

A Scientometric Study of the Journal of Addictive Behavior

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Abstract - This study is to analyse the Publications in the Journal of Addictive behaviors during the period of 2013-2017 PubMed databases. During this period from 2013 to 2017 article contribution gradually increased then decreased in a same way. Year wise article publication was analyzed. In 2015, 160 (24.88%) articles were published and in 2017 only 71(11.04%) were published. During this period single author contribution was very less 5 (0.77%) and Multiauthored contributed was high 638 (99%). Degrees of collaboration were analyzed to calculate collaboration between single & multi author contribution. Cumulative growth also analyzed during this period.

Keywords: Addiction, Abnormal behavior, scientometrics, drug addiction

I. INTRODUCTION

Compulsive behavior (2018)⁶ is defined as performing an act persistently and repetitively without it necessarily leading to an actual reward or pleasure. Compulsive behaviors could be an attempt to make obsessions go away. The act is usually a small, restricted and repetitive behavior, yet not disturbing in a pathological way. Compulsive behaviors are a need to reduce apprehension caused by internal feelings a person wants to abstain from or control. A major cause of the compulsive behaviors is said to be obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). "The main idea of compulsive behavior is that the likely excessive activity is not connected to the purpose to which it appears directed.

II. SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY

The arena of Library and Information Science (LIS) has advanced numerous measurable procedures to training the numerous features on topics. The metrics of LIS are growing day by day initial from Libra metrics, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics, and Netometrics to Cyber metrics. The source of the term scientometrics drives back to the year 1969, when two Russian scientists Nalimov and Mulechenko invented the Russian term naukometriya the Russian equivalent of scientometrics (Nalimov and Mulechenko, 1969). Though, the arrival of scientometrics as a discipline was in 1978, when the journal Scientometrics was created by Tibor Braun in 1978. Scientometrics describes its satisfied as "Scientometrics contains all quantifiable features of the science of science, message in science, and science policy." (Wilson, 1999)

Scientometrics is the learning of the measurable features of science as a correction or economic activity. It is a share of the sociology of science and has submitted to science policy-making. It includes of technical activities, counting, among others, magazine, and so overlays bibliometrics to some amount." (Tague-Sutcliffe, 1992) Want and Meaning of the study Scientometric studies have progressively been used over the last few years. These lessons are valuable to recognize the development of works or preferences in specific arenas or within a geographical area. However, in forensic science, scientometrics have hardly been used. Alan Wayne Jones is the only author to have worked on bibliometric analysis of forensic science works. His stimulating work mainly concentrates on the most extremely quoted articles, most creative authors and influence actors. (Sauvageau, Desnoyers and Godin, 2009).

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Zheng-Lu Yu (2017)¹ *et al* found their research paper with the keywords of ophthalmology, evaluation, scientometrics that the number of ophthalmology documents enlarged from 7450 to 9089 during 2007 to 2017. The standard rate increased 2.2% annually. USA contributed for one third of the total and two thirds of the highly cited papers. In, China, Japan, Asia and South Korea were in Top 10 by the quantity of ophthalmology papers. Australia, UK, Germany, and Japan also had great force in worldwide ophthalmology. The highlight was included endothelial growth factor, optical inconsistency tomography and open-angle glaucoma further they concluded USA is in the foremost position in universal ophthalmology. Part of Asian countries participate an important role in the growth of ophthalmology, but the force needs to be improved.

Bakthavachalam Elango (2017)² states with keyword Journal, Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Citation network, Collaboration network, Nature Nanotechnology the finding reveals that 55 % of publications were citable articles; standard number of authors per article was 4.57; 136 % increase in impact factor and reviews received highest citations per paper. Harvard University had a number of articles, among the most productive institutes whereas the University of Cambridge had highest CPP. Almost 50 per cent of publications were contributed by authors from the USA; 1 % of total publications received more than 1,000 citations.

Madhu Bala and Mahender Pratap Singh (2014)³ Found of 316 scholarly communications of the Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics. Study explained that Multi authors published 162 (51.3%) articles. The contributions from the India were in leading level.

Gayatri Paul and Swapan Deoghuria (2014)⁴ describe the study of Indian Journal of Physics to analyses different scientometric data for a period of ten years 2004-2013 study finds that almost all physics journals (total 163) cite articles published in IJP. Important among them are Physical Review. R.

Poonkothai (2012)⁵ revealed focus on Journal of Biosciences, coverage of 394 articles for the period of 2001 to 2010. The maximum Contributions by Single Author and from India found top Contributions.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The data had been collected from the PubMed database in the “Journal of addictive behavior” during the period of 2013-2017 and data were analyzed on excel. The standard form of methodologies was used for analysis of various parameters like year wise distribution of contribution, to analyze single author and Multiauthor contribution, to determine type of article, cumulative growth of article, to analyze the degree of collaboration among authors.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To measure Year-wise distribution of contributions.
2. To analyze single authored contribution and multi authored contribution.
3. To determine type of article.
4. To identify cumulative growth of article.
5. To calculate the degree of collaboration.

TABLE I YEAR WISE CONTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES.

Year	Total	% of total
2017	71	11.04
2016	141	21.93
2015	160	24.88
2014	148	23.02
2013	123	19.13
		100

Table I shows year wise contribution of articles and percentage of contribution. It revealed in 2015 more articles was 160 (24.88%) published and in 2017 less article only published 71 (11.04%). In 2013 article contribution was 123 (19.3%), followed by 2014 , 148 (23.02%), In 2015, 160 (24.88%), In 2016 141 (21.93%), 2017 , 71 (11.04%), During 2013 to 2017 research in addictive behaviors was increased, In the year from 2013 to 2015 than it was decreased in the year of 2016,2017.

TABLE II DIFFERENT TYPE OF ARTICLE CONTRIBUTION IN ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR RESEARCH

Article type	Total	% of total
Case report	1	0.15
Original article	533	82.9
Review	16	2.48
Clinical trial	93	14.5
	643	100.03

Table II revealed that during (2013-2017) this period in research of addictive behavior the contribution of the original article was high 533 (82.9%) and it placed 1st rank, followed by clinical trial got 2nd rank 93 (14.5%) and review article 16(2.48%) only has published and placed 3rd place ,than case report has only 1(0.15%) and very less contribution.

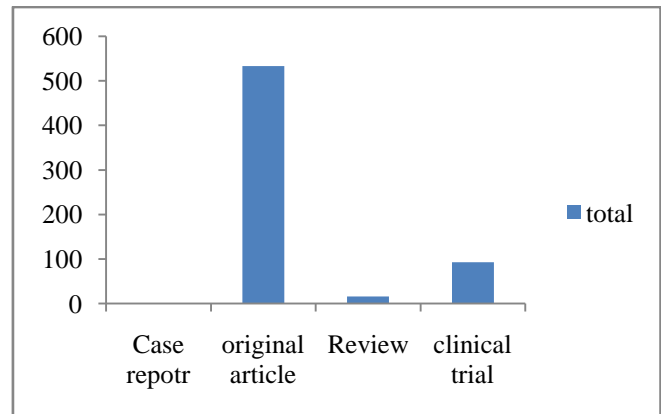


Fig. 1 contribution of original article

Fig 1 shows that high contribution of original article followed by clinical trial, review and case report.

TABLE III YEAR WISE SINGLE & MULTI AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION AND ITS PERCENTAGE

Year	1	2	3	4	<4	Total	% of total
2017	Nil	4	19	15	33	71	11.04
2016	1	10	30	37	63	141	21.93
2015	2	15	29	29	85	160	24.88
2014	2	16	19	37	74	148	23.02
2013	Nil	15	25	21	62	123	19.13
	5(0.78%)	60(9.33%)	122(19%)	139(21.6%)	317(49.3%)	643	100

Table III explains during the research of addictive behavior year wise single author and multi author contribution. In the year of 2013 and 2017 there was no single author contribution and only 5(0.78%) has been published with single author contribution during this period. Multi author contribution was 638 (99%). During this research period double, triple, four, above four author contribution among 60(9.33%), 122(19%), 139(21.6%) and 317(49.3%).

TABLE IV DEGREE OF COLLABORATION

Year	Single Author	Multi Author	DC
2017	-	71	
2016	1	140	0.99
2015	2	158	0.99
2014	2	146	0.99
2013	-	123	
	5	638	0.99

Table IV explicit degrees of collaboration are defined as the ratio of the number of collaborative research papers to the total number of research papers in the discipline during a certain period of time, the formula given by k. Subramanian was applied. It is expressed as where, during this research period there was no fluctuation in degree of collaboration. In the year of 2017 & 2013 no single author contribution and in the year of 2014, 2015, 2016 degree of collaboration was same Average no of the degree of collaboration was 0.99.

$$C = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Where DC= Degree of collaboration

NM=Number of multi authored papers

NS= Number of single authored papers

$$= \frac{638}{638 + 5}$$

$$= 0.99.$$

TABLE V CUMULATIVE GROWTH OF ARTICLES AND PERCENTAGE

Year	Total	%of total	Cumulative growth
2017	71	11.04	71(11.04)
2016	141	21.93	212(32.97)
2015	160	24.88	372(57.85)
2014	148	23.02	520(80.87)
2013	123	19.13	643(100)
		100	-

Table V shows that year wise cumulative growth of article. From 2013 to 2017 cumulative growth was decreased. From

2013 to 2015 cumulative growth was increased than gradually decreased during this research period.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Article contribution is higher in the year of 2015, 160(24.88%) and less in 2017, 71 (11.04%).
2. Original article was published more in number 533(82.9%), review article were 16(2.48%), clinical trial 93(14.5%) and case report was published only 1(0.15%).
3. In the year of 2013 and 2017 there was no single author contribution and only 5(0.77%) were published with single author contribution during this Period. Multi author contribution was 638(99%).
4. Degrees of collaboration with single and Multi author contribution; there was no fluctuation in collaboration. In 2013 and 2017 there was no single author contribution.
5. From 2013 to 2017 cumulative growth was increased to 2015 and then decreased

VII. CONCLUSION

During this period from analysis concluded that article contribution was increased gradually and decreased. Original article was highly contributed by authors than other type of articles. Multi author contribution was more percentage than single author. During the period of (2013, 2017) there was no single author contribution .since 2013 to 2017 cumulative growth was decreased. This study concluded more single author contribution have to be increased. Article contribution and also cumulative growth have to be increased gradually.

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