

CONTRIBUTION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD INFORMATION PROCESS IN THE FIELD OF FOOD SCIENCE

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Abstract: In this study is presented the analysis of the development of food science research in Eastern Europe (EU, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria) and post-Soviet countries (Russia, Ukraine, Moldova). There have been presented the main information channels of the global information area in this research domain, as well as the most important information channels of Eastern Europe. Leading countries in this area of research on the total number of publications and the H-factor have been identified. It is analyzed the dynamics of the number of publications (per million inhabitants) for EU countries surveyed and the post-Soviet countries. It is shown that in all countries there is a positive dynamics.

The development of research in the field of food science is one of the trends of modern development of civilization. This, in particular, manifests itself in the fact that the sciences about man are increasingly determining in the direction of the development of science, and food science is one of its most important sections. The quantitative analysis of the science development in general and food science, in particular, is possible scientometrics methods [1]. In this paper, we will analyze the development of science in the above area on the basis of the Scopus database [2] - one of the main databases of the world information area, indexing 21 thousand scientific titles (journals, conference materials, serial books) in the field of natural, technical, medical and human sciences.

The main scientific publications in the field of food science are scientific journals published in American or European journals (Elsevier, Springer). They are the main channels of information, essentially determining the scientific "policy" in the analyzed area of science. As for the journals published in the countries of Eastern Europe, their degree of influence on the global information process is significantly lower.

The results of research allow us to conclude that within the information science model, the greatest development of food science in Eastern European countries was achieved in Poland. As for the dynamics of scientific development, it should be noted that it is positive in all countries of Eastern Europe. However, this trend is the most pronounced for Romania.

References

1. Nalimov V. V., Mulcenco Z. M., Naukometria, Moscow., Nauka, 1969. 192 p.
2. <https://www.scimagojr.com>.