

Editorial

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On behalf of the Board of the *Journal of Scientometric Research* (www.jscires.org) and my coeditors, I am glad to present the second issue of the journal. We have made a major transition with this issue. From this issue onwards the journal will be published by Medknow, a brand of Wolters Kluwer Health. We hope this transition will help the journal to reach out to scholars globally and provide wider dissemination of research published in the journal. The download statistics of the articles in the inaugural issue and hits each day the journal site receives encourage us. The journey, so far, has been a learning experience for us. We thank our readers and authors for their patience and support during this transition process.

The present issue demonstrates again the interdisciplinary nature of this field and rich scholarship.

The issue covers nine contributions each tagged by a designated category to represent the contributions properly.

The first article is the second part of the review article on Text Mining by Ronald Kostoff. The first part of the review was published in the inaugural issue of this journal. The second part of the review addresses the three complementary components of Text Mining: Citation scientometrics, seminal literature reviews, and literature-related discovery and innovation. The review highlights how Text Mining has advanced and contributed to intellectual and cognitive mapping of research fields,

the new insights that are possible to be uncovered by applying Text Mining approaches, and how it contributes to scientific assessment and policy insights. The authors draw from various case studies of their own research to expose the readers to the exciting possibilities of Text Mining. The two reviews (please refer Part I in the inaugural issue of this journal) provides a comprehensive analytical and operational insight of Text Mining.

Dark Energy is an intriguing field of research, which attempts to find out the unknown cause of the accelerating expansion of the universe. How research is shaping up in this area is the focus of study by Sagar, Kademani, and Bhanumurthy. The dynamics of research activity in this field are highlighted in this study.

The progressive nucleation mechanism (PNM) is the formation of crystallites (joining of large number of single crystals to form polycrystalline, which is what most materials are made up of) progressively in the crystallizing volume. Keshra Sangwal has applied this growth characteristic in his earlier research work to examine the citation pattern of authors. He revisits his thesis in this study to investigate the time dependence validity in the citation pattern for different authors. His work is a fine example of borrowing idea from Physics to understand the scientometric data pattern demonstrating the interdisciplinarity of this field.

Yasar Tonta's paper shows how combining various scientometric methods it is possible to properly judge the influence of a researcher. Taking the case study of famous Turkish mathematician Cahit Arf, the author highlights how this problem of judging the real influence becomes difficult when the work is published in nonEnglish journals, authors who are no longer active, *b* index scores cannot be calculated on the basis of available data. The study demonstrates how combining social network analysis, cocitation analysis, indirect citations among others can put an author's work in full perspective.

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Malti Goel, V Maurya, and Pranav Desai assess the solar energy research output of India. The study explores research activity in key sub-domains of solar energy technologies globally and in India and maps that with India's R and D programs and investment in this field. It is important to examine the publication trends with input indicators to provide a more informed picture, which becomes useful as policy input. This paper contributes in this direction.

Journals are one of the key scientific infrastructures of a country. In this context analyzing the dynamics of journals published by a country provides an important indication of how a country is creating its scientific capacity. Keshra Sangwal's study of trends of the growth of scientific journals in India provides an indication of its scientific capacity. The study also probes some important issues namely the distribution of self citations of journals published in relation to their impact factor, and the relationship between the typical 2 and 5 years impact factors.

Research articles provide only a partial view of the debate and policy discourse that happens particularly in an emerging technology, which is promising but brings with

it a large degree of apprehensions. Manish Anand and Deepa's choice of a leading Indian newspaper to examine the framing of nanotechnology in India contributes in this direction.

The article by Abbas Doulani, Nadijla Hariri, and Ali Rashid focuses on website design and its effectiveness in the context of designing university website. The websites of Iranian and UK universities are examined by them. This paper is placed in the perspective section to allow readers to appreciate the value of this study, which does not fall strictly within the scientometrics *per se*, but has important implications for this field.

One of the key areas of scientometric research is to develop indicators that can properly sense the merit of the scientific contribution of a researcher/research group or larger entity. Scientific correspondence by Rahul, challenges the established indicators of judging scientific merit, that is, the impact factor and the *h index*. I hope this article will contribute to the ongoing debate of these indicators.

Happy Reading!

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