

# **An Assessment of the Visibility of Indian Journals in Social Science Citation Index – Journal Citation Report**

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## **Abstract**

This study provides an assessment of Indian Journals indexed in Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) – Journal Citation Report (JCR) 2011 edition of Web of Science (WoS) of Institute of Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia, USA. The time period of this study is limited to a period of 15 years (1997-2011). The journal whose country of origin is India has been considered as prime focus of research. The different parameters such as Impact Factor of the Journal, Cited and Citing Journals have been analysed based on the data available in SSCI-JCR during the period of 1997-2011. The network diagram has been analysed with the help of Microsoft NodeXL template, which provides an avenue to analyse the cited/citing network among the journals.

It has been found that there are eleven journals whose country of the origin is 'India'. Out of these eleven journals, only three journals have continued indexing in SSCI-JCR during the period of the study. All journals have impact factor below 0.5. As far as cited journal (Indian Journals cited by other Journals) is concerned, '*Economic and Political Weekly*' journal has been cited most often. Self Citation is very common practice among the Indian journals. The popularity and visibility of journals amongst its subject collection is crucial to identify the core journals. The citation studies of the Indian Journal will add value to choose right journals for publication as well as subscription by the library. This study shall add value in this area and help librarian to choose, guide and help their user in identification of importance of such journals where ever social science research is domain areas.

**Keywords:** Indian Social Science Journal; Journal Citation Report; Citation Studies; Network Visibility; Indian Citation Index

## **1. Introduction**

Indian Social Science research is mainly dependent on the funding by government agencies as well as participation of some of the pioneering non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The government

initiatives include the establishment of organizations like Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), University Grant Commission (UGC), etc. Major research work are being carried out at the social science departments of Indian universities imparting graduate and post graduate education under UGC, autonomous research centres specialized in social science research activities and research centres established by central government focused on specialized research to name a few. The broad research areas are in agriculture, population studies, rural development, cast and religion, economics, foreign trade, history, labour law, women development, anthropology, tribal studies etc. These studies are spread over more than 500 departments of Indian universities, more than 30 autonomous institute set up by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and more than 150 institutes engaged in socio-economic research (ICSSR Report, 2007).

India is one of the pioneering countries of the world where diverse nature of sociological, cultural and economic studies are taking place. These studies are being published and are available in the form of journal articles, conference deliberations and in other media. Simultaneously there are various other resources that are also available and act as sources of information in the area of social science. Although there are many such resources available which reflect the images of research and communication, there is little empirical evidence of their efficacy, whether for dispassionately explaining the social science or for persuading researcher to act in more sustainable way. Evaluative impact of social science research is often cannot be judged efficiently as compared to scientific arena. Given its critical importance, public understanding of social science and sociological research, deserves the strongest possible communications system to convey the practical implications of large, complex, uncertain physical, sociological and social processes. An assessment of research communication made available through journals is one of the media for assessing the values. The assessment and impact of journals to researchers, librarians and administrators has always been the centre of attraction. There has always been a dilemma for the social scientists on where to publish their research findings in order to maximize the utility of their research and gain visibility of their research findings to the global community. Few scientists working in this area has viewed on the popularity of the journals based on the subject coverage, opinion of experts on the subjects, authors those have already have their publications, etc. The other popular method is selecting the journals as reported by the ranking of journals based on 'Citation Analysis' available through the different citation sources such as Web of Science - Journal Citation Report, SCOPUS Citation Studies, Google Scholar Citation, SciMago citation etc (Gillenson & Stutz, 1991; Harzing, 2012; Abrizah, *et. al.*, 2012).

Journal Citation Report (JCR) brought by ISI Web of Science is one of the key sources of information in the area of medicine, science as well as social sciences. The Journal Citation Report provides avenue for study of various matrices used to evaluate the literature globally. These include the Citation, impact factor, immediacy index, cited half-life, cited journals and citing journals for a journal. Based on these matrices, there are various studies that have been done to judge the quality of publication and act as a standard for the future potential writers for publishing their research findings based on various criteria. These studies are mainly focused on the journals related to medicine, Science and Technology, Chemistry, Economics, etc (Sternberg & Timolitzenberger, 2005). The citation studies also focused on the journals published in specific countries such as South African journal citation studies (Pouris, 1986) and Korean Journals for science and technology study (Park & Leydesdorff, 2008; Kim & Park, 2012). Some other studies have also been done in the areas of social science reported on social and behavioural science (Nederhof & Van Wijk, 1997) and education & psychology (Turner & Kiesler, 1981) and foremost criteria used in these studies is the citation studies. The citation studies help in the ranking of journals. Some studies have been made towards judging the status of various journals in ISI Web of Science; based on the criteria's like coverage, trends of publishing, bibliometrics, network analysis etc. Bibliometric helps in tracing the publication trends with respects to the time, while network analysis refers to the articulation of relationship ascribed between individual entries. Network analysis is a set of research procedures for identifying structures in social systems based on the relations among the system's components rather than the attributes of individual cases. The social network analysis and matrices are

described in several aspects and scenarios (Carrington, Scott, & Wasserman, eds. 2005; Scott, 2000; Leydesdorff, 1998). Various studies are being conducted using these methods for different subjects, but contrastingly, there were no studies reported on the Indian Social Science scholarly publications either for the specific journal or for the social science as whole.

#### **4. Objectives**

It is undoubtedly clear and advocated by various scientists that Impact factor is one of major criteria for judging the importance of the journal. Various studies have been undertaken to evaluate the impact of journals in other countries and subject domain, but no notable study has been done regarding the status of Indian Social Science Journals which have been indexed in Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) and citation reported in Journal Citation Report (JCR) Social Sciences edition. This study aims to find out the status of Indian Journals indexed SSCI and their citation status and impact factor appeared in Journal Citation Report Social Science edition (2011) with the following specific objectives.

- To identify the indexing of Indian Journals in Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) up to 2011.
- To Track the Impact factor Trends of Indian Journal in JCR Social Science edition.
- To know the status of Cited Journals by Indian Journals indexed in SSCI-JCR.
- To study the pattern of Citing Journals by Indian Journals indexed in SSCI-JCR
- To Study position of Indian Journals similar to their subject coverage indexed in SSCI-JCR.

#### **5. Methodology**

The data for this study was collected from Journal Citation Report Social Science edition till 2011. Initially, a list of indexed Indian SSCI journals was prepared (Table 1). The list is obtained by choosing year and country of publication of journal as search field. Thereafter, citation records were obtained from the Journal Citation Reports of the Social Science Citation Index during the period of 1997-2011. The citations are counted in terms of unique article relations. Citation relations were tabulated for 'Cited' Journals and 'Citing Journals' for each of the Indian journals indexed in the JCR for the period of 1997-2011. Through this procedure a tabulated data was formulated in order to discover a relational structure of interconnectivity among the cited/citing Indian journals under investigation. For each of the Indian journal two major classifications were done, one is aggregating cited/citing data by year and other by each of individual journal. In this way it is possible to create cluster of network by year as well as by journals to identify the network structure and visibility of Indian journals globally.

The recent proliferations of Internet social media applications and networks have made social network and social connection more viable than ever before. The viability of Network analysis techniques is applied here in this paper to study the visibility of Social Science Journals of Indian origin over global social science research. The method has been previously applied to describe the patterns of scientific communication (Freeman, 1979; Park & Leydesdorff, 2008). Network analysis is useful for identification of individual nodes that are most central (or peripheral) to the citation network. In other words, journals that are the largest information sources and targets of citations can be examined through the use of network analysis. Freeman (1979) describes the degree of centrality, which is a basic and primary measure in social network analysis. There are two terms 'in-degree' and 'out-degree', discusses the association between two components. The in-degree centrality of a journal means that the connectivity number of journals that are linked to a given journal in terms of citation, whereas the out-degree centrality refers to how many citations each journal has created in its reference section. While degree centrality is related to the position of individual nodes, in this case, journals, system indicator centralization (that is, in-degree centralization) tells us the extent to which the citation is concentrated to the highly cited journals in the network. The higher this percentage, the more centralized. In other words, there is unequal distribution of citations at the level of the network. The network diagram enables us to show how varied

the citation relations of target journals per source journal are. This visualization can simultaneously display the relationship between the citing and cited journals. In this study the centre of the visualization will represent the Indian social science journals and their linkage in citing or cited journals with other journals during the period of study (1997-2011). The connecting lines between the years and journals imply the presence of citations and arrow heads indicate the direction of citations. The thickness of the lines directly represents the total number of citations and as the number of citation increases the more thickly the line becomes. For this research, social network analysis is conducted using NODEXL template for Microsoft Excel 2007. NodeXL is a free and open source extensions widely used spreadsheet applications that provide a range of basic network analysis and visualization features. The network relationship in NodeXL is represented as 'Network Relationship' (i.e. graph edges) (Hansen, Shneiderman & Smith, 2010). The primary focus of this paper is to examine the networked structure of citations of Indian Social Science Journals indexed in Social Science Citation Index – Journal Citation Report, 2011.

## 6. Results and Discussion

### 6.1 Visibility of Indian Social Science Journal and their Impact Factor Trends

While looking at the indexing of Indian journal in SSCI database, it is found that there are eleven journals indexed in Web of Science Social Science edition during 1997-2011. As compared to other year journals it is found that the year 2011 has indexed three new journals. These journals are '*Anthropologist*', '*Science Technology and Society*' and '*Journal of South Asian Development*'. Most of the journals of the Indian origin are published by private publishing industries like Sage Publication from UK and some local publications based in India. Only one journal entitled 'Journal of Intellectual Property Rights' is being published by government agency 'National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resource' New Delhi, India.

There are only three journals which have continued indexing in ISI Web of Science Social Science Edition with respect of the impact factor is concerned since 1997 till 2011. These three journals are '*Contributions to Indian Sociology*' published by Sage Publication, UK; '*Indian Journal of Social Work*' published by Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India and '*Man India*' published by Kamla Raj Enterprises, Delhi India. The other journals are either has been discontinued indexing or their indexing is available in latest edition of JCR.

For example the Journal of Intellectual Property Right is the publication of National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resource (NISCAIR) is indexed in 2008 and its impact factors appear only in the year 2010. Further, indexing of three more journals '*Anthropologist*', '*Journal of South Asian Development*' and '*Science Technology and Society*' started in 2011. From the Table 1 and Figure 1, it can be noticed that the impact factor of the all the Indian social science journals indexed in WoS is less than 0.5.

Sr. No	Discipline	Indexed Indian Journals	IF Coverage Year	IF Ranges	Total Cites (2011)	No of Journals in Subject Category (2011)	Journals Rank in The Category (2011)	Quartile (2011)
1	Anthropology	Anthropologist (Anthropologist)	2011	0.184	67	69	75	Q4
2	Sociology	Contributions to Indian Sociology (Contrib Indian Soc)	1997-2011	0.015-0.296	70	137	104	Q4
3	Economics	Economic And Political Weekly (Econ Polit Weekly)	1997-1999	0.008-0.177	0	-	-	-
4	Women's Study	Indian Journal of Gender Studies (Indian J Gend Stud)	2007-2011	0.118-0.29	39	-	-	-
5	Social Work	Indian Journal of Social Work (Indian J Soc Work)	1997-2011	0.016-0.1	20	41	-	-
6	Sociology	Journal of Family Welfare (J Fam Welfare)	1997	0	0	-	-	-
7	Law	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (J Intellect Prop Rig)	2010-2011	0.17-0.343	48	134	105	Q4
8	Planning and Development	Journal of South Asian Development (J South Asian Dev)	2011	0.273	12	54	50	Q4
9	Anthropology	Man in India (Man India)	1997-2011	0-0.078	33	79	-	-
10	Management	Science Technology and Society (SciTechnolSoc)	2011	0.5	76	166	137	Q4
11	Anthropology	Studies on Ethno-Medicine (Stud Ethno-Med)	2008-2011	0-0.411	34	73	54	Q3

Table 1: An Impact Factor Profile of Indian Journals Indexed in Social Science Citation Index – Journal Citation Report (1997-2011)

The Indian Social Science journals indexed in SSCI-JCR 2011 edition belonged to seven different ISI subject categories of journals classification.

As far the classification of the Indian social science journals amongst the various ISI Web of Science subject categories is concern, the three journals fall in the Anthropology category and one each in Management, Sociology, Women's Study, Social Work and Law. It can be noticed that '*Science Technology and Society*' is the top ranked journal in terms of total citation during the 2011 with a total citation of 76 citations. It is also notable that all the Indian journals have impact factor less than one. None of the Indian journal since 1997 has its impact factor more than one but these journals have improved their impact factor to some extent in 2011. It is also noticeable that the most of the Indian

journals are falling in their last quartile of the subject category of ISI amongst their subject category. Only one journal '*Studies on Ethno-Medicine*' (Anthropology) is in its 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile.

Self-citation is another method for a journal which is used as an indicator for the assessment of a journal's performance. Self-citation accounts for a large share of all the citations (Aksnes, 2004; Glanzel & Thijs, 2004; Glanzel, Thijs & Schlemmer, 2004; Campanario & Gonzalez, 2006) and its effect on impact factor of the journal (Garfield, E). These studies provide an indication of the degree of intra and extravarsity of the citation among the journals, which results in the specialized character of the journal. The ISI has postulated a system for calculation of self-citation rate. Self-Citing status is estimated by the number of references to the journal, it its own article when divided by the total cites given by the journals multiplied by 100. It is one of the important criteria for judging the value of an article by an author himself in particular journal. Self-cited rate is another parameter for judging the quality of journal. Self-Cited rate is estimated by the number of references to the journal, it its own articles, divided by the number of total cites received by the journal and multiplied by 100. The data for self citation obtained from JCR Social Science edition for the Indian journals shown in Table 2. It is found that 'Journal of Intellectual Property Right' has highest self cited rate of 4.71% and self citing rate of 79.17% amongst all Indian journals. On this parameter the 'Anthropologist' hold second place.

Table 2: Self citation status of Indian Social Science Journals

Journal (give full titles)	Total Self-Citation	Total Cited Citations	Self-Cited Rate %	Total Citing Citations	Self-citing Rate %
<i>Contrib Indian Soc</i>	7	720	0.97	70	10.00
<i>Indian J Gend Stud</i>	3	528	0.57	39	7.69
<i>Indian J Soc Work</i>	7	548	1.28	20	35.00
<i>J Intellect Prop Rig</i>	38	806	4.71	48	79.17
<i>Stud Ethno-Med</i>	2	362	0.55	12	16.67
<i>Man India</i>	0	283	0.00	33	0.00
<i>Anthropologist</i>	26	899	2.89	67	38.81
<i>J S Asian Dev</i>	2	362	0.55	12	16.67
<i>SciTechnolSoc</i>	4	696	0.57	76	5.26

Self-citation is popular in almost every subject area so as in social science also. Leydesdorff (1998) highlighted the reason of self-citation which ranges from rejuvenation of authors earlier works to inflation of own citation rate <sup>13</sup>.

## 6.2 Citation Impact of Indian Social Science Journals over Global Journals

Table 3a presents the status of Indian social science journals cited by global journals and other publications during the period of 1997-2011. The two terms 'Cited' and 'Citing' journals used interchangeably. For any article published in any journals, the both the terms apply together, for publishing journals, which is quoting the reference from other journal is Cited journal and the other is citing journal and vice-versa.

In order to examine the visibility of Indian journals cited by global journals the data has been collected for each Indian journal which is cited by the global journals in publishing the articles. The table reveals that *Econ Polit Weekly* is the highest cited journals by global journals, though the data available for this

journal in ISI WoS is only for three years, and during this three year period this journal obtained a citation count of 1383. Followed to *Econ Polit Weekly* two other Indian journals *Indian J Soc Work* and *Contrib Indian Soc* ranked at two and three with 591 and 370 journals citation respectively. *Man India* journal in the area of Anthropology is indexed up to 2007 is ranked four among the eleven Indian journals with 328 journal citations. Thus it can be infer that the *Econ Polit Weekly* is highly visible journal during the period, followed by *Indian J Soc Work* and *Contrib Indian Soc*. Based on this data the citation network has been drawn for each of the following Indian journals individually.

### 6.2.1 Complete Network of Anthologist in Cited Visibility

The anthropologist journals published articles related to the various aspects of Anthropology such as Social anthropology, cultural anthropology and archaeology. This is an important journal being produced from Department of Anthropology, University of Delhi since 1933. Its visibility has been found since 2011 issue of SSCI-JCR. This has obtained a total of 67 citations in the year 2011 (26 (38.81%) Self citations) (Table 3a)). As for as the citing journals by Anthropologist is concern, this journal has cited 899 documents published in various journals published around the globe (Table 3b).

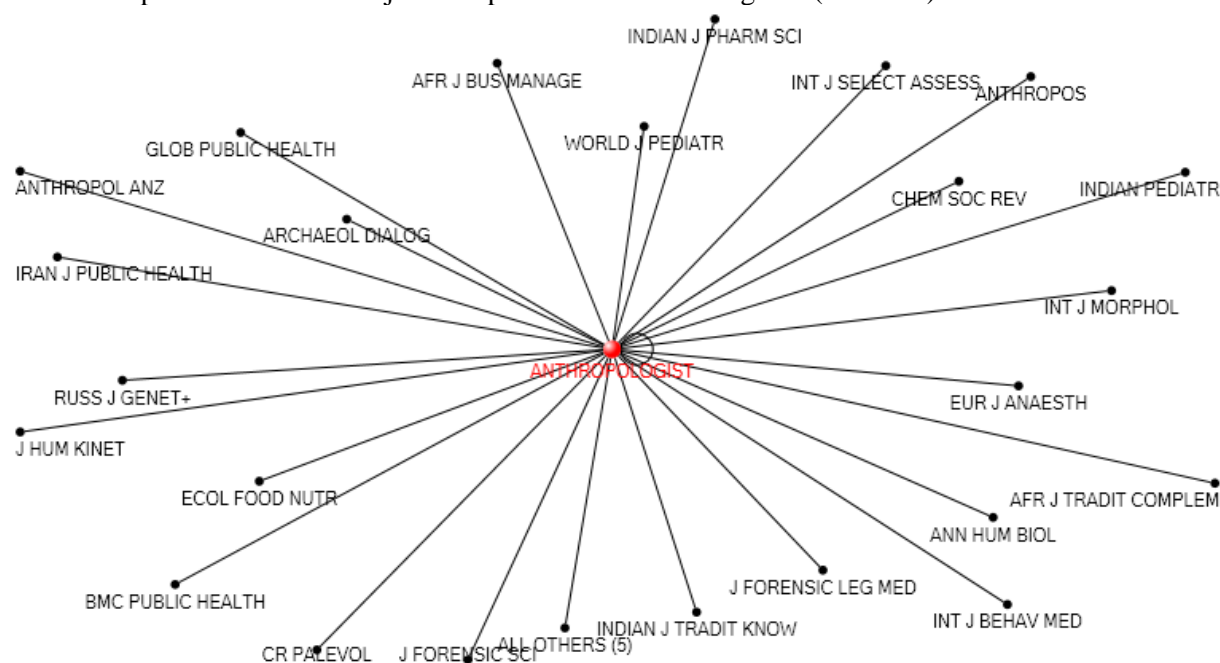


Figure 2: Cited Network Diagram of Anthropologist (2011)

### Complete Network of Contrib Indian Soc in Cited Visibility

Contribution to Indian Sociology (*Contrib Indian Soc*) is dedicated to publish original research in the area of South Asian Societies and culture in last fifty years. This journal is one of the publications which have maintained the continuity in indexing by WoS along with the other journals '*Indian Journal of Social Work*'.

During the period of 15 years the journal has obtained 440 citations in total appeared in 92 journals, with highest citation of 70 in the year 2009 and 2011. The cited journal network diagram (Figure 3) illustrates the year wise cited network of journals during the 15 year period. It is found that the *Contrib Indian Soc* is highest cited journal (21.60% self citation) which has maximum connection to all the years.

Table 3a: Status of Indian Journals Cited by Global Journals

Sr. No	Name of Journals		Cited Items and Paper Published by Indian Journals																Ratio of Paper Published vs Cited Papers
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	
1	Anthropologists	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	2.12
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	45	44	142	
2	Contrib Indian Soc	Total Cites	12	16	22	11	25	18	25	23	24	38	7	46	70	33	70	440	0.51
		Total Papers		20	17	10	11	15	17	14	12	11	11	15	14	13	44	224	
3	Econ Polit Weekly	Total Cites	863	266	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1383	0.00
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Indian J Gend Stud	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	29	37	39	131	0.92
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	18	22	16	17	17	121	
5	Indian J Soc Work	Total Cites	67	35	59	40	82	42	31	54	39	40	9	32	37	24	20	611	0.36
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	25	31	25	37	29	18	217	
6	J Fam Welfare	Total Cites	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0.00
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	J Intellect Prop Rig	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	48	80	2.09
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	36	31	48	167	
8	J S Asian Development	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	2.58
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	9	31	
9	Man India	Total Cites	27	32	27	44	54	24	34	29	26	14	17	-	-	-	33	328	0.77
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	29	8	36	17	25	46	47	11	251	
10	Sci Technol Soc	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76	0.42
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	18	32	
11	Stud Ethno-Med	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	34	46	2.54
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	27	29	28	117	



Table 3b: Status of Indian Journal Citing Global Journals

Sr. No	Name of Journals		Citing Items and Paper Published by Indian Journals																Ratio *
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	
1	Anthropologists	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	899	899	0.16
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	45	44	142	
2	Contrib Indian Soc	Total Cites	175	434	1238	515	740	887	762	687	567	535	526	606	484	552	773	9481	0.02
		Total Papers	-	20	17	10	11	15	17	14	12	11	11	15	14	13	44	224	
3	Econ Polit Weekly	Total Cites	6155	7163	6139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19457	0.00
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Indian J Gend Stud	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	843	509	456	555	2757	0.04
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	18	22	16	17	17	121	
5	Indian J Soc Work	Total Cites	518	810	884	591	489	187	-	1105	651	587	353	374	969	580	641	8739	0.00
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	25	31	25	37	29	18		
6	J Fam Welfare	Total Cites	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0.00
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	J Intellect Prop Rig	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	826	1295	0.13
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	36	31	48	167	
8	J S Asian Development	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	404	0.62
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	29	8	36	17	25	46	47	11	251	
9	Man India	Total Cites	361	428	582	443	468	603	459	443	432	0	1225	-	-	-	283	5727	0.04
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	29	8	36	17	25	46	47	11	251	
10	Sci Technol Soc	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	697	0.05
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	18	32	
11	Stud Ethno-Med	Total Cites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	386	566	648	2425	0.05
		Total Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	27	29	28	117	

\*Ratio of Paper Published vs Citing Papers

The other journals which has cited *Contrib Indian Soc* are *J Roy Anthropol Insti* (6.4%), *S Asia* (3.45%) and *Mod Asian Stud* (2.75%) are the prominent journals who have frequently cited the journal articles published in this journal.

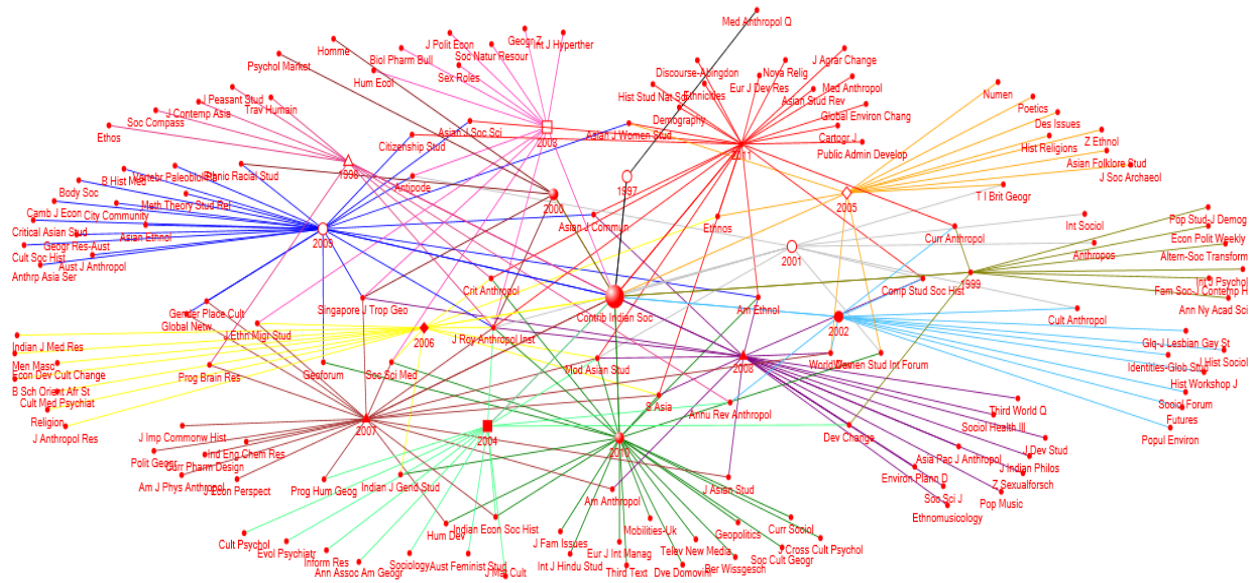


Figure 3: Cited Journal Network of *Contrib Indian Soc*

As for as citing trends by *Contrib Indian Soc* is concern, this journal has cited 9481 articles from various journals has been published throughout the globe (Table 3b).

### 6.2.2 Complete Network of *Econ Polit Weekly* in Cited Visibility

First published in 1949 as the *Economic Weekly* and since 1966 as the *Economic and Political Weekly* (EPW), as the journal is popularly known, occupies a special place in the intellectual history of independent India (<http://www.epw.in/about-us.html>). The indexing of the EPW in SSCI-JCR has been found in 1997-1999 only. Based on the data it has been found that the EPW has obtained highest citation (1383 citation) among all the journals. Out of these 703 (50.83% self citation) documents has been citations from the journal *Econ Polit Weekly* only.



### 6.2.3 Complete Network of Indian J Gend Stud in Terms of Cited Visibility

*Indian J Gender Stud* the Indian Journal of Gender Studies is geared towards providing a more holistic understanding of society by publishing the contributions from the area of gender studies, family, community and child development and highlighting the changing social attitudes and academic biases which obstruct a holistic understanding of contributions to the family, community and a wider polity. The journal also oriented itself towards the area which focuses, among other issues, on violence as a phenomenon, the social organisation of the family, the invisibility of women's work, institutional and policy analyses, women and politics, and motherhood and child care (<http://intl-ijg.sagepub.com>). The indexing of this journal in SSCI-JCR has been found since 2007 and within this four year period this journal has obtained a citation of 131 publications from the journal on average of 26.5 articles per year.

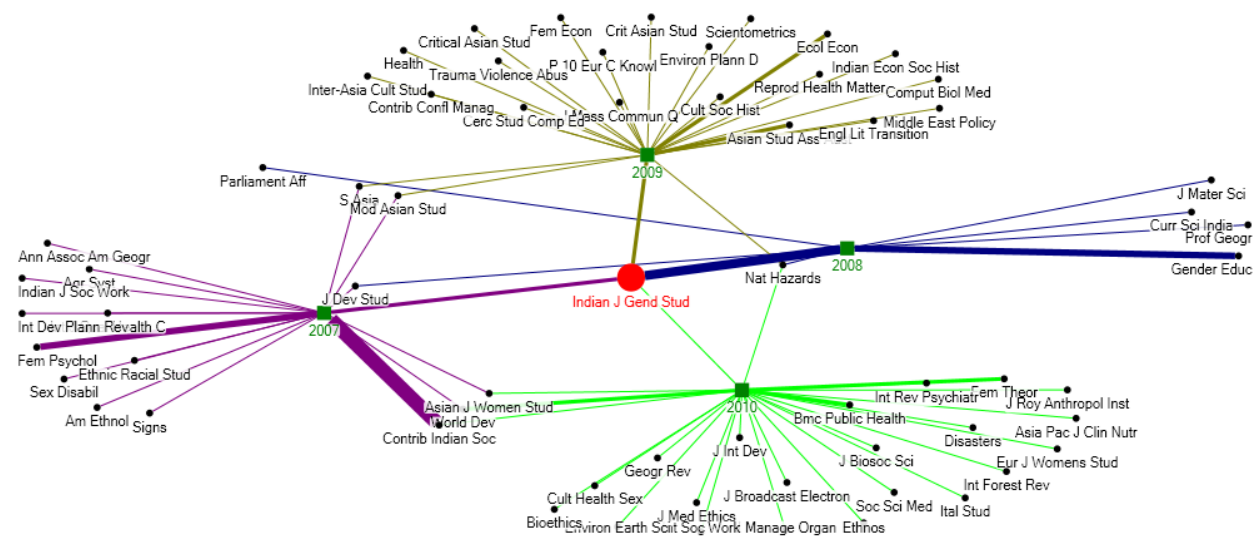


Figure 5: Cited Journal Network of *Indian J Gend Stud* by other journals

The citing journals trends of *Indian J Gend Stud* is about 551 documents per year and this journal has cited 2757 documents published by other journals of the world (Table 3b).

#### 6.2.4 Complete Network of Indian J Soc Work in Cited Visibility in Cited Visibility

The Indian Journal of Social Work (IJSW) is a pioneering publication of the social work profession in India is entered in its 69<sup>th</sup> year of publication since 1994. This journal is published by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India. The focussed area of the publication is related to social issues of the Indian society. The data available in WoS SSCI-JCR since 1997 reveals that the journal has consistent citation history. There has been a citation of 611 since 1997 to 2011 with an average of about 40 articles per year who have cited the documents published in Indian J Soc Work (Figure 6), while Indian J Soc Work itself cited around 8739 documents from various journals published from global journal publishing industry (Table 3a & 3b)

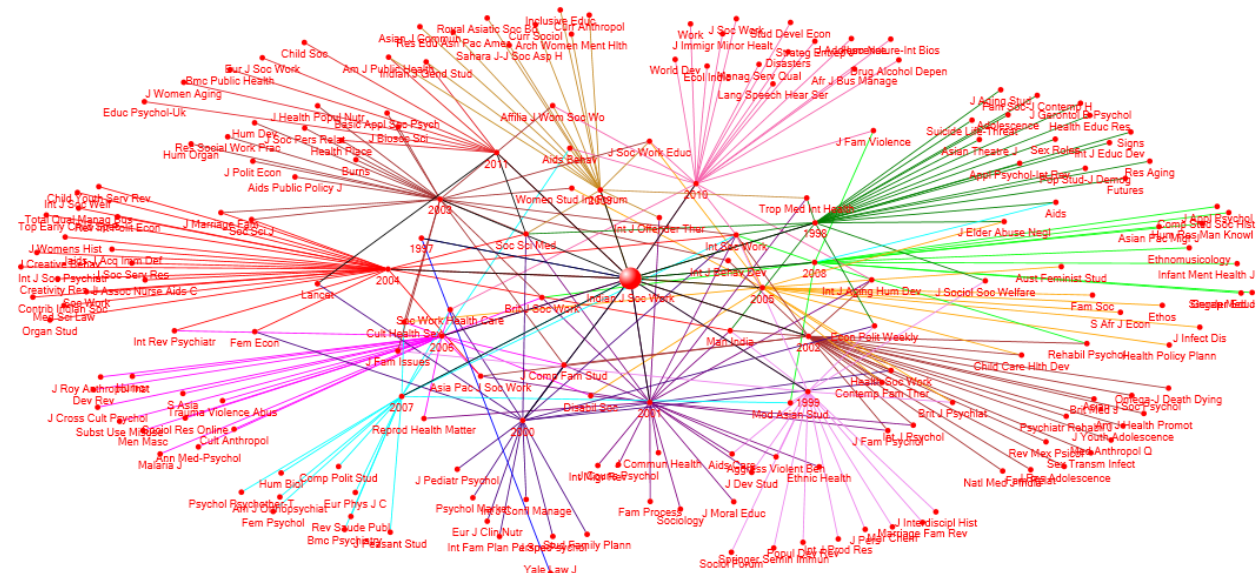


Figure 6: Cited Journal Network of *Indian J Soc Work* by other journals

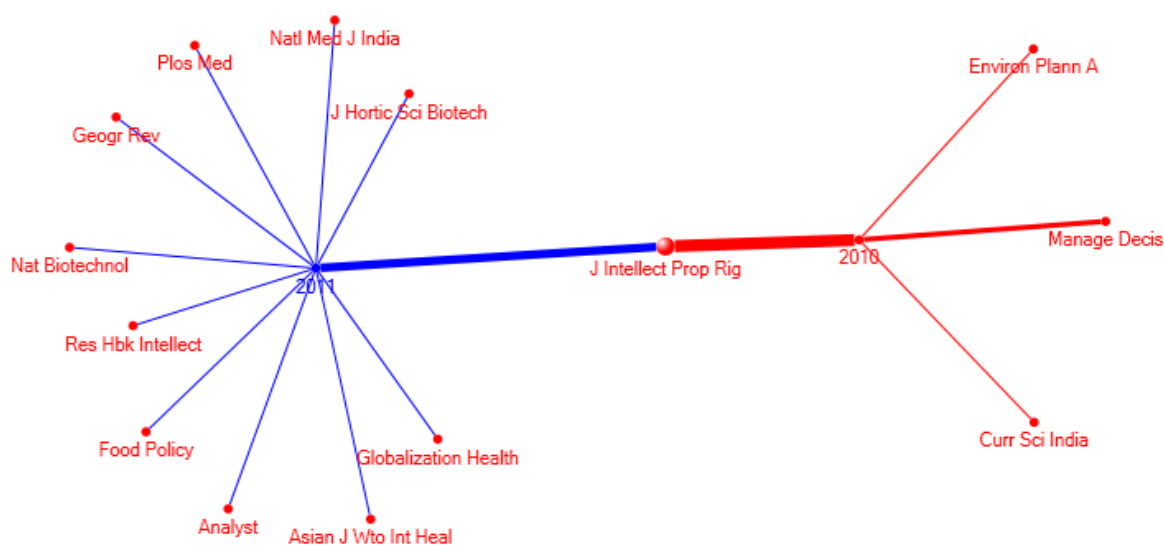
About 31% document cited by *Indian J Soc Work* pertains to self citation from its own publication where are 8% articles of *Indian J Soc Work* was cited by *Int Soc Work* journal.

#### 6.2.5 Complete Network of *J Fam Welfare* in terms of Cited Visibility

A biannual *Journal of Family Welfare* is devoted to discussing views and providing information on all aspects of sexual and reproductive health including family planning, HIV/AIDS and related issues. This journal is published by Family Planning Association of India, Mumbai, India since 1955. Presently this journal is available in Open access mode and can be access through medInd hosted by National Informatics Center (<http://medind.nic.in/jah/jahai.shtml>). The indexing of this journal in SSCI-JCR has been found only for the year 1997 and in this year there has been 25 citations, while there is no data available for citing journals by this journal.

#### 6.2.6 Complete Network of *J Intellect Prop Right* in terms of Cited Visibility

Journal of Intellectual Property Rights is an open access journals published since 1996 by National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) New Delhi, India and publishing research in the field of contributed / invited articles on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), case studies and patent reviews, technical notes on current IPR issues, literature review, world literature on IPR, national and international IPR news, book reviews, and conference reports etc. The *J Intellect Prop Rig* indexing in SSC-JCR has been found since 2010. The cited reference status of this journal illustrates that this journal has obtained a citation of 80 articles by different journals while citing articles are 1295 document which has been published in various journals were cited by *J Intellect Prop Rig* in its publication (Table 3a and 3b). The cited journal pattern of this journal is mostly a self citation.

Figure 7: Cited Journal Network of *J Intellect Prop Rig* by other journals





applied and methodologically oriented research from all areas (<http://www.krepublishers.com/>). The indexing of this journal in SSCI-JCR has been found since 2008 edition. The cited journal network is counted to 76 articles by various national as well as international journals. While the citing journal network by this journal is found to be 2425 documents into its publication.

## 7. Conclusion

Social science research in India mostly funded activity by Central government and state government along with the various other its agencies. These agencies are ICSSR, UGC, etc. The University Grants Commission is running various funding programs of Special Assistance Program, Centres of Advanced Studies, Doctoral fellowships to enhance the research process and expansion of social science program in its various educational institutions of higher learning such as universities, deemed universities and postgraduate colleges. This funding opportunity has raised the level of research and results are available in the form of publication as monograph, journal articles etc. This study aimed to workout with the status of Indian social science journals which are being published from Indian geographical location. During the fifteen year period (1997-2011) the Web of Science, Social Science Citation Index- Journal Citation Report revealed that there are 11 journals found which has been indexed and are from India. Only three journals found, which has maintained their continuity of indexing. The Impact factor of all these journals are below 0.500, though during this period there has been improvement in the impact factor of these journals. Analysis of citation data reveals that there is prevalence of self citation among these journals. There is a strong need for improving the quality of the research in the area of social science, which may lead to the visibility of the Indian research through these journals.

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