Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the contents and meaning of undertaking the study in terms of objectives and process of analyzing the objectives the form of formulation of appropriate hypothesis. Further, the methodology of this study is spelt out in the mode of data collection, methods of data analysis, statistical techniques and limitations of the study.

3.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are

1. To examine the worldwide research production in Malaria research.
2. To identify the document type of the publications in Malaria research.
3. To identify the organizations conducting the research in Malaria research.
4. To identify the organisations providing fund for Malaria research.
5. To study the citation analysis on literature produced in Malaria research.
6. To compare and measure the growth rate of literature published.

3.2. HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses have been formulated for this study based on objectives.

- There exists substantial literature on Malaria research.
• Growth of publications in Malaria research is comparatively higher in developed countries.

• There exists domination of collaborative research in Malaria research.

• The research productivity in Malaria research is dominated by English language.

• Journals are major source of publications for Malaria research.

• There exists steady growth in publication production in Malaria research.

3.3. DATABASE SELECTION

Normally the medical data base was selected for the purpose of identifying the growth of literature on medicine. But in this case the Scopus data base is considered for research in order to identify the coverage of secondary periodical in the field of malaria research rather than the primary periodicals. Though Scopus covers life science journals, it is not considered as primary data base for identifying the medical field. This study uses the Scopus database which includes Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) database for drawing publications data on ecology. It is an international multidisciplinary database indexing over 15000 international peer reviewed journals in science and technology, besides more than 500 international conference/seminar proceedings
3.4. COLLECTION OF PUBLICATIONS DATA

For this study, the literature on malaria research data has been downloaded from ‘Scopus’, multidisciplinary online database, which is an international indexing and abstracting database, using the search term “Malaria research”. For this study, publications commencing from 1974-2013 (40 years) has been downloaded from the database. A total of 74171 data has been identified.

3.5. DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data has been classified by using Excel and the same was loaded in to SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) for the purpose of analysis.

Statistical tools such as frequency distribution and percentage analysis and Scientometric techniques such as Authorship pattern, Relative Growth Rate (RGR), doubling time (dt) citation analysis etc will be used for the study.

3.6. LIMITATIONS

The following are the limitations to the study:

1. This study is confined to the Scopus database alone.
2. Publications data published from 1974 to 2013 only taken up for the study.
3.7. **CHAPTERIZATION SCHEME**

The first chapter gives a brief introduction and it deals with the need for the study and significance of the study.

The second chapter deals with the review of literature gives details of the various studies conducted so a related to the topic of study in India and Abroad.

The third chapter deals with methodology, objectives and hypotheses, limitation and data analysis.

The fourth chapter deals with malaria research and overview.

The fifth chapter deals with analysis and discussions of the data.

The sixth chapter presents a brief summary of the study, findings, suggestions and conclusion and for further study followed by the Bibliography.