

## UNDERSTANDING THE MANAGEMENT OF HIGH IMPACT PUBLICATION EDUCATION JOURNALS; AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL PUBLICATION ANALYSIS STUDY

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### Abstrak

*Salah satu tugas sivitas akademika seperti dosen atau peneliti di perguruan tinggi adalah menulis makalah penelitian dan memberikan seminar kepada sivitas akademika. Agar hasil artikel yang diterbitkan dapat dipublikasikan dengan cepat, faktor review berupa form harus bernilai tinggi berdasarkan penilaian peer-review editor jurnal dan sistem blind review. Namun, semua akademisi sangat menyadari indikator faktor dampak tinggi. Oleh karena itu, kami menyajikan penelitian ini dengan maksud untuk mendapatkan pemahaman mendalam tentang isu-isu dari faktor-faktor berdampak tinggi ini. Kami telah meninjau sekitar 50 artikel. Kami telah memberikan hasil sebagai temuan yang mencakup, antara lain, jurnal berdampak tinggi yang sering dikutip di seluruh spektrum akademik, terutama ketika dibahas dalam jurnal berdampak tinggi lainnya. Indeks kutipan pertama kali dikembangkan pada 1950-an untuk menentukan jurnal 'Impact Factors'. Dengan kata lain, jurnal-jurnal dengan skor 10 atau lebih dianggap sangat baik di sebagian besar kategori; skor 3 dianggap memadai, dan skor rata-rata kurang dari satu. Ini adalah aturan praktis. Satu peringatan yang perlu diingat adalah bahwa faktor dampak dan perbandingan jurnal bekerja paling baik bila diterapkan pada bidang yang sama.*

**Kata Kunci:** Faktor dampak, publikasi pendidikan, jurnal internasional, dan kajian kajian.

### Abstract

One of the tasks of academics such as lecturers or researchers in universities is writing research papers and giving seminars to academic audiences. For the results of published articles to be published quickly, the review factor of the form must be of high value based on the peer-reviewed rating of the journal editor and the blind review system. However, all academics are well aware of the indicators of high impact factors. Therefore, we present this study intending to gain an in-depth understanding of the issues of these high impact factors. We have reviewed around 50 articles. We have given the results as findings that include, among others, high impact journals frequently cited across the academic spectrum, mainly when discussed in other high impact journals. The citation index was first developed in the 1950s to determine journal 'Impact Factors.' In other words, those journals with a score of 10 or more are considered excellent in most categories; a score of 3 is deemed to be adequate, and an average score of less than one. This is a rule of thumb. One caveat to keep in mind is that impact factors and journal comparisons work best when applied to the same field.

**Keywords:** Impact factors, educational publications, international journals, and study reviews

## INTRODUCTION

There is much discussion among academics about the workload and commitment of academics in Indonesia to developing science, technology, and global innovation (Bibi & Ali, 2017). This is shown by the flood of research results published by Indonesian academics, both from universities and research institutions such as the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, in a small number of scientific journals of world reputation or high impact, which can be seen from the reports of the Directorate General of Higher Education in Indonesia and the Ministry of Research and Technology seeks to increase the number of dissemination of trusted global journal studies. Many efforts have indeed been made, such as providing examination results with the aim of dissemination in international publication journals and providing intensive incentives for analysts who have succeeded in disseminating their research results in international journals so that more and more academics are motivated to carry out research and publications in high impact scientific journals (Rasmussen & Ulrich, 2015).

In addition, high-impact academic writing assignments require having the option of distributing expertise on their papers on international journals somewhere around one distribution over five years (Reynolds et al., 2020). In addition, the demands for graduate doctoral education are also required to be distributed in international high-impact journals. Perhaps the question arises about international journals that are considered commendable and perceived by global researchers. What size or limitation is the benchmark for the nature of international journals, given that

many guarantee that the international journals distributed are the leading journals around the world. The Indonesian government, for this situation, uses the model of international journals that must be registered with SCOPUS to measure the nature of scientific journals. Another marker used is journals with an impact factor, which is more commonly used by academics worldwide (Moed, 2010).

According to Jacsó, (2010) the impact factor is one approach to assessing the nature of diaries directed by the ISI Journal Citation Reports (JCR). This index has been seen as the primary marker for quantitatively estimating the nature of scientific journals. His many exploratory papers, the scientists who compiled the rankings, and surprisingly the organizations they worked for. In general, articles in scientific journals have been referred to in a particular year (Zee & Koomen, 2016). Effect factors help researchers assess the overall significance, especially when comparing different scientific journals in the same field. In other words, the effect factor is determined by dividing the number of references in the current year on articles distributed in the last two years by the absolute number of articles distributed in the last two years. This is following the proposed initial impact factor (Krampl, 2019). The impact factor may be defined as the number of times a journal has been cited in scientific publishing. If it is a domain or a brand name for Journal Citation Report, it may be found on the JCR's free website.

The effect factor can also be one of the three standard measures established by the Scientific Information Institute to measure scientific journals getting references to their articles over the long term (Bornmann et al., 2018). Reference collection will generally

follow the bend as shown in the reference. Reference articles distributed within one year forcibly rise to a peak somewhere in the range of two and six years after publication. From this peak, the reference decreases over time. A journal reference bend can be described by the overall size of the bend, extending to where the highest point of the bend moves to the center and the degree to which the bend descends. These qualities make up the premise of the ISI sway factor, list timeliness, and refer to half-life indicators (Spinak, 2017). This is also in line with the goal set forth by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia, which developed the impact factor. Since 1975, impact factors for journals included in the Journal Citation Reports have been computed annually (Wouters, 2017). In 1992, Thomson Scientific & Healthcare purchased ISI and renamed it Thomson ISI. ISI was split off and sold by Thomson Reuters to Onex Corporation and Baring Private Equity Asia in 2018. Clarivate, a new company they established, is now the publisher of the JCR (Baykoucheva, 2015).

In addition, the impact factor is the proportion of the general size of the reference pathway in the second and third years (Erlandsson et al., 2015). It is determined by separating the number of references currently obtained by the journal on articles distributed in the last two years by the number of articles distributed around the same time. In this way, for example, the 2010 impact factor is the reference articles published in 2008 and 2009 separated by the number of articles distributed in 2008 and 2009. This can be seen as the average number of reference articles obtained annually in the two years following the year published (González-Pereira et al., 2010).

Before starting, it is necessary to investigate the experience chain and definition of impact factors so that the researcher is clear and ready to follow the steps! So, what exactly is the impact factor in a more detailed clarification? Also known as the journal citation factor is an intentional repetition that shows the reader how often journal articles are cited in a given year. This enables calculating the time its articles are cited to determine the journal's position and importance so that everyone can see the impact factor, which is determined by dividing the number of citations on papers published in the previous two years in the current year by the total number of articles published in the previous two years (Cardona-Grau et al., 2016).

While actual thinking was originally stated in 1955, impact factors were created by Eugene Garfield, founder of the Scientific Information Institute, and began working in 1975. (Zimmerman et al., 2015). The academic journal impact factor, often known as the journal impact factor, is a statistic that reflects the average yearly number of citations for the journal's most recent publications. It is often used as a proxy for a journal's relative importance in an area of study; journals with higher impact factors are frequently seen as more important than journals with lower impact factors. The impact factor was invented by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the Scientific Information Institute. Since 1975, the impact factor for journals listed in the Journal Citation Reports has been computed yearly (Analytics, 2017; Hendriarto et al., 2021).

On that basis, the impact of factors that are still not well understood by many academics in the country, so we want to get an in-depth understanding so that academics

can better understand and be able to apply it in carrying out academic tasks, especially recognizing impact factors in the field of majors they are involved in. In addition, journal administrators must also get the correct understanding and application in managing journals in their respective work units (Bond et al., 2019).

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to obtain a detailed explanation of managing factored publication journals by analyzing several international publications. This is important considering that one of the scientific tasks of academics such as lecturers or researchers at universities is writing scientific papers, submitting and giving seminars to academics and the wider community (Kim & Frick, 2011). For the published work to be published quickly, the review of some journals and their existence, especially the impact factor, must be of high value based on peer-reviewed journal editors and a blind review system. However, all academics are well aware that indicators of high impact factors are critical to understanding. Therefore, we present this study to gain an in-depth understanding of these issues. First, we searched the literature online and then presented it by following the academic review system and obtaining valid finding data. We designed a descriptive qualitative study by following the guidelines for reviewing social science studies, writing scientific papers, and publishing systems for international journals (Lambert et al., 2018).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Determining journal impact factors

The impact factor for journals is generally seen from dividing the number of citations in the year after publication by the

number of source items published in the last two years in a journal. This is usually determined as a citation ratio in the publication of recently published articles (Stallings et al., 2013). This can also be seen from the extent to which a journal influences the world of scientific publications. This is the Journal Citation Report; Impact factors can also be viewed through the paid JCR website. The Thomson Journal Citation Report can be referred to as "http://thomsonreuters.com/journal-citation-reports" (Pendlebury & Adams, 2012). According to Leydesdorff et al. (2016), in terms of networks, maps, and interactive overlays, aggregated journal-journal citation linkages in scope and web of science were matched and contrasted. The Journal Citation Reports (JCR) or the Scopus® database may be used to find journal impact factors. Data from the Scopus® database is also accessible on resurchify.com. Readers may discover impact factors for hundreds of journals on this website (Tidke & Khedkar, 2021).

DELGADO-LÓPEZ-CÓZAR and CABEZAS-CLAVIJO, (2013) understand a journal's ranking, the help of Google scholar metrics matrix as a choice journal in peer citation reports and the Scimago journal rank list. Some look for the impact factor of any journal or conference by using its title or ISSN. So, readers can also use the search box to search for the publisher's name or topic area and then select the required journal. By clicking on a specific item, they may get a detailed analysis such as the five-year average, the most significant impact in the last five years (Aghaei Chadegani et al., 2013). All of this information will be useful when selecting journals or evaluating the quality of each desired journal.

### Impact factor

According to Roldan-Valadez et al., bibliometrics' current concepts include a brief review of impact factors, Eigenfactor score, CiteScore, SCImago Journal Rank, Source-Normalized Impact per Paper, H-index, and alternative metrics (2019). The SCIMAGO Journal and Country Rank (SJR) is a replacement for checking each journal's Impact Factor (IF). The impact factor, as many academics are aware, is a criteria for evaluating the quality of journals linked to Thomson Reuters' Scientific citation index (SCI) (González-Alcaide et al., 2012). The Impact factor is used to determine the journal's importance by measuring the number of times the chosen articles were cited in the previous several years. The impact factor indicates how well a journal is positioned. The greater the impact factor, the better the journal's standing. This is one of the tools available for viewing articles in the research field.

The Journal Citation Reports (JCR) data set tracked all impact variables for 12,298 journals throughout 2019. (Guo et al., 2021). The number and degree of shaking factors deteriorated from 0 to 10+ are shown in the description below. Only 239 titles, or 1.9 percent of the 12,298 journals tracked by JCR, achieved an impact factor of 10 or above in 2017. The top 5% of diaries had an influencing factor that was approximately equal to or greater than 6. (610 diaries or 4.9 percent of diaries followed by JCR). Approximately 66 percent of the JCR-followed journals had a 2017 effect factor that was equal to or greater than the previous year (Zhang & Poucke, 2017). As an example, we provide instances of high impact factors from 2018 to 2019, using the criteria for the most targeted impact factors

from the SCI Journal, as well as how the effect will be substantial in the next year.

Figure 1 Impact Factor Journal Ranking 2018/20219



Source 2021, SJI Journal

Although the impact factor is important, it should not be used as the only criterion for evaluating the quality of a journal. The JCR knowledge base does not include all journals, but it is of excellent quality. As a result, it lacks the so-called influencing element. In other words, new high-impact variables should not be considered for inclusion unless they have a reference record. The impact factor of a journal is avoided by the logical value of a single article (González-Álvarez & Cervera-Crespo, 2017).

### Describe the impact factor

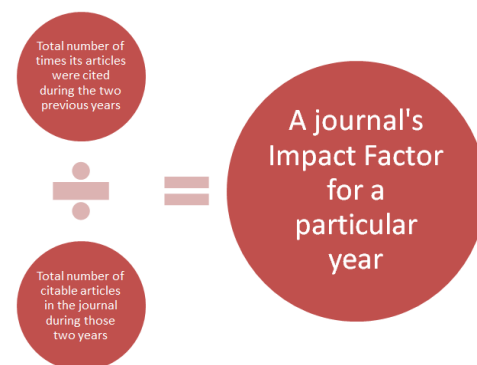
Scientists as contributors do not have an influential factor, but every scientific journal does. The scientific distribution impact factor is a statistic that measures the number of references or citations characteristic of

the last article published in that journal in the previous three years (Cronin & Sugimoto, 2014). It is commonly used to estimate the overall importance of the journal or its possible impact on its space. Things to think about when it comes to impact factors: Just because a journal does not have an impact factor does not mean it is worth being wary of. They may be new, and the research turnaround is slow (Gargouri et al., 2010). Impact factors cannot control the quality of individual articles. Whether references are spread equally throughout the paper, impact factors will only reflect other scholastic tendencies in work, not their importance or usefulness. Exploratory papers, special notes, and audits are the only things that can be referenced. Publications, letters, reports, and meeting abstracts are "non-citing matters" but can affect the number of references/articles and are therefore an impact factor. Only a few papers get many references, and they are only distributed in a few journals. This small portion is responsible for countless references (Thelwall, 2017).

Any controversial article, such as one based on fictitious data, may get multiple citations, turning the journal's impact rating upwards. There may be a citation bias (Ware & Mabe, 2015). English material, for example, maybe preferred. Authors are allowed to reference their work. The calculation for ranking the impact of other journals: Scopus CiteScore will tell visitors how many citations the journal received in the current year compared to all papers published in the previous three years (Yuen, 2018). Over three years, it shows the average number of citations received by a particular document (articles, book series, conference sessions, letters). The Scopus resource details page shows how the scores

for each particular journal are determined and understood. The metrics on the Google Scholar page will tell each visitor about impact factors and other bibliometric data. Any reader can search for metrics by specific fields or journals on the main page. A list of top journals based on h5-index and median is also included (Zarifm Mahmoudi et al., 2015). In another way, for example, the impact factor assessment of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of citations by the number of articles published in a certain period, usually within two years of publication. Journals with a high impact factor value will be chosen because they are considered superior and in great demand by users (Aulianto & Nashihuddin, 2020).

Figure 2 Journal Factor for Particular Year



Source; [dasaptaerwin.net](http://dasaptaerwin.net)

### Important impact factors

All academics dare to say that most journal assessment tools are made with honest intentions (Wang et al., 2013). What matters is how the tool or marker is used so that the impact factor is mainly made for administrators, as Nobel laureate Martin Chalfie points out. His thought was to help administrators by spending their financial

plans on the most widely read journals. Not the leading journal. What is more, there is far less benefit from writing a paper or publishing a scientific journal. However, at that point, after we have the size for the journal. Individuals will begin to mishandle these measurements if they do not understand how to understand impact factor journals. Resources or companies begin to structure their choices regarding how to hire, fire, advance.

There is nothing mysterious that disputes include impact factors and constantly question their actual impact and value (Gutierrez et al., 2015). Models range from control out and out of distribution numbers and self-referencing issues to disciplinary contrasts. Due to the heavy reliance on path factors as pointers, magic has created many false motivational forces for individuals to hack measurements. The authors believe they cannot blame individuals for responding with a specific purpose in mind when their position presentation is attached to a single metric, for example, the impact factor. Quite a big bet is on the table. If readers misunderstand the impact factor of each scientific journal considered an excellent journal, what is the impact factor value? (Aksnes et al., 2019).

Thus, the number should include which role the Impact Factors should play and how much significance we should give to the system that manages each high impact factor journal (Chapman et al., 2019). Unfortunately, more often than not, researchers and specialists are the ones who value a high premium over impact factors. Organizational issues are generally a source of debate around impact factor work in the world of science and publications. Eventually, we will find ourselves mingled with discussions about the work of science.

However, hardly anyone would argue that science should serve humanity and have functional value (Ekperusi et al., 2019). Under certain conditions, impact factors may be problematic and sometimes even defenseless against impact factor resisting directors, but they reveal something to us about the effects of science journals. Today, supervisors use them to check if they are on target. Custodians use it to direct their purchase choices. Groups of scientists use it to increase the impact and perception of their exploration. The author of the article uses it for exhibition purposes and authenticity checks or not, the impact factor cannot be ignored, and the burden of measurement and calculation is there for valid justification (Leydesdorff & Opthof, 2010). In other words, if readers want to understand what an impact factor is, they can easily understand that the impact factor can be interpreted as the extent to which a journal influences the world of scientific publications; impact factor is the domain or brand of the Journal Citation Report impact factor can be viewed through the paid JCR web (Pendlebury & Adams, 2012).

### **Matter in low impact factor**

Of course, there are risks for journals with low factor impact. This question may seem odd and needs the reader to know (Falagas et al., 2010). After all, it is not just the articles that may be harmful, but rather the idea of distribution and the journal's fame and low impact factor that may shroud the extraordinary works under its care. Various cases were known early on in which articles were ignored because they were distributed in obscure journals and the impact factors were dark (Liu et al., 2016). However, it earns much credit when similar works are distributed with high impact and

widely read journals. A study conducted in Brazil also looked at what was under some low-effect journals. As far as some may be concerned, even with devoted information and time, it may be difficult to distribute in journals high effect factors for reasons such as imbalances in topography, accounts, and language (Paiva et al., 2017). Like every region of the world, science journals and effect factors have work to do to become more capable, but there is no doubt that many are trying to print their work in journals that are intensely estimated by influence factors and measures (Resnik et al., 2010).

### **Impact and indicators**

The article's authors on the high impact factor have one final step forward, and evaluating contact with different markers is where they will go with the definitive step (Huang et al., 2012). Keep in mind that journal influence factors or scient metric markers alone will not paint the complete picture of a scientific journal. That is the motivation behind why researchers survey the impact factor measures of each journal, thinking of new ones or developing them further each year (Krell, 2012). Most impact factors are assessed because they are too simplistic by looking at many references or authors. As a result, different measurements are compiled, for example, an h-list to better handle the journal. The h-file is the largest h-value with the ultimate goal that a given author/journal has distributed h papers, each of which has been referenced h times (Kepes et al., 2020) essentially. However, the h-file is not just another measurement out there. There are also other elements to consider, such as Self-Citation Ratio, SJR, SNIP, and finally, depending on the author's work. Readers may also think of different

points of view. For example, the analyst might consider factors such as paper author fees, recognition rate, survey speed, audit cycle, and publication support (Kianifar et al., 2014).

### **Scopus and Google Scholar**

Simply put, SCOPUS is understood as the world's most extensive journal indexing and database service (Tober, 2011). The SCOPUS service for all functions is operated by Elsevier, a company based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, which publishes international scientific publications. Scopus has functions that include databased searching, journal indexing, citations, and publishers (Moed, 2010). The main goal of Scopus is to create an index of scientific literature with detailed information about the metadata of each scientific article, such as publication data, abstracts, and references (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016). According to results based on broad categories, Google Scholar was able to identify 94% of Social Science article citations, while Web of Science and Scopus only identified 35% and 43%, respectively. Last but not least, Google accounts for almost half of all Social Science article citations (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016).

The results comparing Google Scholar to ISI and Scopus are mixed. On the other hand, Google Scholar has a more significant number of citations in almost all cases due to its more comprehensive source coverage than ISI and Scopus and more extended period coverage than Scopus (Li et al., 2010). The weakness of Thomson Scientific's citation index prompted Elsevier, the world's largest distributor of logical journals, to create its bibliographic tools, specifically Scopus. Scopus does not limit the journals included for orders, but

currently, Scopus only lists the journals of the natural sciences and does not cover sociology or expression and the humanities. If Scopus is a business administration like Thomson SCI, just a month after the launch of Scopus in 2005, Google also launched Google Scholar, which is still in beta. Google Scholar limits science, but all logical works can be accessed on the web (Gusenbauer, 2019).

Suppose Thomson Scientific and Scopus make a Citation Index report based on important information. Thus, Google Scholar uses self-accessible articles on the Internet, usually from comparison articles kept by the authors. College sites or repositories or from dim writing such as books, procedures, monographs, author sites. However, the accuracy of Google Scholar's calculations is very high, especially for articles published after 2004. Currently, Google Scholar provides reference checks that can be obtained free of charge via the Internet so that anyone can now generate reference counting reports, reference records. Securities without buying into business administrations such as Thomson Scientific or Elsevier's Scopus (An et al., 2020).

### **Impact factor calculation**

The first opportunity is when we perceive the terms that refer to the journal and refer to the journal so that in the following conversation, there is no confusion (Lei & Sun, 2020). Until now, our conversations about reference counting depended on the journals we were assessing. This journal gets references from various journals (Roldan-Valadez et al., 2018). It was mentioned earlier that for the calculation of 'Security Factor,' references only come from journals circulated simultaneously and one

and two years after the year of distribution of the journal whose articles were cited. Checking references that we get from both Google Scholar and Scopus starts from articles referred to in scientific journals (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016). For 'Effect Factor' calculations, the perspective is from a reference to a journal, not a journal. This is a place where chaos has been going on for quite some time.

### **CONCLUSION**

We have aimed to answer the purpose of this study by presenting several databased evidence on an in-depth understanding of the governance of high-impact journal publications as one of the critical insights for an academic in carrying out the task of finding and understanding impact-factor journals from millions of journals that are currently unavailable. Recognized the authenticity and legitimacy of the target journal scientists publish their journals. Based on the data we present, there are several understanding findings that we describe in the results section, which include determining factor impact journals, factor impact journals, explanation of journal factor impact, the importance of factor impact, problems if the factor impact is weak, factor impact and indicators, Scopus and Google Scholar related to the impact of factors, and the calculation of the impact of factors in a scientific journal. Thus, the results we can conclude with the hope that these findings will be helpful for many parties.

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