

Coverage analysis of publications of University of Mysore in Scopus

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ABSTRACT

This study is mainly aimed to illustrate the publication statistics of University of Mysore covered by Scopus citation indexing database with different objectives such as analyzing the types of documents covered in Scopus, faculty wise citation pattern with average journal impact factor and degree of foreign collaboration. To carry out a study an analytical method has been opted and findings of the study are majority of 10.47% of overall publications of University of Mysore have been published were collaborated with the scientists of USA and the faculty of science gained the upper hand in producing more number of publications which amounts to 95.71% .

Keywords: Coverage analysis, Scopus, Impact Factor, and Publications of University of Mysore

INTRODUCTION

Scopus is a most popular citation indexing database covering the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities brought by Elsevier to serve the research information needs of researchers, educators, and students across the entire academic community. With the use of Scopus one can search for relevant topics/articles during the literature review phase, decide where to publish – analyze the top journals and authors in any discipline, it is also useful in discovering the citing publications/scientists, exploring author wise, paper wise, institution wise and subject/faculty wise citation report, and also helpful in identifying the potential collaborators (Elsevier, 2015).

Background of the study: since the establishment of University of Mysore a vast research is kept being made in various disciplines including arts and humanities, science and technology, law, Commerce and Social science by a skillful scientific research fraternity. So, in order to delve the depth of scientific productivity of University of Mysore this study has been opted by researchers.

Methodology

An analytical study has been opted to accomplish the set of objectives of this study. Researcher has mainly focused on the 1217 publications covered during the period 2005 to 2014 by Scopus database, Publication data was downloaded in the month June 2015 from Scopus database. To derive the Impact factor of respective journals the Biox bio database was considered. Further, data were analysed to identify the types of publication, degree of collaboration, geographical distribution of papers and journal impact factor patter of publications. Finally all the data of research aspects are illustrated in a tabulation form.

Objectives of the study:

1. To know the type of publication covered in Scopus.
2. To know the faculty wise h index and total number of citations.
3. To know average impact factor journals in which publications are made.
4. To know the extent of foreign collaboration.
5. To know the pattern of impact factor of journals.

Tabulation and Interpretation

Table: 1

Types of documents covered by Scopus

SI No	Document type	Number of documents
1	Article	3306
2	Conference paper	380
3	Review	68
4	Article in press	49
5	Note	49
6	Book chapter	16
7	Editorial	11
8	Letter	8
9	Erratum	6
10	Short survey	3
Total		3896

Table 1. depicts the various types of documents such as article, conference paper, reviews, note, book chapter, editorial, letter, erratum and short surveys covered by Scopus citation indexing database. Out of 3896 items 3306 articles found to be the most covered item followed by 380 conference proceedings, 68 reviews and 49 articles in press and notes. The least covered item is short surveys which amount to 3. So it is identified that many of the scholarly materials were being made in the form of Journal article and Conference papers

Table: 2

Papers published by faculty with citations and h-index

Sl No	Discipline	No of Publications	No of times cited	Average citation	H index.
1	Arts and Humanities	20	5	0.25	2
2	Social sciences	98	178	1.81	7
3	Science and Technology	3729	15036	4.03	41
4	Law	2	4	2	1
5	Commerce and Management	47	43	0.91	3
Total		3896	15266	3.91	41

The above table furnishes the faculty wise publications of University of Mysore. 3896 items from different faculties like arts and humanities and social sciences, science and technology, law and commerce and manage have been covered in Scopus. It is observed in the study that articles from science faculty are more in Scopus followed by social science, commerce, arts and humanities and law. Table also depicts the number of citations received, 3896 items have been cited by 15266 items. As regards to the h index, science and technology faculty obtained a highest h index i. e. 41. Further, study found that the majority of 3729 articles were cited on an average of 4.03.

Table: 3

Papers covered by Scopus with average impact factor of journals

Sl No	Discipline	No of Publications	Average impact factor
1	Arts and Humanities	20	0.28
2	Social sciences	98	0.60
3	Science and Technology	3729	1.76
4	Law	2	0.12
5	Commerce and Management	47	3.07
Total		3896	1.17

Above table furnishes the details of average impact of Journals in which publications are made. As far as total 3896 publications are concerned that average impact factor of journals is 1.17. 40 Commerce and management publications are made in 3.07 average impact factors of journals followed by 3729 publication of science and technology in the 1.76 average impact factors of journals. The 2 publication of law faculty were published in the 0.12 average impact factors of journals.

Therefore it can be acknowledged that science faculty has got upper hand and dominated on producing highest publications in University of Mysore.

Table: 4**Publications UoM faculty in collaboration with foreign countries with citations and h-index**

Sl No	Name of countries	No of collaborative publications	No of Citations	Average citation	H Index
1.	USA	408	1606	3.93	18
2.	Germany	138	630	4.56	12
3.	Iran	77	179	2.32	9
4.	United Kingdom	69	318	4.61	10
5.	Japan	66	1239	18.77	14
6.	Poland	44	96	2.18	5
7.	South Africa	38	82	2.15	5
8.	Singapore	35	256	7.31	9
9.	Turkey	31	137	4.42	5
10.	Malaysia	31	139	4.48	5
11.	China	22	41	1.86	4
12.	Denmark	22	221	10.04	9
13.	South Korea	21	95	4.52	7
14.	Sweden	20	101	5.05	6
15.	Saudi Arabia	13	9	0.69	2
16.	France	12	116	9.67	5
17.	Canada	11	63	5.73	3
18.	Thailand	11	22	2	3
19.	Palestine	11	4	0.36	1
20.	Australia	9	58	6.44	3
21.	Hungary	9	57	6.33	3
22.	Brazil	8	105	13.13	5
23.	Netherlands	7	43	6.14	3
24.	Egypt	7	31	4.43	3
25.	Taiwan	6	28	4.67	3
26.	Belgium	5	19	3.8	3
27.	Switzerland	5	77	15.4	5
28.	Czech Republic	5	7	1.4	2
29.	Serbia	4	8	2	2

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30.	Hong Kong	4	16	4	1
31.	Finland	4	40	10	3
32.	Italy	3	13	4.33	2
33.	Portugal	3	7	2.33	1
34.	Spain	3	11	3.67	2
35.	Iraq	3	27	9.00	2
36.	Yemen	3	2	0.67	1
37.	Mauritius	2	1	0.50	1
38.	Norway	2	46	23.00	2
39.	Oman	2	2	1.00	1
40.	Russian Federation	2	3	1.50	1
41.	Greece	2	1	0.50	1
42.	Australia	1	0	0.00	0
43.	Mexico	1	1	1.00	1
44.	Nepal	1	39	39.00	1
45.	Jordan	1	0	0.00	0
46.	New Zealand	1	2	2.00	1
47.	Nigeria	1	0	0.00	0
48.	Israel	1	2	2.00	1
49.	Ireland	1	0	0.00	0
50.	Indonesia	1	0	0.00	0
51.	Estonia	1	0	0.00	0
52.	Ukraine	1	1	1.00	1
53.	Croatia	1	4	4.00	1
54.	Botswana	1	0	0.00	0
Total		1191	6005	5.04	18

Out of 3896 articles 1191 have been published in collaboration with foreign authors representing

30.56 %. Among the articles published with foreign authors USA ranks the first representing 34.25% followed by Germany 11.58% and Iran Ranks the third representing 6.45%. As regards to the highest citations received USA ranks the first representing 26.74% followed by Japan representing 20.63% and Germany rank the third representing 10.49%. So it can be inferred that receiving 1606 citation makes the 408 publications collaborated with USA impactful. More than 10% of UOM faculty publications were done in collaboration with USA scientist.

Table 5**Impact factor of journals in which papers of UoM faculty have been published (Scopus)**

Discipline	Impact Factor					
	<1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-10	Above10
Arts and Humanities	17	3				
Social sciences	83	14		1		
Science and Technology	2731	820	157	12	6	3
Law	2					
Commerce and Management	47					
Total	2880	837	157	13	6	3

The above table represents the journals impact factor pattern of publications. 2880 publications have been published in the range of 0 to less than 1 followed by 83 publications in the range of 1 to 2, 157 publications in the range of 3-4, 13 publications in the range of 5-6, 6 publications in the range of 7-10 and 3 publications were published in the journals carrying above ten impact factor.

Findings:

1. Out of 3896 publications 3306 are journal articles.
2. The faculty science and technology has contributed highest number of publications and obtained highest number of citations representing 95.71% and 98.49% respectively.
3. As regards to foreign collaboration more than 10 % of university of Mysore publications have been done in collaboration with scientists of USA.
4. 70.10 % of publications have been published in the journal impact factor range of 0 to < 1.

Recommendations:

1. 73.92 % of total publications have been published in the journal impact factor range of 0-<1 so it is recommended to publish in the journal carrying highest impact factors.
2. In this study 95.71% of publications are from Science and Technology faculty so it is recommended other faculty to publish papers in the journals covered by Scopus.

Conclusion:

Every institution should examine the publishing pattern of its scholarly output to be on the right path of scientific research development. Hence a frequent investigation of scientific productivity is required to evaluate the performance and contributions of individual faculty. It also elevates the institution standards among other institutions by showcasing intellectual property. Thus this type of study and data will support in participation of getting institutional rank and grants from UGC, AICTE, CSIR, DRDO and others.

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