

Indian Journal of Experimental Biology: A Bibliometric study (2011-2012)

Jamal Ahmad Siddiqui¹, Rajni Rani²

¹Dy. Librarian ²MLISc student, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh 250001, India.

Abstract

The present study deals with the Bibliometric study of the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology (2011-2012). The study based on the bibliometric analysis of 1012 research papers published in two volumes of 24 issues of the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology during 2011 and 2012. The paper discusses the authorship pattern of the contributor, number of articles published in each issue. Also studied the contribution made by organisations. The study also covers the length of each paper and the most prolific contributor to the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology in the year 2011 and 2012.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Authorship Pattern; Prolific author; Indian Journal of Experimental Biology.

Introduction

“The term Bibliometrics was first coined by Prichard (25) in 1969 in preference to existing terminology ‘statistical bibliography’”. The word “Bibliometrics” has two roots: ‘biblio’ and ‘metrics’. The term ‘biblio’ is derived from the combination of Latin and Greek word ‘biblion’ equivalent to Bylos, meaning book, paper which in turn was derived from the word Bylos, a city of Phenonicia, a noted city for export trade in paper. The word ‘metrics’, on the other hand, indicated the science of meter. i.e. measurement, and is derived either from Latin or Greek word ‘metricus’ or ‘metricos’ respectively, each managing measurement. “This term was coined for the first time by Alan Pritchard. He used the term to describe all ‘studies which seek to quantify

the process of written communication. Fairthorne (13) also defined it as ‘the quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded discourse and behavior pertaining to it’”.

“The *India Journal of Experimental Biology* is a broad-based monthly periodical devoted to publication of original research of experimental nature that contributes significantly to knowledge in cell biology, molecular biology, biotechnology, endocrinology, reproductive biology, immunology, developmental biology, comparative physiology, radiation biology, chronobiology, microbiology, pharmacology, toxicology and other biological fields including instrumentation and methodology. Papers of routine nature based on gross superficial studies are not acceptable”.

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are laid down for the present study:

1. To determine the authorship pattern of the article published during 2011-2012.
2. To find out the year wise publication of articles during the period.

Address for correspondence

Jamal Ahmad Siddiqui, Dy. Librarian, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh 250001, India.

E-mail: Jamal_siddiqui2004@yahoo.co.in

Received on 30 June 2018 | Accepted on 17 September 2018

3. To assess the institution wise distribution of contributors.
4. To examine the distribution of paper according to the length of the paper.
5. To assess the credibility (most prolific author) wise distribution of papers.

Methodology

The data collected from the 24 issues of two years (2011-2012) comprises 1012 articles published in Indian Journal of Experimental Biology. All the articles are evaluated for number of authorship pattern, year wise distribution of articles and credibility of authors. The data collected are presented in tabular form for the present study. Histograms have also been used for quick understanding.

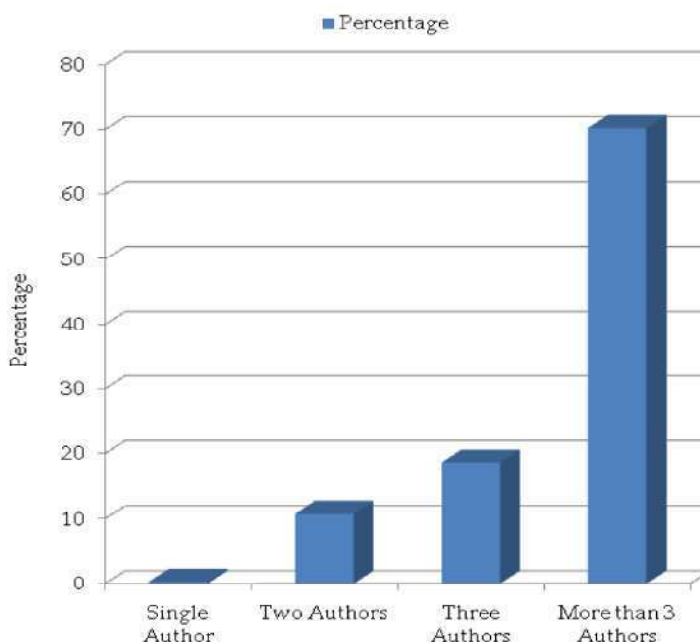
Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 and Grpah 1 give the details about the authorship pattern. The data shows a surprising contribution made by individuals. Only 3 out of the total 1012 contributions have been contributed by single author, whereas 109 contributions (10.77%) were contributed by two authors and 189 contributions (18.67%) by three authors. 711 Contributions (70.25%) by more than three authors. It is observed that modality of the papers published during the period is contribution by more than three authors.

Table 2 describes the year wise distribution of articles in the present study. It is very surprising that the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology has maintained the frequency of publishing the articles in each issue. It is noticed that in each issue the number of articles published ranges from 10-12. However, only in few issues the number of articles either less than 10 or more than 13. The maximum uniformity is seen in both the years i.e. 2011 and 2012 which

Table 1: Authorship Pattern

Name of Authors	No. of Contribution	%age
Single Author	3	0.3
Two Authors	109	10.77
Three Authors	189	18.67
More than 3 Authors	711	70.25
Total	1012	100



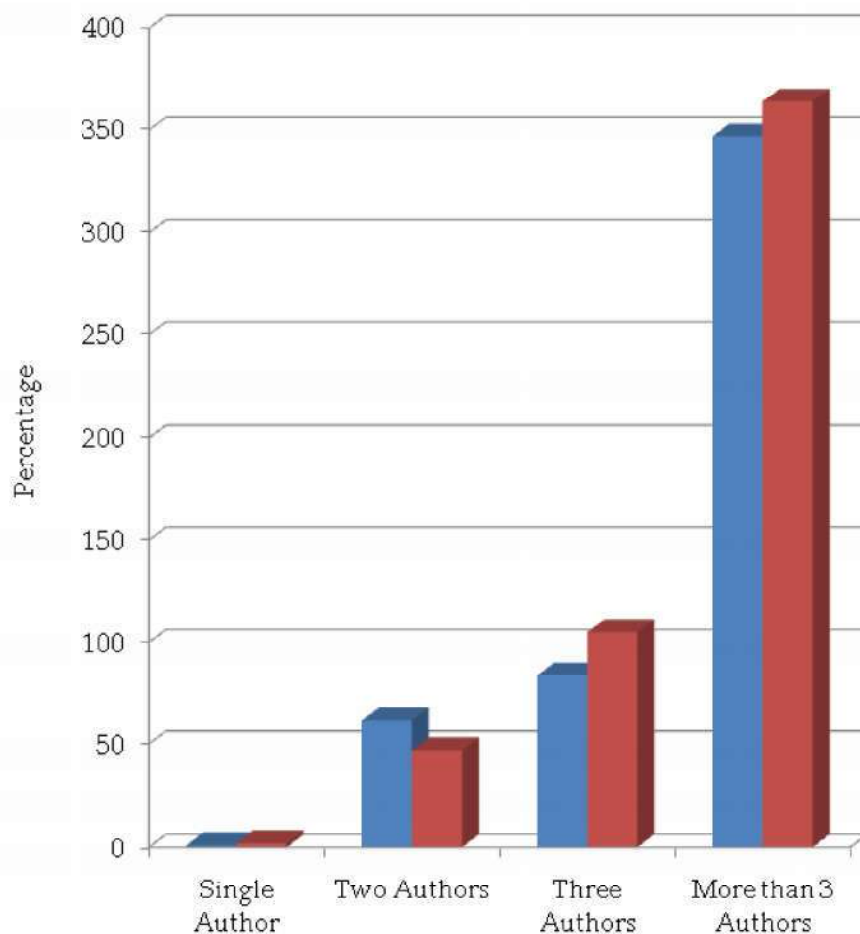
Graph 1: Authorship Pattern

Table 2: Year Wise Distribution

Year	Vol. No	Issues												Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2011	49	11	10	10	10	11	11	8	9	11	10	10	10	121
2012	50	12	10	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	13	10	10	119

Table 3: Volume Wise Authorship

Volume No.	One Author	Two Author	3 Authors	More Than 3	Total
49	1	62	84	347	494
50	2	47	105	364	518



Graph 2: Volume Wise Authorship

recorded 10 articles. The total number of articles published during 2011 is 121, where as in 2012 the number is 119, which again shows the uniformity of

publishing the number of articles per year.

Table 3 and Graph 2 provides Authorship pattern of contribution volume wise. It indicates that

maximum number i.e. 711 papers were contributed by more than three authors, followed by three authors which is recorded as 189. The total number of papers during period 2011 to 2012 is 1012.

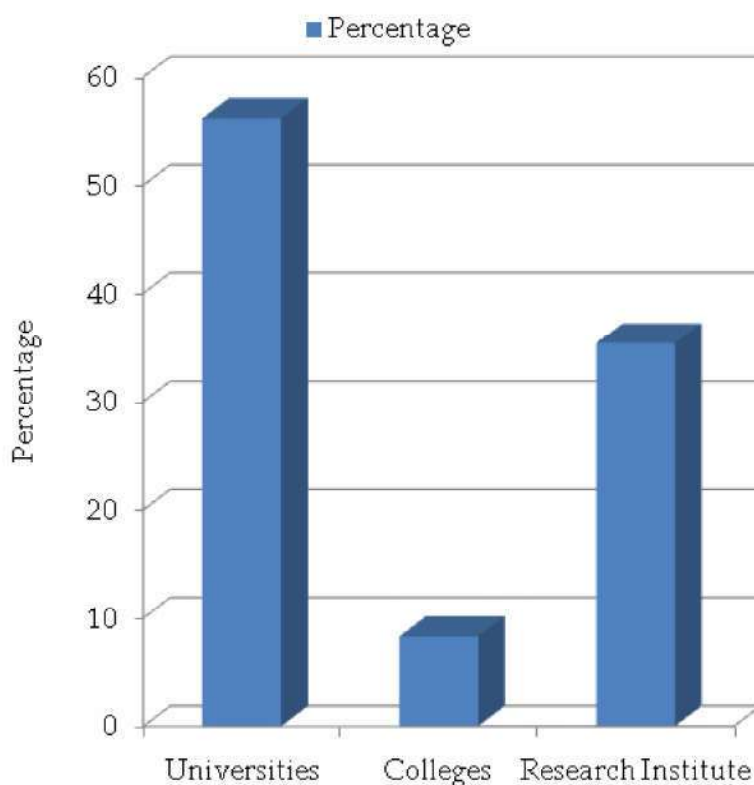
Table 4 and Graph 3 provides information about the institution wise contribution of articles. The data so collected shows that the majority of the articles were contributed by the scholars of universities which is recorded as 569 (56.22%), followed by the contributors from research centres who contributed

358 (35.37%) research papers in the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology in the two consecutive years 2011 and 2012. It is also noticed that the least number of articles were contributed by the scholars of colleges, which is recorded only 85.

Table 5 shows the most profile contributor to the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology the data shows that the maximum number of articles, were contributed by Anil Kumar, which is recorded 5 and secured the first rank and has been the most prolific author of the journal during the period 2011-2012, followed by Ashok Kr Tiwari who

Table 4: Institution Wise Distribution

Name of Institution	No. of Contribution	%
Universities	569	56.22
Colleges	85	8.30
Research Centre	358	35.37



Graph 3: Institution Wise Distribution

Table 5: Most Profile Contributor

Author	Contribution	Ranking
Kumar, Anil	5	1
Tiwari, Ashok Kr.	4	2
Bhandari, Uma	3	3
Chaturvedi, Uttara	1	4

contributed 4 papers in the two years and therefore, has occupied the second rank. Ashok Kr. Tiwari has occupied the second rank. It has also been noticed that Uma Bhjandari has secured third rank by contributing 3 articles in two years of study in Indian Journal of Experimental Biology.

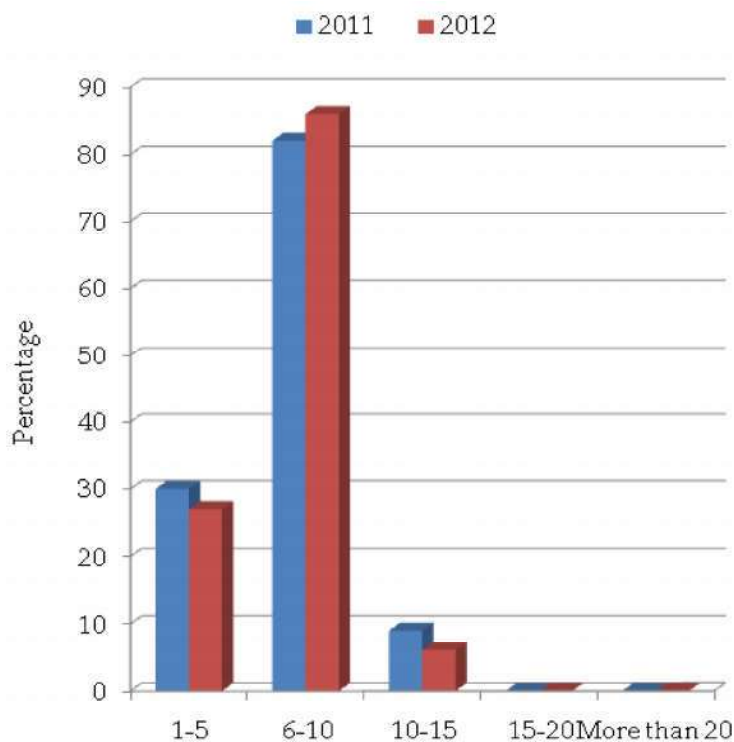
Table 6 and Graph 4 describes the length of articles published in the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology during the period 2011-2012 it is found that maximum number of papers 57 (23.75) are published in 1-5 pages, followed by 168 (67.08) are published in between 6-10 pages of length. Pages length 10-15 occupied the third place 15 (6.25) articles. None of the article in published neither between 15-20 pages, nor more than 20 pages during 2011 to 2012.

Major Findings

1. The maximum number of articles were published in 2011 which is 68(13%).
2. The maximum number of article i.e. 711 (70.25%) were written by more than three authors, followed by 189 (18.67%) were contributed by three authors. Whereas only 109 (10.77%) were contributed by two authors which is 3 (0.3%).
3. The maximum contribution i.e. 569 (56.22%) papers were contributed by scholars of universities and the minimum contribution recorded of institutions which is 85 (8.7%).
4. Most profile contributor is Anil Kumar who contributed 5 papers in two years, followed

Table 6: Length of Articles

Year	1-5	6-10	10-15	15-20	More than 20
2011	30	82	9	-	-
2012	27	86	6	-	-



Graph 4: Length of Articles

- by Ashok Tiwari [4], and Uma Bhandari [3] Uttara Chaturvedi only settles with one.
5. The lengthiest articles were recorded in between 6-10 pages in 2012 and 2011 and least number of pages i.e. 10-15 in 2011 and 2012. None of the article is published in more than 15 pages in two years.

References

1. Siddiqui, Jamal Ahmad, Kumari, Mamta. American Sociological Review (2010-2014): A bibliometric study, Indian Journal of Library and Information Science, 2015 Sep-Dec;9(3):197-204.
 2. Siddiqui, Jamal Ahmd, Singh, Narendra and Sharma, Deeksha. International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology (2011-2015): A bibliometric study, Indian Journal of Library and Information Science, 2016 Sep-Dec; 10(3):219-224.
 3. Ansari, Mehtab Alam, Kamal, Mohd. Research Output on Meaningtis : A Bibliometric, 2008;2(1).
 4. Vermaksh, Manoj Kr. Devi, Krishna and Brahma, Krishna. Bibliometric Study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, International Journal of Information dissemination and Technology, 2017;7(3).
 5. Dixit, S. and Katare, V. A Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal of the Indian Society for Cotton Improvement. Annals of Library and Information Studies, 2007;54:119-23.
 6. Desmukh P.P. Citations in Annals of Library and Information Studies During 1997 to 2010. Annals of Library and Information Studies, 2011;548:355-61.
 7. Bansal A. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology : A Bibliometric Analysis. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 2013;33(5):412-17.
 8. Pandita, R. (2014). DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT): A Bibliometric Study (2003-12). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal), 2014;1038:1-15.
-

Red Flower Publication (P) Ltd.

Presents its Book Publications for sale

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Shipping Economics (New for 2018) by D. Amutha, Ph.D. | INR345/USD27 |
| 2. Breast Cancer: Biology, Prevention and Treatment (2015)
by Rana P. Singh, Ph.D. & A. Ramesh Rao, Ph.D. (JNU) | INR395/USD100 |
| 3. Child Intelligence (2005) by Rajesh Shukla, MD. | INR150/USD50 |
| 4. Pediatric Companion (2004) by Rajesh Shukla, MD. | INR250/USD50 |

Order from

Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.

48/41-42, DSIDC, Pocket-II

Mayur Vihar Phase-I

Delhi - 110 091(India)

Mobile: 8130750089, Phone: 91-11-45796900, 22754205, 22756995

E-mail: sales@rfppl.co.in

Special Note!

Please note that our all Customers, Advertisers, Authors, Editorial Board Members and Editor-in-chief are advised to pay any type of charges against Article Processing, Editorial Board Membership Fees, Postage & Handling Charges of author copy, Purchase of Subscription, Single issue Purchase and Advertisement in any Journal directly to Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Nobody is authorized to collect the payment on behalf of Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd. and company is not responsible of respective services ordered for.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I want to renew/subscribe international class journal "Indian Journal of Library and Information Science" of Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Subscription Rates:

- Institutional: INR9500/USD742

Name and complete address (in capitals): _____

Payment detail:

Online payment link: <http://rfppl.co.in/payment.php?mid=15>

Cheque/DD: Please send the US dollar check from outside India and INR check from India made payable to 'Red Flower Publication Private Limited'. Drawn on Delhi branch.

Wire transfer/NEFT/RTGS:

Complete Bank Account No. 604320110000467

Beneficiary Name: Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.

Bank & Branch Name: Bank of India; Mayur Vihar

MICR Code: 110013045

Branch Code: 6043

IFSC Code: BKID0006043 (used for RTGS and NEFT transactions)

Swift Code: BKIDINBBDOS

Term and condition for supply of journals

1. Advance payment required by Demand Draft payable to **Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.** payable at **Delhi**
2. Cancellation not allowed except for duplicate payment.
3. Agents allowed 10% discount.
4. Claim must be made within six months from issue date.

Mail all orders to

Subscription and Marketing Manager

Red Flower Publication Pvt. Ltd.

48/41-42, DSIDC, Pocket-II

Mayur Vihar Phase-I

Delhi - 110 091(India)

Phone: 91-11-45796900, 22754205, 22756995, Cell: +91-9821671871

E-mail: sales@rfppl.co.in