

Journal Analysis Report

Source: ICI Database

Report Period: 2016

**ASIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND HUMANITIES**

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Indian Citation Index

B-9, A-Block, L.S.C. Naraina Vihar,
Ring Road, New Delhi 110028.
INDIA

www.indiancitationindex.com

Journal	:	ASIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
Description:		Not Provided
Report for Year	:	2016
Publisher	:	Indianjournals.com
Address	:	Diva Enterprises Private Limited, B-9, Local Shopping Complex, A-Block, Naraina Vihar, Ring Road, New Delhi, Delhi, India
Subject Category(ies)	:	SOCIAL SCIENCE
ISSN (Print)	:	2249-7315
ISSN (Online)	:	N/A
Start Year	:	2011

Rank in 2016

Subject Category	Rank in Category
Social Science	36/60
Over All	226/692

Table: 1

Journal's Rank :

Table1, 36/60 indicates that 36 is the Rank of the Journal among all 60 Journals of Social Science Category (Subject) of the ICI database. Similarly 226/692 indicates that 226 is the overall Rank of the Journal among all 692 journals indexed and Citations received to journals of ICI database. The Ranking of a Journal in a Subject Category as well as Overall is based on Citations received to Journals indexed in ICI database. Therefore, the total number of Journals in a subject category and overall may be more than the figures given correspondingly to indicate Ranks because all the indexed Journals may not receive citations.

Year Wise breakup :

Articles published in 2016	1307
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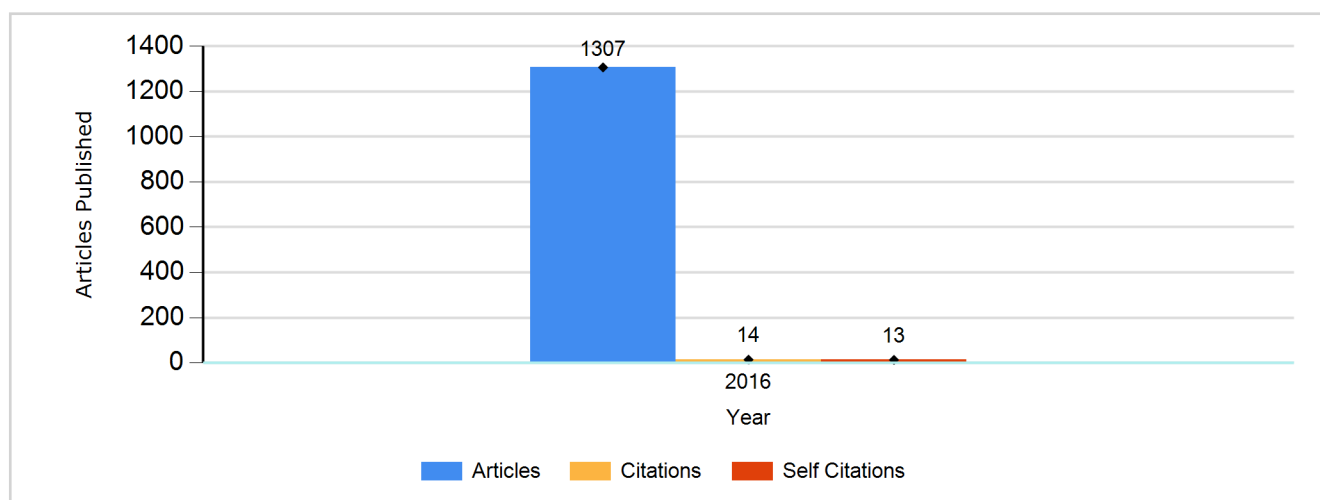


Figure: 1

Bar Chart in the figure 1 shows year-wise productivity of a Journal in terms of articles published. Chart shows three bars; article, citation and self-citation counts, legends at the bottom define which bar represents which count. Though report is for year 2016 but one can see Journal's relative productivity, consistency and quality for prior and subsequent years. The self-citation count of a Journal given here would help reviewers to understand positive/negative impact about the quality of a Journal. This report would also help publisher(s), editor(s) and other stakeholder(s) to monitor the progress path, take appropriate steps to improve the quality of the Journal.

Document Type breakup :

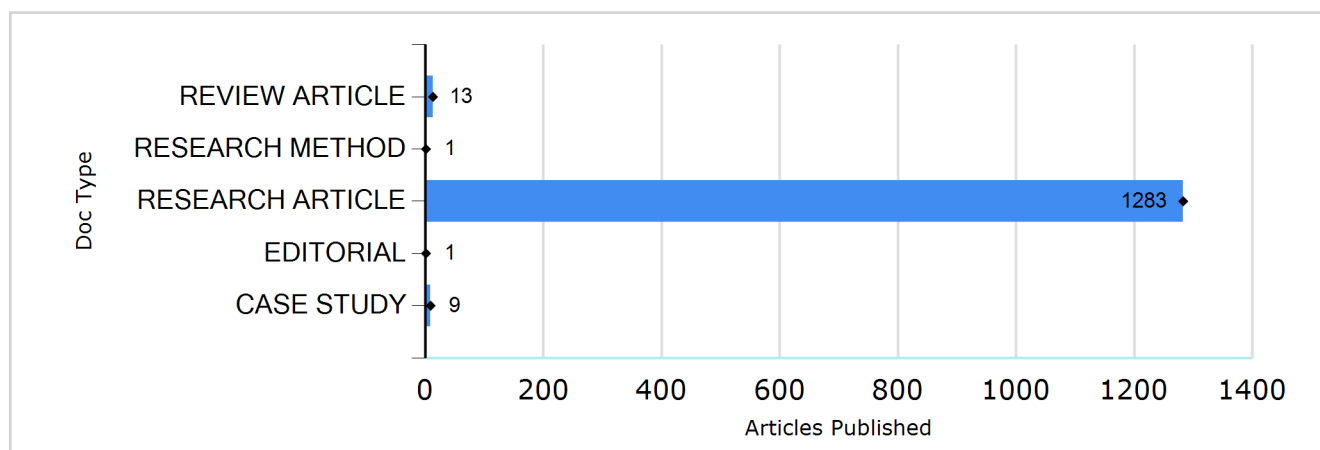


Figure: 2

The ICI indexes all substantive items of R&D nature published in a Journal and all these items are further categorized into 14 types of documents, viz. Research Articles, Review Articles, Short or Brief Communications, Editorial, Research Notes, Observations (R&D), Case Studies, Case Reports, Conference Proceeding Papers, Reports, Opinion Papers, Standards, Patents, Special Papers to understand the quantum of each type of documents and pattern of contents published in a Journal. The Fig. 2 reveals the composition of material published in a Journal and covered in ICI database. Based on this, one can understand what kind of research material is being published by the Journal taken in this report.

Publication Summary

Publication	Articles	Cites	Self Cites	Uncited
ASIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES	2792	41	24	98.67%

Table: 2

Table 2 is a summary of Fig 1, it explains the anatomy of a Journal in terms of total articles published, citations received to all published articles, number self cites received to the Journal itself followed by percentage of un-cited articles. Data is displayed is for the report period.

Journal Research Impact Indicator (RII) - 2016

Cited Years	2015	2014	Sum
Cites in 2016 to articles published in cited years	A =0	B =3	A + B =3
Number of articles published in cited years	X =238	Y =443	X + Y =681
Journal Research Impact Indicator (RII)	$(A + B) / (X + Y)$	3/681	0.004

Table: 3

Table 3 explains the methodology of calculating RII and demonstrates the same with factual data of the Journal. The RII calculation is similar to method of calculating Impact Factor (IF) envisaged first by Eugene Garfield and thereafter followed by all national and international citation tools (databases). Here, based on RII one can determine Journal's relative standing/ranking in a subject or overall too among all indexed Journals in a citation database (ICI).

Journal self cites

Total Cites	14	Self Cites	92.86%
Cites to years used in RII calculation			3
Self cites to years used in RII calculation			00.00%
Journal Research Impact Indicator (RII) without self cites			0.004

Table: 4

The Table 4 portrays an account of self citations received to a Journal. Self Citation means that the articles published in a Journal which cites articles published earlier in the same journal. A high volume of self-citation is not unusual or unwarranted in journals that are leaders in a field because of the high quality of the papers they publish consistently, and/or because of the uniqueness or novelty of their subject matter. Ideally, authors refer to the prior publications that are most relevant to their current results, independently of the source journal in which the work was published. However, there can be journals where the observed rate of self-citation is a dominant influence in the total level of citation. For such journals, self-citation has the potential to distort the true role of the title as a participant in the literature of its subject.

Journal Current Index (JCI) -2016

Cites in 2016 to articles published in 2016	AA	13
No. of articles published in 2016	BB	1307
Journal Current Index (JCI)	$\frac{AA}{BB}$	0.010

Table: 5

The Table 5 gives and demonstrates an account of Journal's concurrent Indexing of publication year. The Journal's Current Index (JCI) is a measure and an indicator of how topical, urgent and hot work published in a Journal is. This Index basically reveals the contemporariness of Journal's scope, coverage and articles selected for publication in a Journal. It also indicates the high quality parameters followed for selection of manuscripts received for publication in a Journal. A better score of JCI can be a reflection on quality of peer review and editing system being followed for articles to be published in a Journal.

Most cited articles

#	Article	Citation Graph
1	<p>Title : Classification of single PD sources of HV transformer insulation faults using PRPD pattern features and ANN approach</p> <p>Authors : Prabu G Ramakrishna, Chandrasekar S , Prabu G Ramakrishna</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 8 Published : 2016 Cites : 2</p>	
2	<p>Title : Analysis of partial discharge signal characteristics of nano-mineral oil for transformer condition monitoring applications</p> <p>Authors : Sankarganesh R , Shivakumar R , Chandrasekar S , Sankarganesh R</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 7 Published : 2016 Cites : 2</p>	
3	<p>Title : Enhancing the security against flooding attack in MANET for medical application</p> <p>Authors : Raghavendran P S, Asokan R , Vishnupriya M</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 6 Published : 2016 Cites : 1</p>	
4	<p>Title : The concept of judge, all kinds of it and select it in Iranian law</p> <p>Authors : Zadeh Behzad Mohammad Hasan, Zahrabi Naser , Nourmohammadi Hamid Reza</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 6 Published : 2016 Cites : 1</p>	
5	<p>Title : Tribological analysis of pulse electro-deposited Ni/Nano-Mg composite coatings using RSM technique</p> <p>Authors : Kumar E Mohan, Sathyabalan P , Thamilarasi P , Kumar P Saravana</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 6 Published : 2016 Cites : 1</p>	
6	<p>Title : Prediction of groundwater level fluctuation by ANN and ANFIS techniques</p> <p>Authors : Vetrivel N , Elangovan K</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 5 Published : May 2016 Cites : 1</p>	
7	<p>Title : Influence of fuel injection pressure on combustion and gas emissions in a TBC diesel engine fuelled with pongamia bio-fuel blends for sustainable environment</p> <p>Authors : Muralidharan K , Senthilkumar D</p> <p>Volume : 6 Issue : 5 Published : May 2016 Cites : 1</p>	

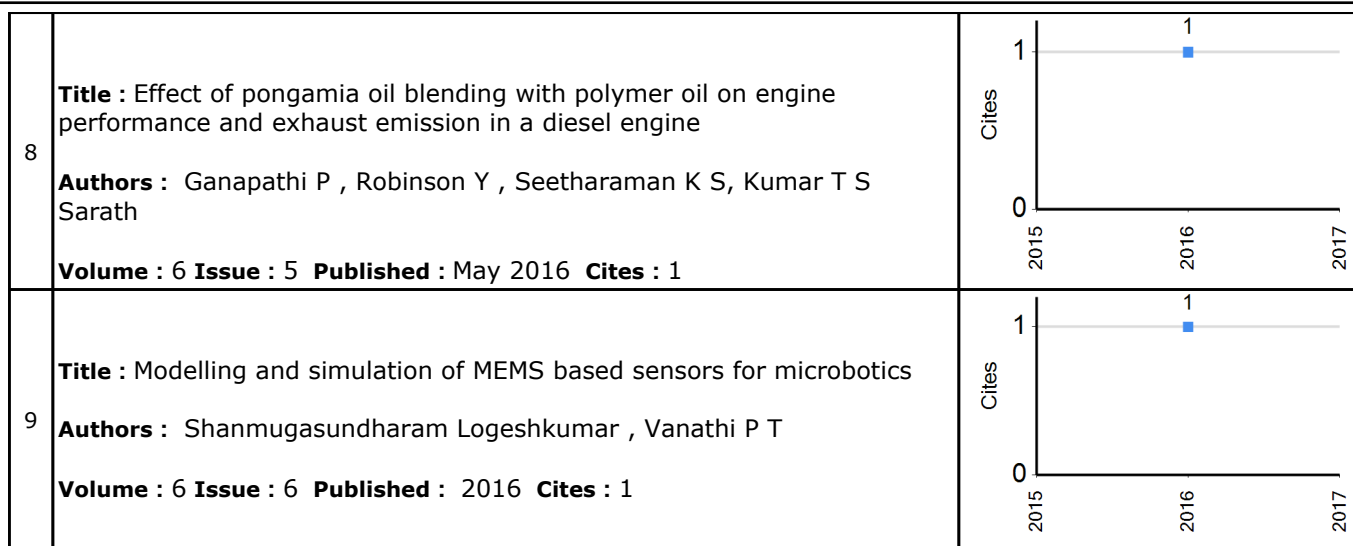


Figure: 3

Fig. 3 shows top 10 articles which received max number of citations in the Journal compared to other articles. The articles are shown in descending order of citation count to understand their significance.

Generally, citations to paper start to peak from second to fourth year after publication, but in some cases they continue to be cited for many years. Some papers may exhibit delayed recognition. Patterns of receiving citation can vary greatly depending on type of paper, field (subject or topic), and the nature of finding as reported. Those reporting discoveries can rise quickly and then fall as the discovery is further elaborated in other articles. Papers reporting methods or techniques can gradually increase in citation frequency over several years as methods diffuse throughout the community and prove their utility. Also older papers are cited more than recent ones, the selection procedure for highly cited papers needs to take these factors into account.

Most contributing authors

#	Author	Institution	Articles	Citations
1	Karthikeyan P	Kongu Engineering College (KEC)	9	0
2	Magesh R	Anna University (AU)	9	0
3	Ragunathan S	A V S Engineering College (AVSEC)	9	0
4	Mahadevan A	Sri Ganesh School of Business Management (SGSBM)	8	0
5	Swarnalatha C	Anna University (AU)	8	0
6	Chandrasekar S	Sona College of Technology (SCT)	7	4
7	Barani G	Anna University (AU)	7	0
8	Kumar A P Senthil	P S G College of Technology (PSGCT)	7	0
9	Subha M V	Anna University (AU)	7	0
10	Robinson Y	RVS Technical Campus (RVSTC)	6	1

Table: 6

The Table 6 provides a quantitative account of 10 authors who have published their papers in the Journal over a period of this report. The account of Journal's papers is organized in descending order of authors' productivity as shown in Table 6. The Table 6 data enumerates the names of top 10 contributing authors'; their affiliating institutions; number of articles published by them and total citations received to their articles. Based on this data such authors may have a feel of tallness in the system.

Most cited authors

#	Author	Institution	Articles	Citations
1	Chandrasekar S	Sona College of Technology (SCT)	7	4
2	Das Sanjay Kanti	Lumding College (LC)	3	2
3	Fahimi Milad	Shiraz University	3	2
4	Hesani Ehsan	Tehran (Pardis Pharabi) University	3	2
5	Hashemi Kazem	Shiraz University	1	2
6	Kordeshami Abozar Aghaee	Mazandaran University	1	2
7	Kumar Hemant	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)	1	2
8	Mohaghegh Najmeh	Islamic Azad University	1	2
9	Prabu G Ramakrishna	Anna University (AU)	1	2
10	Prabu G Ramakrishna	Vinayaka Mission's Kirupananda Variyar Engineering College (VMKVEC)	1	2

Table: 7

Table 7 shows top 10 authors whose articles have received maximum number of citations in the Journal. List is displayed in decreasing order of citation count. The table shows, name of the author, their affiliation to the institution, articles published and citations received for those articles. One can draw a conclusion that authors in this list have produced better quality papers than the rest, because higher citation count. Institution can take credit of producing quality papers, since these authors are affiliated to these institutions.

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