

## CHAPTER 13

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### **E-Journal of Chemistry from 2007 to 2012: A Bibliometric Study**

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

Bibliometric research is a complex area to comprehend and to undertake in which one might expect information about the intricacies of identifying data for a bibliometric study, discussion about what that data means when it has been extracted, as well as details about the assumptions and limitations researchers face when working in the field, will need to consult an alternative source (Haddow, 2010). Now-a-days, bibliometric studies are conducted for a given field of knowledge on specific literature, research output of a prolific author, research productivity of an organization or of an individual journal for a specific range of time. The present study attempts to unfold the publication characteristics of

*E-Journal of Chemistry* which is published by World Wide Web Publications (P) India from the USA.

## METHODOLOGY

All necessary bibliographic details of the articles published in *E-Journal of Chemistry* from 2007 to 2012 were retrieved from Scopus (Elsevier Bibliographic Database). The obtained data were transported into MS Excel file and major facets like types of publications, country wise distribution of contributions, ranking of authors, contributions by affiliations were analyzed using appropriate bibliometric measures.

## OBJECTIVES

The key objectives of this study are:

- To ascertain the number of papers published in the journal *E-Journal of Chemistry* from 2007 to 2012;
- To study the types of contributions;
- To ascertain country wise representations to the journal *E-Journal of Chemistry*;
- To find out ranking of authors; and
- To identify the core institutions who have significant contributions to the publications of *E-Journal of Chemistry* from 2007 to 2012.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Swain (2011) analysed “*Library Philosophy and Practice (LPP)* from 2004 to 2009” and found that, “most of the cited journals in LPP hailed from the field of library science as expected and the authorship productivity pattern of the journal witnessed a partial compliance with Lotka’s Law”. Swain and Panda’s (2012) bibliometric analysis on “*Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*”

revealed that, single authored contribution to the journal was comparatively more than multi-authored contributions and the average number of Google scholar citations to all published articles was found to be 0.66 per article. Swain, Jena and Mohapatra (2012) analyzed 315 scholarly articles published in *Interlending & Document Supply* from 2001 to 2010 and reported the instance of most current citations by the majority of the ILDS authors.

Jena, Swain, and Sahu (2012) found that the majority of articles published in the journal *The Electronic Library* (TEL) fall under the category of research papers, followed by case studies, and general reviews and the majority of citations are from journals, followed by web resources and books. The study further revealed that the average length of articles in TEL is 13 pages per article. Hussain and Fatima (2011) in the bibliometric analysis of the ‘*Chinese Librarianship: an international Electronic Journal*’ from 2006 to 2010 found that the journal published the highest number of 14 articles in 2007 out of the total 62 articles published during 2006 to 2010. Singh (2013) revisited the *Chinese Librarianship* from 2009 to 2012 and found that majority of papers contributed to the journal were single authored papers and the degree of collaboration ranged from 0.47 to 0.71. Swain, et al.(2013) conducted a bibliometric study on *Library Review* from 2007 to 2011 and revealed the key facets of the publications of this journal indicating the quality and maturity of *Library Review* and its high impact and influence in the field of library and information science. Swain’s (2013) case study on the journal *Internet Research* showed that “the 2012 Impact Factor of *Internet Research* (based on record of Scopus citations) is 1.900 and immediacy index is 0.241”.

## ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF PAPERS

Table 1 shows that *E-Journal of Chemistry* has published a great majority of papers in the form of articles (1433) followed by quite



Table 2: Contd...

SI No	Rank	Author	No. of papers
18	=4	Bamoharam, F.F.	6
19	=4	Eddy, N.O.	6
20	=4	El-Hefian, E.A.	6
21	=4	Hui, Q.	6
22	=4	Kumar, S.	6
23	=4	Mukkanti, K.	6
24	=4	Pang, X.Y.	6
25	=4	Sarrafi, A.H.M.	6
26	=4	Sundrarajan, M.	6
27	=4	Vora, J.J.	6
28	5	Badiei, A.	5
29	=5	Cai, Y.H.	5
30	=5	Deepika, D.	5
31	=5	Gowri Sankar, D.	5
32	=5	Hajian, R.	5
33	=5	Harikrishna, S.	5
34	=5	Hasaninejad, A.	5
35	=5	Hiran, B.L.	5
36	=5	Motamedi, M.	5
37	=5	Najim, T.S.	5
38	=5	Narendra, A.=5	5
39	=5	Nezhadali, A.=5	5
40	=5	Peiyue, L.(5)	5
41	=5	Rambabu, C.=5	5
42	=5	Sankar, D.G.=5	5
43	=5	Zare, A.=5	5

### Distribution of representations by countries

It is found that India has represented a record number of 946 authors to the publications of the journal followed by Iran (161 authors). The representations from 54 different countries are depicted in Table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of representations by countries

SI No.	Rank	Country	No of representation
1	1	India	946
2	2	Iran	161
3	3	China	72
4	4	Nigeria	44
5	5	Malaysia	40
6	6	Iraq	27
7	7	Turkey	18
8	8	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17
9	9	South Korea	15
10	10	Saudi Arabia	13
11	11	Egypt	10
12	11	South Africa	10
13	12	France	9
14	13	Morocco	8
15	13	Pakistan	8
16	14	Tunisia	6
17	15	Egypt	5
18	15	Algeria	5
19	15	Jordan	5
20	15	Sudan	5
21	15	Thailand	5
22	16	Algeria	4
23	16	Colombia	4
24	16	Colombia	4
25	16	Romania	4
26	16	United Kingdom	4
27	16	United States	4
28	17	Canada	3
29	17	Germany	3
30	17	Indonesia	3
31	17	Philippines	3

Contd..





3. It is found that India has represented a record number of 946 authors to the publications of the journal followed by Iran (161 authors);
4. The study finds that Daneshgahe Azad Eslami has represented the highest number of 71 authors, followed by Andhra University (41 authors), and Annamalai University (28 authors); and
5. It is found that 'Synthesis' as a keyword has appeared in as many as 71 times followed by 'RP-HPLC', 'Spectrophotometric' and 'Antibacterial activity'.

## CONCLUSION

It is evident from the analysis that *E-Journal of Chemistry* has published a good number of research papers emanating from 54 different countries of the world indicating the quality of its high visibility and access all around. The SJR values and the citation trends of the journal speak volumes about the acceptability of its contents by the academics of chemistry. Moreover, the open access characteristic of the journal attracts and influences the budding researchers of chemistry to be published with journal.

## Notes

1. <http://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=5300152236&tip=sid>

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