CHAPTER - 6

CONCLUSION

Bibliometric methods based on statistical analysis can be used for eliminating low-quality literature and to select a small portion of significant, reliable and relevant high quality publication. The analysis can be done by observation, measurement and grouping.

This study is conducted in the date collected from five volumes of index medicus (i.e. 2002, 2003, 2004).

The main objective of the bibliometric study is to know the leading countries, contributors and form of the documents, languages and core journals, etc on the subject “Diabetes”.

This whole study was conducted by using bibliometric techniques. After the collective of data from index, medicus. It was analyzed and results were shown in the form of table and graphs. Lastly Bibliometrics laws were tested.

The following are the major findings of the study:

1. From the study it is found that the journal titled “Diabetes Care” published from USA is most productive, reporting 310 items i.e. 10.60 of the total literature. This is followed by “Nippon Rinsha” published form Japan with 98 items i.e. 3.35% of the total and “Current diabetes reproduce” published from USA with 27 items 2.97% of the total literature.
2. The analysis of year-wise distribution concludes that highest amount of documents were produced in the year 2004 with a total of 1456% (48.89%) references as the subject “Diabetes” the other productive years are 2003 and 2002 accounting for 1066 (35.79%) and 456 (15.31%) items respectively. This shows the current information published by Index Medicus.

3. The language-wise distribution show that 77.26% of the literature in the filed “Diabetes”, published in English language, 4.70% published in Japanese language on 4.29% published in German language where other 13.75% literature in published in other languages.

4. The country-wise distribution of items concluded that the most of the literature on the subject “Diabetes” was found to be published form 54 countries USA is the leading country with 1605 (53.89%) items of the total. This is followed by UK and Germany 800 (26.86%) and 98 (3.29%) items respectively.

5. The study regarding the form-wise distribution of items concluded that the most of the literature on the subject was published in the form of articles, out of total 2729 (91.65%) items published as articles. The rest are followed by letters, news, interviews etc.

6. Author-wise distribution shows that 2827 (94.82%) were contributed by single authors and 151 (5.07%) were written by more than one authors.

The most productive authors in the field ‘Mental Retardation’ are as follows:

a. American Diabetes Association (38 items)
b. Davidson, MB (9 items)
c. Bloogarden, ZT & Jermedy, G (8 items)
While applying bibliometric laws on the collected data, it's found that Bradford and Zipf's laws are still used. However, Lotka's law could not be testified probably because of the changing trends of research nowadays.