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Scientometric Analysis of International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology

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Abstract:

Indian Citation Index database is a influential tool to pursuit, track, measure and collaborate in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities. This research paper is discussed the published research articles, citations and self-citations in the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology which are available in the Indian Citation Index. During the period of study 2011 to 2019 435 articles were published. Among them maximum of 58(13.33%) articles published in 2014 and minimum of 20(4.60%) articles published in 2019 were identified.

Keywords:

Scientometric, International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology, Indian Citation Index, Articles, Citations, Self Citations, JCI, RII.

Introduction:

The Indian Citation Index is a comprehensive research and assessment tool it also facilitates Scientometric and Bibliometric studies on Indian literature. It helps to measure and analyze individual, institutional, regional, and national Research and Development output for strategic planning An accurate tool to generate complete and comprehensive analytic reports on Indian Research and Development. ICI can generate national Research and Development

indicators like, Indian Journals Citation Reports, etc. This study attempts to analyze authors in the field of International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology during 2011-2019.

Review of Literature:

Ulaganathan.G., et al. (2015) ¹ have examined the Scientometric analysis of Astrophysics research output in India (period 1989-2014). This research shows that highest number of publications 913 papers is in the year 2013. The study reveals that two authors has the maximum number of contributions 3673(28.81%) followed by three authors 2875(22.55%) publication. Chandran Velmurugan et al. (2015) ² have assessed quantitative research out of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology journal during the period between 2007 and 2013. It scrutinized from the analysis that the maximum number of research output written by a multiple authors. The highest author output is 130 in the year 2012 and the lowest author output is 58 in 2007. Magdalena Bemke-Świtilnik et al. (2015) ³ presents the importance of a Polish mining sciences journal Research Reports of the Central Mining Institute. However, research shows that only 84% of BazTech citations are available through GS. Therefore, this may propose that the most suggested sources for the bibliometric analyses of domestic journals, which not indexed in international databases, are national data sources. Gupta et al. (2015) ⁴ have assessed 6800 global publications on “Internet of Things” (IoT), as covered in Scopus database during the year 2005–2014, experiencing an annual average growth rate of 98.63% and citation impact of 1.97. The global publications on IoT came from several countries, China and USA contribution is 53 %. Baskaran et al. (2015)⁵ have analyzed the relative growth rate (RGR) and doubling time(DT) and activity index (AI) on the publications of diabetes and allied diseases during the period of 1995-2013. The study shows that steady growth rate in terms of productivity monitored throughout the research period of study. There was a sudden increase

noticed in 2002, 2009, and 2012 while a declining trend observed in the years of 1996, 2003, and 2013. The performance of researchers started diminishing. The main aim of the study is to analysis the citations and self citations of International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology journal from Indian Citation Index articles for the period of 2011 to 2019.

Objectives of the Study:

Based on the sources framed the following objectives:

- 1 To assess the strength of articles in International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology.
- 2 To analyses the year wise Citations.
- 3 To find out the Self Citations of the journal.
4. To calculate Journal Citation Index (JCI).
5. To assess the journal's Research Impact Indicator (RII).

Methodology:

The citation analysis is one of the most far and wide used tools for measuring expertise in the field of study by way of calculating the impact factor, number of citations, etc. It is a control as well as measuring tools for country wise or subject wise. This study is aimed to discuss the analysis of the citation index in the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology.

Analysis and Interpretation:

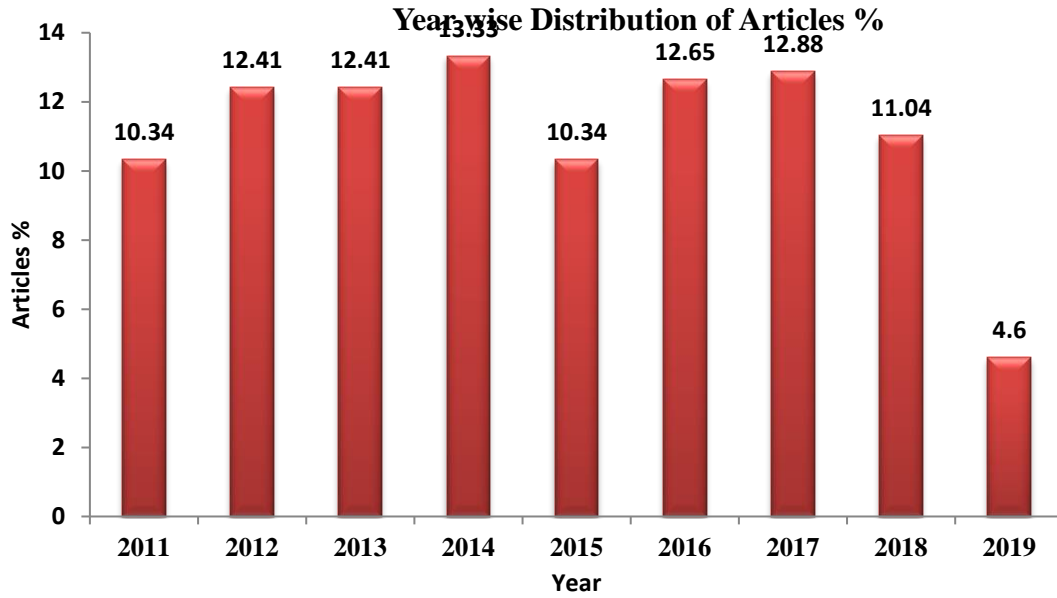
The authors have been selected data from relevant sources from Indian Citation Index ⁶ and the following discussions made for the period of 2011 to 2019. Remaining year's publications (Before 2011) will not be considered for this study

Year -wise Distribution of Articles:

Table 1: Year- wise Distribution of Articles

S.No	Year	No. of Articles	%
1	2011	45	10.34
2	2012	54	12.41
3	2013	54	12.41
4	2014	58	13.33
5	2015	45	10.34
6	2016	55	12.65
7	2017	56	12.88
8	2018	48	11.04
9	2019	20	4.60
	Total	435	100

The data presented in the Table 1 indicates number of articles published in International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology. From 2011 to 2019, 435 articles were published which are indexed in Indian Citation Index. Among the 435 articles, maximum of 58(13.33%) articles published in 2014 and minimum of 20(4.60%) articles published in 2019.



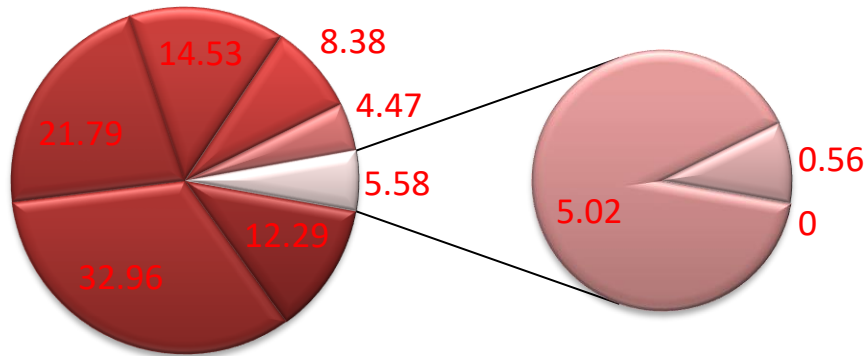
Year-wise Distribution of Citations:

Table 2: Year -wise Distribution of Citations

S.No	Year	No. of Citations	%
1	2011	22	12.29
2	2012	59	32.96
3	2013	39	21.79
4	2014	26	14.53
5	2015	15	8.38
6	2016	8	4.47
7	2017	9	5.02
8	2018	1	0.56
9	2019	0	0
	Total	179	100

The above Table 2 shows the citations of the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology in for the years from 2011 to 2019. 179 citations are made among the citations the maximum of 59(32.96%) citations in 2012 followed by 39(21.79%) citations in 2013

Year -wise Distribution of Citations %



Year- wise Distribution of Self Citations:

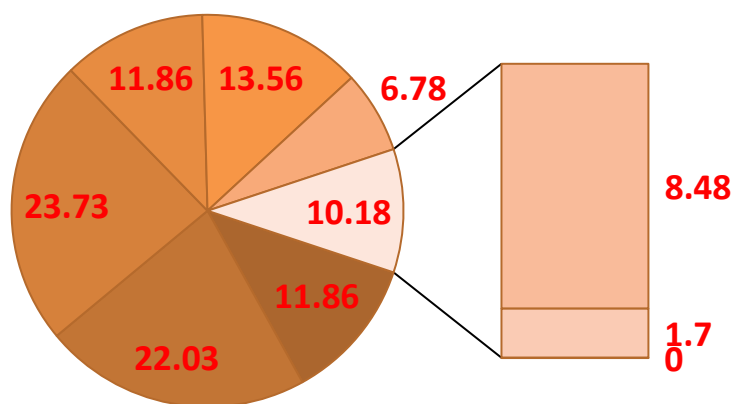
Table 3: Year- wise Distribution of Self Citations

S. No	Year	No. of Self Citations	%
1	2011	7	11.86
2	2012	13	22.03
3	2013	14	23.73
4	2014	7	11.86
5	2015	8	13.56
6	2016	4	6.78
7	2017	5	8.48
8	2018	1	1.70

9	2019	0	0
	Total	59	100

The above Table represents the self citations of the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology journal year from 2011 to 2019. Totally 59 self citations were made which are indexed in Indian Citation Index The maximum of 14(23.73%) self citations made in 2013 followed by 13(22.03%) self citations in 2012.

Year- wise Distribution of Self Citations %



Year- wise Distribution of Journal Citation Index (JCI):

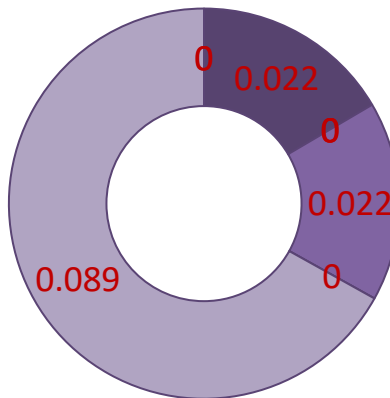
Table 4: Year- wise Distribution of JCI

S. No	Year	JCI	Cumulative Total
1	2011	0.022	0.022
2	2012	0.000	0.022
3	2013	0.000	0.022
4	2014	0.000	0.022
5	2015	0.022	0.044
6	2016	0.000	0.044

7	2017	0.089	0.133
8	2018	0.000	0.133
9	2019	0.000	0.133
	Total	0.133	

The above Table indicates Journal Citation Index of the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology journal for the period of from 2011 to 2019. During the period of study in the year 2011 and 2015 0.022 JCI and in the 2017 0.089 JCI was identified.

Year- wise Distribution of JCI



Year- wise Distribution of Research Impact Indicator (RII):

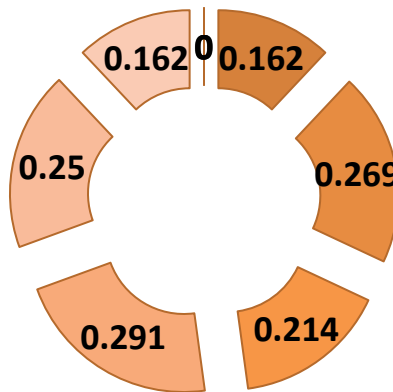
Table 5: Year -wise Distribution of Research Impact Indicator (RII)

S. No	Year	RII
1	2011	*
2	2012	*
3	2013	0.162

4	2014	0.269
5	2015	0.214
6	2016	0.291
7	2017	0.250
8	2018	0.162
9	2019	*
	Total	1.348

The above Table indicates Research Impact Indicator of the International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology journal for the period of from 2011 to 2019. During the period of study maximum of 0.291 RII in 2016 followed by 0.269 in the year 2014..

Year -wise Distribution of Research Impact Indicator (RII)



Conclusion:

The present study shows that maximum of 58(13.33%) articles published in 2014 and minimum of 20(4.60%) articles published in 2019. Totally 179 citations are made the maximum of 59(32.96%) citations in 2012 followed by 39(21.79%) citations in 2013. During the research period 59 self citations were made maximum of 14(23.73%) self citations made in 2013 followed by 13(22.03%) self citations in 2012. In the years 2011

and 2015, 0.022 Journal Citation index and in the year 2017 (0.089)JCI was identified. .During the period from 2011 to 2019 maximum of 0.291 Research Impact Factor in 2016 followed by 0.269 in the year 2014 was identified

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