

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

General Information

NIIH Library and Information Centre has been the key source for the research activity of the Institute. At present, it is equipped with modern amenities like WI-FI, Online databases and Consortium. It is regarded as one of the best Bio-medical & Health Science Research Libraries in Mumbai. In accordance with the objectives of the research, the library aims to develop a comprehensive collection of documents (both online and offline). Library is also doing bibliometric analysis of NIIH scientific publications.

Bibliometrics and Scientometrics

Bibliometrics and scientometrics are two closely related approaches to measuring scientific publications and science in general, respectively. In practice, much of the work that falls under this header involves various types of citation analysis, which looks at how scholars cite one another in publications. This data can show quite a bit about networks of scholars and scholarly communication, links between scholars, and the development of areas of knowledge over time.

The term bibliometrics was coined in 1969 by Alan Pritchard. He defined bibliometrics as "The application of mathematical methods to books and other media of communication."

Why are bibliometrics important?

Increasingly bibliometrics are being used as a measure of research impact or research influence. Bibliometrics analyses quantitative and qualitative data to describe publication patterns within a field of research. This information can be used to evaluate the influence/performance of a researcher and to provide a comparison between researchers. More broadly, the results also help

to determine Institute's rankings and have an impact on Institute funding.

Bibliometrics measures

The most commonly used measures to assess the impact of a particular publication or of a particular researcher are:

Impact factor: a measure of the impact of a particular journal using JCR.

Other journal-based metrics including SCImago Journal & Country Rank and Eigen factors.

h-index: a measure of your personal impact using Web of Science

Times cited: find how often your papers have been cited.

Tools used to measure bibliometrics

There are three main tools to measure bibliometric data: Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Each has certain advantages and limitations which may influence which source or combination of sources you decide to use in your bibliometric search.

Impact factors

The impact factor of a journal is a quantitative tool for evaluating the relative importance of a journal. It is a measure of the frequency with which its published papers are cited up to two years after publication. To find out an impact factor use Journal Citation Reports. JCR is available within Web of Knowledge and is the key source of information about the impact of a journal, giving impact factors, cited half-life and immediacy index for each title. JCR covers specialties in the areas of science, technology, and the social sciences and is updated annually in two editions. The Science edition covers over 5,000 journals; the Social Sciences edition covers over 1,500 journals.

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Impact Factor = Number of Citations in the year/Number of Published articles in previous 2 years.

Example: Annual Review of Medicine

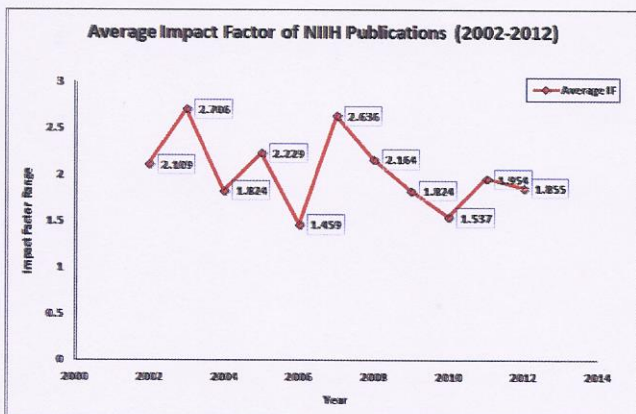
In "AR Medicine" total articles published in 2009-2010 = 36+33=39

The total citations received by 39 articles in 2011 = 4862

Impact Factor of AR Medicine in 2011 = $4862/39 = 70.463\%$

Average Impact factor of NIIH publications for the last 11 years i.e. from the year 2002 to 2012 has been calculated and the dotted curve graph is depicted as shown in the figure below. The last 5 years impact factor of NIIH publications is 1.866

Figure 1:



h-index

The h-index (or Hirsch index) is a relatively new, but increasingly important, method of assessing the impact of an individual's publications. The h-index uses a calculation based on the citation rates of an author's published papers.

How to calculate your h-index

The Library has produced two guides on how to calculate your h-index.

Finding your h-index in Web of Science

Finding your h-index in Google Scholar

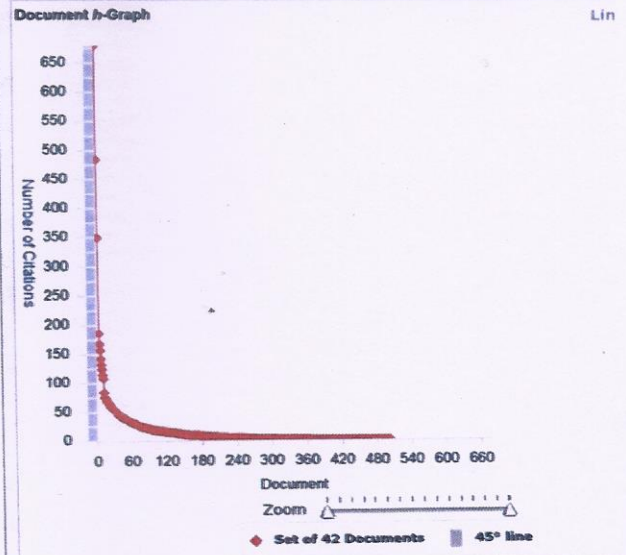
Bibliometric Analysis of NIIH Scientific Publications

This is a h-graph for a set of 502 documents.

The h-graph measures the impact of a set of articles and shows the number of citations per do

h index = 42 (of the 42 documents considered for the h-Index, 502 have been cited at least 42 times.)

Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.



Bibliometric analysis of Scientific publication of NIIH scientists were carried out for the last 11 years i.e.2002-2012. Out of 502 publications in peer reviewed journal all set of 502 documents h-graph is measured. Of the 502 considered for h index, 42 have been cited at least 42 times. The h-graph measures the impact of a set of articles and shows the number of citations per document. The publication trend is depicted below in Figure.2

Publications

Annual Report of the Institute for the year 2012-2013 was compiled and published.

Some Recent Additions (Apr 2012 – Mar 2013)

Books	- 12
Journals	- International- 38 National-15
E-Journals	- 28
Bound Volumes	- 500
CD-ROM/DVD	- 36