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Scientific Authority of International Journals of Iran and Leading Islamic Countries

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Abstract

Objective: This research was done to study the leading Islamic scientific authority based on international publications, which is one of the examples of scientific authority .

Method: This research has been carried out with a descriptive and analytical method. To gather data, databases of the Web of Sciences core collection, journal citation report (JCR), and Incites have been used.

Results: The findings of this research showed that in terms of international authoritative journals Turkey, Iran, and Malaysia publish the most publications respectively. But in terms of the position of the journals in the ranking based on the quartile (Q), 50% of the Egyptian journals are in the first quartile. In terms of received citations, the publications of UAE and Saudi Arabia are in the first and second ranks, and it can be said that based on this, these countries have more scientific authority. Based on the number of citations received from patents, UAE publications are at the top with a significant difference. Citation indicators have a significant correlation with the percentage of international collaborations in journal articles

Conclusion: The review of Iranian journals in JCR shows the growth of Iranian international journals in this database. but it is suggested to increase the citation of publications and increase the scientific authority of international collaboration in articles. In general, it can be concluded that in terms of citation indices, the publications of Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Iran have scientific authority.

Keywords: Scientific Authority, International Journals, Islamic Leader, Citation Indicators.

Article Type: Research

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Introduction

The concept of scientific authority is a broad and important concept that has a historical background and has taken a different form in each time period and location. Scientific authority, which is known by the concept of "scientific credibility and influence" in scientific communities, due to its various characteristics and dimensions, is associated with complexities that make it difficult and even impossible to provide a comprehensive definition on which there is a consensus. Considering that the topic of scientific authority has attracted the attention of many researchers and policymakers of science and technology in the country in recent years, It is essential that the ways and manifestations of obtaining this authority are identified and the position of the country in every field is examined so that possible weaknesses can be overcome and solved. One of the manifestations of scientific authority that most researchers in this field emphasize is the citations received by international publications of the country. On the other hand, there is competition between the countries of the region as well as leading Islamic countries in this field. So this research was done with the aim of studying the leading Islamic scientific authority based on international publications, which is one of the examples of scientific authority.

Materials and Methods

This research was done with descriptive-analytical method and it is applied and quantitative research. According to previous scientometric research and the reports of the Islamic World Science and Technology Monitoring and Citation Institute (ISC), Iran, Turkey, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Egypt, Pakistan, Iraq, Nigeria, and the United Arab Emirates have been introduced as leading Islamic countries. and who form the research population of this research. In order to collect data, Web of Science, Journal Citation Report (JCR), and InCites databases were used. In order to check the scientific authority of the international journals of the leading Islamic countries, indicators related to citation including Times Cited, Category Normalized Citation Impact, Journal Normalized Citation Impact, Article Influence, Average JIF Percentile, Citation Impact, Citations from Patents, the number of hot and highly cited articles and International Collaborations were extracted from the databases (during the years 1980 to 2023).

Results and Discussion

The findings of this research showed that in terms of international journals Turkey, Iran, and Malaysia publish the most publications respectively. But in terms of the position of the journals in the ranking based on the quartiles (Q), 50% of the Egyptian journals are in the first quartile and most journals of other studied countries are in Q3 and Q4. In terms of received citations, the publications of UAE and Saudi Arabia are in the first and second ranks, and it can be said that based on this, these countries have more scientific authority. Saudi, Egyptian and Iranian journals published hot articles with 10, 4, and 1 articles, respectively.

Based on the number of citations received from patents, UAE publications are at the top with a significant difference. In terms of highly cited articles, Saudi, UAE, and Egyptian periodicals have the most highly cited articles, respectively. In terms of the Category Normalized Citation Impact, the publications of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the UAE are ranked first to third respectively. The most participation of international researchers in the publication of articles belongs to the journals of Saudi Arabia and UAE. The influence of Saudi, UAE, and Egyptian articles has been more than others. The average percentage of the impact factor of Egyptian, Saudi, and UAE journals are the first to third, respectively, and Iran's journals are in the fourth place. In terms of citation influence, the publications of UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Iran are at the top. Also, the examination of the results shows that the percentage of international cooperation had a significant correlation with all the citation indicators examined except the normalized citation effect of the journal. Also, the results of this research showed that in terms of the geographic scope of the countries that cite the articles published by international Iranian journals, after the Iranian researchers who have cited these journals the most, China, India and the United States respectively with about 12.5 8.5 and 6.5 percent cited Iranian publications the most.

Conclusions

Citation indicators have a significant correlation with the percentage of international collaborations in journal articles, based on this, one of the factors of high citation indicators of journals can be considered scientific collaborations in the publication of articles. The review of Iranian journals in JCR shows the growth of Iranian international journals in this database. According to the support policies of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the indexing of Iranian journals in international databases, this growing trend seems to continue, but it is suggested in order to increase the citation of publications and increase the scientific authority international collaboration in articles is suggested. In general, it can be concluded that in terms of citation indices, the publications of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, and Iran have scientific authority.

Conflict of Interest

All authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest

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