RESEARCH OUTPUT OF NIPHA VIRUS: A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY

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Abstract:

The study is based on the Scientometric analysis of 200 research article published about Nipha Virus during the periods of 2014-2018. This Study will review on 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. The findings must reveal various aspects of the characteristics and patterns of contributions of the study.

Keywords: Scientometric, Nipha virus, Online Research, Henipavirus, Paramyxoviruses

Introduction:

Scientometric is the field of study which concerns itself with measuring and analyzing scientific literature. Scientometric is a sub-field of Bibliometrics. Major research issues include the measurement of the impact of research papers and academic journals, the understanding of scientific citations, and the use of such measurements in policy and management contexts. In practice there is a significant overlap between Scientometric and other scientific fields such as information systems, information science, science of science policy, sociology of science, and met science. Critics have argued that over-reliance on Scientometric has created a system of perverse incentives, producing a perish environment that leads to low quality research.

Nipha Virus:

A member of the Paramyxoviruses family isolated from samples from an outbreak of encephalitis and respiratory illness among adult men in Malaysia and Singapore in 1999 that causes a sometimes fatal form of viral encephalitis. The humans were infected by close contact with infected pigs. Symptoms include high fever and aches, coma, and sometimes death. (https://www.medicinenet.com)

Review of Literature:

❖ **TayadeSuraj M.(2015)**The present study attempts on the Scientometric analysis of International Journal Library Quarterly. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of "Library Quarterly"

during 2008-2012. The present study is based on 2844 references appended to 86 articles contributed by the authors in Library Quarterly. It was found that journals citations are more in number than the other citations. In authorship pattern it was found that solo research is predominant then collaborative research. The degree of collaboration was calculated & it was found that the single authorship trend is increasing

❖ **Shilpa Kachru Tupe Dr. Vaishali S. Khaparde (2016)**The present study attempts on the Scientometric analysis of journal of Information Technology & Libraries during 2005-2014. The present study is based on 4813 references appended to 217 articles contributed by the authors in Information Technology and Libraries on DOAJ. The degree of collaboration was calculated & it was found that the single authorship trend is increasing gradually in Information Technology & Libraries. It was seen that researchers cite latest documents.

❖ **Pranali S. Waghmare Dr. Vaishali Khaparde (June 2016)**The present study attempts on the Scientometric analysis of Journal Collection Building. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of "Collection building" during 2010-2014. The present study is based on 1665 references appended to 105 articles contributed by the authors in Collection Building. It was found that journals citations are more in number than the other citations. In authorship pattern it was found that solo research is predominant then collaborative research. The study shows the period of Collection building is 5 years approximately

❖ **Ashturkar Vinit Bhanudasrao (2018)**The Study is based on the Scientometric analysis of 215 article on Web 2.0 published During the period of 2011-2015 in Emerald. This study will review on year-wise distribution, Author-Ship pattern of contributions, Author wise distribution, Author wise distribution, Institution-wise distribution, country-wise distribution, Email domain wise distribution, Institution domain name-wise distribution, reference of the article, Length of the title wise distribution.

Objectives of the Study:

The primary objective of this study is to understand the growth of Journal of Nipha Virus and their research output in global during the period 2014-2018 More specific objectives are as follows:

1. To study the year-wise distribution of articles
2. To study the Authors frequency of citations
3. To find out organization wise distribution of publication.
4. To find out country-wise distribution of articles.
5. To find out the authorship pattern in the publication.
6. To find out the reference of the article (Print as well as Web).

METHODOLOGY

The research publications were retrieved from the Pubmed database on the topic Nipha virus, which is scattered over the period from 2014 to 2018. The data was collected during the first week of Jan 2019. The search was carried out using the keyword "Nipha virus" in the 'topic field. A total of 200 publications were downloaded and the same was analyzed using the software HistCite, VoSviewer and Microsoft Excel as per the objectives of the study.
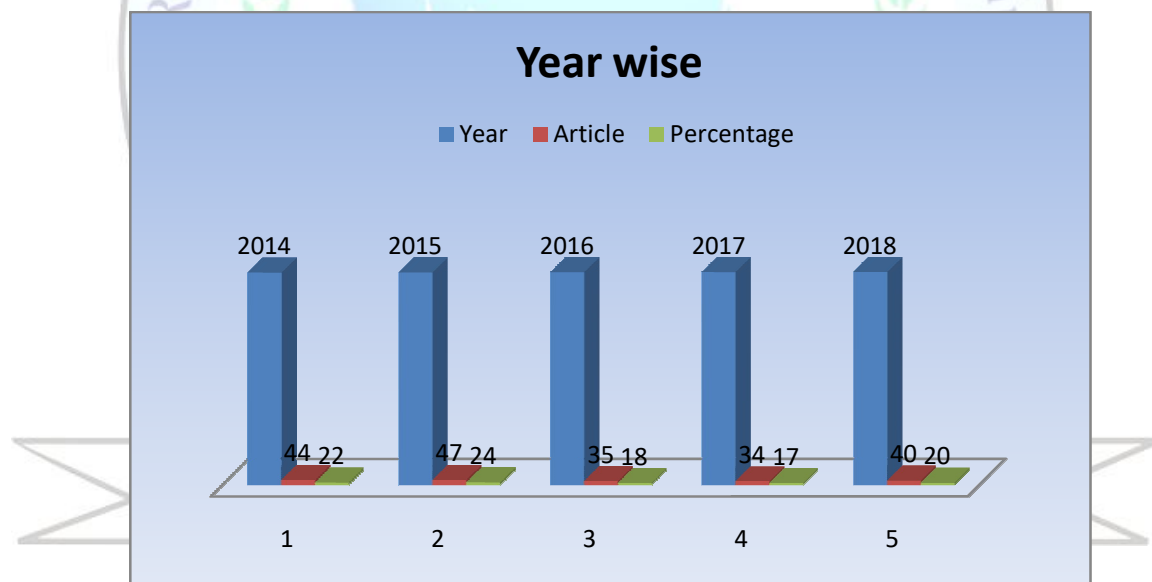
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Scientometric 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 Research output of Nipha Virus during 2014-2018. The present study is based on over all 200 articles during 2014-2018

1. **Year-Wise Distribution of Contributions**

Table No. 1: Year-Wise Distribution of Contributions

Sr. No.	Year	Article	Percentage
1	2014	44	22
2	2015	47	23.5
2	2016	35	17.5
3	2017	34	17
4	2018	40	20
Total		**200**	**100**

Figure No. 1 Distribution of Contributions (Year-Wise)

The table no. 2. Reveals that the numbers of research paper published from 2014 to 2019 that there are a total of 200 articles in. Table No.1 and Figure No. 1 accordingly, the highest number of articles in 2015 (47.24%) and the lowest number of articles in 2017 (34.17%). The Figure above shows the how many articles have contributed in which year.

2. **Authorship pattern of contributions**

Table No.2: Authorship pattern of contributions

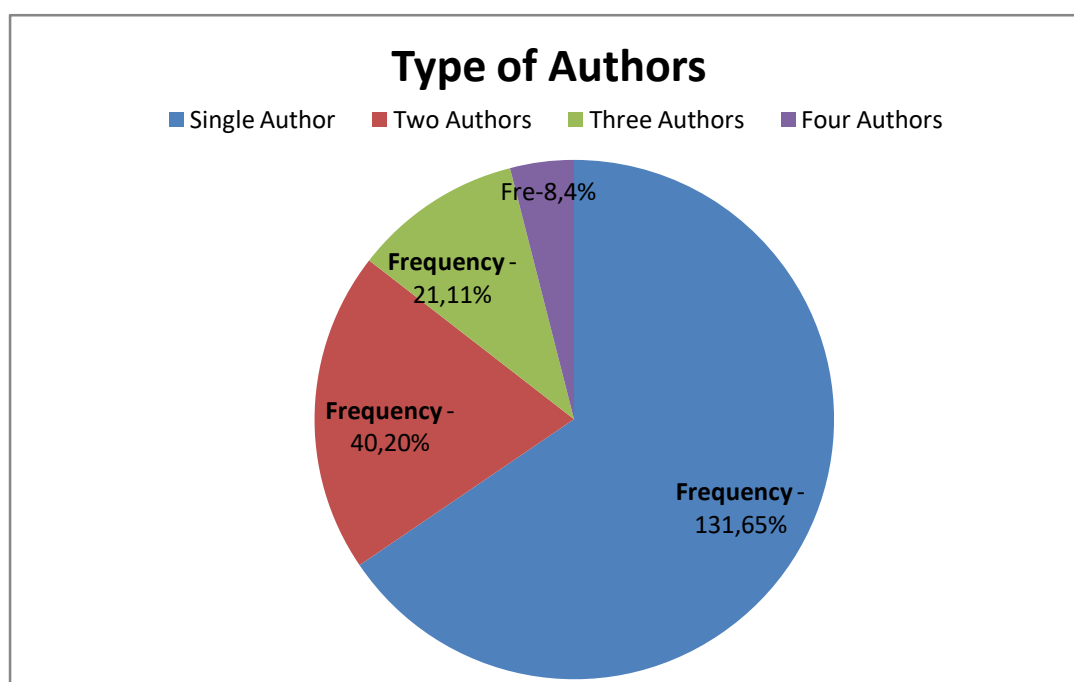| Sr. No.	Type of Authors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Single Author	131	65.5
2	Two Authors	40	20
3	Three Authors	21	10.5
4	Four Authors	8	4
Total		**200**	**100**

Figure No. 2 Authorship pattern of contributions

The distribution of Authorship pattern is given in the Table No.2. The table shows the single author is 131 (65%), Two author shows 40 (20%), Three author shows 21 (11%), and last Four author shows 8 (4%), Table No. 2 &Figure no. 2 indicates the majority of the contributions are contributed by Single author.

3. **Author wise distribution and Network visualization**

Table no. 03 Author wise distribution of article and total links strength

Sr. No	Author	Articles	Total Link Strength
1	Lee, Benhur	14	33
2	Luby, Stephen P	13	50
3	Gurley, Emily S	12	45
4	Lo, Michael K	11	16

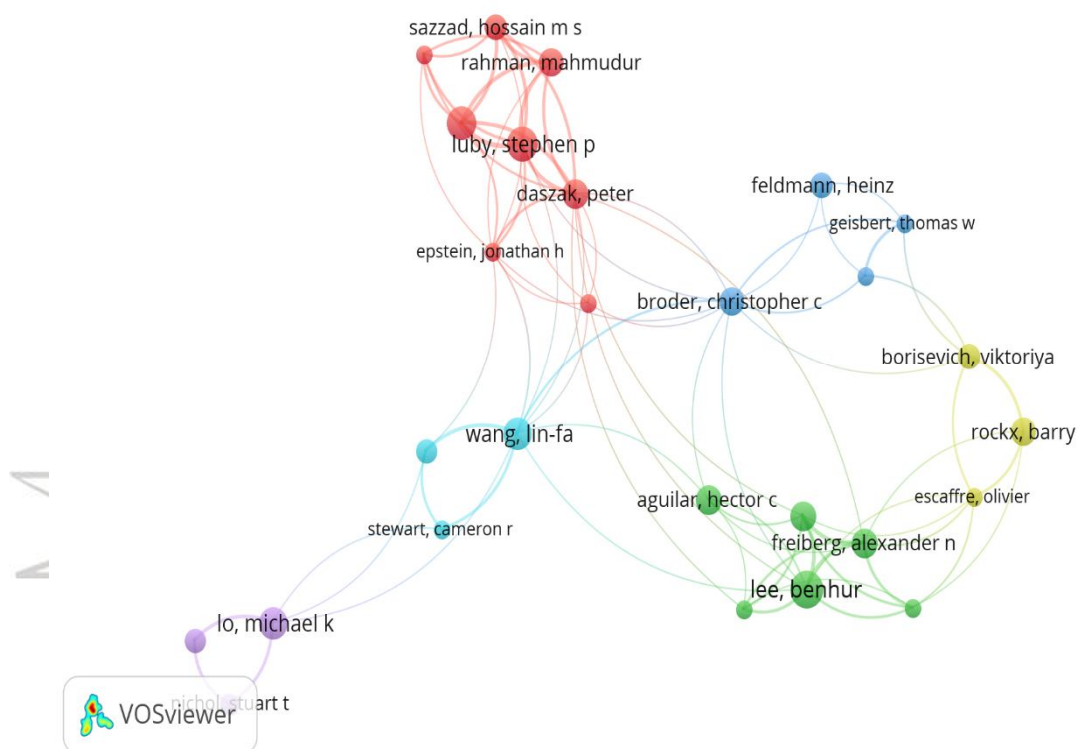| 5	Wang, Lin-Fa	11	23
6	Aguilar, Hector C	10	8
7	Daszak, Peter	10	43
8	Freiberg, Alexander N	10	32
9	Park, Arnold	10	30
10	Broder, Christopher C	9	15
11	Rahman, Mahmudur	9	37
12	Rockx, Barry	9	12
13	Borisevich, Viktoriya	8	14
14	Feldmann, Heinz	8	3
15	Sazzad, Hossain M S	8	35
16	Marsh, Glenn A	8	13
17	Spiropoulou, Christina F	7	13
18	Maisner, Andrea	6	0
19	Nichol, Stuart T	6	12
21	Hossain, M Jahangir	6	22
22	Mire, Chad E	5	10
23	Peel, Alison J	5	5
24	Pernet, Olivier	5	16
		200	487

Figure no. 03 Author wise distribution of article

Table 3 shows that these Twenty fourauthors have collectively contributed 200 papers during 2014–2018. The most productive authors identified are: Lee, Benhur(14 papers); Luby, Stephen P (13 articles);

Gurley, Emily S 12 articles; Lo, Michael K, Wang, Lin-Fa 11 articles equally,Aguilar, Hector C, Daszak, Peter, Freiberg, Alexander N, Park, Arnold 10 articles contributed equally. Other 14 authors contributed less than 10 articles.

Institution wise distribution of Article

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. 04. Institution Wise Distribution of Article

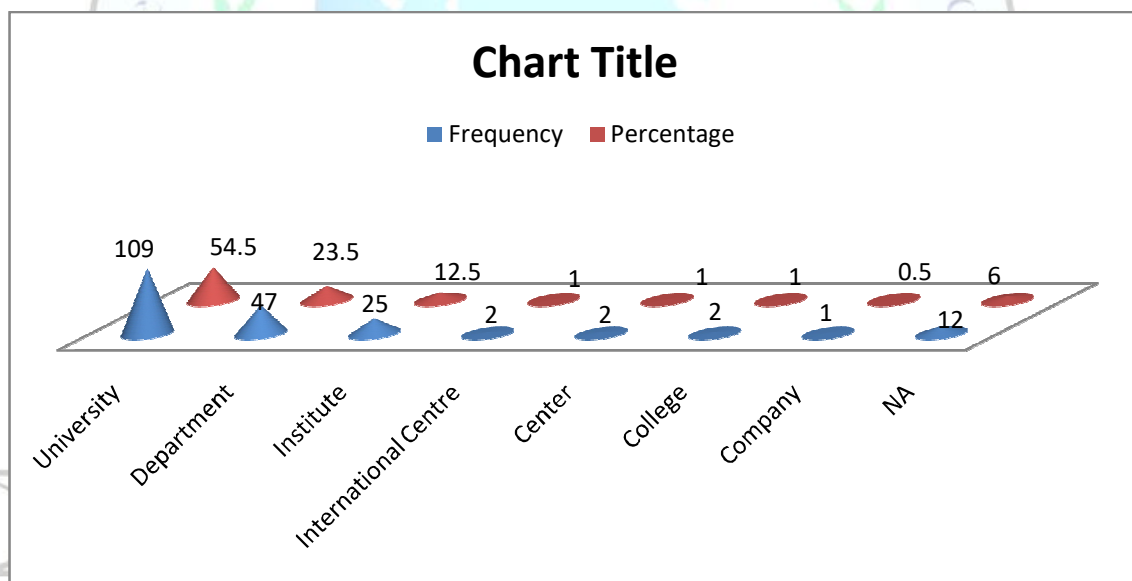| Sr. No	Institute	Frequency	Percentage
1	University	109	54.5
2	Department	47	23.5
3	Institute	25	12.5
4	International Centre	2	1
5	Center	2	1
6	College	2	1
7	Company	1	0.5
8	NA	12	6
Total		**200**	**100**

Figure No. 04. Institution Wise Distribution of Article

The distribution of published papers by institution wise the table 3 reveals that, out of 200 contributors, the highest number 109(54.5%) of contributors are contributed form the University. The second place Department with 47(23.5%) contributors. There 25 institutes werestands the third place with 12.5 contributors. The 2(1.00%) Center, college, International center institution stands on five to sevenplace with two publication, the 1(0.5%) institution stands on eight place with one publication. The 12(6.00%) contributors has not mention there institution

5. Country wise distribution

Table No. 05. Country wise distribution of the article

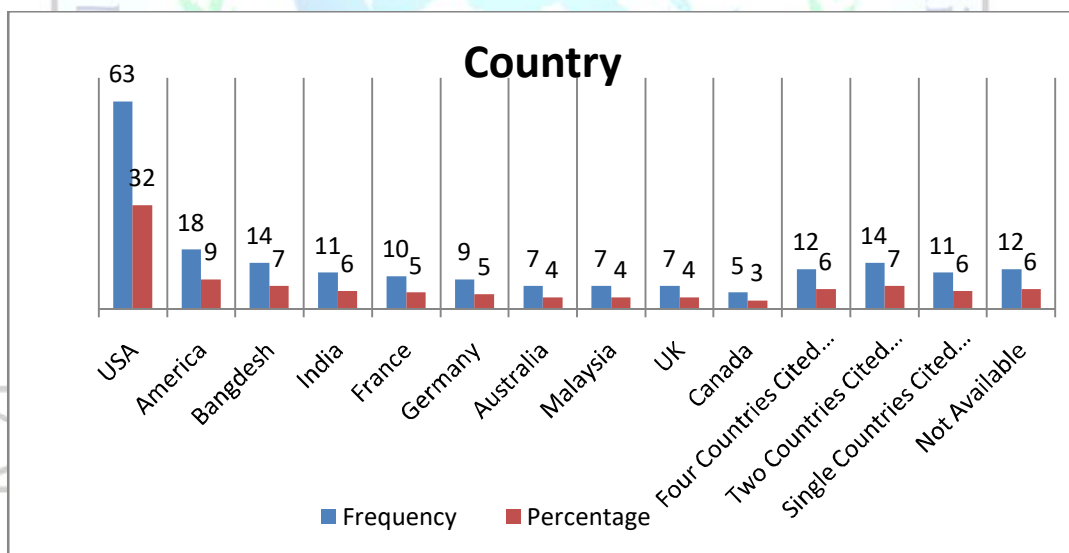| Sr. No	Country	Frequency	Percentage
1	USA	63	32
2	America	18	9
3	Bangladesh	14	7
4	India	11	6
5	France	10	5
6	Germany	9	5
7	Australia	7	4
8	Malaysia	7	4
9	UK	7	4
10	Canada	5	3
11	Four Countries Cited (4x3)	12	6
12	Two Countries Cited (2x7)	14	7
13	Single Countries Cited (11x11)	11	6
14	Not Available	12	6
	Total	**200**	**100**

Figure No. 05. Country wise distribution of the article

It can be observed from Table No. 5 the country wise distribution of contributors, the table 5 reveals that out of the total 200 contributors has contributed during 2014-2018, majority of article 63(31.5%) have been contributed form USA country18(9.00%) contributors have been contributed form America,14(7.00%) contributors have been contributed from Bangladesh, 11 (5.5%) contributors have been contributed from India, 10(5.00%) contributors have been contributed from France ,9(4.5%) contributors have been contributed

from Germany,3 country contributed with 7 publication, 1 country contributed with 5 publication is Canada, 3 country contributed with 4 publication, and 11country contributed with one publication. . 12(6.00%) contributors has not mention their country in the papers.

6. References wise distribution

Table no.06 No. of References wise distribution of article

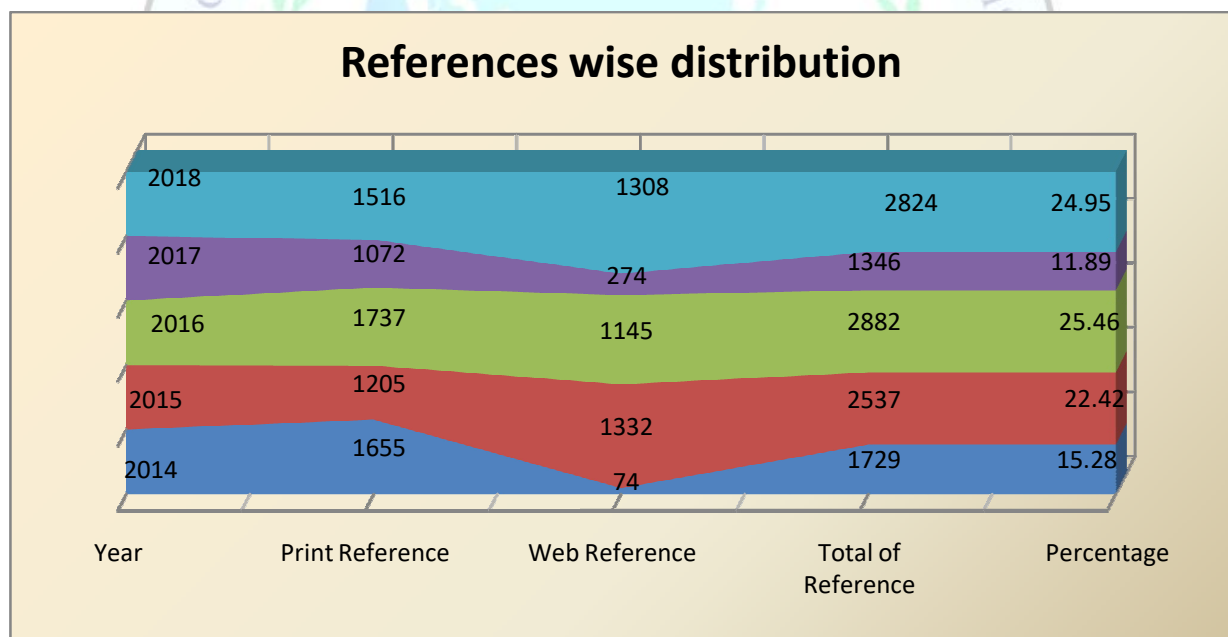| Sr. No.	Year	Print Reference	Web Reference	Total of Reference	Percentage
1	2014	1655	74	1729	15.28
2	2015	1205	1332	2537	22.42
3	2016	1737	1145	2882	25.46
4	2017	1072	274	1346	11.89
5	2018	1516	1308	2824	24.95
Total		**7185**	**4133**	**11318**	**100**

Figure No. 06. No of References wise distribution of article

It can be observed from the table no 6 and figure also maxim articles are from print references the majority print references in the year of 2016 were 1737.amd then the minimum references are from web references total 4133.web references in the duration of 2014 to 2018 and majority web references in the year of 2015 is total 1332 web references are given there.

FINDINGS:

1. The highest numbers47 (23.5%) of papers were published in 2015contributing.

2. Most productive authorsLee, Benhurwho contributed 14 articles.

3. 28 countries carrying out research and produced 200 articles. USA is the top producing Country with 63 publications of the total output

4. Majority references are from print references.

5. Majority of web references are available in year 2015.

CONCLUSION:

Scientometricrelatively 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.

We concluded that the present study is based on Nipha Virus studies during the period of last 5 years on the "Nipha Virus. This study is completed with the help of PubMedthis study is helpful for research's as well as Nipha Virus study.it is good and informative for the researcher.

REFRENCES:

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