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Citation trends in islamic economics, finance, and business journals indexed by doaj and sinta

Tren sitasi pada jurnal ekonomi, keuangan, dan bisnis islam yang terindeks doaj dan sinta

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the relationship between the number of journal volumes, Article Processing Charge (APC), journal names, and the number of citations on the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus indexes. This research method uses a descriptive approach, starting with collecting journals in economics, finance, and Islamic business, which DOAJ indexes on the Sinta portal. Then, each journal was mapped based on the number of volumes, APC, and journal name against the number of citations on the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus indexes. The analysis results show that journals with more than 10 volumes tend to have a higher average citation in Sinta and Dimensions compared to journals with 6-10 volumes or less than 5 volumes. However, the influence of the number of volumes on citations in Scopus is inconsistent, with several journals having less than 5 volumes but having the highest citations. In addition, Article Processing Charge (APC) also influence the number of citations, but not all journals with high APCs show a high number of citations. Free journals also have the potential to get high citations. Using English in journal names positively impacts the number of citations because it increases international accessibility, reputation, and global influence. Researchers and publishers can consider these findings in designing strategies to increase the visibility and impact of their journals.

Keywords: citation trend; DOAJ; Journal; SINTA

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara jumlah volume jurnal, Article Processing Charge (APC) dan nama jurnal terhadap jumlah sitasi pada indeks Sinta, Dimensions dan Scopus. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif diawali dengan mengumpulkan jurnal di bidang ekonomi, keuangan dan bisnis Islam yang terindeks DOAJ di portal Sinta. Kemudian, masing-masing jurnal dipetakan berdasarkan jumlah volume, APC dan nama jurnal terhadap jumlah sitasi pada indeks Sinta, Dimensions dan Scopus. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa jurnal dengan lebih dari 10 volume cenderung memiliki rata-rata sitasi yang lebih tinggi di Sinta dan Dimensions dibandingkan dengan jurnal yang memiliki 6-10 volume atau kurang dari 5 volume. Pengaruh jumlah volume terhadap sitasi di Scopus tidak konsisten ditunjukkan dengan beberapa jurnal yang memiliki kurang dari 5 volume namun memiliki sitasi tertinggi. Selain itu, biaya pemrosesan artikel (APC) juga mempengaruhi jumlah sitasi, namun tidak semua jurnal dengan APC tinggi menunjukkan jumlah sitasi yang tinggi. Jurnal yang gratis juga memiliki potensi untuk mendapatkan sitasi yang tinggi. Penggunaan bahasa inggris pada nama jurnal ternyata memiliki dampak positif terhadap jumlah sitasi, karena meningkatkan aksesibilitas internasional, reputasi, dan pengaruh global. Peneliti dan penerbit dapat mempertimbangkan temuan ini dalam merancang strategi untuk meningkatkan visibilitas dan dampak jurnal mereka.

Kata Kunci: tren sitasi; DOAJ; Journal; SINTA

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of science and technology in the digital era has significantly impacted the academic world, particularly the dissemination and accessibility of research results in scientific journals. One important platform facilitating publication and open access to scientific journals is the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (Damasceno & Vitorino, 2023). DOAJ is an online index that covers open-access journals from various disciplines, including Islamic economics, finance, and business. The presence of the DOAJ not only makes it easier for researchers to widely disseminate their findings but also allows academics and practitioners worldwide to access the latest information without cost or subscription barriers (Antelman, 2004). Thus, the DOAJ plays a crucial role in promoting inclusive and collaborative scientific development.

DOAJ has had a significant impact on academic journals by enhancing their visibility, accessibility, and credibility (Marchitelli et al., 2017). By indexing open-access journals, DOAJ ensures that scientific research can be freely accessed by a global audience, thereby increasing the potential for citations and broader dissemination of knowledge (Turk, 2008). Being included in the DOAJ is often seen as a mark of quality and trust as the directory employs stringent criteria for its indexing process (Irawan et al., 2018). This will help journals attract high-quality submissions and gain greater recognition in the academic community.

In Indonesia, the management and accreditation of scientific journals are carried out using the Science and Technology Index (Sinta), a web-based research information system that indexes the performance of researchers, institutions, and scientific journals (Marlina et al., 2015). Sinta accreditation is an important benchmark to assess the quality of Indonesian journals. Through its rigorous accreditation process, Sinta enhances the reputation and competitiveness of national journals on the international stage. Thus, Sinta plays a strategic role in encouraging higher standards of scientific publication in Indonesia, ensuring that published research meets high standards of quality and integrity and supports the advancement of science and technology globally (Saputra, 2020). The quality and integrity of a journal are often evaluated based on its citation count, which is influenced by the volume of publications, APC, and journal name.

The volume of publications, level of Article Processing Charges (APC), and journal name have significant correlations with the number of citations received by journals in Islamic economics, finance, and business accredited by DOAJ and Sinta. Journals with higher volumes, as seen in Sinta 2 and Sinta 3, tend to have higher citation counts. A high volume indicates consistency and a long publication history, which strengthens a journal's reputation and increases its visibility. This consistency allows more articles to be published and cited over time, solidifying the journal's presence in the academic literature (Moed, 2009; Muriyatmoko, 2018). Research has shown that journals with a long publication history are trusted and respected by the scientific community (Donner, 2018). Furthermore, Larivière et al. (2010) indicate that older journals tend to have a greater impact because of their proven stability and quality.

APC level also plays a crucial role in the number of citations received by a journal. APCs are fees charged to authors to process and publish articles in open-access journals. Journals with high APCs often have better resources to ensure rigorous editorial processes, quality peer review, and extensive promotion (Pieper & Broschinski, 2018). The journals in Sinta 2 and Sinta 3, which include several journals with APCs, demonstrate that these fees can be an indicator of quality that attracts more researchers to submit their articles. However, it is important to note that APC is not the sole factor determining the citation count. Journals with high APCs might unintentionally create barriers for researchers from low-income institutions or countries, leading to a lack of diversity in submissions and perspectives. Solomon and Björk (2012) found that journals with higher APCs often have better editorial quality, which can increase citation counts. This is because journals with high APCs may have stricter peer review processes and broader promotions. However, not all journals with high APCs show high

citation counts, indicating that other factors, such as article quality and journal reputation, also play significant roles.

The name of the journal and the language used also have a major impact, especially in English, which increases its international accessibility and global appeal. Research has shown that English-language journals tend to receive more citations because English is the primary language in international scientific communication (Van Leeuwen et al., 2001). The language used in journal titles can also affect the number of citations. Van Leeuwen et al. (2001) showed that journals with titles in English tend to have higher citation counts because English is the dominant international scientific language. English-language journals are easily accessible to researchers worldwide and frequently cited in international publications. This is also supported by other studies showing that using English in journal titles increases a journal's visibility and accessibility in global academic databases. As a result, these journals are often cited by researchers from various countries, enhancing their scientific impact and reputation. Therefore, choosing the language in academic publications is not just a matter of preference, but also an important strategy for achieving broader influence in the global scientific community.

Meanwhile, the Sinta index, which uses Google Scholar, Dimensions, and Scopus citations, was used to determine the popularity of an article. The Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus indexes have a close relationship, where articles with many citations in one index tend to have many citations in other indexes. Sinta, Indonesia's national index, reflects the influence of research at the local level, while Dimensions and Scopus provide a global perspective. Articles with many citations in Sinta indicate local relevance, whereas articles with many citations in Dimensions and Scopus indicate broader international influence. Citation counts in Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus are influenced by many factors, including publication volume (Moed, 2009), Article Processing Charges (APC) (Ibrahim, 2023; Solomon and Björk, 2012), and the language used in the journal (Van Leeuwen et al., 2001). These factors collectively determine how widely an article is accessed and recognized, both locally and internationally, affecting the reputation and scientific impact of published research. Therefore, understanding these dynamics is crucial for researchers and publishers to optimize their publication strategies to achieve maximum influence across various citation indices.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the volume, Article Processing Charges (APC), and language used in a journal significantly influence the citation counts of Islamic economics, business, and finance journals in Indonesia. This research is expected to reveal the extent to which these factors affect citation increases in the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus indices. By understanding the relationship between publication volume, APC, and language choice, researchers can determine effective strategies for enhancing the visibility and impact of journals in this field. Additionally, the results of this study can provide insights for journal publishers and authors in designing and publishing articles that are more appealing to an international audience. Ultimately, this research is expected to help improve the ranking and reputation of Indonesian Islamic economics, finance and business journals globally.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive and qualitative approach to analyze the development of journals in the fields of Islamic economics, finance, and business that are accredited by Sinta and registered with the DOAJ. The first stage is data collection, which includes identifying DOAJ Islamic economics, finance, and business journals on the Sinta portal using the following keywords: Islamic Economics, Islamic Finance, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Banking, Islamic Business, Islamic Management, Islamic Economics, Islamic Finance, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Banking, Islamic Business, Islamic Management, Zakat, and Waqf. After the data are collected, the second stage maps the data based on name, volume, APC, Sinta, Dimension, and Scopus citations. Third, we deleted the journals cited by Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus, but whose number was zero or incomplete. Fourth, tabulation was performed by dividing it into three

groups: volume, APC, and name with Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus citations. Finally, we interpreted the trends that occurred in each group. The data-processing stage of this study is illustrated in Figure 1.

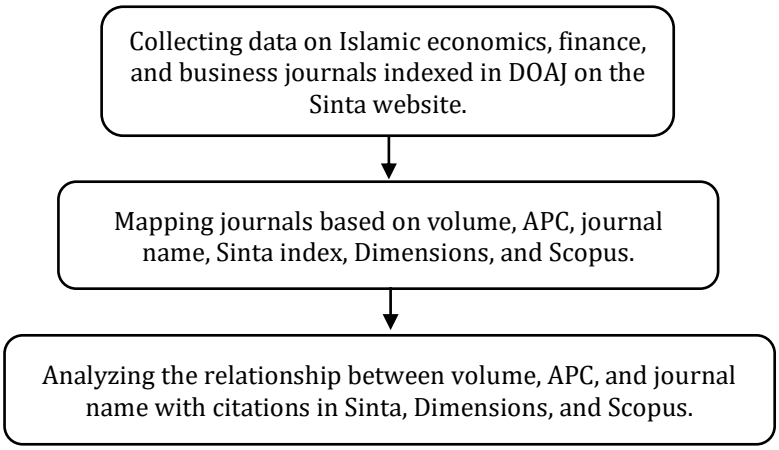

Figure 1. Data Analysis Stages

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

Based on the analysis in Figure 2, journals in the fields of economics, finance, and Islamic business indexed in Sinta show variations in their performance. The Sinta 2 and Sinta 3 journals stand out with 16 indexed journals in DOAJ, the majority of which have more than seven years of volume, and some have high article processing charges (APC) and citations, indicating maturity and good reputations. In contrast, the Sinta 1 journal has limitations, with only one journal indexed in DOAJ and one journal with more than 1000 citations, indicating that journals in this category may be new or little known. Sinta 4 and Sinta 5 have a smaller number of journals and fewer citations, especially Sinta 5, which has no journals with more than 1000 citations, indicating that journals in this category are still in the development stage and need to increase their visibility and quality to achieve wider recognition in the scientific community.

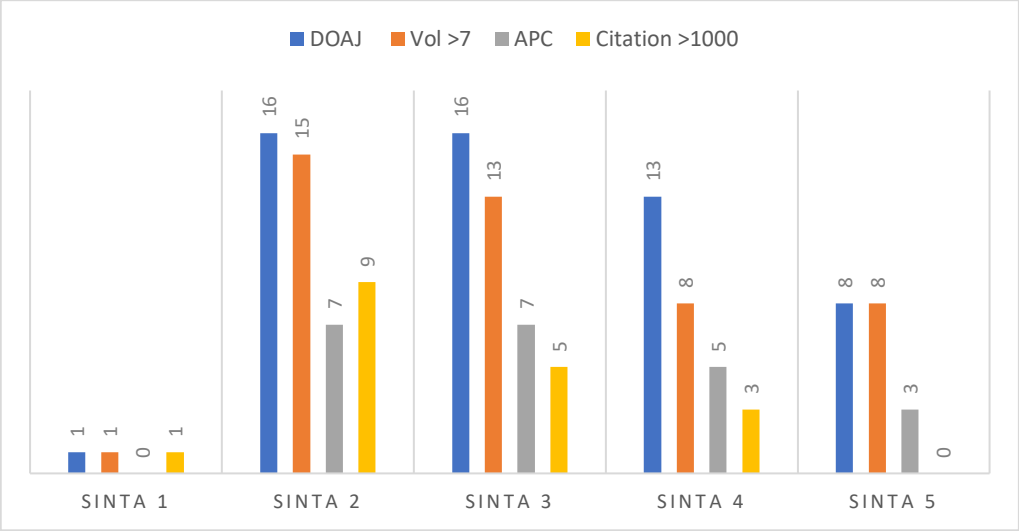

Figure 2. Journals in Economics, Finance, and Islamic Business indexed by DOAJ and Sinta
Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Figure 3 provides an overview of the distribution of scientific journals in Indonesia based on the SINTA accreditation level, journal age, article processing fees (APC), and journal name language. Journals at the Sinta 1 level are dominated by journals 5-10 years old, with one journal that does not charge APC

and one journal that uses English. At the Sinta 2 level, the majority of journals are between five and more than 10 years old, with nine journals not charging APC, seven journals charging APC of 1-2 million rupiah, and there are more Indonesian language journals than English language (11 versus 5). Sinta 3 has a more even distribution of journals between less than 5 years old and more than 10 years old, with the majority of journals not charging an APC or charging an APC of less than 1 million rupiah and more English language journals. At the Sinta 4 level, journals are also evenly distributed in various age categories, with the majority not charging an APC or charging an APC of less than one million rupiah, and almost equal between English and Indonesian language journals. Sinta 5 shows a concentration on journals 5-10 years old, with a few journals charging APCs of less than 1 million rupiah, most of which are in Indonesian. Sinta Level 6 does not have an accredited journal, as shown in Figure.

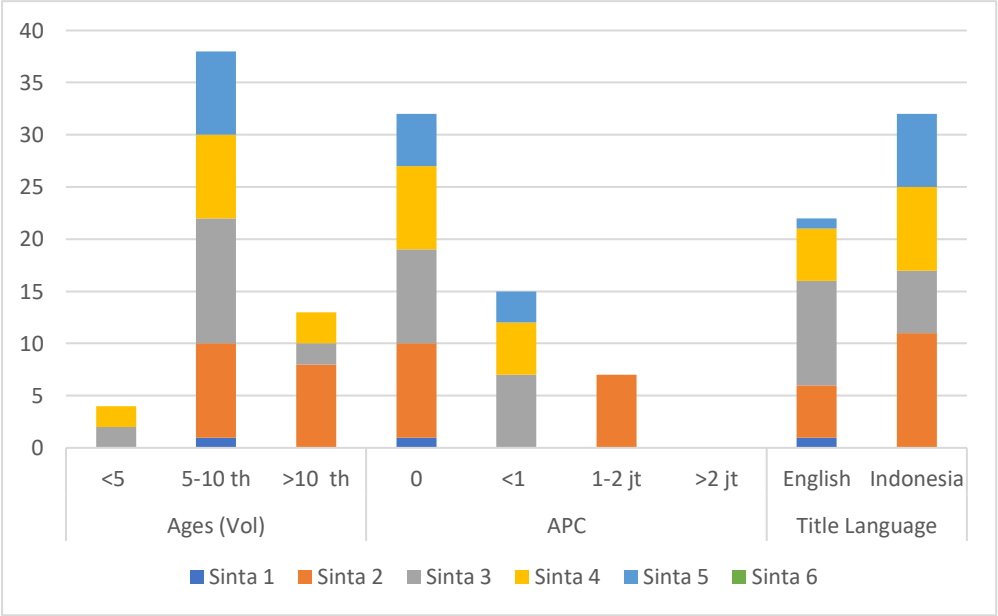

Figure 3. Volume, APC and Language
Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Figure 4 shows the number of citations for journals in the fields of Islamic economics, finance, and business accredited by Sinta and registered with the DOAJ. These citation data are divided into three main indices: Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. For example, "Al-Iqtishad: Journal of Islamic Economics" has the highest number of citations in Sinta (4585), but the number of citations in Dimensions and Scopus is lower, at 608 and 140, respectively. In contrast, the "Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance " shows a more balanced distribution of citations with 2739 citations in Sinta, 1000 in Dimensions, and 291 in Scopus. Other journals such as "International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance" also have a significant number of citations in Scopus (271), indicating that these journals have varying influences on various indices.

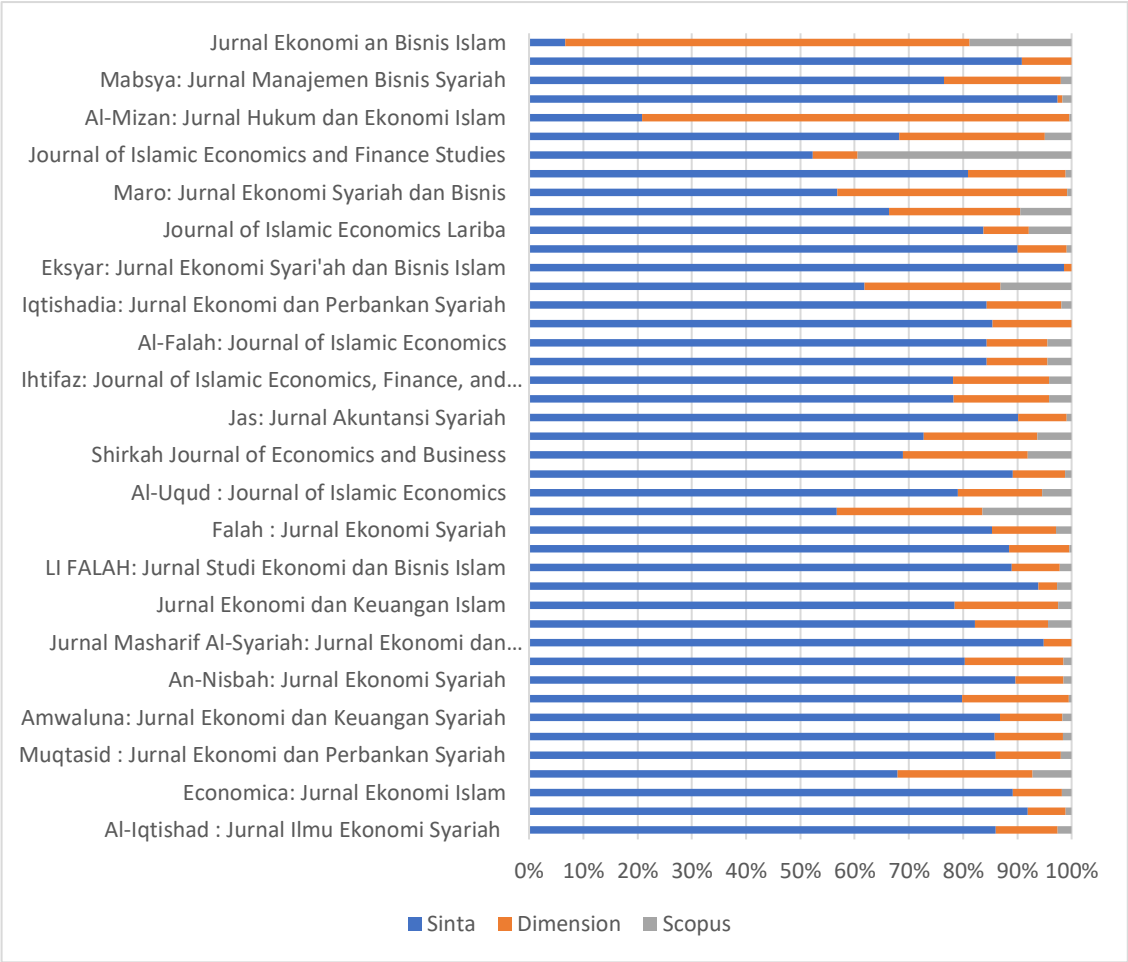

Figure 4. Number of Citations for Sinta, Dimensions and Scopus
Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Based on the data analysis in Figure 5, journals with more than 10 volumes have a higher average citation in Sinta (2368.1) and Dimensions (316.9) than journals that have 6-10 volumes or less than 5 volumes. with average citations of 843.36 and 361.2 on Sinta and 215.82 and 87.8 on Dimensions, respectively. However, for Scopus, the highest average citations were found in journals with less than five volumes (62.8), whereas journals with more than 10 volumes and 6-10 volumes had average citations of 52.6 and 49.39. This shows that, in general, the number of journal volumes has an effect on the number of citations in Sinta and Dimensions, where more volumes tend to increase the number of citations. However, the effect is not consistent in Scopus, where journals with less volume can also have high citations.

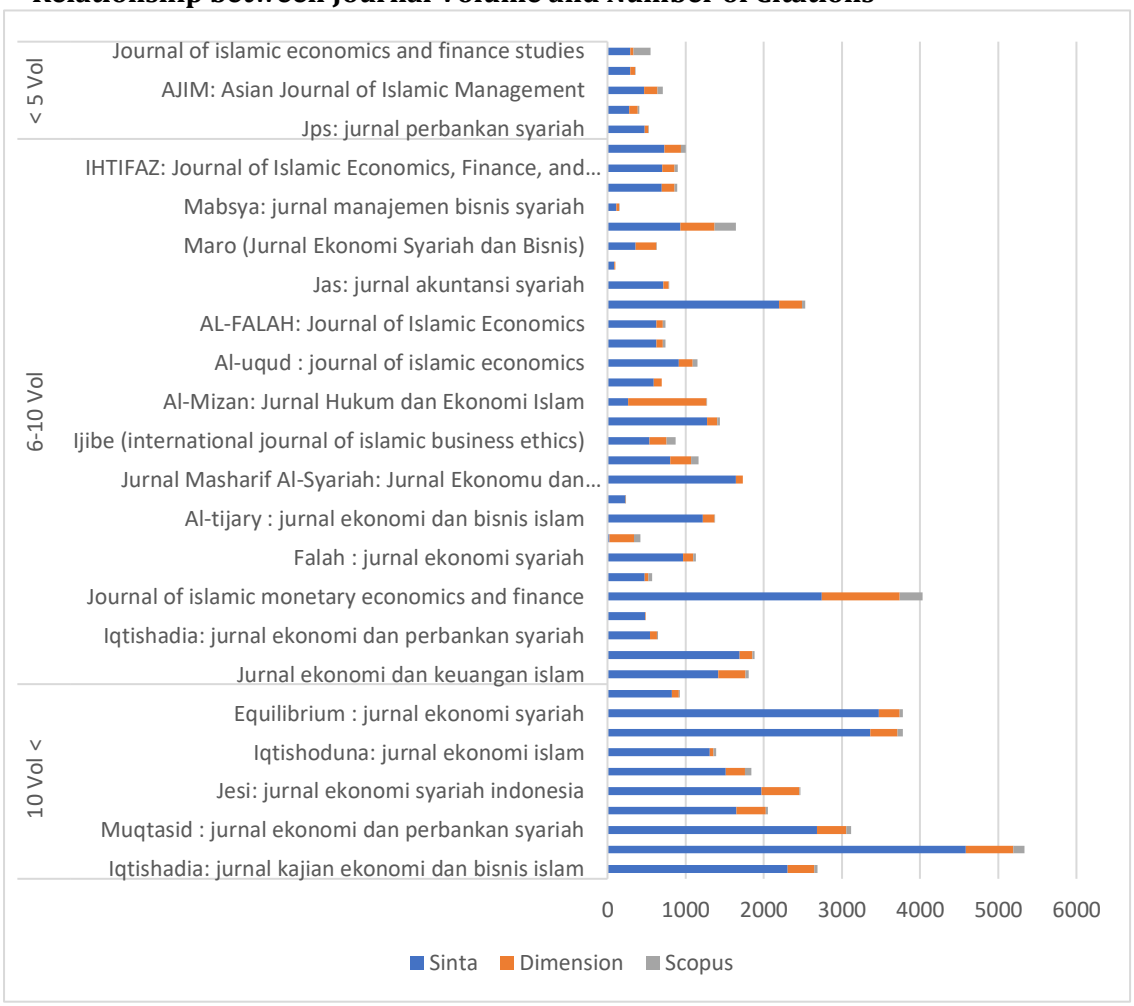

Figure 5. Relationship between Volume and Number of Citations in Sinta, Dimensions and Scopus
Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Relationship between APC and Number of Citations

Based on data analysis in Figure 6, journals with article processing costs (APC) above 1 million have varying average citations in Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus, with several journals such as Muqtasid and Share showing high citations. Journals with APCs between 250 thousand and 999 thousand rupiah also have variations in the number of citations, where some journals such as JESI and Ihtifaz perform well in Dimensions but not very high in Scopus. On the other hand, some free journals have very high citations, such as Al-iqtishad and Economica, which shows that APC is not always the main determining factor in the number of citations.

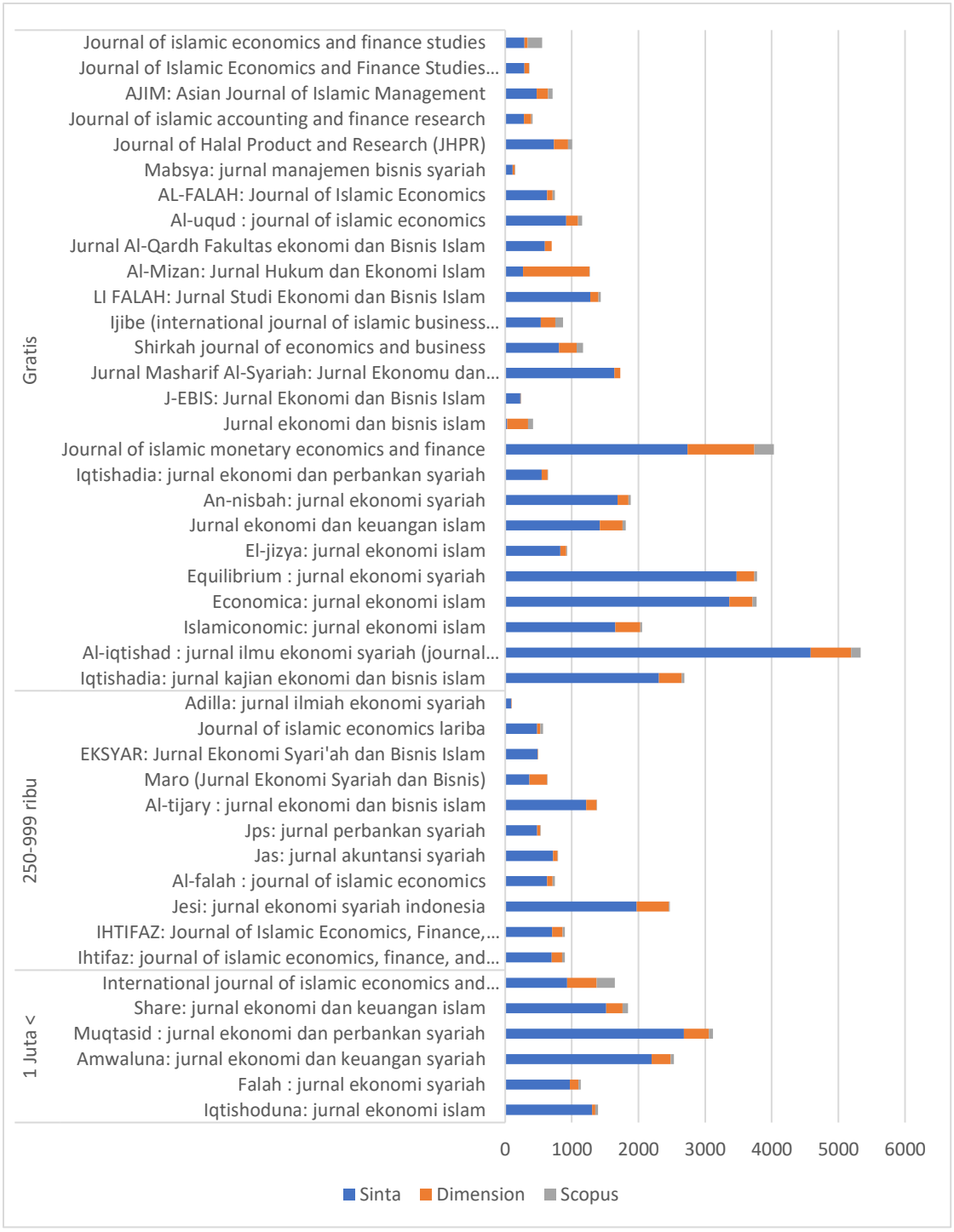

Figure 6. Relationship between APC and the number of citations for Sinta, Dimensions and Scopus

Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Relationship between Journal Name Language and Number of Citations

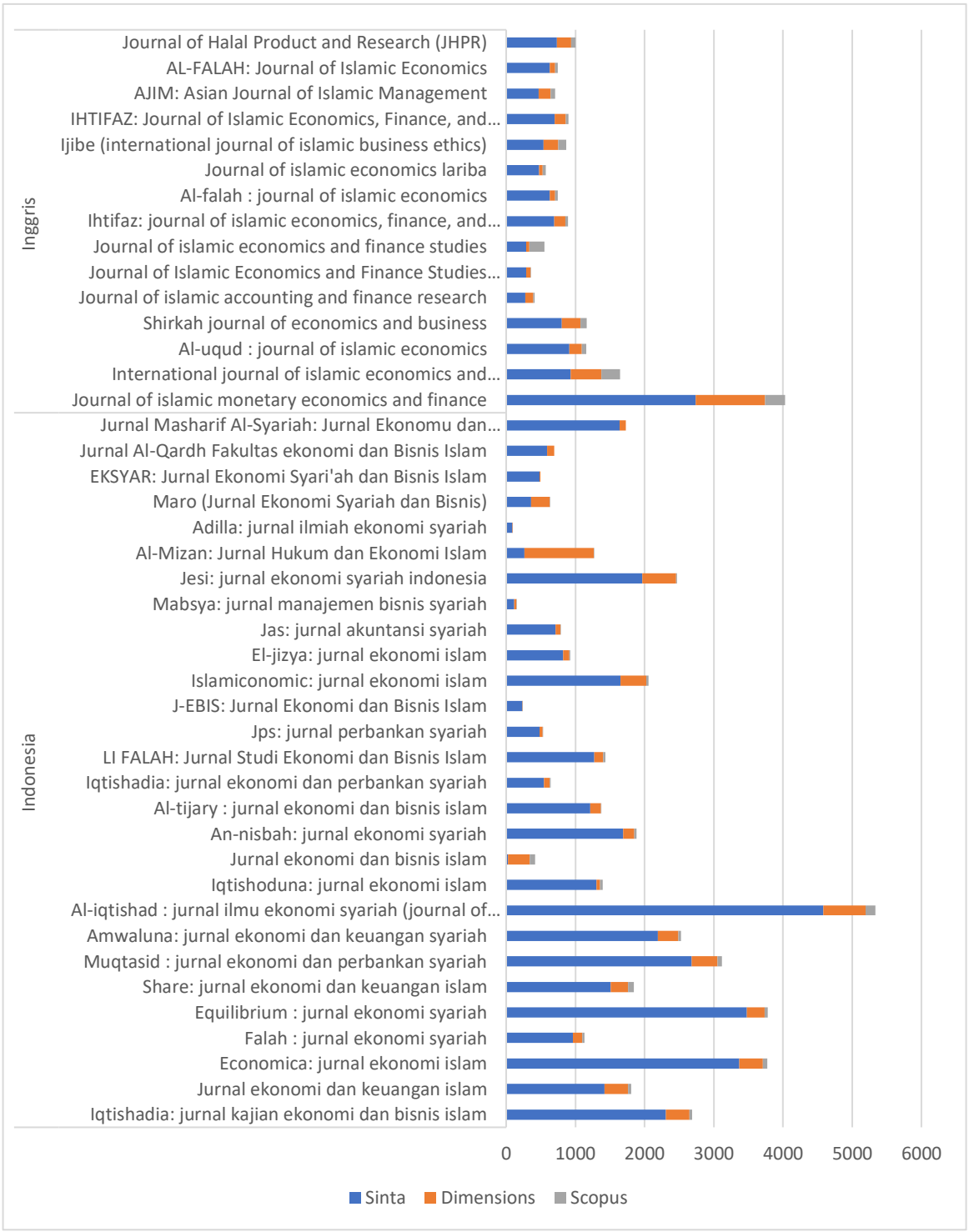

Figure 7. Relationship between Journal Name and Number of Citations in Sinta, Dimensions and Scopus
Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Based on the data analysis in Figure 7, journals with names in English have a much higher number of citations than journals using Indonesian names in all indexes (Sinta, Dimensions,

and Scopus). The average citations for journals with names in English are 4585 in Sinta, 608 in Dimensions, and 140 in Scopus, whereas journals with names in Indonesian have average citations of 1237.11, 215.04, and 25.67, respectively. This indicates that the use of English in the journal name has the potential to have a positive impact on the number of citations received by the journal. Some factors that may influence these results include international accessibility, reputation, and global influence, where journals with names in English are easier to find, are considered more prestigious, and attract more authors and readers from different countries.

3.2. Discussion

According to Figure 4, some journals have a high number of citations in Sinta but have a lower number of citations in Dimensions and Scopus, but some other journals have more balanced distribution of citations in Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. Overall, journals with a good reputation and long life tend to have more citations, but the number of citations can vary greatly, depending on the index used. According to Figure 5, journals with more than 10 volumes have a higher average citation in Sinta and Dimensions than those with 6–10 volumes or less than 5 volumes. This shows that the number of journal volumes has a significant effect on the number of citations in Sinta and Dimensions. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon is that journals with more volumes tend to have longer publication histories and stronger reputations, thereby attracting more citations. This long history usually indicates continuity and consistency in publishing, which directly impacts a journal's reputation in the academic community (Donner, 2018). A favorable reputation increases researchers' confidence in citing articles from the journal. Additionally, journals with more volumes have a greater chance of appearing in academic searches and literature reviews, increasing their visibility and likelihood of citations. Larivière and Sugimoto (2019) found that journals with a high number of publications typically receive more citations, as they offer a wealth of content for other researchers to refer to. The more articles published, the higher the likelihood of finding and citing these articles in the academic literature. This indicates that increasing the volume and quality of articles can be an effective strategy for increasing citations.

However, in Scopus, the effect of volume on citations is not consistent. The analysis shows that journals with fewer than five volumes have the highest average citations in Scopus, indicating that factors other than volume also play an important role in attracting citations to this index. Some new journals that focus on highly relevant or innovative topics may attract greater attention despite their small volume (Muriyatmoko, 2018). For these journals, the quality of the content and relevance to current trends in the field may be more important than the volume of publications. Additionally, journals that consistently publish high-impact research or have a strong reputation within the academic community may also see higher citation rates, regardless of their volume (Gruber, 2014). Ultimately, while volume may have some influence on citations in Scopus, it is clear that other factors are also at play in determining a journal's impact and visibility.

Thus, it is important for journal editors and publication managers to pay attention to various factors that can increase the visibility and number of citations in their journals. While the number of volumes and a long publication history may increase citations on platforms such as Sinta and Dimensions, other aspects, such as article quality and topic relevance, may have more influence on Scopus. Therefore, a holistic publishing strategy, which includes increasing the quality, relevance, and volume of publications, is key to increasing citations in various academic indexes. This is in line with findings that state that journals that can balance the quantity and quality of publications tend to be more successful in attracting citations on various academic platforms (Jones et al., 2020).

Figure 6 shows that article processing costs (APC) have a varying relationship with the number of citations received by the journal. Journals with APCs above 1 million rupiah have varying numbers of citations, with some journals, such as "Muqtasid" and "Share," showing high citations. This indicates that a high APC can provide several benefits, such as better editorial quality, a stricter peer review process, and wider journal promotion (Solomon and

Björk, 2012). These factors can contribute to an increase in the number of citations. However, not all journals with high APCs show a high number of citations, indicating that other factors also play an important role in determining the level of citations received by a journal (MacRoberts & MacRoberts, 1989).Overall, although some journals with high APCs have high citations, there are also free journals that show excellent citation performance, indicating that other factors such as journal quality and readership also play a significant role in the number of citations in Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus.

However, several free journals also have very high citations, such as "Al-Iqtishad" and "Economica." This phenomenon shows that APC is not the only determining factor for the number of citations a journal receives. Free journals may attract more authors who cannot afford high APC numbers, ultimately increasing the number of article submissions and the diversity of published research. In addition, free access to journal articles can increase reading and citations from the wider academic community because there are no financial barriers to accessing the published content (Suber, 2012). This can lead to a wider dissemination of research findings and ultimately contribute to the overall impact of the journal. Furthermore, free journals can also help bridge the gap between researchers in developed and developing countries, as scholars from all backgrounds can access and contribute to the same body of knowledge without financial constraints. Overall, while APC may play a role in determining a journal's visibility, free journals demonstrate that accessibility and inclusivity are equally important factors in fostering academic collaboration and advancement (Frantsvåg & Strømme, 2019)

Note that the quality of the article and the topic's relevance also play crucial roles in attracting citations. Journals that are able to publish high-quality articles relevant to current issues in their field tend to receive more citations, regardless of whether they charge APC. In addition, effective promotion and distribution strategies can increase the visibility of journals and published articles, ultimately contributing to the number of citations received (Piwowar et al., 2018). Therefore, it is essential for journals to not only focus on the quality of their content but also on how they promote and distribute that content to reach a wider audience. Utilizing social media, email newsletters, and collaborations with other reputable organizations can help increase the visibility of the journal and attract more citations. By implementing these strategies, journals can enhance their impact and become a trusted source of information in their respective fields.

Thus, while APC can influence the number of citations, other factors, such as editorial quality, topic relevance, accessibility, and promotional strategies, also play an important role. Journals that adopt a holistic approach that covers these various aspects tend to be more successful in increasing the number of citations (Schönfelder, 2020). Therefore, both high-APC journals and free journals should focus on improving the quality and visibility of the articles they publish to maximize their academic impact. By focusing on all these factors, journals can attract a wider audience and increase the visibility of their articles within the academic community (Maddi & Sapinho, 2022). This can lead to a higher number of citations and ultimately contribute to the overall success and reputation of the journal. Ultimately, it is essential for journals to prioritize quality and visibility in order to enhance their academic impact and reach a wider audience of readers and researchers.

Figure 7 shows that using English as the journal name has the potential to have a positive impact on the journal's number of citations. According to Van Leeuwen et al. (2001), journals with names in English have a much higher number of citations than journals using Indonesian names in all indexes, including Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. This phenomenon is primarily driven by international accessibility, reputation, and global influence. Journals with English names are easier for researchers worldwide to find and are considered more prestigious, attracting more authors and readers from various countries. Additionally, English is a dominant international scientific language. Publications in English have increased the visibility of journals in international academic databases and citation indices. The global scientific

community can easily access and read articles published in English-language journals, as English serves as the main language of instruction in scientific communication. Researchers from various countries who read and publish their work in English are also more likely to cite articles from the journal (Van Weijen, 2012).

The use of English also contributes to journals' perceived quality and reputation. Journals that use English in their names tend to be considered more credible and have higher-quality standards. This can boost researchers' and readers' trust in the journal, which in turn can increase the number of citations. Tardy's (2004) research indicates that the international scientific community often considers English-language journals to have higher acceptance rates, thereby reinforcing their high citation count. Additionally, English-language journals are more likely to attract submissions from a diverse range of authors from around the world. This can lead to a wider variety of research being published, further enhancing the journal's reputation and impact in the academic community. As a result, researchers are more inclined to submit their work to English-language journals, perpetuating the cycle of credibility and influence. Ultimately, the use of English in academic publishing plays a crucial role in shaping the landscape of scholarly communication (Shamsi & Osam, 2022)..

Thus, using English as a journal name can be an effective strategy for increasing the number of citations. This demonstrates the importance of considering factors such as accessibility, visibility, and reputation when increasing a journal's scientific impact. Adopting English in journals not only boosts citation chances but also attracts contributors and readers from diverse international backgrounds, thereby enriching the content and broader academic discourse (Montgomery, 2013). In addition, English is considered the lingua franca of the scientific community, making it easier for researchers from different countries to share and collaborate on their work. By utilizing English in journal names, publishers can reach a wider audience and facilitate the dissemination of research findings on a global scale (Morley & Kerans, 2013). Ultimately, this can lead to a more impactful and influential journal that is recognized and respected in the academic community worldwide.

4. CONCLUSION

This research succeeded in identifying several factors that influence the number of journal citations in the three main indexes: Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. The analysis shows that the number of journal volumes, article processing costs (APC), and language of the journal name all have a significant impact on the number of citations. In Sinta and Dimensions, journals with more than 10 volumes tend to have a higher average citation, whereas in Scopus, journals with fewer volumes actually show a higher number of citations. This shows that the publication history and reputation of the journal play an important role in attracting citations, but the quality of the article and the relevance of the topic are also influential, especially in Scopus. This research implies that editors and journal managers must consider strategies to increase publication volume and maintain article quality in order to increase the number of citations. Additionally, the use of English in the journal name can increase its international visibility and citations, which can help the journal achieve greater global impact. While high APCs can help to improve a journal's editorial quality and promotion, open access and lower processing costs can also attract more authors and readers, ultimately increasing the number of citations.

However, this study has some limitations. These results are based only on limited data; therefore, a more in-depth analysis with a larger sample size may be needed to reach more accurate conclusions. The data used may not include all the variables that can influence the number of citations, such as the quality of individual articles, author collaboration networks, and journal marketing strategies. In addition, this research is limited to journals in the field of Islamic economics; therefore, the results may not be applicable to other scientific disciplines. To obtain more comprehensive results, we need to conduct further research to test the interrelationship between these factors across different fields of study and with broader samples. Recommendations for future research include expanding the analysis to journals from different disciplines to determine whether the same trends hold. Other variables like

international collaboration, social media influence, and article quality could deepen the research. Additionally, longitudinal studies that track changes in citation counts over time and assess the impact of changes in editorial and marketing strategies can provide deeper insights into increasing a journal's visibility and citations.

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