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Indexing in research publications

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ABSTRACT

With the advancement in technology, researches no longer have to go in search of articles; they are just a click away. Technology has advanced; hence journal access has become much more comfortable in the present time. Indexing services have helped in these services. Indexing is an essential aspect of publication and reputation. Recent years studies have shown that many research scholars use academic indexing in journals and many other Open access journals for their education. Indexing is essential as it measures the quality of a journal. Indexing measures the quality of a journal, and hence over the last few years, it is noted that this is the reason why scholars prefer to subscribe to online journals included in the leading list of indexing journals to publish their articles. This article is a review of various indexing services in research publications.

Keywords— Indexing, Agencies of Indexing, research journals, Open Access Journals, Publications, Review Methods

1. INTRODUCTION

A journal's reputation is taken into account by the number of abstracts and Indexing. A journal's reputation is taken into account by the number of abstracts and indexing resources provided in any journal. The trend has improved from the past few years as and it has been seen that many authors have started to look for journals that are indexed to publish their articles. Hence it is understood that Indexing is essential as it has an impact factor on the items. Through years it is seen that the academic indexes like Google Scholar, PubMed, MathSciNet, and the Directory of Open Access Journals are on the leading listed journals for search among scholars. After reviewing a specific journal, a researcher would refer and submit their article to a journal that is leading in indexes, as it genuinely marks the quality of any journal.

Indexing is hence an ordered list of cited articles, each accompanied by a list of quoting articles Garfield, (1970). The report identified is therefore recognized as the point of origin, and the article cited as a reference. It is hence said that the product or the outcome is the abstracting and Indexing service, which is after that sold or made available by a publisher. In the open Index, the journal material can be indexed using topic headings (keywords, author titles, title, abstract, etc.). This can be available in any database (Dhammi & Haq, 2016). According to Cleveland and Cleveland, (2001), Indexing is the structured process of arranging submissions to allow users to locate items in a document.

It is a mechanism that is designed to provide feedback on the facts and expertise found in the records. Terms of title or heading and descriptors that define the conceptual material or cover the key theme of the publications are carefully chosen in Indexing. Indexing is, in turn, the process which creates entries in an index by analyzing the content of documents, disclosing in a condensed form the critical details of the record item, and indicating the position of the records, providing replacements for records items. One essential factor for a journal's success is represented in the relevant online abstracting and Indexing services. Today searching process is online, so a journal must reflect in the online search system in question. A citation index is one in which allows the user to quickly determine which later document to cite earlier (Dhammi & Haq, 2016). The indexing process offers users a guide to the paper content. Indexes come after some steps or stages from this phase. Those phases must be familiar to an indexer. The indexing techniques are embedded in the stages leading to the Index being created that serves as a pointer to what documents contained.

2. PROCESS OF INDEXING

The indexing method attempts to classify data contained in a database, grouping the pointers to that information into a searchable file. The processed product is an index indicating the topics and their uses for documents. In the end, the Index acts as a pointer to the details in the text. The indexing process is done by a professional indexer who reads or scans the version of each document to determine its content; he then selects appropriate headings, which could be names, places, or subjects to ensure retrieval. Cross-

references are then made from synonyms, and the entries are arranged in alphabetical, numerical, or classified form. In an open-end index scheme, this had been developed over time.

According to Cleveland and Cleveland (2001). Humans do Indexing, a computer or both caught the general indexing method or procedures as follows:

- Decide which topics are essential to the user in that item.
- Decide which trends are catching the document's content.
- Determine words that are similar to the language used in the paper as possible.
- Community refers to knowledge scattered within the document's content.
- Combine the headings and subheadings with the relevant entries.
- Guide the customer who is searching

2.1 Types of Indexes

- Book Indexes in this we are aware with the book index and hence describe mention remains
- Indexes to collections these collections of indexes have poems, fictions, plays, songs, essays, stories, biographies, etc.
- Periodical Indexes are popular; it includes newspapers and magazines which are of general public interest; trade publications which have a target of the smaller audience and are scholarly, having limited attention to the general public. This has articles written by scholars or researchers.

2.2 Indexing Agencies

Various systems have taken up the fantastic indexing work. Three are listed below.

2.3 Google Scholar

Google Scholar generally seeks to assist scholarly articles and literature in the quest. This is a single forum that allows a journey through various disciplines. It will enable scholars to access papers, theses, books, abstracts, and views from scholarly journals, professional associations, electronic archives, universities, and other websites. We may also create a profile of the public author that lets the writers monitor the citations for their publications. They also quote papers based on the ads, though. This might distract the researcher from the situation at hand. Only popular and trending research should be illustrated, instead (Jacsó, 2005).

Advantages: Google scholar obtains his knowledge directly from the author and for scholarly material by browsing the internet. This does not post a crawled list of academic articles. It is unclear how regular the notifications are. The precise algorithms for the classification remain unknown. You can't work out what's been peer checked, what's not, what's academic, and what isn't. The advantage is it is free of cost. Google scholars are currently struggling to find a place in the market, but it has a vital role to play in freely searching for academic content. It has an important role to play in openly searching for educational content. It is bound to improve over time and could put commercial citation tracking database at risk

2.4 Scopus

It is a bibliographic database for academic journal articles that contains abstracts and citations. It covers nearly 22000 titles from over 5000 publishers, of which 20000 are peer-reviewed journals in scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences. Scopus belongs to Elsevier and is available by subscription online. ISSN number and scholarly/academic publication are criteria for inclusion in databases. An independent and international Scopus content collection and an advisory board were formed to prevent a possible conflict of interest in choosing articles to be included in the database and to ensure an inclusive and consistent policy on content distribution (Bhardwaj & Bhardwaj, 2017).

Advantages: Scopus is that even for a beginner, it is easy to use, and it dates back to 1966. It provides profiles of the author that cover affiliations. It includes author profiles covering associations, number of publications, bibliographic records, references, and information on the number of citations and the facility for calculating the H-index of the book. H-Index, introduced by its namesake Jorge Hirsch in 2005, is a measure that aims to describe a researcher's scientific productivity and effects.

2.5 Web of Science (WoS)

It was formerly known as the ISI knowledge site as the Scientific Information Institute initially created it but is now managed by varied analytics. It is an independent and impartial electronic subscription-based citation indexing service that covers science, social science, the arts, and humanities. It accesses the leading citation databases worldwide. It accesses the world's top lists with citations from more than 18,000 high impact journals. It also covers no peer reviewed literature (Bhardwaj & Bhardwaj, 2017).

Advantages: Web of Science (WoS) is such as flawless citation transfer with the help of endnote and vigorous Indexing; it includes various topics which are searchable, authors, financial support agencies, and organizations.

2.6 Parameters of Indexing

Indexing parameters let the researchers consider a journal's content and papers. This also allows us to recognize emerging events, influential figures in a profession, and, at times, even a journal's validity.

Impact factor (IF)

The first that is being addressed here is the impact factor. That is the measure of the degree at which the patterned paper was cited in a journal in a given year. It helps rank a journal according to the number of times it is cited. The 'impact factor' (IF) applies to figures measured and reported as Journal Citation Reports (JCR) by Thomson Reuters. Calculating an impact factor (IF) includes

the total number of citations for the articles (the numerator) and the total number of articles published (the denominator) within specific time frames (Garfield, 1994).

h Index

Braun et al. (2005) also propose using the h index as an alternative to the IF to test journals: "Retrieving all source items of a given journal from a given year and grouping them by the number of times quoted, it is simple to locate the highest rank number which is always smaller than the corresponding times quoted amount." This is precisely the h-index of the journal for the year in question. "Since the h index for a journal cannot be higher than the number of papers published in a certain period, journals publishing only a few highly cited papers should therefore not be included in a ranking list based on the h index — this mainly concerns journals publishing reviews in the main (Bornmann & Daniel,2009).

i10-index

The last one to debate here is the i10 Index. This was created and used by the scholar of Google, and was used in the 'My Citation' feature of Google. Translated, this implies that a specific article has been quoted 10X times, which means i10Index = amount of publications with a minimum of 10 citations. The big downside is that it's seen just by Google scholar. According to Noruzi, 2016, the i10-index is the newest in the journal metrics series and was published in 2011 by Google Scholar. It is an easy and clear indicator of Indexing found by counting the total number of papers released by a publication, with at least ten references.

3. METHODS OF REVIEW

In every division, reviewers have a significant part to play. They can make a human or kill him. Throughout academic peer analysis, the assurance of a publication's validity plays a considerable role. This validates academic work, which helps enhance published research quality. Peer review is the mechanism by which professionals evaluate and send their reviews on the topic region. Journals usually have about 13 reviewers per paper, based on the review requirement for the the publication and reviewers' availability

According to Chism, (1999) the closed review has further three dimensions like the single-blind, double-blind, and triple-blind.

- **Single Blind review:** In single-blind techniques, the author doesn't recognize the reviewer. This helps in allowing a journal to provide the imperial reviewer. The phase, however, may sometimes be delayed. Often critics can be overly harsh in evaluating any publication because of the confidentiality.
- **Double-blind review:** The next one is the double-blind method. Here, neither the author nor the reviewers are known to each other. Author anonymity limits reviewer bias making a normal reviewing process.
- **Triple-blind review:** The third to be discussed here is triple blind analysis. Here the reviews are anonymous, and the readers, as well as the publisher, are ignorant of the author's identity. At the submission stage, articles are kept confidential and handled in a manner that minimizes any potential bias towards the author(s). That lets both successful and new researchers gain adequate visibility and forum to demonstrate their skill.

According to Chism, (1999) Open review the last one dealt with is open peer review. This aims to have transparency in the review process. Both reviewers and authors are collectively acknowledged. This would allow the evaluation mechanism more open to discussion.

4. DISCUSSION

The whole world has now become a small family because of the internet. Every discovery, study, an innovation that is occurring somewhere in the world, can be conveniently reached only outside your window. Here comes the importance of different A & I services, which helps us find our relevant articles. The multiplicity and diversity of resources underline the need to carefully prepare bibliographic searches about the subject matter of the study program involved. Awareness about the usage about bibliographic databases allows researchers to construct their analysis theories, as a database decides what the consumer seeks; the consumer wants to know the differences, thematic focus, and the Index

5. CONCLUSION

Indexing has made a researcher's life both convenient and straightforward. This article lists the definition, background, and agencies for Indexing, criteria for Indexing, and numerous methods for analysis. Indexing, a researcher gets a systematic view of a term. The indexing function can, therefore, be repetitive and lengthy with technology interference, more uncomplicated, and more comfortable.

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