

Citations and Self Citations of Indian Authors in Textile Journals: A Study Based on Indian Citation Index

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Abstract

Indian Citation Index database is a powerful tool to search, track, and measure and collaborate in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities. This article discusses the published research articles, citations and self-citations in the Textile journals which are available in Indian Citation Index. There are 1678 articles published from 4 Textile Journals and Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal occupies first position with 688 (41.00%) articles and Man Made Textile Research journal occupies second rank with 600(35.76%) articles.

Keywords: Textile, Indian citation index, Citations, Self citations, JCI, RII, Uncited.

Introduction

Citation Index is a tool for measuring the quantity and quality of publications published journals either printed or online. Likewise, there are many tools available to measure the publications quality and quantity. Impact factor is one tool for measuring the quality of publications. Impact factor has been measured flickering the average number of citations and the articles published in the journal. Citation is a quotation or citing contents from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in a scholarly work. For citing the journal articles, books, reports, etc are indexed and published as citation journals or citation database. Many countries are brought out

their country citation index. In this direction, India is also brought out a citation index national level called Indian Citation Index. This citation index was initiated by M/s Diva Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. This study is made an attempt to analysis the contribution of Indian Authors in the Indian Citation Index online database in the field of Textile during 2004-2014. Further it is to find out the journals which more cited and self cited.

Indian Citation Index (ICI)

Indian Citation Index (ICI) is an abstracts and indexing database for multidisciplinary objective information/ knowledge contents

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from more than 1000 top Indian scholarly journals. It has well defined policy for searching, evaluating and finding the citations of articles. It is useful for evaluating Indian authors for their subject expertise for identifying more citations. Since, it is the multidisciplinary nature, and very good search tool for the users need. Indian Citation Index (ICI) database is an abstracts and citation database. It has general literature search and evaluation using citations similar to international databases. It is regularly updated data for current and full-fledged online database. The research scholars are mostly used these data for citing their work with the previous work and give citation and references. It is known to others and the previous work and made this as archives for the future utilization and that is in the digital form. Indian Citation Index (ICI) made links by listing both cited and citing works. Like other indexes, ICI is also enables one to move back in time to previously published papers. But uniquely one can also look forward in time to determine who has subsequently cited an earlier piece of research.

Review of Literature

Nicholas and Ritchie [1] in their books entitled "Literature on Bibliometrics" opined that bibliometrics provided information about the structure of knowledge and how it is communicated? They further added that bibliometrics studies fall mainly into two broad groups, describing characteristics or features of a literature (descriptive studies) and those examining the relationship formed between the components of literature (behavioral studies). More recently, Plotter [2] had defined bibliometrics as "The study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authorship".

Some of the recent study on bibliometric study has been reviewed. Mooghali et al. [3] using bibliographic records from the Social Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index, tried to give a complete view of the evolution of the field of Scientometrics based on its literature published during 1980 to 2009. This is a descriptive survey using scientometric indicators. Karpagam et al. [4] analyzed the growth pattern of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology literature in India during 1990-2009 (20 years). The Scopus international multi-disciplinary bibliographical database has been used to identify the Indian contributions on the field of Nano science and nanotechnology. Abramo [5] made the study on the development of bibliometric techniques to suggest their integration or total substitution for classic peer review in the national research assessment exercises, as far as the hard sciences are concerned. They compare rankings lists of universities captured by the first Italian evaluation exercise, through peer review, with the results of bibliometric simulations. The comparison shows the great differences between peer review and bibliometric rankings for excellence and productivity. Lapon-Kandeishein and Prebor [6] presented the state of bibliographical research in the discipline of Hebrew printing during a 30-year period, ranging from the latter quarter of the twentieth century until the beginning of the third millennium (1976-2006). Krampen, Eye and Schui [7] studied bibliometric data on psychology publications from 1977 through 2008 are modeled and forecasted for the 10 years following 2008. Kumar Suchetan et al. [8] and S. Dhanavandan and M. Tamizchelvan [9] studied Citations and Self citations of Indian Authors in Library and Information Science: A Study Based Indian Citation Index (ICI). Bibliometric method is most often used in the field of library and information science; as well

it has an equal applicability in other areas also. In fact, in many research fields use of bibliometric methods is carried out to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, or the impact of a particular paper etc.

Bibliometrics are now used in quantitative research assessment exercises of academic output. The main aim of the study is to analysis the productivity and citations of Textile Journals from Indian Citation Index articles for the period of 2004 to 2014.

Objectives of the Study

Based on the sources framed the following objectives:

1. To assess the strength of articles Textile journals
2. To analyze the year wise Citations and Self Citations
3. To find out the journals JCI
4. To assess the journals RII
5. To identify the journals Uncited %

Methodology

The Citation analysis is one of the most widely used tools for measuring expertise in the field of study by way of calculating the impact factor, number of citations, etc. It is a control as well as measuring tools for country wise or subject wise. This study is aimed to discuss the analysis of the citation index in the field of Textile Journals.

Analysis and Interpretation

The authors have been selected data from relevant sources from Indian Citation Index and the following discussions made for the period of 2004 to 2014. Remaining year's publications (Before 2004) will not be considered for this study. This study uses the following short forms:

- BS: BTRA Scan
- IJFTR: Indian Journal of Fibre & Textile Research
- JTA: Journal of the Textile Association
- MMTI: Man Made Textiles in India

Distribution of Textile Journals in ICI from 2004-2014 Vs Articles

Table 1. Distribution of Textile Journals in ICI from 2004-2014 Vs Articles

S. No.	Year	BS	IJFTR	JTA	MMTI	Total	%
1	2004	7	67	20	66	160	9.54
2	2005	5	65	33	73	176	10.49
3	2006	2	76	27	62	167	9.95
4	2007	4	67	28	58	157	9.36
5	2008	4	59	26	47	136	8.10
6	2009	5	54	33	45	137	8.16
7	2010	7	53	26	53	139	8.28
8	2011	6	58	33	54	151	9.00
9	2012	8	59	33	53	153	9.12
10	2013	8	64	31	44	147	8.76
11	2014	10	66	34	45	155	9.24
	Total	66	688	324	600	1678	100
	%	3.93	41.00	19.31	35.76	100	

The data presented in Table 1 indicates number of articles published Textile journals in Indian Citation Index. As per the Indian Citation Index 6 journals are available but some journals data were not available updated. So, in these circumstances only 4 journals were taken for this study for the period of 2004 to 2014. There are 1678 articles published from 4 Textiles Journals. Among the 4, Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal occupies

first position with 688(41.00%) articles and Man Made Textiles in India occupies second rank with 600(35.76%) articles. Journal of the Textile Association is in third 324(19.31%) It is pointed out that the frequency of the journals is varying and that is one of the reasons for the strength of articles. Further, in the year 2005, 176(10.49%) articles were published and it is highest when comparing to other years.

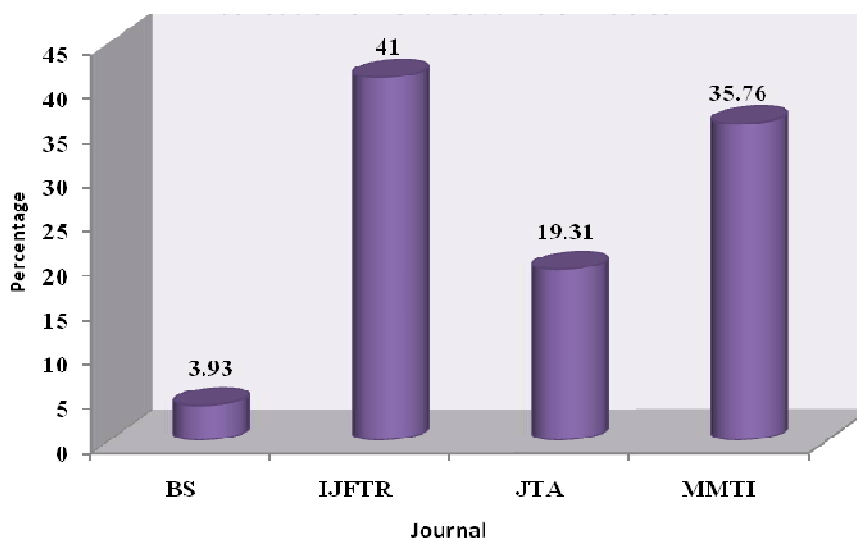


Figure 1. Distribution of Textile Journals Articles

Distribution of Textile Journals based on Citations from 2004-2014

Table 2. Distribution of Textile Journals based on Citations from 2004-2014

S. No.	Year	BS	IJFTR	JTA	MMTI	Total	%
1	2004	1	82	3	17	102	15.99
2	2005	0	64	25	33	122	19.12
3	2006	0	79	5	20	104	16.30
4	2007	0	76	14	9	99	15.52
5	2008	0	36	3	2	41	6.43
6	2009	0	64	3	3	70	10.97
7	2010	0	26	4	0	30	4.70
8	2011	0	22	0	2	24	3.76
9	2012	0	14	29	0	43	6.74
10	2013	0	1	1	0	2	0.31
11	2014	0	1	0	0	1	0.16
	TOTAL	0	465	87	86	638	100
	%	0	72.88	13.64	13.48	100	

Table 2 shows the citations of the Textile journals in Indian Citation Index for the years from 2004 to 2014. In the 4 journals, 638 citations were available. Out of 638, The Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research Journal

occupy the first position with 465(72.88%) citations and Journal of the Textile Association is in the second position with 87(13.64%) citations for the study period.

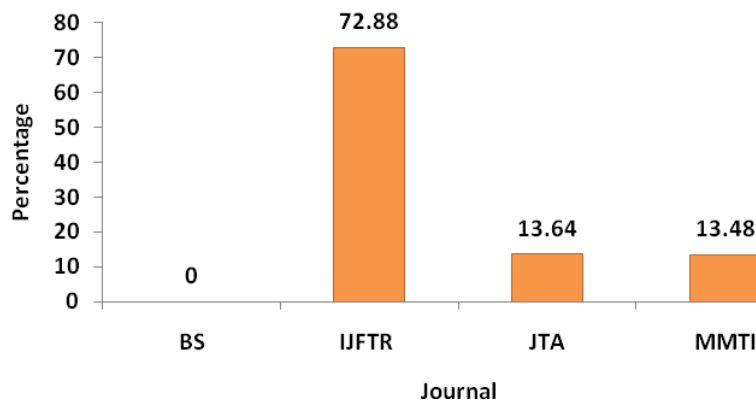


Figure 2. Distribution of Textile Journals Citations

Distribution of Textile Journals Based on Self Citations from 2004-2014

Table 3. Distribution of Textile Journals Based on Self Citations from 2004-2014

S. No.	Year	BS	IJFTR	JTA	MMTI	Total	%
1	2004	0	50	0	10	60	21.66
2	2005	0	38	5	19	62	22.38
3	2006	0	42	0	7	49	17.69
4	2007	0	31	8	3	42	15.16
5	2008	0	18	2	0	20	7.22
6	2009	0	14	2	0	16	5.78
7	2010	0	10	1	0	11	3.97
8	2011	0	8	0	0	8	2.89
9	2012	0	4	4	0	8	2.89
10	2013	0	0	1	0	1	0.36
11	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	215	23	39	277	100
	%	0	77.62	8.30	14.08	100	

The above table represents the self citations of the Textile journals which are available in Indian Citation Index from the year 2004 to 2014. Among the 4 Textile journals 277 Self citations were identified for the period of 2004 to 2014. Out of 277, Indian Journal of Fiber &

Textile Research journal occupy the first position with 215(77.62%) self citations and Man Made Textiles in India is in the second position and 39(14.08%) self citations. Further Journal of the Textile Association is in third position 23(8.30%) self citations.

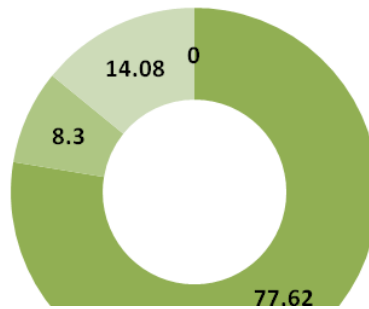


Figure 3.Distribution of Textile Journals Self Citations

Distribution of Textile Journals JCI

Table 4.Distribution of Textile Journals JCI

S. No.	Year	BS	IJFTR	JTA	MMTI	Total	%
1	2004	0	0.119	0	0.015	0.134	18.98
2	2005	0	0.015	0	0.014	0.029	4.11
3	2006	0	0.026	0.037	0	0.063	8.92
4	2007	0	0.075	0	0	0.075	10.62
5	2008	0	0.034	0	0	0.034	4.82
6	2009	0	0	0.030	0	0.030	4.25
7	2010	0	0.038	0	0	0.038	5.38
8	2011	0	0.034	0	0	0.034	4.82
9	2012	0	0.102	0.152	0	0.254	35.98
10	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	2014	0	0.015	0	0	0.015	2.12
	TOTAL	0	0.458	0.219	0.029	0.706	100
	%	0	64.87	31.02	4.11	100	

The above table indicates Journals Citations index of the Textile journals which are indexed in Indian Citation Index for the period of 2004 to 2014. In the 4 journals the highest JCI%

value Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal is 64.87% followed by Journal of the Textile Association with 31.02%.

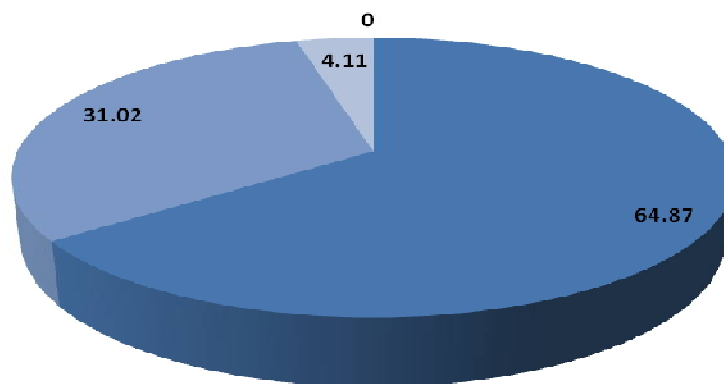


Figure 4.Distribution of Textile Journals JCI

Distribution of Textile Journals Research Impact Indicator (RII)

Table 5. Distribution of Textile Journals Research Impact Indicator (RII)

S. No.	Year	BS	IJFTR	JTA	MMTI	Total	%
1	2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2006	-	0.083	0.094	0.086	0.263	10.56
4	2007	-	0.142	0.100	0.059	0.301	12.08
5	2008	-	0.112	0.036	0.033	0.181	7.27
6	2009	-	0.135	0.056	-	0.191	7.67
7	2010	-	0.150	-	0.033	0.183	7.35
8	2011	0.083	0.224	0.068	0.010	0.385	15.45
9	2012	-	0.135	0.017	0.028	0.180	7.23
10	2013	-	0.145	0.227	-	0.372	14.93
11	2014-	-	0.211	0.203	0.021	0.435	17.46
	TOTAL	0.083	1.337	0.801	0.270	2.491	100
	%	3.33	53.67	32.16	10.84	100	

The above table shows the Research Impact Indicator (RII) of the Textile journals which are indexed in Indian Citation Index, The Indian

Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal have 1.337(53.67%) RII and it is the highest when comparing to other Textile journals in ICI.

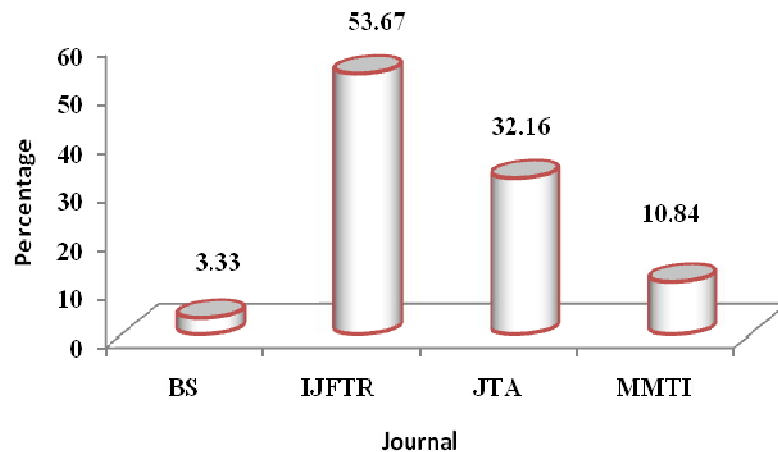


Figure 5. Distribution of Textile Journals RII

Journals Uncited %

Table 6. Journals Uncited %

S. No.	Journal Title	Uncited %
1	BTRA Scan	100
2	Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research	71.05
3	Journal of the Textile Association	88.62
4	Man Made Textiles in India	89.62

The above table shows the uncited % of the Textiles journals during the period of study. The BTRA Scan journals uncited % is 100%

followed by Man Made Textiles in India with 89.62%.

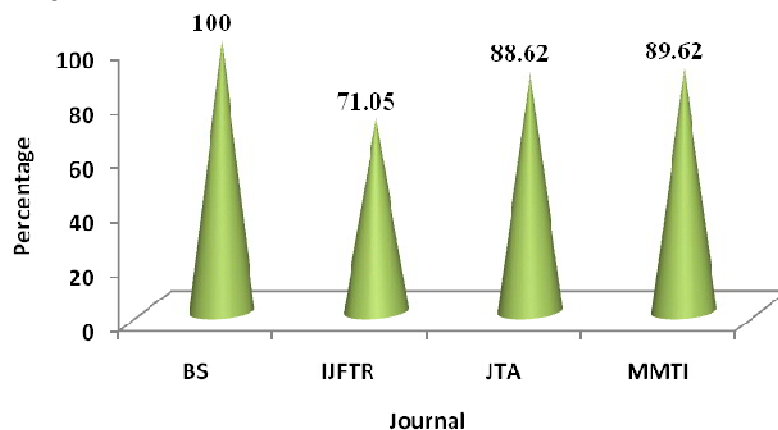


Figure 6. Journals Uncited %

Conclusion

The quality of research and quantity of research is made available through indexing journals with citations of various articles. There is lacking, for providing citations to other articles which authors cite. For reviewing the previous articles are very much important for supporting your article value added point for publishing. There are chance to read others view on the subject for getting more clarity and vision in the research in more deeply. It helps more extensive improve the research activity in a better way. From this study, it shows that very few journals are citing and cited properly and indexed with ICI. The self citation is comparing with normal citation, it is very less, self citation is shown the more exposure in the subject by author. It is a good practice to give self citation for their previous works and it is follow up of the previous one and improved one. The research shows that Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal occupies first position with 688(41.00%) articles and Man Made Textiles in India occupies second rank with 600(35.76%) articles. The present study reveals that out of 638 citations, The Indian Journal of Fiber &

Textile Research Journal occupy the first position with 465(72.88%) citations and Journal of the Textile Association is in the second position with 87(13.64%) citations for the study period. The research envisages that. Out of 277 self citations Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal occupy the first position with 215(77.62%) self citations and Man Made Textiles in India is in the second position and 39(14.08%) self citations.

The research shows that among all the 4 journals the highest JCI% value Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal is 64.87% followed by Journal of the Textile Association with 31.02% and The Indian Journal of Fiber & Textile Research journal have 1.337(53.67%) RII and it is the highest when comparing to other Textiles journals in ICI. The present study reveals that BTRA Scan journals uncited% is 100% followed by Man Made Textiles in India with 89.62%.

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