Criteria 3- Research, Innovations and Extension

Key Indicators 3.3- Number of Publications

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the last five years

Copies of Chapter/Books

2022-2023

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BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Dr. G. KAVITHA
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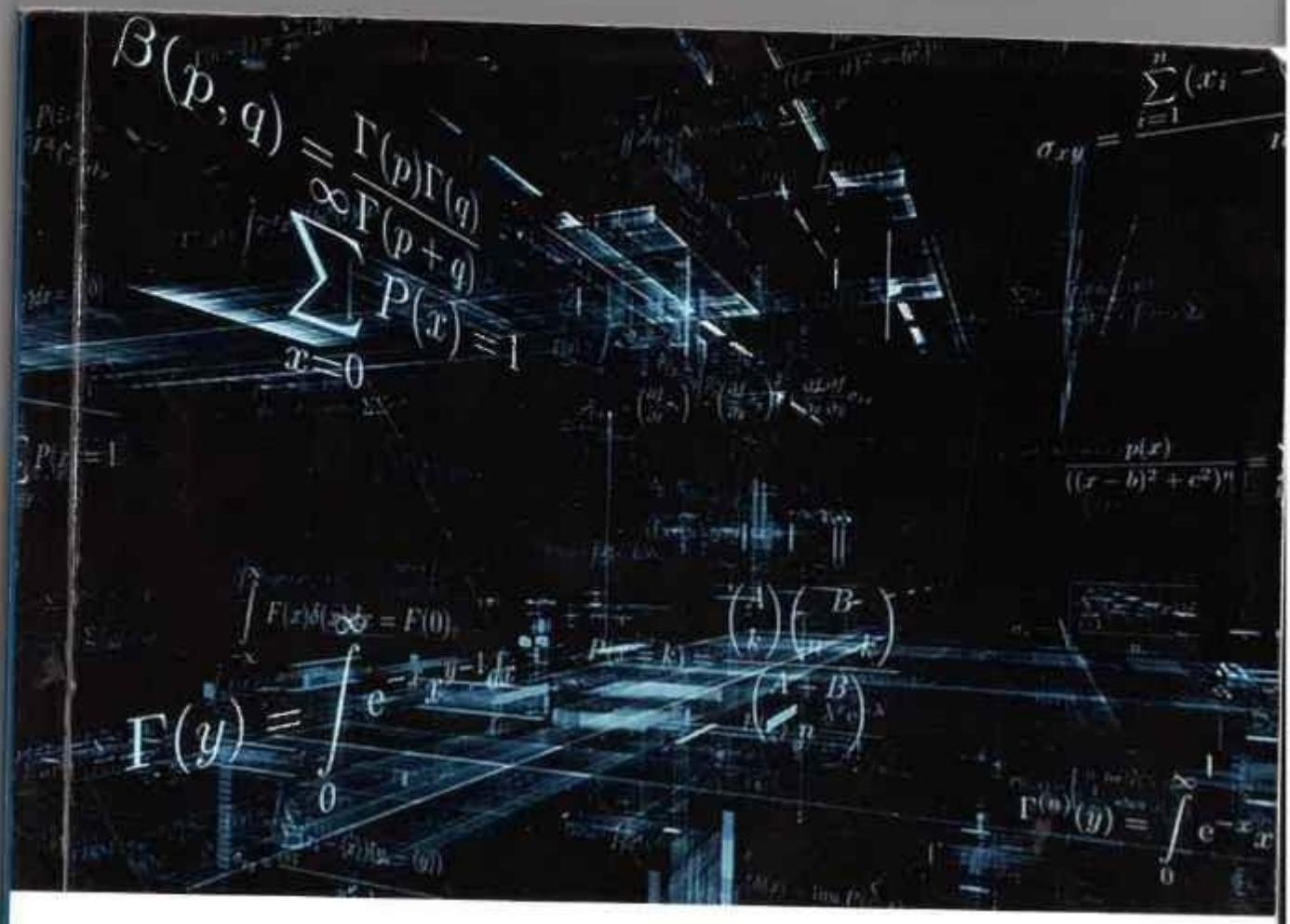

NUMERICAL METHODS

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NUMERICAL METHODS

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DR V KRISHNAMURTHY
Educational Foundation
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY IN CONSTRUCTING THE DIGITAL WORLD

(NCT-ALA: 2023)

Editor and Compiler

Dr. T. SURESHKUMAR

Organized by

Department of Library and Information Science
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CONTENTS

A STUDY OF INTERNET BASED INFORMATION SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN TRICHY

Dr. S. Kanagasundari, Librarian
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Abstract:
This study was investigated that utilization of Internet based Information services in Trichy region. This study was conducted within the 3 Institutions of Trichy district. In this study, 200 questionnaires were distributed to the Institutions. Among them 170 questionnaires are respondents. Therefore, sample for this study consists of 170 respondent's happiness to the discipline of three institutions (Holy Cross College, St. Joseph College and Indira Gandhi Girls College). These respondents were selected by mistreatment 'stratified random sampling' technique by giving equal weight age to discipline, variety of Categories (PG students, M.Phil. Scholars and Faculty) and gender. Thus, the whole sample for this study consists of 170 respondents. Most of the Students and M.Phil. scholars and Faulty member's are mistreatment the Internet based mostly services within the field of higher education for teaching and analysis.

Keywords: Internet Libraries, Information resources, Web based services.

Introduction:

The turn of events, and use of new invention, especially the web and web advances have impressively changed the old methods of giving library information and information and information groups of managers inside the teaches things Libraries. The net endlessly offers news manners by which and rules for libraries to supply their groups of managers. Today, old library, and information groups of managers have changed themselves into web based groups of manager's abuse web advances. In today libraries, library places assume an extremely important part to blessing the library to the rest of the world and fill in as a travel-related part for a library's online combination. Library places turned into the most reason for doing something behind access and driving force for shiny new electronic library groups of managers. By and large, information about libraries and library benefits also as entry to online items that are stored and available now, electronic data sets, and so on is open on teaches things library places. To get information and back-and-forth writing invention of new things should perceive the terms, data, back-and-forth writing and invention of new things. Information is information that has been handled to shape it importance to its people who receive something valuable, any place information is natural information. Back-and-forth writing could be a hints that for sending information. Invention of new things could be a hints that of in a carefully-planned way redesigning things that are given to produces. ICT could be a hints that of passing the information from one to elective, very mean, unfair treatment some invention of new things. Libraries square measure set up for the carefully planned grouping, association, protection of natural things, water, etc., and scattering of information and information. School is expected/looked ahead to pay almost all their time inside the library for getting to library valuable things. It's very important for their examination exercises.

Definition of Internet Based Services:

Internet primarily based data system, or web-based data system, is a data system that uses [illegible] web internet technologies to deliver info[illegible]

services, to users or alternative info systems/applications. It's a computer code whose main purpose is to publish and maintain information by victimization hypertext-based principles.

Scope of The Study:

Present research work is taken to study the impact of the Internet based on information services in academic libraries in Trichy. For the study we have selected three institutions and they have classified in three categories namely PG students, M.Phil Scholars and Faculty members. Though there are many types of users in institutions who are using internet based information services, but for the feasibility of the study we have selected the research scholars of these institutions as they are the major users. In total the scope of the study is analysing the usage pattern of internet facilities by three selected institutions of Trichy.

Objectives of The Study:

- To analyse the usage and impact of Internet based on information services for the research activities of the scholars of selected higher education institutions in Trichy.
- To find out the selected respondents status of awareness about usage of Internet based on information services
- To find out the frequency of accessing Internet based on information services in selected institution libraries among sample research scholars in Trichy.
- To find out most preferred place for accessing Internet based on information services among the research scholars in the selected institutions of Trichy.
- To study the purpose of the using Internet based on information services among selected institutions research scholars.
- To find out the level of satisfaction the availability of Internet based information services among respondents.

Purpose of The Study:

This study is to identify the information u higher education students from books, jou e-resources and students support to services.

Hypothesis:

- Male scholars are using library mor the collection of information's than fem scholars.
- There is no significant difference in th status of awareness about usage of Inter based on information services for resea activities among selected Tric Institutions research scholars respect gender wise.
- There is no significant difference in t frequency of accessing Internet based information services among selecte Trichy institutions research scholars wi respect to gender wise.
- There is no significant difference in the preferred place for accessing Inter based on information services amon selected institutions in Trichy researc scholars with respect to gender wise.
- There is no significant difference in th purpose of using Internet based o information services among institution research scholars of select institutions i Trichy with respect to gender wise.

Methodology:

The selected Institutions were categorize according to subscribing level of databases a Management, Aided and Self finance. Th researcher also classified the institutions at th same manner for further analysis. The study has been carried out by survey strategy using

separate questionnaires for research scholars. Based on this the researcher has framed a structured questionnaire for getting data from the selected respondents. Only 200 Questionnaire were distributed among Research Scholars in selected State institutions of Trichy region. Out of the total respondents only 180 were returned the questionnaire. Few questionnaires were incomplete and which were supplemented by personal interview respondents a few were half done finally 170 questionnaires were used for analysis. The findings of this study area unit so primarily based strictly on the responses created within the form came back by the respondents and therefore the interviews conducted informally.

Limitations of The Study:

Though the access to e-resources through the Internet based on information services has been provided to the institutions throughout India, the present study is confined to the use and impact of Internet based on information services by the users of Research Scholars in three categories wise PG students, M.Phil Scholars and Faculty members which are having access to Internet based on information services. In spite of the follow up, out of 200 questionnaires distributed the investigator could collect only 170 filled up questionnaires from the respondents. Rest of them have not shown interest to fill and return the same. The required information for the study has been collected from primary data.

Respondents for Users (Users includes Faculty Members, Students of PG and Research Scholars)

Table-1. Statistics for Distribution of Questionnaires

S.No.	Description	No. of Respondents				Total	%
		Male	%	Female	%		
1	No. of Questionnaire Received	80	40	90	45	170	85
2	No. of Questionnaire not replied	10	5	20	10	30	15
	Questionnaires Distributed	90	45	110	55	200	100

Table 1 show that the distribution of questionnaires to the use and impact of access to Internet based on information services by the faculty members and research scholars of higher education institutions in Trichy region. Out of 200 questionnaires distributed, 170 respondents have responded with response rate of 80 (40%) for male and rest of them were female i.e.90 (45%).

Table 2 Gender wise Respondents from Selected Categories

Categories	Male	Female	Totals
PG Students	40 (23.52)	45 (26.47)	85 (50)
M.Phil Scholars	25 (14.71)	25 (14.71)	50 (29.41)
Faculty	15 (8.82)	20 (11.76)	35 (20.58)
Total	80 (47.06)	90 (52.94)	170 (100)

Table 2 shows that the gender wise distribution of respondents. Among the overall 85 respondents for PG students, 40 (23.52) respondents are male, whereas 45 (26.47)

respondents are female, overall 50 respondents for M.Phil Scholars 25 (14.71) respondents are male and 25 (14.71) respondents are female and 35 respondents for Faculty members, 15 (8.82) respondents are male and 20 (11.76) respondents are female.

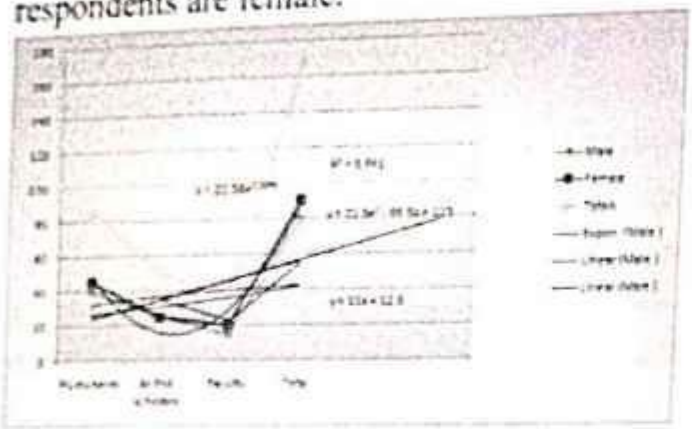

Figure 1: Categories and Gender Wise Respondents

In this figure clearly mention the Calcu... the exponential growth, linear equation ... Karl persons' rank correlation.

Exponential growth rate of male: y=22.5... 99.5x+12.5

Linear Equation (i.e. identified the ... value): y=11x+12.5

Average moving trend value male and fem... (two way factors): Y=22.36e0.156x

Calculation of Karl Pearson's Ra... Correlation=R2=0.941

Table 3. Categories and Age Group wise Respondents from Selected Institutions

Age Group	Categories			
	Aided	Management	Self finance	Total
<25	23(13.52)	15(8.82)	11(6.47)	49(28.82)
26-30	20(11.76)	10(5.88)	8(4.70)	38(22.35)
31-35	27(15.88)	13(7.64)	7(4.11)	47(27.64)
>36	15(8.82)	12(7.05)	9(5.29)	36(21.17)
Totals	85(50)	50(29.41)	35(20.59)	170(100)

Table shows that the categories and Age group wise respondents from selected universities. The table shows that the majority of the users were in the age group of below 25 with 49(28.82, in the age group of 31-35 with 47(27.64), in the age group of 26-30 with 38 (22.35) and above 36 of the age group were 36(21.17).

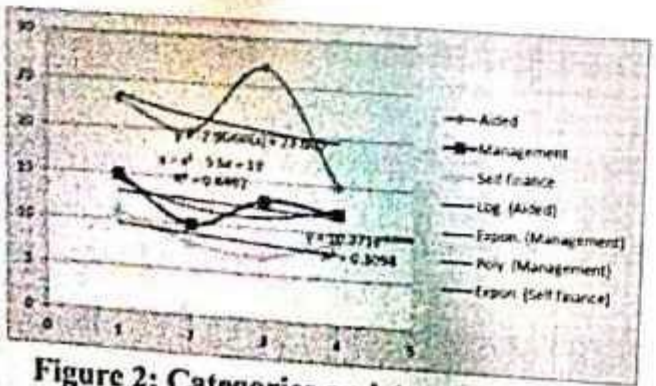

Figure 2: Categories and Age group wise respondents from selected Institutions

Table 4 Hypothesis 1: Chi-Square test with Age group wise respondents from selected Institutions

O	E	O-E	$(O-E)^2/E$
23	24.50	-1.50	0.09
15	14.41	0.59	0.02
11	10.09	0.91	0.08
20	19.00	1.00	0.05
10	11.18	-1.18	0.12
8	7.82	0.18	0.00
27	23.50	3.50	0.52
13	13.82	-0.82	0.05
7	9.68	-2.68	0.74
15	18.00	-3.00	0.50
12	10.59	1.41	0.19
9	7.41	1.59	0.34
170	170.00		2.72

Test the hypothesis that the population are homogenous with respect to the types of colleges they preferred (table value of X2at 5% level for 4 degrees of freedom is 9.488). The calculated value of X2 is lower than this table value and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and hence alternative hypothesis is rejected. There is no significance different between the observed frequency and expected frequency. (there is no relation between age group and the categories of colleges). It is concluded that there is no association between the male and female respondents and their frequency of accessing Internet based information services.

Table 5 Hypothesis ANOVA: Two-Factor without Replication

Sum of Variations	Sum of Square	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
Between Column	41.67	3-1=2	20.83333		
Between Rows	329	4-1=3	109.7222	F=5.27	0.009
Residual	5.69	6	0.949154	F=0.045	
	376.53	12-1=11			

The F value is greater than the tabulated value at row wise, so there is significant difference between the different types of Age group wise analysis of known provides assessing the Internet based Information Services in Academic Libraries in Trichy The F value is less than the tabulated value of columns wise, so there is no significant difference between gender wise analyses. There is no significant difference in their status of awareness about usage of Internet based on information resources and services for research activities among selected Trichy regions research scholars respect to Age group wise. Hence the first hypothesis has been substantially proved.

Table. 6 Distributions of Respondents Based by The Nativity

Nativity	Categories			
	PG students	M. Phil Scholars	Faculty	Total
Rural	35	20	14	69
Urban	50	30	21	101
Total	85	50	35	170

Table 6 shows that the distributions of respondents are based by the nativity into two areas. One is Rural among overall 69 respondents are classified into 35 respondents in PG Students, 20 respondents in M.Phil scholars and 14 respondents in Faculty.

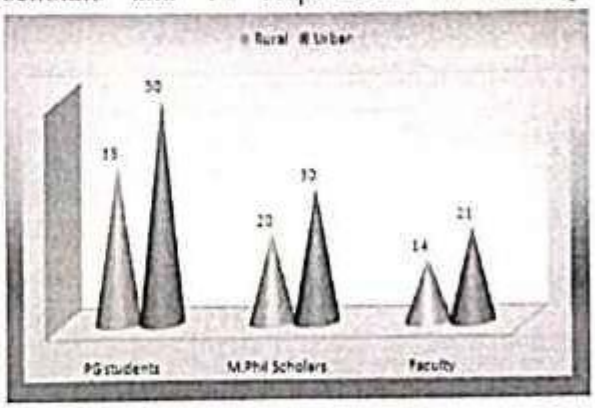

Figure. 3. Distributions of Respondents Based by the Nativity

Another one is Urban area among overall 101 respondents are classified into 50 respondents in PG Students, 30 respondents in M.Phil scholars and 21 respondents in Faculty Members.

Table.7.

Distributions of Respondents Analysis of Awareness about Internet Based Information Ser

Level of Awareness	Categories			
	PG Students	M.Phil Scholars	Faculty	To
Fully Aware	35(20.59)	20(8.81)	15(8.82)	70(
Moderately Aware	30(17.65)	16(9.41)	10(5.88)	56(
Somewhat Aware	20(11.76)	14(8.24)	10(5.88)	44(
Total	85(50)	50(29.41)	35(20.59)	170

Table 7 shows that the distributions of respondent's analysis of awareness about Internet based information services are classified into fully aware, moderately aware and somewhat aware respondents. The majority of 70 (41.18) respondents are fully aware, 56 (32.94) respondents are moderately aware and 44 (25.88) respondents are Somewhat aware. It is included from above analysis that majority of respond who are fully aware about Internet b information services are between the Students. Majority of them have mentio fully aware about the Internet b information services facil

Table 8 Hypotheses 2: Anova: Two Factors Without Replications

Source of Variations	Sum of Square	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F	P valu
Between Column	438.89	3-1=2	219.445		
Between Rows	112.89	3-1=2	56.445	F=3.89	1.4
Residual	39.11	4	9.7775	F=5.77	
	590.89	9-1=8			

The F value is greater than the tabulated value at row wise, so there is significant difference between the Categories wise institutions status of awareness about Internet based information services. The F value is less than the tabulated value of columns wise. So there is no significances difference between the levels of awareness about Internet based information services.

Awareness about Frequency of Using Internet:

The Frequency of using Internet wise analysis is also important in finding out the information seekers. The various subjects that are being taught in the institutions have brought unde four major categories like Daily, Weekly, Onc in a Month and Occasionally level respondent for the users. This analysis helps to identi which Frequency of using Internet respondent have more access to information requirement

Table 9 Distributions of The Respondents by Frequency of Internet Based Information Services Visit

Frequency of Library Visit	Categories			
	PG students	M.Phil Scholars	Faculty	Total
Daily	23(13.52)	15(8.82)	11(6.47)	49(28.82)
Week	20(11.76)	10(5.88)	8(4.70)	38(22.35)
Once in a week	27(15.88)	13(7.64)	7(4.11)	47(27.64)
Occasionally	15(8.82)	12(7.05)	9(5.29)	36(21.17)
Totals	85(50)	50(29.41)	35(20.59)	170(100)

Table. 9. shows that the user frequency of Internet based information services visit, 49 respondents are visiting the Internet based information services daily, 38 respondents are visiting Internet based information services week, 47 respondents are once in a week, and 36 respondents are occasionally. Thus, nearly one fifth of respondents go daily in a month.

Table. 10. Distributions of the Respondents Based on Purpose of Bibliographical Databases

Sl. No.	Name of E-Resources	Yes	No	Total
1	Proquest	15	13	28
2	Scopus	16	7	23
3	Pubmet	14	9	23
4	Emerald	12	11	23
5	LISA	18	5	23
6	Web of Science	25	7	32
7	J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC)	10	8	18
	Total	**110**	**60**	**170**

Table. 10. shows that the distributions of the respondents based on purpose of bibliographical databases, 15 respondents are Proquest database, whereas 16 respondents are Scopus databases, 10 respondents are J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC) bibliographical databases, 14 respondents are PUBMET database, 12 respondents are Emerald, 18 respondents are LISTA bibliographical databases and 25 respondents are used in Web of Science.

E-Mail Usage of Internet Based Information Services

Table 11 Distribution of Respondents Based on E-Mail Usage of Internet Based Information Services in Academic Libraries in Trichy

Email	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	50	29.41	29.41
Yes	120	70.59	100.0
Total	**170**	**100.0**	

Table reveals the E-mail about online information resources and services in Academic Libraries in Trichy region found from the study 70.59 % of Faculty, Students and Research scholars respondents "Yes", 29.41 % respondents "No".

Testing of Hypothesis

There is no E-mail between the yes or no respondents and their frequency of accessing internet based information services in academic libraries in Trichy.

H1: Alternative Hypothesis

There is an E-mail between the yes or no respondents and their frequency of accessing internet based information services in academic libraries in Trichy.

Table 12 Pearson Chi-Square Tests with E-Mail Usage Respondents from Selected Institutions

Email	Chi-square	4.465
	df	1
	Sig.	.000*
Email	Chi-square	5.857
	df	1
	Sig.	.002*

The table value X2 for one degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 4.465 and 5.857. The calculated value of X2 is higher than this table value and hence the Null Hypothesis is accepted and hence Alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is no association between the yes or no respondents and their frequency of E-mail usage for accessing Online Information services.

Entertainment Usage of Internet

Table 13 Distribution of Respondents Based On Entertainment Usage of Internet Based Information Services in Academic Libraries in Trichy

Entertainment	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	92	54.11	54.11
Yes	78	45.89	100.0
Total	170	100.0	

Table reveals the Entertainment [illegible] online information resources and [illegible] Academic Libraries in Trichy [illegible] from the study 45.89 % of Faculty, [illegible] and Research scholars respondents [illegible] 54.11 % respondents "No".

Social Websites Usage of Internet

Table 14 Distribution of Respondents On Social Websites Usage of Internet Information Services in Academic Libraries Trichy

Social Websites	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	282	58.5	
Yes	200	41.5	
Total	482	100.0	

Research Work Usage of Internet

Table 15 Distribution of Respondents [illegible] on Research Work Usage of Internet [illegible] Information Services in Academic Libraries Trichy

Research	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	50	29.41	29.41
Yes	120	70.58	100.0
Total	170	100.0	

Table reveals the Research work usage internet based information resources services in Academic Libraries in [illegible] region found from the study 70.58 % Faculty, Students and Research scholars respondents "Yes" and 29.41 % respondents "No".

Acquire the Knowledge to Use Internet Usage

Table 16 Distribution of Respondents based Acquire the Knowledge to Use Internet in Academic Libraries of Internet Based Information Services in

		Age Group							
		< 25 Years		26-30 Years		30 and Above Years		Total	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Self-Learning	No	12	24.49%	10	26.32%	10	12.05%	32	18.82%
	Yes	37	75.51%	28	73.68%	73	87.95%	138	81.18%
	Total	49	100.0%	38	100.0%	83	100.0%	170	100.0%
Part of Syllabus	No	16	32.65%	14	36.84%	40	48.19%	70	41.18%
	Yes	33	67.35%	24	63.16%	43	51.81%	100	58.82%
	Total	49	100.0%	38	100.0%	83	100.0%	170	100.0%
Private Course	No	30	61.22%	22	57.89%	68	81.92%	120	70.59%
	Yes	19	38.78%	16	42.11%	15	18.07%	50	29.41%
	Total	49	100.0%	38	100.0%	83	100.0%	170	100.0%

As per the table more than 81.18 percent of the self learning respondents, 58.82 percent of the part of Syllabus and only 29.41 percent respondents of Private Courses are expecting acquires the knowledge to use internet form the Online Information services in Academic libraries. The other 18.82 percent of self learning respondents, 41.18 percent Part of Syllabus and 70.59 percent Private Course are not expecting acquires the knowledge to use internet form the Online Information services in Academic libraries.

Others Social Network

Table 17 Distribution of Respondents based on Others Social Network

Others Social Network	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Instagram	40	23.53	23.53
Face book	45	26.47	50.00
Quora	30	17.65	67.65
whatsapp	55	32.35	100.00
Total	170	100.00	

Table reveals the usage of various others social network based on information resources and services in academic libraries in Trichy. Others social network based on information services in total number of 170 respondents. Only 32.35 percent respondents used Whatsapp social network , followed by 26.47 percent respondents Face book and only twenty three point five percent respondents are used instagram in the low level performance.

Conclusion

The present study was undertaken to assess the material available in well established in use and impact of access to Internet based Information services by the faculty members and research scholars of higher education institutions in Trichy region. The emergence of Internet based Information services have provided to the student community particularly for professional students with wide opportunities to satisfy their information needs. Internet based Information services have become an alternative tool to print media. The educational institutions should be equipped with required Internet based Information services so as to enable its students to fulfil their academic endeavours. It is suggested that the opinion of research scholars also should be taken into account while selecting Internet based Information services for subscription. This would add the relevant and value of the source, make the users more responsible for the money [illegible]on

resources and in turn promote the usage of e-publications to a large extent. It is revealed that most of the college libraries are yet to be equipped the special section which is meant for research scholars and also adequate training should be given for efficient use of technology.

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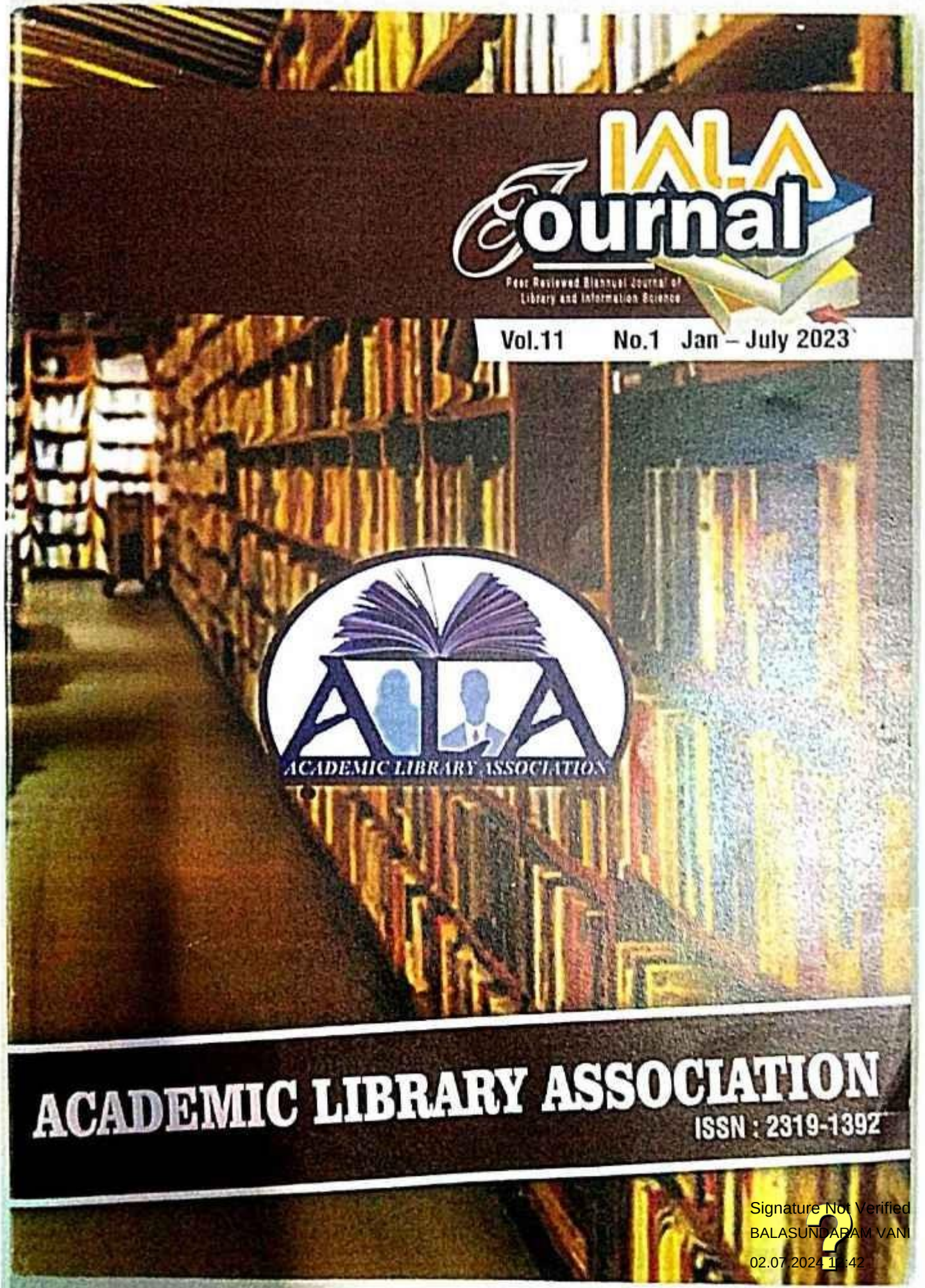

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CONTENT

MAPPING OF RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY ON PALEONTOLOGY

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Abstract

This paper seeks to mass-disseminate the event and the development of global science writing in the same way as the distribution product provided by the Science® web. This inquiry focuses on the distribution of understanding of the year, the recording of favors, the benefit of the test of another, their TLCS (Total Area Rating), TQCS (Total Quotation Rating), TLCR. The survey found that "937" authors submitted 2738 articles from 1990 to 2019; the results show that almost all of the suggested values were written by the creators alone. The diary "Paleontology" tops with -681, which is 2548 out of 2738 records. The h-list (which provides the list included in the summary of the distribution included within the immersion application) of the Earth science write has ninety-five.

Keywords: Paleontology, Scientometric, Quantitatively Analysis.

1. Introduction

Paleontology is the study of the history of life on Earth as a supported fossil. The fossils include fossils of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and cellular organisms that are replaced by rock or that are produced by rock storage.

Earth science, in addition to writing the earth's science, is a scientific study of the past time science planet that includes the analysis of fossils of plants and animals, similar to those of very small size, stored in rocks. It is committed to all aspects of the biology of ancient life forms: form and structure, natural process patterns, branch relationships with each other and living organisms of fashion, local distribution, and relationships and planning. Natural science is also addicted to stratigraphy and historical natural science as the fossil results represent a weighty suggestion that by that strata unit is well known and interconnected. Its methods of research contain biological sciences (mathematical analysis used in biology), which is intended to provide a detailed description of the biological categories of the species and thus to reveal the relationships of quantitative values.

2. Document Review

Shaoliang Xie (2020): This study aims to study the subtle variation of Master's degree sections written from Chinese students from time to time in the languages used. The 1,000 English alphabet corpuses were designed with 100 abbreviations annually for a maximum of 10 years from 2009 to 2018. Supported by multiple case analyses, the whole issue and language changes were investigated.

Specifically, Biber's (Variety of Speech and Writing. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988) is a six-sided model adopted for capturing a variety of sizes and languages every year. Multidimensional tagger tag (When in multidimensional tagger tag (version one.3), 2015. http://sites.google.com/site/multidimensional tagger) used to automatically extract the same data because of the size of the z-scores and language selection. Additional specialized analyzes within the language selection for each scale were performed using a mathematical method. The results showed that there was a vague 3-year vogue pattern and thus the one-dimensional aspect of one-dimensional and the choice of one-dimensional, three- and 5-dimensional languages had the necessary variation over the years. 2 reasons, internal and external, were requested to translate the emergence of the contradictions in English passages by Chinese students.

Gupta BM1, Count A (2010): This study analyzed Asian nations' medical activities throughout 1999-2008, based on total output, growth rate, quality of written papers and state level from time to time in the global context. The patterns of the release of international cooperation analysis are therefore referred to the most cooperative countries in Asia. This study jointly evaluates the effectiveness of the analysis of various types of Indian medical colleges, hospitals, analytical institutions, universities and analytical foundations and therefore the features of articles published in Indian and foreign newspapers. Collaboratively analyzes the release of unhealthy medical and organic analysis. Medical publication details were obtained with SCOPUS trauma information. The state ranks twelve among the productive countries in the medical analysis including lxv, 745 papers with a global printing rate of 1.59%, and a growth rate of 76 papers and sixty-eight papers published from 1999-2003 to 2004-2008. High-quality analysis in Asian countries is by no means exhaustive and requires investment strategies and resource support. Together there is a need to improve the existing medical education system, which must be enforced to promote a culture of analysis.

3. Materials and Methods

The literature used during this study was based on superhighway data for web-based Science. The majority of the study is from 1989 to 2019 (31 years). The keyword "Paleontology" is used as a result of a search term during the title category and in addition the value 'Every Year'. All 2738 records were returned to the scientific world. Once the list of documents has been created, the following export file is processed by HistCite ™ (Bibliometric Analysis and computer-generated code of mental images created by James patriarch James Abraham Garfield and colleagues) to create tables to order by author, year or frequency of writing any such as flower export file is processed by HistCite ™ (Bibliometric Analysis and photocopy package of mental images created by James patriarch James Abraham Garfield and colleagues) to create tables ordered by the author, year or quote any frequency such as historiography receiving the lowest share - cited texts and its writing links.

4. Analysis and Results

With the expansion of the world's scientific literature, the 1989-2019 scientists all over the world made a total of 2738 publications in the world's scientific literature. The first table shows the distribution of written documents

per year. There are twenty-three records alone in 1989 with their first step-by-step increase to 147 in 2019. It is interesting to note that over the past decade (2008-2009 & 2012-2019) more than 100 articles have been written by world scientists throughout the field.

Table-1:

Year wise growth of Paleontology literature

#	Publication Year	Records	Percent	TLCS	TGCS	NA	ANAP	ANPP	Trend value
1	1989	23	0.8	9	73	38	1.65	3.17	7268.61
2	1990	29	1.1	20	238	51	1.76	8.21	7272.22
3	1991	62	2.3	48	1358	136	2.19	21.90	7275.83
4	1992	61	2.2	45	1555	116	1.90	25.49	7279.44
5	1993	61	2.2	50	1493	114	1.87	24.48	7283.05
6	1994	49	1.8	37	649	85	1.73	13.24	7286.66
7	1995	69	2.5	47	1579	131	1.90	22.88	7290.27
8	1996	56	2.0	53	1332	115	2.05	23.79	7293.88
9	1997	54	2.0	32	1344	105	1.94	24.89	7297.49
10	1998	55	2.0	92	2619	96	1.75	47.62	7301.1
11	1999	62	2.3	51	1039	116	1.87	16.76	7304.71
12	2000	70	2.6	43	1150	155	2.21	16.43	7308.32
13	2001	83	3.0	46	2167	185	2.23	26.11	7311.93
14	2002	85	3.1	84	2549	185	2.18	29.99	7315.54
15	2003	80	2.9	72	2187	180	2.25	27.34	7319.15
16	2004	94	3.4	62	2416	202	2.15	25.70	7322.76
17	2005	99	3.6	72	2883	257	2.60	29.12	7326.37
18	2006	86	3.1	76	3592	216	2.51	41.77	7329.98
19	2007	83	3.0	43	2853	253	3.05	34.37	7333.59
20	2008	116	4.2	62	2267	325	2.80	19.54	7337.2
21	2009	103	3.8	54	1991	280	2.72	19.33	7340.81
22	2010	86	3.1	43	2575	309	3.59	29.94	7344.42
23	2011	98	3.6	29	1514	288	2.94	15.45	7348.03
24	2012	111	4.1	43	1574	328	2.95	14.18	7351.64
25	2013	124	4.5	37	1642	463	3.73	13.24	7355.25
26	2014	106	3.9	51	1479	331	3.12	13.95	7358.86
27	2015	134	4.9	74	1677	535	3.99	12.51	7362.47
28	2016	185	6.8	36	1537	673	3.64	8.31	7366.08
29	2017	131	4.8	19	755	515	3.93	5.76	7369.69
30	2018	136	5.0	11	478	550	4.04	3.51	7373.3
31	2019	147	5.1	3	235	624	4.24	1.60	7376.91
	Total	**2738**	**100**	**1444**	**50800**	**7957**	**2.91**	**18.55**	**224356**
	Mean	**2004**	**SD**	**8.48**	**V**	**71.86**	**CV**	**0.42**	

4.1 Source wise Distribution of Paleontology Literature

Table two of the 21 paper types studied in these studies that provide 2738 records in total tuition fees. The production of natural science texts is an intimate form of media publishing such as Journal Articles, Editing, Review, object and Article, continuous paper, etc.

Table 2:

Source wise Distribution of the Output

#	Document Type	Records	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	Article	1772	64.7	970	34589
2	Editorial Material	240	8.8	91	1246
3	Review	216	7.9	236	10704
4	News Item	150	5.5	39	216
5	Article; Proceedings Paper	106	3.9	67	1772
6	Book Review	91	3.3	0	11
7	Meeting Abstract	72	2.6	1	9
8	Review; Book Chapter	21	0.8	30	1954
9	Biographical-Item	19	0.7	3	24
10	Note	17	0.6	3	75
11	Letter	8	0.3	1	28
12	Correction	7	0.3	0	2
13	Article; Early Access	4	0.1	0	1
14	Article; Book Chapter	3	0.1	3	54
15	Poetry	3	0.1	0	0
16	Article; Data Paper	2	0.1	0	5
17	Discussion	2	0.1	0	2
18	Item About an Individual	2	0.1	0	0
19	Correction, Addition	1	0.0	0	0
20	Review; Early Access	1	0.0	0	0
21	Software Review	1	0.0	0	108

It is an indisputable fact that most important analytical links are found in journals (1772, 75.59%, TLCS is 970 and TGCS is 34589) and are provided within the Review, Proceedings, Abstracts, book reviews, and various categories.

4.2 The writer wisely distributes books

From 1989 to 2019, 2738 pages were published by 7957 authors. Table 3 shows that the record for Stokstad E, who holds the top of the list, is 47.

Table 3:

Author wise Distribution of the Output

#	Author	Output	Percent	TLCS	WOCS	TGCS	TLCR
1	Stokstad E	47	1.7	14	14	62	0
2	Trinkaus E	34	1.2	80	25	1507	55
3	Engel MS	28	1.0	14	2	307	11
4	Kerr RA	26	0.9	18	18	106	0
5	Hlusko LJ	12	0.4	5	1	218	13
6	Lobacheva SV	11	0.4	0	0	0	1
7	Ren D	11	0.4	10	1	252	7
8	Gibbons A	10	0.4	6	6	25	0
9	Norell MA	10	0.4	13	10	593	11
10	Silcox MT	10	0.4	11	2	158	14
11	Wang Y	10	0.4	16	3	338	11
12	Boukhary M	9	0.3	2	0	13	2
13	Currie PJ	9	0.3	16	13	229	6
14	Kay RF	9	0.3	21	13	556	14
15	Lyman RL	9	0.3	9	1	139	17
16	Tamborini M	9	0.3	18	6	45	23
17	Xu X	9	0.3	33	23	642	10
18	Akhtar M	8	0.3	8	0	46	22
19	Barrett PM	8	0.3	10	7	312	9
20	Bengtson S	8	0.3	10	5	281	7
21	Jaeger JJ	8	0.3	27	20	539	2
22	Khan MA	8	0.3	8	0	46	20
23	Laurin M	8	0.3	5	5	189	2
24	Morell V	8	0.3	6	6	10	0
25	Padian K	8	0.3	3	3	51	2

Figure 1 Author Wise Distributions of the Publications She received 14 TLCS, 62 TGCS, fourteen while not registering. Second, third, and fourth square area Trinkaus E, Engel MS and Kerr RA with 34, 28, and 26 Production Records, TLCS - Indigenous Citation Score, TGCS - Global Citation Score , TLCR - Complete native references referenced. WOSC- while not the Self Citation Score at the end.

4.3 Lotka's Law of Author Productivity

In general, the production of the author is determined by the thought of the many papers provided by the world's scientific literature publications in a very specific field. It is appropriate to review the impact of Lotka Law on examining the author's production for the release of natural science analysis. Table four presents the production results of an author supported by Lotka Law.

Table 4.

Calculation of N and C

S.No		cf	logx	logy	XY	X^2	1/x^n
1	1104	1104	0.00	3.04	3.04	0.00	1.00
2	584	1688	0.30	2.77	3.07	0.09	0.01
3	347	2035	0.48	2.54	3.02	0.23	0.00
4	217	2252	0.60	2.34	2.94	0.36	0.00
5	157	2409	0.70	2.20	2.89	0.49	0.00
6	84	2493	0.78	1.92	2.70	0.61	0.00
7	60	2553	0.85	1.78	2.62	0.71	0.00
8	58	2611	0.90	1.76	2.67	0.82	0.00
9	37	2648	0.95	1.57	2.52	0.91	0.00
10	33	2681	1.00	1.52	2.52	1.00	0.00
11	9	2690	1.04	0.95	2.00	1.08	0.00
12	10	2700	1.08	1.00	2.08	1.16	0.00
13	3	2703	1.11	0.48	1.59	1.24	0.00
14	7	2710	1.15	0.85	1.99	1.31	0.00
15	6	2716	1.18	0.78	1.95	1.38	0.00
16	4	2720	1.20	0.60	1.81	1.45	0.00
17	3	2723	1.23	0.48	1.71	1.51	0.00
18	4	2727	1.26	0.60	1.86	1.58	0.00
19	2	2729	1.28	0.30	1.58	1.64	0.00
21	1	2730	1.32	0.00	1.32	1.75	0.00
23	3	2733	1.36	0.48	1.84	1.85	0.00
24	1	2734	1.38	0.00	1.38	1.90	0.00
25	1	2735	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.95	0.00
38	1	2736	1.58	0.00	1.58	2.50	0.00
45	1	2737	1.65	0.00	1.65	2.73	0.00
48	1	2738	1.68	0.00	1.68	2.83	0.00
414	**2738**		**27.46**	**27.95**	**55.41**	**33.09**	**1.01**

N= ((((26*55.41)-(27.46*27.95))/((26*33.09)-((27.46)^2))))=6.33

C= ((((1/((((1/1.01))+(1/((5.33*(20^5.33)))-(1/((2*(20^6.33)))+(6.33/((24*(19^7.33))=1.01

Where the price | the correct value} of p is the value of the value obtained or fixed. Pao (1985) stated that he realized that a residual error is not necessary if P does not know twenty. Lotka Law confirms the appropriateness of the wonder or not of the wisdom in capturing Kolmogorov-Smirnov a slight look was used as a product tutorial. During this rule the KS formulas that work establish a solution and ensure the validity of a single information set in a separate data, which means that the authors who receive and expect meet. KS notes that K describes Kolmogorov as the year 1933 and S describes Smirnov as the year 1948, compiled by Massey in 1951.

Table 5.

K-S test on Observed and Expected Distribution of authors

x	g(x)	fof	cf	fef	cf	Dmax
1	1104	0.40	0.4	1.01	1.01	-0.61
2	584	0.21	0.61	0.01	1.02	0.20
3	347	0.13	0.74	0.00	1.02	0.13
4	217	0.08	0.82	0.00	1.02	0.08
5	157	0.06	0.88	0.00	1.02	0.06
6	84	0.03	0.91	0.00	1.02	0.03
7	60	0.02	0.93	0.00	1.02	0.02
8	58	0.02	0.95	0.00	1.02	0.02
9	37	0.01	0.96	0.00	1.02	0.01
10	33	0.01	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.01
11	9	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00
12	10	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00
13	3	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00
14	7	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
15	6	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
16	4	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
17	3	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
18	4	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
19	2	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
21	1	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
23	3	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
24	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
25	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
38	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
45	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
48	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
	2738	**1.00**		**1.02**		**-0.02**

KS views are established at a value of zero.565 or 5 level shares; very high variation Dmax seventy-nine p.c. the discovery and expectation of the authors' frequency

compared to Lotka's law applies to KS testing. However, that looks at the beauty of equality or the firmness of Lotka's law. A significant deviation between the distributed distribution was found, Dmax = 0.20 which is probably a smaller value than the significant value obtained i.e. CV = 1.01. Therefore, it will be announced that, KS in its disclosure has indicated that this data set does not guarantee the connection of the Lotka law within the field of document analysis. Lastly, live or calculate the price tag (Dmax) between the detailed feeds of the publication of the document and therefore, a strong or theoretical view is unhealthy or very high.

4.4 Chi-square Test

Table 6:

Calculated the Chi-square Test

N	O		E	Chi-square test
1	1104	1104.00	2300.543	622.34
2	584	146.00	304.2384	257.25
3	347	38.56	80.34303	885.03
4	217	13.56	28.26187	1260.43
5	157	6.28	13.08642	1582.64
6	84	2.33	4.862258	1288.04
7	60	1.22	2.551622	1293.42
8	58	0.91	1.888466	1667.23
9	37	0.46	0.951871	1365.17
10	33	0.33	0.687662	1518.31
11	9	0.07	0.154995	564.75
12	10	0.07	0.14471	671.18
13	3	0.02	0.036991	237.14
14	7	0.04	0.074422	644.48
15	6	0.03	0.055569	635.90
16	4	0.02	0.03256	483.44
17	3	0.01	0.021631	410.08
18	4	0.01	0.025726	613.96
19	2	0.01	0.011545	342.49
21	1	0.00	0.004725	209.63
23	3	0.01	0.011818	755.59
24	1	0.00	0.003618	274.42
25	1	0.00	0.003334	297.93
38	1	0.00	0.001443	690.96
45	1	0.00	0.001029	969.77
48	1	0.00	0.000904	1103.66
	2738	**1313.93**	**2737.999**	**20585.46**

To prove whether the author's production frequency of Lotka law or not, Chi-square-beauty-of-fit views are used in the information set. In addition, Lotka law has been added, tested by the use of the scientific product of the Chi-square model by varying the number of the authors provided with the publication number. It was found in the table that the

calculated value of chi-square (20585.46) is less than the table price at zero.05 the growth rate of value. Thus, the expansion of the 'Paleontology analysis' can work with the pattern below and therefore the paper-based production value analysis obtained by Lotka is valid. From then on, at the beginning of the study, it was considered Lotka's Inverse sq. The law does not apply to the 'publication of Paleontology analyses studied. It should be noted, however, that Lotka's law should be treated as a general and theoretical standard of product, not as an explicit entity.

4.5. Degree of Collaboration

The magnitude of the collaboration is also measured with the help of multi-volume papers. Measuring collaborative analysis patterns using a specific indicator referred to as regular interaction. Collaborative interactions with multiple {number | relationships plural} of affiliate analysis papers in a certain number of which is slow. According to the procedure provided by Subramanyan (1983), for determining the degree of co-operation in AN unusual discipline, the co-operation value will be between zero, and one. To determine the degree of coherence of the publication of natural sciences, the number of single and plural books is calculated and used in the formula:

Table 7.

Calculated the Degree of collaboration

Year	NS	NM	T	DC
1989	18	5	23	0.22
1990	20	9	29	0.31
1991	34	28	62	0.45
1992	34	27	61	0.44
1993	44	17	61	0.28
1994	24	25	49	0.51
1995	39	30	69	0.43
1996	27	29	56	0.52
1997	29	25	54	0.46
1998	34	21	55	0.38
1999	34	28	62	0.45
2000	37	33	70	0.47
2001	42	41	83	0.49
2002	40	45	85	0.53
2003	40	40	80	0.50
2004	52	42	94	0.45
2005	49	50	99	0.51
2006	42	44	86	0.51
2007	31	52	83	0.63
2008	42	74	116	0.64
2009	44	59	103	0.57
2010	34	52	86	0.60
2011	34	64	98	0.65
2012	41	70	111	0.63
2013	35	89	124	0.72
2014	33	73	106	0.69
2015	36	98	134	0.73
2016	28	157	185	0.85
2017	36	95	131	0.73
2018	35	101	136	0.74
2019	36	111	147	0.76
	1104	**1634**	**2738**	**16.85**

C= Nm/Nm + Ns

Where C= Degree of Collaboration

Nm= Number of multi authored papers

Ns= Number of single authored papers

In the present study

Nm = 5

Ns = 18

C= {Nm/Nm + Ns}

Thus, C = 5/18+5 = 0.22

Hence, the Degree of Collaboration of Paleontology literature is 0.22

4.5 Journal wise Distribution

The literature of paleontology (1989 to 2019) retrieved from internet of information ® is scattered over 680 journals.

Table 8.

Article wise Distribution of the Publications

=	Journal	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS	TLCR
1	Science	195	7.1	101	2280	14
2	Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology	155	5.7	39	1203	64
3	Journal of Paleontology	58	2.1	32	955	27
4	Nature	58	2.1	51	1277	10
5	Journal of Human Evolution	52	1.9	74	1472	59
6	Paleontological Journal	50	1.8	10	187	18
7	Geotimes	45	1.6	1	7	0
8	Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology	45	1.6	48	1939	32
9	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America	45	1.6	82	3225	43
10	American Journal of Physical Anthropology	43	1.6	31	939	30
11	Palaeontologia Electronica	42	1.5	0	71	27
12	Cretaceous Research	35	1.3	38	636	18
13	Paleobiology	32	1.2	33	1046	21
14	Peerj	32	1.2	0	282	27
15	Comptes Rendus Palevol	28	1.0	16	254	20
16	Evolutionary Anthropology	28	1.0	6	280	9
17	Journal Of South American Earth Sciences	26	0.9	19	626	15
18	Quaternary International	26	0.9	21	415	22
19	Anthropologie	24	0.9	4	242	5
20	Geobios	24	0.9	9	279	14
21	Historical Biology	24	0.9	6	112	19
22	Palaios	23	0.8	12	394	13
23	Journal of The Geological Society of India	20	0.7	8	139	4
24	Plos One	20	0.7	0	502	16
25	ACTA Geologica Sinica-English Edition	19	0.7	5	253	4

SCIENCE Magazine Topped 195 Records (7.1%, TLCS 101, TGCS 2280, and TLCR 14) followed by the Journal of Paleontology, the Journal of Paleontology, and the second, third and third opinion. The table shows a list of the top 25 magazine levels.

4.7 Ranking of Journals

Estimates of Journals sq. measured one among the main sources of information, therefore, is the vehicles of the existing information product. The number of journal is alive with the increase within the information field.

Table 9.

Apply Bradford's law

Rank	No. JLs	Cum. No. of JLs	No. Cites	Total No. Cites	Cum. Of Cites	Log	%of cites	Cum.% of cites
1	1	1	195	195	195	2.290	7.12	7.12
2	1	2	155	155	350	2.190	5.66	12.78
3	2	4	58	116	466	2.064	4.24	17.02
4	1	5	52	52	518	1.716	1.90	18.92
5	1	6	50	50	568	1.699	1.83	20.74
6	3	9	45	135	703	2.130	4.93	25.67
7	1	10	43	43	746	1.633	1.57	27.24
8	1	11	42	42	788	1.623	1.53	28.78
9	1	12	35	35	823	1.544	1.28	30.06
10	2	14	32	64	887	1.806	2.34	32.39
11	2	16	28	56	943	1.748	2.05	34.44
12	2	18	26	52	995	1.716	1.90	36.34
13	3	21	24	72	1067	1.857	2.63	38.97
14	1	22	23	23	1090	1.362	0.84	39.81
15	2	24	20	40	1130	1.602	1.46	41.27
16	2	26	19	38	1168	1.580	1.39	42.66
17	2	28	18	36	1204	1.556	1.31	43.97
18	3	31	16	48	1252	1.681	1.75	45.72
19	3	34	15	45	1297	1.653	1.64	47.37
20	5	39	14	70	1367	1.845	2.56	49.92
21	1	40	13	13	1380	1.114	0.47	50.40
22	3	43	12	36	1416	1.556	1.31	51.71
23	2	45	11	22	1438	1.342	0.80	52.52
24	3	48	10	30	1468	1.477	1.10	53.61
25	6	54	9	54	1522	1.732	1.97	55.59
26	8	62	8	64	1586	1.806	2.34	57.92
27	18	80	7	126	1712	2.100	4.60	62.53
28	10	90	6	60	1772	1.778	2.19	64.72
29	**23**	**113**	**5**	**115**	**1887**	**2.061**	**4.20**	**68.92**
30	23	136	4	92	1979	1.964	3.36	72.28
31	50	186	3	150	2129	2.176	5.48	77.76
32	115	301	2	230	2359	2.362	8.40	86.16
33	**379**	**680**	**1**	**379**	**2738**	**2.579**	**13.84**	**100.00**
	680		1001	2738		59.346	100.00	

The table below estimates the distribution of magazines and corresponds to a variety of internal quotations divided into three types of duplicate printer counters. Within the gift data sets, sixteen magazines tied 943 articles, followed by ninety seven magazines compiled

944 articles, thus, the next 567 magazines included 851 articles. In other words, the tierce of the total value of the square is counted by each magazine collection.

Table 10:

Verbal formulation of Bradford's laws

S.No.	Zones	No. of Journals	No. of Records	Multification factors
1	I	16	943	
2	II	97	944	8.9
3	III	567	851	0.911
		680	2738	

According to the publisher, territories, so-called, can type a series of links between type 1: n: n2. However, it is found that the universal link within the gift study is 16:97:57. This does not apply to Bradford distribution. Here, thirty-three represent the number of periodicals within the nucleus and n = 6.06,

16:16 × 6.06:16 × 6.062:: 1: n: n^2

16: 96.96: 587.58 » 694.54

The percentage error = 100

= (694.54-680)*100/680=2.13 = 2 %

Since the share error is a surprisingly low price here, the details will not work well with the Bradford law. These responded that a pile of information containing very few errors showed close adherence to media coverage. "Bradford's law is therefore often extended to current information such as:

16: 16x 6.06: 16 × 6.06 × 6.06x 0.97 » 16: 96.96: 569.95

When 6.06 = n, then 1: n: 0.97 n^2 but here in addition, the multiplication of zero.97 is calculated which are the only major areas, therefore, according to the table.

4.7 Establishment wise Distribution of Paleontology Literature

There were 2231 institutions involved in analytical activities within the field of 2738 residue-sharing essays across study fees (Table 9).

Table. 9.

Institution wise Distribution of Paleontology literature Output

#	Institution	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	Chinese Academic Science	89	3.3	62	1892
2	Russian Academic Science	89	3.3	37	986
3	University of California Berkeley	55	2.0	55	2220
4	American Museum National History	52	1.9	38	1428
5	University Kansas	51	1.9	40	990
6	National Historical Museum	48	1.8	31	1044
7	Smithsonian Inst	37	1.4	35	1843
8	Harvard University	31	1.1	24	2281
9	University Florida	31	1.1	15	664
10	Museum Natl Hist Nat	29	1.1	43	837
11	University Bordeaux 1	29	1.1	71	1233
12	Washington Univ	29	1.1	23	1215
13	University Arizona	27	1.0	26	1193
14	University Texas Austin	27	1.0	13	652

15	SUNY Stony Brook	26	0.9	21	607
16	University Chicago	26	0.9	25	1041
17	Yale University	26	0.9	24	1475
18	Duke University	25	0.9	32	898
19	University Bristol	25	0.9	34	872
20	Consejo Nacl Invest Cient & Tecn	24	0.9	15	581
21	US Geol Survey	24	0.9	10	391
22	University Michigan	23	0.8	13	800
23	CNRS	22	0.8	15	372
24	Indiana University	22	0.8	11	358
25	University Alberta	22	0.8	7	262

Analysis essays come from many analytical institutions, universities, and affiliated disciplines. Chinese educational science (3.3%, 1LCS sixty-two and TGCS 1892) and Russian education science top the list with eighty-nine records (3.3%, 1LCS thirty-seven and TGCS 986), followed by University of American state Fifty-five Berkeley (2.2%, 1LCS 55, and TGCS 2220) record.

4.8. Country wise distribution of paleontology literature

Researchers within the scientific analysis of scientometric have an interest in looking at countries where the unit of measurement is the most causative in any given field. This type of engagement helps to identify countries that are concerned with analytical add-ons

Table 10:

Country wise Distribution of the Publications

#	Country	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	USA	1091	39.8	705	27469
2	France	241	8.8	207	6950
3	UK	234	8.5	170	6557
4	Peoples R China	170	6.2	98	3852
5	Germany	162	5.9	94	3696
6	Canada	146	5.3	71	4233
7	Russia	122	4.5	41	1288
8	Spain	92	3.4	38	1692
9	Australia	90	3.3	55	2386
10	Brazil	74	2.7	38	1141
11	Italy	67	2.4	14	1126
12	Argentina	65	2.4	34	1249
13	Japan	58	2.1	34	1766
14	India	45	1.6	33	709
15	Switzerland	43	1.6	29	816
16	Sweden	41	1.5	24	1224
17	South Africa	33	1.2	13	721

18	Netherlands	25	1.0	13	390
19	Mexico	25	1.0	2	308
20	Turkey	24	0.9	8	843
21	Belgium	23	0.8	4	421
22	Chile	22	0.8	13	393
23	Egypt	19	0.7	3	195
24	Denmark	18	0.7	4	265
25	Finland	17	0.7	7	366

The dominance of the USA (1091) is clear from the table, followed by France (425), the kingdom (241) so the opposite countries (Table 10).

Figure 3.
Country wise Distributions of the Publications

4.9 Language wise distribution of paleontology literature

In addition, it is necessary to identify the languages of publication (Table 11). As we often expect, English is the most widely used language in publication.

Table 11:
Language wise Distribution of the Publications

#	Language	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	English	2545	93.0	1397	49625
2	French	82	3.0	30	556
3	Russian	41	1.5	10	194
4	Spanish	34	1.2	4	212
5	German	15	0.5	3	27
6	Chinese	10	0.4	0	162
7	Portuguese	5	0.2	0	44
8	Italian	2	0.1	0	0
9	Croatian	1	0.0	0	0
10	Dutch	1	0.0	0	0
11	Polish	1	0.0	0	0
12	Swedish	1	0.0	0	0

Of the 2738 records obtained, English ranks first with 2545 records (93 none. 1397 TLCS and 49625 TGCS). By comparison the number of English publications is relatively small. It will be due to the choice of the magazine, and the policy of compiling data for online information.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The current study can review the fact that there are 2738 publication numbers posted online for scientific information under the heading section of the world's most published scientific publication A literature review for the study period 1989-2019. 680 journals have published the Literary Analysis of Scientific Literacy, published by 7957 lister's from 2231 institutions, located in 91 countries. it has also been found that the publication of the world's scientific analysis has received 50800 numbers of international quotes.

The quality and quantity of scientific work is often judged by the results especially in times of publication types. Our work seeks to discover the effects of these scientific world books. We have chosen the world as the science of the world as a result of the integration of this discipline in providing examples of the diversity of end-of-life ecosystems and collectively because of the ability to capture the best features of natural evolution of the past. it is not within the context of this study to promote the positive aspects of these books such as the level of magazines / books, influential material, and quotes, to name a few. One warning to keep in mind in our study is that the restriction is restricted to covering only books identified within the Knowledge® info net.

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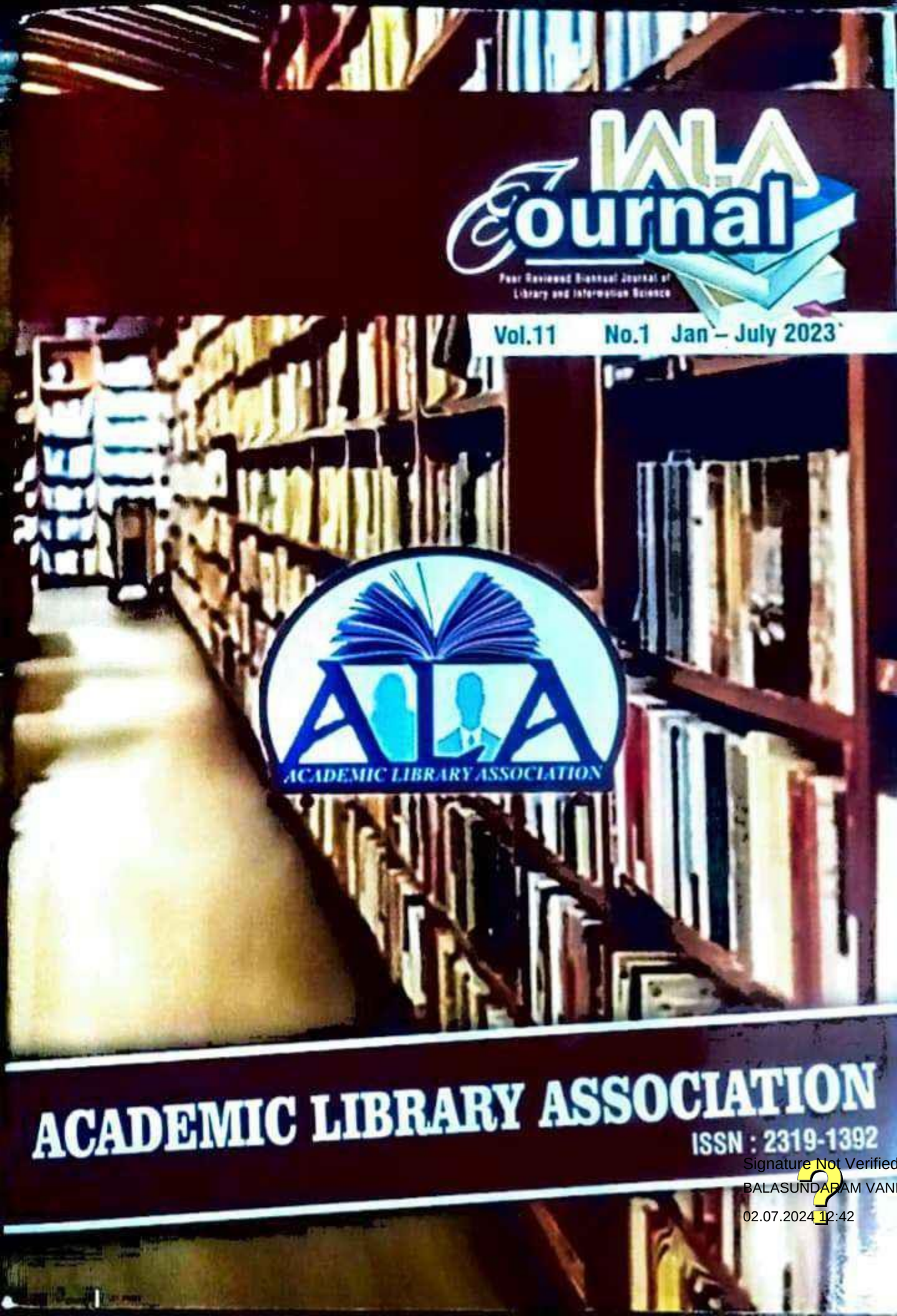

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CONTENT

MAPPING OF RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY ON PALEONTOLOGY

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Abstract

This paper seeks to mass-disseminate the event and the development of global science writing in the same way as the distribution product provided by the Science® web. This inquiry focuses on the distribution of understanding of the year, the recording of favors, the benefit of the test of another, their TLCS (Total Area Rating), TGCS (Total Quotation Rating), TLCR The survey found that 7957 authors submitted 2738 articles from 1989 to 2019; the results show that almost all of the suggested values were written by the creators alone. The diary "Paleontology" tops with -680, which is 2545 out of 2738 records. The h-list (which provides the list included in the summary of the distribution included within the immersion application) of the Earth science write has ninety-five.

Keywords: Paleontology, Scientometric, Quantitatively Analysis.

1. Introduction

Paleontology is the study of the history of life on Earth as a supported fossil. The fossils include fossils of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and cellular organisms that are replaced by rock or that are produced by rock storage.

Earth science, in addition to writing the earth's science, is a scientific study of the past time science planet that includes the analysis of fossils of plants and animals, similar to those of very small size, stored in rocks. It is committed to all aspects of the biology of ancient life forms: form and structure, natural process patterns, branch relationships with each other and living organisms of fashion, local distribution, and relationships and planning. Natural science is also addicted to stratigraphy and historical natural science as the fossil results represent a weighty suggestion that by that strata unit is well known and interconnected. Its methods of research contain biological sciences (mathematical analysis used in biology), which is intended to provide a detailed description of the biological categories of the species and thus to reveal the relationships of quantitative values.

2. Document Review

Shaoliang Xie (2020): This study aims to study the subtle variation of Master's degree sections written from Chinese students from time to time in the languages used. The 1,000 English alphabet corpuses were designed with 100 abbreviations annually for a maximum of 10 years from 2009 to 2018. Supported by multiple case analyses, the whole issue and language changes were investigated.

Specifically, Biber's (Variety of Speech and Writing. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, 1988) is a six-sided model adopted for capturing a variety of sizes and languages every year. Multidimensional tagger tag (When in multidimensional tagger tag (version one.3). 2015. http://sites.google.com/site/multidimensional tagger) used to automatically extract the same data because of the size of the z-scores and language selection. Additional specialized analyzes within the language selection for each scale were performed using a mathematical method. The results showed that there was a vague 3-year vogue pattern and thus the one-dimensional aspect of one-dimensional and the choice of one-dimensional, three- and 5-dimensional languages had the necessary variation over the years. 2 reasons, internal and external, were requested to translate the emergence of the contradictions in English passages by Chinese students.

Gupta BM1, Count A (2010): This study analyzed Asian nations' medical activities throughout 1999-2008, based on total output, growth rate, quality of written papers and state level from time to time in the global context. The patterns of the release of international cooperation analysis are therefore referred to the most cooperative countries in Asia. This study jointly evaluates the effectiveness of the analysis of various types of Indian medical colleges, hospitals, analytical institutions, universities and analytical foundations and therefore the features of articles published in Indian and foreign newspapers. Collaboratively analyzes the release of unhealthy medical and organic analysis. Medical publication details were obtained with SCOPUS trauma information. The state ranks twelve among the productive countries in the medical analysis including lxv, 745 papers with a global printing rate of 1.59% and a growth rate of 76 papers and sixty-eight papers published from 1999-2003 to 2004-2008. High-quality analysis in Asian countries is by no means exhaustive and requires investment strategies and resource support. Together there is a need to improve the existing medical education system, which must be enforced to promote a culture of analysis.

3. Materials and Methods

The literature used during this study was based on superhighway data for web-based Science. The majority of the study is from 1989 to 2019 (31 years). The keyword "Paleontology" is used as a result of a search term during the title category and in addition the value 'Every Year'. All 2738 records were returned to the scientific world. Once the list of documents has been created, the following export file is processed by HistCite ™ (Bibliometric Analysis and computer-generated code of mental images created by James patriarch James Abraham Garfield and colleagues) to create tables to order by author, year or frequency of writing any such as flower export file is processed by HistCite ™ (Bibliometric Analysis and photocopy package of mental images created by James patriarch James Abraham Garfield and colleagues) to create tables ordered by the author, year or quote any frequency such as historiography receiving the lowest share - cited texts and its writing links.

4. Analysis and Results

With the expansion of the world's scientific literature, the 1989-2019 scientists all over the world made a total of 2738 publications in the world's scientific literature. The first table shows the distribution of written documents

per year. There are twenty-three records alone in 1989 with their first step-by-step increase to 147 in 2019. It is interesting to note that over the past decade (2008-2009 & 2012-2019) more than 100 articles have been written by world scientists throughout the field.

Table-1:

Year wise growth of Paleontology literature

#	Publication Year	Records	Percent	TLCS	TGCS	NA	ANAP	ANPP	Trend value
1	1989	23	0.8	9	73	38	1.65	3.17	7268.61
2	1990	29	1.1	20	238	51	1.76	8.21	7272.22
3	1991	62	2.3	48	1358	136	2.19	21.90	7275.83
4	1992	61	2.2	45	1555	116	1.90	25.49	7279.44
5	1993	61	2.2	50	1493	114	1.87	24.48	7283.05
6	1994	49	1.8	37	649	85	1.73	13.24	7286.66
7	1995	69	2.5	47	1579	131	1.90	22.88	7290.27
8	1996	56	2.0	53	1332	115	2.05	23.79	7293.88
9	1997	54	2.0	32	1344	105	1.94	24.89	7297.49
10	1998	55	2.0	92	2619	96	1.75	47.62	7301.1
11	1999	62	2.3	51	1039	116	1.87	16.76	7304.71
12	2000	70	2.6	43	1150	155	2.21	16.43	7308.32
13	2001	83	3.0	46	2167	185	2.23	26.11	7311.93
14	2002	85	3.1	84	2549	185	2.18	29.99	7315.54
15	2003	80	2.9	72	2187	180	2.25	27.34	7319.15
16	2004	94	3.4	62	2416	202	2.15	25.70	7322.76
17	2005	99	3.6	72	2883	257	2.60	29.12	7326.37
18	2006	86	3.1	76	3592	216	2.51	41.77	7329.98
19	2007	83	3.0	43	2853	253	3.05	34.37	7333.59
20	2008	116	4.2	62	2267	325	2.80	19.54	7337.2
21	2009	103	3.8	54	1991	280	2.72	19.33	7340.81
22	2010	86	3.1	43	2575	309	3.59	29.94	7344.42
23	2011	98	3.6	29	1514	288	2.94	15.45	7348.03
24	2012	111	4.1	43	1574	328	2.95	14.18	7351.64
25	2013	124	4.5	37	1642	463	3.73	13.24	7355.25
26	2014	106	3.9	51	1479	331	3.12	13.95	7358.86
27	2015	134	4.9	74	1677	535	3.99	12.51	7362.47
28	2016	185	6.8	36	1537	673	3.64	8.31	7366.08
29	2017	131	4.8	19	755	515	3.93	5.76	7369.69
30	2018	136	5.0	11	478	550	4.04	3.51	7373.3
31	2019	147	5.1	3	235	624	4.24	1.60	7376.91
	Total	**2738**	**100**	**1444**	**50800**	**7957**	**2.91**	**18.55**	**224356**
	Mean	**2004**	**SD**	**8.48**	**V**	**71.86**	**CV**	**0.42**	

4.1 Source wise Distribution of Paleontology Literature

Table two of the 21 paper types studied in these studies that provide 2738 records in total tuition fees. The production of natural science texts is an intimate form of media publishing such as Journal Articles, Editing, Review, object and Article, continuous paper, etc.

Table 2:

Source wise Distribution of the Output

#	Document Type	Records	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	Article	1772	64.7	970	34589
2	Editorial Material	240	8.8	91	1246
3	Review	216	7.9	236	10704
4	News Item	150	5.5	39	216
5	Article; Proceedings Paper	106	3.9	67	1772
6	Book Review	91	3.3	0	11
7	Meeting Abstract	72	2.6	1	9
8	Review; Book Chapter	21	0.8	30	1954
9	Biographical-Item	19	0.7	3	24
10	Note	17	0.6	3	75
11	Letter	8	0.3	1	28
12	Correction	7	0.3	0	2
13	Article; Early Access	4	0.1	0	1
14	Article; Book Chapter	3	0.1	3	54
15	Poetry	3	0.1	0	0
16	Article; Data Paper	2	0.1	0	5
17	Discussion	2	0.1	0	2
18	Item About an Individual	2	0.1	0	0
19	Correction, Addition	1	0.0	0	0
20	Review; Early Access	1	0.0	0	0
21	Software Review	1	0.0	0	108

It is an indisputable fact that most important analytical links are found in journals (1772, 75.59%, TLCS is 970 and TGCS is 34589) and are provided within the Review, Proceedings, Abstracts, book reviews, and various categories.

4.2 The writer wisely distributes books

From 1989 to 2019, 2738 pages were published by 7957 authors. Table 3 shows that the record for Stokstad E. who holds the top of the list, is 47.

Table 3:

Author wise Distribution of the Output

#	Author	Output	Percent	TLCS	WOCS	TGCS	TLCR
1	Stokstad E	47	1.7	14	14	62	0
2	Trinkaus E	34	1.2	80	25	1507	55
3	Engel MS	28	1.0	14	2	307	11
4	Kerr RA	26	0.9	18	18	106	0
5	Hlusko LJ	12	0.4	5	1	218	13
6	Lobacheva SV	11	0.4	0	0	0	1
7	Ren D	11	0.4	10	1	252	7
8	Gibbons A	10	0.4	6	6	25	0
9	Norell MA	10	0.4	13	10	593	11
10	Silcox MT	10	0.4	11	2	158	14
11	Wang Y	10	0.4	16	3	338	11
12	Boukhary M	9	0.3	2	0	13	2
13	Currie PJ	9	0.3	16	13	229	6
14	Kay RF	9	0.3	21	13	556	14
15	Lyman RL	9	0.3	9	1	139	17
16	Tamborini M	9	0.3	18	6	45	23
17	Xu X	9	0.3	33	23	642	10
18	Akhtar M	8	0.3	8	0	46	22
19	Barrett PM	8	0.3	10	7	312	9
20	Bengtson S	8	0.3	10	5	281	7
21	Jaeger JJ	8	0.3	27	20	539	2
22	Khan MA	8	0.3	8	0	46	20
23	Laurin M	8	0.3	5	5	189	2
24	Morell V	8	0.3	6	6	10	0
25	Padian K	8	0.3	3	3	51	2

Figure 1 Author Wise Distributions of the Publications She received 14 TLCS, 62 TGCS, fourteen while not registering. Second, third, and fourth square area Trinkaus E, Engel MS and Kerr RA with 34, 28, and 26 Production Records, TLCS - Indigenous Citation Score, TGCS - Global Citation Score , TLCR - Complete native references referenced, WOSC- while not the Self Citation Score at the end.

4.3 Lotka's Law of Author Productivity

In general, the production of the author is determined by the thought of the many papers provided by the world's scientific literature publications in a very specific field. It is appropriate to review the impact of Lotka Law on examining the author's production for the release of natural science analysis. Table four presents the production results of an author supported by Lotka Law.

Table 4.

Calculation of N and C

S.No		cf	logx	logy	XY	X^2	1/x^n
1	1104	1104	0.00	3.04	3.04	0.00	1.00
2	584	1688	0.30	2.77	3.07	0.09	0.01
3	347	2035	0.48	2.54	3.02	0.23	0.00
4	217	2252	0.60	2.34	2.94	0.36	0.00
5	157	2409	0.70	2.20	2.89	0.49	0.00
6	84	2493	0.78	1.92	2.70	0.61	0.00
7	60	2553	0.85	1.78	2.62	0.71	0.00
8	58	2611	0.90	1.76	2.67	0.82	0.00
9	37	2648	0.95	1.57	2.52	0.91	0.00
10	33	2681	1.00	1.52	2.52	1.00	0.00
11	9	2690	1.04	0.95	2.00	1.08	0.00
12	10	2700	1.08	1.00	2.08	1.16	0.00
13	3	2703	1.11	0.48	1.59	1.24	0.00
14	7	2710	1.15	0.85	1.99	1.31	0.00
15	6	2716	1.18	0.78	1.95	1.38	0.00
16	4	2720	1.20	0.60	1.81	1.45	0.00
17	3	2723	1.23	0.48	1.71	1.51	0.00
18	4	2727	1.26	0.60	1.86	1.58	0.00
19	2	2729	1.28	0.30	1.58	1.64	0.00
21	1	2730	1.32	0.00	1.32	1.75	0.00
23	3	2733	1.36	0.48	1.84	1.85	0.00
24	1	2734	1.38	0.00	1.38	1.90	0.00
25	1	2735	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.95	0.00
38	1	2736	1.58	0.00	1.58	2.50	0.00
45	1	2737	1.65	0.00	1.65	2.73	0.00
48	1	2738	1.68	0.00	1.68	2.83	0.00
414	**2738**		**27.46**	**27.95**	**55.41**	**33.09**	**1.01**

N= ((((26*55.41)-(27.46*27.95))/((26*33.09)-((27.46)^2))))=6.33

C= ((((1/((((1/1.01))+(1/((5.33*(20^5.33)))+(1/((2*(20^6.33)))+(6.33/((24*(19^7.33))=1.01

Where the price | the correct value} of p is the value of the value obtained or fixed. Pao (1985) stated that he realized that a residual error is not necessary if P does not know twenty. Lotka Law confirms the appropriateness of the wonder or not of the wisdom in capturing Kolmogorov-Smirnov a slight look was used as a product tutorial. During this rule the KS formulas that work establish a solution and ensure the validity of a single information set in a separate data, which means that the authors who receive and expect meet. KS notes that K describes Kolmogorov as the year 1933 and S describes Smimov as the year 1948, compiled by Massey in 1951.

Signature No:
BALASUNDAR
02.07.2024 12:

Table 5.

K-S test on Observed and Expected Distribution of authors

x	g(x)	fof	cf	fef	cf	Dmax
1	1104	0.40	0.4	1.01	1.01	-0.61
2	584	0.21	0.61	0.01	1.02	0.20
3	347	0.13	0.74	0.00	1.02	0.13
4	217	0.08	0.82	0.00	1.02	0.08
5	157	0.06	0.88	0.00	1.02	0.06
6	84	0.03	0.91	0.00	1.02	0.03
7	60	0.02	0.93	0.00	1.02	0.02
8	58	0.02	0.95	0.00	1.02	0.02
9	37	0.01	0.96	0.00	1.02	0.01
10	33	0.01	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.01
11	9	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00
12	10	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00
13	3	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00
14	7	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
15	6	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
16	4	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
17	3	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
18	4	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
19	2	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
21	1	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
23	3	0.00	0.99	0.00	1.02	0.00
24	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
25	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
38	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
45	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
48	1	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.00
	2738	**1.00**		**1.02**		**-0.02**

KS views are established at a value of zero.565 or 5 level shares; very high variation Dmax seventy-nine p.c. the discovery and expectation of the authors' frequency

compared to Lotka's law applies to KS testing. However, that looks at the beauty of equality or the firmness of Lotka's law. A significant deviation between the distributed distribution was found. Dmax = 0.20 which is probably a smaller value than the significant value obtained i.e. CV = 1.01. Therefore, it will be announced that, KS in its disclosure has indicated that this data set does not guarantee the connection of the Lotka law within the field of document analysis. Lastly, live or calculate the price tag (Dmax) between the detailed feeds of the publication of the document and therefore, a strong or theoretical view is unhealthy or very high.

4.4 Chi-square Test

Table 6:

Calculated the Chi-square Test

N	O		E	Chi-square test
1	1104	1104.00	2300.543	622.34
2	584	146.00	304.2384	257.25
3	347	38.56	80.34303	885.03
4	217	13.56	28.26187	1260.43
5	157	6.28	13.08642	1582.64
6	84	2.33	4.862258	1288.04
7	60	1.22	2.551622	1293.42
8	58	0.91	1.888466	1667.23
9	37	0.46	0.951871	1365.17
10	33	0.33	0.687662	1518.31
11	9	0.07	0.154995	504.75
12	10	0.07	0.14471	671.18
13	3	0.02	0.036991	237.34
14	7	0.04	0.074422	644.48
15	6	0.03	0.055569	635.90
16	4	0.02	0.03256	483.44
17	3	0.01	0.021631	410.08
18	4	0.01	0.025726	613.96
19	2	0.01	0.011545	342.49
21	1	0.00	0.004725	209.63
23	3	0.01	0.011818	755.59
24	1	0.00	0.003618	274.42
25	1	0.00	0.003334	297.93
38	1	0.00	0.001443	690.96
45	1	0.00	0.001029	969.77
48	1	0.00	0.000904	1103.66
	2738	**1313.93**	**2737.999**	**20585.46**

To prove whether the author's production frequency of Lotka law or not, Chi-square-beauty-of-fit views are used in the information set. In addition, Lotka law has been added, tested by the use of the scientific product of the Chi-square model by varying the number of the authors provided with the publication number. It was found in the table that

calculated value of chi-square (20585.46) is less than the table price at zero.05 the growth rate of value. Thus, the expansion of the 'Paleontology analysis' can work with the pattern below and therefore the paper-based production value analysis obtained by Lotka is valid. From then on, at the beginning of the study, it was considered Lotka's Inverse sq. The law does not apply to the 'publication of Paleontology analyses studied. It should be noted, however, that Lotka's law should be treated as a general and theoretical standard of product, not as an explicit entity.

4.5. Degree of Collaboration

The magnitude of the collaboration is also measured with the help of multi-volume papers. Measuring collaborative analysis patterns using a specific indicator referred to as regular interaction. Collaborative interactions with multiple {number | relationships plural} of affiliate analysis papers in a certain number of which is slow. According to the procedure provided by Subramanyan (1983), for determining the degree of co-operation in AN unusual discipline, the co-operation value will be between zero, and one. To determine the degree of coherence of the publication of natural sciences, the number of single and plural books is calculated and used in the formula:

Table 7.

Calculated the Degree of collaboration

Year	NS	NM	T	DC
1989	18	5	23	0.22
1990	20	9	29	0.31
1991	34	28	62	0.45
1992	34	27	61	0.44
1993	44	17	61	0.28
1994	24	25	49	0.51
1995	39	30	69	0.43
1996	27	29	56	0.52
1997	29	25	54	0.46
1998	34	21	55	0.38
1999	34	28	62	0.45
2000	37	33	70	0.47
2001	42	41	83	0.49
2002	40	45	85	0.53
2003	40	40	80	0.50
2004	52	42	94	0.45
2005	49	50	99	0.51
2006	42	44	86	0.51
2007	31	52	83	0.63
2008	42	74	116	0.64
2009	44	59	103	0.57
2010	34	52	86	0.60
2011	34	64	98	0.65
2012	41	70	111	0.63
2013	35	89	124	0.72
2014	33	73	106	0.69
2015	36	98	134	0.73
2016	28	157	185	0.85
2017	36	95	131	0.73
2018	35	101	136	0.74
2019	36	111	147	0.76
	1104	**1634**	**2738**	**16.85**

C= Nm/Nm + Ns

Where C= Degree of Collaboration

Nm= Number of multi authored papers

Ns= Number of single authored papers

In the present study

Nm = 5

Ns = 18

C= {Nm/Nm + Ns}

Thus, C = 5/18+5 = 0.22

Hence, the Degree of Collaboration of Paleontology literature is 0.22

4.5 Journal wise Distribution

The literature of paleontology (1989 to 2019) retrieved from internet of information ® is scattered over 680 journals

Table 8.

Article wise Distribution of the Publications

#	Journal	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS	TLCR
1	Science	195	7.1	101	2280	14
2	Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology	155	5.7	39	1203	64
3	Journal of Paleontology	58	2.1	32	955	27
4	Nature	58	2.1	51	1277	10
5	Journal of Human Evolution	52	1.9	74	1472	59
6	Paleontological Journal	50	1.8	10	187	18
7	Geotimes	45	1.6	1	7	0
8	Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology	45	1.6	48	1939	32
9	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America	45	1.6	82	3225	43
10	American Journal of Physical Anthropology	43	1.6	31	939	30
11	Palaeontologia Electronica	42	1.5	0	71	27
12	Cretaceous Research	35	1.3	38	636	18
13	Paleobiology	32	1.2	33	1046	21
14	Peerj	32	1.2	0	282	27
15	Comptes Rendus Palevol	28	1.0	16	254	20
16	Evolutionary Anthropology	28	1.0	6	280	9
17	Journal Of South American Earth Sciences	26	0.9	19	626	15
18	Quaternary International	26	0.9	21	415	22
19	Anthropologie	24	0.9	4	242	5
20	Geobios	24	0.9	9	279	14
21	Historical Biology	24	0.9	6	112	19
22	Palaios	23	0.8	12	394	13
23	Journal of The Geological Society of India	20	0.7	8	139	4
24	Plos One	20	0.7	0	502	16
25	ACTA Geologica Sinica-English Edition	19	0.7	5	253	4

SCIENCE Magazine Topped 195 Records (7.1%, TLCS 101, TGCS 2280, and TLCR 14) followed by the Journal of Paleontology, the Journal of Paleontology, and the second, third and third opinion. The table shows a list of the top 25 magazine levels.

4.7 Ranking of Journals

Estimates of Journals sq. measured one among the main sources of information, therefore, is the vehicles of the existing information product. The number of journal is alive with the increase within the information field.

Table 9.

Apply Bradford's law

Rank	No. JLs	Cum. No. of JLs	No. Cites	Total No. Cites	Cum. Of Cites	Log	%of cites	Cum.% of cites
1	1	1	195	195	195	2.290	7.12	7.12
2	1	2	155	155	350	2.190	5.66	12.78
3	2	4	58	116	466	2.064	4.24	17.02
4	1	5	52	52	518	1.716	1.90	18.92
5	1	6	50	50	568	1.699	1.83	20.74
6	3	9	45	135	703	2.130	4.93	25.67
7	1	10	43	43	746	1.633	1.57	27.24
8	1	11	42	42	788	1.623	1.53	28.78
9	1	12	35	35	823	1.544	1.28	30.06
10	2	14	32	64	887	1.806	2.34	32.39
11	2	16	28	56	943	1.748	2.05	34.44
12	2	18	26	52	995	1.716	1.90	36.34
13	3	21	24	72	1067	1.857	2.63	38.97
14	1	22	23	23	1090	1.362	0.84	39.81
15	2	24	20	40	1130	1.602	1.46	41.27
16	2	26	19	38	1168	1.580	1.39	42.66
17	2	28	18	36	1204	1.556	1.31	43.97
18	3	31	16	48	1252	1.681	1.75	45.72
19	3	34	15	45	1297	1.653	1.64	47.37
20	5	39	14	70	1367	1.845	2.56	49.92
21	1	40	13	13	1380	1.114	0.47	50.40
22	3	43	12	36	1416	1.556	1.31	51.71
23	2	45	11	22	1438	1.342	0.80	52.52
24	3	48	10	30	1468	1.477	1.10	53.61
25	6	54	9	54	1522	1.732	1.97	55.59
26	8	62	8	64	1586	1.806	2.34	57.92
27	18	80	7	126	1712	2.100	4.60	62.53
28	10	90	6	60	1772	1.778	2.19	64.72
29	**23**	**113**	**5**	**115**	**1887**	**2.061**	**4.20**	**68.92**
30	23	136	4	92	1979	1.964	3.36	72.28
31	50	186	3	150	2129	2.176	5.48	77.76
32	115	301	2	230	2359	2.362	8.40	86.16
33	**379**	**680**	**1**	**379**	**2738**	**2.579**	**13.84**	**100.00**
	680		1001	2738		59.346	100.00	

The table below estimates the distribution of magazines and corresponds to a variety of internal quotations divided into three types of duplicate printer counters. Within the gift data sets, sixteen magazines tied 943 articles followed by ninety seven magazines compiled

944 articles, thus, the next 567 magazines included 851 articles. In other words, the fierce of the total value of the square is counted by each magazine collection.

Table 10:

Verbal formulation of Bradford's laws

S.No.	Zones	No. of Journals	No. of Records	Multification factors
1	I	16	943	
2	II	97	944	8.9
3	III	567	851	0.911
		680	2738	

According to the publisher, territories, so-called, can type a series of links between type 1: n: n2. However, it is found that the universal link within the gift study is 16:97:57. This does not apply to Bradford distribution. Here, thirty-three represent the number of periodicals within the nucleus and n = 6.06,

$16:16 \times 6.06:16 \times 6.062:: 1: n: n^2$

16: 96.96: 587.58 » 694.54

The percentage error = 100

= (694.54-680)*100/680 = 2.13 = 2 %

Since the share error is a surprisingly low price here, the details will not work well with the Bradford law. These responded that a pile of information containing very few errors showed close adherence to media coverage. "Bradford's law is therefore often extended to current information such as:

16: 16x 6.06: 16 × 6.06 × 6.06x 0.97 » 16: 96.96: 569.95

When 6.06 = n, then 1: n: 0.97 n^2 but here in addition, the multiplication of zero.97 is calculated which are the only major areas, therefore, according to the table.

4.7 Establishment wise Distribution of Paleontology Literature

There were 2231 institutions involved in analytical activities within the field of 2738 residue-sharing essays across study fees (Table 9).

Table. 9.

Institution wise Distribution of Paleontology literature Output

#	Institution	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	Chinese Academic Science	89	3.3	62	1892
2	Russian Academic Science	89	3.3	37	986
3	University of California Berkeley	55	2.0	55	2220
4	American Museum National History	52	1.9	38	1428
5	University Kansas	51	1.9	40	990
6	National Historical Museum	48	1.8	31	1044
7	Smithsonian Inst	37	1.4	35	1843
8	Harvard University	31	1.1	24	2281
9	University Florida	31	1.1	15	664
10	Museum Natl Hist Nat	29	1.1	43	837
11	University Bordeaux 1	29	1.1	71	1233
12	Washington Univ	29	1.1	23	1215
13	University Arizona	27	1.0	26	1193
14	University Texas Austin	27	1.0	25	952

15	SUNY Stony Brook	26	0.9	21	607
16	University Chicago	26	0.9	25	1041
17	Yale University	26	0.9	24	1475
18	Duke University	25	0.9	32	898
19	University Bristol	25	0.9	34	872
20	Consejo Nacl Invest Cient & Tecn	24	0.9	15	581
21	US Geol Survey	24	0.9	10	391
22	University Michigan	23	0.8	13	800
23	CNRS	22	0.8	15	372
24	Indiana University	22	0.8	11	358
25	University Alberta	22	0.8	7	262

Analysis essays come from many analytical institutions, universities, and affiliated disciplines. Chinese educational science (3.3%, TLCS sixty-two and TGCS 1892) and Russian education science top the list with eighty-nine records (3.3%, TLCS thirty-seven and TGCS 986), followed by University of American state Fifty-five Berkeley (2.2%, TLCS 55, and TGCS 2220) record.

4.8. Country wise distribution of paleontology literature

Researchers within the scientific analysis of scientometric have an interest in looking at countries where the unit of measurement is the most causative in any given field. This type of engagement helps to identify countries that are concerned with analytical add-ons

Table 10:

Country wise Distribution of the Publications

#	Country	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	USA	1091	39.8	705	27469
2	France	241	8.8	207	6950
3	UK	234	8.5	170	6557
4	Peoples R China	170	6.2	98	3852
5	Germany	162	5.9	94	3696
6	Canada	146	5.3	71	4233
7	Russia	122	4.5	41	1288
8	Spain	92	3.4	38	1692
9	Australia	90	3.3	55	2386
10	Brazil	74	2.7	38	1141
11	Italy	67	2.4	14	1126
12	Argentina	65	2.4	34	1249
13	Japan	58	2.1	34	1766
14	India	45	1.6	33	709
15	Switzerland	43	1.6	29	816
16	Sweden	41	1.5	24	1224
17	South Africa	33	1.2	13	721

18	Netherlands	28	1.0	13	390
19	Mexico	27	1.0	2	305
20	Turkey	24	0.9	8	840
21	Belgium	23	0.8	4	421
22	Chile	22	0.8	13	393
23	Egypt	19	0.7	3	195
24	Denmark	18	0.7	4	265
25	Finland	17	0.7	7	366

The dominance of the USA (1091) is clear from the table, followed by France (425), the kingdom (241) so the opposite countries (Table 10).

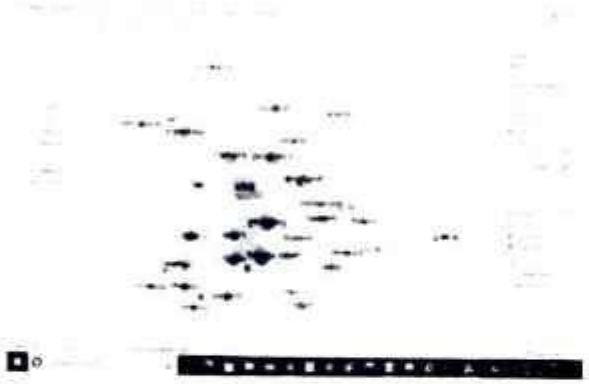

Figure 3.
Country wise Distributions of the Publications

4.9 Language wise distribution of paleontology literature

In addition, it is necessary to identify the languages of publication (Table 11). As we often expect, English is the most widely used language in publication.

Table 11:
Language wise Distribution of the Publications

#	Language	Output	Percent	TLCS	TGCS
1	English	2545	93.0	1397	49625
2	French	82	3.0	30	536
3	Russian	41	1.5	10	194
4	Spanish	34	1.2	4	212
5	German	15	0.5	3	27
6	Chinese	10	0.4	0	162
7	Portuguese	5	0.2	0	44
8	Italian	2	0.1	0	0
9	Croatian	1	0.0	0	0
10	Dutch	1	0.0	0	0
11	Polish	1	0.0	0	0
12	Swedish	1	0.0	0	0

Of the 2738 records obtained, English ranks first with 2545 records (93 none, 1397 TLCS and 49625 TGCS). By comparison the number of English publications is relatively small. It will be due to the choice of the magazine, and the policy of compiling data for online information.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The current study can review the fact that there are 2738 publication numbers posted online for scientific information under the heading section of the world's most published scientific publication A literature review for the study period 1989-2019. 680 journals have published the Literary Analysis of Scientific Literacy, published by 7957 lister's from 2231 institutions, located in 91 countries. it has also been found that the publication of the world's scientific analysis has received 50800 numbers of international quotes.

The quality and quantity of scientific work is often judged by the results especially in times of publication types. Our work seeks to discover the effects of these scientific world books. We have chosen the world as the science of the world as a result of the integration of this discipline in providing examples of the diversity of end-of-life ecosystems and collectively because of the ability to capture the best features of natural evolution of the past. it is not within the context of this study to promote the positive aspects of these books such as the level of magazines / books, influential material, and quotes, to name a few. One warning to keep in mind in our study is that the restriction is restricted to covering only books identified within the Knowledge® info net.

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