Recent Citation Analysis For Impact Factor: A Study

Ananthnag. K
Chief Librarian
Central Library
MIMS, Mandya

Pramila. M C
Asst.Librarian
Central Library
MIMS, Mandya

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the analysis journals' impact factors in order to decide which students and faculty members should publish their articles in particular publications or journals that are involved in the research activity. In this paper, we discuss with students, PG students, and faculty members of the Medical College, Mandya, how to effectively use an electronic citation tool with Mendeley and Editorial (Publishers)/Ethical (University) committees that frequently use Vancouver style. This study found that many citation tools for publications of their articles and research activities. Further study reveals Google Scholar, Research Gate, PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus databases are integrated into Mendeley and further study reveals that documents are stored and organised in one place with offline access.

Keyword: Altmetric Tools, Online Citation Tools, Reference Management Tools, Mendeley.

Introduction:

Rapid changes in how research is disseminated have not only challenged established models for publishing but also brought into question current methods for measuring scholarly impact. Measures derived from other sources than commercial citation indices such as Web of Science or Scopus have been advocated. These new, 'altmetric' measures, propose not only to solve problems with current approaches, but they also allow for the measurement of impact beyond citations in scholarly journals (Hammarfelt, B. 2014).

Scholarly publications and impact factor vital role of academic research. Standard methods of reference management tools are measuring activities in the medical and biomedical research Fields. Many of the students there were involved with their funding projects like the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), Department of Science, and Technology (DST) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), etc. Therefore day by day research activities in increasing. Many of the scientific journals indexed with Scopus, Web of Science, Pub-med database. Implications of impact factor is more effective in Mendeley. Mendeley is a free reference manager and social community and to help the researchers to save their bulk documents in well organized manner.

Metrics

Metrics is measurements are the fundamental tools publishing industries to find the quality of the journal and that are used to measure the journal level, author level, and article levels. From past decades we were using only the Impact factor to assess the journal-performance. Now a days different metrics is available online.

Metrics such as citations, publication counts or journal impact factors may be perceived as relating to different characteristics of research quality, e.g. according to bibliometric studies, citations reflect (to some extent) the scientific value and impact of research, but not its originality, plausibility/soundness or societal value (Aksnes, Langfeldt and Wouters 2019).

About Altmetrics:

A growing number of journals and publishing platforms are making article-level metrics available. For example, article-level metrics are provided for every article published by the Public Library of Science (PLoS). Metrics include total article views and downloads; citation data from Scopus, Web of Science, CrossRef, and Google Scholar; bookmarks in Mendeley and CiteULike; and mentions on blogs, facebook, and twitter.[6]

"Altmetrics armeasure and monitor the reach and impact of scholarship and research through online interactions. Altmetrics stands for "alternative metrics." The "alternative" part references traditional measurements of academic success such as citation counts, journal prestige (impact factor), and author H-index [3].

"Altmetrics data should not be based on the level of subject categories but on the level of topics" and altmetrics tool is productively in more number of the research articles ex- Top cited articles, the top production of journals was science. highlight the potential and value of Mendeley as a tool for altmetric purposes and particularly as a relevant tool to identify highly cited publications.

Review of Literature

Altmetrics are used by means of engaged students as a kind of readers' advisory provider with the aid of presenting lookup guide and suggestions. Using the social media components of tools such as those described below, it is viable to follow other specialists in the field, be part of activity groups, and share each references and proper lookup output. In a sense, some of these nearly real-time interactions permit everybody to take part in the conversations that enhance knowledge. And since librarians have always been in the knowledge business, it is very important that we understand and find a role for ourselves in the conversation as well (Lankes 2011).

Altmetrics can help by way of quantifying this relative importance. However, like common quotation metrics, altmetrics statistics is established upon accurate attribution of lookup products. Much of this data is contained within proprietary databases and different closed systems. A new initiative, the Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) project, aims to disambiguate authors by using assigning a unique identifier to each character author. This device is supported by way of many publishers and research universities and provides conversation tools between identifier systems such as Thomson Reuters' ResearcherID and Scopus' Author Identifier. Nagella(2018).

Objectives of the study

◆ Know about the citation tool using by MIMS users,
◆ To identify use of altmetrics tools
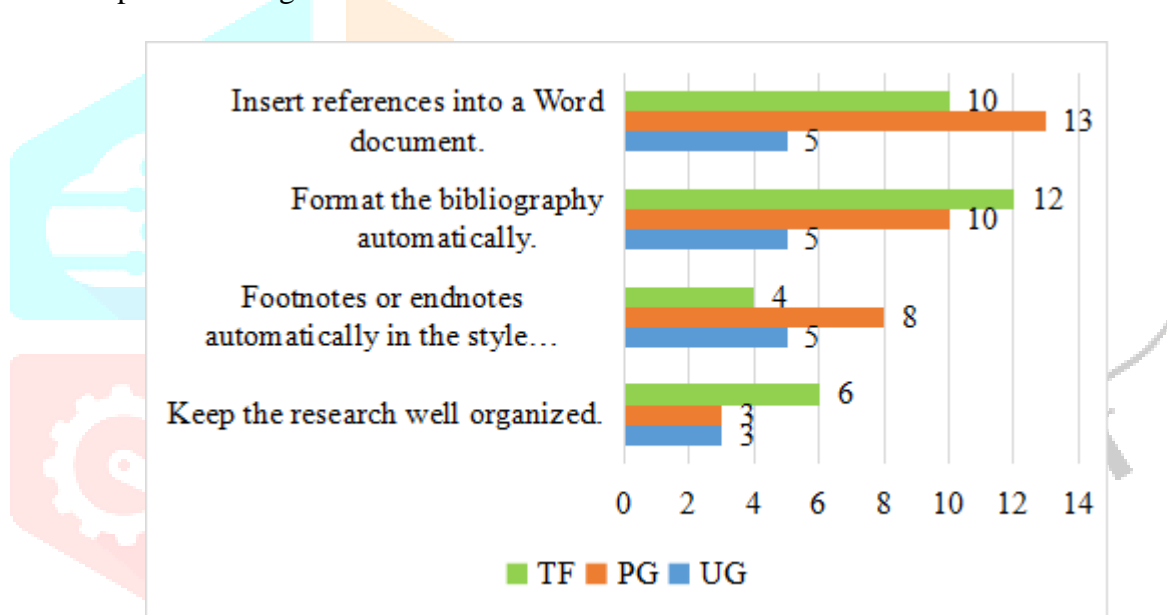◆ In what context using reference management tools

Methodology

Keeping an objectives in mind, a simple questionnaire prepare. For fulfilling the objectives, a short online survey was conducted with the help of the simple questionnaire and discussed with Teaching faulty. A total of 60 questionnaires were sent to among the UG, PG, and faculty members. 53 members out of 60 received a response.

Number of MIMS, Central Library Users Responded		
Sl. No	**Types of Users**	**No of Users**
1	Under Graduate (UG)	10
2	Post Graduate (PG)	20
3	Teaching Faculty (TF)	23
	Total	**53**

Table-1 No of users responded

Tabel-1 The survey found that 10 members of UG (Undergraduate), 20 members of PG (Post Graduate), and 23 members of TF were among the 150 library users who responded (Teaching Faculty).

Figure-1 Purpose of Using Online Citation Tools

Note: Respondents were allowed multiple answers

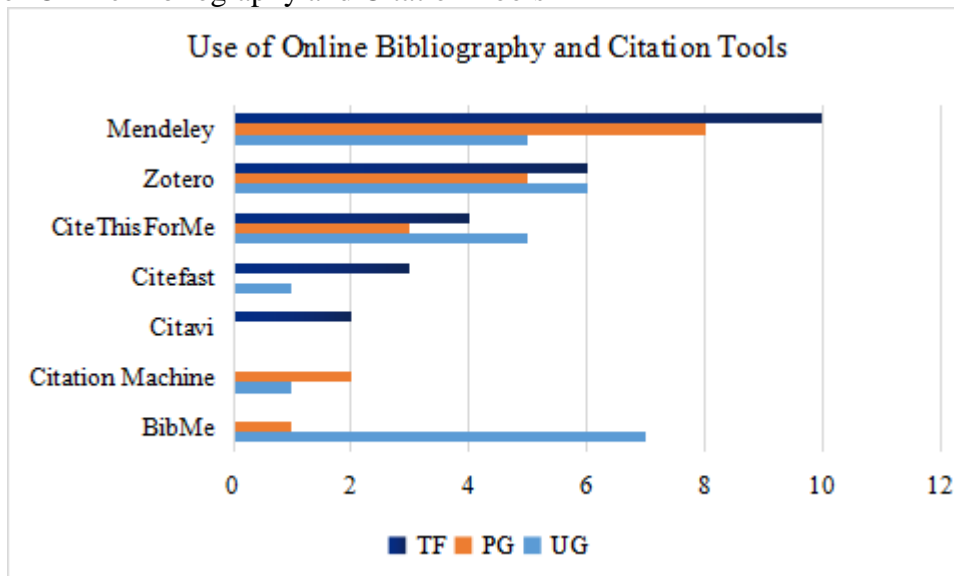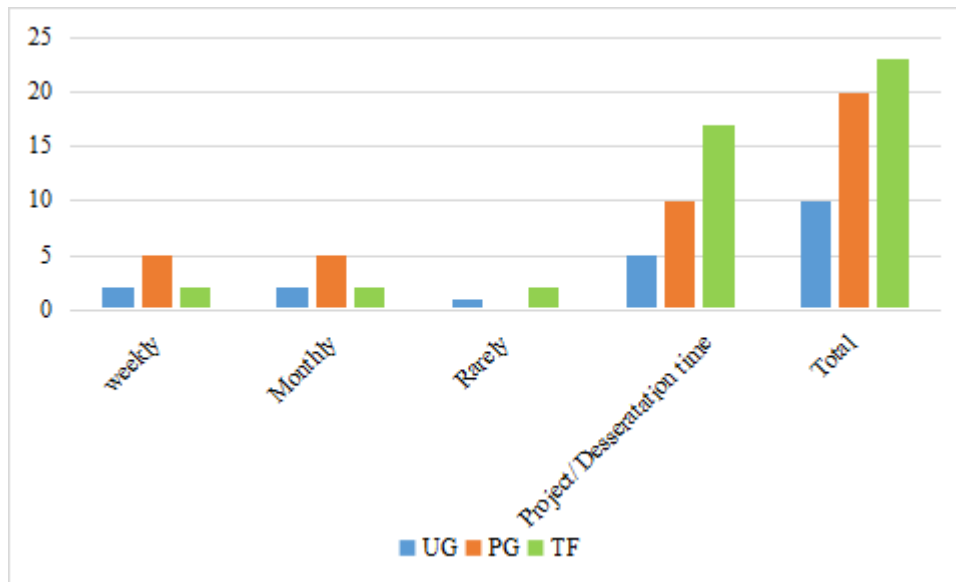Figure - 2Use of Online Bibliography and Citation Tools

Figure 3. Frequency of using online citation tools.

Research Flow in MIMS

UG-->Googel/Googel Scholar-->Web of Sciecne, PubMed, SCopus -->BibGuru, CiteThis-->Vancouver Style.
　　　Not Awer off Citation Tool.

PG-->Web of Sciecne, PubMed, SCopus --->Mendeley---> Adding desertation.
　　　Awerness of Citation Tool and Menedely.

TF--> Googel/Googel Scholar, Web of Sciecne, PubMed, SCopus--->Mendeley---> Adding desertation.
　　　Awerness of Citation Tool and Menedely.

Altmetrics work with Non Academic and Academic Tools

Mainly Non academic deals with social impact of using metrics specific subject related with public response.
　　　Face book: The tools such as altmetrics harvesters are using a number of times a URL has been shared or Liked. These metrics can be used as an early indicator of interest or attention regarding any scholarly contribution that can be traced to a URL.
　　　Twitter: Similarly facebook and very fast impact metrics are used. URL and Tweets can be counted in the use of full metrics.
　　　YouTube: YouTube metrics are particularly useful for things like conference presentations, an area of scholarship that is often lacking in useful metrics
　　　Amzon: Ratings and reviews are added for any user of Amazon for any reason and it may reflect aspects of the metrics.
　　　Goodreads: Likewise, Amazon Goodreads also give us metrics just for a specific variety of scholarship, that is, books. which supplies us sales metrics, Goodreads can tell us self-reported readership metrics.
　　　Slideshare: Metrics include the full number of views, Favorites, comments, and downloads, and users can access detailed metrics for every slide deck, including the quantity of views over time.

　　　GitHub: Tracks watchers, collaborators, and "forks." A fork is when someone copies code to develop and use for his or her own purposes, almost like creating a derivative work from a Creative Commons–licensed work. For programmers, this represents one amongst the sole ways to trace the impact of written code since citations aren't easily trackable within coding.

Academic Tools

Institutional Repositories: Many IRs contain metrics about the repository's artifacts such as views and downloads. These metrics can also serve as a powerful tool for researchers to access their repository.

CiteULike: It is a social bookmarking website specifically designed for researchers to save and organize journal citations into their personal libraries. These libraries can be set to be viewed publicly or for private viewing. Metrics can then be generated by the number of public libraries that contain a particular article. Though it shows that level of metric used.

Mendeley: To help the researchers to save and organize citations Users must register for an account online before downloading the Mendeley desktop and web version program or using its online tools for citation management. However, Mendeley also hosts a social media component through its website by integrating the ability to follow individuals, join groups, and browse articles by discipline. The number of Mendeley users who have saved an article to their citation library is tracked, along with some demographic information about those users.

ResearchGate: It is a closed peer network system designed for researchers in the sciences, with metrics accessible only to its users. After registering for a free account, ResearchGate users can upload their citations and fulltext articles and get metrics for views, bookmarks, and downloads. Additionally, ResearchGate produces an author-level metric, the RG score, which aims at approximating the level of influence the user has within ResearchGate.

Social Science Research Network (SSRN): The Social Science Research Network is one of the oldest peer networks, and primarily for allowing users to share pre-publication versions of articles, as well as white papers. Like the other peer networks detailed above, registration is free, and authors can add their own papers and retrieve metrics for those papers. However, since it focuses on articles that have yet to be published, SSRN can be useful in gathering early metric indicators, such as views and downloads, prior to the publication of an article.

Academia.edu: It is a first example of a "closed" peer network system. As on Mendeley, researchers can create a free profile and upload citations and full-text works, follow other authors, and track their usage metrics over time.

Altmetric: All metrics are derived from journal articles only—more specifically, journal articles with a retrievable DOI, PubMed ID, or arXiv ID with "friendly metadata." This essentially limits the content for which the Altmetric tools can pull data to only those journal articles that it can correctly identify.

Altmetric bookmarklet: It is a bookmarklet that integrates with Chrome, Firefox, or Safari to provide altmetrics from a journal article's website. Mainly color indicate the altmetrics source (Twitter, Facebook, Mendeley, etc.)

Impactstory: It was created to help researchers demonstrate research impact using altmetrics. Accordingly, Impactstory is designed for use by these researchers by collating and contextualizing a researcher's scholarly outputs within that person's Impactstory profile page.

PlumX: It was created by two entrepreneurs to help researchers and institutions meaningfully measure and engage with generated altmetrics data, and it serves as a direct competitor to Altmetric Institutional. Within PlumX, altmetrics are gathered from a variety of sources, including EBSCO abstract views and downloads.

Kudos: It is a relatively new online platform for researchers designed to help them better market their research and track their impact over time. Kudos is free for users and is supported by publishers and institutions, which pay a fee for access to their own metrics.

The social reference manager Mendeley is another common provider of altmetric data. With over 2 million users Mendeley is a key source of altmetric data and a correlation between Mendeley readership and citation counts has been found (Li, Thelwall and Giustini 2012).

		Tabel-2 Online Bibliography and Citation Tools			
Sl.No	Bibliography and Citation Tools	Citation Style	Sources	Plagiarism	Features
1	BibMe	MLA, APA, Turabian or Chicago	Journals, websites, books and many other sources covering both digital and print format.	Offers for Plagiarism	Free Version
2	Citation Machine	APA, MLA, Chicago and Turabian. However, it provides an immense library of 7.000 additional citation styles	allows you to cite content from books, magazines, newspapers, journals, films and many other sources.	Offers for Plagiarism	Free Version
3	Citavi	Keywording and a hierarchical category system	35 options to include automatical or manual referencing as well as using a bar code scanner or PDF referencing.	No need	Up to 100 references.
4	Citefast	APA, MLA and Chicago text citation generator.	Webpages, books, journals, newspapers, online videos, digital and print sources.	No need	Free Version
5	CiteThisForMe	Vancouver , APA, MLA and Chicago text citation generator.	Limited Sources like Books and Journals	No need	Free But Limited Access Web & Desktop version
6	Zotero	All the styles	URL, ISBN, DOI, PMID, arXiv, and Title		Free Version
7	Mendeley	APA, ASA, Vancouver , APA, MLA and Chicago	News paper, Reports, Patenet, Thesis, Webpage, Working paper, Case, and Book.		Free Version Web & Desktop version

Above the table shows that students and staff members of MIMS trail and use of Open/ Free version. 15 numbers of students try with citation for 10 to 20 articles from CiteThisForMe. If it is Journal articles more than 30 to 100 prefre to Mendeley for more articles in one formate and they can change accroding to there committee / policy. Especially out 15 UG & PG students 5 PG students using citation tool for refrences they will not interested with journal Impact factors.

Major alt-metric tools

Below the tables show that many more metrics were used in two aspects are the public and academic research scholars.

	scholars	public
recommended	citations by editorials, f1000	press article
cited	citations, full-text mentions	wikipedia mentions
saved	citeulike, mendeley	delicious
discussed	science blogs, journal comments	blogs, twitter, facebook, etc.
viewed	pdf downloads	html downloads

(extrcted on 10/2/2022, from https://blog.ourresearch.org/31524247207/)

The Public aspects of indication of metrics were discussed, likes, and views present context that gives it meaning and there also research scholars downloads their articles, cited and saved the articles. the alt metric tools mainly concentrate with research scholars, cost, metrics and accessibility.

Since the field of altmetrics has no strictly set definition or set of defining metrics, an individual altmetric can be generated from a large variety of online tools, including social media websites, information sharing sites, online scholarly networks, and other tools used to create, collect, share, organize, and manage many types of information. Some tools are specifically created for the purpose of altmetrics, while many take advantage of existing data generated for both scholarly and nonscholarly purposes. Likewise, some are freely available online, while others require a subscription or registration to access and are variously funded by grants, advertisements, companies, or the aforementioned subscriptions.(Roemer and Borchardt 2015)

Discussed

According to Teaching faculty and students prefer to go first with Google scholar and use of social media platform to share their articles. They can create their author ID to identify there author index and author profile. Altmetrics increasing visibility of authorship with WEBID, Scopus ID, and ORCID. Based on survey Tabel-2 shows Online Bibliography and Citation Tools were used by library users of MIMS, individual author publications. Citation considers the author, journal impact factor and use of academic altmetric tools, Mendeley and Research Gate were used to published there articles.

Conclusion

In conclusion, a simple questionnaire and discussion with UG, PG, and TF member's of Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya research cycle shows that individual author impact and online citation tools were used. Library users are using online Altmetric tools for quick citation and according to their publication and projects. Mainly use of Mendeley is more effective desktop version and automatic build bibliographic details and style.

References

1. Hammarfelt, B. (2014). Using altmetrics for assessing research impact in the humanities. *Scientometrics*, *101*(2), 1419–1430. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-014-1261-3.

2. Tregoning J. How will you judge me if not by impact factor? Nature 2018;558:345.

3. This is a preprint of an article accepted for publication in Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology copyright © 2017 (Association for Information Science and Technology), DOI: 10.1002/asi.23883.

4. https://www.slideshare.net/Vasanthrz/citation-metrics-147799138.

5. https://www.metrics-toolkit.org/resources/.

6. https://www.ijlis.org/articles/an-outline-of-altmetrics-tools-for-the-library-professionals.pdf

7. https://www.ijlis.org/articles/an-outline-of-altmetrics-tools-for-the-library-professionals.pdf)

8. https://uri.libguides.com/researchimpact/altmetrics.

9. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-020-03564-9.

10. https://guides.libraries.uc.edu/.

11. https://journals.ala.org/index.php/ltr/issue/view/515.