

A SCIENTOMETRIC PROFILE ON CHINESE LIBRARIANSHIP: AN INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC JOURNAL ON DOAJ

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Abstract

*The present study deals a scientometric analysis of 137 papers published in the journal **Chinese librarianship: an International electronic journal** "Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)" on internet use during the period 2005 to 2014. Data is collected using the Web of Science and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. The study focuses on various aspect of the journal such as document types, growth of papers (year wise), authorship pattern institutions involved, most prolific authors of the journal, mean page length and number of references. The study shows that most of the papers (48.2%) were single authors whereas (34.3%) papers were contributed by contributed jointly. The Information Society topped in the institution list. Overall average United state Country per*

paper was (26.1%) where as overall mean page length of all the paper was 14.3 All the studies will be helpful for its further development.

Introduction

Scientometrics is a branch of the science 'Science of Science'. Haitun treats 'Scientometrics', as scientific disciplines, which performs reproducible measurements of scientific activity¹. Now a day's Scientometrics is one of the truly interdisciplinary research fields extended to almost all scientific fields. Scientometrics applications are used to measure scientific activities, mainly by producing statistics on scientific publications indexed in databases. Scientometrics is the branch of science that describes the output traits in terms of organizational research structure, resource inputs and outputs, develops benchmarks to evaluate the quality of information output. Scientometric studies characterize the disciplines using the growth pattern and other attributes. These applications are extremely valuable methods for evaluating research output, to know about the author productivity and citation analysis in science and technology. Scientometric tools can be used to measure and describe countries, universities, research institutes, journals, specific research topics and specific disciplines. This paper focuses on quantitative study of "Directory of Open Access Journals" by applying simple scientometric techniques (Jayendra Kumar Singh, *Research Journal of Library Sciences* Vol. 2(1), 7-12, February (2014)

Objective of the Study:

The main objective of the study is to present the growth of literature, and make quantitative and qualitative assessment of the research by analyzing the research outputs towards identifying the following facts:

1. To study the relative growth of publishing and citation.
2. To study the mail domain.
3. To identify the length of title and pages.
4. To find out organization wise distribution of publication.
5. To find out country-wise distribution of articles.
6. To find out the authorship collaboration pattern of article.

Literature Review:

The terms bibliometrics and Scientometrics used almost simultaneously introduced by Pritchard and by Nalimov and Mulchenko in 1969. Pritchard explained the term bibliometrics as “the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication”². Nalimov and Mulchenko defined scientometrics as “the application of those quantitative methods which are dealing with the analysis of science viewed as an information process”³. A number of bibliometric and scientometric studies have been done during the last three decade to evaluate the research productivity of science discipline journals in terms of author productivity, growth of literatures, their publication

output and in citations study. A scientometrics analysis of 137 articles published in Chinese librarianship: an electronic journal "Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)" has also been done by Nattar, S during by the year 2005 to 2014. In his study he showed that highest numbers of papers were written by co-authors and contributions of paper in this journal from India is slightly more than from other foreign countries.

About the Database DOAJ

The **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)** is website that lists open access journals and is maintained by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA). Until January 2013, the DOAJ was maintained by Lund University. The project defines open access journals as scientific and scholarly journals that meet high quality standards by exercising peer review or editorial quality control and "use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access." The Budapest Open Access Initiative's definition of open access is used to define required rights given to users, for the journal to be included in the DOAJ, as the rights to "read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles". As of September 2014, the database contains basic records for 10,000 journals, with an average of four journals being added each day in 2012.^[5] The aim of DOAJ is to "increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact.

Methodology:

For this study data has collected from the “DOAJ” website named www.list.org. Each and every term “Chinese librarianship: an electronic journal” in library and information science” published on the “DOAJ directory during 2004 to 2013 was examined. It was Interesting to analyze the journals of such a leading Directory in the different fields so as to know the Structure and contentment of “DOAJ, language of publication, and year of journal addition during the study period. At the end data accessed has analyzed by helping of SPSS software, and analyzed data has represented in the form of tables and graphs.

Data Interpretation:

In views of the objectives of the present study, analysis the journal “Chinese librarianship: an electronic journal” in the subject of library and information science in the database “Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)” on during 2005-2014.

Table No. 01.year Wise Distribution of Papers:

Year	frequency	Percentage
2005	14	7.8
2006	20	11.1
2007	21	11.7
2008	17	9.4
2009	15	8.3
2010	15	8.3
2011	17	9.4
2012	22	12.2
2013	19	10.6
2014	20	11.1
Total	180	100.0

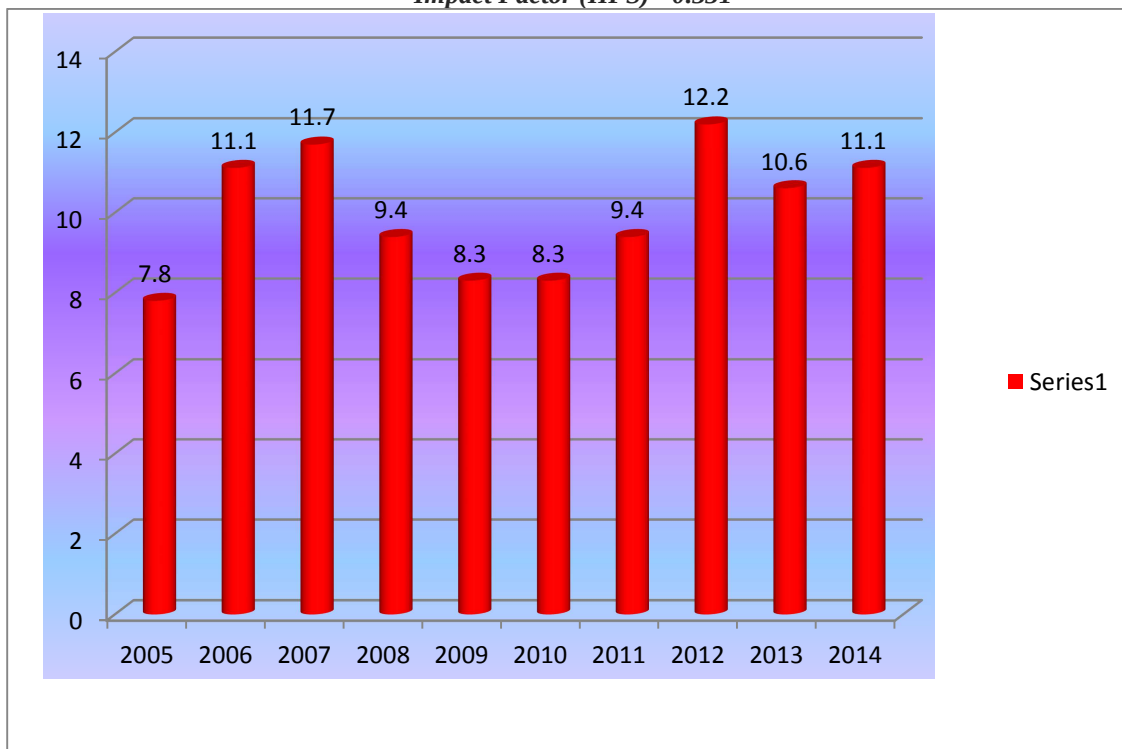


Table No. 01 and Fig. No. 01 show the year-wise distribution of papers on internet use in library and information science” in DOAJ during 2005-2014. The highest numbers of Papers were published in the year of 2005 contributing 22 (12.2%) papers, followed by 21 (11.7%) papers in 2007, 20 (11.1%) papers in 2006 and 2014, and 19 (10.6%) papers in 2013.

Table No. 02 shows Most Productive Author

Authorship pattern	Frequency	Percentage
Single	66	48.2
Corporate	47	34.3
Three	18	13.1
Four	5	3.6
Five	1	0.7
Total	137	100.0

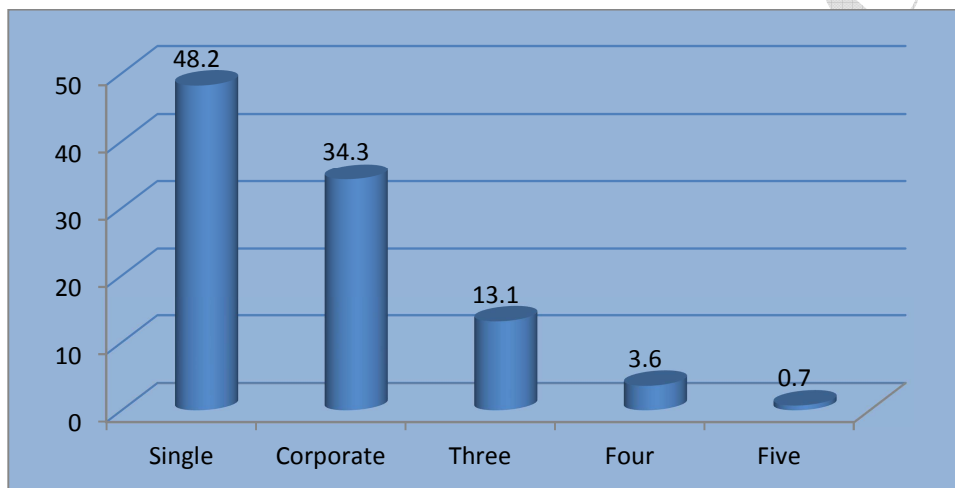


Table No. 02 and Fig. No. 02 show the authorship pattern of the papers published during the period of study. Study revealed that more than two-thirds 71 (51.80%) of papers were contributed by multiple authors, while the rest 66 (48.17%) were contributed by single author.

Most Productive Authors:

Table No. 03 shows Most Productive Author

Author	Frequency	Percentage
Haipeng Li	3	1.6
Xuemao Wang	3	1.6
Zahid Ashraf Wani	3	1.6
Zhixian Yi	3	1.6
Bibhu Prasad Panda	2	1.1
Gang Wan	2	1.1
Hui-Lan H. Titangos	2	1.1
Junlin Pan	2	1.1
K. S. Sivakumaren	2	1.1
Lian Ruan	2	1.1
Lisa Zhao	2	1.1
Mohammad Reza Falahati Qadimi Fumani	2	1.1
Munira Nasreen Ansari	2	1.1
Niran Adetoro	2	1.1
Rabindra K. Maharana	2	1.1
Ramesh Pandita	2	1.1
Shakeel Ahmad Khan	2	1.1
Sheau-Hwang Chang	2	1.1
Shixing Wen	2	1.1
Shuyong Jiang	2	1.1
A. K. M. Eamin Ali Akanda,	1	0.5
Adebayo Oyeronke	1	0.5
Adeyinka Tella	1	0.5
Ahiaoma Ibegwam	1	0.5
Akhtar Hussain	1	0.5
Allison B. Zhang	1	0.5
Amaoge Dorathy Agbo	1	0.5
Amara Malik	1	0.5
Amjid Khan, Rubina Bhatt	1	0.5

Amusa Oyintola Isiaka	1	0.5
Arundhati Kaushik,	1	0.5
B. M. Gupta	1	0.5
Bing Wang	1	0.5
Chanda Arya	1	0.5
Chao-Chen Chen	1	0.5
Chituru Nancy Okorie	1	0.5
Delta State Polytechnic	1	0.5
Devendra Kumar	1	0.5
Dillip K. Swain	1	0.5
Dongmei Cao	1	0.5
Farzana Shafique	1	0.5
Fayaz Lone	1	0.5
Federal	1	0.5
Felicia Yusuf	1	0.5
Fiji National University	1	0.5
Frank Cheng	1	0.5
Gabriel Aine Obinyan	1	0.5
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary	1	0.5
Har Singh	1	0.5
Hebei University China	1	0.5
Hema Haldua	1	0.5
Hongfei Li	1	0.5
Hwa-Wei Lee	1	0.5
Ifijeh Goodluck	1	0.5
Ifijeh Goodluck Israel	1	0.5
Ikuomola Adediran Daniel	1	0.5
Iroaganachi Mercy A.	1	0.5
Iyoro Abiodun Olaide	1	0.5
Jamal Nasir	1	0.5
Jian Anna Xiong	1	0.5
Jingchi Guo	1	0.5
Jonathan Olusola Fatokun	1	0.5
Kingsborough Community	1	0.5
Kirby X. Cheng	1	0.5
Komal Butt	1	0.5

Kotti Thavamani	1	0.5
Lan Shen	1	0.5
Li Donglai	1	0.5
Ling Zhang	1	0.5
Lois Mai Chan	1	0.5
M. O. Salaam	1	0.5
Maqsood Ahmad Shaheen	1	0.5
Margaret U. Ugboma	1	0.5
Metin Orbay	1	0.5
Michael Okpara	1	0.5
Modepalli Doraswamy	1	0.5
Mohamad Bagher Negahban	1	0.5
Mohammad Hanief Bhat	1	0.5
Munira Nasreen Ansari1	1	0.5
Nirmal Singh	1	0.5
Nosheen Fatima Warraich	1	0.5
O. O. Obinyan	1	0.5
Odaro Osayande	1	0.5
Oghenetega Ivwighreghweta	1	0.5
Olatokunbo Christopher Okiki	1	0.5
Oyeronke Adebayo	1	0.5
Pereware Aghwotu Tiemo	1	0.5
Philip Chime Aziagba	1	0.5
Portland State	1	0.5
Qi Chen	1	0.5
Richard Kuslan	1	0.5
Rubina Bhatti	1	0.5
Sadagopan Dhanavandan	1	0.5
Saima Qutab	1	0.5
Salaam Mulikat Olawanle	1	0.5
Sangeeta Namdev Dhamdhare	1	0.5
Sha Li Zhang	1	0.5
Shantashree Sengupta	1	0.5
Songqian Lu	1	0.5
Sun Wei	1	0.5
Tao Yang	1	0.5

Tuesday Bwalya	1	0.5
Udoh-Ilomechine Queenette	1	0.5
University of Jaffna	1	0.5
University of Peshawar	1	0.5
Velmurugan Chandran	1	0.5
Vincci Kwong	1	0.5
Visakaruban Maithili	1	0.5
Wang Ping,	1	0.5
Wendy Chu	1	0.5
Xiangyang Mu	1	0.5
Xudong Jin	1	0.5
Yaxuan Liu	1	0.5
Ying Liu	1	0.5
Ying Xing	1	0.5
Zao Liu	1	0.5
Zeng Xiaomu	1	0.5
Zheng Ye (Lan) Yang	1	0.5
Zhixian Y	1	0.5
Zulfiqar Ahamd	1	0.5
Total	137	100.0

It can be observed from Table No.3 that, the most productive authors are Haipeng Li, Xuemao Wang, Zahid Ashraf Wani & Zhixian Yi who had contributed 3 papers. And the rest 17 who had contributed 2 papers. And the rest 117 who had contributed one papers authors each published one article.

Table No- 04 Institute-Wise Distribution of Articles Published

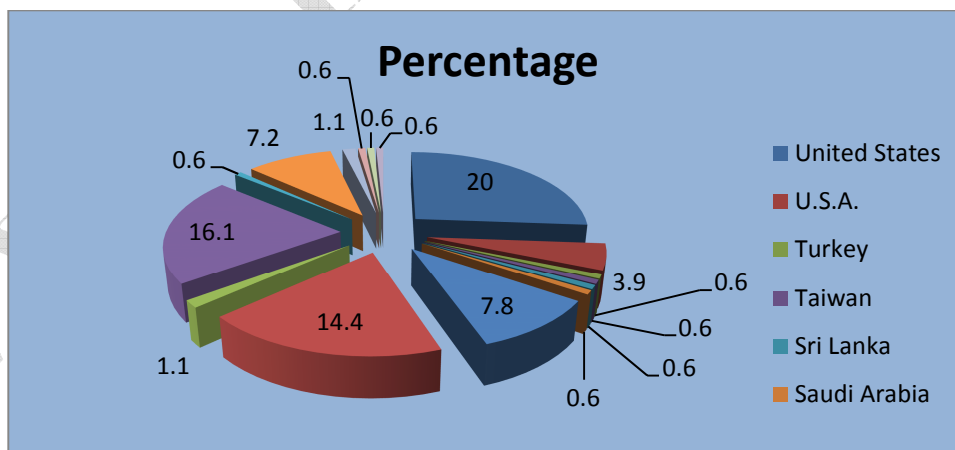
Institution	Frequency	Percentage
Covenant University	6	3.2
University of Kashmir	4	2.2
University of the Punjab, Lahore	4	2.2
G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	3	1.6
Texas Woman's University	3	1.6
University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	3	1.6
University of Karachi	3	1.6
Anna University	2	1.1
Johns Hopkins University	2	1.1
Regional Information Center for Science and Technology, Shiraz	2	1.1
Texas A&M University	2	1.1
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	2	1.1
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2	1.1
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign United States	2	1.1
Institution mentioned once	98	71.53
Total	186	100.0

Institution is a society or organization for the promotion of science, education etc. An institute is a permanent organizational body created for a certain purpose. Often it is a research organization (research institution) created to do research on specific topics. An institute can also be a professional body. In some countries institutes can be part of a university or other institution of higher education, either as a group of departments or an autonomous educational institution without a classic full university status such as a University Institute.

From the table above, only University of Kashmir contributed four times, while the Other institution each contributed one time.

Table 5: Country-Wise Distribution of Articles

Country	Frequency	Percentage
United States	36	20.0
U.S.A.	7	3.9
Turkey	1	0.6
Taiwan	1	0.6
Sri Lanka	1	0.6
Saudi Arabia	1	0.6
Pakistan	14	7.8
Nigeria	26	14.4
Iran	2	1.1
India	29	16.1
Fiji	1	0.6
China	13	7.2
Canada	2	1.1
Botswana	1	0.6
Bangladesh	1	0.6
Australia	1	0.6
Total	137	74.6



It can be observed from Table No 5 and Fig No. 3 that, there were as many as 137 countries carrying out research and produced 137 articles. Table no.5 provides ranked List of

countries contributing to this field, the number of publications of each country and their share in percentages. United States is the top producing country with 36(20.00%) publications of the total output. Also It can be stated that papers not mentioned their country of publication are more than other countries in this study.

Popularity of the E-Mail Domain:

At now days, e-mail is considered as one of the best communication media for keeping literacy\academic communication for the betterment and development of the community asa whole. (Saha, 2013)

Table No. 6: Domain of E-Mail Id of the Contributors

Mail Domain	Frequency	Percentage
@jhu.	1	0.6
@yahoo.co.in	1	0.6
@Yahoo.Co	1	0.6
@yahoo.co	1	0.6
@yahoo.	1	0.6
@yahoo	44	24.4
@wrlc	1	0.6
@uregina	1	0.6
@unilag.edu.ng	1	0.6
@uncg	1	0.6
@umich	1	0.6
@uky.	1	0.6

@uiuc	3	1.7
@uic	2	1.1
@tamu	2	1.1
@sina	1	0.6
@santacruzpl	1	0.6
@santacruzp	1	0.6
@rediffmail	1	0.6
@rci.rutgers.edu	1	0.6
@pu.edu.pk	1	0.6
@pdx	1	0.6
@owu	1	0.6
@omu.edu.tr	1	0.6
@oberlin	2	1.1
@nlc.gov.	1	0.6
@niu	2	1.1
@ms73.hinet.	1	0.6
@mail.twu	3	1.7
@library.ecnu.edu.cn	1	0.6
@lib.siu	1	0.6
@lc.gov	1	0.6
@kbcc.cuny	1	0.6
@kashmiruniversity.ac	1	0.6
@jhu	2	1.1
@iusb	2	1.1
@illinois	1	0.6
@hrbeu	1	0.6
@hotmail	1	0.6

@gmX	1	0.6
@gmail.	1	0.6
@gmail	27	15.0
@fnu.ac.fj	1	0.6
@dlis.pu.edu.pk	1	0.6
@d.umn	1	0.6
@csu.edu.	1	0.6
@cofc	1	0.6
@cityu.	1	0.6
@CityTech.Cuny	1	0.6
@calumet.purdue	1	0.6
@bridgew	2	1.1
@asiabizblog	1	0.6
@argosy	1	0.6
Not mention	47	26.1
Total	180	100

It can be observed from the table no.6 and fig no.4. Maximum 90 (74.9%) out of 137 of the authors are not mentioned their email address in the paper. It may be that they don't have mail address or not interest to mention it. Otherwise, there 16 (28.57%) are using institutional domain in e-mail address. And the few rest authors 44 (24.4%) are using Yahoo mail.

Table No. 07: Domain Name wise Distribution of the Article

Domain Name	Frequency	Percentage
.com	74	41.1
.edu	31	17.2
edu	4	2.2
.co.in	3	1.1
.in	2	1.1
.org	2	1.1
com	2	1.1
.au	1	0.6
.ca	1	0.6
.cn	1	0.6
.co.uk	1	0.6
.Edu	1	0.6
.edu.cn	1	0.6
.fj	1	0.6
.ng	1	0.6
.pk	1	0.6
.Uk	1	0.6
.cn	1	0.6
.edu.tr	1	0.6
.gov	1	0.6
.org	1	0.6
.net	1	0.6
Total	137	100.0

It can be observed from the table No. 07, there are similar numbers 74(41.1%) authors who are using the

Commercial and academic domains name there were 31 (17.2%) of authors use the Educational domain name.

Table No. 08: Number of Page wise Distribution of the Article

Length of Title	Frequency	Percent
23	1	0.6
18	1	0.6
16	5	2.8
15	2	1.1
14	3	1.7
13	4	2.2
12	12	6.7
11	12	6.7
10	19	10.6
9	18	10.0
8	23	12.8
7	9	5.0
6	16	8.9
5	7	3.9
4	7	3.9
3	2	1.1
2	1	0.6
Total	137	100.0

It can be observed from Table No.08, that the highest number of 23 articles contains 8 (12.8%) pages, followed by 19 articles contain 10 (16.6 %) pages.

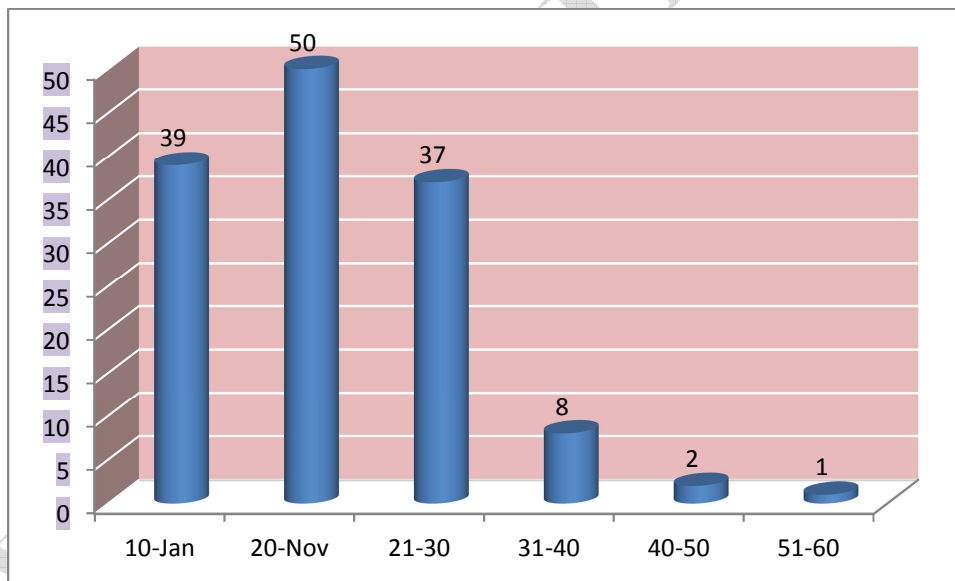
Table No. 9: Language-wise Distribution of Art

Language	Frequency	Percentage
English	137	100
Total	137	100.0

From table no. 09 Show that, the language wise distribution of Article on DOAJ. Total 137 Article were published in “Chinese librarianship: an electronic journals” from 2005to 2014. All the articles were published in English language.

Table No. 10: Number of References wise Distribution of the Article

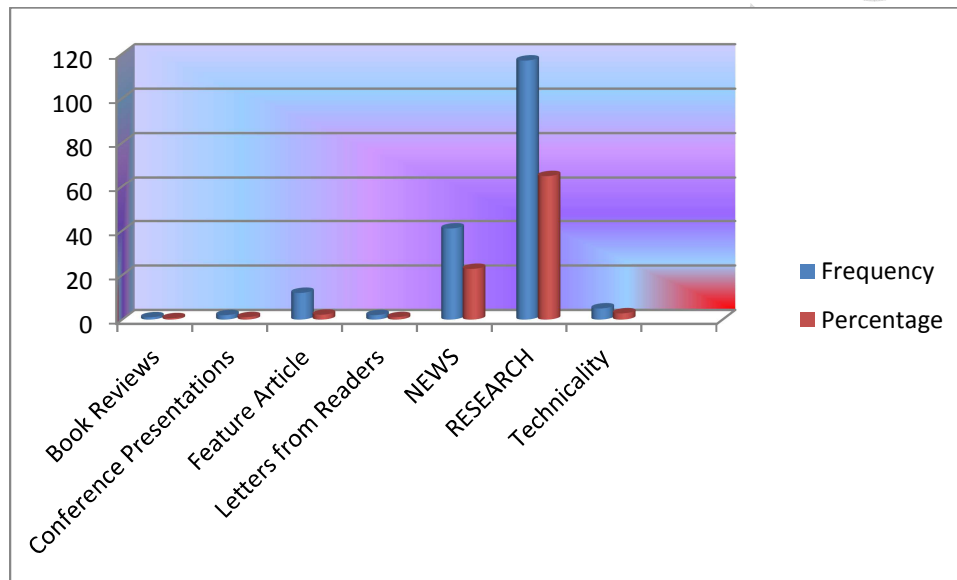
Reference	Frequency	Percentage
1-10	39	28.46
11-20	50	36.49
21-30	37	27
31-40	8	3
40-50	2	0.14
51-60	1	0.07
Total	137	100



Out of 137 contributions, it is seen that the majority 33 (28.46%) of publications have citations from 1 to 10, followed by 50 (36.49%) have citations from 11 to 20, followed by 37 (27%) have citations from 21 to 30. While only there is one contribution that have citations more than 11 pages (0.80%).

Table No.11: Type of document

Document type	Frequency	Percentage
Book Reviews	1	0.6
Conference Presentations	2	1.1
Feature Article	12	2.2
Letters from Readers	2	1.1
NEWS	41	22.8
Research	117	65.0
Technicality	5	2.8
Total	180	100.0



From table no. 11 Show that, the Document wise distribution of Article on DOAJ. Total 137 Article were published and book reviews 1(0.6%), Conference Presentations2 (1.1%) , Feature Article 12(2.2%), Letters from Readers 2 (1.1%), News 41(22.8%), Research 117 (65.0%), Technicality5(2.8%) in “Chinese librarianship: an electronic journals” from 2005 to 2014. All the articles were published in English language.

Findings and Conclusion:

From the study it is found that most of the open access e-journals. country wise distribution of "Chinese librarianship: an electronic journal". Total 137 research and were identified from 137 countries on DOAJ. First Ranking of 36 Articles has contributed from the United States Country.

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