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Analysis of 'Webometric' Term in the ProQuest Database During 2000-2020

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze the bibliometric characteristics of publications published on Webometrics indexed in the ProQuest database from 2000 to 2020. The publications were retrieved from the database using the search term 'Webometrics'. The document type, year-wise distribution, geographical distribution, and the language of the publications were analyzed. The findings of the study show that English is a widely used language and has a maximum of 777 articles published. India ranked at first as it has a maximum number of articles while the journal Library Philosophy & Practice has a maximum of 84 articles among the top ten publications.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, LISA, ProQuest, Webometrics

INTRODUCTION

ProQuest is committed to empowering researchers and librarians around the world. It has the largest collection of theses and dissertations; more than 450,000 eBooks; rich aggregated collections of the world's most important scholarly journals and periodicals; and unique vaults of digitized historical collections from great libraries and museums. ProQuest databases is a multi-disciplinary index which covers a wide range of subjects in over 100 databases. It includes the LISA database; Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) is an international abstracting and indexing tool designed for library professionals and other information specialists. In Present LISA abstracts over 440 periodicals in more than 20 different languages from approx. 68 countries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Patil and Surwade (2020) carried out a bibliometric study to identify the growth of the literature available on Webometrics indexed in Scopus using the search term 'Webometrics'. They analyzed the document types, highly productive authors, year-wise distribution of 243 documents retrieved from the search result.

Ani *et al.* (2017) examined the patterns of publication output in library and information science (LIS) research in Nigerian universities. The Web of Science was used as the source of the data from the period 2000 to 2014. The findings of the study revealed a fluctuating and unpredictable trend in the annual publication output in LIS research in Nigeria. The University of Ibadan, University of Nigeria, and Delta State University were found to be the three most visible (productive)

universities in LIS research. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that there should be increased investment in LIS research by Nigerian universities towards a steady increase in sustained quality publication output to support national development. Jeong and Huh (2017) conducted a bibliometric study on the publication of North Korea indexed in the Web of Science core collection database from 1988 to 2016. They used the search term "North Korea" OR "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" OR "DPRK"; a total of 318 documents they retrieved. They find out that the most frequent countries of collaboration were China, Germany, and Australia. Kim Il Sung University, the Kim Chaek University of Technology, and the Academy of Science were the top-ranking institutions in North Korea in terms of articles published in Web of Science journals.

Khiste and Paithankar (2017) discuss the analysis of Bibliometric terms in the Scopus database from the period 2008-2016. They investigated the most productive authors, Type of documents, Geographical distribution by country, and ranked the sources in which the documents were published. They find out that among 5439 items retrieved from the search, year 2016 has maximum number of publications while 2008 has minimum. Further, it is revealed in Subject-wise analysis that Social Sciences has the maximum number of publications i.e. 2029 and minimum in Veterinary with 7 records.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the study is to analyze the documents retrieved from the ProQuest database using the search term 'Webometrics'. The main objectives of the study are:

- To count the types of documents and number of documents in which the Webometric term is used.

- Geographical distribution of the publications

- To find out the publications (Year-wise).

- To find out the language of the publications

- To find out the highly preferred journals for writing research papers on term webometrics.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is limited to the search term 'Webometrics' in the ProQuest database and the search result is restricted to only the database of LISA. The period of the study has been taken between 2000-2020. The data is collected on the date 1st October 2020.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1 and Figure 1 revealed that the majority of documents retrieved from the search falls under the category Scholarly Journals i.e., 863. Further, there are 22 Trade journals, 19 Theses and Dissertations, and 3 magazines published which use the term Webometrics.

Table 1: Document type available on Webometrics

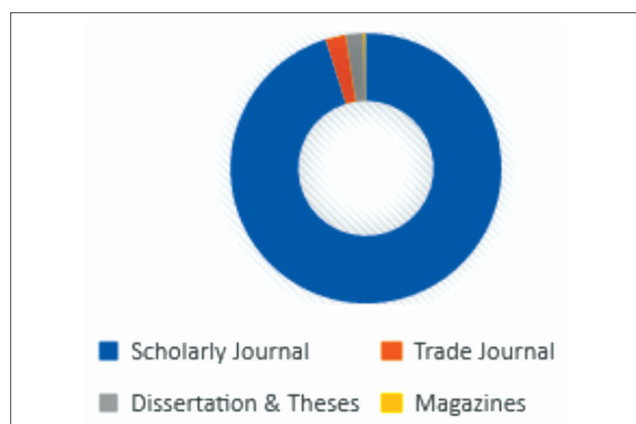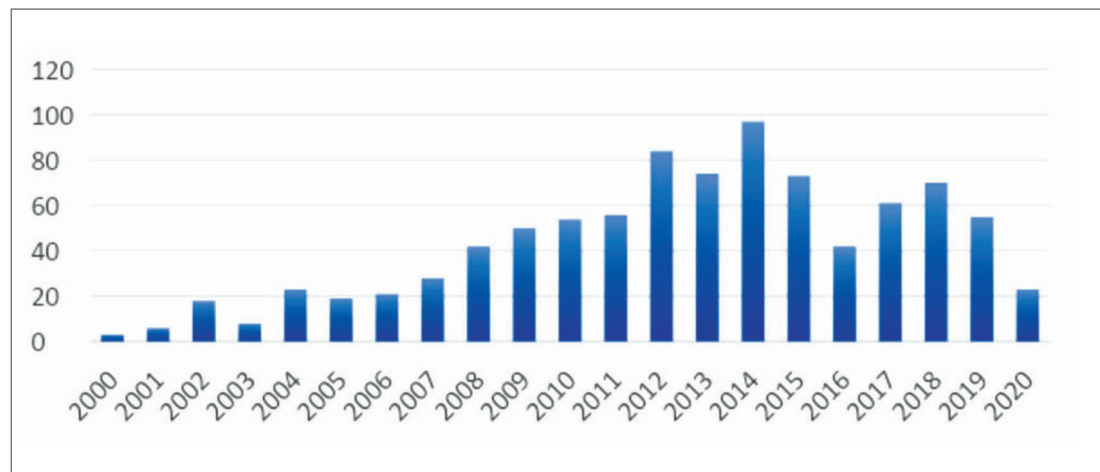| Type of Source	No. of Documents	Percentage
Scholarly Journal	863	95.14
Trade Journal	22	2.42
Dissertation and Theses	19	2.09
Magazines	3	0.33
Total	**907**	**99.98**

Figure 1: Document type available on Webometrics

Table 2: Year-wise documents published on Webometrics

Year	Documents	Percentage
2000	03	0.33
2001	06	0.65
2002	18	1.98
2003	08	0.88
2004	23	2.53
2005	19	2.09
2006	21	2.13
2007	28	3.08
2008	42	4.63
2009	50	5.51
2010	54	5.95
2011	56	6.17
2012	84	9.26
2013	74	8.15
2014	97	10.69
2015	73	8.04
2016	42	4.63
2017	61	6.72
2018	70	7.71
2019	55	6.06
2020	23	2.53
Total	**907**	**99.72**

which has 84 (9.26%) documents. The year 2000, 2001 & 2003 have the least number of documents i.e., 03 (0.33%), 06 (0.65%) and 08(0.88%) respectively. It is also clearly visible that there are subsequent growth research articles published on the Webometrics.
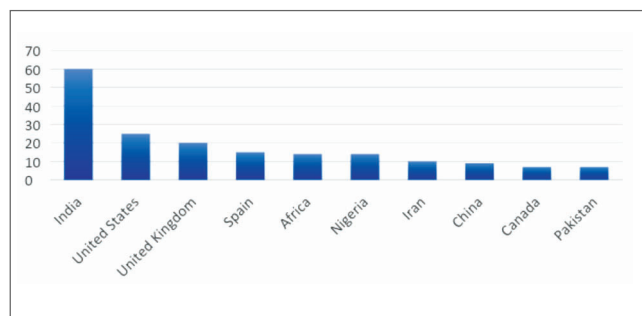
This Table 3 shows that out of 907 documents, maximum documents are published in the English language i.e., 777 followed by the Spanish language which is 136. 14 publications are published in the Chinese language, 08 publications are published in the Portuguese language, and so on. The least number of

Table 3: Language of the retrieved documents

Language	No. of documents
English	777
Spanish	136
Chinese	14
Portuguese	09
Persian	08
German	06
Italian	04
Slovenian	04
Polish	02
Danish	01
Hungarian	01
Slavic Language	01
Ukrainian	01
Total	**907**

Table 2 and Figure 2 depicts the year-wise distribution of documents published and it resulted in the highest number of documents i.e., 97(10.69%) documents published in the year 2014 followed by the year 2012

Figure 2: Year-wise documents published on Webometrics

Table 4: Top 10 countries that have the highest publication on Webometrics

Country	No. of Documents
India	60
United States	25
United Kingdom	20
Spain	15
Africa	14
Nigeria	14
Iran	10
China	09
Canada	07
Pakistan	07
Total	**181**

Figure 3: Top 10 countries that have the highest publication on Webometrics

Table 5: Title of the Publication

Publication title	No. of Documents
Library Philosophy & Practice	84
Scientometrics	72
DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology	51
EI Professional de la Information	51
Online Information Review	41
Journal of American Society for Information Science & Technology	38
Anuario Think EPI	27
ASLIB proceeding	27
Revista Espanola de Documentation Scientific	27
Journal of Documentation	25
Total	**443**

documents i.e., 1 are published in Polish, Danish Hungarian, Slavic language, and Ukrainian language.

This Table 4 and Figure 3 reveals the top ten countries having a publication on webometrics. Out of 907, a total of 181 documents were published by these top countries in which India ranked at the top with 60 publications followed by the United States with 25 publications. The UK has 20 articles, Spain has 15 articles, Africa & Nigeria have 14 articles, Iran has 10 articles, China has 9 articles whereas Canada and Pakistan both have 7 articles.

This Table 5 reveals that the top ten publications titles and out of 907 documents were retrieved from the search; a total of 443 articles were covered by these publications. It is clear from the table that Library

Philosophy & Practice has published maximum articles i.e., 84, followed by Scientometrics having 72 articles. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology & EI Professional de la Information has 51 articles, Online Information Review has 41 articles, Journal of American Society for Information Science & Technology has 38 articles and both the Anuario ThinkEPI, ASLIB proceeding & Revista Espanola de Documentation Scientific have 27 published articles whereas Journal of Documentation has least 25 articles.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The above results show that the maximum of documents i.e., 863 (95.14%) are categorized under Scholarly Journals that were published whereas only 3 (0.33%) articles are categorized under the Magazines. Country-wise analysis pointed out that India tops the list with 60 articles while Pakistan placed last in the table with 07 articles. Language-wise distribution of articles shows that English is a widely used language and have a maximum of 777 articles published whereas only one article is published in Danish Hungarian, Slavic language and Ukrainian language. Further study reveals

that the publication title in which the articles were published and it shows that Library Philosophy & Practice has published maximum articles i.e., 84 while the Journal of Documentation has at least 25 articles.

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