Indian journal of fisheries during 2000-2010: A bibliometric analysis

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ABSTRACT : This paper mainly describes about the number of articles and notes published in the journal title, "Indian Journal of Fisheries" during the year 2000-2010. This paper analysis the year wise distribution of articles and notes, details of articles and notes cover page and authorship patterns of the journal.

KEY WORDS : Bibliometrics study, Library, Information science, Indian journal of fisheries

INTRODUCTION

The journals are the indicators of literature growth in any subject field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the journal and lack of adequate library finance and budgets the selection of any specific journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal and periodical subscriptions. Bibliometric study has many applications in the Library and Information science filed in identifying the research trends in the specific subject, core journals, etc. and thereby framing new subscription, acquisition policy for tomorrow. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development in library.

Bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to publications (from Biblos: book and Metron: measurement). The terms bibliometrics were introduced by Alan Pritchard in 1969. Bibliometric study is a simple statistical method of bibliography counting to evaluate and quantify the growth and development of a subject. This paper mainly describe the bibliometrics study of Indian Journal of Fisheries, its rise and growth as a core and primary research journal in the field of fish and fisheries science in India.

Need and significance of the study :

The journals and periodicals are indicator of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budgets the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions.

The proposed study intends to identify the "Indian Journal of Fisheries During 2000-2010: Bibliometrics Analysis" with the following objective, assumption, scope and limitations.

Objective of the study :

The objectives of the present study are:

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– Analyze the articles and notes issue wised published in the journal Indian Journal of Fisheries during 2000-2010.
– To study the authorship pattern of the papers.
– To study the average length of papers.

Assumption :

In order to authenticate the present study it is aimed to test the following assumption:

– The fish and fisheries science subject student, Researcher and facility use more and more use Indian Journal of Fisheries.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Indian Journal of Fisheries was used as a source journal for the study. From this study use that is 591 articles, from 47 to 57 volumes, *i.e.*, 2000-2010 were scanned to collect the data. Quantitative and inferential methods have been used for evaluating the data and analyzed data was downloaded on MS Excel sheets. Data was analyzed to meet the objectives mentioned above. For studying several parameters mentioned under the objectives the data has been divided into two periods *i.e.* 2000-2005 and 2006-2010. Complete count method has been followed for the analysis of the data.

Scope and limitation of tahe study :

This study gives an integrated picture of research trends in the field of fish and fisheries science by providing Bibliometrics study.

The study is Limited only for Indian Journal of Fisheries in the field of fish and fisheries science.

Indian journal of fisheries: An overview :

Indian Journal of Fisheries is the national level open access journal that endeavors to bring recent developments in the field of fish and fisheries science subject, Published by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi (India).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the year 2000 to 2010, 591 article and notes were published in Indian Journal of Fisheries.

Table 1 shows the details of the articles and notes published and distribution of articles issue wise from the year 2000 to 2010. The number of articles and notes published in 2004 was the highest 78 articles and notes. The least number of articles were published in 2008 only 27 articles and notes.

Table 2 show details of authorship patterns out of 591 papers, 81 (13.24%) have been contributed by single author, 185 (30.23%) by two authors, 174 (28.43%) have been contributed by three authors, 101 (16.50%) has been four author and 71 (11.60%) has been five or above author.

Table 3 show that 34.02 per cent of papers cover 01-04 pages, followed by 60.63 per cent of papers covers 05-09 pages, followed by 05.03 per cent of papers covers 10-14 pages, followed by 00.31 per cent of papers covers 15-19+ pages and followed by 00.35 per cent paper covers 21-25 or above pages.

Maximum numbers of articles are contributed in the year of 2004 and total publication of 78 and percentage

Table 1 : Details of the articles published issue wise

Year	Vol. no.	Issues	Total no. of articles and publication of articles issue wise				Total publications and percentage (%)	Average articles per issues
			Issue no. 01	Issue no. 02	Issue no. 03	Issue no. 04		
2000	47	04	15	12	18	18	63(10.66%)	15.75
2001	48	04	18	18	15	15	66(11.17%)	16.50
2002	49	04	16	19	17	17	69(11.68%)	17.25
2003	50	04	20	19	20	18	77(13.02%)	19.25
2004	51	04	17	21	22	18	78(13.20%)	19.50
2005	52	04	15	14	15	17	61(10.32%)	15.25
2006	53	04	15	13	18	18	64(10.83%)	16.00
2007	54	04	17	15	14	12	58(09.81%)	14.50
2008	55	04	00	00	13	14	27(04.57%)	06.75
2009	56	02	14	14	00	00	28(04.74%)	07.00
2010	57	03	16	00	13	15	44(07.44%)	11.00
Total				591			100.00%	

of these publications is 13.20 per cent.

Minimum numbers of articles are contributed in the year of 2008. In this year total publication of 27 papers and percentage of these publications is 04.57 per cent.

13.24 per cent proportions of articles were by single author. Total number of articles that is 81

30.23 per cent proportions of articles were by two authors. Total number of articles that is 185

28.43 per cent proportions of articles were by three authors and number of articles that is 174.

16.50 proportions of articles were by four author

and number of articles that is 101 and 11.60 per cent has been five or above authors.

60.63 per cent paper covers 05-09 pages.

Conclusion :

Now day information is rapidly increasing. Bibliometrics is quantitative study of pattern of written communication of various printed and non printed reading materials. Bibliometrics help in measuring the

Table 2: Details of authorship patterns of papers

Year	Vol. no.	Issues	Number of author					Total (Year wise)
			Single author	Two author	Three author	Four author	Five and above author	
2000	47	04	16	17	16	10	04	63
2001	48	04	10	17	17	10	09	63
2002	49	04	13	16	21	13	06	69
2003	50	04	05	28	23	14	06	76
2004	51	04	11	23	19	17	07	77
2005	52	04	05	22	16	12	06	61
2006	53	04	04	18	11	05	08	46
2007	54	04	10	14	21	05	08	58
2008	55	04	03	06	11	03	04	27
2009	56	02	02	11	07	06	02	28
2010	57	03	02	13	12	06	11	44
Total (Author wise) and percentage			81 (13.24%)	185 (30.23%)	174 (28.43%)	101 (16.50%)	71 (11.60%)	612 (100%)

Table 3: Details of paper cover page include in the articles

Year	Vol. no.	Issues	Number of pages				Total pages and percentage %	Average pages per issues
			01-04 pages	05-09 pages	10-14 pages	15-19 + pages		
2000	47	04	33	30	00	00	63	15.75
2001	48	04	29	34	03	00	66	16.50
2002	49	04	31	33	05	00	69	17.25
2003	50	04	29	43	05	00	77	19.25
2004	51	04	24	49	05	00	78	19.50
2005	52	04	19	37	04	01	61	15.25
2006	53	04	09	47	07	01	64	16.00
2007	54	04	07	48	03	00	58	14.50
2008	55	04	13	14	00	00	27	06.75
2009	56	02	12	16	00	00	28	07.00
2010	57	03	10	34	00	00	44	11.00
Total (Author wise) and percentage			216 (34.02%)	385 (60.63%)	32 (05.03%)	2 (00.31%)	635 (100%)	

development of research articles in different subject. There are three laws of bibliometrics Lotka's Inverse Square Law of Scientific Productivity; Bradford's Law of Scattering of Scientific Papers; and Zipf's Law of Word Occurrences Laws.

Indian Journal of fisheries is published by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). I have studies the Indian Journal of fisheries from 2000-2010. The main aim of Indian Journal of fisheries is to publish high quality articles for the benefit of fish and fisheries science subject community and student.

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