



Preparing a Journal to be Accredited Nationally by Sinta

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ABSTRACT

Journals, which represent the most recent findings from a particular scientific expertise, are the most visible scientific output for the scientific community. This specialization is also what makes a journal visible to indexers like Sinta. In this case, the Religious Studies Doctoral Study Program at State Islamic University (UIN) of Sunan Gunung Djati (SGD) of Bandung has the Hanifiya Journal following Sinta's standards. Thus, to support improving the quality of management, preparation activities for the Accredited Journal of Sinta are needed. Journal management has unique characteristics for its scientific field. With the unique characteristics of journal governance, the study program-based scientific community is expected to be able to obtain appropriate and detailed knowledge and services regarding study program science. This program of Journal upgrades four essential elements: articles, reviewing, editorial and publication. The targets aimed at the management of this journal are primarily lecturers and study program students, plus journal managers and the Postgraduate Administration of the University. Resource people with appropriate knowledge of the Sinta journal were invited to participate in this project. Additionally, it is customary for visiting writers from various universities to be invited to contribute to the Hanifiya Journal. As a result, each writer and management receives support and ongoing guidance in order to prepare them for Sinta's national journal certification in Indonesia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Academic journals are periodic publications that contain scientific research articles, reviews, and other academic writing in a particular field of study. Academic journals are usually peer-reviewed, meaning that experts in the field evaluate and critique research before publication to ensure that the journal meets high standards of scholarship and contributes to the advancement of knowledge in the field (Blake & Bly, 1993). It is an important component of the academic publishing system and plays an important role in disseminating new research findings to the scientific community. They are often published by universities, professional associations, and commercial publishers and are available in print and electronic formats. Researchers use academic journals to find out about the latest developments in their fields, find sources for their own research, and publish their own research findings (Monavarian, 2021)

Francoise Eudes de Mezeray originally conceived of the idea of a newspaper published with the intention of "[letting] people know what was going on in the Republic of Letters" in 1663. To that objective, a journal called *Journal littéraire général* was supposed to be published, but it never materialized. On August 8, 1664, humanist scholar Denis de Sallo (writing under the pen name "Sieur de Hedouville") and author Jean Cusson adopted Mezeray's theories and won royal privileges from King Louis XIV to launch the *Journal des Scavans*. The journal's inaugural edition was released on January 5, 1665. Its four main goals were to review recently published great European books, publish obituaries of notable individuals, report on scientific and artistic discoveries, and report on criticism and proceedings from French and foreign universities as well as secular and ecclesiastical groups. It was targeted towards writers and had four main goals (Vittu, 2005).

The Royal Society established the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* in March 1665, while the *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences*, which was more concerned with scientific communication, was established by the *Academie des Sciences* in 1666 (Atkinson, 1998). Nearly 500 of these periodicals had been published by the end of the 18th Century (Kronick, 1978), with the majority coming from Germany (304 magazines), France (53), and England (34). However, several of these publications—particularly those published in German journals—have a brief lifespan of less than five years. According to AJ Meadows, there were 10,000 journals in circulation in 1950 and 71,000 in 1987. Michael Mabe warns that while figures may differ based on the criteria for what counts as a legitimate scientific publication, the growth rate has been "very consistent over time," averaging 3.46% annually between 1800 and 2003 (Mabe, 2003).

The Medical Society of Edinburgh established *Medical Essays and Observations* in 1733, which was the first journal to undergo thorough peer review. In an attempt to raise the caliber and precision of contributions, peer review was instituted. (Bisset, 1766). The founding of *Nature* (1869) and *Science* (1880), the establishment of *Postmodern Culture* (1990) as an online journal, the establishment of arXiv (1991) as a platform for preprint distribution prior to journal publication, and the establishment of PLOS One (2006) as a megajournal are additional significant events in the history of academic journals (Mudrak, 2013).

The term "progress review" refers to an article that reviews research that has been published in a journal. Certain journals solely publish reviews; they have multiple reviews in every issue, while other journals don't publish any reviews at all. These evaluations frequently contain studies conducted in the past, some over longer or shorter time periods; some focus on particular subjects, some on broad surveys. Certain evaluations are exhaustive, enumerating every significant article on a certain topic; others are selective, incorporating only the pieces they deem worthy. Others, on the other hand, are evaluative and gauge the level of advancement in the field. Certain journals are published in series that cover an entire subject area year or several years' worth of work in a certain field. Review papers, as opposed to original research articles, are typically requested or "peer invited" contributions that are prepared years in advance and may go through a peer review process before being accepted. Students beginning their studies in a particular field typically rely on them, as do individuals who are already in the field for their current knowledge (De Lange, 2010; Durham, 2004).

Reviews of scholarly publications are analyses of research books written by academics. Book reviews are typically requested, in contrast to articles. Separate book review editors typically work for journals, choosing which new books to review and by whom. An outside researcher often receives a complimentary copy of the book from the journal in exchange for a timely review if they accept the request of the book review editor. Publishers submit their books to editors of book reviews with the expectation that they will be reviewed. The breadth of textbook and commercial book reviews, as well as the length and depth of research book reviews, differ significantly among journals (Simon, R.J.; Mahan, 1969).

Renowned scholarly publications are released on a regular basis and can represent a variety of criteria, some of which can be quantified. You have the option to choose carefully what you publish because there is a leading scientific publication in each field that receives the greatest submissions. Still, not all of the biggest publications are of the highest caliber. The impact factor, which counts the number of publications and referenced papers published in a journal, is a well-recognized proxy in the social and scientific sciences. Other quantitative indicators of prominence include an article's average "lifetime," total number of citations, and rate of citations. The Journal Citation Reports from Clarivate Analytics, which among other things, computes impact factors for scholarly journals, obtain their data from the Social Sciences Citation Index (for social science journals) and the Science Citation Index Expanded (for natural science journals) (Murray, 2019). A number of additional measures are also employed, such as Eigenfactor, CiteScore, SCImago Journal Rank, and Almetrics.

Impact variables that might be used to elevate a journal's stature are not customarily provided in the Anglo-American humanities, unlike in the sciences. The European Science Foundation (ESF) recently took action to

address the issue, and as a result, an inaugural ranking list of academic journals in the humanities was published (Murray, 2019). A broad editorial headlined "Journals under Threat" was published in the British magazine of the History and Sociology of Science, which has been critical of this rating in particular. The majority of national organizations, including the ESF, oppose the use of journal rankings as an evaluation tool, even though they do not forbid them (Pontille, D.; Torny, 2010).

Academics view the absence of a well-established journal ranking system as "a major obstacle on the road to tenure, promotion, and recognition of achievements" in certain fields, such as knowledge/intellectual capital management (Bontis & Serenko, 2009). On the other hand, many scientists and scientific associations believe that the hunt for impact factors goes against scientific objectives, and they have signed the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment to restrict their usage.

There have been attempts to prestige categorize journals within a variety of areas; typically, letters are used to rate the publications' academic relevance. Three categories of approaches have been created to evaluate journal quality and produce journal rankings: (1) expressed preferences; (2) revealed preferences; and (3) publishing strength method (Lowry, PB; Humpherys, SL; Malwitz, J; Nix, 2007).

Many scholarly magazines are not for profit and are instead supported by institutions or professional associations. To offset production expenses, they frequently get advertising, page, and picture fees from writers. However, some journals are published by for-profit companies that charge individuals and libraries subscription fees in order to generate revenue. Additionally, they can sell all of their journals in collections tailored to a certain topic or in other bundles (Serenko, A; Jiao, 2012).

Most frequently, journal editors also hold other professional obligations as professors. For the bigger journals, editorial assistance is provided by paid professionals. Almost always, salaried employees of the publisher produce journals. In the humanities and social sciences, institutions or professional associations typically fund academic periodicals (Day, RA; Gastel, 2011).

Worldwide, academic institutions are always reevaluating the usefulness and expense of subscribing to periodicals. Libraries use data analysis tools like Unpaywall Journal to estimate the exact costs and values of different options in a large context provided by multiple library systems worldwide. This allows libraries to avoid paying subscription fees for materials that are already available through open archives like PubMed Central and provides instant access to the material (Bontis & Serenko, 2009).

University journals' publication and accessibility have been transformed by the Internet, with university libraries offering subscription services that enable users to access their content online. Every article is indexed by databases like Google Scholar. Some of the smallest and most niche publications are produced exclusively by academic departments and are only available online. Some of these publications, like the open-access Internet journal *Archaeology*, use the medium to incorporate searchable datasets, 3D models, and interactive mapping. These publications are occasionally published in blog format.

There is currently a movement in higher education to support open access. This can be achieved through self-archiving, in which authors place their works in institutional or disciplinary repositories where they are searchable and readable, or by publishing them in open-access journals, which do not charge a subscription fee and are either funded entirely by publication fees or subsidized. Open access has had a greater impact on science journals than on humanities journals because of the shared objective of disseminating scientific research to expedite advancement. While attempting to safeguard their subscription income, commercial publishers are experimenting with open-access methods (Lamont, 2009).

Concerns have also been expressed over the rise in the production of "junk" journals with poorer publishing standards due to the significantly reduced entry costs of online publishing. These journals, which frequently have titles that are similar to well-known periodicals, ask for submissions via email and then charge writers to publish their work—often without any indication that the work is ever reviewed. A list of "potential, possible, or predatory open access publishers of scientific journals" has been put together by University of Colorado research librarian Jeffrey Beall; as of April 2013, the list had over 300 publications, although Beall believes the number might be in the thousands. Several of the journals on this list are published by OMICS Publishing Group, which has vowed to sue Beall (De Lange, 2010).

Certain academic journals use registered reports to address problems like data mining and hypotheses once the results are known. The registered report format, for instance, has been adopted by *Nature Human Behavior* because it "shifts the emphasis from the research results to the questions that guided the research and the methods used to answer them". This style is described as follows by the *European Journal of Personality*: "In a registered report, the author creates a study proposal that includes the research question/hypothesis, theoretical and empirical background, and pilot data (if available)." This project will be evaluated once it is submitted before

any data are collected. If approved, the paper that emerges from this peer-review process will be published, independent of the study's findings (Gregory, 2005).

Certain publications, like the Electronic Journal of Combinatorics, which is solely available online and in digital format, were the first to publish in digital format. While some electronic journals eventually become exclusively electronic, the majority of electronic journals begin as print journals and evolve into electronic versions while keeping the print component. The organization of e-journals is quite similar to that of print journals: many still follow the volume/issue model, but some titles are now released continuously; there is a table of contents with a list of articles. Online journal articles are a unique kind of electronic document that is formatted similarly to journal articles in traditional print journals and serves as resources for academic research. Journal articles are frequently offered for download in two formats: PDF and HTML. Additional electronic file forms are frequently accepted for more content, however. Search engines and bibliographic databases both index articles. E-journals make it possible to publish new kinds of content in journals, such as video content or data sets used as research foundations (Gregory, 2005; Lamont, 2009).

The number of new journals has increased along with the expansion and development of the Internet, particularly those that are available exclusively online. Some of these journals are available as Open Access publications, which implies that anybody can access them for free. They also contain Creative Commons licenses, which permit multiple uses of the content. An excellent open-access publication that is included in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). Nonetheless, the majority are still available to libraries, institutions, and individuals through subscription (Lowry, PB; Humpherys, SL; Malwitz, J; Nix, 2007).

The Ulrichs Global Serials Directory is the largest database with comprehensive journal information. The Modern Language Association Directory of Periodicals and Genamics JournalSeek is another database that offers comprehensive information on journals. Journal lists can also be found on journal-hosting websites like Informaworld, JSTOR, Pubmed, Ingenta Web of Science, and Project MUSE. A few websites assess journals, offering details like the length of time it takes them to review manuscripts and the kinds of articles they (Blake & Bly, 1993).

Journal Governance is an activity that must always be carried out routinely and adaptively. This is because changes in editorial management can change suddenly. Likewise with the various conditions that accompany improving the quality of journals. This requires the Study Program as a journal publisher to be able to carry out self-development. Because the most visible scientific products for the scientific world are journals because they are open (open access) and reflect the latest research from a scientific specialty. In the case of this journal, the Doctoral Study Program for Religious Studies at UIN SGD Bandung has Hanifiya: Journal of the Study of Religions. Thus, to support improving the quality of management, Hanifiya Journal Governance Workshop activities are needed. Journal Governance has unique characteristics for its study program. With the unique characteristics and characteristics of Journal Governance, the Study Program-based scientific community is expected to be able to obtain appropriate and detailed knowledge and services regarding Study Program science.

In essence, there are three key ideas in this workshop program for creating the journal that will be authorized by the national Sinta of Indonesia, which are as follows: (1) what is the vision and mission of the journal, (2) how to maintain a journal, and (3) what information and skills to make articles an important part of the journal are good. Apart from that, Journal Governance also contains four essential elements: articles, reviewing, editorial and publication. The targets aimed at Journal Management in the form of this workshop are primarily lecturers and students of the Study Program, plus journal managers and Administration. In this workshop activity, resource persons who were qualified in journals were invited.

2. METHOD

Hanifiya Journal Governance Workshop activities in the Religious Studies (SAA) Doctoral Study Program at UIN SGD Bandung went through several stages: (1) one of the administrators of the Institute for Research and Community Service of the UIN SGD Bandung gave a speech at the SAA Doctoral Study Journal Governance Workshop activities. (2) The Editor-in-Chief explained the profile of the Hanifiya Journal as a Study Program journal and the mission of the Journal Management Workshop. (3) A Hanifiya Journal Editor accompanied the resource person in giving his presentation.

The first Activity is in-house training. Through this Inhouse Training, a transfer of learning process is carried out between the resource person and the workshop participants with in-depth study through questions and answers. The material ranges from how to make a good journal, so that it can be registered with Indonesian National Journal Accreditation (ARJUNA). In the lecture, it was explained how to make a good appearance, manage articles so they are suitable for publication, organize editorial meetings, and so on. The aim is to make the journal worthy of a fairly

good SINTA (Science and Technology Index) on a scale of 6 lowest to 1 highest. Meanwhile, for journal writers such as lecturers and students, the lecture focused on how to make writing worthy of publication. Here the lecturer explains the ethics of writing and the tools that help make articles into journal articles.

The second task is the assignment. This workshop follows the adult education pattern, which emphasizes equality and unity among participants, committee members, and trainers in this instance. At this point, attendees must refine the media work model they had in mind when they attended the presentation. Thus, this information is applicable.

The third activity was a coaching clinic combined with assistance with article writing and journal management. In order to personally teach and oversee the application of journal governance learning, the committee assembled a team. This went on until, at last, there was a Coaching Results Seminar. The main goal of this exercise is to raise awareness of the information regarding the ideal requirements for both a journal and an article. Following this course, participants should be able to synthesize ideal principles with practical expectations, enabling them to develop realistic journal and article patterns that meet journal publishers' requirements. During every coaching clinic activity, a number of facilitators and a resource person assist the class participants in resolving issues they have brought up about journal management and journal article authoring.

The final activity was the presentation of the participants. The participants in this activity are (1) Doctoral (S3) Religious Studies students, consisting of 3 classes, namely Classes 2020, 2021, and 2022. (2) Lecturers who teach in Doctoral Religious Studies Postgraduate UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. (3) Postgraduate Doctoral Religious Studies alumni at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. (4) Managers of Study Program Journals in the Postgraduate Program, both Masters and Doctoral. (5) Administrative officers in the Postgraduate office.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ability of a university to oversee and control scientific periodicals is one of its defining features. It goes without saying that professors whose findings are published in reputable domestic and international journals also need to strike a balance between active research and journal management standards (Clinton, 2019). As a result, these lecturers' work may be recognized for worldwide accreditation (Govindan et al., 2021). Academics, like it or not, to experience the world of international journals must involve themselves in the processes of how articles are included in international journals. Likewise, journal managers must take steps so that the journals they manage are indexed internationally (Lindgreen et al., 2019).

SINTA indexing our journal can help increase the journal's visibility and reputation, as well as attract more readers and submissions. Here are some steps we can take to achieve this: Firstly, ensure high-quality content: Our journal content must be high-quality and relevant to the intended audience. This means publishing original research, conducting thorough peer reviews, and following ethical publishing practices. Second, Choose a suitable indexing service: There are several indexing services available, such as Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, and Google Scholar. Choose the one that is most relevant to the scope and audience of our journal. Third, Following indexing criteria: Each indexing service has its own set of criteria for inclusion, which may include factors such as the quality of the editorial process, international representation of authors and editors, and frequency and regularity of publications. Make sure our journal meets these criteria. Fourth, Apply for indexing: Submit our journal for consideration to the indexing service we have chosen. Follow their guidelines and procedures for application. Some services may require a fee to include. Fifth, Promote our journal: After our journal is indexed, promote it to potential authors, readers and customers. Use social media, email marketing and other channels to spread the word and increase visibility. Sixth, Maintain quality standards: Continuously monitor and improve the quality of our journal's content and editorial processes. This will help ensure that it maintains its indexing status and attracts more readers and posts over time (Xu et al., 2019).

Journal Governance is an activity that must always be carried out in stages but in a progressive manner. This requires the Department as a journal publisher to be able to make adjustments. Because the most visible scientific product for the scientific world is the journal the most important part, which reflects the latest research from a scientific specialty. This specialization is also what makes a journal visible to international indexers such as Scopus (Moed et al., 2020)

Article creation techniques are the core objective of this activity. To write, writers must first do research in order to get the main material for writing (Lemon & Hayes, 2020). The main research methods used in this writing training are observation, interviews, content analysis, and limited discussion (Focus Group Discussion). The following is an explanation (Hamilton & Finley, 2019): (1) Interview: This is a one-on-one interview with individuals to gain insight into their experiences, opinions and perspectives on the topic to be written about. (2) Observation: This means observing people or events in their natural setting to gain insight into how they behave, interact and

respond to various things related to the topic to be written about. (3) Focus groups: Focus groups involve a group of people coming together to discuss a particular topic. This method is useful for gaining insight into how the group under study thinks and feels about the topic to be written about. (4) Content Analysis: Content Analysis involves analyzing text, such as documents, videos, or social media posts, to gain insight into the writers' attitudes, values, and expectations about the topic to be written about.

After the data is collected, it is the writers' turn to read it according to the theory used in writing, according to what was intended before writing and collecting the data. This theoretical analysis is very subjective in terms of freedom for the authors to choose (Taylor et al., 2015). This is important to connect the story to be written and how the author places his theory in the international academic world. For example, the data analysis used in this research is qualitative analysis. Qualitative data analysis is the process of examining and interpreting non-numerical data to extract meaning and insight. This type of analysis is used in many fields, such as social sciences, market research, and healthcare. Qualitative data can take many forms, including text, images, audio, and video recordings (McNarry et al., 2019).

The qualitative data analysis process usually involves several steps (Bryman, 2016): (1) Data preparation: This involves organizing and formatting the data so that it can be easily analyzed. This may involve transcribing interviews, coding open-ended survey responses, or categorizing observations. (2) Data coding entails dividing the data into more manageable, smaller pieces and giving each of these pieces a code determined by the meaning or substance of the piece. Software tools can assist with this task, or it can be completed manually. (3) Data analysis: This involves examining coded data to identify patterns, themes, or trends. This may involve comparing codes across different pieces of data or looking for relationships between codes. (4) Data interpretation: This involves drawing conclusions based on data analysis. This may involve developing a hypothesis or theory about the data or identifying areas for further research. (5) Reporting: Involves presenting analysis findings clearly and concisely. This may involve writing reports, creating visualizations, or presenting findings in presentations.

After the authors write their writing, it is the reviewers' turn to criticize. This is done at each participant's location, either directly with the reviewer or in writing. This also serves as an evaluation of the participants' writing activities. In turn, the reviewers will report to the committee about the progress of the participants. Finally, all the evaluations are collected, analyzed, and concluded. From a journal managerial perspective, the committee conducted a critical review with the journal consultant by evaluating and improving at the same time if there are things that could be better in terms of journal management.

4. CONCLUSION

The UIN SGD Bandung Religious Studies Doctoral Study Program worked hard to accredit its journal of Hanifiya at the national level of the Sinta. Thus, to support improving the quality of its management, preparatory activities for improving the management of the Hanifiya Journal are needed. Journal Governance has unique characteristics for its study program. With the unique characteristics and characteristics of Journal Management, the scientific community based on the study program is expected to be able to obtain appropriate and detailed knowledge and services regarding study program studies. This program includes three main concepts, namely: reconstructing the journal's vision and mission, upgrading how to manage journals, and improving the quality of articles, as an important part of the journal being good and accredited by the Sinta. Apart from that, Journal Governance also contains four essential elements: articles, reviewing, editorial and publication. In this effort, the study program lecturers and students, plus the journal managers and the UIN SGD Bandung Postgraduate Administration, are enthusiastic about observing and making improvements to the quality of the journal. In this workshop activity, resource persons who were qualified in terms of Sinta-accredited journals were invited. The result was that the writers and managers had made improvements deemed necessary to support the acquisition of Sinta accreditation for the Hanifiya Journal.

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