



Journal of chemical ecology: A scientometric study

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Abstract

Libraries play the roles of both knowledge accumulator and disseminator. Libraries are the only source that generally identify, acquire and disseminate the information. But the exponential growth of periodicals, varied demands of readers, ever increasing cost of the publications, and the shrinking resources of libraries.

Keywords: scientometric study, accumulator and disseminator

Introduction

Today websites have formed an essential part of communication and are used as an apparatus by individuals, organizations etc., not only to promote their capabilities but also to provide services to their clients. The web is a collection of webpages connected to each other using hyperlinks. The globalization has made a remarkable impact on the library consortium system and Internet is the constant source of energy for the organization to make its facilities and opportunities available globally. In order to achieve the goal, there is a need to have a website of each Indian consortium in order to perform well and stay in the competition. The primary goal of the consortium's website is to provide common access to electronic resources across the Internet and by forming a consortium among libraries, it becomes possible to purchase information in stabilized and reasonable prices.

Review of literature

Literature review is an attempt to identify, locate and synthesize research report, articles, books and other relevant materials related to the specific problem of research. The review may be done on the published sources, such as journal articles, conference papers, research abstracts, chapter books, research institutions' websites and so on or unpublished sources such as thesis, dissertations etc. By reviewing the literature a researcher can exploit the previous investigation and findings done by the experts for the maximum benefits of research work. The review of literature is an essential component of any research investigation, which gives necessary input to the investigator to frame the research study on the chosen topic. It sets an investigation in the right direction which would keep abreast of the latest developments of the subject this paper presents *Scientometrics* analyses of DJLIT during 2006-2015; Khaparde V. S (2011). The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, content coverage, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of articles, etc. *Scientometrics* is the science of measuring and analysis science in practice, *Scientometrics* is often done using *Bibliometrics* which is a measurement of the impact of scientific publications. (En. Wikipedia.org/wiki

/Scientometric; accessed on 9 July 2021). *Scientometric* is a peer reviewed journal in the field of *Scientometrics*. It is currently published by Academia kid and springer science business media. (En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientometrics journal accessed on 11 July 2021). *Scientometrics* is the scientific field that studies the evaluation of science through some quantitative measure of scientific information as the number of scientific (en. Wikipedia. Org/wiki/Scientometric accessed on 14 July 2021)

Objectives of this study

The objective of the present study is to analyze the websites of selected library consortia in India. The specific objectives of the study is to

1. Analyze the URL of selected library consortia in India.
2. Calculate the Page authority & domain authority of selected library consortia in India.
3. Find out the internal link and external link pages of selected library consortia in India.
4. To identify the World traffic Rank, page views and in links using Alexa web ranking tool.
5. To identify the Google Page Rank using Alexa tool.

Methodology

The main aim of this study was to examine the 21 website of Library Consortium in India. The present study has been done by using web metric methods. The relevant data has been collected from Alexa, Web metrics, SEO Tools and Google page ranking, Page rank checker, Web metric ranking tool. It identifies the internal links, External links and total links and also web ranking in India and Global Rank.

Metric Study

An Overview

Metrics studies in library and information science such as *Libra* metrics, *Bibliometrics*, *Scientometrics*, and *informatics* are well known and a number of studies have been carried out in these areas. The metric studies are used to measures scholarly communication; identify research trends and growth of knowledge; identify users of different subjects; estimate comprehensiveness of secondary

periodicals; forecast past, present and future publishing trends; adopt an accurate weeding and stacking policy; develop norms and standardization; identify authorship and its trends in documents on various subjects; predict productivity of publishers, individual authors, organizations, country or that of an entire discipline. The recent years have witnessed the emergence of web metrics or cyber metrics (Jeyshankar, Ramesh Babe and Gopalakrishnan, 2009). Web metric covers research of all network based communication using informatics or other quantitative measure. Web

metrics, in future, may become one of the most interesting research areas for the vast collection of electronic information available on the publicly index able web. (Paisley, 1990) rightly identified this area as the future domain of bibliometric research.

Data analysis

1. Introduction

In this chapter the data thus obtain using web tools in described in chapter 4 has been analysed in detail.

Table 1: Library Consortia Websites

Sr. No	Name of the Library Consortium	Area	Ural	Year of Establishment
1	FORSA	Astronomical Institutions	http://www.rri.res.in/htmls/librairy/forsa.html	1982
2	TIFR	University libraries	https://www.tifr.res.in/	1999
3	ISI	Institutional library	https://www.isical.ac.in/	1999
4	STI	college libraries	https://www.sti.edu	1999
5	UGC-DAE	Scientific Research	http://www.csr.res.in/	2001
6	IIM	Institutional library	http://www.iimlibrariesconsortium.ac.in	2001
7	JCCC & VIC	Journal consortium	http://itt.nissat.tripod.com/itt02034/jgate.htm	2002
8	CSIR CSIR	Journal consortium	https://www.csir.res.in	2002
9	INDEST	Institutional library	Institutional library	2003
10	HELINET	Health science institution	https://www.rguhs.ac.in/digitallibrary	2003
11	UGC-INFONET	University libraries	https://publications.drdo.gov.in	2004
12	MCIT	MCIT libraries	http://mcitconsortium.nic.in/	2005
13	BJ	BJ Institutional library	http://www.bjmcabd.edu.in/	2006
14	Ceram	e-Resources in Agriculture	http://www.cera.jccc.in	2007
15	ERMED	Electronic Resources in Medicine	http://www.irmed.in/ 2008	2008
16	NKCR NKCR	institutions	http://www.niscair.res.in/resources/nark	2009
17	DRDO	DRDO libraries		2009
18	Delco DBT	institutions	http://delcon.gov.in	200
19	N-List / 2014	Goat.aided/non-aided colleges	https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/	/ 2014
20	E-Shodhsindhu	https://ess.inflibnet	Electronics libraries	2016

2. Year of Establishment of the Library Consortium in India

Table 2: Year of Establishment of the Central Universities in India

Sr. No.	Year of Establishment	Number of Library Consortium	Total { % }
1	Before Year of 1990	1	4.761904762
2	1990-2000	4	19.04761905
3	2001-2010	14	66.66666667
4	After Year of 2010	2	9.523809524
	total	21	100

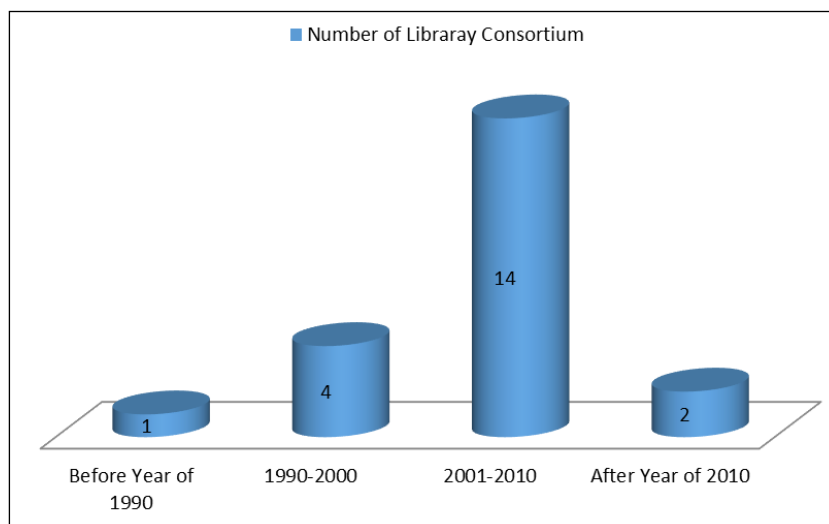


Fig 1: Number of Library Consortium

Table 4.2 and figure 4.1 shows the year of establishment of the Library Consortium in India. Among the 21 Library Consortium 1 Library Consortium in before year of 1990, 4 Library Consortium in year 1990-2000, 14 Library Consortium in 2001-2010 and 2 Library Consortium in after year of 2010 were established India. It is highlighted from the table, more number of universities were established after the year 2001 in the India.

Table 3: Domain Authority & Page Authority

Sr. No.	Name of The Library Consortium	Page Authority	Domain Authority
1	FORSA	29	42
2	TIFR	46	62
3	ISI	44	50
4	STI	40	32
5	UGC-DAE	27	28
6	IIM	9	8
7	JCCC & VIC	16	25
8	CSIR	46	48
9	INDEST	35	63
10	HELINET	38	38
11	UGC-INFONET	30	58
12	MCIT	19	13
13	BJ	18	17
14	Ceram	26	21
15	ERMED	21	19
16	NKCR	58	30
17	DRDO	52	58
18	Delco	33	22
19	N-List	54	62
20	E-Shodhsindhu	51	62
21	IPK	27	24

Table 4.3 show the domain and page authority of the Central University websites in India. Domain authority is a score out of 100 which tells how well a website will rank on search engine result pages (SERPs). Similarly, page authority is also a score that predicts how well a specific page will rank on search engine result pages (SERP). These were developed by Mos., a software as a service (SaaS) company based in USA. The score depend on many factors. It is seen from the table that the website of NKCR Library Consortia having domain authority 58 ranks highest & IIM consortia ranks lowest by obtaining 9 out of a total of 100 points.

In the case of page authority, the website of library consortia INDEST ranks first with page authority score of 63 and the

3. Domain Authority and Page Authority

Domain Authority predicts the root domain's ranking potential, i.e., how well a website will rank on search engines. On the other hand, the Page Authority predicts the page's ranking potential i.e.

library consortia IIM ranks last by obtaining 8 out of 100 points.

4. Internal Links, External Link and Total Links of Websites of Library Consortium in India

The ranking of Library Consortium websites on the basis of Total Internal Links, Total External Links and Total Links. The Internal Links are the hyperlinks on a webpage to another web page resource such as an image or document. On the same website or domain. The External Links are hyperlinks that point at any domain other than the domain the link exists on (source). The Total Links are the total amount of links to a site. This would be all types of links etc.

Table 4: Internal Links, External Link and Total Links of Websites of Library Consortium in India

Sr. No.	Name of the Library Consortium	Internal Links	External Links	Total Links
1	FORSA	20	40	59
2	TIFR	87	39	126
3	ISI	20	8	28
4	STI	149	18	167
5	UGC-DAE	113	18	131
6	IIM	27	2	29
7	JCCC & VIC	2	3	5
8	CSIR	120	28	148
9	INDEST	50	12	62
10	HELINET	32	11	43
11	UGC-INFONET	43	8	51
12	MCIT	0	2	2
13	BJ	281	5	286
14	Ceram	1	1	2
15	ERMED	17	2	19
16	NKCR	155	24	179

17	DRDO	60	18	78
18	Delco	30	3	33
19	N-List	55	6	61
20	E-Shodhsindhu	45	18	63
21	IPK	57	5	52

Table 4.4 presents the Internal Links, External Link and Total Links of Websites of Library Consortium in India. It is observed from the table The Total Internal Links of BJ Library Consortia is 281 and it occupies the first place and Ceram Library Consortia is 1 and it occupies the last place. The Total External Links of FORSA Library Consortia first place with 40 and The Ceram Library with 2 last place. The Total Links BJ Library Consortia 286 occupies the first place and MCIT Library Consortia with 2 last place.

5. Alexa Traffic Rank of Websites of Library Consortium in India

Alexa is a web information company, which provides the information about the site on the web. Traffic rank, Links and Pages viewed are extracted from Alexa and are grouped in the following manner. In this section, the analysis on Alexa Traffic of websites of Library Consortium in India has been specified. The Alexa Traffic Rank of Websites of Library Consortium in India were analysed and it has been shown in table 4.5

Table 5: Global Traffic Rank and Indian Traffic Rank of Websites of Library Consortium in India

Sr. No	Name of The Library Consortium	Global Traffic Rank	Indian
1.	FORSA	268,031	38,693
2.	TIFR	99,208	16,324
3.	ISI	85,637	8,693
4.	STI	41,407	174
5.	UGC-DAE	3,039,280	22285
6.	IIM	3,155,384	54651
7.	JCCC & VIC	88547	452
8.	CSIR	106,485	14,556
9.	INDEST	22,460	2,341
10.	HELINET	209,521	40,610
11.	UGC-INFONET	39,005	4,079
12.	MCIT	40995	5089
13.	BJ	3,067,279	2279
14.	Ceram	14,556	7822
15.	ERMED	16,387	9415
16.	NKCR	100,199	16,387
17.	DRDO	39,005	4,079
18.	Delco	6,301,440	21894
19.	N-List	19,750	1,865
20.	E-Shodhsindhu	19,750	1,865
21.	IPK	3,579,800	34814

Table 4.5 shown the alexia global traffic ranks thus calculated to the Library Consortia websites in India. The least of global traffic ranks, the more heavily visited site (Avangate, 1999). Accordingly, the Library Consortia websites are rank based on traffic rank. Library Consortia of Delco with 6,301,440 1st position and Ceram with 14556 rank last position. Indian Rank of Library Consortia IIM with 54651 rank 1st position and STILibrary Consortia with 174 Rank last.

6. In links retrieved from Alexa of Websites of Library Consortium in India

Sites linking from other websites are called in links. It is a feature of Alexa, the web information company which mean number of websites connected to a certain website, which shows its popularity. In this section, the analysis on in links from Alexa of websites of Library Consortium in India has been specified. The data on in links of each Library Consortium a have been provided in the table from 4.6

Table 6: In links retrieved from Alexa of Websites of Library Consortium in India

Sr. No	Name of The Consortium	Total Sites Linking In	Rank
1.	NKCR	1,915	1
2.	ISI	1,018	2
3.	UGC-INFONET	878	3
4.	DRDO	878	3
5.	CSIR	723	4
6.	HELINET	686	5
7.	FORSA	282	6
8.	STI	145	7
9.	UGC-DAE	43	8
10.	Delco	36	9
11.	Ceram	35	10
12.	IPK	32	12

13.	JCCC & VIC	24	13
14.	ERMED	19	14
15.	BJ	14	15
16.	MCIT	10	16
17.	IIM	7	17
18.	NKCR	1,915	18
19.	ISI	1,018	19
20.	UGC-INFONET	878	20
21.	DRDO	878	20

Table 4.6 exhibits the in links retrieved from Alexa of Websites of Library Consortium in India. On the basis of the data in the table, NKCR Library Consortium is ranked first, UGC-INFONET & DRDO is ranked last accordingly.

7. Google page rank of websites of Library Consortium in India

In this section, the analysis on Google Page Rank of websites of Library Consortium in India. The Google Page Rank of Websites of Library Consortium in India calculated and Analyzed from the following.

Table 7: Google Page Rank of Websites of Library Consortium in India

Sr. No.	Name of The Consortium	Google Page Rank (out of 10)	Rank
1	FORSA	10	1
2	JCCC & VIC	10	
3	INDEST	7	2
4	UGC-INFONET	6	
5	DRDO	6	3
6	N-List	6	
7	E-Shodhsindhu	6	
8	TIFR	5	4
9	ISI	5	
10	CSIR	5	
11	NKCR	5	
12	STI	4	5
13	HELINET	4	
14	UGC-DAE	3	6
15	Delco	3	
16	IPK	3	
17	MCIT	2	7
18	BJ	2	
19	Ceram	2	
20	ERMED	2	
	IIM	1	8

Finding and Conclusion

Assessment and analysis of different web site ranking systems has made to evaluate the position of the website under the study. Researcher has been taken analyzed & interpreted in details. The objective of the present chapter is to highlight need and importance of the study, objectives, hypothesis, Quantitative Methodology of the study.

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6. Find out the internal link and external link pages of selected library consortia in India.

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