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The idea of journal indexing and the concept of reviews: Theoretical perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the possible utility of a citation index providing a new approach to the management of scientific literature with a view of the historical aspect. It appears to mix content which can never be gathered by the normal indexing of subjects by way of its different construction. It is best defined as an index of connections and offers the consumer the versatility it needs. Suggestiveness by association-of-ideas is given by traditional topic-index, but only under the limits of a single subject heading. The Index would be worth a collection effort only though it was not used elsewhere for a citation index than to mitigate the citation of bad results. The article ends with observations on the different types of quote indexing. The key aim of this article is to summarize the citation indices and the peer review technique article often includes views among the scholars, as writers, editors and referees seem likely to focus on maintaining the refereeing system in most disciplines. It reviews some novel approaches to study evaluation in this article. The Article addresses the pros and cons of the review and concludes with a view for the future.

Keywords— Indexing, Peer review, open-access journal, Agencies of indexing

1. INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITION

The Citation Index (indexing) is a structured list of cited publications, each followed by several cited papers. The cited article shall be listed as a source and the cited article as a reference. The abstracting and indexing software is a commodity that is marketed or made available by the publisher. The material of the article can be searched using the topic headings (keywords, author's names, title, abstract, etc.) in the available index. Being represented in the relevant online abstracting and indexing services is a key factor for the journal's success. Nowadays the search is conducted electronically, so the journal must be reflected in the appropriate online search system. Over the years, several other popular indexing services have grown. Such include MedLine, PubMe, EMBASE, SCOPUS, EBSCO Publishing Online Databases, SCIRUS, among others. Next, the importance of publications is increasingly acknowledged by academic institutions. The MCI Recommendations also propose indexed publications for faculty teaching in medical schools. As a result, many more authors would publish than ever before.

In the 12th century, a type of citation index was first found in Hebrew religious literature. Legal citations indexes were discovered in the 18th century and were popular with citations such as Shepard's citations (1873). In 1960, the Eugene Garfields Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) established the first citation index for papers published in academic journals, the first Science Citation Index (SCI) and the later Social Science Citation Index and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index. The first automatic citation indexing was performed by Cite Seer in 1997. Many references for this data include Google Scholar and Elsevier's Scopus. SCI and SCI-expanded: Published by SI a part of Thomson Reuters. As mentioned, SCI was originally produced by SI and created by Eugene Garfield (1964). Recently many more indexation services have come up. These include Caspur, DOAJ, Expanded Academic ASAP, Genamics Journal Seek, Hinari, Index Copernicus, Open J Gate, Primo Central, Pro-Quest.

2. THE AGENCIES OF INDEXING

The indexation of a journal is considered to reflect its consistency. Indexed journals are known to be of better academic quality relative to non-indexed journals. Indexing medical journals have become a controversial topic. Index Medicus has been the most detailed collection of medical scientific journal articles for a long time. It has been written since 1879. Over the years, several other popular indexing services have grown. These include MedLine, PubMed, EMBASE, SCOPUS, EBSCO Publishing Electronic Databases, SCIRUS, among others. There are many international and national variations of Index Medicus, such as the African Index Medicus.

The impact factor (IF) is a related and equally contentious issue. IF is used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal in its area. IF is awarded to the journals in the Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports. It has been blamed for coercion and inappropriate use. The calculation of the IF could involve multiple factors. Things include the coverage and language choice of the corpus, the methods used to obtain citations, the method used to measure the IF, the citation distribution of papers, the electronic availability of publications, negative citations, the choice of journal publishers for articles of a certain kind, the publishing period, the quotation of actions across topics, and the probability of exerting control from the journal. Ironically, IF for all indexed journals is not available. Indeed, the Thomson Reuters Journal Citation report does not include all of the journals indexed even in the Index Medicus/MedLine/PubMed. Likewise, the index Medicus/PubMed/MedLine not all reviews indexed to Thomson Reuters Journal City Report and therefore IF are listed.

Indexing is a collection of scientific reviews that keeps track of ethics and publication accuracy. Indexing journals found to be of higher quality than non-index journals. journal indexing provides a broader user with greater visibility. Visibility and accessibility will lead to better quality papers and results for larger people. The majority of the journal indexing agencies or journal indexing agencies have a method to index every article, including other rules and regulations. You must read the "Instructions or Regulations for publishers" before applying for a newspaper if you are a publisher or registered individual wishing to apply for indexing.

3. THE CONCEPT OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Open access is an international movement aimed at providing scientific content such as articles and data a free and open online access. Open access documents are specified because there are no social, legal or technological obstacles - i.e. whether anyone can read, view, translate, publish, print, search for and search for information or use this information in education or some other manner under the legal agreement. Open access is a model for publishing scholarly communication and provides readers with science information at no cost in contrast with the conventional subscription model in which readers are provided access to scientific knowledge through subscribing.

Open access provides free and online access for published academic research. All will read and draw on this work everywhere. Open access for academic correspondence is one aspect of a broader drive for greater transparency. Open research, also known as open science, looks at an essay or book in the journal. There are also additional research findings which are helpful for academic peers who want to learn and expand on their work. This may include data from research, code, and laboratory notes. A benefit of open access publishing includes Open access written work is still open to all worldwide. Greater exposure will lead to more reading and quotes from your work. Both your career and your prospects of financing can help. Researchers are constantly under pressure to show their research's social effects. Open access can allow you to attract potential audiences in addition to those who have convenient access to a research library. Policymakers, NGOs, the government, educators and practitioners can use the OA in their attempts to enforce the work.

There are different ways of publishing open access:

- **The golden route:** Full open access journals: publishing in fully open access journals across publishing channels. This path can be mounted. The cost of printing, called the APC, is borne by authors or their organisations. The costs of editing papers are protected.
- **Hybrid Journals:** Release through hybrid newspapers. Such papers are subscription papers requiring the publishing of individual articles with free access by charging a Paper Processing Fee (APC).
- **The green route:** Full text of scholarly papers was stored in a trustworthy archive, a database that is freely available to researchers.
- **The Diamond route:** Publishing by diamond journals without fees payable by the publisher. Open-access Diamond journals typically receive funding from programs, organizations or corporations with library subsidies.

Open Access covers all types of papers and books (monographs) reviewed by peers. The open-access campaign first cantered on newspaper publications and the economic model of newspapers themselves, establishing open-access journals. The Public Access Journals Directory currently reports more than 13,500 journals completely available. Several publishers also proposed a free access fee (e.g. Springer Free Choice) for the publishing of individual publications in journals with a subscription model. Until then, open-book access did not take place. This is because a physical copy of a book is still often needed alongside the on-line edition and it is important to recoup the print copy's costs. A cost-effective market model for free access books cannot be sought quickly. The European OAPEN (Open Access Publishing in European Networks) initiative was a ground-breaking effort on online access to literature.

4. PEER REVIEW METHODS

When the article has been sent to a publication, it will be sent to qualified professionals in the sector for evaluation. The testers are asked to determine the quality, relevance, and originality of the work, often referred to as referees. Find out below how the peer review process works and how each paper you write will be used to be as effective as possible. With its shortcomings peer review is necessary if high standards of scholarly correspondence are to be respected, the integrity of individual publications sustained, and scholars who have published the papers sponsored.

The diligent work of editors who check and refine each paper before publishing relies on every publication. The editor cannot be a specialist on any article published, except for very technical articles. The opinions of closely chosen evaluators are also a valuable reference to notify the author of the manuscript judgment. Each type has its advantages and its disadvantages. The model used for

peer review also differs from newspaper to newspaper. Among various journals and publishers the most common forms of peer review are:

4.1 Single-blind peer review

The reviewers know in this model that you are the author of the article, but you do not know the names of the reviewers. For scientific and medical journals, the single-blind examination is most common. The anonymity of the readers would make it simpler for them, without concern that the writer would reject it, to have complete and truthful reviews on a post. Single-blind review critics say that reviewers can be motivated by understanding who is the author. For eg, if you know that a successful scholar has written a paper in the area, you might be more generous. He may also be tempted to study an essay by someone she considers to be a foe more critical.

Advantages are, the anonymity permits the examiner to be honest without fear of an author's critique. Knowing who the author is (and his membership) enables the examiner to use their knowledge of past research by the author.

Disadvantages include, the author's expertise may overshadow the consistency of the work-which may lead to a lack of review, particularly because it is the work of an author who has an amazing past. Discrimination on the grounds of non-scientific factors is inappropriate, but in cases of alleged discrimination based on race, discrimination based on poor English is also conflated. Too many manuscripts written in bad English by a reviewer from a given country could be given and specific negative feelings towards something in this country could subconsciously create.

4.2 Double-blind peer review

The reviewer doesn't know you are the author of the article, under a double-blind review. And neither do you know who the reviewers are. In the arts and certain social sciences, double-blind analysis is especially widespread. Many researchers favour double-blind analysis because it provides a fairer chance for their paper than single-blind ones. This will eliminate the possibility that a paper would be exposed to the unintended prejudice of critics who know the old, class or Nationality of the author of a report. Even if you have anonymized your paper, however, the reviewers may not discern your identity, especially if you are working in a highly specialized field. For example, they may have heard you present the same ideas or recognize your style of writing at a conference.

Advantages like, Analysis is equally analyzed and the equation is omitted. Writer and reviewer are shielded from scrutiny at any point.

Disadvantages like the identification of the author's identity can be fairly simple (be it because of analysis, context or style) and anonymity is not guaranteed. Many claims that learning the name of the speaker allows the interviewer to make a better understanding – and that without this, the test suffers

4.3 Open peer review

There is no one agreed definition of open peer review. A recent study identified 122 different definitions. Usually, it will indicate that the readers know you are the author and also that their name will be disclosed to you at any stage during the review or publishing process. The benefits for authors with open peer review are that, once the referee understands that a signed edition with their work would be written, you will receive more positive and respectful review comments. But scholars invited to study could be less likely to do so under an open model, which publishes their name and paper. The open analysis may also include posting the names of the reviewers and even the reviewers' comments alongside the post. Some open review papers often post prior copies of the paper that allow the reader to see what improvements the peer review made.

Advantages like, Open peer review disclosure promotes openness which civility which usually increases the perceived consistency of the study. Reviewers are encouraged to do a good job because the accepted, written article includes their names and occasionally remarks. Disadvantages are some reviewers may hesitate to review a journal with an open program because they are worried that a negative review is known as the source of examiners may be reluctant to criticize the work of more senior researchers-particularly if they are responsible for their careers. This may be a big concern in smaller science groups and certain parts of the world

4.4 Post-publication peer review

Your paper can also pass all of the Peer Review processes mentioned above in these models. Alternatively, after certain simple tests, it can be released online almost immediately. However, once published, invited reviewers or even readers would then be allowed to contribute their thoughts and opinions. The post-publishing review helps you to obtain a broader variety of views on your article. As review does not conclude when your document is published, it also allows your colleagues to add comments reflecting future developments. However, not all these papers are necessarily expected to earn feedback. In other situations, it may draw a significant number of comments, particularly if the article tackles a contentious topic, but not always moderate. There are also other questions about the dangers of authorizing the publishing of papers without a prior examination, especially in the field of medicine. But other models that involve significant deviations from the Traditional solution have emerged. Such comprises: Transferable, Collaborative, Post-publication

4.5 Transferable peer review

It is a very recent method of peer review, requiring subject papers to pass publications reviewed within them. Usually, an author submits his article, but after the journal has been checked, publishers agree that it is probably appropriate to a comparable journal although not suitable for their journal. You should then move the text to the other newspaper. The transfer of a manuscript is not

guaranteed acceptability in the other publication. It is important to remember If the author agrees to the move, the reception journal will be given all document files, documentation and forms of analysis study.

4.6 Collaborative review

This involves a wide variety of methods where a team works together to carry out the evaluation. One method is to work together to review the text, address the views of two or more reviewers and produce a single result. Another solution is to engage one or more editors in refining the article before it is publishable.

4.7 Post-publication review

This type of peer review continues-or occurs-after publication with the option of assessing and reviewing a paper. This can be achieved alongside the published paper in the form of a review or discussion article. Crucially, peer review upon publication does not rule out such methods of peer review, nor does it necessarily go past pre-publishing review alone.

5. CONCLUSION

Review papers in academic journals, rather than announce new experimental findings, review or address previously published work. An opinion of an expert is valuable, but a literature review of an expert may be of greater value. Readers can miss features apparent to a clinician-researcher specialist when reading individual articles. The specialist describes and discusses the relevance and applicability of each analysis to the reader. Analysis articles are published in the form of literature reviews and, in particular, systematic reviews; all are secondary literature. Literature reviews outline the best and most relevant previous publications that the reviewers feel are. Systematic reviews identify an objective criteria list and find all original experimental papers previously published which fulfil these criteria; then compare the results of the papers. Many academic journals also engage in a research study; they are classified as articles for study. The definition of "review post" is different from the concept of peer-examined literature. A review article can be reviewed by pairs or not reviewed by the pair.

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