Author Productivity in Journal of Organic Chemistry

M.K. Ahirrao
Librarian
S.P.D.M
Arts, Science & Commerce College
Shirpur

Dr. S.S. Sonawane
Associate Professor
Dept. of Library and Information Science
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada
University, Aurangabad, (MS)India

Abstract - *The Study is to examine Journal of Organic Chemistry during 2009-2013. The Study covers 5 years. The research coverage includes Year Wise Distribution articles , Top Ten Authors and Survival of Top Five Authors.The study concluded that K.N. Houk participated maximum of 30 publications and placed first rank and Norbert De Kimpe is the most productive author contributed 25 Articles. This paper analysis 6689 articles published in Journal of Organic Chemistry during 2009-2013. The maximum articles (1479) were published in 2009.*

Keywords: *Bibliometries, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Yearwise Distribution Top authors.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Authorship trend and collaborative research are important facets of scientometric, studies. The authorship pattern, one of prime aspects of Bibliometric analysis mainly deals with the kind of authors, nature and degree of collaboration among them and collaborative trend of authors. Multiple authorship has been a characteristics feature of the social science and there has been consistent trends towards increased collaboration in all the branches of social science collaboration and them work are among the most important necessities sociological work today. In recent period, there is a trend towards collaboration in research in branches of Organic Chemistry. Twenty first century has been collaborative research trend among scientists working in groups within and across the geographic boundaries of a country.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Khaparde Vaishali (2013)[1] focuses on Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publication of Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad try to evaluate the productivity of faculty in chemistry department It was seen that Dr. M. S. Shingare has published 259 papers during (1975- 2012) Dr.Arbad Balasaheb Ramrao 120 papers. Mittal Rekha, Sharma Aarti, Singh Gian(2006)[2] conducted bibliometric study of Periodical Literature on library and Information Science Education analyses Prolific Authors found that P. Brofy and M. Wang contributed 5 papers each. Nishtha Anilkumar (2013)[3] focuses on Publication Pattern of scientists of Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, India try to find out the productivity of scientists in PRL gives the list of top 20 researchers who have published more than 25 papers in journals during the years 1996-2007.

Prof. G. S. Agarwal, tops this list with 137 papers, followed by Prof. A. K. Singhvi with 61 papers and Prof Utpal Sarkar with 54 papers published in journals. Panda Ipsita, Bulu Maharana, Durllav Charan Chhatar (2013)[4] conducted the study of The Journal of Information Literacy. This study focuses Year-wise distribution of the papers, Authorship pattern of the papers. Found that the number of papers in the journal is not consistent and varies from volume to volume. Pradhan Pallab and Chandrakar Rajesh (2014)[5] conducted the study of Indian LIS Literature in International Journals with Specific Reference to SSCI Database shows a rank of 20 most productive authors according to contributions made to these journals. Garg K.C. ranked first with 12 articles, followed by Gupta B.M. second with 11 articles, Kumar, V third with 9 articles and so on. Santhakumar R. and Kaliyaperumal K. (2014)[6] focuses on Mapping of Mobile Technology Publications trying to Identify the prolific authors in the mobile technology It reveals that Wang, Wei is the most productive author contributing 223 articles followed by Barolli, Leonard with 160 articles and Wong, Kin Lu with 154 articles respectively. A total of 1337 authors had contributed entire research output of the period under study and identify and compile a list of productive Indian authors. Sridevi T.R. (2014)[7] conducted the study of Research Evaluation of Indian Journal of Cancer. Focuses on issue wise distribution of articles, type of authors contribution, the length of article published. Found that the journal has published 625 articles for the period between 2003-2012. The maximum number of contributions was from two or more authors with 569 (91.04%). Swain Dillip K (2011)[8] Conducted study of Library Philosophy and Practice, 2004-2009: A Scientometric Appraisal evaluate the distribution of country wise prolific authors reveals that Akobundu Dike Ugah of Nigeria is the most leading contributor (7 articles), followed by Robert Flatley of USA (5 articles); John Buschman, USA; Khalid Mahmood, Pakistan; Henry Itohowo Okon, Nigeria (4 articles each). However, 4th rank is shared by Monday Obaidjevwe Ogbomo, Nigeria; Adeyinka Tella, Botswana, Dariush Alimohammadi, Iran; and Preeti Mahajan of India (3 articles each). Thavamani Kotti (2013)[9] conducted the study of Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal from 1996 to 2013 focuses on contributions by year and issue, most prolific contributors shows that a total of 221 authors have contributed 133 research articles over a period of eighteen years (1996-2013). The most prolific authors are Junlin Pan (United States) and Zhixian Yi (United States/Australia). Each of them has contributed 4 research articles. Vijayanathan.R, Swathi.K, Dhanavadan.S (2014)[10] focuses on Scientometric Analysis of "Open Software Engineering Journals" try to evaluate Year wise distribution of papers observed that maximum number of paper 5 was published in 2009 and minimum number of papers one in 2007 and 2011.

3. OBJECTIVES

- To identify the number of contributions published during the period of study,
- To determine the Yearwise distribution of article,
- Top 10 authors,
- Survival of Top Five authors.

4. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This study is limited Articles published in 2009 to 2013.

5. METHODOLOGY

Scopus Database was used to get data from Journal of Organic Chemistry data was collected from all issues of Journal of Organic Chemistry available online. The data collected on

various parameters and it has analyse in the form tables and charts in order to find Yearwise Distribution of articles, Top Ten authors.

6. ANALYSIS AND RESULT

Table-1: Distribution of Contribution (Issue-Wise)

OVERALL DISTRIBUTION PATTTERN OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

vol.no.	issues nos. / years	No of Articles / Issue No																								Total No of Articles	Total Pages
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
74	2009	69	66	70	63	71	60	47	50	64	66	68	34	35	35	109	98	67	46	63	56	74	66	46	56	1479	9580
75	2010	41	39	65	48	61	51	35	41	49	58	60	51	45	22	79	46	40	38	52	44	68	62	45	57	1197	8732
76	2011	49	59	32	25	42	59	59	66	78	77	57	34	42	39	95	63	40	47	61	54	67	44	36	53	1278	10350
77	2012	92	49	44	54	58	52	82	55	38	39	42	29	48	55	33	47	70	63	55	73	59	58	62	48	1305	11408
78	2013	20	65	59	45	56	75	84	70	50	55	78	60	46	61	43	45	77	78	49	59	61	61	75	58	1430	12854
																										6689	52924

TOTAL NO. OF ARTICLES = 6689.

Table-1 It indicates that total 6689 contributions has been identified for this research project. The above table shows overall distribution pattern of contributions and numbers of contribution for each volume. In the 74 to 78 volumes there are 6689 articles. The numbers of articles are highest in volume 74 and 78 accounting 1479 & 1430 in year 2009 & 2013 respectively. The lowest number of articles is published in 2010 in volume 75. It is found from above data that most the volumes have average number of articles. The articles are uniformly decreased from volume 74 to 75 and then continuously increase from volume 75 to volume 78.

6.2 Distribution of Articles (Year-Wise)

Table- 2 Year Wise Distribution of Research Literature
Journal of Organic Chemistry

Vol.No.	Years	No of Publication	Cumulative Publications	Percentage	Cum %
74	2009	1479	1479	22.11092839	22.11
75	2010	1197	2676	17.89505158	40.00
76	2011	1278	3954	19.10599492	59.11
77	2012	1305	5259	19.5096427	78.62
78	2013	1430	6689	21.37838242	100

Table-2 displays the year wise distribution of research productivity in Journal of Organic Chemistry from 2009 to 2013, total publications are found to be 6689 and maximum number occur in the year 2009 that is 22.11% of the total output. The least account of the total output is in the year 2010 with 17.89%. It found that the percentage of publications gradually increase from 2010 to 2013.

6.3 Ranked list of most prolific authors

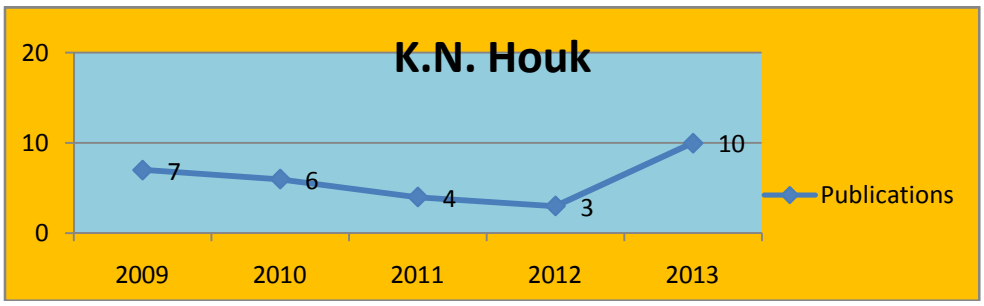
Table-3: Ranked list of most prolific authors

Sr. No.	Author Name	No. of Publication	Rank
1	K. N. Houk	30	1
2	Norbert De Kimpe	25	2
4	Junro Yoshino	22	3
5	Huanfeng Jiang	21	4
6	Yong Min Liang	21	4
7	Gary A. Molander	20	5
8	Koji Hirano	20	5
9	Richard C. Larock	19	6
10	Tetsuya Satoh	19	6
11	Jin Heng Li	18	7
12	Alan R. Katritzky	17	8
13	Hong Liu	17	8
14	David Crich	16	9
15	Masahiro Miura	16	9
16	Herbert Mayr	15	10
17	Miguel Yus	15	10
18	Nobutaka Fujii	15	10
19	Rui Shang	15	10

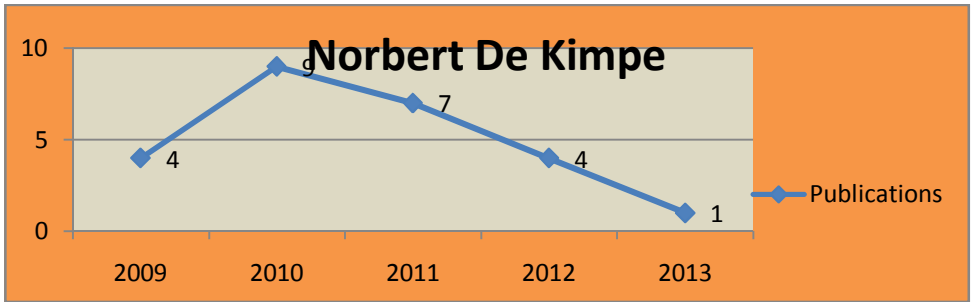
It is observed from above table-3 that having K. N. Houk with 30 as highest number of publications,followed by Norbert De Kimpe with 25 publications.At third rank, Junro Yoshino with 22 publications.and at forth rank, there is tie between Huanfeng Jiang with Yong Min Liang 21 publications. Again at fifth rank, there is tie between Gary A. Molander and Koji Hirano with 20 publications At sixth position, Richard C. Larock and Tetsuya Satoh are found with 11 publications, Jin Heng Li at seventh positon with 18 publications, Alan R. Katritzky and Hong Liu with 17 publications. David Crich and Masahiro Miura having 9th rank . Herbert Mayr, Miguel Yus , Nobutaka Fujii and Rui Shang having 15 publications with10th rank.

6.4 Author Survival

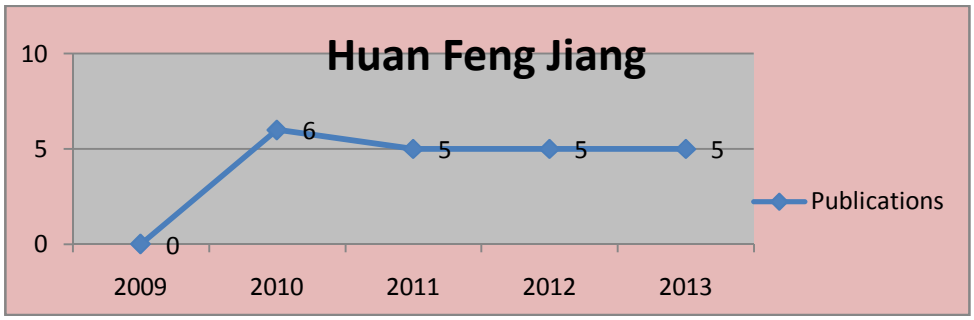
From above table survival of Top 5 authors can be find out.



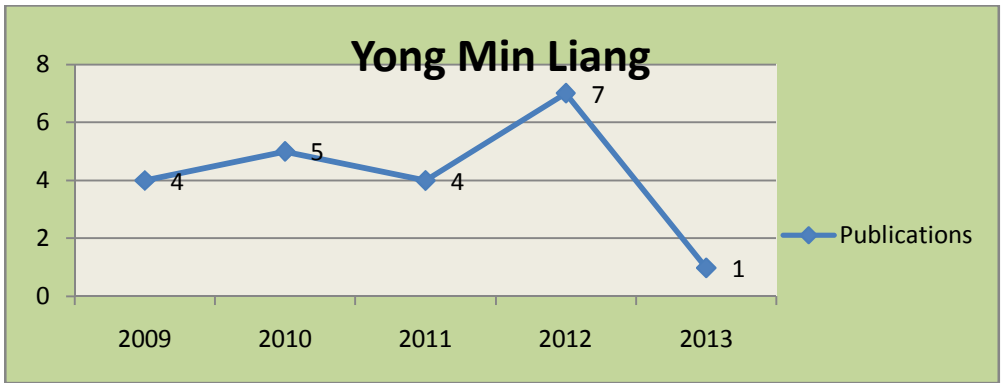
The inference drawn from the graph depicting the research productivity of K.N. Houk.Initially productivity of author gradually decreases from 2009 upto2012. Maximum output was found in 2013.It may concluded that there are some fluctuations in distribution of publications



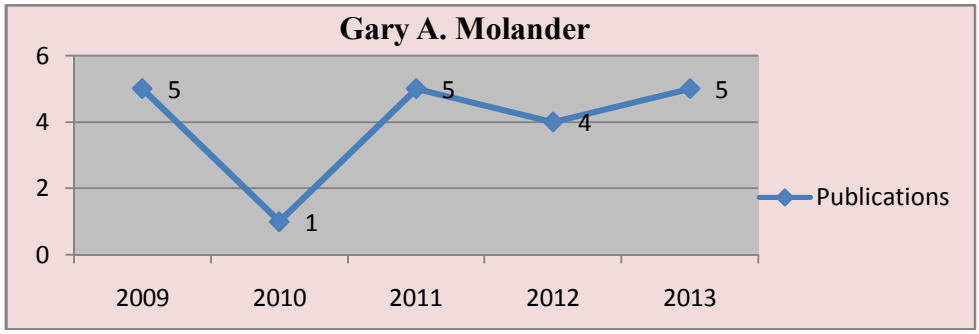
Graph displaying the productivity of Norbert De Kimpe .There is sharp increase in productivity from 2009 to2010. Maximum productivity was found in 2010 then there is sharp decrease in productivity upto 2012. Author disappeared after 2012, with minimum output in 2013. Hence it can be concluded that Norbert De Kimpe, as per present study was a 'terminator'



It can be observed from the graph , that Huan Feng Jiang shows highest productivity in 2010.Afterthat productivity decreases upto 2011. There is continuity in production of articles from 2011 upto2013



Graph displaying the productivity of Yong Min Liang . It shows maximum productivity in 2012. After that author disappeared after 2012, with minimum output in 2013



It can be observed from the graph , that Gary A. Molander having maximum productivity in 2009 and 2011 with 5 publications only. It shows minimum output in 2010. It may concluded that there are some fluctuations in distribution of publications

CONCLUSIONS

The journal has produced 6689 articles ,highest productivity has been found in vol 74 in 2009. The maximum number of contributions are multiauthors with 82.68% . K. N. Houk with 30 as highest number of publications,followed by Norbert De Kimpe with 25 publications. Norbert De Kimpe and Yong Min Liang slowly get disappeared through whole output.

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