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Library Network Support Services: modernising libraries in Armenia, Moldova and Belarus through library staff development and reforming libraries [LNSS]

Module 4. Information Literacy and Research Skills

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES. METHODS / SYSTEMS OF BIBLIOMETRICS / SCIENTOMETRICS

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RESEARCH

The information activity of a researcher supposes in the first place the knowledge of the literature published by other researchers in one field or another, in order to use them (their source of inspiration) for the subsequent researches / discoveries.

Research- systematic process of collecting and analyzing information (results) to improve our understanding of one aspect. The researcher is the recipient of an information system, which contains and further stores information, which he organizes and processes so that he can find them when they are needed

A basic condition of research and documentation in the field is deep knowledge of scientific language, methods and methodology of research, knowledge of the logic of domain development, critical analysis of achievements in the field.

- The information should be rationally and efficiently accessed
- Information should critically and competently assessed
- The information should be used correctly and creatively.



STAGES OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS

- · General information on the research topic,
- identifying sources,
- access,
- collecting bibliographic materials,
- Order annotation.

The bibliographic research method means the activity of selecting sources of information, using bibliographic tools: electronic and traditional catalogs, bibliographies, databases, websites, etc.



THE RESEARCHER - THE BENEFICIARY OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM

The contemporary university researcher benefits from a diverse system of bibliographic tools provided by the USARB Scientific Library :

- SLUSARB electronic catalog is accessible from the library as well as from the library website <u>www.libruniv.usarb.md</u>, which is integrated into the LibUniv Catalog where the search for information is promptly provided in 7 catalogs of the libraries of the universities of the Republic of Moldova;

- ORA USARB (Digital Institutional Archive) <u>http://dspace.usarb.md:8080/jspui/</u>full texts of the works of teachers and university librarians: lectures, lectures, exercises, curricula; Scientific journals elaborated by the Balti academics(full texts) available online;

- Recent acquisitions catalog http://libruniv.usarb.md, starting with 2006
- On-line exhibitions: recent acquisitions
- EIFL-OA Moldova Blog http://oarm.blog2x2.net/ which facilitates open access to Information and scientific electronic resources (journals, PhD thesis) from Moldova.
- Electronic reference services

- "Ask Librarian" - is a free and open for everyone electronic service but is particularly useful for homework and university projects. It is accessed through the web page (<u>http://libruniv.usarb.md</u>).

DOCUMENTATION

Scientific research can not be done by passing the documentation phase.

Documentation is a necessary stage of scientific research and aims to know the scientific experience in the area under investigation ,in the affiliated and other fields of knowledge of reality

Documenting is a multilateral process that outlines the means to disseminate documents.

- Familiarizing with the subject of future research
- Thematic domain delimitation
- Chronological period
- Geographic space
- The language in which the documents are written

The type of information resources (on any support) envisaged for research (official publications, manuscripts, monographs, series publications, reference works, printed music documents, graphic documents, standards, patents, electronic collections: databases, periodical electronic publications, digital documents, computer files, websites ...)

http://www.ssk-

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Bibliographic documentation is a wider component of the scientific documentation process. It is of decisive importance in scientific research, because it enables us through specialized literature to know what other scientists have written since ancient times to this day.

The bibliographic documentation suppose:

- Clarification of the subject (theme) for which information is sought;
- Identifying the types of publications that contain the necessary information;
- Choosing the most effective method of researching information sources, which can be direct - publications, various types of documents what it informs directly on the issue, and indirect - catalog libraries, and publishers, bibliographies, mentions of works appearing in the texts of books, articles or periodicals;
- Keeping accurate records and completing the documents used in a "dossier" of the research topic.

Open Access Challenges and Visibility of Scientific Production

The evaluation of research is very important both for scientific communication and for determining the expenditures of research institutions. To this end, measurements of scientific productivity, impact factors of journals, quoting publications, etc. have to be taken into account.

Studying communication processes in science, measuring excellence in research, and research quality is an issue that is increasingly relevant to governments, research institutions, universities and funding bodies as a way of assessing the responsibility and quality of scientific research.

Various meters are often used to measure the quantity and impact of publications. In the last decade, they have become a standard tool both in the development of science policies and in the management of scientific research. As a consequence of this evolution, a set of indicators has been developed to measure academic productivity, scientific and technological activities and other results of scientific work.

Research in library and information science

Bibliometrics is the statistical analysis of written publications such as books or articles. Bibliometrics methods are commonly used in the field of libraries and information science. For example, bibliometics is used to obtain quantitative analyzes of academic literature.



Need for "metrics" science

Increasing scientific literature The challenges of "big science" The economic and societal use of science Internationalization of scientific



Statistical approach

To manage the increasing flow of scientific information and To analyze and understand the cognitive process underlying science communication

To measure the quantitative aspects of these processes

To deliver results to scientists and users outside of the scientific community

Sociometric approach

To measure social ties

To understand the significance and characteristics of scientific communities, and

To draw conclusions on the institutional organization of scientific systems.

The terminology "bibliometrics" was first introduced by Pritchard (1969), who defined it as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication"



Alan Pritchard



Vasilii Nalimov

SCIENTOMETRICS

Informetrics: This expression was created by Otto Nacke in 1979 as the German expression 'Informetrie'

"Informetrie: Ein neuer name fur eine neue Diszplin", Nachichten fur Dokumentation 30, n 6 (1979):219-26 The term scientometrics was invented by the Russian mathematician Vasiliy Nalimov (naukometriya in Russian, meaning the study of the evolution of science through the measurement of scientific information) (Nalimov and Mulchenko, 1969)

SCIENTOMETRIC DATABASES

SCIENTOMETRICS - MEASURING AND ANALYSING SCIENCE

Scientometrics is concerned with the quantitative features and characteristics of science and scientific research. Emphasis is placed on investigations in which the development and mechanism of science are studied by statistical mathematical methods.

ISI is the most well-known database producer based on the citation principle with the following fields: science, social sciences, humanities, arts. We can mention the current uses of the ISI citation databases in evaluation both of journals and of individual scholars and their institutions.. (INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, Philadelphia)

The exclusive license of ISI databases belongs to Thomson Reuters. Thomson Scientific, the producer of the ISI citation databases, continually joins this chorus and reminds the research community that citation metrics should support, but never substitute for, informed peer judgment in research evaluation.



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Scientometrics :

- Studying, analyzing the structure and dynamics of science, technology and innovation through quantitative methods; performs the evaluation of scientific performances;
- Performs the evaluation of scientific performances ;
- Determines the productivity, the scientific value of researchers, research institutions, countries at the international level.

USE

- to find out who cites certain research, and what impact a particular research has on the scientific community;

- to discover the first published research on a theory, important discovery;

measure the influence of colleagues investigating the same field;

- determine whether a particular theory has been confirmed, modified, or improved;

- check the accuracy of the references.

IMPACT FACTOR

The impact factor (IF) is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times it's articles are cited.

HOW IMPACT FACTOR IS CALCULATED?

The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable.

CALCULATION OF 2010 IF OF A JOURNAL:

A = the number of times articles published in 2008 and 2009 were cited by indexed journals during 2010.

B = the total number of "citable items" published in 2008 and 2009.

A/B = 2010 impact factor

OR other Ex: Journal of Experimental Medicine

Nr. total articles published in 2003-2004 = 160

Nr. of existing citations in ISI magazines at one, more or all of the 160 articles in 2005 = 25IF = 25 : 160 = 0,15625

h index

The *h*-index is an <u>author-level metric</u> that attempts to measure both the <u>productivity</u> and <u>citation impact</u> of the <u>publications</u> of a <u>scientist</u> or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a <u>scholarly</u> journal as well as a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country.

The index was suggested in 2005 by <u>Jorge E. Hirsch</u>, a physicist at <u>UCSD</u>, as a tool for determining <u>theoretical physicists</u>' relative quality^[3] and is sometimes

g index

In order to overcome h-index deficiencies, Egghe proposed the g index to measure the productivity of researchers based on their publications (Egghe L., 2006). This index uses the distribution of quotes received by the researcher's publications as a basis of computation, but gives more weight to the most cited works.

hc index

The current h index adds a weight related to the age of each researcher's quoted article. The h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact *hi* norm

The index is a modification of the index h formulated by those who produced and developed Publish or Perish. It is calculated as an index h normalized by the quotation account

BIBLIOMETRIC RESEARCH IN WEB OF SCIENCE

ISI Web of Science, part of the ISI Web of Knowledge can be used to find references that cite a particular author or journal article. This is called a cited reference search.

http://webofknowledge.com/

THOMSON REUTERS

WEB OF SCIENCE™

🐞 THOMSON REUTERS

English 1

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	Sign In	

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Select your group or region

▼ Go

ATHENS USERS - Athens sign in is no longer available. Please use Institutional (Shibboleth) above.

NEED ASSISTANCE

Contact your institution with questions about signing in and registering for an account

Contact Technical Support

WEB OF SCIENCE

Your ideal single research destination to explore the citation universe across subjects and around the world. Web of Science provides you access to the most reliable, integrated, multidisciplinary research connected through linked content citation metrics from multiple sources within a single interface. And since Web of Science adheres to a strict evaluation process, you can be assured only the most influential, relevant, and credible information is included - allowing you to uncover your next big idea faster.

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MODERN INFORMATION SERVICES FOR IMPROVEMENT STUDY QUALITY

SCOPUS

http://www.scopus.com

The Elsevier publishing database, launched in 1992 It currently has over 21,000 titles (20,000 magazines) from over 5000 publishing houses and 5.5 million works.

- allows search for affiliation - more powerful in this regard as the Web of Science

- Advanced search can be done after multiple fields
- The interface is more friendly.



Scopus is the largest database of abstracts and citations of reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference papers





http://scholar.google.com/

Google Academic or Google Scholar is a free search engine that offers full-text search of scientific publications in all formats and disciplines. The system working from November 2004. The Google Scholar Index includes most online magazines from Europe and America of the largest scientific publications.

- 1. Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature ;
- 2. With Google Scholar, you follow the bibliographic references to your own articles, you can view the scientific production of a person. The bibliometric index (eg. H-index) is visible only by the author based on a Google account (gmail.), or with its consent, if its profile becomes

Create profile in Google Scholar

- 1. From browser (internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Chrome, etc.) the address is accessed <u>scholar.google.com</u>
- 2. Sign in user name/password and your Gmail account

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PUBLISH OR PERISH

http://www.harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish

Publish or Perish - is a software program that retrieves and analyzes academic citations. It uses Google Scholar to obtain the raw citations analysis to calculate the impact of scientific research.

Publish or Perish is available free of charge on the website of Prof. Anne Wil HARZING, Professor of International Management at <u>Middlesex University</u>, London, UK).



∉ Harzing's Publish or Perish 6.34.6288.6798

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National Bibliometric Instrument (IBN) is the biggest Open Access electronic library of articles published in national scientific journals from the Republic of Moldova for 1993-2018.



Despre IBN

Reviste stiintifice

Reviste în DOAJ

Reviste în SCOPUS

Registrul revistelor

Domenii CZU

Organizații

Reviste în Web of Science

Materiale ale conferințelor

Even mente stiintifice

Colaborarea autorilor

Statistica IBN

Federated Log In

Identitate vizuală

Experi

Instrumentul Bibliometric Național

Utile FAQ Contacte

Despre Instrumentul Bibliometric Național

Accesări: 151 Vzitatori unici: 77

CE ESTE IBN?

Instrumentul Bibliometric Național (IBN) este cea mai mare bibliotecă electronică cu Acces Deschis la articole publicate în revistele științifice din Republica Moldova în perioada 1993-2018.

PENTRU CINE?

Instrumentul Eibliometric Național se adresează:

 cercetátorilor, doctoranzilor, masteranzilor, studenţilor – pentru activități de cercetare, idertificarea tendințelor recente de cercetare pe domenii, stabilirea legăturilor de cclaborare, raportare, generare a bibliografiilor etc.;

 autorilor de articole ştiințice – pentru evidența publicațiilor în revistele ştiințice, acces a informații statistice privind articolele publicate de autor etc.;

 factorilor de decizie – pentru a obţine informaţie la zi privind publicaţiile în reviste ştiinţ ce naţionale, distribuţia acestora pe domenii ştiinţ;ce, dale statistice privind publicaţiile pentru luarea deciziilcr în procesul de evaluare a doctoranzilor, cercetătorilor colectivelor de cercetare, organizaţiilor, instituţ ilor din sfera CDI;

 publicului larg – pentru a oferi o imag ne de ansamblu asupra evoluţiei pub icaţiilor ştiinţice naţionale în diverse domenii.

CUM UTILIZEZ IBN?

Consultati Ghidul de utilizare IBN



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National Bibliometric Instrument (IBN) targets:

- researchers, PhD students, MSc students, graduate students for research, identifying modern trends in various areas, setting up collaboration networks, reporting, bibliographies etc.;
- authors tracking articles in scientific journals, access to various statistics about publications etc...;
- decision makers for up-to-date information on publications in national scientific journals, various statistics on publications for decision making during the evaluation of PhD students, researchers, research groups, RDI organisations;
- society at large for a comprehensive overview of national research publications in various areas.

Since February 2016, IBN is registered on <u>webometrics.info</u> and is rated <u>152th among repositories at the global level.</u>







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НАВИГАТОР

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АНАЛИЗ ПУБЛИКАЦИОННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

БЕЛЬЦКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. АЛЕКУ РУССО

Бельцы

ОБЩИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

	Название показателя	Значение
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0	Число публикаций в РИНЦ	35
0	Число публикаций, входящих в ядро РИНЦ	1
0	Число цитирований публикаций на elibrary.ru	6
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РОССИЙСКИЙ ИНДЕКС НАУЧНОГО ЦИТИРОВАНИЯ Ж **Science Index** ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ Вывести список публикаций O данной организации Вывести список статей, 0 цитирующих публикации данной организации Список организаций O Сравнение библиометрических O показателей организаций Дата обновления показателей 0 организации: 18.04.2018 При расчете показателей. учитываются публикации, в которых данная организация указана в качестве места работы хотя бы одного из авторов, а также все

авторов, а также все публикации авторов, изданные в период их работы в данной организации согласно информации из системы Science Index. Не учитываются публикации авторов,

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ ПО АВТОРАМ

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2.	Цаулян М В	6	
3.	Сирота Е В	5	
4.	Мовилэ И В	4	
5.	Морарь М М	4	
6.	Гагим И	3	
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THANK YOU!