

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

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I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

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**INTRODUCTION**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

**OBJECTIVES**

**HYPOTHESES**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

**FINDINGS**

**RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS**

**CONCLUSIONS**

**SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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**APPENDIX/ANNEXURE**

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
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  - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
  - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
  - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
  - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
  - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
  - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
  - The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

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**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

**JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

**CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

**UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES**

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

**WEBSITES**

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

## REAL IMPACT OF IMPACT FACTOR RESEARCH JOURNALS ON RESEARCH PAPERS

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## ABSTRACT

**Journal Impact Factor (JIF)** means average number of citations to articles published in journals, books, thesis, project reports, news papers, conference/ seminar proceedings, documents published in internet, notes and any other approved documents. It is calculated in yearly/half- yearly/ Quarterly/Monthly for the journals that are indexed in Journal Reference Reports (JRR). **Objective:** We analyzed to what extent impact factor affects the quality of journal & is that the only factor which affects the quality of journal. **Method:** Factors affecting quality of research papers considered, analyzed and correlation with journal impact factor will be established. **Conclusion:** Factors affecting quality of journals have no impact on Journal's Impact Factor. **Implications:** Analyzing journals through impact factor, does not ensure researcher to get quality data for references and hence dependency on journal impact factor is questionable.

## JEL CLASSIFICATION

I2 Education and Research Institutions  
I20 General

## KEYWORDS

Bibliometric Measures, Cited half-life, Immediacy Index, Impact Factor, Publications.

## INTRODUCTION

According to Somnath Saha, M.D., M.P.H., Assistant Professor,<sup>1</sup> Sanjay Saint, M.D., M.P.H., Associate Professor,<sup>2</sup> and Dimitri A. Christakis, M.D., M.P.H., Assistant Professor<sup>3</sup> *Journal List Med Libr Assoc v.91(1); Jan 2003 PMC141186*- Impact factor, an index based on the frequency with which a journal's articles are cited in scientific publications, is a putative marker of journal quality. By citing articles from a given journal in their own manuscripts, researchers are in essence casting votes for that journal. Impact factor serves as a tally of those votes.

**The impact factor was devised by Eugene Garfield**, the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information. Impact factors are calculated yearly starting from 1975 for those journals that are indexed in the Journal Citation Reports.

**According to University Library, University of Illinois at Urbana- Campaign-** Three years worth of data is required to calculate a Journal Impact Factor.

The formula to determine the 2008 impact factor for a journal would be calculated as follows:

**A = the number of times articles published in the journal during 2006-7 were cited by other journals during 2008**

**B = the number of articles or reviews that were published in the journal during 2006-7**

**2008 Impact factor for a journal = A/B**

("Citable items" are usually articles, reviews, proceedings, or notes; not editorials or letters to the editor.)

**According to Journal Citation Report-**

**Cited half-life:** the median age of the articles that were cited in *Journal Citation Reports* each year. For example, if a journal's half-life in 2005 is 5, that means the citations from 2001-2005 are half of all the citations from that journal in 2005, and the other half of the citations precede 2001.

**Immediacy index:** the number of citations the articles in a journal receive in a given year divided by the number of articles published

**Aggregate impact factor** for a subject category: it is calculated taking into account the number of citations to all journals in the subject category and the number of articles from all the journals in the subject category

## LITERATURE REVIEW

1) Tobias Ophthof- Professor, Department of Clinical and Experimental Cardiology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands, *Oxford Journals, Volume 33, Issue 1, Pp 1-7*

"Sense and nonsense about the impact factor"

1. The impact factor is a valid tool for the quality assessment of scientific journals.
2. The impact factor is not valid for the assessment of the quality of individual papers.
3. The impact factor is not valid for the assessment of the quality of individual scientists.
4. The impact factor is not valid for the assessment of the quality of groups of scientists if they produce fewer than 100 papers in 2 years.
5. For quality assessment of individual papers, individual scientists and groups of scientists, citation analysis should be preferred to *a priori* assumptions on the quality of papers.
6. Citation analysis does not necessarily agree with peer judgement.
- 2) **According to Nature Editorial in 2005 (Nature 435, 1003-1004) - High impact journals themselves do not support use of the IF in judging individuals.** This is not to argue that we should not encourage our grantees to publish in high impact journals. It's just that, for individual papers, high impact is not equivalent to the IF of the journal.
- 3) **According to Warwick Anderson, Professor & CEO- National Health & Medical Research Council Australia-The Conversation 21 September 2013 Issue No:288, Quality not quantity – Measuring the impact of research** - Even in the highest impact factor journals, some papers are never cited by other researchers. A single paper- may be of greater impact than a paper in a high-impact journal that very few people read.
- 4) **According to Brendan Crabb-President of the Association of Australian Medical Research Institutes and Director and CEO at Burnet Institute- "Do not resuscitate: the journal impact factor declared dead"**- The JIF can be greatly skewed by an extraordinarily highly cited individual paper. Journals may decide to publish on certain topics to maximize their JIF. One day, it even may prove to be significant to give "bonus marks" for individuals publishing highly cited papers in low impact journals.

- 5) According to American Society for Horticultural Science (ASHS) - "You Are Greater and Better than a Journal Impact Factor Number"- Analysis by Seglen (1992) showed that typically only 15% of the papers in a journal account for half the total citations. It can be noted that 90% of all citations to Nature are from only 25% of its published papers.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find the relation between Impact Factor of Journal and Quality of Research Paper
- To find the relation between Size of Journal and number of hits on individual papers
- To analyze the impact of Subject Area on hits upon individual papers

### HYPOTHESIS

- H1: There is significant relation between impact factor of Research Journal and quality of Research Paper
- H1: There is significant impact of size of journal on hits on individual papers
- H1: There is significant impact of subject area of journal on hits upon Research Papers

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### RESEARCH DESIGN

Research will be Exploratory and based on Primary Data

#### DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data will be collected through questionnaire which will be filled through Academicians of Management College from Indore, M.P. Region

A sample of 80 Academicians will be taken for the purpose of this study.

#### DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

80 Academicians will be analyzed on interview basis by asking these three generalized questions and their responses will be rated on Ordinal Scale- Yes (1), No (2), No response (3)

- Are you aware about Research Paper?
- Are you aware about impact factor of Journal?
- Are you aware about Impact factor of Research Paper?

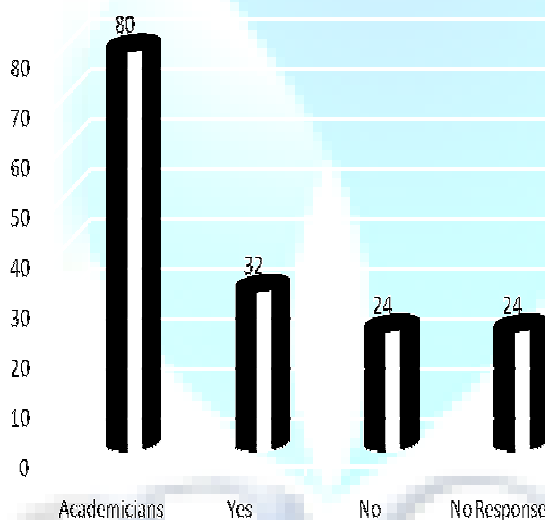
#### OUTCOME OF GENERALIZED QUESTIONS

40% Academicians say YES- 32 People

30% Academicians say NO- 24 People

30% remaining given No Response- 24 People

#### MAIN GRAPH



So out of 80 academicians, 48 Respondents who said No & given No Response will be out of this process and only 32 will be considered in filling the questionnaire

Responses of 32 respondents will be analyzed on the basis of 3- Point Likert Scale

3- YES, 2- NO, 1- CAN'T SAY

Academicians have to fill their opinion on the basis of these points and accordingly their response will be analyzed

Respondents Name, Affiliation and Designation is confidential and cannot be disclosed

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

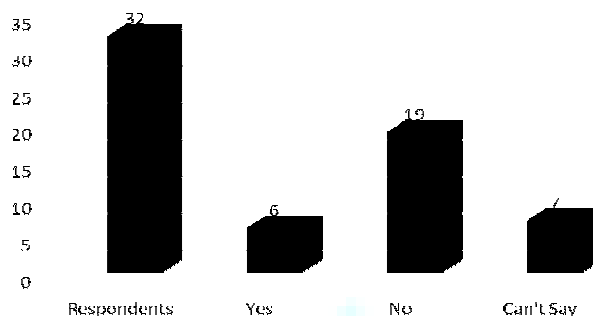
#### 1. THERE IS NO UTILITY OF RESEARCH JOURNAL WITHOUT IMPACT FACTOR

TABLE 1

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	19
Can't Say	7



FIGURE 1



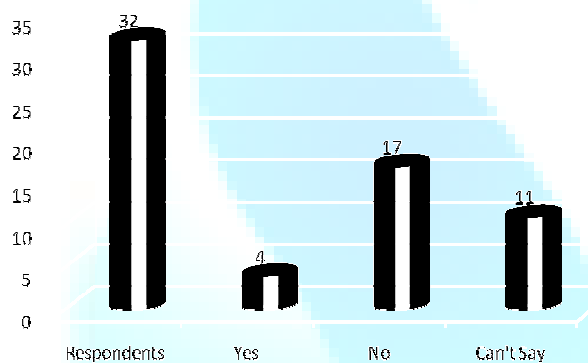
Outcome: Utility of Research Journal is not solely dependant on impact factor

## 2. ACADEMICIANS GIVE HIGH IMPORTANCE TO IMPACT FACTOR

TABLE 2

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	4
No	17
Can't Say	11

FIGURE 2



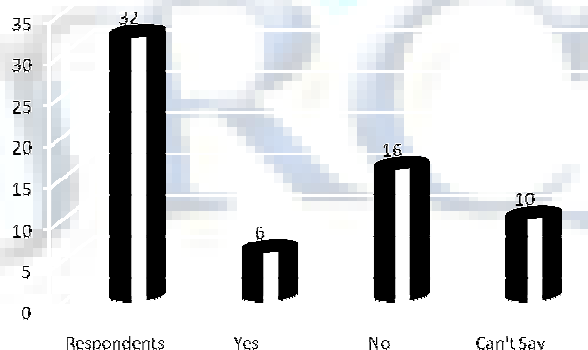
Outcome: Academicians do not give such high importance to impact factor

## 3. DO YOU THINK RENOWNED ACADEMICIANS PUBLISH THEIR PAPERS IN HIGH IMPACT FACTOR JOURNALS ONLY?

TABLE 3

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	16
Can't Say	10

FIGURE 3



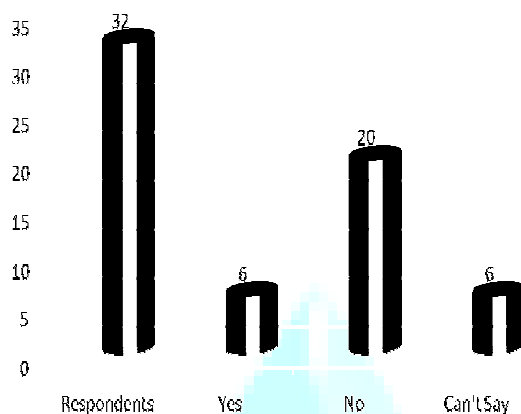
Outcome: Renowned academicians do not their papers in high impact factor journals only

## 4. DO YOU CONSIDER IMPACT FACTOR OF JOURNAL BEFORE PUBLISHING YOUR RESEARCH PAPER IN IT?

TABLE 4

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	20
Can't Say	6

FIGURE 4



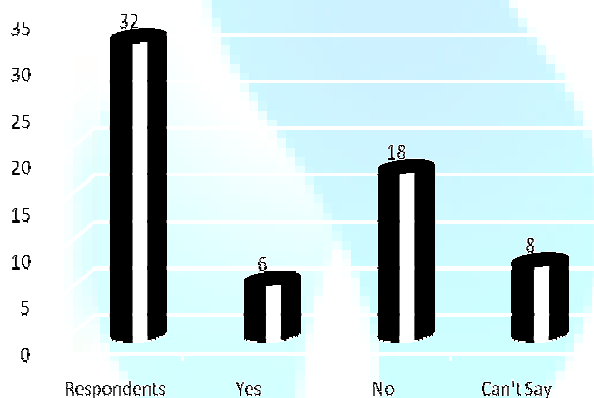
Outcome: Researchers do not consider impact factor of journals before publishing their papers

5. ARE HIGH IMPACT FACTOR JOURNALS POSSESS GOOD QUALITY?

TABLE 5

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	18
Can't Say	8

FIGURE 5



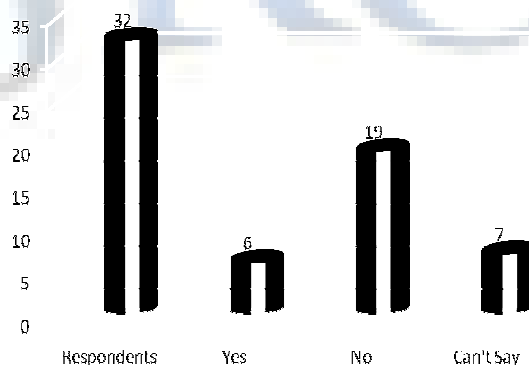
Outcome: high impact factor journals does not always possess good quality

6. HIGH IMPACT FACTOR MEANS ALL THE PAPERS IN A JOURNAL ARE BEING READ

TABLE 6

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	19
Can't Say	7

FIGURE 6



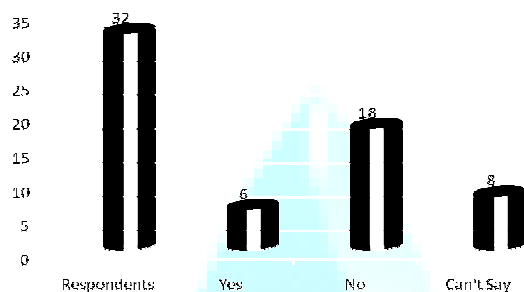
Outcome: High impact factor does not mean all the papers in a journal are being read

## 7. LOW IMPACT FACTOR MEANS POOR QUALITY OF RESEARCH PAPERS PUBLISHED IN IT

TABLE 7

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	18
Can't Say	8

FIGURE 7



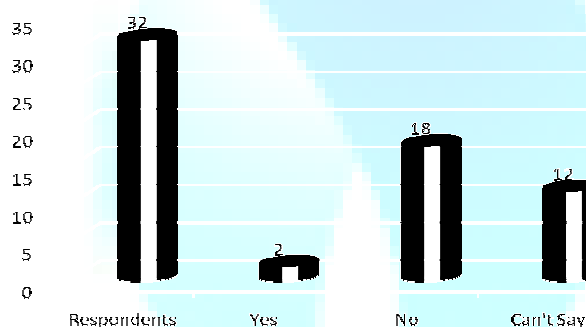
Outcome: Low impact factor does not mean poor quality of research papers published in it

## 8. SUBJECT AREA OF JOURNAL AFFECT IMPACT FACTOR OF RESEARCH PAPER PUBLISHED IN IT

TABLE 8

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	2
No	18
Can't Say	12

FIGURE 8



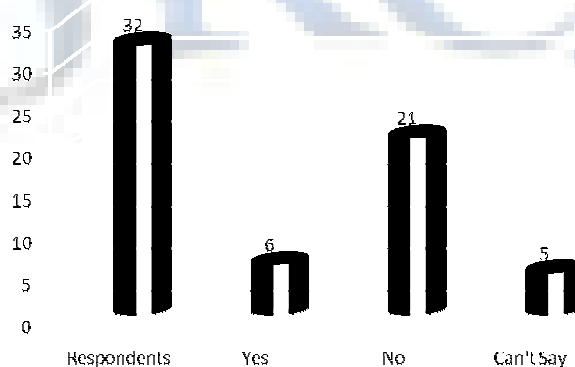
Outcome: Subject area of journal does not affect impact factor of research paper published in it

## 9. SIZE OF JOURNAL HAS DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NUMBER OF HITS ON RESEARCH PAPER

TABLE 9

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	6
No	21
Can't Say	5

FIGURE 9



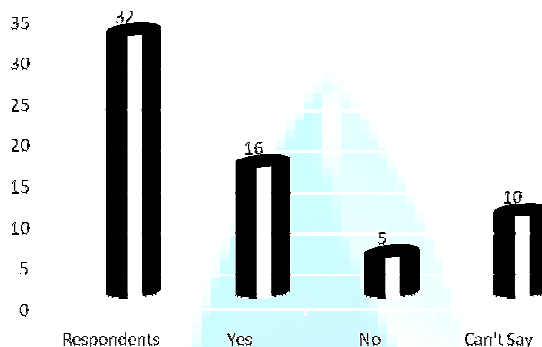
Outcome: Size of journal has no direct relationship with the number of hits on research paper

## 10. MORE HITS ON A SINGLE RESEARCH PAPER IN JOURNAL MAY INCREASE ITS IMPACT FACTOR OF WHOLE JOURNAL

TABLE 10

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	16
No	5
Can't Say	10

FIGURE 10



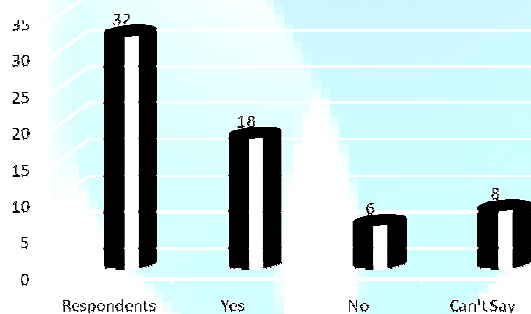
Outcome: More hits on a single research paper in journal may increase its impact factor of whole Journal

## 11. IMPACT FACTOR OF JOURNAL DEPENDS ONLY ON FEW PAPERS BUT NOT ALL

TABLE 11

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	18
No	6
Can't Say	8

FIGURE 11



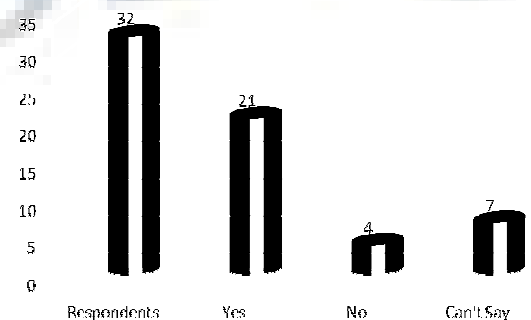
Outcome: Impact factor of Journal depends only on few papers but not all

## 12. IMPACT FACTOR SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED BEFORE PUBLISHING RESEARCH PAPER IN A JOURNAL

TABLE 12

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	21
No	4
Can't Say	7

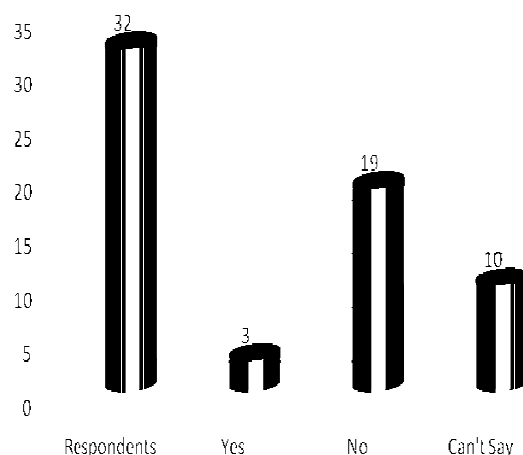
FIGURE 12



Outcome: Impact factor should not be considered before publishing research paper in a journal

**13. HIGH IMPACT FACTOR MEANS BEST QUALITY OF RESEARCH PAPERS PUBLISHED IN IT****TABLE 13**

Parameters	Responses (out of 32 Respondents)
Yes	3
No	19
Can't Say	10

**FIGURE 13**

**Outcome: High impact factor does not mean best quality of research papers are published in it**

**INTERPRETATION**

1) H1: There is significant relation between impact factor and quality of journal

**From the above information obtained, it can be interpreted that we fail to accept Alternate Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis is accepted**

2) H1: There is significant impact of size of journal on hits on individual papers

**From the above information obtained, it can be interpreted that we fail to accept Alternate Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis is accepted**

3) H1: There is no significant impact of subject area of journal on hits upon Research Paper

**From the above information obtained, it can be interpreted that we fail to accept Alternate Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis is accepted**

**CONCLUSION**

There is no point in assessing impact factor before publishing paper in any journal as it does not guarantee that all the papers in that journal are of good quality. Impact factor of Research Journal is not reliable in judging the quality of Research Paper.

Journal's impact factor is calculated only on the basis of few papers of well known/very good writer's and papers of unknown but good writers are never referred. Those few papers of known writers ultimately raise impact factor of journal as no. of citations over that paper is more, and we think that all the papers in it all good. But actually it's a big myth, majority of quality papers are neglected so ultimately hits on it will be less, and 2-3 papers will increase impact factor. Hence researchers/publishers cannot rely on the quality of all Research Paper on the basis of only few.

**Hence impact factor of Research Journal does not really affect Individual Papers and quality of Journal.**

**LIMITATIONS**

Although this paper clearly proves that there is no significant impact of Research Journal's impact factor, but still there are certain limitations in this study like improper answering by respondents which makes some points ambiguous. Feedback obtained by them is not proper. Most of the respondents had no idea about even Research Paper and its impact factor.

These limitations can be reduced by convincing academicians to give proper answer and making them aware about impact factor

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## ANNEXURE

## QUESTIONNAIRE FORMAT

## Dear Respondent,

I, Shubhangi Jain Assistant Professor, Apex Inst. Of Mgmt. & Rech., Indore (M.P.) am conducting this survey on "Real Impact of Research Journal's Impact Factor on Individual Research Paper". So I would be grateful if you could spend some of your precious time in filling up this questionnaire.

Name..... Gender.....  
Age..... Mobile No.....

S.No	Parameters	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
1.	There is no utility of Research Journal without Impact Factor			
2.	Academicians give high importance to impact factor			
3.	Do you think renowned academicians publish their papers in high impact factor journals only			
4.	Do you consider impact factor of journal before publishing your research paper in it?			
5.	Are high impact factor journals possess good quality			
6.	High impact factor means all the papers in a journal are being read			
7.	Low impact factor means poor quality of research papers published in it			
8.	Subject area of journal affect impact factor of research paper published in it			
9.	Size of journal has direct relationship with the number of hits on research paper			
10.	More hits on a single research paper in journal may increase its impact factor			
11.	Impact factor of Journal depends only on few papers but not all			
12.	Impact factor should not be considered before publishing research paper in a journal			
13.	High Impact factor means best quality of research paper in it			

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With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

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