCEL 2007 was used for tabulation and preparing relevant charts.

LIMITATIONS

This study is limited to research papers published International Journal of Eurasia Social Sciences between 2011 and 2016 only 22 issues has been considered for the study.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table shows the growth of research publications published in International Journal of Eurasia Social Sciences during study period 2011-2016 [8].

Table 1: Year wise Research Publication

Year	Vol. No.	No. of Issues	Research Papers	Percentage of Research Papers
2011	2	4	22	10.37
2012	3	4	13	6.13
2013	4	4	25	11.80
2014	5	4	48	22.65
2015	6	4	60	28.30
2016	7	3	44	20.75
Total	27	23	212	100

From the table No. 1 it is clear that out of 212 research papers maximum research i.e. 60 papers published in the year of 2015 in 4 issues of vol No. 6 next to this 48 and 44 research papers published in the year of 2014 and 2016 respectively and minimum research papers i.e. 13 papers published in the year of 2012 in 4 issues of vol no 3.

Authorship pattern

Single author vs multi authors research on Eurasia research productivity is presented in the table No 2 the research publication of two authors is maximum with 140 (40.69%) papers of the total publication closely followed by single author publication with 107 (31.10%) papers it is very less difference between single author and two authorship pattern[9].

Table 2: Authorship Pattern

Authors	No. of Papers	Percentage
Single	107	31.10
Two	140	40.69
Three	81	23.54
More than three	16	4.67
Total	344	100

It is clear from the above table no. 2 that two authors paper is maximum i.e. 140 (40.69%) Followed to this single authors research papers i.e. 107 (31.10) by two authors, very few paper written by more than 3 authors i.e. 16 (4.67) the authorship pattern reveals the less difference between the single author research paper and multiauthor research paper. Study reveals that multi author research paper is more as compare to single author research paper.

Year wise Authorship Pattern:

The number of author per publication year wise among the total contribution of research of social scientist in International Journal of Eurasia Social Sciences were considered and pattern of author found that ranges from single author to more than three author and represented in the following table No 3 [10].

It is clear from the above table No. that out of 107, maximum 34 research papers published by single author in 2015, in two authors and three authors maximum 38 and 18 papers published

in 2013 respectively. Where as in all six years paper published by more than three author is uniformly same i.e. 4 but in the year 2012 and 2013 not a single paper published as written by more than three author it is clear from the above dissuasion that paper publication trend is increased from the year of 2014.

Table 3: Year wise Authorship Pattern

Year	Single Author	Two Author	Three author	More than 3 author
2011	11	10	3	4
2012	8	6	6	-
2013	11	22	9	-
2014	22	38	18	4
2015	34	34	24	4
2016	21	30	21	4
Total	107	140	81	16

Author productivity

Table no 4 represented the frequency distribution of author productivity of social scientists in the Eurasian Journal and shown that total 344 author contributed 212 articles which shows that total average author per paper is 1.62 and total productivity per author is 0.61.

Table 4: Author Productivity

Year	Total Number of Papers	Total Number of Authors	AAPP	Productivity Per Author
2011	22	28	1.27	0.78
2012	13	20	1.53	0.65
2013	25	42	1.68	0.59
2014	48	82	1.70	0.58
2015	60	96	1.6	0.62
2016	44	76	1.72	0.57
Total	212	344	1.62	0.61

- Average autor per paper (AAPP) = Number of authors/ Numbers of Papers.
- Productivity per author = Number of papers/ Number of authors [11].

It is clear from above table 28 research papers contributed 22 articles in 2011 showing 1.27 average author per paper and 0.78 is productivity per author this is highest author productivity compare to all other, 20 author contributed 13 research papers in 2012 showing 1.53 average author per paper and

productivity per author is 0.65, 42 authors contributed 25 research papers in 2013 and its average author per paper is 1.68 and 0.59 productivity per author, 82 author contributed 48 research papers in 2014 showing 1.70 is average author per paper and productivity per author is 0.58, 96 author contributed 60 articles showing 1.6 author per paper and productivity per author is 0.62 in 2015, whewre as 76 author contributed 44 articles 1.72 its average author per paper and its productivity per author is 0.57.

Degree of Collaboration

Degree of collaboration indicates trends in single and multi-authorship [12] pattern during 2011 to 2016 as represented in the following table and found that average degree of collaboration is 0.68 which indicates dominance of multiple authorship upon single author. Degree of collaboration of Six years the result arises different and following table shows year wise degree of collaboration.

Table 5: Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single	Multiple	DC
2011	11	17	0.60
2012	8	12	0.6
2013	11	31	0.73
2014	22	60	0.73
2015	34	62	0.64
2016	21	55	0.75
Total	107	237	0.68

The degree of collaboration (DC) of the contributors is derived using the Subramanyam (1983) formula which represented as follows [13].

$$DC = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Where DC = Degree of Collaboration
 NM= Numbered of Multiauthored paper
 NS= Numbered of single author paper

$$DC = \frac{237}{207 + 107}$$

= 0.68

Average degree of collaboration is 0.68 overall during the period of 2011 to 2016.

The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.60 to 0.75 during the period 2011 to 2016. Above table 5 represents that highest DC 0.75 in 2016 and minimum DC is 0.6 in 2012.

Length of Articles

The research output come out as the articles by authors and expressed his/her thought this. So the length of articles is the important aspect of the study (Jena 2012) [14].

Table 6: Length of articles

Year	No. of Articles	Total Pages	Average Pages Per Article
2011	22	200	9.09
2012	13	206	15.84
2013	25	399	15.96
2014	48	944	19.66
2015	60	1150	19.16
2016	44	835	18.97
Total	212	3734	17.61

From the above table no 6 it is revealed that the average length of article is 17.61 further it is seen that Minimum average length of articles is 9.09 pages whereas the maximum average page of the articles is 18.97 pages.

Average keywords per Articles:

Table No 7 represents that 793 key words implicated by 212 articles with overall average keywords prarticles are 3.75.

Table 7: Average Keywords per Article

Year	No. of Articles	Total Keywords	Average Keywords Per Article
2011	22	67	3.04
2012	13	53	4.07
2013	25	88	3.52
2014	48	188	3.91
2015	60	238	3.96
2016	44	159	3.61
Total	212	793	22.13

From the above table No 7 revealed that the average keywords of the paper varied from minimum of 3.04 to maximum of 4.07 during the year 2011-2016. The year 2012 has the highest average keywords per paper with 4.07 keywords whereas the year 2012 has lowest average keywords per paper with 3.04.

CONCLUSION

International Journal of Eurasia Social Sciences is a reputed and popular Journal among the social scientist has published 212

paper in six years during 2011-2016 and it is found that highest number of research paper i.e. 60 (28.30%)Papers published in the year 2015 and less research contributed i.e. 13 (6.13%) in 2012.Out of 212 research papers 107 papers contributed by single author and 144 paper contributed by joint authors. Average of DC is 0.68 overall during the Period of 2011 to 2016 and it'sindicated that multi authorship pattern is dominated upon single authorship pattern.

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