Chapter 13
The Impact of the Impact of Meta-Data Mining From the SoReCom "A.S. de Rosa" @-Library

Annamaria Silvana de Rosa
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Laura Dryjanska
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Elena Bocci
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

ABSTRACT

The objective of this chapter is to address the following question: What is the value of the scientific networking, training, and documentation activities in the new academic scenario dominated by the bibliometric assessment culture and by the impact of the technology to the science production and sharing (data-driven science, big data, open data, open access, etc.). In order to discuss the "impact of the impact" of the social representations theory in the bibliometric culture era, the authors present a selection of results on the dissemination of the theory across the continents based on data and meta-data concerning authors' countries and institutional affiliations, and publications related to the various bibliometric indexes (Impact Factor and SJR) as derived from the two largest bibliometric databases: ISI-Web of Science Thomson and Reuters and Scopus-Elsevier.

INTRODUCTION

The Social Representations Theory was founded by Serge Moscovici in 1961, and after more than 50 years, the study of social representations, originally specifically European, is currently a multilingual, worldwide discipline with a substantial body of literature, involving leading scholars from social psychology and other social sciences (de Rosa, 2011, 2013a, 2013b, 2016b; Sammut, Andreouli, Gaskell, & Valsiner, 2015; Lo Monaco, Delouvée, & Rateaux, 2016). The field of Social Representations represents a unifying meta-theoretical perspective on the social construction of knowledge and its relation to socially situated practices. It has important applications for the public and private sectors, acting as a bridge among disciplines including psychology, social psychology, sociology, cultural studies with pragmatic approach to language, semiotics, socio-history, anthropology, and communication studies (also including multidisciplinary approaches from computer sciences and new technologies) with important implications for institutional and organizational contexts, culture and health practices, inter-group relations, ideology and politics, economics, the environment, etc. Interested in how scientific knowledge is transformed by lay people and the media into common sense, it is also a supra-disciplinary field because it has activated a conversation among social, human and natural scientists in a wide range of internationally recognised research programmes. These concern public understanding of the sciences and discoveries in various fields, such as medicine, environmental studies, biology, informatics, economy, political science, etc., and the social representations of complex new multidisciplinary topics like biogenetic foods, medical innovation, globalisation and climate change, forms of interaction through new media, the risk society, immigration, minority groups, racism and multiculturalism, human rights, European integration and enlargement, etc. Consequently, this field is open to trans-disciplinary and multi-methodological research approaches (experimental and field work). The "objects" studied have a strong societal impact and important practical applications "within" and "for" society in the political, economic and social spheres.

The diffusion of the theory of social representations have been an object of analysis in the bibliometric domain in the light of the critical debate, which still animates the community of scientists, stimulating meta-reflexive discussion and view exchanges among the members of our scientific community on the preferable publishing options and collaborative strategies in the current editorial and academic scenario (de Rosa, 2015a).

The objective of this chapter is to discuss the "*impact of the impact*" *of the* social representations theory in the bibliometric culture era, *even beyond the journal's impact.* At this purpose we will present both:

- A selection of results on the dissemination of the theory across the continents based on data and meta-data concerning authors' countries and institutional affiliations, comparing articles published in "*not indexed*" and "indexed" journals as derived from the two largest bibliometric databases (Isi-web of Science Thomson and Reuters and Scopus-Elsevier);
- And the *geo-mapping* of the wider scientific production in Social Representations.

BACKGROUND

Background question concerns what is the value of the scientific networking, training and documentation activities in the new academic scenario dominated by the bibliometric assessment culture and by

Related Content

Optimization of Enterprise Information Systems through a 'User Involvement Framework in Learning Organizations'

Sumita Daveand Monica Shrivastava (2010). *Information Resources Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications (pp. 883-895).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/optimization-enterprise-information-systems-through/54522

A Combined Dimensional Kernel Method for Graph Classification

Tiejun Cao (2017). *Journal of Information Technology Research (pp. 22-33).*

www.irma-international.org/article/a-combined-dimensional-kernel-method-for-graph-classification/182710

Wiki-enabled Technology Management

Geoffrey Corband Stephen Hellen (2009). *Handbook of Research on Technology Project Management, Planning, and Operations (pp. 494-507).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/wiki-enabled-technology-management/21652

ACEnet: Facilitating Economic Development Through Small Business Electronic Commerce

Craig Van Slyke, France Belangerand Marcy Kittner (2001). *Pitfalls and Triumphs of Information Technology Management (pp. 1-20).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/acenet-facilitating-economic-development-through/54271

Technical Risk Management

Pete Hylton (2009). *Handbook of Research on Technology Project Management, Planning, and Operations (pp. 283-294).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/technical-risk-management/21639