
Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics: Bibliometrics Study

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Abstract

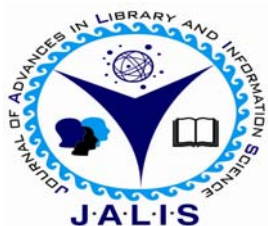
This paper examines the articles published in the Indian journal of Nutrition and Dietetics for authorship pattern, degree of collaboration and geographical distribution of papers. The studies carried out for this paper found that majority of papers are multi authored. The degree of collaboration is found to be 0.95. The geographical distribution reveals that the contribution by Tamilnadu is the highest in India

Keywords

Bibliometrics, Indian journal of Nutrition and Dietetics

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Introduction

Bibliometrics is a relatively new subject or branch of information science. It is interdisciplinary research method which utilizes quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication with in a given field or body of literature. The basic units of Bibliometrics are all facets of written communications, such as, primary and secondary periodicals, articles and abstracts published in them, bibliographies of articles, books, monographs and other media of communication [Sengupta,1985]. It has sound theoretical base with contribution from Pritchard, Lotkas, Gross, Bradford, Zipf, Garfield, Vickery and many others.

The present study relates to Bibliometrics analysis of 307 articles published in Indian journal of nutrition and Dietetics from 2007 to 2011. The data is analyzed to know the authorship pattern, degree of collaboration and Geographical distribution of papers.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present study are to find the following

- ❖ Year-wise distribution of articles
- ❖ Authorship Pattern
- ❖ Degree of collaboration among the author
- ❖ Geographical distribution
- ❖ Indian state-wise distribution
- ❖ Foreign countries

Methodology

The present study is related to Bibliometric analysis of 307 articles published in Indian journal of Nutrition and Dietetics from 2007 to 2011. The data is analyzed to know the various objectives of the study and it is representing through different tables and figures.

Table 1 Details about Indian journal of nutrition and Dietetics

S.No	Title	Publisher	Frequency	ISSN	Starting Year
1	The Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics	Avinashilingam University for women, Coimbatore	Monthly	0022-3174	1975

Table 2 Year-wise distribution of articles in the Indian journal Nutrition and Dietetics

S.No	Year	Number of articles	%
1	2007	64	20.85
2	2008	60	19.54
3	2009	64	20.85
4	2010	60	19.54
5	2011	59	19.22
	Total	307	100

Table 2 indicates the year-wise distribution of articles in the Indian journal of nutrition and dietetics. It is observed that the highest number of 64 (20.85%) articles have been appeared in the year 2007 and 2009. Followed by 60 (19.54%) articles in the years 2008 and 2010. The less Productive year is 2011 (19.22%).

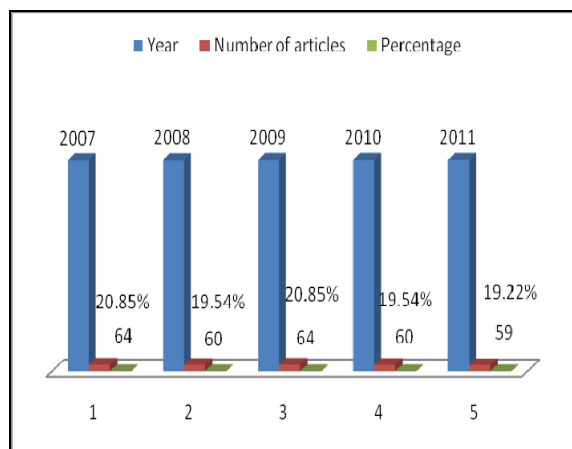


Fig.1 Year-wise Distribution

Table 3 Authorship Pattern

S. No	Authorship	No. of papers	%
1	Single	13	4.23
2	Two	126	41.05
3	Three	97	31.59
4	More than three	71	23.13
	Total	307	100

The above table -3 showed that out of 307 articles contributed a single author has contributed 4.23% of the total articles. 41.05% of the contributions were published two authors, 31.59% of the contributions were contributed by three authors, 23.13% of contributions were contributed by more than three author. A Significant note of the study is that the majority of articles are contributed by two authors.

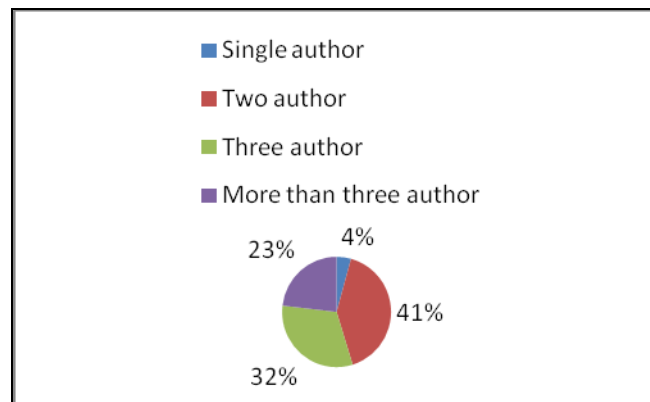


Fig. 2 Authorship Pattern

Degree of collaboration in the Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics.

The formula given by K.Subramanyam is useful for determining the degree of collaboration in quantitative terms. The study followed the same formula which is mathematically put as:

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

Where C= Degree of collaboration

NM = Number of Multi-Author papers

NS = Number of Single Author Paper.

In the Present Study NM = 294, NS = 13

$$C = \frac{294}{294 + 13} = \frac{294}{307}$$

$$C = 0.95$$

Thus the degree of collaboration in Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics is 0.95 which clearly indicates its dominance upon individual contribution.

Table 4 Geographical distribution of Papers

S.No	Categories	Articles	%
1	Indian	305	99.35
2	Foreign Countries	2	0.65
	Total	307	100

The geographical distribution is indicated by two sub categories ie Indian and Foreign countries (Table 4). In total 1 Foreign countries have contributed 2(0.65%) articles and Indian has contributed 305(99.35%).

Table 5 Indian state-wise distribution

s.no	States	Articles	%
1	AndraPradesh	3	0.98
2.	Uttarkandam	3	0.98
3.	Punjab	22	7.14
4.	Tamilnadu	112	36.35
5.	Karnataka	44	14.42

6.	Maharashtra	10	3.27
7.	Tiruvanandapuram	4	1.30
8.	Hydra bad	12	3.91
9.	Orissa	4	1.30
10.	Indore	5	1.63
11.	Bhopal	5	1.63
12.	Nagpur	3	0.98
13.	Chandigarh	4	1.30
14.	Guntur	4	1.30
15.	Jammu	12	3.91
16.	Calcutta	12	3.91
17.	Parham	14	4.57
18.	Allahabad	3	0.98
19.	Delhi	10	3.28
20.	Haryana	3	0.98
21.	Pondicherry	3	0.98
22.	Rajasthan	6	1.96
23.	Gujarat	4	1.30
24.	Dharward	5	1.63
	Total	305	100

Form the analysis it has been observed that the highest numbers of contributors are from 112 articles and the percentage 36.35% and it is followed by Karnataga 14.42% Punjab 7.14%, Parbhani, Mharstra, Jammu, Calcutta, Delhi, Indore, Bohasal, Dharward, Rajasthan, Thiruvandapuram, Orissa, Chandigarh, Guntur, Gujrat, Andrapradesh, Utrakandam, Nagpur, Alhabad, Haryana, Pondicherry.

Table 6 Foreign Countries

S.no	Country	Articles	%
1	USA	2	100%
	Total	2	100%

Conclusion

The present study is related to Bibliometrics analysis of articles published in Indian journal of Nutrition and Dietetics from 2007-2011. The study has analysed various aspects such as authorship Pattern, degree of collaboration among the authors and geographical distribution of papers. The year-wise distribution of articles in Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics shows that the highest number 64 (20.85%) total output 307 have appeared in the year 2007 & 2009. Maximum number of articles is 126 (41.05%) have been contributed by Two authors. This shows that single author research work were low among the contribution made to the Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics. This has been further

testified with the degree of collaboration. The degree of collaboration in Indian Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics is 0.95 which clearly contribution.

The Geographical distribution of papers highlights that the journal is dominated by the host country (ie India) as most of the articles are contributed by the professionals from India. The result further reveal that the contribution by Tamilnadu in the highest I India.

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