

Internet Use in ERIC: A Scientometric Study

Landge Rohini Giridhari

Research Student

Department of Library and Information Science
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University
Aurangabad

Dr. Vaishali Khaparde

Professor and Head

Department of Library and Information Science
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University
Aurangabad

***Abstract** - The study is based on the Scientometric analysis of 775 research article published on Internet use in ERIC: A Scientometric Study. This Study will review length of the title, numbers of pages, type of document, chronological distribution of article, no. of references print as well as web references, authorship pattern, author productivity and further it reveals Majorities 278 articles are published by USA contributors followed by Turkey and alternative contributors. The findings reveals various aspects of the characteristics and patterns of contributions of the study.*

Keywords: Internet Use; ERIC; Scientometrics.

Introduction

Scientometrics is the science of measuring and analyzing science. In practice, Scientometrics is often done using Bibliometrics which is a measurement of the impact of (scientific) publications.

Scientometrics is the science of method scientific output similar to Bibliometrics used by librarians and information scientist. (Agrawal, aruna, 1982); related fields are the history of science and technology philosophy of science and sociology of scientific knowledge. (Eugene Garfield, 1995) ; application of mathematical and statistical methods of scientific literature (Derek de solla, 2000) ; to identify national an international network and to map the development of new fields of science and technology as well as to know the inner logic of science development (yadavJaisi Ram, 1984) ; this enables to evaluate the size of scientific production on the assumption that the essence of scientific activity is the assumption the production of knowledge (Eugene Garfield, 2002); open access has emerged in the last few years as serious alternative to additional commercial publishing models taking the benefits offered by technology one step further (Wasudevan K T 1995); one significant finding in the field is principle of cost escalation to the effect that achieving further findings at a given level of importance grow exponentially more costly in the expenditure of efforts and resources (Manavalan R 1982) ; other

characteristics of open access journals are that author relation copyrights and they must self-achieved content in an independent repository (David Wilson, 2001); modern Scientometrics is mostly based on latter founded the institute for scientific information which is heavily used for Scientometric analysis (Derek, J. 1995); currently prepares and international methodological manual that will contain guidelines for creating applying and interpreting the indices based on Bibliometric data (Eva Rodenas, 2001).

Scientometrics:

According to bankapur, M.B. and Kumabar, (1993) “Scientometrics is a more general than Bibliometrics. It is interesting to know, that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that Scientometrics, using Bibliometrics techniques is a part of Bibliometrics”.

According to (2006), wouters, a certain intension has always existed between academic Scientometrics and political/practical, Scientometrics, the latter of which has been described as a hybrid of social science and bur rerate expertise (2006).

ERIC

The Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) is an online digital library of education research and information. ERIC is sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences of the United States Department of Education. The mission of ERIC is to provide a comprehensive, easy-to-use, searchable, Internet-based bibliographic and full-text database of education research and information for educators, researchers, and the general public. Education research and information are essential to improving teaching, learning, and educational decision-making.

Review of Literature

Scientometric / Bibliometric / Citation studies have done earlier by different authors on the different individual journal publications and literature on specific subject areas. The following studies related to the objectives of this study have been reviewed. Srimurugan A & Nattar S analyzed the D-LIB magazine published during 2000 –2007 which revealed that highest number of paper was published in 2005 and the lowest in 2007. Vijay K R & Raghavan I analyzed the Journal of Food Science & Technology published during 2000 – 2004 and found that above 93% of contributions were by multiple authors.

Khaparde V S (2011) she studied the pattern of information use by researcher in the field of library and information science. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of “Library Hi Tech” during 2005-2009. The present study is based on 3876 references appended to 247 articles contributed by the authors Library Hi Tech. In Authorship pattern it was found that Solo Research is Predominant than Collaborative Research. The degree of research collaboration was calculated and it was found that the single authorship trend increased gradually in Library Hi Tech.

Khparde V S (2011) stated in study “Bibliometric Study of Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship.” that single author contributions have dominated the journal with 47.95% of contributions, and in geographical based distribution of articles India have occupied the top position with 28.41% publications. Khparde V S (2013) her paper conducted the Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publication of Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, from 1975 to 2012. 774 research publications were analysed from 144 journals. The study examines year-wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, journal in which author published Khparde and Pawar (2013) studied the authorship pattern and author’s collaborative research in Information Technology with a sample of 17917 articles collect from LISA during 2000-2009. The average number of authors per article is 1.80. In the study the degree of collaboration (C) during the overall 10 years (2000-2009) is 0.71, but the year wise degree of collaboration is almost same in all the years of mean value 0.49. According to 10 years of period, the multi- authored articles are higher and predominant than single author.

Fawaz Alhamdi and Vaishali Khparde (2015) Analyzed Authorship pattern in cloud computing research in LISTA . They collect 108 articles during the year 2009 to 2013. In this study the number of contributions found to be the highest is 24 in the year of 2012. The rate of growth of publication highly decreased from the rate of 0.693 in 2010 to 0.193 in 2013 whereas the corresponding the Doubling time for different years gradually increased from 1 in 2010 to 3.95 in 2013.

Objectives of the Study:

The primary objective of this study is to *Internet use in ERIC: A Scientometric Study*. and their research output in global during the period 2010 - 2014. More specific objectives are as follows:

- To study the year-wise distribution of articles.
- To study Authorship pattern of contribution.
- To study Most productive Author
- To find out Institution wise distribution of contribution.
- To find out country-wise distribution of contribution.
- To study Domain name wise distribution of the contribution.
- To Study Length of page wise distribution of the article
- To identify Type of document wise distribution of contribution.
- To identify Length of Title wise distribution of contribution.
- To find out the reference in the contribution. (Print as well as Web)

Hypothesis:

The following hypotheses are formulated for the present study.

- Majority of the contributions are contributed by Single Authors.
- USA is the highest productive country.
- Majority of the references are print references.

Scope and Limitation of the Study:

The present study is based on the Scientometric Profiles of Internet use in ERIC: A Scientometric Study. The present study is based on over all 775 articles during 2010-2014.

Data Collection:

Data can be numerically expressed that is quantified quantifiable or objective (Fasibs off and Dely, 1990) the data was collected from journal of Internet use, with the help of spss.total 775 articles, during 2010-2014.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Scientometrics analysis is a branch of bibliometrics. It is an important research tools for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields.

The present study is based on the Scientometric Profiles of Internet use in ERIC: A Scientometric Study during 2010-2014.The present study is based on over all 775 articles during 2010-2014.

Year-wise Distribution of Contributions

Table No. 1: Year-wise Distribution of contributions

| Sr. No. | Year-Wise Distribution | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2010 | 272 | 35.1 |
| 2 | 2011 | 217 | 28 |
| 3 | 2013 | 147 | 18.97 |
| 4 | 2012 | 128 | 16.52 |
| 5 | 2014 | 11 | 1.42 |
| Total | | 775 | 100 |

The Distribution of contributions (year- wise) is shown in Table No. 1& Figure no. 1 out of the total 775 contributions majority of the contributions i.e. 272 contributions were contributed in 2010 were as minimum contributions i.e. 11 contributions were contributed in 2014.

Authorship pattern of contribution

Table No.2: Authorship pattern of contributions

| Type of Authors | No. of Contribution | Percentage |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Single Author | 298 | 38.45 |
| Two Authors | 222 | 28.65 |
| Three Authors | 138 | 17.81 |
| Four Authors | 62 | 8 |
| Five Authors | 29 | 3.74 |
| More than five Authors | 23 | 2.97 |
| Not mentioned | 3 | 0.39 |
| Total | 775 | 100 |

The distribution of Authorship pattern is given in the Table No.2. The table shows the single authorship is predominant then multi authors. Table No. 2&Figure no. 2 indicates the majority of the contributions are contributed by two author. Therefore the hypothesis “Majority of the contributions are contributed by Single authors(Hypothesis No. 1) is valid”

Most Productive Author

Table no.3. Most Productive Author

| Author Name | No. of Contribution | Percentage |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Fivos Papadimitriou | 3 | 0.39 |
| George Veletsianos | 3 | 0.39 |
| Glen Bull | 3 | 0.39 |
| Ahmad Mashhour | 2 | 0.26 |
| Airdre Grant | 2 | 0.26 |
| Alan Dessoff | 2 | 0.26 |
| Birgy Lorenz | 2 | 0.26 |
| Brad M. Maguth | 2 | 0.26 |
| Bridget Dalton | 2 | 0.26 |
| Christine I. Ofulue | 2 | 0.26 |
| danielchudnov | 2 | 0.26 |
| Del Siegle | 2 | 0.26 |
| Genevieve Marie Johnson | 2 | 0.26 |
| Helen Crompton | 2 | 0.26 |
| Hsiao-Chien Lee | 2 | 0.26 |
| IvarBraten | 2 | 0.26 |
| Jennifer Duncan-Howell | 2 | 0.26 |
| Joseph B. Walther | 2 | 0.26 |
| Kate Pritchard | 2 | 0.26 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Kathy Ishizuka | 2 | 0.26 |
| Katie Meyer-Griffith | 2 | 0.26 |
| Kevin Oliver | 2 | 0.26 |
| Kostas Dimopoulos | 2 | 0.26 |
| M. Kay Cresci | 2 | 0.26 |
| MeralHakverdi-Can | 2 | 0.26 |
| Michael Stevenson | 2 | 0.26 |
| OzguYolcu | 2 | 0.26 |
| Paula Devine | 2 | 0.26 |
| Peter Kerkhof | 2 | 0.26 |
| SerpilYalcinalp | 2 | 0.26 |
| Shane Dawson | 2 | 0.26 |
| SibelDincyurek | 2 | 0.26 |
| Stephen Brown | 2 | 0.26 |
| Tim Unwin | 2 | 0.26 |
| Trevor M. Harris | 2 | 0.26 |
| Wei-Ying Lim | 2 | 0.26 |
| Yu-Cheng Shih | 2 | 0.26 |
| Yu-Fen Yang | 2 | 0.26 |
| Yujong Hwang | 2 | 0.26 |
| single time publiation 1*694 | 694 | 89.55 |
| Total | 775 | 100 |

Table no. 3 shows that, the Author names, the total 775authors has published the papers in the ERIC databases on information resources during 2010-2014, the most productive authors are three they Fivos Papadimitriou, George Veletsianosand Glen Bull, who has the highest number 3(0.39%) contribution, 36 authors with Two (0.26) contribution, and 694 authors with single publication.

Institution wise distribution of contribution

The distribution of article with sponsoring parental institution where from the collaborators contributed articles was analyzed and interpreted in the table no. 4

Table No. 4. Institution wise distribution of Article

| Institution | No. of Contribution | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Nanyang Technological University | 8 | 1.03 |
| Michigan State University | 7 | 1.9 |
| National Central University | 7 | 0.9 |
| Anadolu University | 6 | 0.77 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|
| McGill University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Middle East Technical University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Mississippi State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| National Cheng Kung University | 2 | 0.26 |
| National Kaohsiung Marine University | 2 | 0.26 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------|---|---|------|
| Athabasca University | 6 | 0.77 | National Open University of Nigeria | 2 | 0.26 |
| National Chiao Tung University | 6 | 0.77 | National Taiwan Normal University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Sakarya University | 6 | 0.77 | National University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Istanbul University | 5 | 0.65 | National Yunlin University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Open University | 5 | 0.65 | North Carolina State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Deakin University | 4 | 0.52 | Old Dominion University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Griffith University | 4 | 0.52 | Pennsylvania State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Utrecht University | 4 | 0.52 | Queensland University of Technology | 2 | 0.26 |
| Brigham Young University | 3 | 0.39 | Russian Academy of Sciences | 2 | 0.26 |
| DePaul University | 3 | 0.39 | San Diego State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| DokuzEylul University | 3 | 0.39 | Sheffield Hallam University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Gazi University | 3 | 0.39 | Southern Connecticut State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Hellenic Open University | 3 | 0.39 | Southern Cross University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Macquarie University | 3 | 0.39 | State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| National Taiwan University | 3 | 0.39 | SuleymanDemirel University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Texas Tech University | 3 | 0.39 | Syracuse University | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of Gothenburg | 3 | 0.39 | University Putra Malaysia | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of London | 3 | 0.39 | University of Adelaide | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of Melbourne | 3 | 0.39 | University of Arkansas | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of New South Wales | 3 | 0.39 | University of Bath | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of Oslo | 3 | 0.39 | University of British Columbia | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of Peloponnese | 3 | 0.39 | University of Connecticut | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of South Australia | 3 | 0.39 | University of East London | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of South Carolina | 3 | 0.39 | University of Haifa | 2 | 0.26 |
| University of Wollongong | 3 | 0.39 | University of Jyvaskyla | 2 | 0.26 |
| West Virginia University | 3 | 0.39 | University of Michigan-Dearborn | 2 | 0.26 |
| AhiEvran University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Minnesota | 2 | 0.26 |
| Akdeniz University | 2 | 0.26 | University of New England | 2 | 0.26 |
| Appalachian State University | 2 | 0.26 | University of North Carolina | 2 | 0.26 |
| Arizona State University | 2 | 0.26 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | 2 | 0.26 |
| Australian Catholic University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Northern Iowa | 2 | 0.26 |
| Balikesir University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Oklahoma | 2 | 0.26 |
| Bangkok University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Pennsylvania | 2 | 0.26 |
| Baskent University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Rhode Island | 2 | 0.26 |
| City University of New York | 2 | 0.26 | University of South Florida | 2 | 0.26 |
| De Montfort University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Southern Mississippi | 2 | 0.26 |
| Eastern Illinois University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Technology | 2 | 0.26 |
| Florida State University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Texas | 2 | 0.26 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| George Mason University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Texas at Austin | 2 | 0.26 |
| Georgia Southern University | 2 | 0.26 | University of Wisconsin-Madison | 2 | 0.26 |
| Hacettepe University | 2 | 0.26 | VU University Amsterdam | 2 | 0.26 |
| Illinois State University | 2 | 0.26 | Wayne State University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Illinois University | 2 | 0.26 | Yarmouk University | 2 | 0.26 |
| Iowa State University | 2 | 0.26 | Single time publication 1x436 | 436 | 56.25 |
| James Madison University | 2 | 0.26 | Not Mentioned | 81 | 10.45 |
| Liverpool John Moores University | 2 | 0.26 | Total | 775 | 100 |

The distribution of published papers by institution wise the table 4 reveals that, out of 775 contributors, There are not mentioned 81(10.45%) institutions, the highest number 8(1.03%) of contributors are contributed from the Nanyang Technological University. Michigan State University and National Central University with 7(0.90%) contributors. Four institutions with 6(0.77%) contribution, Two institutions with 5(0.52%) contribution, Four institutions with 4(0.52%) contribution, 18 institutions with 3(0.39%) contribution, 68 institutions with 2(0.26%) contribution and 436(56.26%) institutions with Single contribution.

Country wise distribution of the contribution

Table No. 5. Country wise distribution of the contribution

| Country wise | No. of Contribution | Percentage | Country wise | No. of Contribution | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| USA | 278 | 35.87 | South Africa | 4 | 0.52 |
| Turkey | 72 | 9.29 | Thailand | 4 | 0.52 |
| Australia | 56 | 7.23 | Belgium | 3 | 0.39 |
| UK | 47 | 6.06 | France | 3 | 0.39 |
| Taiwan | 38 | 4.9 | Iran | 3 | 0.39 |
| Canada | 35 | 4.52 | Israel | 3 | 0.39 |
| Greece | 12 | 1.55 | Russia | 3 | 0.39 |
| India | 12 | 1.55 | Italy | 3 | 0.39 |
| Singapore | 12 | 1.55 | Czech Republic | 2 | 0.26 |
| Netherlands | 12 | 1.55 | Estonia | 2 | 0.26 |
| Norway | 8 | 1.03 | Georgia | 2 | 0.26 |
| Malaysia | 8 | 1.03 | Jordan | 2 | 0.26 |
| Germany | 7 | 0.9 | Korea | 2 | 0.26 |
| China | 6 | 0.77 | Nigeria | 2 | 0.26 |
| New Zealand | 6 | 0.77 | Northern Cyprus | 2 | 0.26 |
| Sweden | 6 | 0.77 | Pakistan | 2 | 0.26 |
| Spain | 5 | 0.65 | single time publication 1*21 | 21 | 2.73 |
| Finland | 4 | 0.52 | Not Mentioned | 84 | 10.84 |
| Nigeria | 4 | 0.52 | Total | 775 | 100 |

Table No. 5 shows that, the country wise distribution of contributors, the table 5 reveals that out of the total 775 contributors has contributed during 2010-2014, majority of article 278(35.87%) have been contributed form USA country. 72(9.29%) contributors have been contributed form Turkey, 56(7.23%) contributors have been contributed from Australia, 47(6.06%) contributors have been contributed from UK, 38(4.90%) contributors have been contributed from Taiwan, 8 country contributed with 2 contribution, and 21 country contributed with single contribution. 84(10.84%) contributors has not mention their country in the papers, Therefore the hypothesis “USA is the highest productive country (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid”.

Domain name wise distribution of the article

Table No. 6 Domain name wise distribution of the article

| Domain Name | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| edu | 284 | 36.65 |
| com | 95 | 12.26 |
| ac | 52 | 6.71 |
| ca | 18 | 2.32 |
| org | 17 | 2.19 |
| nl | 11 | 1.42 |
| gr | 10 | 1.29 |
| net | 4 | 0.52 |
| uio.no | 4 | 0.52 |
| uk | 4 | 0.52 |
| co | 3 | 0.39 |
| de | 3 | 0.39 |
| es | 3 | 0.39 |
| fi | 3 | 0.39 |
| it | 3 | 0.39 |
| no | 3 | 0.39 |
| au | 2 | 0.26 |
| gov | 2 | 0.26 |
| gu.se | 2 | 0.26 |
| ubc.ca | 2 | 0.26 |
| Single time publication 1x26 | 26 | 3.35 |
| Not Mentioned | 224 | 28.9 |
| Total | 775 | 100 |

It can be observed from Table No. 6 that, the high frequency domain name were edu(284), Not Mention (224), com (95), ac (52), ca (18), org (17), nl(11), gr (10),3 domain name (4), 6 domain name (3), 4 domain name (2) and 26 domain name,Not Mention (224),Table gives a list of domain name appeared in the author contribution.

Length of page wise distribution of the article

Table No. 7. Length of page wise distribution of the article

| Length Of pages | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 11 | 53 | 6.84 |
| 14 | 52 | 6.71 |
| 5 | 48 | 6.19 |
| 6 | 48 | 6.19 |
| 13 | 46 | 5.94 |
| 12 | 44 | 5.68 |
| 9 | 42 | 5.42 |
| 17 | 40 | 5.16 |
| 8 | 39 | 5.03 |
| 7 | 37 | 4.77 |
| 10 | 35 | 4.52 |
| 15 | 34 | 4.39 |
| 16 | 34 | 4.39 |
| 18 | 33 | 4.26 |
| 19 | 28 | 3.61 |
| 4 | 23 | 2.97 |
| 21 | 20 | 2.58 |
| 20 | 19 | 2.45 |
| 22 | 17 | 2.19 |
| 23 | 16 | 2.06 |
| 3 | 14 | 1.81 |
| 25 | 10 | 1.29 |
| 26 | 9 | 1.16 |
| 28 | 8 | 1.03 |
| 32 | 5 | 0.65 |
| 24 | 3 | 0.39 |
| 27 | 3 | 0.39 |
| 30 | 3 | 0.39 |
| 2 | 2 | 0.26 |
| 31 | 2 | 0.26 |
| 35 | 2 | 0.26 |
| Single Length of page 1x6 | 6 | 0.77 |
| Total | 775 | 100 |

Table no. 07 .shows that the highest frequency is 53 i.e.11 pages which is followed by 14 pages and lowest frequency is 6 i.e. 1 page articles.

Type of document wise distribution of contribution

Table no. 8. Type of document wise distribution of contribution

| Documents Type | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Article | 770 | 99.35 |
| Feature | 3 | 0.39 |
| Review | 1 | 0.13 |
| Short notice | 1 | 0.13 |
| Total | 775 | 100 |

Table no. 8. and figure no. 3 Shows that, the highest (99.35%) number of publication has been published in article in these study, Feature (0.39%), Reviews(0.13%) andShort notice (0.13%) etc. is analyzed.

Length of Title wise distribution of contribution

Table no. 9. Length of Title wise distribution of contribution

| Length of Title | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 to 10 | 487 | 62.84 |
| 11 to 20 | 282 | 36.39 |
| 21 to 30 | 6 | 0.77 |
| Total | 775 | 100 |

Table no. 9 and figure no. 4shows that, Length of title wise distribution of contribution, there were as many as total 775 articles caring in ERIC databases on internet use during 2010-2014. The highest length of title are 487(62.84%) are from 1 to 10, 282(36.39%) followed by 11 to 20 length of title, 6(0.77%) followed by 21 to 30 length of title.

No. of References wise distribution of contribution

Table-10 No. of References wise distribution of contribution

| Year | No. Of Print Reference | No. Of Web Reference | Total no. of References | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 2010 | 6435 | 1321 | 7756 | 32.58 |
| 2011 | 5324 | 992 | 6316 | 26.53 |
| 2012 | 3406 | 807 | 4213 | 17.7 |
| 2013 | 4171 | 982 | 5153 | 21.65 |
| 2014 | 314 | 54 | 368 | 1.55 |
| Total | 19650 | 4156 | 23806 | 100 |

Table no. 10. and figure no. 5 Shows that no. of references wise distribution of article, total no. of references 4156 are mention in the ERIC databases on information sources during 2010-2014. The highest no. of references is 1321 in which 6435 are print references and 1321 are web references in the year 2010, and lowest no. of references are 368 in which 314 are print references and 54 are web references, the total no. of print references are 19650 and 4156 are web references, in the ERIC databases on information sources during 2010-2014. Therefore the hypothesis “ Majority of the references are print references (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid”

Conclusion:

Scientometrics is a relatively new subject of information. It helps to evaluate information & to handle the information in libraries and information centers by the quantitative analyzed information. It deals with the mathematical and statistical analysis. This is an umbrella term used for many studies where quantitative method or techniques are used to investigate various aspect of written document.

A Scientometrics analysis is the technique of Bibliometrics used to measure the impact of individual online journal. Concluding results from the analysis of these online downloaded journals are presented in a manner corresponding to objectives of the study.

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