



AUTHORSHIP PATTERN AND COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IN JOURNAL OF SKIN THERAPY LETTER: SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a Scientometric study of Journal of Skin Therapy letter Medicine. A total of 235 research papers and 470 authors were examined by growth of contribution by year and volume, authorship pattern, degree of collaboration. Highest number of contribution i.e. 21 (8.94%) were published in the year 2004. Multi-authored highest articles, Findings of the analysis revealed that the majority of the publications are contributed by multiple authors; degree of collaboration has been arrived at 0.65 progressively increased over the study span. Average number of author per paper is 0.51.

KEYWORDS: Authorship Pattern, Multi-Authored, Collaboration, Scientometric Analysis, Scientometric, Bibliometrics, Medicine, Skin therapy Letter.

1.INTRODUCTION :

Scientometric is to provide quantitative characterization of scientific activity; scientometric is branch of library and information



science.

Authorship studies also descriptive bibliometric studies focused on authorship patterns. They describe author characteristics and authorship of articles and degree of collaboration of a specific group of authors. The starting point in an authorship study was to select a group of publications. This selection of publications forms the unit of analysis based on a research group. This study especially focuses on the authorship patterns and degree of collaboration of Skin Therapy Letter Medicine research with the records of publications. A total of 235 records of publications authored by 470 authors during the period 2001 – 2013 were analyzed in this study.

•Skin Therapy letter:

Skin Therapy Letter is by six monthly published in the year. It was founded by Medscape in 1983. The journal provides original articles, review and notes which is focused on research. (ISSN: 1201-5989) Online.

2.DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS:-

2.1.Bibliometrics:

According to Sengupta:

“Organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communication along with their authorships by mathematical and statistical calculus”

2.2.Scientometrics:

A complex of quantitative mathematical and statistical methods used to investigate such aspects as research staff, and to define evolutionary &

prospectus of science (Bonitz, 1999). Scientometrics is a very recent term. It is often used synonymously with the term bibliometrics.

2.3.Scientometric analysis:

The main currency for an academician is his reputation just as that for the politician is the power the commands and that for the business person is the wealth he has accumulated (Becher, 1989).

2.4. E-Journal:

According to, a journal, academic in nature which is published using the World Wide Web, such a journal usually uses internet technology refereeing of papers. Many e-journals pride themselves on rapid refereeing and consequent rapid publication. (Gupta, 1998).

2.5.Skin Therapy letter:

Skin Therapy Letter is by six monthly published in the year. It was founded by Medscape in 1983. The journal provides original articles, review and notes which is focused on research. (ISSN: 1201-5989) Online.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

The number of authors contributing to scholarly publications in terms of authorship pattern is an instructing part of any bibliometric study. A count of number of authors contributing to articles offers some indication to degree of collaboration between authors. Cronin (2001) comment, authorship as "undisputed coin of the real in academic "and" absolutely central to the academic reward system".

Vimala and Pulla Reddy, V (1996) traced "authorship pattern and collaborative research in zoology with a sample of 19,323 journal citations figured in the theses on zoology accepted for the award of the doctoral degree by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India" (p. 1).

Zafrunnisha and Pulla Reddy (2009) studied the authorship pattern and collaborative research in the field of psychology.

Amsaveni and Vasanthi (2013) revealed "the trend in authorship pattern and collaborative research in network security with a sample of 8051 articles downloaded from the database of web of knowledge during 2002 to 2011 (one decade) with 5343 LCS and 44721 TGCS measure" (p. 52).

Karisiddappa, Maheswarappa, and Shirol (1990) studied the authorship pattern and collaborative research in psychology, based on the data collected from Psychological Abstracts for the year 1988.

Pradhan, Panda, and Chandrakar (2011) studied "the trends in authorship pattern and author's collaborative research in Indian chemistry literature with a sample of 53,977 articles downloaded from SCI-Expanded database in Web of Science during the period 2000-2009"

Mahapatra (1985); carried out study in Further, if the number of articles in a subject doubles during a given period then the difference between the logarithms of numbers at the beginning and at the end of this period must be the logarithm of the number 2.

Mahapatra (1985); assessed the Relative Growth Rates (RGR) is a measure to study the increase in number of articles / pages per unit of articles/ pages per unit of time. Teague et al., (1981)

4. DATA ANALYSIS:

The present study is based on 13 volumes, 6 issued per volume per year of the E- journal Skin Therapy letter during 2001- 2013. The present study is based on overall 235 articles.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDIES:-

The main Objectives of the present study is

- 1.To find out the Year wise distribution of publication.
- 2.To find out the Authorship pattern.
- 3.To find out the Degree of authors collaboration.
- 4.To find out the Average number of authors per papers and papers per authors.

6. ANALYSIS AND RESULT:

Skin Therapy Letter Medicine is published quarterly. The present study is based on 13 volumes of Skin Therapy Letter Medicine journal the period of 13 years i.e. (2001-2013) was taken for the present study. The present study is based on 235 articles on Skin Therapy Letter Medicine. The data was analyzed by using various parameters which is presented in the form of tables and figures.

6.1.The year-wise distribution of publication is shown in table no.6.1.

Table No. 6.1:Year-wise distribution of publication

Sr. No	Year	No. Of Article	Percentage %
1	2001	18	7.66
2	2002	20	8.51
3	2003	15	6.38
4	2004	21	8.94
5	2005	19	8.09
6	2006	20	8.51
7	2007	19	8.09
8	2008	15	6.38
9	2009	15	6.38
10	2010	19	8.09
11	2011	19	8.09
12	2012	20	8.51
13	2013	15	6.38
	TOTAL	235	100.00

Figure no. 6.1 Year-wise distribution of publication

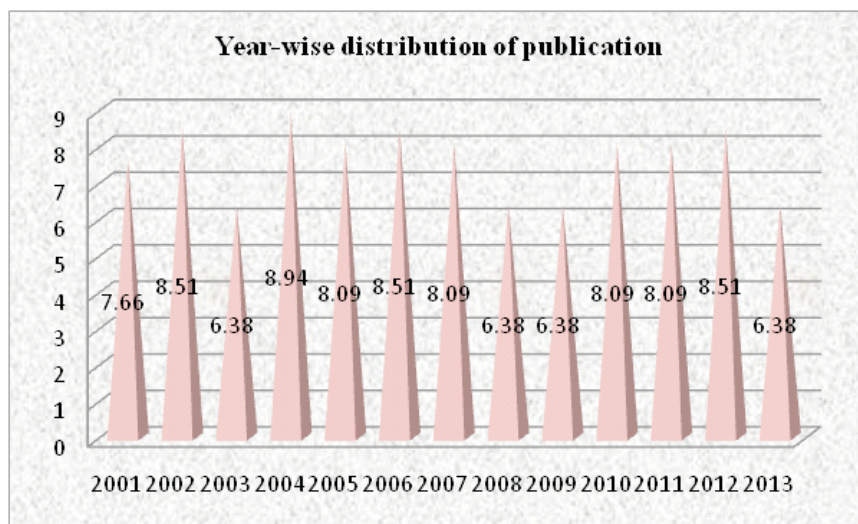


Table 1 shows the number of contributions (i.e. research articles). The highest number of research articles 21 (08.94%) were published in 2004 from different countries. The smallest amount of research articles 15 (6.38%) were published in 2003, 2008, 2009 and 2013.

6.2. Authorship pattern is shown in table no 6.2.

Table no. 6.2: Authorship pattern.

Sr. No.	No. of Author	No. of Articles	Total No. of Authors	% of Articles	% of Authors	Community of Articles
1	One Author	82	82	34.89	17.45	34.89
2	Two Author	94	188	40.00	40	74.89
3	Three Author	41	123	17.87	26.81	92.76
5	More than three Author	15	66	2.56	6.38	100.00
	Total	235	470	100.00	100	

Figure no. 6.2 Authorship pattern

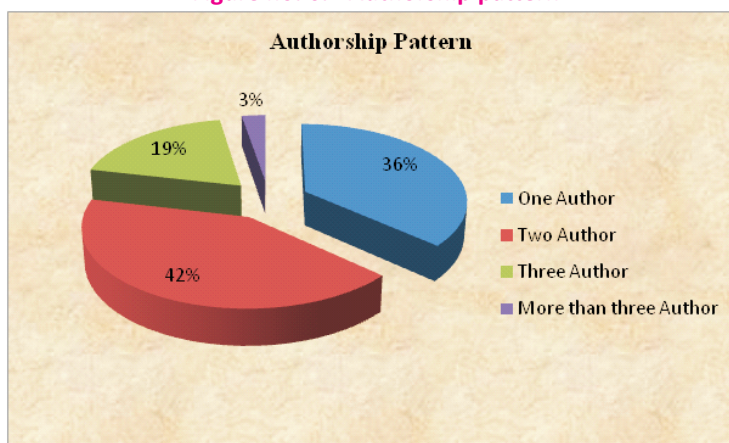


Table 6.2 shows the majority 153 (65.11%) of the papers have been written in joint authorship. It is seen that only 82 (34.89%) of the publications are single authored and 94 (40.00%) are highest two authored papers. And lowest number of contribution i.e., 15 (2.56%) contributed by more than three authors.

6.3. Degree of author’s collaboration is shown in table no 6.3.

Table no 6.3 Degree of author’s collaboration

Year	One Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five Author	Six Author	Total	Multi-authors (Nm)	Degree of Collaboration (DC)
2001	8	5	4	1	0	0	18	10	0.56
2002	9	7	3	1	0	0	20	11	0.55
2003	6	7	2	0	0	0	15	9	0.6
2004	9	11	1	0	0	0	21	12	0.57
2005	10	5	1	3	0	0	19	9	0.47
2006	5	10	4	1	0	0	20	15	0.75
2007	10	5	2	1	0	1	19	9	0.47
2008	5	4	6	0	0	0	15	10	0.67
2009	5	6	4	0	0	0	15	10	0.67
2010	6	11	2	0	0	0	19	13	0.68
2011	5	6	7	1	0	0	19	14	0.73
2012	2	8	3	3	4	0	20	18	0.9
2013	2	9	3	0	0	1	15	13	0.87
Total	82	94	42	11	4	2	235	153	0.65

Figure no. 6.3 Degree of author’s collaboration

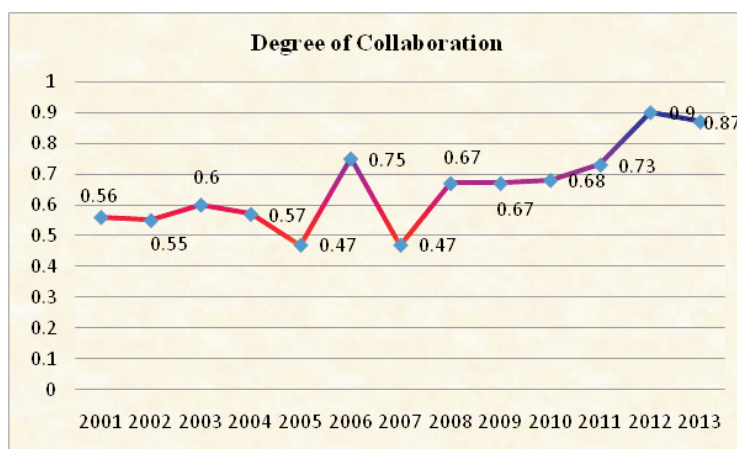


Table no 6.3 shows the degree of collaboration “C” is 0.65 that means there is the dominance of single authors on the multiple authors.

6.4. Average number of authors per papers and papers per authors is shows table no 6.4

Table No. 6.4 Average number of authors per papers and papers per authors

Year	Total no. of Papers	Total no. of Authors	AAPP	Productivity of Authors ⁷
2001	18	34	1.89	0.53
2002	20	36	1.80	0.56
2003	14	23	1.64	0.61
2004	21	35	1.67	0.60
2005	19	36	1.89	0.53
2006	19	37	1.95	0.51
2007	19	36	1.89	0.53
2008	15	31	2.07	0.48
2009	15	29	1.93	0.52
2010	19	35	1.84	0.54
2011	19	39	2.05	0.49
2012	20	59	2.95	0.34
2013	14	29	2.07	0.48
Total	235	459	1.98	0.51

Figure no 6.4 Average numbers of authors per papers and papers per authors

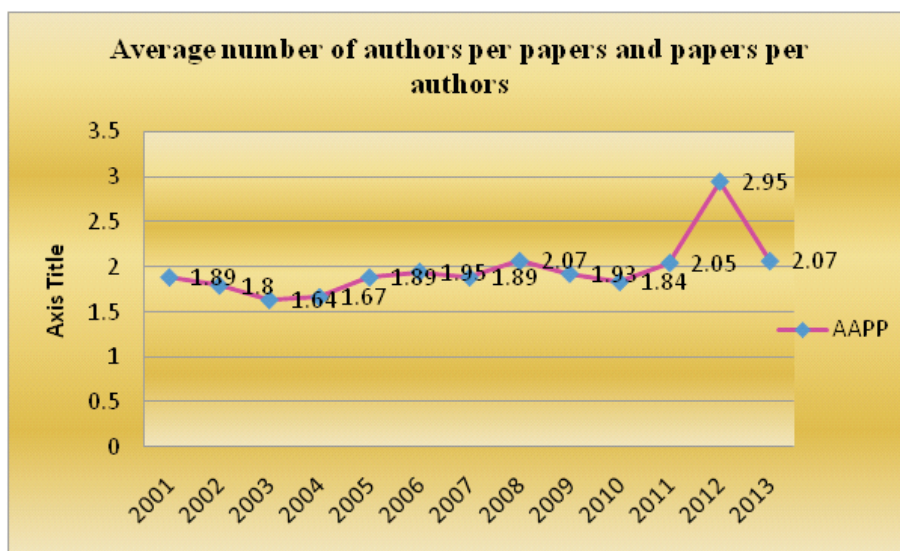


Table no. 6. 4 shows the data related to Average Authors per Paper (AAPP), which shows that the average number of authors per all the paper is 0.51. The highest number AAPP of score (i.e. 2.95%) came from 2012. The lowest AAPP score (i.e. 1.64%) was recorded in 2003.

• CONCLUSIONS:

- 1.The highest number of research articles 21 (08.94%) were published in 2004.
- 2.94 (40.00%) are highest two authored papers. And lowest number of contribution i.e., 15 (2.56%) contributed by more than three authors.
- 3.The degree of collaboration “C” is 0.65 that means there is the dominance of single authors on the multiple authors.
- 4.The average number of authors per all the paper is 0.51.

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