QUALITY MEASURES OF JOURNAL

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ABSTRACT

This article gives a systematic overview of indexing, kinds of indexes, Indexing Agencies, Indexing Parameters, Review Methods, the concept of Open Journals. The prestige of any journal is considered by how many abstracting and indexing services cover that journal. It has been observed in last few years that authors have started searching for indexed journals to publish their articles. Indexing of a journal provides better visibility of the journal with a wider user. Being visible and accessible to larger people will cause better quality papers and results.

Keywords : *Research, Publication, Indexing, Indexing Agencies, Indexing Parameters, Review Methods, Open Journals*

I. Introduction

"Publishing research," is important because we all benefit from cooperation. Writing is the most important means for communicating scientific work. Publications can also be regarded as an asset that enables authors to gain recognition and acknowledgement as experts in a particular field at national and international levels. If the results of research studies or program documentations are not published- and where they are published has an important impact also- other researchers cannot appreciate the value of the evidence generated, they cannot see the evidence or further build on it, and overall science cannot develop and grow.

II. Background

In order to publish in a scientific journals we need not rush for submitting our article for publication. Finding the right journal for our article can dramatically improve the chances of acceptance and ensure it reaches our target audience. For a full discussion of how to select an appropriate journal we can see Knight and Sbteinbach (2008) [1] as mentioned in the references. Desk rejections can be disheartening for authors, making them feel they have wasted valuable time and might even cause them to lose enthusiasm for their research topic. Sun and Linton (2014), Hierons (2016) and Craig (2010) [2] offer useful discussions on the subject of "desk rejections."We need to make a good first impression with our title and abstract. Having a professional editing firm copy-edit (not just proofread) our manuscript, including the main text, list of references, tables and figures and Submitting a cover letter with the manuscript is essential. And last but not least is to address reviewer comments very carefully. [4] [5]

2.1 Indexing

Indexing is a process where our server crawls through our website, fetches every page that it can find and stores a list of keywords that are found on the site in our database. These keywords are then used to find pages on our site when a user perform search operations.

2.2 History of Indexing

Before the invention of printing in the fifteenth century book indexing had limited use as no two copies were the same nor with the same pagination. Indexes from that time are of several kinds:

- lists of terms or phrases
- concordances to the Bible (from the 7th century)
- subject indexes to canonical law (from the 11th century)
- real concordances' or classified lists of references to theological concept.
- subject indexes to works on ethics, natural philosophy and logic.

In some manuscripts headwords and marginal references served as guides to the text.

Printed book indexes appeared in the 1460s, almost from the beginning of the era of printing. Developments in medicine were aided by indexes to medical texts and herbals. First printed Biblical concordance was published in 1544; its compiler was burned for heresy. Of the many subsequent concordances, that by Alexander Cruden — Complete concordance to the Holy Scriptures – first published in 1737, is still in print. Samuel Johnson's A dictionary of the English language (1755) was a first index to the English language. [8]

In the 19th century there were moves to codify indexing. The Index Society was formed in London in 1877 with the aim of creating 'a general index of universal literature'. Dr Henry Benjamin Wheatley, after whom the Wheatley Medal is named,

wrote What is an indexer? in 1878. This society continued until 1890. Soon afterwards women began to enter the field. Eventually the Society of Indexers was formed in Great Britain in 1957.

Meanwhile in the United States William Frederick Poole began his Index to periodical literature. This was the first of many printed indexes published by the H. W. Wilson Company and others.

During the same period, in Belgium Paul Otlet began the Universal Bibliographic Repertory — a universal index of all knowledge. By 1914 the index contained over eleven million entries backed by text files and illustrations..

The Society of Indexers was followed by the founding of indexing societies in the USA (American Society of Indexers, 1968), Australia and New Zealand (Australian Society of Indexers, 1976), Canada (Indexing and Abstracting Society of Canada, 1977), China (China Society of Indexers, 1991) and South Africa (Association of South African Indexers and Bibliographers, 1994).

Father Busa, rightly honoured as one of the first humanists to use computing for a humanities research task, is considered the founder of humanities computing for his innovative application of information technology and for the considerable influence of his project and methods. He did not only work out to use the information technology of the late 1940s and 1950s, but he pioneered a relationship with IBM around language engineering and with support generously shared his knowledge widely. Eugene Garfield was an American linguist and businessman, one of the founders of bibliometrics and scientometrics. He helped to create current contents, science citation index (SCI Journal citation reports, and Index Chemicus, among others, and founded the magazine The scientist conducted a thorough analysis of review articles and their cited references thatimply that an author has found a particular published theory, method or datum useful in some way. [3]

2.3 Abstracting and indexing service

Abstracting and indexing service is a product, a publisher sells, or makes available. Journal contents are searchable using subject headings (keywords, author's names, title, abstract, etc.,) in available database and major citation indexing services are:

SCI and SCI-expanded: Published by ISI a part of Thomson Reuters. As mentioned, SCI was originally produced by ISI and created by Eugene Garfield .The SCI's database has two aims – to identify what each scientist has published and ; where and how often the papers by that scientist are cited. The SCI's electronic version is called "Web of Science."SCI-expanded indexes 8073 journals with citation references across 174 scientific disciplines in the science edition.

- Scopus (Elsevier) is a bibliographic database containing abstracts and citations for academic journal articles. It covers 21,000 titles from over 5000 publishers. It is available online.Indian citation index (ICI): An online citation data ICI is a new web platform for measuring performance of Indian research periodically. This online bibliographic database was launched in 2009. ICI covers 800 plus journals which published from India on science, technical, medical, and social sciences. [6] [7]

- Institute for Scientific Information- (ISI) was an academic publishing service, founded by Eugene Garfield in Philadelphia in 1960. ISI offered scientometric and bibliographic database services. Its specialty was citation indexing and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield.

- Ulrich's Periodicals Directory is a bibliographic database providing detailed, comprehensive, and authoritative information on serials published throughout the world. It covers all subjects, and includes publications that are published regularly or irregularly and are circulated free of charge or by paid subscription.

- Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) is an American non-profit cooperative organization "dedicated to the public purposes of furthering access to the world's information and reducing information costs". It was founded in 1967 as the Ohio College Library Center. OCLC and its member libraries cooperatively produce and maintain WorldCat, the largest online public access catalog (OPAC) in the world.

- Google Scholar- is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines. Released in beta in November 2004, this index includes most peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference papers, theses and dissertations, preprints, abstracts, technical reports, and other scholarly literature, including court opinions and patents. and the citation details of an article, and have to pay a fee to access the entire article.

- Crossref is an official Digital Object Identifier (DOI) Registration Agency of the International DOI Foundation. It is run by the Publishers International Linking Association Inc. (PILA) and was launched in early 2000 as a cooperative effort among publishers to enable persistent cross-publisher citation linking in online academic journals.

- Bielefeld academic search engine- is one of the world's most voluminous search engines especially for academic web resources. It provides more than 150 million documents from more than 7,000 sources. You can access the full texts of about 60% of the indexed documents for free (Open Access). It is operated by Bielefeld University Library.

2.4 Indexing parameters

Indexing parameter can contain indexing, conversion, and resource collection parameters, options, and values. For most reports, Content Manager On Demand require three indexing parameters to extract or generate index data:
Trigger, Field, Index

h-index

The h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. An advantages of h-index is it combines a measure of quantity (publications) and impact (citations).It performs better than other single-number criteria commonly used to evaluate the scientific output of a researcher (impact factor, total number of documents, total number of citations, citation per paper rate and number of highly cited papers).

H5 - median

H5-median is based on H5-index, but instead measures was the median (or middle) value of citations is for the h number of citations. A journal with an H5-index of 60 andH5-median of 75 means that, of though 60 articles with 60 or more citations, the medianof those citation values is 75.

G-index

The g-index is an index for quantifying productivity in science, based on publication record (an author-level metric).The index is calculated based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications, such that given a set of articles ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the unique largest number such that the top g articles received together at least g^2 citations.
The parameter I think to be the best is h-index.The advantage of the h-index is that it combines productivity (i.e., number of papers produced) and impact (number of citations) in a single number.

2.5 Review Method

Many journals follow review methods. Henry Oldenburg is the father of peer review method. Scholarly peer review (known as refereeing) is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field, before a paper describing this work is published in a journal, conference proceedings or as a book. The peer review helps the publisher (that is, the editor-in-chief, the editorial board or the program committee) decide whether the work should be accepted, considered acceptable with revisions, or rejected. [17]
Peer review requires a community of experts in a given (and often narrowly defined) field, who are qualified and able to perform reasonably impartial review. [15] [18]
Common types of peer review are: [16]

*   **Single-blind**: the reviewers know that you are the author of the article, but you don't know who the reviewers are.
*   **Double-blind**: the reviewers don't know that you are the author of the article, and you don't know who the reviewers are .
*   **Open review**: you know the names of the reviewers, and they know your name too. Open review may include publishing the reviews alongside the article.
*   **Post-publication review**: after your article is published, readers can comment on it
*   **Open peer review** :- is a process in which names of peer reviewers of papers submitted to academic journals are disclosed to the authors of the papers in question. As with the BMJ and BioMed Central, the process also involves posting the entire pre-publication history of the article online, including not only signed reviews of the article, but also its previous versions and author responses to the reviewers.
*   **Pre-publication peer review**:- Manuscripts are typically reviewed by colleagues before submission, and if the manuscript is uploaded to preprint servers, such as ArXiv, BioRxiv or SSRN, researchers can read and comment on the manuscript. The practice to upload to preprint servers, and the activity of discussion heavily depend on the field, and it allows an open pre-publication peer review. Anyone can give feedback, typically in form of comments, and typically not anonymously. These comments are also public,
*   **Triple blind peer review** :- Another variation on the theme of closed review is triple blind review whereby, not only are authors and reviewers blind to each other's identities but where editors are also blind to the identity of both

2.6 The process of peer review

Open access journals refers to freely available, digital, online information. Open access scholarly literature is free of charge and often carries less restrictive copyright and licensing barriers than traditionally published works, for both the users and the authors.[10] The idea and practise of providing free online access to journal articles began at least a decade before the term "open access" was formally coined. The term "open access" itself was first formulated in three public statements in the 2000s: the Budapest Open Access Initiative in February 2002, the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing in June 2003, and the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities in October 2003, and the initial concept of open access refers to an unrestricted online access to scholarly research primarily intended for scholarly journal articles.[9]
True open-access journals can be split into two categories :
Diamond or platinum open-access journals, that charge no additional publication, open access or article processing fees
Gold open-access journals, that charge publication fees (also called article processing charges, APCs).

Most publishers own the rights to the articles in their journals. Anyone who wants to read or use the articles must pay to access them or obtain permission from the publisher

Paying for access to journals makes sense in the world of print publishing, where providing articles to each reader requires the production of physical copies of articles, but in the online world, with distribution as wide as the internet's reach, it makes much less sense.

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There are six main Creative Commons licenses you can use when you choose to work under CC terms. The six CC licenses are based on four conditions [14]

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In looking at the options that are available for the open access dissemination of research outputs, authors are faced with various colour terms. The two main routes that an author can follow to make their research articles available as open access. These two routes are open access journals and open access repositories.

Open access journals are available to their readers free of charge. These journals are mainly electronic journals and material held within them is openly accessible across the internet.

Open access repositories The other route to open access takes a very different approach. This is to use online repositories to store digital duplicates of published research outputs and make these "eprints" freely and openly available across the internet.

The rights and permissions for open access archiving and publishing have increased in complexity over the last two years. The colour categorisation and the system of ticks and crosses in RoMEO is an attempt to summarise this complexity to allow authors a clearer picture of their rights and abilities to gain the benefit of open access dissemination for their research.

CONCLUSIONS

Learning to tell the difference between the best and the worst academic journals, and identifying the premier titles in our field, are essential research skills. What is published in the best journals is generally better guide to what is cutting-edge research than what appears in second- or third-tier publications.

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