

A REVIEW ON SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN TAMILNADU, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The present study thoroughly explored the research output of the Educational Institution of Tamil Nadu, India. **Objective:** The aim of the study is to find the prevalence of need for veterinary physiotherapy among the available literature globally **Methodology:** Study Type: Non-experimental Study **Duration:** 4 weeks **Study Setting:** TANUVAS, Namakkal. **Result and Conclusion:** will be revealed after the completion of the full study.

Keywords: Literature Review, Scientometric Analysis, Educational Institution, Veterinary;

1. INTRODUCTION

The seed for the founding and growth of TANUVAS was planted in 1876, when the Madras Veterinary College opened as an Agricultural School in Chennai, offering diploma and certificate courses in veterinary and animal sciences. The institute became a college in 1903 (01.10.1903), when it opened its doors at Dobbin Hall in Chennai and accepted 20 students for a three-year diploma programme known as the GMVC (Graduate of Madras Veterinary College). The Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research was established in 1969. In 1974, the institution was academically associated with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), and in 1976, it was designated as a constituent unit of TNAU. At 1985, a second veterinary college was established in Namakkal to meet the growing demand for veterinary education and research. The government of Tamil Nadu founded Asia's first veterinary and animal sciences university on September 20, 1989, with its headquarters in Chennai. The university is known as Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (popularly abbreviated as TANUVAS) and employs around 627 people. TANUVAS is actively involved in research projects that are financed by national and international organisations, as well as the Tamil Nadu government.

2. REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature – scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Worldwide, Scopus is used by more than 3,000 academic, government and corporate institutions and is the main data source that supports the Research Intelligence portfolio.

Dalia El Khaled et al., (2018) have anatomized this work describes the global operations of dielectric and bio-impedance measures ways in colourful fields. Dielectric and bio-impedance spectroscopy are major non-damaging dimension systems with high-quality eventuality inside the era discipline. All outcomes produced by the Scopus database were used because the core of the take a look at in hand, with exceptional particulars from journals, papers and convention lawsuits being taken into consideration. The results of this evaluation show that the hobby in electrical parcels has risen inside the final times due to the advanced technological measures supplied on the clinical role. Results display that bio-impedance studies are hugely greater latest compared to dielectric studies, and are more directed toward clinical purposes whilst dielectric spectroscopy specializes in bodily elements, and is used substantially in engineering and cloth information. It may be stated that bio-impedance and

dielectric spectroscopy are being decreasingly applied and that they have the ability to consolidate and decorate exploration disquisition.

Tripathi and Garg (2016) made the paper analyses publication output of India on cereal plants as contemplated by means of its coverage in Scopus worldwide database at some stage in 1965-2010 in gaps of five years. Analysis shows that highest wide variety of papers (40%) become posted on rice, observed through wheat (29%). Agricultural universities and establishments under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) had been maximum effective. A large range of papers had been published in journals originating from the advanced countries with low effect thing. The maximum quantity of papers was published in Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences, followed by way of Indian Journal of Agronomy. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi crowned the list the various prolific establishments observed through Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The primary research changed into targeted on 'genetics and plant breeding' accompanied by using 'agronomic factors'. The authorship sample well-known shows that co-authored papers accounted for 94% of total output. Most of the prolific authors had been affiliated to Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

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Zoltan Krajcsak (2021) clarified the reason of this observe is to give a new scientometric model for measuring character clinical performance in Scopus article publications inside the subject of Business, Management, and Accounting (BMA). With the assist of this model, the examiner also compares the book overall performance of the pinnacle 50 researchers consistent with SciVal within the area of BMA, in every of the Central European V4 countries (Czech Republic; Hungary;

Mukherjee Bhaskar (2013) defined about the paper offers the bibliometric characteristics along with authorship pattern, citations obtained and relative normal performance of Prof. Lalji Singh an eminent Indian scientist inside the location of genome assessment, DNA finger printing, and so forth..They have an examine is based totally on the booklet data indexed in Web of Science and Scopus. Results display those 222 precise articles had been listed inside the databases with an average of 7-eight articles in step with 365 days. Of the 222 articles most effective 18 articles seemed in Indian journals. Most of the articles have been posted while he served at Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad at some point of 1987-2011. Authorship sample of Prof. Singh shows that he

is serving as a pacesetter of his studies term and K Thangaraj is the man scientist with whom he wrote most. Almost all his articles seem in excessive-impact journals. The h-index of Prof. Singh is 30 in each the databases. He has obtained fellowships of all important national technological expertise academies as also 1/3 global academy. They have an examine concludes with a commentary that Prof. Singh can be a 'function model' for extra youthful research to conform with.

Hilary I Okagbue et al. (2018) discovered a preceding look at determined a discrepancy between Elsevier's CiteScore and Clarivate Analytics' Journal Impact Factor (JIF) in library and information technology (LIS) journals. One opportunity to provide an explanation for this discrepancy can also lie inside the quantity and sort of documents used to calculate these magazine-based totally metrics. Using the top quartile of Scopus-indexed journals from 2011 to 2018, we assessed the range of files for each journal and year that were listed in Scopus and in Web of Science (WoS) in six fields of observe: LIS, discrete arithmetic and combinatory (DMC), remedy: epidemiology (ME), agriculture and organic sciences (ABS), social technological know-how: demography (SSD), and environmental engineering (EE). The wide variety of files in WoS turned into better than the ones indexed in Scopus for 4 fields of study: LIS, ME, SSD and EE, with a distinction of 1653, 3931, 635 and 197 files, respectively. For DMC and ABS, Scopus listed greater documents than WoS for the identical years and journals, the differential being 7 and 1284, respectively. The extra indexing of files in WoS than in Scopus in 4 fields of observe can also give an explanation for why the JIF of top-ranking LIS journals is one-of-a-kind than their Cite Score. To verify this possibility, one class (DMC) changed into examined in element. Of the sixteen DMC journals tested, 91.1% had been articles, whilst 8. Nine% of missing files were corrections, an erratum, an editorial, an summary document and in press articles. There had been no tremendous variations among the citation styles of the lacking DMC journals' documents in Scopus and WoS. Citations to missing files may additionally impact the Cite Score and JIF and have to thus be well listed.

Mohammadamin Erfanmanesh (2017) described through the years, the variety of journals indexed in Scopus has extended, although it varies substantially between nations. The increasing share of international journals of a rustic provides new venues for papers from that United States of America to be seen through other researchers global. In this work, we compare the relationship of a country's medical overall performance or e-book fulfilment with both its journals' quantity and fine. The specific objective of the take a look at is to pick out the connection among the USA's booklet success and the amount and fine of those use's journals listed in Scopus during 2005–2014. The e-book success of 102 individual countries, measured by their scientific productiveness, impact and collaboration indicators, the quantity of USA's Scopus-indexed journals in 2014 (a complete of 22,581 journals) as well as the quantity of its journals have been investigated. Scopus-listed journals are predominantly from Western Europe (48.9%) and North America (27.7%), with the USA and the United Kingdom dominate with a complete fifty 1%. The contribution from the peripheral countries is relatively small; however there are a great number of contributions from the South-East Asian countries. Estonia is the quickest developing United States of America in phrases of having indexed journals in Scopus, following via Iran and Malaysia. Among the studied indices, it become located that publication success (overall guides and overall citations) of 102 countries is strongly correlated with quantity (number of listed journals and number of documents posted in listed journals) and exceptional (citations per paper, SJR, h-index, Cite Score and SNIP) indicators of use's journals. We can conclude that the medical productivity of a rustic relies critically at the variety of journals indexed from that use in citation databases. They have a look at presents a context with which the relative fulfilment of publications can be assessed, yielding new insights into the clinical impact of individual countries and the performance of journals that they published.

Kot and Grabara (2017) diagnosed there are some scientometrics and bibliometric analyzes inside the literature studied the control publication however there is lack of multidimensional quantitative analyzes related to guides especially management discipline. The paper purpose is to research the management guides in line with disciplines based totally on the 9 selected Eastern European journals' contents. The paper affects factors on the management area identity and based totally on it, it was determined that published articles are focusing in four management disciplines: "Corporate finance management; Knowledge and statistics control; Public management and NGOs and Strategic management". Most of studied journals publishing pastime are rather in diverse control disciplines not focused particularly regions.

Sahora and Khanna (2010) evaluated author affiliation, the Journal of Veterinary Medical Education from 1974 to 2004 revealed a similarly high percentage of articles with authors who were associated with academic institutions (94% of the 168 articles included in the analysis) (Olson, 2011). The Journal of Veterinary Medical Education is the official publication of the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges and aims to encourage the improvement of veterinary medical education (Olson, 2011). Thus, it is not unexpected that the majority of articles published in this journal were authored by persons with an academic affiliation. The content analysis of this journal also showed a significant 21 increase in the median number of authors per article over time.

Thangamani, Palaniappan and Vinoth Kumar (2018) have carried out a bibliometric analysis of published articles in the Journal "Nature" during the period 2013-2017. They found that the journal published the highest number of articles 2944 (21.81%) out of a total of 13499 articles in five years. The average citation was 33.70, citation growth gradually decreased and publications were not constant, single author contributions were dominant (53.3%). The influenced author was Wang J published 54 articles having 17031 citations with h-index 41. The highest contributions were from United States of America (43.07%). The five-year average impact factors have been 33.07 and 2017 is 25.95, which means the values have been diminished gradually during the study period.

Asad Abdi et al. (2018) have presented the analysis of the journal titled "Information Processing & Management (IP &M) literature" during the thirty-six years of period (1980 to 2015). Of the published documents, the majority of them were articles 1956 (67.15%) out of 2,913 papers. The maximum number of citations are 8014 (13.07%) out of 29117 citations. The highest contributions are from the United States of America with 50.88% and Denmark is very less 0.86%. The most of the contributions are from Universities with 1866 (64.06%) and the degree of collaboration have been increased in three times from the period 1980-1985 to the period 2010-2015.

Mahendra Kumar (2014) has conducted a study on the journal titled "Library Herald" during the period 2011 to 2014. He came with the result that single author publication were 65 (57.01%) out of 114 articles while the rest 49 (42.98%) published are by joint authors. The study also revealed the common factors like authorship pattern, number of articles, subject wise distribution of cited journals etc. The maximum number of citations 312 (26.80%) out of the total 1164 citations, which means the majority of the authors chosen journals are the main source of information. The geographical distribution of articles of the journal showed that the highest number 102 (89.47%) has been from India and the remaining 12(10.52%) are from foreign sources.

Rajev and Joseph (2016) have examined various patterns of the research articles published in "Malaysian journal of library and information science (MJLIS)" during 2007 to 2013. This study is evaluated the growth pattern of research productivity published in the journal. The most productive year was 2011 with 21 articles out of a total 142 publications and most of the papers have got the length of 11-20 pages. It has been observed that, joint authorship were increased when compared to the single authored papers and majority of the papers published under two authors with 42% and maximum published papers were by Malaysian authors, 56 out of 142 during the study of period.

Krauskopf, Garcia and Funk (2017) have investigated the relationship between the total number of citations and languages among the published papers of the journals. They have analyzed citation distribution of articles published by journals from the Journal Citation Reports and Web of Science under the subject category "Veterinary Science" published in English and other languages between the years 1994 and 2013. A total of 48,118 articles are published from 28 journals 55.8% are in the English language.

Bansal, S. (2017) has analyzed a total of 197 published papers in the journal "Veterinary Clinics of North America: Equine Practice" for the period from 2007 to 2011. Researcher analyzed year wise distribution of articles published, length of the articles, year wise citation distribution and authorship patterns etc. The study reveals the

highest number of articles 47(23.86%) published in the year 2010 and the same year got the highest number of citations 2530(27.72%) out of total citations 9128. Most of the documents are single author publications 124(62.94%) and 66(33.5%) documents have a length between 11 and 15 pages.

Senel and Demir (2018) have conducted an analysis of the published papers in the "Journal of Religion and Health" for 1975 to 2016 and used the Web of Science database for the collection of data. They found number of journal articles are 1655 (62.1%) out of a total 2683, followed by editorials 169 (6.3%). The most productive country is United States of America (USA) with 1665 (62.45%) documents out of total publications. Cornell University from the USA has produced the majority of the papers with 73 (2.74%) followed by Duke University.

Conclusion

The research output of Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University was talented and exhibited a growing trend in recent years, according to the results of analysis in the discipline of Veterinary. The concepts of research areas have been strong and number of strength theses submitted in the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. There are also some interesting areas to be studied as the impact of particular papers on Veterinary disciplines analysis of the veterinary publications based on the chosen topics.

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