COLLEGE LIBRARIES
Vol. 41 No. 1 March 2026 pp. 93-103

Received on 14-09-2025 Reviewed on 24-02-2026 Paper Accepted on 25-03-2026

On Publishing a Good Academic Journal in India in the Post CARE-LIST Era: A Brief Guideline

Shamba Dutta[a]

Abstract

The discontinuation of UGC-CARE list of journals is expected to have reasonable impacts on the academic writing and publishing in India. Now academicians will be looking for good journals to publish their research articles beyond the CARE list. Many institutions and academic or professional bodies may now be interested to upgrade the standards of the journals they have been publishing in order to meet the parameters suggested by the UGC. In addition, societies or academic bodies etc. might want to start new journals as well. The article has touched upon the basics like the journal preliminary criteria, and covered more intricate ideas like the editorial policy and process, types of articles, editing work flow, journal access and visibility, copyright and plagiarism, etc. as precisely as possible in its limited length. The article is descriptive in nature, and no rigorous scientific methodology has been applicable to it, except scanning a number of journal websites for relevant information. The article will provide a guideline mainly to the journal publishers, but also to librarians who will select and procure journals in the library, and the authors to some extent who will evaluate journals for getting their works published.

Keywords: IMRAD, Journal Editing, Open Access, Plagiarism, Publication Ethics, UGC-CARE, Visibility

1.Introduction

Publishing good academic journals is a multi-faceted task and among the most tedious and meticulous of all the academic activities. For the past few years, the journals listed by the UGC-CARE (Consortium for Academic and Research Ethics)has been considered the benchmark for standard scholarly publications in India. But in a recent order the UGC has discontinued the initiative, and since October 2024, the list did not undergo its regular updating process(University Grants Commission, 2025 a).Thus,the evaluation of the journals and their contents will no longer remain centralized. Instead,itwill be entrusted with the HEIs, while the quality evaluation may be monitored by their Internal Review Committees. The standard and authenticity of the journals will be judged by the following parameters as suggested by the UGC(University Grants Commission, 2025 b) Preliminary Criteria

1. Editorial board

[a] Librarian, Maharaja Manindra Chandra College, 20-Ramkanto Bose Street, Kolkata 700003, https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/profile/696209 and https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6150-7107 Mobile: 96415 11574, Email: duttashambo7@gmail.com,

Dutta, S. (2026, March). On publishing a good Academic Journal in India in the post UGC-CARE list era: A brief guideline. *College Libraries, 41*(1), pp. 93-103

© WBCLA

2. Editorial policy
3. Quality Criteria &Content
4. Standards
5. Research Ethics
6. Visibility
7. Impact

Under the new circumstances, institutions, academic or professional bodies may either want to upgrade standards of their existing journals accordingly, or any newly publishing journals may also be looking for standards to follow and maintain. Therefore, journal publishers as well as librarians must know what makes a good journal and what basic criteria should be considered before subscribing them.

2. Review of literature

The CARE-list of journals was brought in by the UGC to safeguard and ensure quality research in Indian academies. While the logical ground for this was appreciated, some basic loopholes were also identified by Pandita, Koul and Singh (2022) at a time when the CARE-list was in force. The subsequent abolition of the list by the UGC also encouraged discussions in the scholarly circle. The UGC-CARE List was introduced to ensure the quality and credibility of research output in India. However, several shortcomings of the system were also identified, including bureaucratic delays and red-tapism, the alleged lack of transparency in the journal selection criteria, and the exclusion of many reputed journals, particularly in the fields of social sciences and languages. These limitations restricted publication opportunities in such disciplines and, to some extent, contributed to the emergence of a "publish or perish" culture in academia. At the same time, the potential benefits and drawbacks of the UGC's decision to dissolve the UGC-CARE List and scrap the existing system were also highlighted by Pani and Ilyas (2025). Some of the criticisms were severe such as Rastogi termed this change as a death blow to the capacity building in research (Rastogi, 2025). This reminds us that G. Mahesh (2017) pointed out how the number of applications for ISSN in India abnormally increased after 2012 due to UGC's emphasis on publishing only in the journals with ISSNs. It also led to the mushrooming of many non-standard, predatory journals. Reasons for concerns are therefore not all base-less. Menaka, Zarina and Solomon (2026) found that a large number of researchers emphasised the need for a centralised quality control. In the post CARE regime, however, the quality assurance has not been ignored, but shifted from the central consortium to the HEIs, which is to be based on the criteria UGC has suggested in outlines (University grants Commission, 2025 b). A body of related literature does cover some of the aspects related to these criteria, such as Hassan, Krishnapillai and Shaharuddin (2024) discussed different article-types often featuring in academic journals, andGaniko-Dutra, Delphino and Furtado (2025)analysed editorial policies of different journals and proposed that policies should be framed under normative, technical, and political dimensions. Open access is now a day's being popularised by different OA initiatives and movements. Theoretical publications available online such as Berkesand's monograph (2021) throw light chiefly on different aspects of publishing Open Access journals. However globally speaking, practical applications of these are not always promising enough, as Arupova and Ivanova (2026) found that the understanding of the concept of open access had been heterogenous among Russian editors of journals, and there had been gap between the declared OA models and their applications. Status of OA in India seems

© WBCLA

better as study by Biswas (2023) shows India's prominence in participating in the Open Access Initiatives and a large number of the Open Access journals are indexed by global databases as Barik and Jena showed (2023). In the post CARE era, presumably, the challenge would be to maintain the standards. Along with open access practices, the concepts of copyright and right transfer were studied by Mishra, Upputuri and Chowdhury (2026) who found that a large number of researchers failed to distinguish between different concecpts of rights. There is no dearth of theoretical literature describing each and every aspect of scholarly publication, but the chief lacuna is that the majority of these are from the authors' point of view and not for the potential journal editors. Some of the literature including Inasp Handbook for Journal Editors (2018) offer details about editorial vision, strategies and processes regarding publishing and presentation quantity for both print and online journals, journal sustainability and promotion, ethical policies, etc. but the number of short and practical guiding outlines about the basics of journal publication are only few. Bajpai, Majhi and Mukherjee (2023) studied opinions of the editors of Indian LIS journals in the CARE-list and tried to find the real picture of editorial practices and the practical challenges they were facing. In the above context, the present article tries to combine theoretical insights with practical considerations, and offer a handy, basic outline for the editors and publishers for publishing a credible academic journal in the post-CARE academic regime in India.

3. Objectives of the Study

In the above context the present article has the following objectives:

- Understanding a few basic features of the research journals
- To articulate a few keyeditorial points and review principles
- To be aware of the different types of research articles which are most prominent across academic journals
- Understanding visibility of journals
- Understandingavailability, archiving and copyright

4. Research Methodology

This article is based on the simple methodology of consolidating information from different relevant sources in order to frame a suitable guideline for small or new journal publishers and librarians in India after the post-CARE list era.

UGC website has been searched for orders, notices etc. regarding the discontinuation of the CARE list and the new evaluation criteria (University Grants Commission, 2025 a) (University grants Commission , 2025 b).and the idea of different types of self-plagiarism (University Grants Commission, 2020).The ISSN portal(2026) and the ISSN National Centre website(ISSN National Centre, India)were consulted for related technical guidelines. Website of Openaccess.nl(https://www.openaccess.nl/nl)was consulted for understanding different types of Open Access, and that of DOI Foundation (https://www.doi.org/) for the pros and cons of DOI.

The author searched the Scopus database by the keyword 'Library and Information Science' and selected top 5 global publishersof academic journals,and 3 top Scopus indexed LIS journals published by each publisher, all based on the Cite Scores of 2024. Scanning the publishers' websitesandindividual web pages of the journals helped the author understand the various issues relevant to the objectives of this article.The list is provided below:

© WBCLA

Pub. Serial	Publisher according to rank	Jr. Serial	Journal Titles	Journal Cite Scores (2024)
1	Elsevier	1	International Journal of Information Management	54.9
		2	International Journal of Information Management Data Insights (Open Access)	26.5
		3	Information Processing and Management	18.6
2	Taylor & Francis	4	European Journal of Information Systems with Cite Score	19.5
		5	Information Systems Management	12.4
		5	International Journal of Geographical Information Science	11.2
3	Emerald	7	Journal of Enterprise Information Management	16.7
		8	Library Hi Tech	11.7
		9	Information Technology and People	11.4
4	Springer Nature	10	Education and Information Technologies	11.8
		11	Journal of Information Technology	11.6
		12	Journal of Cheminformatics	11.3
5	SAGE	13	Big Data and Society (Open Access)	11.2
		14	Social Science Computer Review	9.9
		15	Journal of Information Science	7.8

5. Evaluation and Discussion

5.1. Fundamentals of Academic Research Journals

5.1.1. Title: The titles of the journals do not always clearly suggest their subject-areas. One reason that might lead to the opacity may be the exhausting of the possible and potential titles. Globally, there is no dearth of journals even in the same micro-fields. Another kind of problem arises with the multidisciplinary journals. It seems to be difficult to select a title from any one field. On the other hand, terms from several subject-fields do not easily combine to a meaningful and suggestive title always. Therefore, they are sometimes chosen to be fancy or metaphorical. But a precise title clearly indicative of its subject coverage increases attention of its potential readers. It is advisable to check the ISSN portal to check for title duplication(Choosing a title for your journal, 2025).

5.1.2. Aims, objectives and scope: It is customary to set and declare the aims, objectives and scope of the journal. These should be described precisely in the journal information page or About the Journal section in the website(Scope, aims and focus, 2025).

5.1.3. Frequency and continuity: Regular publication schedule is important aspect and should be clearly mentioned in the information page. Issues may sometimes be deferred for various reasons, but irregular or whimsically publishing journals are never taken seriously by committed academicians. Volume and number of each issue should be mentioned prominently along with the date of publication.

5.1.4. ISSN: International Standard Serial Number is a global code facilitating identification and bibliographic control of serial publications, both print and online. In India, CSIR-NIScPR is responsible for assigning ISSN free of charge against online applications. It also feeds data from India to the international database maintained by the ISSN-IC Paris (List of the Country and ISSN Centre Codes, 2025).

For new print journals, ISSN may be obtained one-monthbeforethe first issue is published, against applications with galley proof.

If a journal changes its title, brings out its online version, or shifts from print to online or vice versa, new ISSN has to be obtained(ISSN National Centre, India). A journal's E-ISSN will be separate from its print ISSN.

© WBCLA

5.2 Editorial board and review policy

Editors should be chosen from the experts of respective micro-fields or area of study according to the scope of the journal (Inasp handbook for journal editors, 2018). The composition of the editorial board should be clearly stated in the information page. To obtain ISSN the editorial board should comprise at least 5 members. International journals should include members from reputed institutions abroad(Updated guidelines). Editorial positions may be hierarchical i.e. Chief Editor- Deputy Editor- Assistant Editor, etc. Some special issues may be Guest-edited also.

5.2.1. Time frame: A pre-set time frame for completion of the publication cycle of an issue should be declared. The following is an example of how things can go:

From submission to first decision	21-28 days
Time for reviewing to editorial decision	60 days
Time for author to correct	90 days
Time for final decision	120 days

A sample time frame chart

5.2.2. Workflow: Whether online or print, the publication process involves an engaging workflow with decision-making at almost every step. Manuscripts should conform to the declared aims and objectives, style, and other ethics and norm, failing which it may be rejected right from the desk. After primary screening it is passed to the reviewer(s). On receiving the review-report(s), the editor takes decision about the final acceptance. It may be sent to the author for any suggested modification. Final manuscript may be get checked by the author as the Author Accepted Manuscript(2024).

5.2.3. Peer review

The Double-blind review (Inasp handbook for journal editors, 2018) is believed to be the best, though sometimes the contributors are asked to suggest reviewers' names. However, the assignment of reviewers is solely the editor's discretion. In view of the ease of process,instructions may be given in the submission guidelines to submit a separate title page where author details will be provided, and also not to disclose the author's identity by any means in the main text-body or anywhere else, which will hamper the anonymised review. Number of reviewers may be more than one. Reviewers will report confidentially to editors. The editorial board should also draft a guideline for the reviewers.

5.2.4. Editing

Editing an article or a journal is a multi-layered task aiming at making the document flawless in respect of content, language, presentation-style, etc. Some common types of editing include (Types of Editing):

Type of Editing	What comes under	Tasks
Substantive Editing	Structural review	Decides for any addition expansion or change, or rewriting of portions, etc.
	Language and style	Linguistic modifications if necessary with respect to the target audience
	Presentation	Checks title, headlines, tables, figures, and references for appropriateness.
Copyediting	Linguistic appropriateness and consistency	Grammar, syntax, spelling, punctuation, expression, etc.
	Visual consistency	How the document looks like, page set up, types and fonts, figures and tables etc.
	Accuracy	dates, numberings, quotations, and hyperlinks, etc.
	Reference and style	In-text and final reference list complete or not, style maintained, etc.
Proof reading	Copy verification	Final quality check for all amendments have been incorporated, errors corrected

Different types of editing

Sometimes, terms like developmental editing, content editing, line editing, and mechanical editing are also used for different types of editing works by professionals(The Different Types of Editing).

5.3 Content, structure and style

© WBCLA

5.3.1. Types of articles

The chief aim of a research journal in both Social and Hard Sciences is often to publish original research articles based on primary empirical data or experiments leading to the novelty of conclusions. Theoretical papers of the high expository order and secondary literature are also welcomed. Several other types of articles find their way in a journal, apart from News, features, correspondences, etc.

Original articles generally follow IMRAD(Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) as an accepted core-structure (Peh & Ng, 2007) (Day, 1989). Rigorously peer reviewed, they contain or generate new data, ideas, explanations and results and attract scientists and researchers.

Another primary literature is Case study or, Case Report that focus on a specific case, event, or, problem within a single topic. Methodology papers focus on new advancements in methodology or completely new methods, models or tools for research, and their applications(Different types of research articles, 2025).

Review article is a popular category of secondary literature which are of three types-i) Literature review offers comprehensive critical analysis of the existing scientific literature ii.) Systematic review systematically analyses empirical evidences used for a decision, assessing the results of previous research iii) Meta-analysis-Purpose is to identify research gaps and make recommendations.

Apart from these, Perspectives offer author's own view on some particular concept or research and Analysis examines and describes new data or concept for broader audience who may be specialists of some other fields but want to keep the latest developments abreast.

(Types of journal articles, 2023)(Different types of research articles, 2025).

5.3.2. Font & design

Standardization in the use of font and font size is required(Montagnes, 1991). Some non-standard journals do not try to control it, resulting in the worst cases that different articles are published in different fonts and font sizes. Journals may specify font type size and case for the sections of an article. Specification can be different for different sections (Inasp handbook for journal editors, 2018). An illustration is given below:

Section	Font type & size	Case
Title of the article	Calibri-bold; 18	Title case
Textual body	Calibri; 12	do
Section headlines	Calibri-bold; 14	do
Section sub-headlines-tier 1	Calibri-bold; 14	do
Section sub-headlines-tier 2	Calibri-bold italics; 12	do

Example of use of font at different levels

Or, editors can choose non-hierarchical headline patterns with a fixed font type and size, usually in the same font name and size but in bold-faced type.

5.3.3. Style sheets, referencing etc.

Any good modern research article must cite relevant and related literature in numbers varying typically from a few to hundreds, even if it is based on primary data sets or fundamental research. References appear as in-text citations as well as the final list of references. Three most popular citation methods are: i) Author-Date (Harvard) style i.e. Intext as author surname, year and page no, and final alphabetical Bibliography ii) Intext as numbers in superscript or parenthesis, and References in numerical order iii) End notes/Foot notes style. Authors must be encouraged to adhere to the preferred style of the journal.

Journals may create their own house-style for referencing (Inasp handbook for journal editors, 2018) or suggest following some other reference styles like APA or Chicago. Choice of style will depend on the subject covered. Some prominent reference methods along with their latest editions are mentioned below:

© WBCLA

I. ACS (American Chemical Society) 2020
II. APA (American Psychological Association) 7th, 2020
III. The Chicago Manual of Style 18th, 2024
IV. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)Reference Guide, 2025
V. MHRA (Modern Humanities Research Association) 4th, 2024
VI. ISO 690, 4th 2021
VII. MLA (Modern Language Association) Handbook, 9th 2021
VIII. Indian Standard of Information and Documentation-Bibliographic References; 2nd Revision of IS 2381 (Part 1): 2009 & IS 2381 (Part 2): 2009

5.4. Journal visibility

Visibility, discoverability, and quality of content create journal impact. But it is not easy to achieve. Impactful journals have chances to be indexed by various indexing services and the abstracts may be included in different databases. There are different matrices to measure the journal impact and ranking. Journal editors should at least be aware of the two most common of these:

Journal Impact Factor (JIF): Based on Web of Science data, IF is generally calculated on 2-year basis(2024). It is a ratio IFY = AY/B(Y-1) + (Y-2) for a particular year =Y, of the total number of citations received by articles published in a particular journal in a particular year (A), to the total number of citable articles published in the same journal (B) in the previous two years, (Y-1) & (Y-2).

Cite Score: Based on Scopus data, it is also a similar metrics but it calculates the ratio of citations received in 4 consecutive years to the total citable articles of those 4 years published in a journal (Trapp, 2020).

DOI: Permanent URLs increase visibility and articles must have their individual hyperlinks instead of one for the complete issue as a single pdf file. Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) are preferred stable links standardized by ISO 26324(Berkesand, 2021). The DOI syntax is (DOI Handbook, 2023):

DOI proxy server (https://doi.org/) +DOI prefix + DOI suffix

The prefix comes from the Registration Agencies (RA) to their individual registrants. RAs allocate them from the given range assigned to each RAby the DOI Foundation(2022). The prefix consists of directory indicator (usually '10') followed by a dot (.) and a 'registrant code'ofthe particular registrant. It is the journal publisher or registrant's responsibility to supply a unique suffix for each of their articles under this given prefix.

Suffixes should be constructed in a consistent way. For example, the ISSN (e.g. 0001-2233), publication year (2024), and article number (14) with dots (.) at convenient points may be combined in a suffix, such as: </issn.0001-2233.202414>. The complete DOI will thus look like:https://doi.org/10.1003/issn.0001-2233.202414

5.5. Availability, copyright, plagiarism and ethics

Information regarding the price or the subscription rate should be clearly stated. Open Access articles in a Hybrid Access journal should be clearly indicated by an appropriate symbol (usually an open lock). Past issues should be archived and madeeasily searchable. Print journals may also be scanned and uploaded on their websites.

Editors should be aware of the different IPR issues. Journals may preserve the copyrights of the articles, and a declaration from the author(s) regarding the transfer of the copyright may be obtained in order to avoid future complications.

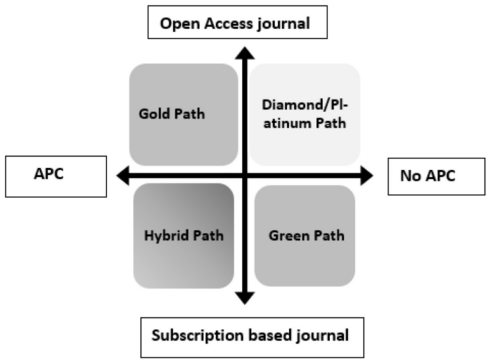
If, on the other hand, the journal chooses to be completely Open Access (OA) it should be declared in the home page.

The nuances of the different OA paths are briefly discussed below.

5.5.1. Open Access: Open Access policies can be integral part of the Open Science and Open Data movement-an idealisation of barrier free academic and research environment(Bonn, Bolick, & Cross, 2023). India is a promising participant in the OA initiatives(Biswas A. , 2023). Therefore, it will be helpful to know about the Green, Gold, Diamond/Platinum and Hybrid Open Access

© WBCLA

standards:(What is Open Access, 2024).



Adopted from: P Berkesand (2021)

Diamond Open Access: readers do not need to pay anything and authors can publish articles without Article Processing Charge (APC). The publication costs are borne by the patrons. All publications here are non-commercial, under an appropriate Creative Commons license. The author retains the copyright.

Gold Open Access: The journal is free to subscribe for the readers, but the author needs to pay APC. The copyright is retained by the respective author who can publish the work under a Creative Commons license.

Hybrid Open Access: Subscription-based journals offer scope to publish OA articlesagainst APC while articles behind the pay wall in the same journal, do not involve an APC.

Green Open Access: subscription-based journal allows authors to publish the pre-print or post-print on the author's personal website or an institutional repository, for a free public access, generally after an embargo period.

5.5.2. Open Archiving: Open or Self Archiving is closely related to Open Access, and therefore, appropriate policy should be made on it, and mentioned in the Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA). Different publishers impose different conditions and allow different author-rights regarding this. The situation may demand extra caution when the author has a funder. To have an idea of how journal publishers handle issues one may consult Jisc Open Policy Finder (formerly Sherpa-Romeo services) (Open Policy Finder).

In relation to the routes to OA, Creative Common Licence terms, (CC 4.0 standard) should also be consulted, which specify a flexible set of relation between the author and his/her creation and allow different degrees of freedom in publishing beyond the traditional reservation of copyright matrix(About CC Licenses).

5.5.3. Plagiarism including text recycling

Journal editors should be careful about avoiding plagiarism of all kinds including self-plagiarism (University Grants Commission, 2020)(Biswas S. K., 2022). If selected for publication, author(s)-declarations regarding the originality of the works should be obtained by a stipulated form preferably with a plagiarism checked report. Plagiarism is about stealing somebody's idea without giving due credit, and not only about copying word by word. But plagiarism detectors can only detect similarities between texts. Therefore, it is above all the question of maintaining the academic integrity: a pledge to oneself and to the academic community for adherence to the fundamental valuesofhonesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, and courage(2025).

5.5.4. Research and publication ethics

Last but not the least, conducting and reporting research - both are bound by ethical values. It includes issues like responsible use of data: chiefly the Personal Identifiable Data (PID), data falsification, storage and sharing, experiments on living animals and human, any conflicts of interests of authors and funders, use of language, and many more. For a comprehensive understanding they may consult and adhere to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines (2025), the International Standards for Editors and Authors(2010) as well as the ICMJE's Recommendations(2025).

© WBCLA

6. Conclusions

Publishing a standard journal has never been an easy task; it calls for judgement at every step. In the last decade or so, a lot of progressive changes came in the academic ethos, making it even harder. For example, many journals have turned online or shifted focus on parallel online publication, Open Access and Open Archiving have become popular, Generative AI is now a role-player in the scenario, etc. It is hoped that abolishing CARE list will only make us believe in self-regulation and self-governance and does not become a licence for compromising with standards.

References

About CC licenses. (n.d.). Retrieved from https:// creativecommons.org/share-your- work/ cclicenses/

Arupova, N. R., & Ivanova, M. A. (2026). Declarative commitments and editorial open access practices: an empirical study of Russian scholarly journals. *Science Editor and Publisher, 10*(2), 269-288. doi:10.24069/ SEP.251043

Author accepted manuscript. (2024, November 26). Retrieved February 23, 2026, from https:/ /oabooks-toolkit.org/glossary/article/505344-author-accepted-manuscript

Bajpai, P. N., Majhi, D., & Mukherjee, B. (2023). Understanding indexation, content policy and challenges of non-sci/ scopus journals: A study with CARE list LIS journals of India. *Annals of Library and Information Studies, 70*, 180-188. :10.56042/ alis. v70i4. 5394

Barik, N., & Jena, P. (2023). Current status of open access journals in India: A bird's eye view. *The Serials Librarian,* 1-10. DOI:10.1080/ 0361526X.2023.2183926

Berkesand, P. (2021). Organising and launching a scholarly open access journal. DOI:https:// doi.org/10.3384/9789179296490

Biswas, A. (2023). Role of institutional repository to promote the open access policy: a study on central institutional repositories of CSIR, ICAR and DST-DBT. *College Libraries, 38*(1), 36-49. Retrieved from https://collegelibraries.in/ index.php/CL/index

Biswas, S. K. (2022). Comprehending information literacy and information ethics to elude plagiarism. *College Libraries, 37*(1), 66-73. Retrieved from https:// collegelibraries. in/ index.php/CL/index

Bonn, M., Bolick, J., & Cross, W. (Ed.) (2023). Scholarly communication, librarianship and open knowledge. Retrieved from https:// open.umn. edu/opentextbooks/ textbooks/ scholarly-communication-librarianship-and-open-knowledge

Choosing a title for your journal. (2025). Retrieved from https://www.oajournals-toolkit.org/ getting-started/choosing-a-title-for-your-journal

COPE-home page. (2025). Retrieved from https:/ /publicationethics.org/

Day, R. A. (1989). The origins of the scientific paper: The IMRAD format.AMWA Journal, 4(2), 16-18. Retrieved from https:// web.archive.org/web/ 20110927083129/http:/ / www.amwa.org/ default/publications/journal/ scanned/v04.2.pdf

Different types of research articles. (2025). Retrieved from https://authorservices. taylorandfrancis.com/ publishing-your-research/writing-your-paper/different-types-of-research-articles/

DOI foundation. (2022). Retrieved from https:// www.doi.org/

DOI handbook. (2023). Retrieved from https:// www.doi.org/the-identifier/ resources/ handbook/

Fundamental values. (2025). Retrieved from:// www.academicintegrity. org/aws/ ICAI/ pt/sp/ values

Ganiko-Dutra, M., Delphino, K., & Furtado, C. A. (2025). Editorial policies in education journals: A documentary analysis. *EducaçãoemRevista, 41.* DOI:10.1590/0102-469853888t

© WBCLA

Hassan, H. A., Krishnapillai, A., &Shaharuddin, S. (2024). Navigating the realm of academic journal publications: An overview of the different article types. *ZULFAQAR Journal of Defence Science, Engineering & Technology, 7*(3). doi:10.58247/jdset-2024-0703-21

Inasp handbook for journal editors.(2018). Retrieved from https://www.inasp. Info publications? page=4

International standards for editors and authors (2010). Retrieved from https://publicationethics.org/guidance/endorsed-guidance/international-standards-editors-and-authors-wcri-2010

ISSN national centre, India. (n.d.). Retrieved from:// /nsl.niscpr.res.in/ISSNPROCESS/issn.jsp

ISSN portal home page. (2026). Retrieved February 14, 2026, from https://portal.issn.org/

Journal impact factor. (2024). Retrieved from https://researchguides.uic.edu/if/impact

List of the country and issn centre codes. (2025). Retrieved from https://www.issn.org/wp-content/uploads/Country_codes_centres_codes.pdf

Klingner, J. K., Scanlon, D., & Pressley, M. (2005). How to publish in scholarly journals. Educational Researcher, 34(8), 14-20. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X034008014

Mahesh, G. (2017). The Indian ISSN conundrum. Current Science, 11(3), 452-453. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/24912418

Menaka, M., Zarina, N. M., & Solomon, R. V. (2026). UGC-CARE delisted: consequences and concerns for Indian research ecosystem. Research evaluation, 35. doi: https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvaf059

Mishra, M., Upputuri, A. H., & Chowdhury, A. R. (2026). The hidden barrier: Copyright literacy, rights transfer and open access practices among Indian Researchers. *Annals of Library and Information Studies,* 73(1), 39-49. doi:10.56042/alis.v73i1.25353

Montagnes, I. (1991). Editing and publication: A training manual.Retrieved from http://books.irri.org/9712200094_content.pdf

Open policy finder. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/

Pandita, R., Koul, M., & Singh, S. (2022). Indexing and de-indexing of journals in UGC CARE List: A critical commentary. *University News, 60*(19), 7-12. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360860626_Indexing_and_de-indexing_of_journals_in_UGC_CARE_List_A_critical_commentary

Pani, A., & Ilyas, M. (2025). Opportunities and challenges for academic publishing in India. Retrieved from: https://www.universityworldnews. com/post. php? story=20250415114632839

Peh, W. C., & Ng, K. H. (2007). Basic structure and types of scientific papers. *Singapore Medical Journal, 49*(7), 522-525. Retrieved from https://pubmed. ncbi.nlm.nih. gov/18695858/

Rastogi, S. (2025). Disowning UGC-CARE list of journals: A death blow to Indian research reforms. *Annals of Ayurvedic Medicine, 14*(4). doi:10.5455/AAM.272577

Recommendations for the conduct, reporting, editing, and publication of scholarly work in medical journals. (2025). Retrieved from https://www.icmje.org/

Scope, aims and focus. (2025). Retrieved from https://www.oajournals-toolkit.org/getting-started/scope-aims-and-focus

The different types of editing. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.archwaypublishing. com/en/resources/the-different-types-of-editing

Trapp, J. V. (2020). The new Scopus citescore formula and the journal impact factor: A look at top ranking journals and middle ranking journals in the Scopus categories of general physics and astronomy, materials science, general medicine and social sciences. Retrieved from https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13246-020-00903-1

© WBCLA

Types of editing. (n.d.). Retrieved March 2, 2025, from https://www.iped-editors.org/about-editing/types-of-editing/

Types of journal articles. (2023). Retrieved from https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/authorandreviewertutorials/writing-a-journal-manuscript/types-of-journal-articles/10285504

UGC dissolves UGC-CARE list. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://ijellh.com/index.php/ OJS/UGC-CARE

University grants commission (2020). Public notice regarding self-plagiarism (N.F.1-112020(SECY), 20th April,2020). Retrieved from https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/2284767_self-plagiarism001.pdf

University grants commission. (2025). UGC public notice regarding: discontinuation UGC CARE listing of journals and develop suggestive parameters for peer-reviewed journals. (F.No. 1-l (2O18(CARE/JOURNAL) -Part file, 11 February 2025). Retrieved from https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/9678711_PUBLIC-NOTICE-CARE.pdf

University grants commission. (2025). UGC public notice regarding: UGC-CARE journals. (F. No.:1-1/2018(CARE/JOURNAL, 16 July 2025). Retrieved from https://www.ugc.gov.in/pdfnews/6124898_Public-Notice-CARE-Journals.pdf

Updated guidelines. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://nsl.niscpr.res.in/ ISSNPROCESS/ISSN%20India%20Guidelines.pdf

What is Open Access? (2024). Retrieved from https://www.openaccess.nl/en/about-open-access/what-is-open-access



Shamba Dutta is working as Librarian and teaching Library and Information Studies at Maharaja Manindra Chandra College, Kolkata. A keen academician, he has his main research interests and publications in the areas such as Philosophy of Library and Information Science; Knowledge Organisation; History and Sociology of Libraries, Open Access; etc.

© WBCLA