
A Study on Research Publications of Foreign Countries in Indian Journals

P. Panneerselvam

Librarian

B.S.Abdur Rahman Crescent University

Chennai – 600048

e-mail: pspanneerselvam@gmail.com

Abstract

Indian is publishing huge number of journals in all the subjects in print, online and open access form. Authors from various countries are publishing their articles in these types of journals which are published in India. The reputed publishers like Indian Academy of Science, NISCAIR, and Institute of Engineers (IE) have considerable demand in across the place. This article is intended to reveal that how many countries are publishing their scholarly writings in Indian journals, and which journal is more in demand for the above purpose. *Indian Citation Index*, which indexing journals published from India has analyses for this study. Top 15 countries, authors, journals, subjects and institutions are included for this study.

Keywords

Research publication, foreign country, India, Journals, ICI

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 7. No.1. 2018. pp.30-35

INTRODUCTION

Research and development is very important segment for a country to progress in right path, for which, the academia and industry community have to involve in research activities including scholarly communications. Hence it is important to every individual to concentrate on quality publications. After the revolution happened in information and communication technology, the publication industry has undergone dramatic changes. The distance have reduced with '0' level to print and publish articles, anybody can publish their writings from anywhere, everything could be done through online. Communicating the writings, review process, corrective actions, author's agreement, acknowledgement, etc. can be taken place in online. In the other hand, open access have come in place, where anybody have the facility to access the writings without any restrictions, by which the articles are getting wider reach. Therefore, the above said community, across the place, feel that the publishing articles is one of the important activities and that is why they are concentrating to publish in reputed journals which are publishing from any place. This scholarly communication will give them better citation and h index, by which, they are intended for fellowship, scholarship, grant, etc. India is one of the big pools in scholarly writings and hence it has more journals being published across the subjects.

OBJECTIVES

- To know the top countries who published articles in Indian journals
- To reveal the journals which are more demand for publications by foreign authors
- To understand the subjects where most research is happening
- To know the highly cited articles which have published in Indian journals by foreign authors
- To show which subject has more publications by foreign authors
- To illustrate which institute has more interest in article publications in Indian journals

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nitin Kumar (2016) says that Indian scientist have preferred to publish their works in foreign journals but when we look at the *Nature* publications, the contributions are very less, it means they have preferred to publish other journals or the journal may

not considered Indian author's contributions. The other reason could be that the recent rise of journal publications in multi disciplinary subjects has triggered the authors to publish the papers.

Garg, K.C. (2009) reveals that there were 2450 articles published by foreign authors in 284 Indian science journals, which appeared in 284 publications. There are 1311 institutions functioning in 102 countries have been engaged with article publications, in which most of the countries are from Asian region, which clearly indicates that Asian countries are the largest contributors to the Indian journals. The study also divulges that Turkey, USA, Iran, China and Nigeria have contributed 48% of the total publications but most of the institutions are from Turkey and Iran. Medicine and material science have most demanded subjects as for as foreign author's publications are concern.

ANALYSIS

Table 1:No of Articles Published by Top 15 Countries

Country	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Article
China	14986	3387	0.226
USA	11918	5655	0.474
Iran	11755	3673	0.312
Turkey	6054	2155	0.356
Nigeria	4899	1398	0.285
UK	4248	2125	0.500
Malaysia	3727	1307	0.351
Saudi Arabia	3652	1263	0.346
Egypt	3447	1049	0.304
South Korea	2714	944	0.348
Pakistan	2321	729	0.314
South Africa	2194	665	0.303
Japan	2175	637	0.293
Canada	1998	886	0.443
Australia	1894	840	0.444

The above table reveals that China has published more articles than any other countries in Indian journals, it has published 14986 articles, which are indexed in Indian Citation Index. Iran, a small country compared with China and USA has published around 12 thousand articles in Indian journals. Nigeria, the only African country has published 4899 articles bettered with UK and Japan. Except South America, at-least one country of other regions have listed in the above table, the South American countries may have less number of publications in

Indian journals. The above table has clearly shows that authors from European countries have less interest in publishing their scholarly communication. Articles published by UK authors have got more citations (0.500) followed by US with 0.474 citations per article. China is the least in the table with 0.226 citations per article.

Table 2:Highest Citations for Published Articles by Top 15 Countries

Country	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Article
Peru	41	78	1.902
Kyrgyzstan	7	12	1.714
England	13	15	1.154
Luxembourg	3	3	1.000
Suriname	1	1	1.000
Myanmar	41	37	0.902
Guyana	9	8	0.889
Costa Rica	18	14	0.778
Seychelles	4	3	0.750
Malta	21	14	0.667
Lesotho	17	11	0.647
Papua New Guinea	21	13	0.619
Venezuela	55	31	0.564
Sri Lanka	617	340	0.551
Uzbekistan	37	20	0.541

The above table is very important one, which represents the quality of publications. The table 2 shows that except England all other countries are small in size and people but the quality of publications are higher than other countries. Peru, the South American country has listed top in the citations table, the authors from above country have got 78 citations for their 41 articles. Kyrgyzstan, country from Central Asia has published 7 articles in Indian journals, which have got 1.714 citations per article, listed second in the above table. Authors from small countries such as Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Myanmar and Uzbekistan have published more articles in Indian journals, citations of the above said articles also a worthy to mention.

Table 3:Top 15 Indian Journals in which Foreign Publications

Journal	No of Countries	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Paper
Asian Journal of	93	10262	2621	0.255

Chemistry				
Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research	85	4301	1513	0.352
Far East Journal of Mathematical Sciences	79	1952	391	0.200
Indian Journal of Science and Technology	73	1858	835	0.449
Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological	78	1708	305	0.179
Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation	67	1592	624	0.392
International Journal of Pharmacy	81	1512	902	0.597
Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants	91	1265	422	0.334
Journal of Food Science and Technology	80	1229	537	0.437
Pramana – Journal of Physics	70	1174	164	0.140
Current Science	69	1154	872	0.756
Biosciences, Biotechnology Research Asia	51	1137	113	0.099
Economics and Political Weekly	49	1053	524	0.498
Journal of Orthopedic Trauma	38	999	852	0.853
Oriental Journal of Chemistry	58	977	529	0.541

Table 3 indicates that Asian Journal of Chemistry (ASC) has more number of publications by foreign authors; it has published 10262 articles. The second highest publications have been done in Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research (JCPR), 4301 articles have been published. Authors from 93 countries have contributed papers in ASC journal and authors from 85 countries have published their papers in JCPR during said period. Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants (JEOBP) has second highest countries participation, authors from 91 countries have published their articles (1265) in JEOBP. Journal of

Orthopedic Trauma has highest number of citation per article with 0.853 followed by Current Science which has 0.756 citations per article. The above table clearly indicates that most demanded subjects for article publications are health science and pure science, Economics and Political Weekly is the only journal appeared in the above list which is not in the mentioned subjects.

Table 4:Top 15 Indian Journals Based on Citation per Article

Journal	No of Countries	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Paper
Dyspherenia	1	1	5	5.000
Panjab University Research Journal	2	2	9	4.500
Indian Journal of Petroleum Geology	5	9	40	4.444
Potato Journal	18	34	100	2.941
Crop Improvement	3	3	8	2.667
Phytotaxonomy	5	6	13	2.167
Agricultural Economics Research Review	17	38	65	1.171
Journal of Plant Biology	2	3	5	1.667
Indian Journal of Ecology	8	14	23	1.643
Arya Bhatta Journal of Mathematics	5	12	19	1.583
Tropical Ecology	52	172	261	1.517
Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction	2	2	3	1.150
Indian Journal of Fertilisers	9	17	25	1.417
Ethnobotany	9	28	40	1.429
Indian Journal of Community Medicine	28	82	116	1.415

Citation is one of the important criteria to measure the quality of article, the above table is to identify which journal has more number of citation per article published from India. Dyspherenia, a peer reviewed open access journal in the area of psychiatry has 5 citations for the publication of one article, which

means the journal has 5.000 citations per article, listed in top. Panjab University Research Journal, listed second in the above table has 4.500 citations for two articles followed by Indian Journal of Petroleum Geology, which has 4.444 citations per article. According to the above table, Indian Journal of Animal Reproduction has least number of citations per article with 1.150. The above also indicates that science subject is dominant in article publications than other subject areas.

Table 5: Most Foreign Countries Contribution in Top 15 Indian Journals

Journal	No of Countries	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Paper
Asian Journal of Chemistry	93	10262	2621	0.255
Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants	91	1265	422	0.334
Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical	85	4301	1513	0.352
International Journal of Pharmacy	81	1512	902	0.597
Journal of Food Science and Technology	80	1229	537	0.437
Far East Journal of Mathematical Sciences	79	1952	391	0.200
Research Journal of Pharmaceutical	78	1708	305	0.179
Bulletin of Materials Science	73	874	102	0.117
Indian Journal of Science and Technology	73	1858	835	0.449
Pramana – Journal of Physics	70	1174	164	0.140
Current Science	69	1154	872	0.756
Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research	69	900	141	0.157
Journal of Neurosciences in Rural Practice	69	441	123	0.279

Journal of Biosciences	67	628	194	0.309
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The table 5 illustrates that Asian Journal of Chemistry (ASC) has more foreign author's publications, authors from 93 countries have contributed in this journal. Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants (JEOBP) listed second in the table, 91 country's authors have published their articles in this journal. There are 30850 articles have been published by foreign authors in top 15 journals which are published from India. Bulletin of Materials Science (BMS) and Indian Journal of Science and Technology (IJST) have 73 countries contribution but IJST has more publications (1858) than BMS (874). Authors from 69 countries have published articles in three Indian journals namely Current Science, Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research and Journal of Neurosciences in Rural Practice, among them current science has more publications with 1154 articles.

Table 6: Most Foreign Countries Contribution in Top 15 Subjects

Subject	No of Countries	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Paper
Health Science	160	32029	12357	0.386
Biological Science	146	14671	5650	0.385
Social Science	141	6963	2334	0.335
Pharmaceutical Science	132	13754	5175	0.376
Environmental Science	132	4856	1918	0.395
Chemistry	129	18752	5239	0.279
Engineering Science & Technology	122	5218	995	0.191
Mathematics	115	5459	820	0.150
Botany	115	2513	936	0.372
Statistics	115	4939	763	0.154
General Science & Technology	110	4504	2105	0.468
Agriculture	108	2805	811	0.289
Computer Science & Technology	104	2736	463	0.169
Physics	102	3634	16020	0.446
Biotechnology	98	2408	359	0.149

The above table clearly shows that more research is happening in the area of science & technology, most

countries are publishing articles in the above said subject. Authors from 160 countries have been published 32029 articles in health science subject, listed top in the above table. Biological science has 146 countries publications followed by Social science, 141 countries have published papers in the above subject. The subject chemistry has been listed six in the above table with 129 countries participation, but they have published 18752 articles during the mentioned period. Pharmaceutical Science and Environmental Science have 132 countries publications but 13754 have been published in Pharmaceutical Science and 4856 articles published Environmental Science subject. The subject biotechnology has least in the above with 98 countries publications.

Table 7:Top 15 Foreign Institutions Contributed in Indian Journals

Institutions	Country	No of Articles	Citation	Citation Per Paper
Islamic Azad University	Iran	3623	1222	0.337
National Research Centre	Egypt	544	126	0.232
Cairo University	Egypt	509	217	0.426
University of Ibadan	Nigeria	451	150	0.333
Ministry of Education	China	442	47	0.106
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	368	132	0.359
University of Nigeria	Nigeria	360	100	0.228
University of California	USA	334	150	0.449
Universiti Putra Malaysia	Malaysia	333	92	0.276
University of KwaZulu Natal	South Africa	283	122	0.431
National Research Center	Egypt	281	88	0.313
Payame Noor	Iran	269	40	0.149

University				
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad	Iran	267	85	0.318
University of Malaya	Malaysia	257	103	0.401

The table 7 reveals that Islamic Azad University, Iran has published more articles in Indian journals. The authors from above said institution have published 3623 articles, highest than any other institution. National Research Centre which is functioning in Egypt has second highest publications with 544 articles followed by Cairo University which is also from Egypt, it has published 509 articles during the mentioned period. There are four institutions from Iran have published 4527 articles in Indian journals, followed by Egypt, institutions from this country have published 1334 articles during said period. The above table also indicates that none of the European institutions have published more articles in Indian journals during the year 2015-2016.

FINDINGS

- China has published more articles (14986) in Indian journals, followed by US with 11918 articles.
- Peru listed top in the table on citation per paper, it has 1.902 citations for 41 publications.
- Articles published by small islands/ countries have got more citations
- Health Science is more demanded subject, authors from 160 countries have published 32029 articles in this subject.
- Asian countries are shown more interest in article publications from Indian journals.
- Islamic Azad University from Iran has published more articles (3623) as for as institutions are concern.
- General science & technology has got more citations than other subjects.
- Asian Journal of Chemistry has published more articles (10262), the same journal has got more country's (93) contributions.

- Current Science journal has got more citation per article with 0.756
- Institutions from Iran have published more articles (4527) in journals published from India.
- European countries have less interest in publishing articles in Indian journals.
- More research is happening in the area of Science than other subjects.

CONCLUSION

India is one of the biggest countries in publication industry particularly in scholarly communications. Plenty of journals are being publishing in all the subjects, as mentioned publication process is much easier, thanks to the revolution happened in information and communication technology. Therefore, the authors can publish their scholarly writings from any part of the world. This study has pulled out few facts about article publications in Indian journals, particularly by the foreign authors. It reveals that most of the authors from Asian countries are showing interest in publishing their articles compared with other regions, though the country is publishing good number of journals in all the areas. Hence it has to be addressed, because the academic and research communities in India is larger and this pool should have the facility to access all kinds of research publications.

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