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Societal Altmetrics Impact of Research Publication on Academia and ResearchGate: Scientometric Citation Analysis

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Abstract

Social websites serve as a unique, quick, and sometimes early indicator of research visibility that supplements conventional citation measures, according to a comparative scientometric examination of the societal impact of research articles on social websites (typically evaluated using Altmetrics). Social impact gauges instant attention, engagement, and reach among the public, policymakers, and other researchers, whereas academic influence is determined by long-term citations. Research and Review articles typically reach a wider audience in the professional or public sphere, as evidenced by their better social impact (higher Altmetrics scores) compared to original research publications. In this study, researchers examined the various social effects of research platforms, i.e., Academia and ResearchGate. This study's goal is to investigate how websites could provide these services for handling research data and integrating all networks to provide the data. The significance of distributing and preserving research data and daily citations is monitored by their respective geographical areas, views of citation, styles of access, utilisation of time, Countries, Cities, Universities, and the title of the research. Jobs, reading pages, and search engines are used for downloads and views. Many users use ResearchGate for the dissemination of their research works. But compared to other research websites, the Academia webpage is very important and user-friendly, keeping user data in a multidimensional view and tracing out their details at any time. The researchers advised everyone to benefit from Academia and keep their research data in Academia for more advantages in future endeavours. It shows that most of the users are going to use the Academia website to keep their research records in Academia in future because of the continuous development and enhancements in this search engine. ResearchGate is a free and well-established platform for researchers; everyone can benefit from it.

Keywords: Social Impact, Research Publication, Social websites, Scientometric, Altmetrics, Citation, Academia, ResearchGate, research visibility, Research articles, research output, Impact factors, Index.

Abstrak

Situs web sosial berfungsi sebagai indikator unik, cepat, dan terkadang lebih awal dari visibilitas penelitian yang melengkapi ukuran kutipan konvensional, menurut pemeriksaan sainsmetrik komparatif tentang dampak sosial artikel penelitian di situs web sosial (biasanya dievaluasi menggunakan *Altmetrics*). Dampak sosial mengukur perhatian instan, keterlibatan, dan jangkauan di kalangan masyarakat umum, pembuat kebijakan, dan peneliti lain, sedangkan pengaruh akademis ditentukan oleh kutipan jangka panjang. Artikel penelitian dan ulasan (*Review*) biasanya menjangkau khalayak yang lebih luas di ranah profesional atau publik, sebagaimana dibuktikan oleh dampak sosialnya yang lebih baik (skor *Altmetrics* yang lebih tinggi) dibandingkan dengan publikasi penelitian asli. Dalam studi ini, para peneliti memeriksa berbagai efek sosial dari platform penelitian, yaitu Academia dan ResearchGate. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menyelidiki bagaimana situs web dapat menyediakan layanan ini untuk mengelola data penelitian dan mengintegrasikan semua

jaringan untuk menyediakan data tersebut. Pentingnya mendistribusikan dan memelihara data penelitian serta kutipan harian dipantau berdasarkan wilayah geografis masing-masing, pandangan kutipan, gaya akses, penggunaan waktu, Negara, Kota, Universitas, dan judul penelitian. Pekerjaan, halaman bacaan, dan mesin pencari digunakan untuk pengunduhan dan tampilan. Banyak pengguna menggunakan ResearchGate untuk penyebaran karya penelitian mereka. Namun dibandingkan dengan situs web penelitian lainnya, halaman web Academia sangat penting dan ramah pengguna (*user-friendly*), menyimpan data pengguna dalam tampilan multidimensi dan melacak detail mereka kapan saja. Para peneliti menyarankan semua orang untuk memanfaatkan Academia dan menyimpan data penelitian mereka di Academia untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak keuntungan dalam upaya di masa depan. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pengguna akan menggunakan situs web Academia untuk menyimpan catatan penelitian mereka di Academia di masa mendatang karena pengembangan dan peningkatan yang berkelanjutan pada mesin pencari ini. ResearchGate adalah platform yang gratis dan mapan bagi para peneliti; semua orang dapat mengambil manfaat darinya.

Kata kunci: Dampak sosial, Publikasi penelitian, Situs jejaring sosial, Scientometrics, Altmetrics, Sitasi, Akademisi, ResearchGate, visibilitas penelitian, Artikel penelitian, luaran penelitian, Faktor dampak, Indeks.

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1. Introduction:

Citations have long been used to assess the calibre of scientific papers. However, several issues have impacted citation, including citation bias, language bias, the technical and human limits of citation indexes, the restricted coverage of resources in citation databases, and the capacity to discern between affirmative and negative citations [1]. The advent and growth of the social web have promised to offer resources to mitigate, alleviate, or enhance some of these drawbacks [2]. As a result, Altmetrics indicators rank among the most crucial resources derived from the social web. As an alternative to the impact factor and H-index, which both originated from conventional citation databases, Neylon and Wu originally proposed the concept of Altmetrics in the form of article-level metrics [3]. The concept was then expanded to include social media indexes by Priem, Piwowar, and Hemminger [4]. Scientific impact types [5], as well as a novel and supplementary approach to citation-based measures [6,7]. The usefulness of journals, people, databases, books, archives, web pages, presentations, and videos can be assessed using Altmetrics indicators in addition to scientific publications [8].

Apart from the formal impact quantified by the quantity of citations, these metrics can also represent other facets of the influence, such as the frequency with which each item is read, watched, or downloaded, as well as the frequency with which it is mentioned in news and social media [9]. Thus, Altmetrics indicators can quantify the social, educational, economic, and technological influence of scientific

works, whereas citations solely discuss the impact and consumption of scientific products [10]. Even though many Altmetrics indicators have been identified and accepted [11], it is still unclear what each one exactly means and how effective it is [12]. To this end, altimetric indicator groups have been created according to the degree of adoption and implementation [13].

2. Altmetrics Tracking Systems:

Altmetrics track the immediate societal impact and online attention of research on social media, blogs, and policy documents, offering a real-time additional metric to traditional citations. Although they provide more rapid and comprehensive insights on the dissemination of research, they frequently exhibit weak to moderate correlations with citation counts, albeit positive ones [14].

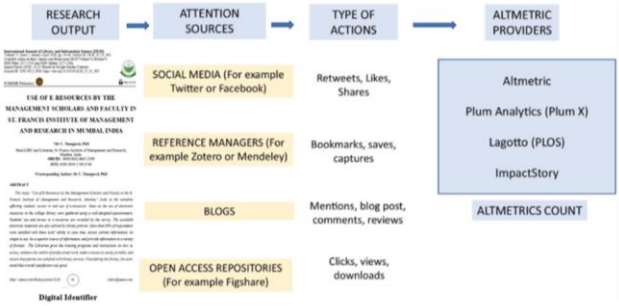


Table 1 Altmetrics Counting System

3. Literature Review:

Galickas and Flaherty [15] evaluated travel journal articles in a study by applying Altmetrics and scientometric indices. The findings indicated a limited association between Altmetrics and traditional indicators. To put it another way, raising the Altmetrics score of the articles has not significantly impacted the score of more conventional indicators like citations and other database metrics.

Mazarakis and Peters (2021) [16], and ***Shenavar and Doulani*** (2020) [17]. Their Studies that examined how Atmetrix indicators affect scientometric indices have been conducted [21–24]. "Citation prediction using Altmetrics" investigated how Altmetrics indicators differed from conventional scientometric indicators.

4. Important Results on the Impact of Societal Altmetrics:

Complementary Nature: Altmetrics serve as a supplementary tool that frequently captures "pure" readers, such as practitioners or the public, who do not cite, rather than taking the place of citation-based metrics (h-index, IF).

Influence of social media: Websites like Mendeley and Twitter facilitate rapid dissemination, which could lead to more exposure and future citations.

Subject Variations: There is a different association between Altmetrics and citations depending on the subject. For instance, medical subspecialties like neuroimaging tend to have high levels of social media activity.

Predictive Capability: Altmetrics may serve as early predictors of the influence of future citations.

Limitations: Altmetrics are useful, but they can be manipulated, they indicate inconsistencies between providers (e.g., Plum X vs. Altmetric.com), and they don't assess quality directly as standard peer-reviewed citations do.

5. Tools and Measures:

Altmetrics use information from several web sources to calculate how much digital attention an article gets. Although the sources are very diverse, we may classify the most important ones into four major groups [18].

5.1. Social networks: Researchers can utilise social networks to share papers and connect with other professionals [19]. These social networks might be generally like Academia.edu [20], ResearchGate [21], Twitter [22], Facebook [23], YouTube [24], scholarly like SlideShare [25], LinkedIn [26].

5.2. Online References or Bookmarks: Websites that manage online references or bookmarks enable experts to share this information with others and save or add citations online [27]. Potential interest is based on how many people save a certain article. Zotero [28] and Mendeley [29] are the most well-known. When it comes to citation counts, Mendeley and Citeulike frequently exhibit a stronger, more stable association than Twitter.

Twitter (X): Serves as a major platform for the quick, easy, and occasionally contentious sharing of research, demonstrating interaction from the general public as opposed to simply academics.

5.3. Blogs: All forms of blogs, including general and science blogs, are included in the altmetrics calculation. For a blog to be categorised as a science blog like the Research blogging website [30], it must not only cover scientific topics but also be written by reputable academics and scientists, i.e., university professors, researchers, scholarship researchers, or even science journalists [31]. In this view, anyone can publish general blogs.

5.4. Open Access Repository: Digital platforms for scholarly research that are instantly, permanently, and cost-free accessible are known as open access repositories. The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) at Lund University [32] and Figshare [33] are two examples.

5.5. Four Group of Altmetrics Inputs: These four groups are not the only sources that serve as altmetric inputs [34], such as the Faculty of 1000 (F1000) [35], which compiles and assesses the most significant published articles in any field, including medicine, in accordance with the recommendations of a group of scientists; collaborative encyclopaedias like Wikipedia [36]; policy documents; and social news websites like Reddit [37].

5.6. Clinical Citation of Plum X: The citations, the sixth action, are included in Plum X [38]. This one integrates novel citations that aid in assessing the social impact, such as clinical citations (Clinical Guidelines), policy citations, or patent citations, with more conventional citations obtained from citation databases like Scopus or PubMed Central.

5.7. CiteULike: A web service called CiteULike [39] lets users store and distribute academic paper citations [40]. The website aimed to encourage and foster the sharing of scientific references among scholars by utilising the social bookmarking concept [41]. Citation information can be shared by scientists using CiteULike, just as it is possible to catalogue web pages (using Furl and Delicious) or images (using Flickr) [42]. In November 2004, Richard Cameron created CiteULike [43], and in 2006, Oversity Ltd. was founded to further develop and maintain

CiteULike [44], CiteULike operations were suspended on March 30, 2019, in February of that year [45]. CiteUlike operations are enabled to cite publicly in India for web games; it is not a citation calculator [46].

5.8. Policy Document & News: When it comes to reflecting real societal effects, news and policy documents are frequently more valid than academic reading. They are used to gauge larger social impact.

6. Scientometric & Altmetrics Calculation:

Altmetrics measure broader, online social attention, while scientometrics focuses on traditional citation-based metrics. Both are quantitative, complementary approaches to assess the impact of research.

6.1. Scientometric (Traditional Metrics) Calculations: Using citation counts and publishing trends, scientometrics measures the influence of scientific literature through statistical analysis.

h-Index: The h-index, which counts the number of works that have been mentioned at least once, gauges a researcher's productivity and citation impact.

Journal Impact Factor (JIF): The average number of citations for papers published in a particular journal over two years is measured by the Journal Impact Factor (JIF).

Citation Count: The total number of times a document appears in other peer-reviewed works, as determined by databases such as Web of Science, Scopus or any other databases, etc.

Additional Measures: Incorporate -index (which takes top-cited papers into consideration) and ***i10*** -index (number of publications with ten or more citations).

6.2. Calculating Altmetrics (Alternative Metrics): By monitoring how research is mentioned, shared, and used on social media, in policy documents, news, and online reference managers, Altmetrics quantify the influence of a study.

Altmetric Attention Score (AAS): The Altmetric Attention Score (AAS) is an automatically calculated weighted total of all the attention a research result receives.

Weighting System: The weighting system is determined by the number of mentions, the author, and the source (for example, news mentions are given a larger weight than Twitter).

Data Sources: Social media (Facebook, Twitter), blogs, news, policy documents, and reference managers (Mendeley) are some of the data sources.

The Doughnut: An illustration in which the colours denote the attention-grabbing source (e.g., red for mainstream media, yellow for blogs, and blue for Twitter).

6.3. Correlation and Comparison:

Relations: Although both quantify influence, research indicates a weak to moderate relationship between altmetric ratings and citation counts, indicating that they assess different kinds of impact (academic versus social).

Complementary Nature: While scientometrics requires a longer time for citations to accrue, altmetrics measure the immediate, real-time social impact of research.

Outliers: Known as "sleeping beauties" for late-blooming citations, some articles may have low citation counts but high altmetric scores, or vice versa.

6.4. Important Data Resources:

Altmetrics: The Altmetric Badge/Doughnut is available on Altmetric.com (AAS).

PlumX Metrics: Another important resource for monitoring the impact of research is PlumX Metrics.

Dimensions: An Altmetrics and citation database.

7. Data Analysis:

7.1. ResearchGate: Using ResearchGate (RG), Scientometric metrics such as the -index according to citation counts and total publications. It provides article-level analytics like Reads, Recommendations, and Citations in addition to a "ResearchGate score" to gauge user participation. Scientific reputation and internet attention to scholarly works are measured by these indicators.

A. Important ResearchGate: The two key factors are cited below:

Metrics: The number of papers and citations for each study is used to calculate the h-index, which indicates that a researcher's publications have at least citations.

Score: The "academic" score, known as the "RG Score", gauges engagement with the larger community. It serves as a proprietary indicator of scientific reputation, despite being more well-known in the past.

B. Article Metrics:

Reads: A paper's total views and downloads.

Suggestions or Recommendations: Peer recognition of the importance of the work.

Citations: Conventional references are recorded in the ResearchGate database.

C. ResearchGate's Altmetrics Systems:

Social Impact: ResearchGate measures more than just citations to gauge wider interest by monitoring mentions, shares, and conversations on unconventional platforms.

Platform Activity: RG Altmetrics frequently concentrate on external social media mentions and internal engagement (likes, shares), in contrast to standard scientometrics.

Usage Analysis: The platform allows researchers to track usage, reading, and recommendation rates by other researchers.

The platform's measurements are frequently combined with PlumX and Altmetrics to provide a comprehensive understanding of the study's impact.

D. Data Analysis:

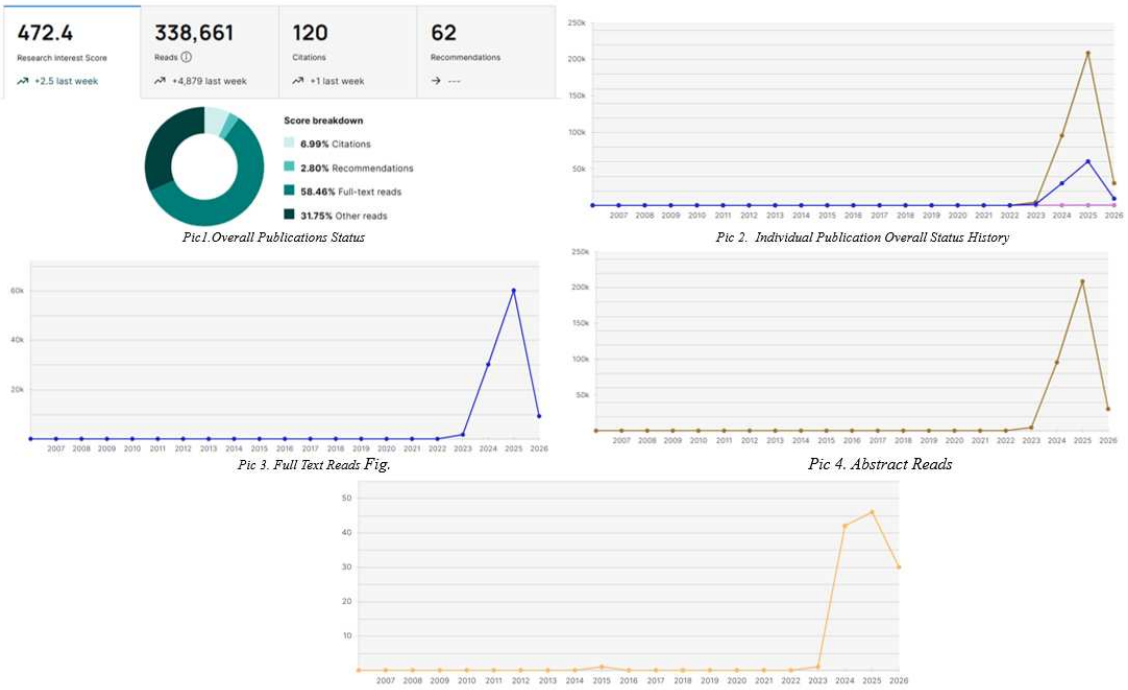
In Figure 1, we can easily cite the overall publication status(pic1). Compared to all ResearchGate members, Thangavel's research interest score is 472.4% higher than 85%. It is compared by date of first publication; his ResearchGate interest score is higher than 56% of ResearchGate members who first published in 1992. Compared by research area is higher than that of other researchers, with work-related publications being much higher. His paper has been read by 3,38,661 people in the last week; 4879 people are reading his research papers.

In Figure 1, we are citing the overall status history of his publications (Pic 2). In this figure, we easily identify that the blue colour indicates the full-text reads, the grey

colour identifies the full reads, and the remaining colour shows his recommendations demanded by the readers based on their research questions.

In Figure 1, we cite the overall reads of his publication (pic 3). From 2023 to 2026, his publication was mostly cited by people around the world.

Figure 1 shows the overall number of reads of his published research, only the abstract (pic 4). From 2023 to 2026, his publication was mostly cited by people around the world is more than 200K citations.



Pic1.Overall Publications Status

Pic 2. Individual Publication Overall Status History

Pic 3. Full Text Reads Fig.

Pic 4. Abstract Reads

Pic 5. Citations

Fig. 1. Publication Status & History

Figure 1 shows the overall citation of his published research (pic 5), including all published papers. From 2023 to 2026, his publication was mostly cited by people around the world is more than 46%. It is the overall citation output of his total research.

E. Altmetrics Calculations: Determined by taking the total number of citations on your profile and dividing it by the total number of articles.

$$\frac{120}{112} = 1.071\%$$

The h-index tends to favour senior academics with long publication lists, and it does not distinguish between a paper with 20 citations and 200 citations, only that it is above the threshold.

Altmetrics or Traditional Calculation: The publications published by Thangavel are calculated using the Altmetrics indicators, which are given below. In the doughnuts we can see different colours; each colours indicate different source of attention. The amount of each colour in the doughnut will change depending on which sources a research output has received attention from: If a research output has received a lot of mainstream media coverage.

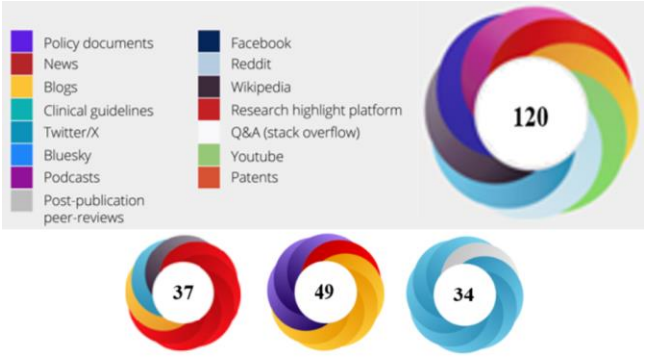


Fig.2. Altimetric or Traditional citation Calculation

This figure two makes it simple to see the total number of citations, which is 120. The first doughnut in the second row, which has 37 outputs, has gotten a lot of media attention after the overall citation. The majority of the research at the Centre, which is displayed 49, has been discussed on blogs and cited in public policy documents. In addition to being reviewed in a post-publication peer-review forum, the right side of the doughnut, which displays 34 research papers, has garnered a lot of attention on Twitter.

F. The Impact Factor (IF): In reality, the so-called "impact factor" is a narrow indicator. Current Contents, a shortcut to scientific literature, was first published by the Institute of Scientific Information, a business enterprise that was not a research institute despite its name [47]. The average number of citations a scientific paper published in a journal receives in articles published in the journals appearing in the former Current Contents, now known as Web of Knowledge (also known as Web of Science, WoS), in the two years following publication is the Impact Factor, which was created to compare scientific journals. The 5-year impact factor, which measures the quantity of citations in the same journals within five years following the year of publication, is now also available: Journal IF year x= number of citations to articles published by the journal in year x-2 + in year x-1 / number of articles published by the journal in years x-2 + no in WoS journals, in year x. articles released in the year x-1.

In 2024 and 2025, Thangavel published many papers, which have been published by different journals in various disciplines of research, out in various databases, WoS, Scopus, ABDC, ABCD, Scope, Harvard, Oxford, pubmed etc. This is the overall citation cited through ResearchGate. The published papers are cited only through ResearchGate. But these published papers are cited through respective databases, not yet calculated in this citation, and the respective journals' impact factors are also not yet shown here.

Impact Factor calculations: Number of citations in the last two years divided by the number of papers published in the last two years.

$$\text{Impact factors} = \frac{\text{Number of Citations (in the last two years)}}{\text{Number of Publications (Published in the last 2years)}}$$

$$\frac{120}{43} = 2.79$$

Many reputable journals fall into the 2–5 range, but top-tier journals in rapidly evolving fields frequently surpass 10. ***An impact factor of 2.79 is generally regarded as a good score***, particularly in fields like the social sciences or niche areas, though it is average to slightly above average in broader sciences. The

"goodness" is highly dependent on the discipline because citation styles differ greatly throughout subjects. This impact factor is based on all citation implications in the last two years in various disciplines, i.e. physical science, medicine, social science, law, criminology, aeronautical, nautical science, computer science, education, etc. *This process does not include the Impact Factor quartiles (Q1–Q4) for ranking journals' metrics when calculating the overall Journal Impact Factor.*

G. Scientometrics Calculation: Eugene Garfield created the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia in 1964 after coming up with a novel approach to cataloguing scientific literature in 1955 [48]. The basis for Scientometrics, a quantitative study of science that assesses publications and the scientific contributions of individual researchers, research groups, institutions, journals, and the advancement of science in a nation, was established by this technique of indexing worldwide scientific literature and quotometry. Clarivate Analytics still makes use of this platform to disseminate scientific data today.

Citatometry is based on how many citations a work gets; the more citations, the more influential the work is. Sources of citation data include certain databases and, more recently, a number of alternative metrics such as downloads, reviews, health effects, and environmental benefits. The validity of utilising citation frequency as a gauge of scientific advancement is still up for debate, though. These issues have been discussed, and the restrictions pertain to the influence or calibre of a work [49].

H. Index:

H-Index: In 2005, Argentine American physics professor *Jorge E. Hirsch* of the University of California, San Diego, proposed the h-index. It was created as a tool to gauge the productivity and influence of a researcher's scientific output and was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS).

Hirsch Index or H-Index Calculation: Evaluates both the productivity and citation impact of a researcher. An index of papers has been cited at least times.

Article Influence Score (AIS): Determines the importance of a journal's articles, with an average value of 1.00.

Eigen factor Score (ES): Measures journal prestige, similar to Google PageRank, considering the influence of citing journals.

Scimago Journal Rank (SJR): A size-independent metric that assigns prestige to journals based on Scopus data.

I. Differences: The H-Index and Scientometric citations. So, both are different. H-index and total scientometric citations are not the same, although they are closely related metrics used to evaluate research impact. Total citations measure the overall volume of citations, while the H-index balances productivity (number of papers) and citation impact (quality).

7.2. Academica: A commercial website called Academia.edu allows scholars from all around the world to upload and share their scholarly work. To present a more comprehensive picture of impact, Altmetrics are increasingly being utilised to assess research outside of academic settings, such as in policy documents or social media.

For Academia, the researcher adapted the alternative metrics calculation methods. Over the past two years, data and citation are considered to calculate the metric.

Traditional calculation methods, Alternative metrics, or Altmetrics, track non-traditional, real-time sources like social media, news, policy documents, and Mendeley saves to determine the digital attention and societal impact of academic research. Based on author credibility, mention volume, and source type, the Altmetrics Attention Score (AAS) is a weighted count rather than just total volume.

Altmetrics Calculation: The Altmetric Attention Score (AAS) is an automatically calculated, weighted count of the internet attention a research result receives. It is not a measure of the quality of the research, but rather of the volume and extent of online involvement.

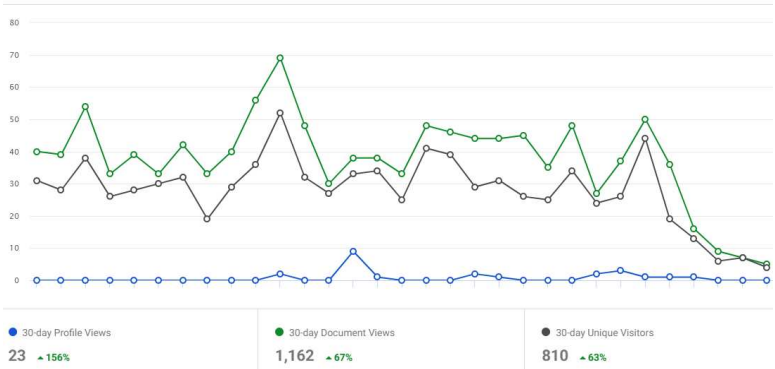
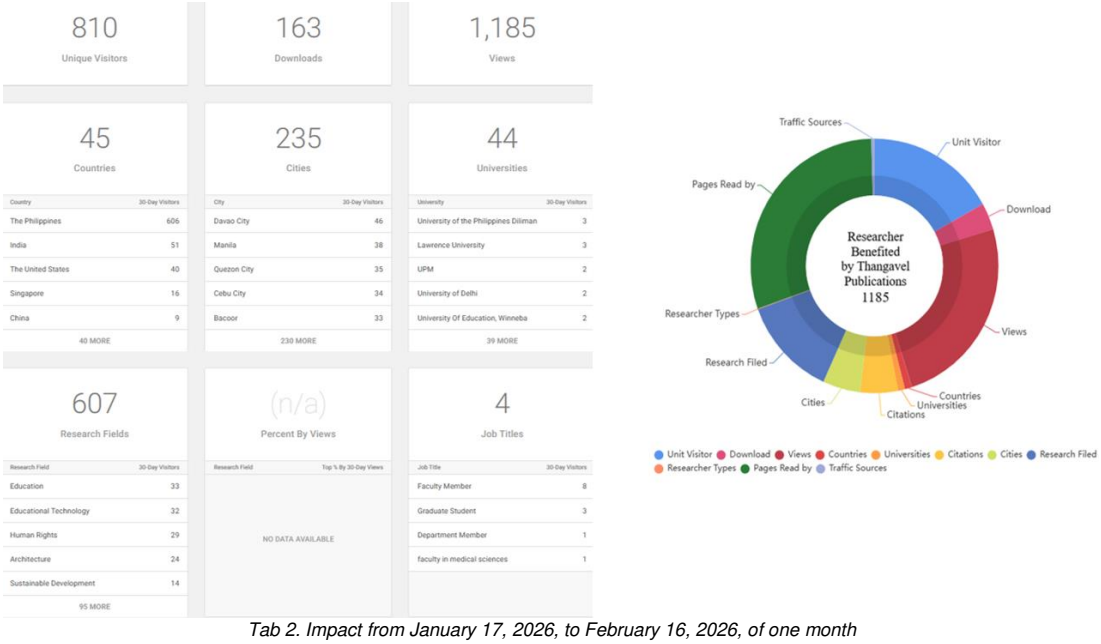


Fig 3. Traffic Overview for thirty days

The figure 3 shows the overall citation by the researchers for the one month, calculated from 16 Jan 2026 to 16 Feb 2026. In this output, we easily identified the utilisation of research published by the authors and used Academica webpage to view and read the papers from different places. The profile visitors are 156%, and documents are viewed by 1162 peoples for different countries, which are 67% and 63% of unique visitors visit the academia database for their educational growth, 810 members. The majority of them viewed the profile based on the research on various disciplines published by the author.



Tab 2. Impact from January 17, 2026, to February 16, 2026, of one month

The overall impact of Thangavel's publication output is assessed in this table. He has published and displayed his research work on a single academic site. Although these publications can be quoted on the websites of the individual journals, the entire publication output is accessible in a single database. Out of the 810 unique people who have viewed the author's publication, 1185 have downloaded 163 articles from 44 universities across 45 countries. The author's articles have helped 607 researchers; nevertheless, the researcher alone generated and quoted 235 citations, which are included in their research output. This is relatively high, as the majority of them did not cite the author's publications in their research paper (372). The majority of researchers do not include the author's publication in their research paper when calculating citations. From the Philippines, 606 people are accessing the author's publication from academia regularly. Many of the faculty members are entitled to utilise the author's publication.

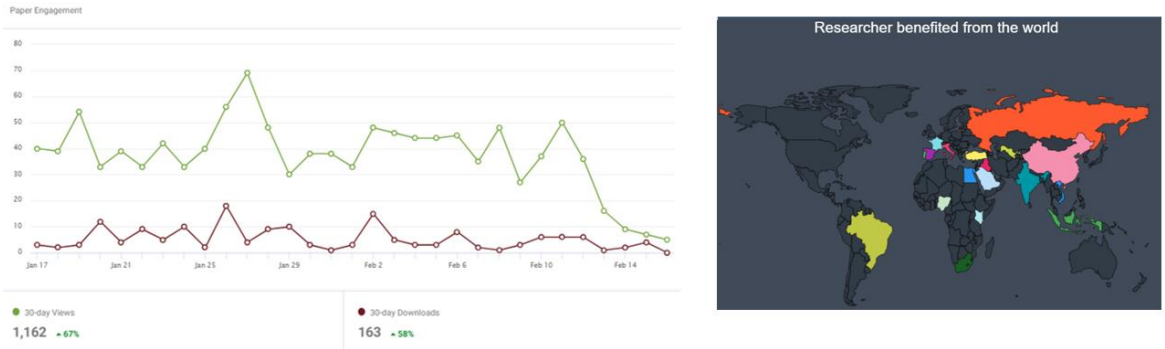
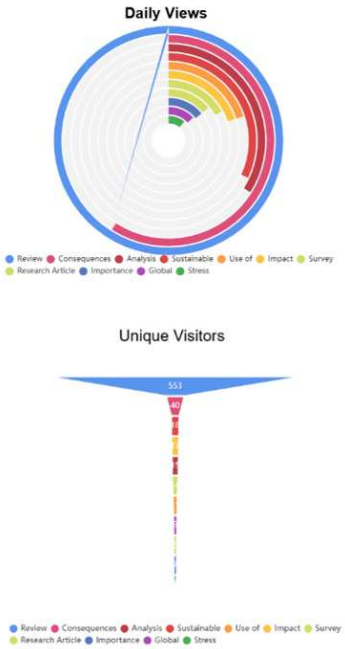


Fig 4. Paper Engagement from January 17, 2026, to February 16, 2026, for one month

Citations Calculations: In Table 2, we easily see the articles titled " with the citation ratio based on their regular demands.

Title	30 Day Views	30 Day Uniques	30 Day Downloads	All-Time Views	All-Time Downloads
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE (RRL): A STUDY	789	553	4	2,963	54
Consequences of Human Consumption of Refined Edible Oil, Which is Debatable and Bad for Health. Government Obligation to Offer Appropriate Education Services: Research Analysis	59	40	40	379	242
The Analysis of Research Review for the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO)	34	15	18	39	32
Sustainable Development of effective smart waste management practices by AI & ML Techniques in Higher Educational Institutions	32	18	7	193	82
Use of Digital Signature Verification System (DSVS) in various Industries: Security to protect against counterfeiting: Research	20	11	2	214	97
The impact of academic procrastination on students performance in Indian school education systems: a special research and	20	17	0	357	38
A Survey of Quality Management on Roadside Food Stalls in Tiruchirappalli Corporation with Special Reference to Food Industry	17	14	0	71	27
RESEARCH ARTICLES WRITING STYLES AND PROCEDURES FUTURE IMPROVEMENT WITH SOURCE FOR REVIEW OF LITERATURE	14	8	6	107	58
The Important Role of Peer Review Sources and Their Various Functions in Improving to International Journals Standards	14	7	11	32	22
Global Digital Transformation of Higher Education: Vision 2050 New Innovative Digital Pedagogical Models and Improvement in India: Comparative Research	13	9	21	13	21
STRESS AND ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG INDIAN SCHOOL STUDENTS	11	7	2	223	27



Tab 3. Title of the Paper: Engagement from January 17, 2026, to February 16, 2026, for one month

The user's demand, which may be mentioned by their requirements in the various stages of usage, is reflected in the above table. Unique visitors may be clearly spotted in the funnel diagram, and the daily user statistics are displayed in the daily

view circle. The majority of the user utilized the review of related literature articles for their various purposes.

Country-based Citation: The details of the citations are clearly seen in the table below. Philippines users make up the majority of the top users, followed by Indian users and Americans in third place.

Country	30-Day Views	All-Time Views
The Philippines	369	1,098
India	94	1,429
The United States	51	564
Singapore	25	111
The United Kingdom	13	98
Iraq	12	18
Morocco	9	13
China	9	58
Algeria	8	15

Tab 4. Countries' base citations from January 17, 2026, to February 16, 2026, for one month

Tools Adopted: Research e-visibility and Altmetrics trends were investigated in a longitudinal study that gathered Altmetrics and scientometric indicators from the Academia.edu and ResearchGate data from the corresponding journals of traditional citation resources. Altmetric and scientometric data calculation techniques were statistically analysed, and the Journal Impact Factor model was used.

8. Discussion:

CiteScore: Elsevier released the CiteScore in 2016. According to the firm, the statistic "provides comprehensive, transparent, and current insight" of the influence of a publication. For journals that are included in Scopus' index, the metric is accessible. The IF and the calculation are not the same. As indicated in Figure 7, the ratio of citations to publications during the two years is known as the CiteScore. Figure 6 is displayed beneath the previous approach, even though information about this method is still accessible on the Research Gate website. The new calculating method was published on June 03, 2021. In addition to the CiteScore, Elsevier displays several other metrics, such as the CiteScore Tracker, which is updated every month and uses the total number of articles and citations as of right now to determine the ratio [50].

h-Index: The h-index calculation is like that of the h-5 index, which ResearchGate provides for author-level computation. It is calculated for a journal, however, and contains citations from two whole years. It refers to the "highest number h citation such that h articles published in the last two years have at least h citations each.

Author Metrics: The author-level metrics h-index, g-index, and i10-index were covered in this article. The h-index is used in most author profiles to convey the impact of the author, while additional author-level metrics like the author's impact factor, e-index, and n-index can also be computed [51]. On the other hand, the h-index value of an author may vary depending on the author's profile. Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.com/), Puebloans (http://publons.com/), and Scopus

(https://www.scopus.com/freelookup/form/author.uri) all have the first author's h-index at 8, 3, and 4, respectively.
The disparity results from differences in how the journals where the papers were published and cited were indexed. Google Scholar has the highest author h-index since it has more journals than Web of Science or Scopus [52]. If the authors' h-index is inadvertently high, they should constantly check the list of publications and eliminate any inaccurate additions from Google Scholar [53].

9. Result:

The researchers in this study made it abundantly evident that scientometric and Altmetrics investigations were well-defined in their respective fields. The impact factors of the Journal are outlined in detail for further study. The article's primary focus is on scientometric research and traditional metrics, or Altmetrics, in the context of library and information science. Additionally, the Academia and ResearchGate platforms are used to calculate the author citation and indexing format.

10. Findings:

Research implications: According to the findings, Altmetrics may not always indicate the same level of influence as citations. However, there may be a small citation advantage for works that receive more Altmetrics attention early on. In addition, Altmetrics from scholarly social networks such as ResearchGate have a stronger correlation with citations than those from social media sites.

Findings: Some of the major findings are given below:

1. The majority of the users have viewed the related literature paper.
2. Several users have downloaded educational-related articles.
3. The majority of the articles are utilised from the Philippines.
4. The majority of the faculties are downloaded the articles for writing articles.
5. The research scholar who has used their research for their research purposes is from the United States; simultaneously, the faculty also used their research for their different requirement at the time.

11. Recommendation and Suggestion:

Suggestions: From this study, the researcher recommends that each researcher can make use of ResearchGate to upload their research output and showcase their journal publication on one platform to be utilised by a variety of the user on free of cost.

Recommendations: The users are required to make use of commercial databases or platforms to showcase their research for global researchers and future generations at the end.

12. Future research:

There is a need for more investigation into the allometric relationships among the different Altmetrics indicators to create Scientometrics and citation calculations related to the correlations for researchers in other fields, based on the study's limitations, findings, and literature reviewed.

Conclusion:

We briefly described and explained how to calculate popular metrics at the author, article, and journal levels in this article. The most often used metrics are included, even though this is not an exhaustive list of all scientometric indices. Most of the measurements are supplied by commercial businesses or organisations. They

would continue to argue and criticise one another, and stronger indices would eventually emerge to make it easier to compare the influence of authors, articles, and journals in the scientific community.

To ascertain the nature of the relationship between Altmetrics mentions and citations, the Altmetrics mentions from Academia and ResearchGate for the specified collection of research papers are correlated with the articles' citations. Numerous prior studies have demonstrated that different fields receive different amounts of social media attention for scholarly works. However, to identify the metrics, we only consider the Academia and ResearchGate platforms in this article.

Authors' Assent and Recognition:

Dr V Thangavel serves as the head of the LIRC department at Mumbai's St. Francis Institute of Management and Research. His degrees include a wide range of fields, including economics, management studies, law, criminology, police administration, library and information science, health and safety, and environmental studies. Based on his 25 years of teaching service, IAEME awarded him an Honorary Fellow. The General Council of the European Centre for Research Training and Development-UK has elected him as a member. He serves as an editor for both the International Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management (IJSIK) and the International Journal of Research in Library and Information Science (IJRLIS). In addition to producing multiple research publications in these areas, he has worked as a chief editor, adviser, reviewer, and in other capacities, demonstrating his broad research expertise.

Consent: Citation indicators, which highlight the research paper and other related publications for public requirements, educational enrichment in higher education, research and development, and smart education systems, enable researchers, subject experts, and faculty to demonstrate their work in this cutthroat environment. ResearchGate and academia both provide the author's research publishing, which he has used.

Author Acknowledgement: These articles sought to raise public awareness of the value of security and safety, as well as internet services. The study's goals are supported by sources that provide examples of security and development taken from the pertinent database. Avoid making any claims regarding viewers, readers, or authorities.

Approvals for Ethics: Because of their assessment and approval of all the information, the writers hereby declare that they have been asked to create a distinct platform for educational enrichment and national advancement. The writers follow the guidelines for publication.

Disclaimer: Research and higher education, public enrichment for educational objectives, professional education, awareness, and instruction in library and information science. Readers should verify whether the information applies to their situation by speaking with their wards, teachers, and subject matter specialists because each person has unique demands based on their subjects.

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situation. The datasets generated and analysed in the current work may be made available by the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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