

# Directory of Scholarly Journals in Turkey



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By

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## PREFACE

This is the final book of the *Directory of Scholarly Journals in Turkey*, which was first published in 1997 and has been worked up four more times in subsequent years. The book *Refereed and Non-refereed Economic Journals: A Guide to Publishing Opportunities* by Miller and Punsalan (1988) became the source of inspiration for this research, when I saw it on the desk of my professor, Hasan Işın Dener, who was my advisor at Hacettepe University in the early 1990s. After eight years following my inquiry on the aforementioned book, I began to prepare for the *Research on Scholarly Journals in Turkey* in 1997, thinking “why shouldn’t we have a similar research investigation?” I began to work on the primary research when I was serving in the Army as a Reserve Officer in Ankara. After fulfilling my military service, I completed the research when I was an academic member of *Başkent University*. I prepared the remaining three studies (2002, 2007/2008, and 2014) when I was an academic member of *Anadolu University*.

It was never my intention to repeat this study periodically. Due to the positive feedback and suggestions that I received after the publication of the first study as a book under the name of the *Directory of Scholarly Journals in Turkey*, I have decided to repeat this research every five years. As a result, I have prepared the *Research on Scholarly Journals in Turkey* in 2002, 2007/2008, and 2014. While the second and third studies were conducted in periods of five years, although I had begun to prepare for the fourth study in 2012, I was only able to complete it in 2014 since my work was delayed by some other obligatory projects and studies. This book has been prepared as a special edition in 2016.

As it is explained in detail in the *Introduction* section of this book, scholarly journals are one of the key factors that guide and indicate the scientific development in an academic field of study or in a country. The scholarly journals, which transfer and spread scientific information, are intended to properly fulfill their functions; for instance, preventing the transfer of imperfect or incorrect information to the science world. Significant issues are inevitable in the characteristics of scientific studies in such disciplines and countries, where the scholarly journals do not fulfill their functions properly.

Although there were only 643 scholarly journals in Turkey when I completed the first research on scholarly journals in Turkey in 1997, this number had increased to 833 in 2002 and 996 in 2007/2008. Remarkably, the number of journals in 2014 had reached 1,679, and although only a year has passed, the number of journals in this present study has reached 1,910. In simple terms, it is observed that the number of scholarly journals published in Turkey has roughly tripled in the last 18 years. This increase may naturally have a myriad of reasons. But I find it useful to analyse this qualitative and quantitative increase in terms of its relation with the social, academic, technological, and economic developments that the country has been experiencing over the years. When this development is analysed, it is observed that in the last 18 years, the main parameters of the sociology of science have become subject to greater and more rapid changes than ever before in Turkish history. It would not be proper to make any assumptions regarding the positive or negative outcomes of these changes in the scientific world. However, the outcomes of the increasing number and country-wide popularization of journals will eventually take effect in the near future. Albeit accidentally, we cannot deny the fact that it was a favourable condition that this study has coincided with the beginning of a transcendental period, where Turkey began to experience rapid changes in the social, economic, cultural, political, academic, and technologic fields. Thus, we are able to objectively analyse the effects and outcomes of developments in the current period. From this perspective, the *Research on Scholarly Journals in Turkey* may be approached as a series of studies that provide data for this type of analysis.

I received support in some respects throughout the preparation period of this book, which took about a year. My Ph.D. students Gözde Yılmazdoğan, Serhat Adem Sop and Engin Bayraktaroğlu helped me to review the texts, and my brother Prof. Metin Kozak contributed by reviewing the entire book and revealing mistakes. I would like to thank everyone who supported me throughout this process.

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## INTRODUCTION

Scholarly journals are the capillaries of the scientific world, ensuring the circulation of knowledge. These capillaries carry the scientific information to the *River of Knowledge*. The production of information is as old as humankind. While information was transferred through various and ever-changing symbols and sounds among people in the early stages of history, this “act of transfer” became systematic and well-ordered with the invention of writing. This River of Knowledge, in essence, began to grow, deepen, and reach farther distances and epochs. In Ancient Greek civilization following the Ancient Indian, Egyptian, and Persian civilizations, this River of Knowledge grew tremendously for the first time in history. The River of Knowledge may also be described as a highway of knowledge that carries knowledge on the plane of geography and time. The information that fails to reach the River of Knowledge would vanish, just like those tiny streams that fail to reach the rivers and the lakes. Today, the scholarly, refereed journals, which are the leading carriers of information into the River of Knowledge, serve to prevent the spread of false and imperfect information.

When we take a closer look at the history of science since, or maybe before, the invention of writing we observe that humankind has always had the instinct of spreading knowledge through the murals and figures drawn on cave walls. However, we run across increasing numbers of systematic means—articles—that transfer information and knowledge. Despite the fact that similar methods were utilized to share knowledge in Ancient Greece, the Library of Alexandria, and by Muslim scholars, such articles were not commonly employed as a means of knowledge sharing until the invention of the printing press.

Knowledge began to spread through articles after the universities were established. From AD 1300 to 1400, knowledge began to be shared with

other researchers (philosophers) through letters. After the popularization of the printing press, these letters were printed on paper. When the first academies of science were established in Western Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, bulk/mass printing of the articles became a common practice and led the way to the publications named journals. The first scholarly journal was published in the United Kingdom in 1665 by the Royal Society under the name *Philosophical Transactions*. Soon afterwards, the French Academy of Sciences published a journal named *Le Journal des Scavants*. The *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensium* was published in 1682 in Latin, and the *Erbauliche Monaths-Unterredungen*, which had begun publication in German in 1663, soon evolved into a similar scientific journal for the German Academy of Sciences.

The number, the quality, and the practices of these journals have changed in subsequent years. After the 19th century, the number of scholarly journals increased significantly in the United States and Western Europe.

The first scholarly journal in Turkey, however, was published 165 years ago. *Vekayi-i Tıbbiye*, which is one of the first journals published in Turkey, was initially published as a medical journal in 1849. The political and social developments, such as the Rescript of Gülhane, the Edict of Reform, and the 1st Constitutional Period, had a slight influence on the scientific field, and a couple of scholarly journals were published. Following these first journals, many of which closed after a short publication period, the remarkable developments in scholarly journals arose when Jewish scientists began to escape from Nazi Germany (the Third Reich) and seek asylum in Turkey in the period following the proclamation of the Republic. In fact, the academicians who escaped from Germany between 1933 and 1950 (although the numbers began to decrease after 1938) had a long-lasting influence on scholarly journal publishing.

The underlying key element in the qualitative and quantitative development of scholarly journals in Turkey is the establishment of academic institutions. For instance, while a breakthrough occurred in the field of scholarly journal publication following the University Reform of 1933, another period of progress occurred after 1960. The developments in the academic institutionalization underlie the fact that post-1960s progress occurred in every decade. The influence of various academic institutions established in 1982 in the field of scholarly journal publication emerged in

a short time; together with the academic institutions established in 1992, this growth became permanent. The academic institutions established in 1997 and after 2000 had significant reflections in the field of scholarly journal publication.

The demands in the field of scholarly journal publication in Turkey admittedly became critical after the establishment of the Regulations for the Examination of Associate Professorship in 2001. Soon after, the scholarly journals became essential instruments of academic promotion, when the universities began to implement the academic promotion criteria contained in these regulations in their own institutions. In addition, internet journal publication, which became popular in the field of scholarly journal publication after 2005, has had a profound impact on scholarly journal publishing in Turkey. Hundreds of new and old journals became available online. Even though this had a lasting impact on the horizontal distribution of scientific information, it also paved the way for unregulated publication. Today, there are hundreds of instances that indicate the importance of regulating scholarly journal publication in Turkey according to scientific criteria.

## **The Research on Scholarly Journals in Turkey**

The first part of this study was prepared at the beginning of a period when the place and importance of scholarly journals in academic promotions were frequently discussed in Turkish universities. The research, first undertaken in 1997/1998, was the first extensive research to reveal the status of scholarly journals in Turkey. The data obtained were published in book form as the *Directory of Scholarly Journals in Turkey*. This Directory is the first comprehensive journal database in Turkey. With this database, it became feasible to make significant implications for future studies on the development of scholarly journals in Turkey. In addition, this study also contains significant information for researchers of the history of science. This study determined that 643 scholarly journals were being published during that period in Turkey.

The second part of the research was conducted in 2002. The method of the previous study was also adopted in this research, but some of the variables that had created problems related to data generation in 1997/1998 were removed from the question list. The research conducted in 2002 revealed that a total of 822 scholarly journals were being published in Turkey.

The third part of the research, which was planned to be conducted every five years, was undertaken in 2007. The preparations for this study began in January 2007, and the field application of the study was completed in August 2007. It showed that 996 scholarly journals were being published in Turkey.

The fourth part of the research was undertaken in 2014. It is determined that 1,679 scholarly journals were being published in Turkey. With this study, a database of 17 years of scholarly journals in Turkey was developed. (The research planned for 2012 could only be completed in 2014 for unavoidable reasons.) It was decided to revise the study, instead of utilizing the research conducted in 2014. The ground for this action is the extraordinary and unforeseen increases in the number of journals published as e-journals. Besides constituting an up-to-date database of the scholarly journals in Turkey, research conducted in 2015 also witnessed the end of the habit of writing on hard surfaces, which had been around for thousands of years. Today's academics and other people are witnessing the end of a centuries-old habit. This rapid and radical transformation is expected to have significant effects on the scholarly world.

## **Method**

The same method has been used for all five stages of the research since 1997/1998. Both because of the experiences gained from the first two studies and the consideration of some up-to-date data requirements, some changes were made in the question list of the third study. Even though the scholarly journals had had an influence on academic promotion in Turkey before 2001, this influence had previously been within the scope of subjective evaluations. However, the establishment of the Regulations for the Examination of Associate Professorship in 2001 has imposed functions that differ significantly from those of the previous periods. Together with the operational definition of international refereed journals, the information requirement regarding scholarly journals has immediately increased. Thus, the researchers attempted to partially meet the need for information that emerged in the second study conducted in 2002. In the third study, the researchers resorted to compiling the most-required information within the scope of this research, in consideration of the experiences gained up to 2007. It may also be concluded that the researchers resorted to making

inquiries regarding the cyclically required subjects, on condition that the main data groups that underpin the research remained the same. The method of the third study has been applied to the fourth and current studies.

### ***Scope***

This study encompasses all scholarly journals published in Turkey in all fields and disciplines of science. Within the scope of the criteria determined and governed by the Paris-based International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISSN (*International Standard Serial Number*) and ISBN (*International Standard Book Number*) codes are assigned by national agencies operating in each country. ISSN and ISBN codes have been assigned to periodicals and books all around the world since 1972. The national agency within the General Directorate of Libraries of the T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for assigning ISSN and ISBN codes in Turkey.

In this study, the ISSN codes (and the ISBN codes which are given to some periodicals, especially annual periodicals) are included within the scope of this study if they are Turkey-based. To be more precise, the first four digits of ISSNs of Turkey-based periodicals until this year are between 1300 and 1309, and 2146 and 2149. Journals that were assigned starting numbers such as 1010, 0250, 0378, 0041, etc., and that have not been transformed into the new system, have also been included. The serial numbers of the aforementioned journals begin with the starting numbers and contain eight digits.

In order for a journal to be considered as scholarly, it had to publish articles related to opinions, analysis, discussion, and research. We can easily distinguish scholarly journals in many cases, but it is more difficult to make a clear distinction for some journals. Some journals published in Turkey may publish both current articles and other articles that are equivalent to articles that have been published in refereed and controlled journals. For this reason and other similar reasons, it is not always easy in Turkey to distinguish whether a journal includes scholarly content. Thus, only journals that are consistent with the aforementioned definition have been included in this study. Some non-refereed journals, however, have also been included within the scope of this study if they meet the aforementioned criteria.

Another important criterion for acceptability of the journals is that the journals should have published at least one issue in 2013, 2014, and 2015. For this purpose, at least one issue of each journal that has been published in the aforementioned years has been analysed in libraries, publishing houses, bookstores, and on the internet. The previous journal directories have not been taken into consideration in this new study, and as in the previous three studies, a separate field study has also been conducted for this effort.

### ***Building the Journal Database***

The journal database to be used in this study has been created periodically in 2013, 2014, and 2015. The studies for creating a journal database have been conducted in university libraries in Ankara, Istanbul, and Eskisehir. Onsite surveys have been performed in libraries of approximately 30 universities in the aforementioned periods in order to create a journal database.

Bookstores that sell journals in Ankara and Istanbul have also been surveyed, and the information associated with a large number of journals has been obtained through this method. In addition, a comprehensive survey has also been conducted through the internet. The websites of publishing houses, bookstores, and academic organizations and institutions have also been surveyed, and the journals that were found to be published in 2013, 2014, and 2015 have been included within this journal database.

Information on the printed or online version of the journals has been recorded. The researchers have reviewed the information on almost 2,000 journals.

### ***Questions***

The first draft of the question list for the research was prepared in 1996 by utilizing the study prepared by Punsalan and Miller (1988). However, after the initial research was published in 1998, the question list has been subject to significant revisions, taking into account subsequent developments and requirements. The 47 variables in the original question list was scaled back to 38 in this study. Thus, except for some key parameters, some significant changes were made in the original question list, which was prepared in 1997.

The reference questions in this study are grouped under three main categories:

*The contact and publication section* includes the original title, ISSN, e-ISSN, publisher, editor-in-chief, manuscript address, city, phone number, fax number, email address, website address, publication medium, discipline, language, frequency, year first published, founding editor(s)-in-chief, open access status, volume published, number of articles per issue, copyright, and the journal's own index.

The *article evaluation* section includes the decision maker (the authorized decision-making body for the publication of the articles), the number of referee(s), external reviewer(s) (the request for evaluation from the external reviewers), average review time, publishing time lag, list of referees, evaluation criteria, number of review(s), and acceptance rate.

The *publication process* section includes a declaration about whether it is a refereed journal, how many years the journal has had the status of a refereed journal, parallel submission (whether the journal allows for the publication of articles that were previously published in other journals), manuscript information guidelines, authors, academic authors, and abstracting and indexing (the index category and the names of the databases).

## **Research**

The application of the research began in April 2015 by utilizing the information contained in the journal database. For this purpose, the questionnaire was first published online, and the website of the questionnaire was e-mailed to the editors with a cover letter. The editors were sent three letters at quarterly intervals asking them to participate in this research, but only 688 journals participated. The journal list of 2014 has also been utilized for creating a journal database.

## **Layout of the Directory**

Although the main purpose of this study is to reveal the periodic development of scholarly journals published in Turkey, it has been considered appropriate to include the journals in the *Directory of Turkish Scholarly Journals* that had not replied but could be confirmed afterwards, since no other organization or institution has ever attempted to create a

scholarly journal database in Turkey. It is believed that the database has been created in the best way possible. It includes detailed information on 688 journals and general information on the remaining 1,310 journals, making a total of 1,998 scholarly journals.

The directory consists of two sections. The first section contains 39 variables of 688 journals that participated in the questionnaire. The journals in this section are listed in alphabetical order, and each page contains information about two journals.

The Other Journals section contains basic data on the 1,310 journals that did not participate in the questionnaire. In this section, the journals are listed in alphabetical order, regardless of their disciplines. The information containing 11 variables describing the journals are presented. These variables are presented in the following manner:

**(1)** *METU Journal of the Faculty of Architecture* / **(2)** *ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Dergisi* / **(3)** *Middle East Technical University* / **(4)** *0258-5316* / **(5)** *Ankara* / **(6)** *Print, e-Journal* / **(7)** *Architecture* / **(8)** *Tur., Eng.* / **(9)** *2* / **(10)** *1975* / **(11)** *jfa.arch.metu.edu.tr*

This represents:

**(1)** *Title of the journal in English.* If the journal does not have a title in English, the translation of the title into English.

**(2)** *The original title of the journal* regardless of the original language of the title.

**(3)** *Publisher.*

**(4)** *ISSN.* If the ISSN of the journal has two different codes as print (P) or e-journal (E), those have been indicated separately. For the journals for which print or e-journal distribution has not been specified, the ISSN has been shown as given.

**(5)** *Publishing city.* The name of the city, regardless of whether the city is located in Turkey or elsewhere. If the name of the city has not been specified, name of the country.

**(6)** *“Print” and “e-journal” publication status of the journal.*

**(7)** *The discipline of the journal* if it has been particularly specified; if not, the general discipline.



- (8) *Publishing language/languages.*
- (9) *Number of issues published within a year.*
- (10) *Year first published.*
- (11) *Website of the journal.*

In order to allow for functional usage, the directories indicate the titles of the journals in their original languages, in English, and the publishers have been given in the index section of the Directory.

## **Instructions Related to the Information on the Journals**

As noted earlier, the question list used in the research contains 38 variables and focuses on three main subjects: *General Information*, *Article Evaluation Information*, and *Publishing Information*. The brief descriptions of the variables in the Directory are as follows.

### ***Contact and Publication Information***

The *General Information* section contains the basic information in the masthead pages of the journals. This section consists of the journal data related to 21 variables.

***English Title:*** The English translations of the titles or current English titles of the journals are given at the top. If the journal does not have an English title available, the Turkish journal title has been translated into English.

***Original Title:*** Although the given names of the journals are used, since many universities publish journals under similar titles, such as “Journal of the Institute of Social Sciences”, “Journal of the Institute of Science and Technology”, “Journal of the Faculty of Education”, the names of the universities are added before the titles of the journals.

***ISSN/ISBN/E-ISSN:*** ISSN codes for periodicals and ISBN codes for books are assigned by the Turkish National Agency of International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which operates under the General Directorate of Libraries of the T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism. ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) is an identifying number containing eight digits in two groups, assigned to periodicals by the

ISSN International Centre operating under the Paris-based International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It contains information about the publisher and publishing country. The ISSN or ISBN stated by the editors has been recorded in the relevant column in this study. Since ISSN codes have also been assigned to electronic journals in recent years, (Electronic) E-ISSN codes have also been included in this study. The journals with no ISSN information are marked as “*Not Specified*” in the information column. If the printed or electronic journal status of ISSN information has not been specified, the ISSN information is placed in the printed journal column. If these data could not be obtained for the journals in the Other Journals section, this column is left blank.

**Publisher:** The publishing organizations and institutions are stated in this column. If the journal is published by a faculty, academy, institute, etc., the name of the university is written in the publisher column; the names of the faculties, academies, institutes, etc. are not included. The titles of organizations, foundations, companies, etc., are written in their original language without any changes. The journals with no specific publishers are marked with “-”. If these data could not be found for the journals in the Other Journals section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Editor-in-Chief:** The names and surnames of journal editors are indicated in this column. It is observed that some journals specify the name of the chief editor in the “editor” column. In those cases, the name of the chief editor is written instead of the name of the editor. The academic and professional titles of the editors are not specified. Similarly, the statements that indicate the status of the person, such as “*president of the organization*”, “*president of the foundation*”, “*manager of the institute*”, etc., are not included. On the other hand, it is observed that more than one editor name was provided in some journals. In cases where the name of the editor has not been specified, the column is marked with “-”. If these data could not be found for the journals in the Other Journals section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Manuscript Address:** Two lines are allocated for each address area. The reason for this is to allocate adequate space to ensure that the addresses are specified in as much detail as possible. The address layout is organized in descending order in accordance with the system that has always been used in Turkey. For instance, the address information is listed as the

Neighbourhood, Street, Building Number, Floor, and Apartment Number, and these are followed by the District Name, Zip Code, and County Name. The same method is adopted for the addresses of the academic institutions: Name of the University, Faculty/Academy, Department, Campus, District, Zip Code, and Name of the County. If these data could not be found for the journals in the *Other Journals* section, this column is marked with “-”.

**City:** The names of the publishing cities of the journals remain the same as in their mastheads without any changes. If these data could not be found for the journals in the *Other Journals* section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Phone, Fax, Email:** Three separate columns are allocated for the means of communication other than manuscript address, namely Phone Numbers, Fax Numbers, and E-mails of the journals. Phone and fax numbers are provided together with the international area code of Turkey (90), followed by their area/city codes. E-mails are given as stated or shown by citing the stated addresses. These data are not included for the journals in the *Other Journals* section.

**Website:** With the rapid growth of the internet in recent years, many scholarly journals have websites. These generally include information such as editor, editorial board and editors by categories/sections, spelling rules, etc. Similarly, the number of journals that include the abstracts and full texts of the published articles have been rapidly increasing. Information about the websites of the journals is included in this column. If these data could not be found for the journals in the *Other Journals* section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Publication Medium:** This information is included in order to determine whether the journals are printed or published online. This column is marked as either “*Print*” or “*Online*”, and if these data could not be found, this column is marked with “-”.

**Discipline:** The disciplines, sub-branches, or fields of the journals are included. The disciplines or fields are recorded as specified by the editors. The fields of publication are written explicitly in the related column. The related columns of the journals with no specific fields of publication are marked with “-”. If these data could not be found for the journals in the *Other Journals* section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Language:** The publication language/languages are included in this column. Publication language indicates the language or the languages of the articles in that journal. Abstract or summary language/languages are not included in this variable. The abbreviations of the publication languages are: *Arab.* = *Arabic*, *Eng.* = *English*, *Fr.* = *French*, *Gr.* = *German*, *Ital.* = *Italian*, *Pers.* = *Persian*, *Russ.* = *Russian*, *Kur.* = *Kurdish* and *Tur.* = *Turkish*. In cases where the publication language of a journal has not been explicitly stated, and where the language is stated as “Turkish and other languages”, the same explanation is provided in the directory as stated. If these data could not be found for the journals in the Other Journals section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Frequency:** The annual publication frequency of each journal is specified in months. The same rule is applied to the online journals. If publication frequency information could not be found, this column is marked with “-”. If these data could not be found for the journals in the Other Journals section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Year First Published:** The first publication year of each journal is given. If it ceased publication after a period, the last year of publication is also shown. The journals with missing first publication year information are marked with “-”. If these data could not be found for the journals in the Other Journals section, this column is marked with “-”.

**Founding Editor(s)-in-Chief:** The name and surname of the founding editor-in-chief.

**Open Access:** If the articles published in journals have open access online, the means of access have been examined. The area is marked with “No” if the journal does not have open access, and if it does, the area is marked with “full text”.

**Volumes Published:** Indicates (in figures) the number of volumes published.

**Number of Articles per Issue:** Designates the average number of articles published in a single issue of the journal. The information regarding this variable is given in figures.

**Copyright:** The publication agreement application status of the journals has been examined in this way. The data related to this variable are included as “Yes”, “No”, and “Not Specified”.

**Journal’s Own Index:** The index preparation and publication have been examined for the articles published in a journal at the end of each year. The index preparation and publication variable is included as “Yes”, “No”, and or “-” if no data is available.

### ***Manuscript Review and Publication Process***

While the article evaluation and publication information was given under two separate titles in the Directory in the first two studies, the researchers preferred to group these two subjects under a single title in the last two studies. The Article Evaluation Information is placed on the left side, and the Publication Information is placed on the right side within the page layout of the Directory.

#### ***Manuscript Review***

In general, article evaluation information consists of a series of data that include information that will assist in explaining the practices related to the evaluation of articles, the information related to the evaluating referees, and whether the journals are refereed. The researchers have devoted significant attention to creating content that could enable the comparison of editorial statements regarding whether the journals are refereed or not.

**Decision Maker:** Information on the authority deciding whether the submitted articles are suitable for the publishing policy of the journal. The authorities declared by the editors are included as stated. The journals that did not specify any decision-making authorities are marked with “-”.

**Number of Reviewer(s):** Number (in figures) of referee(s) who evaluate the article to make a decision regarding publication. The journals that did not specify the number of referee(s) are marked with “-”.

**External Reviewer(s):** Information related to consultation on arbitration by external reviewer(s) regarding the decision on publication of submitted articles. The practices related to consultation of the opinions of external

reviewers are stated as “Yes” and “No”. If there are not any practices specified by the journal, this area is marked with “-”.

**Average Review Time:** Number of days given to the external reviewers (referees) to review the article. The journals with no specific reviewing period data are marked with “-”.

**Publishing Time Lag:** Information regarding the average time to publication of the articles that are submitted to the journal and found to be suitable for publication, specified in months. The journals with no specific publishing times are marked with “-”.

**List of Reviewers:** This section includes data related to the publication of the list of the reviewers who have been consulted for article reviewing/evaluation. The practices stated by the editors are specified as “Yes” or “No”. The journals with no specific practices are marked with “-”.

**Evaluation Criteria:** Statements related to the presence of “evaluation criteria layout” that have been prepared to guide the reviewers of the article are examined in this section. The answers are given as “Yes” and “No”. The areas that are intended to be blank are marked with “-”.

**Number of Review(s):** Number of evaluations performed until the submitted (and approved) article is approved for publication. The journals with no practices regarding this variable are marked with “-”.

**Refereed Journal:** Statement about the status of the journals in terms of referee control. The statements of the editors regarding this variable are stated as “Yes” and “No”. The journals with no practice regarding this variable are marked with “-”.

**Years as a Refereed Journal:** One of the most significant criteria for the “international refereed journal” definition of a scholarly journal in Turkey is that the journal should have been published for at least five years. In order to eliminate the prior lack of information regarding this matter, this information has been included in this study, shown as the number of years.

**Acceptance Rate:** Rate of acceptable articles among the total number of articles submitted to the journal in a year (either in 2013, 2014, or 2015). The information related to this variable is given as a percentage. The journals with no information regarding the acceptance rate are marked with “-”.

***Publication Process***

Publication information refers to the practices on preparation of the articles in journals and on some other general matters. This information is very important, since it reveals whether the journals comply or fail to comply with the modern standards because some practices, such as compliance with spelling rules, or permission for publication in some other journal/journals, etc., are considered as significant matters that help to reveal how established their systems are.

***Parallel Submission:*** Status of publication permission of the articles in other journals. The answers to this variable, which has been included within the scope of this research in order to reveal the practices of the journals regarding this matter, are given as “Yes” and “No”. The journals with no specific information regarding publication permission of the articles in other journals are marked with “-”.

***Manuscript Information Guidelines:*** Presence of a spelling system that should be complied with while preparing the articles submitted to the journals. Although there are some differences in preparation of submitted articles, the explanations, such as preparation specifications of the article, language and length of abstracts or summaries, number of keywords, order of references and bibliography, and length of the article, are given under “Spelling Rules” or another similar title. The presence of the explanations related to the publication rules in this Directory are expressed as “Yes” and “No”. The journals with no specific information on this matter are marked with “-”.

***Authors:*** Refers to the distribution of the authors by their professions. Thus, these data are shown as 1=*acad.* (academic staff), 2=*grad* (graduate student), and 3=*others*. The journals with no specific information on professions of the authors are marked with “-”.

***Academic Authors:*** Distribution of academics among their own professional group, described by their job titles. The journals with no feedback regarding this matter are marked as “*Not Specified*”. The data related to this variable are given as coded below:

1) Full professor; 2) Associate Professor; 3) Assistant Professor; 4) Research Assistants and Instructors with Ph.D., 5) Research Assistant, 6) Instructor, and 7) Lecturer.

***Abstracting and Indexing:*** Titles of national or international index and abstract data banks (or databases) that include bibliographic data and/or abstracts of the articles. Here, it should be emphasized that many of the titles in the following list will be found through a journal directory, web page, or internet search engine other than an index or a database. Since the list was created from information provided by the editors, the researchers did not eliminate any information. The distribution by the search method of the titles on the list, such as index, database, journal directory, internet search engine, etc., can be found in a chart attached to this book.

The titles, such as index, database, internet search engine, journal directory, etc., are coded in this Directory as follows. (These titles are listed collectively without any further national or international distinction.) Journals with no specific information are marked as “*Not Specified*”.

1) ABC Chemistry (Directory of Free Journals in Chemistry), 2) AcademicKeys, 3) Academic Index, 4) Academic Journals Database, 5) Academic Resources, 6) Academic Journals Database, 7) Advanced Science Index, 8) AERA (The American Educational Research Association), 9) AgBiotechNet, 10) Agence d’Evaluation de la Recherche et de l’Enseignement sup rieure, 11) AGRICOLA, 12) Agricultural Engineering Abstracts, 13) AGRIS Database (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and, 14) Agroforestry Abstracts, 15) Airiti Library, Academic keys for Dentistry, 16) Akademik Dizin, 17) Alman Arkeoloji Enstit s  OPAC Sistemi, 18) AMED Allied and Complementary Medicine, 19) American Economic Association’s electronic bibliography, 20) American History and Life; Historical Abstracts, 21) American History and Life; Modern History Abstracts, 22) American History and Life; Twentieth Century Abstracts, 23) Anadolulde Yayınlanan Kamu Y netimi Dergileri Veri Tabanı, 24) Analytical Abstracts, 25) Anbar International Management Database, 26) ANIJI (Anı International Journal Index), 27) Animal Breeding Abstracts, 28) Animal Science Database, 29) Anthropological Literature, 30) Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA), 31) Arastirmax Bilimsel Yayın İndeksi, 32) AREA-SIGN, 33) Argos Biotech (Biotechnology Information Directory & Online Marketing for the Life Sciences Community), 34) Articles in Hospitality and Tourism, 35) Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), 36) ASFA (Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts), 37) Asian Education Index (AEI), 38) ASOS Indeks (ASSOX Index), 39) ATLA Religion Database, 40) BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine), 41) BC ELN (Electronic Library Network), 42) Bibliography of Economic Geology, 43) Biblioteca GCC-IBT UNAM Library, 44) Bibliotheken Buscador de Archives, 45) Bicontrol News and Information, 46) Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, 47) BIOBASE Biological Databases, 48) Biocontrol News and Information, 49) Biological Abstracts, 50) BIOSIS Previews Biological Abstracts, 51) BIOSIS-Zoological Record, 52) British Library Direct, 53) BUBL Information Service, 54) Buscador de Archives, 55) Business Source Corporate Plus (EBSC), 56) Cabell’s Directory, 57) CABI Abstracts, 58) Cambridge Scientific Abstract (CSA), 59) CAPlus SciFinder, 60) CARIS Index, 61) CAS



Databases, 62) CAS Source Index (CASSI), 63) Center ETH-Bibliothek, 64) Central and Eastern European Online Library (CEEOL), 65) Centre International de Recherches et d'Etudes Touristiques, 66) Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), 67) Chinese Electronic Periodical Services, 68) CIAO (Columbia International Affairs Index), 69) CINAHL, 70) CIRRIE (Center for International Rehabilitation Research Information and Exchange), 71) Citefactor, 72) CITIS (Contractor integrated Technical Information Service), 73) Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries, 74) Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO), 75) Communication of Research SIG, 76) Compendex, 77) Concrete Abstracts, 78) Contemporary Science Association Databases, 79) Contemporary Women's Issues, 80) Copernicus, 81) Counohet, 82) Crop Physiology Abstracts, 83) Crop Science Database, 84) CrossRef, 85) CSA Worldwide Political Science Abstract, 86) CSA-Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, 87) CSA-Ecology Abstracts, 88) CSA-Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts, 89) CSA-Sociological Abstract, 90) CSA-Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, 91) Current Contents of Periodicals, 92) Current Index to Statistics (CIS), 93) Dairy Science Abstracts, 94) Dayang Journal System, 95) DBH: Database for statistikk om høgre utdanning, 96) Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (DNB), 97) Diigo - RicCSAEBhie Topgaard's Public Library, 98) Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), 99) Directory of Research Journals Indexing (DRJI), 100) DSpace, 101) EBSCO Discovery Service, 102) EBSCO-Academic Search Complete), 103) EBSCO-Communication and Mass Media Complete, 104) EBSCO-EconLit with Full Text Database, 105) EBSCO-Hospitality & Tourism Index, 106) EBSCOhost Online Research Databases, 107) EBSCO-SPORT Discus with Full Text, 108) EdNA Online Database, 109) Education Research Index, 110) Educational Research Abstracts (Routledge), 111) e-JEL EconLit (American Economic Association), 112) E-Learning Journals Electronic Journals and Newsletters, 113) Electronic Journals Library, 114) Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek (EZB), 115) Elsevier Bibliographic Database, 116) Elsevier BIOBASE (Current Awareness in Biological Sciences), 117) EMBASE, 118) EMBASE: Biomedical Database, 119) EMBASEbiology, 120) EMCare – Elsevier, 121) ENCOMPLIT, 122) Engineering Index, 123) Engineering Village, 124) Environmental Impact, 125) EPrints, 126) E-Prints in Library and Information Science, 127) ERA-ENVHEALTH Research Database, 128) ERGO Database, 129) ERIC (Education Resources Information), 130) ETH-Bibliothek, 131) EuroForest, 132) European Group for Public Administration (EGPA), 133) European Reference Index for Humanities, 134) Excerpta Medical, 135) EZB (Electronic Journals Library), 136) FAO Agris, 137) Field Crop Abstracts, 138) FirstSearc, 139) Fish & Fisheries Worldwide, 140) FLUIDEX, 141) Forest Products Abstracts, 142) Forest Science Database, 143) Forestry Abstracts (CABI), 144) FRANCIS (Frenc Online Database), 145) Free Medical Journals, 146) Friend Feedblog, 147) FSTA (Food Science Resource Scientific & Technological Literature), 148) Gale/Cengage Learning, 150) GenderWatch, 151) Genamics JournalSeek, 152) General Academic ASAP International, 153) General Reference Center, 154) General Reference Center Gold, 155) Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 156) GEO Abstracts, 157) GeoBase, 158) Geoscience Documentation, 159) German Journal Database (Zeitschriftendatenbank, ZDB), 160) Gifted and Talented Abstracts, 161) Global Health Database, 162) Global Science Journals, 163) Google Scholar, 164) Grasslands and Forage Abstracts, 165) HAL Archives-Ouvertes.fr, 166) Harvester HealthHaven (see also Healthaven), 167) HealthHaven, 168) HeBIS-Verbundkatalog, 169)

Helminthological Abstracts, 170) HINARI (Access to Research in Health Programme, 171) HKU Scholars Hub, 172) Horticultural Science Database, 173) Humanities and Creative Arts (HCA Journal List, 174) Humanities Database, 175) HydroRom, 176) Hyrotitles, 177) IAMCR (International Association for Media and Communication Research), 178) IBR (International Bibliography of Book Reviews of Scholarly Literature on the Humanities and Social Sciences), 179) IBSS (International Bibliography of the Social Sciences), 180) IBZ (International Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Humanities and Social Sciences), 181) ICAAP database, 182) ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors), 183) Index Copernicus Journal Master List, 184) Index Islamicus, 185) Index Medicus, 186) Index Scholar, 187) Index Veterinarius, 188) IndexScholar, 189) Indian Open Access Journals (OAJ), 190) Infobase Index, 191) Informatics Open J-Gate, 192) Information Reference Library, 193) Informit.org., 194) INSPEC (Institution of Engineering and Technology), 195) International Society of Universal Research in Sciences, 196) International Abstracts in Operations Research Online, 197) International Bibliographic Information on Dietary Supplements (IBIDS), 198) International Impact Factor Services, 199) International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), 200) International Medieval Bibliography, 201) International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA), 202) International Political Sciences Abstracts (IPSA), 203) International Scientific Indexing, 204) International Security and Counter Terrorism Reference Center, 205) INTUTE: Arts and Humanities, 206) IPSA (Political Science News), 207) İSAM İlahiyat Makaleleri Veritabanı, 208) ISI Thompson Master Journal List, 209) Islamic World Science Citation Center, 210) IT Custom, 211) IT One File, 212) JEL-CD sürümü, 213) J-Gate, 214) J-Gate (Informatics India), 215) Jour Informatics, 216) Journal Citation Reports, 217) Journal Database, 218) Journal Directory, 219) Journal of Economic Literature (AEA), 220) Journal Seek Database, 221) JournalRate, 222) JournalTOCs, 223) Leisure Recreation and Tourism Abstracts, 224) Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek, 225) Library Science and Technology Abstracts, 226) Linguistics Abstracts Online, 227) Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts, 228) Listphile, 229) Livestock Needs, 230) Lockss, 231) Loughborough University Institutional Repository, 232) Maarifa, 233) Maize Abstracts, Plant Breeding Abstracts, 234) MAPA, 235) Marine, Oceanographic and Freshwater Sources, 236) MathEduc (MathDi), 237) Mathematical Reviews, 238) MathSciNet, 239) Medicinal Aromatic Plants Abstracts, 240) Mediterranean Open Access Network (MEDONET), 241) MetaLib, 242) Middle East Virtual Library, 243) MLA (Modern Language Association), 244) Münih Personel RePEc Arhieve, 245) NAAEE (North American Association for Environmental Education), 246) NAEYC (National Association for the Education of Young Children), 247) National Library of Medicine, 248) National Technical Information Service (US NTIS), 249) NECTAC (National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center), 250) Nematological Abstracts, 251) New Zealand Bibliographic Database, 252) NewJour (Electronic journals and newsletters), 253) News-of-Science, 254) NISC (National Information Solutions Cooperative), 255) Norwegian Social Data Service, 256) Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews Series A: Human and Experimental 257) Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews Series B: Livestock Feeds and Feeding, 258) Nutrition and Food Science Database, 259) OAİster 260) Oceanic Abstracts, 261) OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), 262) OhioLINK Databases, 263) OJS (Open Journal Systems), 264) Online-Katalog der Bibliothek der Fachhochschule Anhalt, 265) Online-Katalog der UB Clausthal,

266) OPC-Online-Katalog der Bibliothek der Fachhochschule Anhalt, 267) Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI), 268) Open Access Digital Library, 269) Open Access Journal Initiative, 270) Open Directory of Abstracts Indexing for Journal (OAJI), 271) Open J Gate, 272) Open Journal Systems (OJS), 273) Open Science Directory, 274) Organic Research Database, 275) Ornamental Horticulture, 276) OU Library Catalogue, 277) Ouid Link Solver, 278) Ourglocal (Academic Conference Publishing System), 279) PAIS International, 280) Paper Search Engine, 281) Parasitology Database, 282) PDF Book Download, 283) PDF Library, 284) PECYA, 285) PEGEM Türk Eğitim Bilimleri İndeksi, 286) Philosopher's Index, 287) PICA (eMedicine World Medical Library), 288) PKP (Public Knowledge Project), 289) Plant Breeding Abstracts, 290) Plant Genetics and Breeding Database, 291) Polish Scholarly Bibliography, 292) Porch: Promotion of Research, 293) Postharvest News and Information, 294) Potato Abstracts, 295) Previews Biological, 296) ProQuest, 297) Professional ProQuest Central, 298) ProQuest-Central to Research Around the World, 299) Protozoological Abstracts, 300) Psikiatri İndeksi, 301) PsycFIRST, 302) PsychINFO, 303) PsycLIT, 304) PsycSCAN: Psychopharmacology, 305) Pubget, 306) Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS), 307) Publons, 308) PubMed, 309) PubsHub, 310) Reaxys, 311) Referativnyi Zhurnal, 312) RefSeek, 313) Religious and Theological Abstracts, 314) RePec/Econpapers, 315) Répertoire International de Littérature Musicale (RILM), 316) Research Bible, 317) Research Bibliography, 318) Research Gate, 319) Review of Agricultural Entomology, 320) Review of Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 321) Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology, 322) Review of Plant Pathology, 323) RMIT Publishing, 324) Routledge Educational Research Abstracts Online, 325) Rural Development Abstracts, 326) Russian Periodicals, 327) SafetLit, 328) Science Citation Index, 329) Science Citation Index Expanded, 330) ScienceNews, 331) Scientific Commons, 332) Scientific Indexing Service, 333) SciFinder, 334) SCPIO Index, 335) Scirus, 336) SCISEARCH, 337) SCOPMED, 338) SCOPUS, 339) Seed Abstracts, 340) Sherpa/Romeo, 341) SIOP SocIndex, 342) SJSU Electronic Journals Index, 343) Social Planning Policy and Development Abstracts, 344) Social Science Citation Index, 345) Social Science Research Network, 346) Social Scisearch, 347) Sociological Abstracts, 348) Sociological Information, 349) Socoloar, 350) Social Services Abstracts, 351) Soil Science Database, 352) Soils and Fertilizers, 353) Soybean Abstracts, 354) SPONET, 355) Sport Information Resource Centre, 356) SPORTDiscus, 357) Sports Science & Medicine, 358) SSRN (Social Science Research Network), 359) Sugar Industry Abstracts, 360) Summon Serials Solutions, 361) TA, 362) TakingITGlobal.org, 363) TEI, 364) The Education Resources Information Center, 365) The E-Journal Gateway, 366) The EZB (Electronic Journals Library), 367) The Global Source for Periodicals, 368) The Institute Social Sciences Database, 369) The International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publication, 370) The libraries of Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, 371) The Philosopher's Index, 372) The Public Safety Communications Research (PSCR), 373) TOGA FİZ Teknik, 374) Tropical Diseases Bulletin, 375) TÜBİTAK - ULAKBİM Mühendislik ve Temel Bilimler Veri Tabanı, 376) TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM Sosyal Bilimler Veri Tabanı, 377) TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM Türk Tıp Dizini, 378) TÜBİTAK-ULAKBİM-Yaşam Bilimleri, 379) Türk Medline, 380) Türk Psikiyatri Dizini, 381) Turkish Educational Index, 382) Türkiye Atf Dizini, 383) Türkiye Klinikleri Medical Database, 384) Türkiye Makaleler Bibliyografyası, 385) Turkologischer Anzeiger, 386) U.P. Diliman Journals Online, 387) Ulrich's International

Periodicals Directory, 388) Ulrich's Knowledgebase, 389) Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig, 390) Veterinary Bulletin, 391) Veterinary Science Database, 392) VetMed Resources, 393) VINITI Database RAS (Russian Academy of Sciences), 394) Water Resources Abstract, 395) WCSU Library, 396) Web Global Serials Directory, 397) Wheat, Barley and Triticale Abstracts, 398) World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts, 399) World Textiles, 400) WorldCat, 401) Worldwide Political Science Abstracts (WPSA), 402) Worldwide Science Educational Library, 403) Worldwidescience, 404) ZDB (Zeitschriftendatenbank), 405) Zentralblatt für Mathematik/Mathematics Abstracts, 406) Zentralblatt MATH.

## KEY TO JOURNAL INFORMATION

**English title** / Translated title of current title used in Turkish.

**Original title** / Current original title.

**ISSN** / International Standard Serial Number (Print edition)

**e-ISSN** / Online International Standard Serial Number (Online edition)

**Publisher** / Current publisher of the journal

**Editor-in-chief** / Current person who is the editor-in-chief.

**Manuscript address** / Current address to use when submitting a manuscript to the journal.

**City** / The city where the journal manages.

**Phone** / Current phone number to use when contacting the journal.

**Fax** / Current fax number to use when contacting the journal.

**Email** / Current electronic mail address to use when contacting the journal.

**Website** / Current official World Wide Web page address of the journal.

**Publication shape** / Print/e-journal, Shape in which journal is published.

**Discipline** / Discipline(s) for whom the journal is published.

**Language** / Eng., Ger., Fr., Tur., Language that the journal is published in.

**Frequency** / Number of times a year the journal is published.

**Year first published** / Year of first publication of the journal.

**Founding editor(s)-in-chief** / Person(s) who first published the journal.

**Open access** / No/full text, Any opportunity to keep all published papers open to the public.

**Volume published** / Latest volume of the journal.

**Number of articles per issue** / The average number of articles published in an issue of the journal.

**Copyright** / Yes/No, Indicates the copyright between writer(s) and publisher.

**Journal own index** / Yes/No, Availability of an index that is included in the last or first issue of each volume.

**Decision maker** / Person (s) who is supposed to make the final decision.

**Number of reviewer(s)** / The average number of persons who evaluate each manuscript.

**External reviewer(s)** / Yes/No, Possible inclusion of reviewer(s) who are invited to evaluate manuscripts but has no role on the editorial board.

**Average review time** / Average length of time between submission of a manuscript and notification to the author of its acceptance or rejection.

**Publishing time lag** / Average length of time between acceptance and publication of a manuscript.

**List of reviewers** / Yes/No, List of actual referees who served as a reviewer in a volume.

**Evaluation criteria** / Yes/No, reviewing procedures used to aid in the selection of the manuscript that was submitted to the journal.

**Number of review(s)** / The average number of reviews of a manuscripts.

**Refereed journal** / Yes/No, according to indicated in the questionnaire.

**Years as a refereed journal** / Number of years since accredited as a refereed journal.

**Acceptance rate** / Number of unsolicited manuscripts accepted for publication relative to the total number of unsolicited manuscripts submitted to the journal, expressed as a percentage (in 2011).

**Parallel submission** / Yes/No/Sometimes, Permission for an author to submit the manuscript for more than one journal. .

**Manuscript information guidelines** / Yes/No, The manual style guidelines that authors should use in preparing a manuscript for the journal.

**Authors** / Authors for whom the journal is intended.

**Academic authors** / Academic authors

**Abstracting and indexing** / Yes/No, List of resources that abstracted and indexed the journal.