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## Analysis of the Journal Evaluation Criteria: A Model Study

### *Dergi Değerlendirme Kriterlerinin Analizi: Bir Model Çalışması*

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**ABSTRACT:** Academic journals play an important role in keeping up with current literature and accessing new information. Journal publishing, which is a very rich field in terms of revealing very special topics in different fields has an important place in the field of social sciences. Although the social sciences book-type publications at the forefront of Turkey in the past to 586 different print / electronic (e) journal has been published. This increase in journal publishing brings along some problems related to publishing. It is important to determine the evaluation criteria of all national journals published in the field of social sciences in order to correct these troublesome situations in terms of ethical and publication standards. A meeting was held with the T. C. Ministry of Culture and Tourism National ISSN Agency to collect research data and journal lists. Journal Evaluation Criteria of National Index (TR Index) and International Index (Web of Science, Scopus) were examined, compared and a common Journal Evaluation Criteria Model was created. As a result of the study, suggestions were put forward to improve the quality of electronic journals. According to the findings obtained as a result of the study, it is not only where the scientific research results were published and indexed; it has been found that it is important to check what is defined in their contents and whether its quality meets measurable criteria. The ultimate goal of the study is to help create a quality scientific publishing ecosystem in the academic world. In this way, low quality publications at national/ international level can be prevented and magazine publishing can be developed in our country. From this point of view, the study can be included in the literature as a guide.

**ÖZ:** Akademik dergiler, güncel literatürü takip etmede ve yeni bilgilere erişimde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Farklı alanlarda çok özel konuların ortaya koyulması açısından çok zengin bir alan olan dergi yayıncılığı, sosyal bilimler alanında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Sosyal bilimler alanında kitap tipi yayınlar ön planda görünse de Türkiye de geçmişten günümüze 586 farklı basılı/elektronik (e) dergi yayınlanmıştır. Dergi yayıncılığındaki bu artış, yayıncılıkla ilgili bazı sorunları beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu sıkıntılı durumları etik ve yayın standartları açısından düzeltmek amacıyla, sosyal bilimler alanında yayınlanan tüm ulusal dergilerin değerlendirme kriterlerini belirlemek önemlidir. Araştırma verilerinin ve dergi listelerinin toplanması için T. C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Ulusal ISSN Ajansı ile bir görüşme yapılmıştır. Ulusal Dizin (TR Dizin) ve Uluslararası Dizinlerin (Web of Science, Scopus) Dergi Değerlendirme Kriterleri incelenmiş, karşılaştırılmış ve ortak bir Dergi Değerlendirme Kriterleri Modeli oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmanın sonucunda, elektronik dergilerin kalitesini geliştirmek için öneriler öne sürülmüştür. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, bilimsel araştırma sonuçlarının sadece nerede yayınlandığı ve dizinlendiği değil; içeriklerinde neyin tanımlandığı ve kalitesinin ölçülebilir kriterleri karşılayıp-karşılamadığının kontrol edilmesinin önemli olduğuna erişilmiştir. Çalışmanın nihai hedefi, akademik dünyada kaliteli bir bilimsel yayıncılık ekosistemi oluşturulmasına yardımcı olmaktır. Bu şekilde, ulusal/uluslararası düzeyde düşük kaliteli yayınlar önlenabilir ve ülkemizde dergi yayıncılığı geliştirilebilir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, çalışma bir rehber olarak literatüre katılabilir.

**Keywords:** National Journals, Journal Evaluation Criteria, TR Index, Web of Science, Scopus.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Ulusal Dergiler, Dergi Değerlendirme Kriterleri, TR Dizin, Web of Science, Scopus

## INTRODUCTION

The positive effects of the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the different areas of personal, social, and economic lives have been observed quite frequently nowadays. As a result of the fact that the new technologies that are in constant motion move processes to newer dimensions results in both data production and changes in the nature of information obtained from these data (Yalçinkaya, 2019, p. 4). The most important elements of today's world, shaped by the new realities brought by data is the technological development, the globalized economy with communication, the production, acquisition of information, and the qualified evaluation of the information obtained (Özdemirci and Torunlar, 2018, p. 9).

Due to the positive motivation given by the development of information and accession to information by the worldwide researchers who desire to access resources in electronic media has also been increased. Scientific journals help researchers to feed their needs to access electronic resources. They are important official communication tools used extensively by scientists. Publication of and accessing to current research results quickly become the most basic features of scientific journals. These features distinguish scientific journals from other scientific communication tools and make them more used in disciplines where timeliness is at the forefront (Küçük, Al ve Olcay, 2008, p. 4).

Quality and efficient studies have been carried out in the last 5 years, especially in the field of access of researchers to scientific electronic journal (e-journal) services and e-journal resources. The rapid expansion of electronic publishing and the possibilities provided by the computer technologies also facilitate the emergence of some negative approaches in journal publishing.

For example, plagiarism attempts that steal the work of authors, an irrepressible increase in the number of marauding journals etc. the number of many negative situations is increasing journal platforms and e-directories have been created in order to facilitate users to access and track e-journals. It is aimed to improve the use of these platforms and to provide quick access to resources through an easy use. With increasing demand for information in the academic world and the more intensive use of e-journals, international access to information has increased and the speed of sharing of academic information from a universal point of view has also increased indirectly. With the contribution of digitization in the academic world, information access opportunities have also increased. E-journal systems usually have a journal management and publishing system that supports advanced communication options. These systems were developed to mediate the free exchange of information, not only to publish journals, but also mediate the presentation of publications to potential users in the electronic media (Çelik and Buğan, 2013, p. 7). With the increase in the quality and quantity of e-journals, access to information elements and international open access activities are also improved. Open access is a very important element in the rapid progress of science and the dissemination of information. Journal publishing which supports open access constantly improves and makes a positive impact on the Science of Information and Document Management.

The rapid proliferation of electronic publishing and the opportunities provided by computer technologies also facilitate the emergence of some negative approaches in magazine publishing. For example, plagiarism attempts stealing the work and labor of other authors, an inevitable increase in the number of predatory journals, etc. the number of many adverse events

is increasing. The devastating effect of low-quality studies in predatory journals is revealed as the contamination of science and as an accumulative process. At the same time, this effect which is contagious, becomes impossible to avoid with the participation of outputs that have not been evaluated scientifically in other studies. The researchers participating in this cycle consciously or unconsciously gradually grow the network which leads to generating irreparable results (Akça and Akbulut, 2018, p. 9).

Correction of observable problems is important for the development of journal publishing. In order to prevent and solve problems that arise and/or have the potential to arise in the field of e-journal, various academic studies are carried out in this field. The common result of these studies, it is important to establish certain standards. In order to develop and use new communication paradigms, it is obvious that both the technical and legal sides of e-publishing must be rethought and prepared for the future (Arikan, 2017, p. 8). As Arikan mentioned, e-journals that are constantly being discussed in national and international context should also be examined in detail and should be assigned certain standards. In today's global world shaped with technology, the value of information becomes meaningful if it is visible, easy to access, accredited and present certain standards. Sharing and transformation of the knowledge produced as intellectual capital is directly related to the visibility and access of knowledge, because published but not distributed information will have no function (Alav, 2018, p. 12). As Alav emphasized in terms of the development of electronic publishing, it is important to set certain standards in academic electronic publishing. For this reason, National Index (TR Index) and International Comprehensive General Directories (Web of Science, Scopus) journal of analysis using the general evaluation criteria in the future should

be determined. how the standards of academic journals and the future is a strategic model is introduced.

## 1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to qualitatively analyze whether Turkish journals comply with the most cited journal evaluation standards and the standards of important national/international indexes in the world with the help of the results obtained from the data analyzed correctly. By conducting these analyses, it can be determined how journal standards should be and can be used as evaluating the journal performance in a measurable qualitative and quantitative data. In addition, the benefits of developing quantitative data on electronic journal publishing in academic studies are an undeniable reality. Because, it is not enough for a work to be written by one or more authors, it is important to note that by measuring the references to a work, it is necessary to analyze the attribution of the work and determine its contribution to science in general. As a result using the study; to overcome the existing problems about the quality of our national journal in a positive direction for the future development of their ethical be protected from troubles can take place in International Citation Indexes constantly monitor and broadcast the way that various policies in order to contribute to ensuring international standards in academic studies can be demonstrated.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Various studies have been conducted related to identifying the overall quality and efficiency of the academic journals. Journal quality measurements are very important for evaluating the compliance of the journals with national and/or international standard values. Two important sources used in journal quality assessment are the Journal Citation Reports

(JCR) produced by ISI and the SCImago Journal&Country rank (SJR) produced by Scopus (Özen, 2014, p. 7).

Journal Citation Reports (JCR) “provides researchers with the transparent, publisher-independent data and statistics needed to make academically confident decisions in today's emerging scientific publishing environment” (Clarivate Analytics, 2020). As Özen (2014, p. 5) points out, the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) has over time become a structure that comprehensively produces Journal Citation Reports. Today, Journal Citation Reports (JCR) serve to determine the impact factor of the journals, their ranking, the total citation received by the journals, the impact factor, as well as present the journals performance data (Dhyi, 2018, p. 18). As part of the journal quality assessment, journals are generally evaluated based on national and/or international criteria. According to these criteria, definitions are made on the journal and the subject areas. According to these criteria, evaluation is possible only if the articles receive citation, and if they are being viewed, downloaded or linked, but it should not be limited only to these situations. In addition to these criteria, the general layout and functioning of the journal needs to be evaluated. In this way, it will be easier to identify journals that publish quality publications and/or act in a marauding way in the academic world.

In order to reach the information particles within the information sources in the fastest way possible, directories, books and journals, it should be set in a detailed way the subject title, place names, contact names. Leading researchers on the development of indexing techniques after the World War II created some works in the journal sector in order to advance academic literature. One of these studies is the

citation index study that Garfield conducted as a project. The study focused on how the machines produce indexing terms without the judgement of people (Al and Tonta, 2004, p. 5). He realized that the use of journals in indexing could help access information more quickly due to the increase in the number of publications. In this context, he has developed various citation indexing works under the Garfield Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Garfield later published the Science Citation Index (SCI-SCIE), the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), which he created to index citations (Garfield, 1983, p. 3; White, 1985, p. 7). In this way, citation directories took their place in the literature and started to be spread as becoming prestigious in the scientific world.

General directories; national/international books, etc. reflecting the sources of information, providing bibliographic control works like the article directory which provides bibliographic information of the papers in the symposium which features national/international subject bibliography feature they carry (Turkey Education Research Database, Social Sciences Database etc.)

In this direction, the ‘TR Index, Web of Science (WOS), Scopus’ directories included in the subject of the study can be defined as follows:

\*TR Index: This is a list showing the impact factors of national journals published by TUBITAK ULAKBIM and references to studies in these journals. In accordance with the ULAKBIM basic mission, the TR Index is the most important academic studies which was developed in line with the international standards in order to provide researchers with electronic access to national and scientific content. TR Index consists of journals around

subjected in Science and Social Sciences, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Engineering, Basic Sciences, Health Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Social and Humanities. The national scientific journals constitute the scope of TR Index and they are selected by several committees consisting of experts and academics in related subject areas according to the criteria for evaluating the journal (TR Index, 2020).

\*Web of Science (WOS): First presented by the Scientific Information Institute (ISI) to researchers as a mean of access to information. It is a website that provides subscription-based access to multiple databases that provide comprehensive citation data for many different academic disciplines. It is served by Clarivate Analytics. "The Web of Science Core Collection covers more than 21,100 peer-reviewed, high-quality academic journals published worldwide (including open access journals) more than 250 Social Sciences, Arts&Humanities etc. it has different discipline. It also covers conference proceedings and book data" (Web of Science, 2020).

\*Scopus: Journal, patent, book, conference statement etc. in 2004 by Elsevier. It was intended to create index resources. It is the broadest peer-reviewed literature database (scientific journals, books and conference reports) consisting of abstracts and citations. Scopus, selected and meticulously scrutinized by an independent review board 24.600 active publishers indexes content from the title and people ideas and institutions underlying architecture uses a rich metadata published to connect. "Using advanced tools and analytics, Scopus produces precise citation results detailed researcher profiles and information that provides better decisions, actions, and results"(Scopus, 2020).

### 3. JOURNAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

In the past years, various academic studies on the evaluation of scientific journals have been conducted together with studies in different fields. The vast majority of these studies have been conducted by the researchers abroad. Along with the studies started in 1980, the authors habits of searching and reading information were investigated for 25 years and with the development of electronic journal publishing, changes in usage models were revealed (Tenopir and King, 2000, p. 4; King, Tenopir ve Montgomery, 2003, p. 9). Along with the contribution of these usage models, it has been found that maintaining printed journals in the academic field is quite difficult today. Because it has been seen that the cost of publishing printed journals has increased considerably and technological innovations are not very necessary with the positive impact on human life. Due to the publication of scientific journals in the form of e-journals over time, the principles of e-journal evaluation have begun to gain importance.

In Turkey, e-journals are mostly downloaded in the evaluation criteria, how many citations they receive, how many people read them etc. points are seen as important. In addition to the fact that e-journals are internationally recognized, the measurement of their value as an enterprise is also important. The number of citations that indicate journals are used during publication production also contributes to the value of their use. The quality of an article with a high number of citations is also likely to be high. TR Index, Web of Science, Scopus journal evaluation criteria are examined below.

### 3.1. TR Index Journal Evaluation Criteria

Bibliographic information (article name, author name, abstract, bibliography etc.) of the articles inserted in the electronic journals scanned in TR Index since 2000 and the vast majority of articles are accessible in accordance with open access rules. TR Index journal evaluation criteria can be defined as:

- Journal management: the journal numbers should be published at the intervals they announce during the year and on time.
- Field editors should be present in the institute and wide-ranging journals.
- Journals must have language editors appropriate to the language of publication. Attention should be paid to compliance with the rules of writing in the language of interest.
- There must be a corporate distribution in publishing, consulting institutions, and the editorial board must be formed at least 1/3 different institutions. It is to include the names of the institutions where the board members work or at least information about the city and country where they are located.
- Competencies of the editor and the editorial board members in their fields, publications etc. should be taken into consideration.
- Appropriate arbitrators should be appointed from different institutions and attention should be paid to the principles of impartiality and diversity.
- Attention should be paid to the diversity of institutions and authors of the articles to be published in the journal.

- Ethical rules must be followed. As in all disciplines, the Social Sciences Research and Ethics Committee has received ethics committee approval decisions separately for clinical and experimental human and animal studies are necessary this check should be indicated and should be documented in the article. For example, authors of the scientific articles sent to journals should take into account the recommendations of the ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) and the standards of COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) (TR Index, 2020).

### 3.2. Web of Science (WOS) Journal Evaluation Criteria

The journal evaluation criteria of the WOS published which provides comprehensive citation data for many different academic disciplines as follows:

- Each article must be given an original article number or written with continuous page numbers.
- The journal must have page and article numbers, they must be listed separately, not combined (for example: 23.6-23.10; Art. # 23, pp. 6-10).
- Institute field editor and wide-ranging journals should have field editors.
- A DOI number should be taken. The article number should not be referred to as the DOI number.
- Journals must have language editors suitable for the language of the publication. Attention should be paid to the compliance of the spelling rules of the relevant language.

- Publication and advisory boards should have a corporate distribution. The at least 1/3 of the editorial board members should consist of different institutions.
- Attention should be paid to the diversity of institutions and authors in articles published in the journal.
- Ethical rules must be followed. In journals, ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) recommendations and COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)'s standards should be taken into account (Web Of Science Publisher Relations, 2020).

### 3.3. Scopus Journal Evaluation Criteria

Scopus raises many important criteria in terms of making strategic decisions about journals to be indexed in the database. Scopus journal evaluation criteria can be defined as:

- Content must have a publicly accessible description of the referee evaluation process and about the referee evaluation process.
- The journal must have an ISSN.
- Articles must have an English title and a title.
- The journal must be published regularly.
- The bibliography of the articles must be prepared with Latin Alphabet.
- There must be ethical principles of publication accessible to all authors. There needs to be an accessible broadcast videos policy.
- There must be a list of referees available online. Referees should take double-blind

criteria into consideration during their revisions.

- There should be diversity in the geographical distribution of the editors and the editorial board.
- All journal content must be accessible online. Previous issues of the journal must be accessible from the journal website and the accessible in English journal website (Scopus, 2020).

### 4. TR INDEX, WOS, SCOPUS DIRECTORIES DETERMINATION OF COMMON JOURNAL EVALUATION CRITERIA MODEL

Evaluation criteria given in national and international directories may vary depending on the structure and characteristics of the directories. Based on the criteria common to all three series in the article, a common model of evaluation criteria can be revealed as a result of a detailed analysis made on the general international standards. The common evaluation criteria model is discussed in detail in Table 1:

Table 1. TR Index, Web of Science, Scopus Joint Journal Evaluation Criteria

<p><b>Criterion 1.</b> The journal should be a peer-reviewed and scientific journal. This should be stated in the journal and/or the web page of the journal. Referee evaluation should be double blinding.</p> <p><b>Criterion 2.</b> The journal information (full name of the journal, name available in any other languages (such as English name, if applicable) the abbreviated name, ISSN, full address, language of the publication, publication in conjunction with the month of the broadcast range, purpose, scope and ethical concerns, corporate communications and e-mail addresses and related board editors, publishers, commercial printers etc. must be located on the web page.</p> <p><b>Criterion 3.</b> Articles in the journal must have abstract and keywords in the language of the article. Abstract and keywords must comply with the international standards.</p> <p><b>Criterion 4.</b> If the journal has page and article numbers, they should be listed separately, not combined (for example: 23.6-not 23.10; Art. # 23, pp. 6-10).</p> <p><b>Criterion 5.</b> Bibliography should be prepared based on international standards (APA, MLA, AIP, NLM, AMA, ACS, etc.). It must be appropriately applied, the format used should be specified in detail in the article writing rules.</p> <p><b>Criterion 6.</b> On the first page of the scientific articles in the journal, preferably at the bottom, the dates of submission and acceptance of the articles, the institutions of all authors, contact information and the internationally valid 'ORCID' information should be included.</p> <p><b>Criterion 7.</b> All identifiers for the article should be given, such as DOI and PII (Digital Object Number).</p> <p><b>Criterion 8.</b> The use of plagiarism programs should be valued and given a certain rate (e.g. 10-15%, etc. that should be considered.</p> <p><b>Criterion 9.</b> At the end of the article, researchers should be given a 'contribution rate statement, a statement of support and gratitude, a statement of conflict'.</p> <p><b>Criterion 10.</b> The editorial and advisory boards must have institutional distribution and the editorial board must consist of at least 1/3 different institutions. Attention should be paid to the diversity of institutions and authors in articles published in the journal.</p>
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## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In our country, the attention given to the journal evaluation criteria needs to be developed. Academic promotion criteria, academic incentive etc. Web of Science and Scopus data are in important academic activities. But besides Web of Science and Scopus platforms include non-profit companies (Clarivate Analytics, Elsevier etc.) and their products. For this reason, the number of journals indexed in these databases in many countries has increased for various reasons in a very short period of time as a result of

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For this reason, when determining policies to improve or disseminate research outcomes, efficient systems based entirely on bibliometric indicators should be encouraged.

Among the best ways to solve the problems discussed in the article, it examined where the work is published and indexed which is important for scientific research as well as to establish a scientific publishing ecosystem in which the content of the works is described and the quality of them can be controlled whether they meet measurable criteria. This ecosystem should also include referees, subject field experts and editors who put forward valuable opinions. In this way, it will also contribute to the creation of higher quality publications in the national/international arena.

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