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A Vacant Approach for Ranking of Open Access Journals of India's: A Scientific Evaluation

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to show the presence and effect of vacant approaches to open access journals of India's scientific journal with a view published in 2018. The excellence of the scientific journal mainly formed bibliometric indicators; Journal Impact Factor (JIF), Eigen Factor Score (ES), SCImago Journal Rank Indicator (SJR), Cite Score rank and Google Index rank. A special vacant approach of open access journals of India was chosen from their community. JIFs and ESs were collected from the Journal

citation report and the SJR and Cite Score from the Scopus database, Google index from google scholar Metrix. All journals were listed in distinguished databases of Web of Science (WOS), Scopus and Google Scholar.

The 21 open Access Journals were reviewed and studied the approaches calculated with all necessary formed data reclaimed from the basic and source sites in employing JIF, SJR, ES, CS and GS ranking quality. Interdependence indices were depicted using Pearson's and Spearman's statistical interconnection along with the application of SPSS 23.0 software. Tested JIFs varied within 3.03 and 0.551 changed medially in ES 0.00642 and 0.00049 as JSR classed within 0.816 and 0.236, CS value changed within 2.04 and 0.45 and GS value fall within 37 to 12.

Multinomial interdependence within the chosen indices (JIF, ES, SJR, CS, and GS class) for classifying the chosen vacant approaches shows that there is a lofty Pearson's (r). The analytical interdependence within JIF and SJR indices (rz 0.608) and CS preferably fewer indexes interdependence with JIF and CS class indices for periodicals in the chosen class (rz 0.29). This interconnection is without deescalate within JIF and ES value (rz 0.246). As regard to Spearman's rho statistical interdependence, a towering interdependence remained within JIF and SJR (coefficient values of 0.649), and a preferably small link within JIF and Es collaborating values of (0.368) indices for vacant approaches for Journals in India.

Keywords – Open Access, India Journals, Bibliometric Indicators, Journal Rank Indicator, Web Of Science, Journals Metrics.

Introduction – The Science of journals has thought to be the globe of the interaction of knowledge transfer. They provide basic opportunities to the scholar in the academic faction. Björk et al. (2010) described that vacant approaches of journals could happen through writer's treat of notification in open web archives enticement periodicals. The research of the scholars visualized that in plenty of field's writers, posted scripts controlled the portrayals, these periodicals have a significant effect on the presence of the publications of scientists, and there is an excellent contrast in the scientific field. Barbaro, Zedda, Gentili, and Greenblatt (2015) declared that funded had provided quick progress in the numeral of unlocked acquired journals.

The primary aim of this study is to evaluate and provide the knock and visibility of Indian vacant controlled periodicals to provide their extract tendency through a web of science indices established on the remark of investigation. Harnad and Brody (2004) declare that vacant controlled periodicals have corresponding to excerpt impression to non-vacant controlled ones. (Antelman, 2004) likewise, debates that easily found articles have a wider remarkable result in research. Tamizhchelvan and Dhanavandan (2014) emphasize the need for the development of innumerable language notification in vacant controlled journals in geology.

Four chosen Indian open controlled Journals in Scopus, WoS and standard Scientometric one and all selected periodicals Databank contrast was performed. Differentiation is included by Scientometric indexes of JIS, ES, SJR and CS row indicator.

Literature review

Scientific information is distributed freely by open Access journals and electronic storehouse. A large number of Government replicas is present for example, writer's payment online journals information center club, complimentary entry to write-ups after a bit of time, personal chronicle self-evaluated write-ups, complimentary entry to write-ups and organization's club Open access emergence (Vlachaki & Urquhart, 2010). However, similar channels until now provide only a little event in the international interaction system (Björk, 2004). Björk and Solomon (2012) presented an analysis outcome shows that open access journals recorded in the web of science. Scopus is moving towards the same scientific result as the standard granted gazette in the particular field. The true benefit of complimentary gain to experimental literary text is related to those who are not within the central experimental group as stated by Davis (2011) The most of the periodicals and the recorded write ups are generated by professionals who permits few configurations of electronic documentation which could be produced free entry by writer's chronicle as claimed by McVeigh (2004); Nicholas, Huntington, and Jamali (2007) remarked that the web directory was the basic operator, variable negotiator and the true companion of the numeral pedagogical consumer, in the beginning, the educational placate.

The periodical excerpt describes the organization for experimental facts (ISI) Pouris (2005) is generally executed by extract data. JCR advice on complete quotes, impact crater, immediate indicator, and quoted average life. Thorough excerpts play a very important role in displaying all the sum number of schedules that all periodicals have been quoted a journal in the ISI data under the present year.

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The Gazette impact crater is considered as a yearly instrument density accompanied in half writes up in a citation that has been praised. This is designated across the breakup of present numeral contemporary excerpt write up published in the duo last annals write-ups presented in the similar duo years (Pouris, 2005). The impact crater can solely be regarded in periods of class tangled as commented by (Gunasekaran & Arunachalam, 2012).

SCImago pointer SJR eventually collects additional periodicals connected to the net of experimentation. The periodical impact crater for every solitary annals checked time span maintained. Though this permits to show short investigation when bearing in mind the impact crater that a write up was presented not its effect in the present year. As if Scopus operate SCImago, it provides extra affinity with particular write-ups data stored on a computer. It is an open-access method showing the superior scope and leading plot. This holds a large number of countries and most of the languages. The pointer employs contrasting loads to write-ups relying on the standard of the citing periodicals (Ebadi & Schiffauerova, 2015). As the SJR is dependent on the movement of dignity from one

gazette to another, it is conveyed across the quotation in a period of the gazette including its own. The sum of a report of a periodical in the figure of suitable estimation, although the JIF covers only real remarkable write-ups evaluations (Falagas, Kouranos, Arencibia-Jorge, & Karageorgopoulos, 2008) is normally included in SJR index.

Materials and Methods

This research was carried out by specific Indian open access journals. Relevant reports and required data were reclaimed from the origin facets from the gazette class segment of SCImago Periodical and national rate information unit of web processing and web of science central group formal website and quotation. The assessment of valid periodical gauge was measured by ISI-and corpus-indicators. The Journal quotation information (JCR) across the web of science made the 2018 JIFS and ESs. The 2018 SJR and gauges were grouped by the SCImago journal and nation class provided by Corpus and Google Academic quotation (GS) mapping.

Probable mapping grades of every journal were specified and statistically were interconnected to others. The connection interrelated biased were moderated using Pearson's and Spearman's' connection multiple correlations utilizing Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) design 23.0, 2016 release.

Results and discussions

The four chosen standard indexes (JIF.ES, SCImago SJR, and CS rank) were passed to regulate the list of the 20 Indian vacant control periodicals. These guides were then complemented and attentively tallied with one another. Parallel connections were decided to operate Pearson and Spearman connected mastered by SPSS 23.0.

Table (1) shows the ISI-and Scopus-indicator and complete communication report for the 21 recommended Indian open access journals. The graph discloses that scarcely any chosen citations had an equal calculated selected four indicators. This creates obstacles in differentiating mapping over the dissimilar indices. Similarly, table (1) provides sensible grading is for the 21 Indian open access journals by JIF, ES, SJR, and CS rank indicators reclaimed throughout Jan 2020.

Table (1) clearly shows that JIF top five Indian open access journals were restrained for Indian Journal of Dermatology Venerology& Leprology (JIF1.948) (3.03), Conservation and Society (1.795), Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine (1.772), Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine (1.587), Annals of Thoracic Medicine (1.512)

Top five graded Indian open access journals as per Eigenfactor number is strengthened for Current Science (ES0.00642), Indian Journal of Medical Research (ES0.00592), Journal of Cancer Research and Therapeutics (0.00426), Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine (0.00423) Indian Journal of Ophthalmology (ES0.00303)

SCImago Journal Rank disclosed top five sites of Indian open access Journals to Journal of Vector-Borne Diseases (Indian Journal of Medical Research (SCR0.803), Conservation and Society (SCR0.651), Annals of Thoracic Medicine (SCR0.592), Indian Journal of Dermatology and Venereology and Leprology (SCR0.59) and Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology. (SCR0.59)

CS grade narrated Top five ranked Indian open access Journals to Conservation and Society (CS rank=1.35), Annals of Thoracic Medicine, (CS rank =1.32), Indian Journal of Medical Research (CS rank=1.29), Journal Vector-Borne Diseases (CS rank =1.26) and Journal of Minimal Access Surgery (CS rank=1.08). A journal of Indian Journal of cancer, Journal of Cytology and Indian Journal of Fibre &Textile Research appears to return the lowest score in all certified indicators with little disparity in grade.

Table 1. Comparative rankings of Indian Open Access Journals by 2018 JIF, ES, SJR, CS, and GS

Full Journal Title	JIF_Value	JIF_Rank	ES_Value	ES_Rank	SJR_Value	SJR_Rank	CS_Value	CS_Rank	H5-Index_Value	H5-Index_Rank
Indian Journal of Dermatology Venereology and Leprology	3.03	1	0.00242	8	0.639	3	0.72	17	21	10
Conservation and Society	1.795	2	0.00143	15	0.797	2	2.04	1	18	14
Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine	1.772	3	0.00465	3	0.559	5	1.87	3	36	2
Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine	1.587	4	0.00423	5	0.489	8	2.03	2	37	1
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1.512	5	0.00121	16	0.556	6	1.5	4	20	12
Journal of Vector Borne Diseases	1.473	6	0.00172	10	0.816	1	1.31	6	18	14

Indian Journal of Dermatology	1.411	7	0.0028	7	0.471	9	0.72	17	27	5
Journal of Cancer Research and Therapeutics	1.392	8	0.00426	4	0.42	12	1.09	7	26	6
Journal of Postgraduate Medicine	1.318	9	0.00088	19	0.381	15	0.83	12	17	16
Indian Journal of Medical Research	1.251	10	0.00592	2	0.616	4	1.09	7	33	3
Indian Journal of Psychiatry	1.122	11	0.00148	14	0.542	7	0.96	10	22	8
Journal of Applied Animal Research	1.092	12	0.00155	12	0.47	10	1.33	5	16	18
Indian Journal of Orthopaedics	0.978	13	0.00154	13	0.367	17	0.85	11	21	10
Indian Journal of Ophthalmology	0.977	14	0.00303	6	0.421	11	0.81	13	26	6
Journal of Minimal Access Surgery	0.966	15	0.00096	18	0.371	16	0.98	9	17	16
Indian Journal of Medical Microbiology	0.95	16	0.00166	11	0.417	13	0.74	16	22	8
Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology	0.898	17	0.00197	9	0.383	14	0.76	15	20	12
Current Science	0.756	18	0.00642	1	0.272	20	0.64	20	30	4
Journal of Cytology	0.696	19	0.00049	21	0.311	19	0.69	19	12	21
Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology	0.521	20	0.00097	17	0.236	21	0.45	21	15	19

Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research	0.511	21	0.00057	20	0.326	18	0.79	14	13	20
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Table (2) displays a model for the five top graded Indian open access journals as connected to dissimilar metrical indexes. Duo Journals of Indian Journal of Dermatology and Leprology and Indian Journal of Medical Research are available in the whole index. Additional Periodicals often are seen inside individual yardstick.

Table 2. Bivariate correlation between three indicators for ranking of Indian Open Access Journal

Correlation statistic	Coefficient value	Sig.
Pearson's r between JIF and ES values	0.189	.000
Pearson's r between JIF and SJR values	0.692	.000
Pearson's r between JIF and CS values	0.423	.000
Pearson's r between JIF and GS values	0.300	.000
Spearman's rho between JIF and ES rankings	0.344	.000
Spearman's rho between JIF and SJR rankings	0.857	.000
Spearman's rho between JIF and CS rankings	0.641	.000
Spearman's rho between JIF and GS rankings	0.426	.000

Table 3 shows a two-dimensional across the five indices (JIF, ES, SJR, and CS rank) for grading of the chosen Indian open access Journals. It is shown in the chart there is a lofty Pearson's(r) coefficient data across JIF and SJR gauge($r=0.608$) and a small numerical coefficient across JIF and CS rank index for periodicals in the chosen class($r=0.291$). Its coefficient is least across JIF and ES values ($r=0.246$).

In estimate to Spearman's rho coefficient data, a towering coefficient kept between JIF and SJR (coefficient values of 0.649) and a fairly small coefficient within JIF and CS rank (coefficient values of 0.368). This coefficient data attained its smallest worth within JIF and ES(coefficient value=0.338) index for Indian open access journals.

Figure (1) indicates an impact graph for the best 10 Indian open access Journals in comparison with their inherent parallel grading. The number apparently mentions the different arrangement grades of insecurity of ranking of dual indexes for the designated Indian open access journals — obvious Chronicle average level to fewest ES rank.

Figure (2) signifies an impact graph for the leading 10 JIF-ranked Indian open access journals in relationship with their parallel SJR ranking. The graph brilliantly shows the vibrating scheme of the grading of duo measurement for the chosen Indian open access journals.

Figure (3) shows an impact graph for the leading ten JIF- ranked Indian open access journals in affiliation with their parallel CS grading. The number reveals the scattered grading design for duo measurement, as shown to selected Indian open access journals.

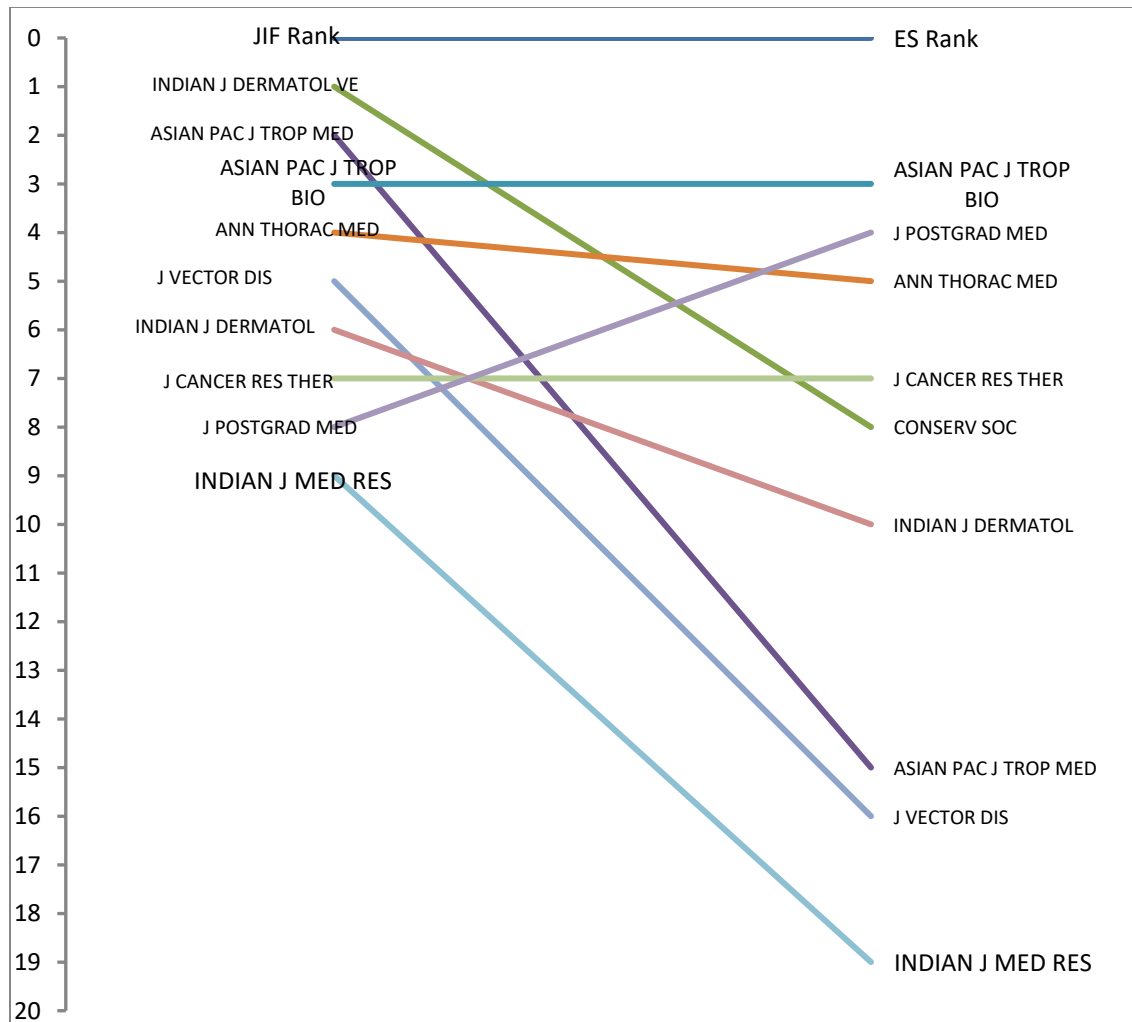


Figure: 1. Bump chart for top 10 JIF ranked Indian Open Access Journal in comparison with ES ranking.

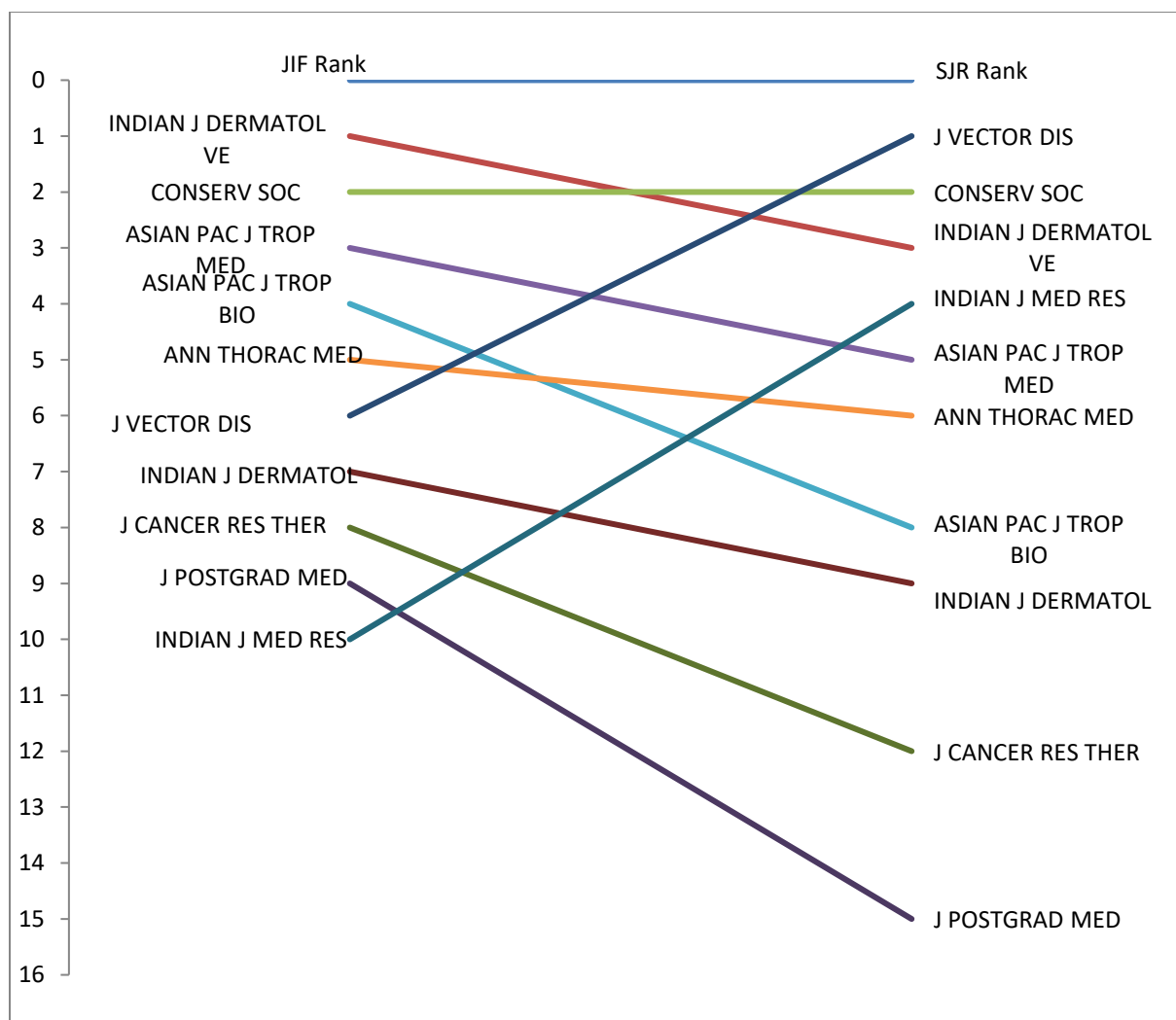


Figure: 2. Bump chart for top 10 JIF ranked Indian Open Access Journal in comparison with SJR ranking.

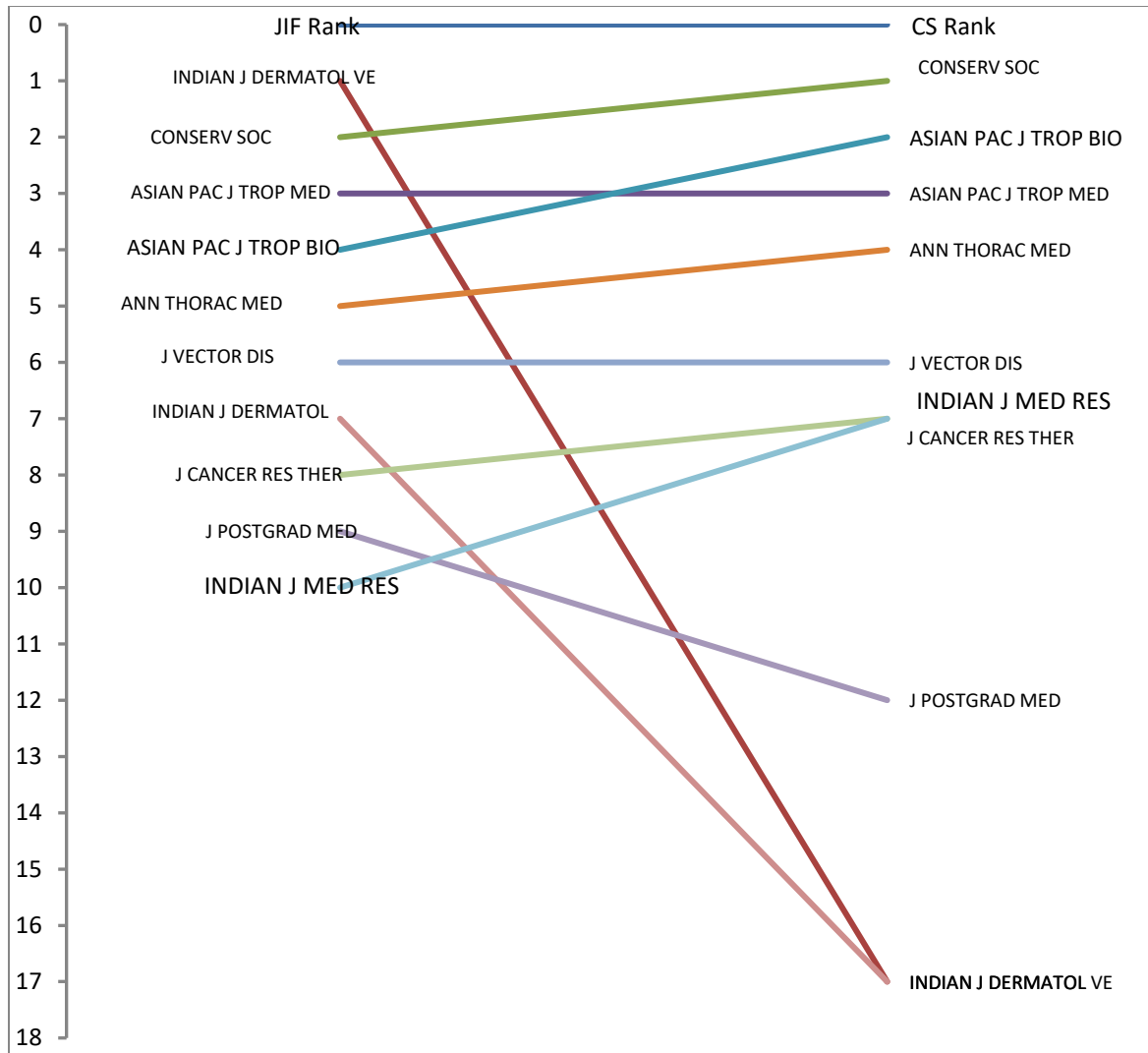


Figure: 3. Bump chart for top 10 JIF ranked Indian Open Access Journal in comparison with CS ranking.

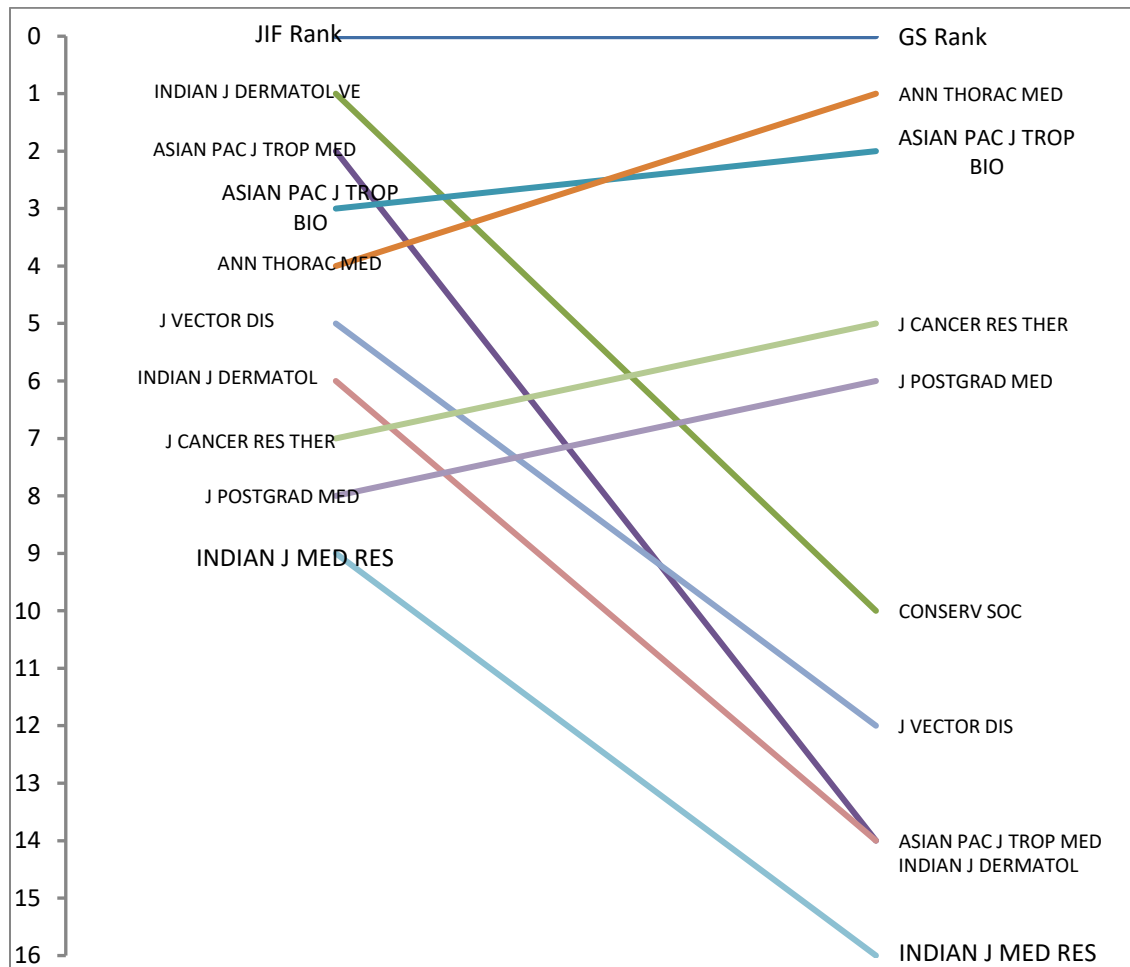
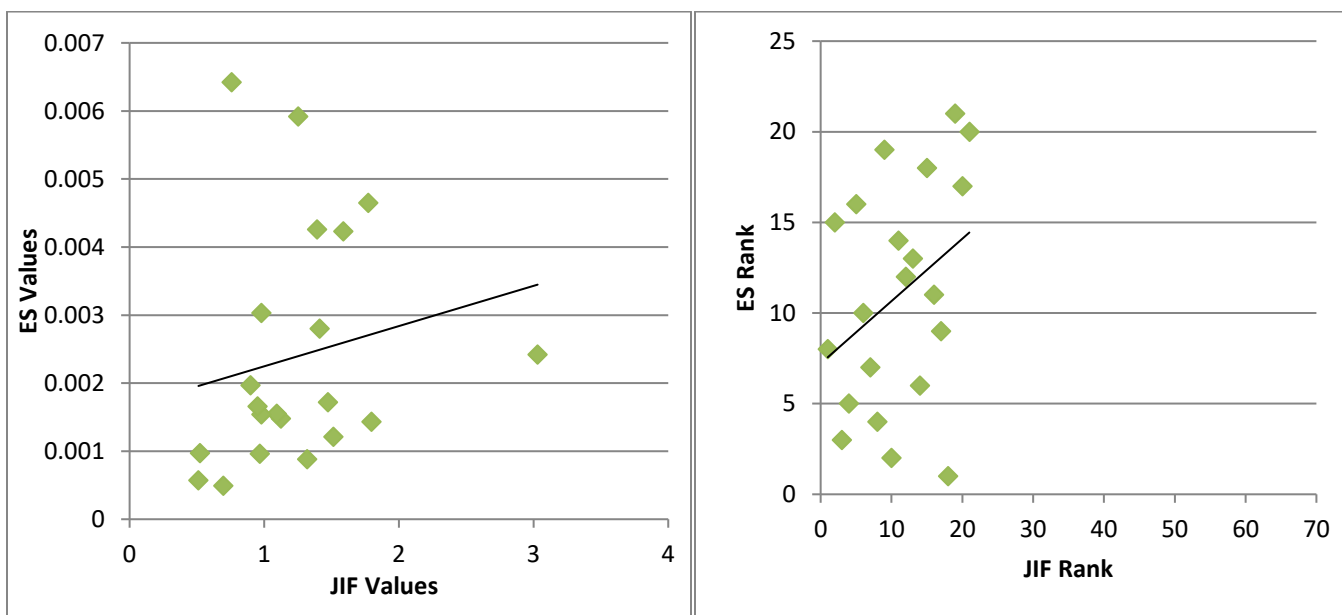


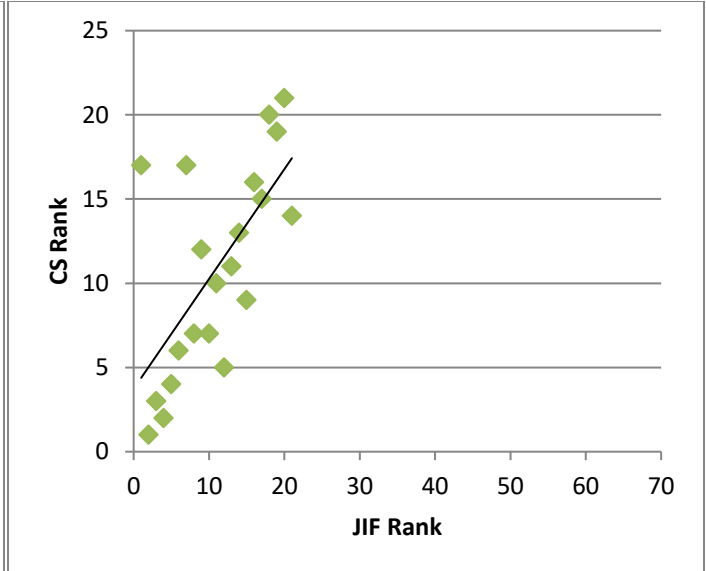
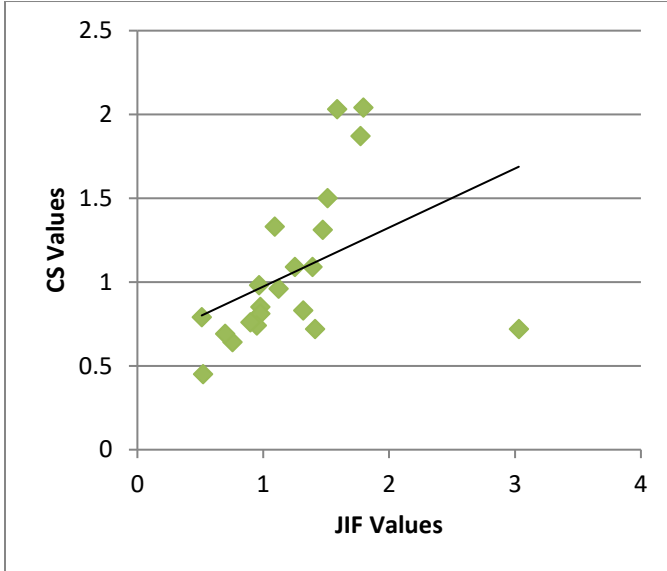
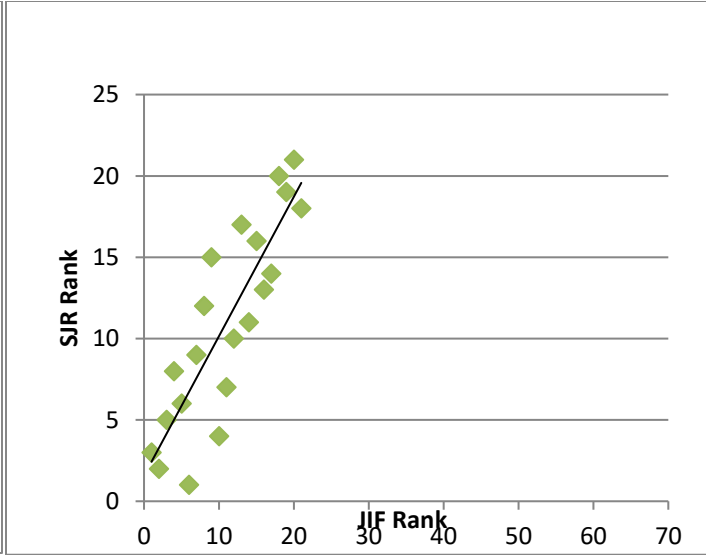
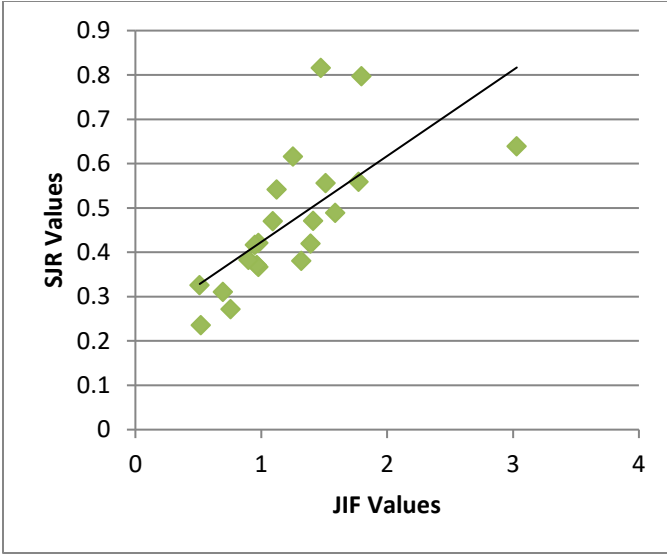
Figure: 4. Bump chart for top 10 JIF ranked Indian Open Access Journal in comparison with GS ranking.

Figure (4) expresses a six disperse design for the coefficient among JIF, ES, SJR and CS measure (values and rankings) along as its appropriate file for the 20 Indian open access journals at this moment in this examination. Graph (4-a) and (4-b) shows a direct interrelation within the worth and grades of ES and JIF indicators. Chart (4-c) and (4-d) demonstrate a clear link across the worth and grades of SJR and JIF indicators. Graph (4-e) and (4-f) shows the prospective

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Interrelation across the use and grades of CS and JIF grade. A direct interrelation within the different worth of indicators. (ES contrast JIF and SJR contrast JIF) is shown in figure 4. Fairly, a straight connection and coalition are prominent within the grades of (ES versus JIF, SJR in contrast with JIF and CS grade in comparison with JIF).





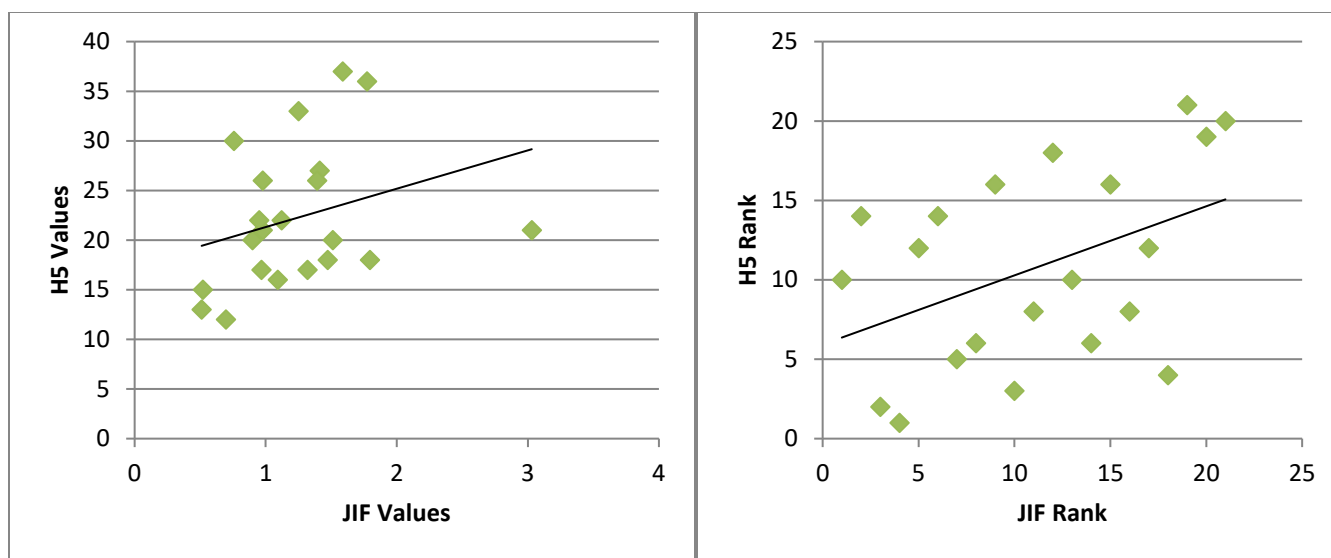


Figure: 5. Scatter plots showing a correlation between JIF, ES, SJR, CS and GS (values and rankings) as well as their fit lines for 21 Indian Open Access Journals.

CS rank , JIF,ES, and SJR indexes will be together utilized and in a homogenous perspective, still recommending an additional comprehensively all complete quality evaluation of Indian open access journals. This investigation is in harmony with Ahmad et al. (2018). Therefore quotation from additional eminent journals intends to have an additional impact on excerpts effect.

Conclusions.

In continuation of this investigation the ensuing results appeared:

The five (JIF, SJR, ES, CS and GS RANK) bibliometric examination of high-class indicators inspects and arbitrates Indian open access journals in a skilled format. Twenty-one chosen Indian open access journals were documented and the different opinions received from their authentic spot referring affiliated JIF, SJR, ES, and CS grade class indicators, for grading and remarking their respective class. The interested concern for grading Indian access journals generally utilizes Journal Impact Factor. (JIF). Here it is advised to utilize all indexes (JIF, SJR, ES, CS, and GS rank) in an assimilated pattern as an overcautious class indicator for Indian open access journals. The entire journals were treated to chosen indicators. Similarly, coefficients within indexes were expressed

utilizing Pearson's and Spearman's coefficient data of the SPSS numerical bag. All approved journals are documented in the Web of Science (WOS).

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