



A Qualitative Analysis of Journal of ETA Maritime Science (JEMS) and Its Management Process*

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Abstract

This article is dealing with a brief qualitative analysis of articles published between the years 2013-2016 in the Journal of ETA Maritime Science (whose owner is UCTEA, The Chamber of Marine Engineers), which has been indexed by the ULAKBIM TR Dizin, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and Index-Copernicus. Furthermore, the management process of the journal is also mentioned to give an example of a good management process. Besides, in this study, the types of published articles and statistics, the categories of the published articles and statistics and the reviewers, authors and articles statistics were shared out.

Keywords: JEMS, Journal Management Process, Qualitative Analysis.

Journal of ETA Maritime Science (JEMS) Dergisinin Nitel Analizi ve Yönetim Süreci

Öz

Bu çalışmada ULAKBIM TR Dizin, DOAJ ve Index Copernicus'da yer alan ve sahibi TMMOB Gemi Makineleri Mühendisleri Odası olan Journal of ETA Maritime Science dergisinde 2012-2016 yılları arası yayımlanan makalelerin kısa nitel analizi yapılmıştır. Bunun yanında derginin makale değerlendirme süreci hakkında da bilgi verilmiştir. Ayrıca, bu çalışmada dergide yayımlanan makalelerin tipleri ve istatistikleri, dergide yayımlanan makalelerin kategorileri ve istatistikleri ve hakem, yazar ve makale istatistikleri gibi veriler de paylaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: JEMS, Dergi Yönetim Süreci, Nitel Analiz.

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1. Introduction

The Journal of ETA Maritime Science which has been indexed by the ULAKBIM TR Dizin, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and Index-Copernicus began its publication life in 2013. The journal aims to encourage and publish research studies about the challenges and opportunities associated with numerous numbers of understanding in maritime sector. Besides, JEMS also aims to reach out to relevant audience by publishing the studies covering latest scientific and technological developments. JEMS journal which is published periodically (4 times annually) and regularly may also publish special issues related to the selected topics. Scope of the journal covers national, international and local studies regarding Marine Engineering, Marine Transportation Engineering, Naval Architecture Engineering, Marine Operations, Logistics, Logistics Engineering, Maritime History, Coastal Engineering, Marine Pollution and Environment, Fishing and Fisheries Technology, Shipbuilding and Ocean Engineering. The owner of the journal is UCTEA, The Chamber of Marine Engineers (GEMIMO) and its management process is carried out by experienced academicians, effectively. The journal has submission policy, plagiarism policy advertisement policy and also has CC (Creative Commons) license that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal. These policies and their detailed content can be accessed from official web page of the journal www.jemsjournal.org.

2. Objective and Scope of the Study

The objective of the study is to examine articles published in JEMS and also the following research questions have been discussed: What are the journal's evaluation criteria? What are the types of published articles and statistics? What are

the categories of the published articles and statistics? What are the reviewer statistics and articles statistics? The scope of the study includes 52 articles published in the journal between 2013-2016.

3. The Concept of Academic Journal

Scientific journals have motivated academics and scientists for about 350 years to follow current developments and to share their research [1]. The first scientific journal whose name was Journal des Scavans was published in 1665 and followed by the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (Osburn, 1984 [2] as cited in Harter and Kim, 1996 [3]). Without losing their main function from the past, scientific journals have undergone enormous changes in the last fifteen years due to advanced technology and communication facilities [1].

A Journal is a publication that publishes articles at least twice a year under a common name. Its each issue has a number and date and it is also prepared for a specific purpose [4]. On the other hand, the scholarly journal is created to enable people to share the results of studies conducted in the relevant scientific areas (Köksoy, 2000 [5] as cited in Kozak, 2003: 151 [6]). If a publication is authored by experts or academic researchers, it is regarded as academic or scholarly publication. The scholarly journal focuses on original research, research methodology or theory. Ordinarily, scholarly journals are aimed for academic researchers or professional and provide detailed analysis concentrating on a single discipline or academic field. The journals will likely be peer reviewed (refereed) by external reviewers who are expert on related issues [7].

A scholarly journal is also named a scientific journal, as well. It is a periodical authored by scientific professionals and experts in such areas. A "peer review"

journal is a subset within scholarly journals. The articles submitted to scholarly journals are reviewed by researchers in the same discipline to specify whether the article deserves publication or not. The evaluation process of articles assists to ensure that only high-quality and original articles are published [8]. The review process also improves quality of the article. Many researchers believe that the process develops quality of their research paper [9].

All authors who publish in the scholarly literature have to cite sources used in the writing of the article, so readers will find a section at the end named variously as bibliography, sources cited, works cited, or footnotes [8]. There is a special status of scientific journals for communication and sharing of information. These types of journals are the most important resources of the library, because they include the most current and newest information from different disciplines. The scholarly journal is also important because of their quick reflection of research results of natural sciences, engineering and medical researches [4].

4. Open Access, Open Access Licenses (Creative Common), Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement

Scientific Open Access (OA) journals make their content gettable online to everyone and help solve access problems created by subscription journals. Because Open Access journal doesn't charge any fund for accessing the articles, they count on other means of funding publication. Most of the early OA journals were published by academics largely using voluntary labor [10]. Open Access is also a model for publishing scientific journals that made access possible via online. The articles of open access journal can be accessed without constraint. It is funded by excepting subscriptions [11].

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) has a substantial vocation in the context of accession Open Access Journal. DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer reviewed journals. 11,367 Open Access Journal and 2,213,098 articles from 136 countries have been indexed in DOAJ currently [12]. JEMS is also within indexed journal in DOAJ. This is important for the recognition of the journal and it is thought that this is the crucial step to be indexed in other important indexes such as Scopus, Web of Knowledge, etc. JEMS also signed Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI). According to BOAI [13]; "By "open access" to peer-reviewed research literature, the articles free availability on the internet, permitting any researchers to read, cite, download, copy, print or link to the full texts of these articles, or utilized from them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The authors grant to all beneficiaries a free access to articles".

If a journal is Open Access, it should get Open Access Licenses to allow users to access, copy and reuse the content under specified circumstances. The licenses developed by Creative Commons (CC) are often used for open access journal [9]. CC provides different license types to publishers. 6 types of licenses are provided by CC and each of them is created for different purposes.

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- CC BY-NC-ND (**Attribution – Non Commercial – NoDerivs**) license is the most restrictive one in six main licenses. The license allows individuals to download researches and share them with others so long as cited but cannot be changed and used for commercial purposes [14].

JEMS is to be licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) to protect articles published in the journal.

JEMS is an independent publication in terms of academic research and the editor makes the decision about its publication policy. The statement indicates the ethical behavior of the publisher, the editor, the reviewers and the authors. The ethics statement for JEMS is predicated on COPE Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for

Journal Editors and COPE Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors available at www.publicationethics.org[15].

5. The Review Process of JEMS

Beside the scientific quality, the articles should be in accordance with scientific standards and also be easily readable for enhancing the journal's impact factor [16]. The manuscripts submitted to JEMS are reviewed firstly by layout editors for compliance with the scope and writing rules of the journal and also checked under plagiarism policy. The appropriate manuscripts are forwarded to the section editors by means of the subject. The section editors have to appoint at least 2 reviewers to evaluate the manuscript. JEMS implements double-blind review process. Both the reviewer and the author identities are concealed during double-blind review process. Authors need to be sure that their manuscript are prepared in a way that does not disclose identity of them. After review process, if there is one revision or accept and one reject, another reviewer is appointed by section editor. Finally, if the manuscript is accepted for publishing, it is forwarded to the language editors to proofcheck. After the related language revision has been carried out, the manuscript can be published in the journal. The detailed peer review process of JEMS can be seen in Figure 1.

6. Findings

6.1. Article Statistics

JEMS published 52 articles within 8 issues between 2013-2016. As seen in Figure 2, 2013/2 is the year that the maximum number of in articles published with a total of 9 articles. All these articles have been published in Turkish or English. As seen in Figure 3 in detail, a total of 40 was published in Turkish and the remaining was published in English.

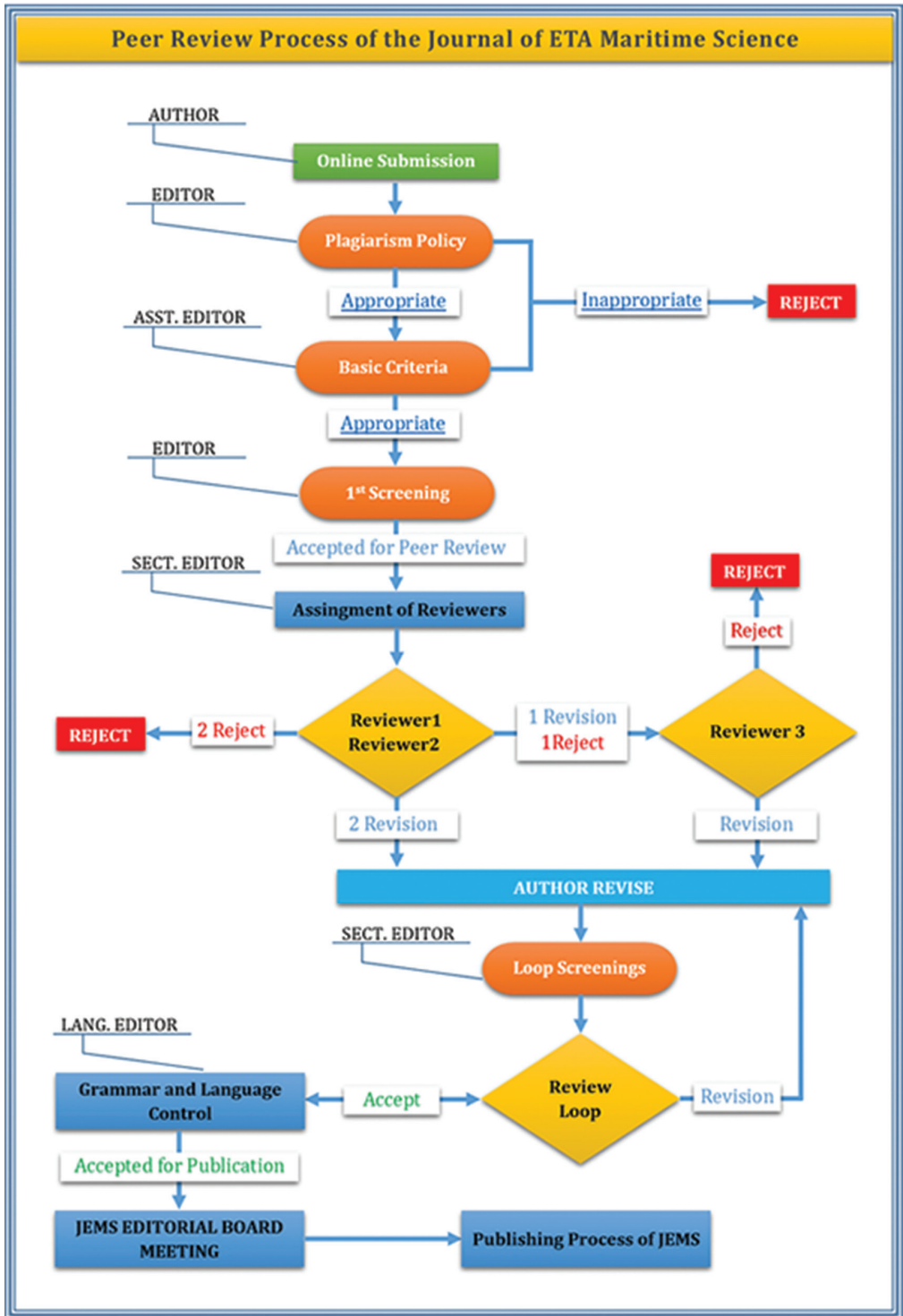


Figure 1. The Review Process of JEMS

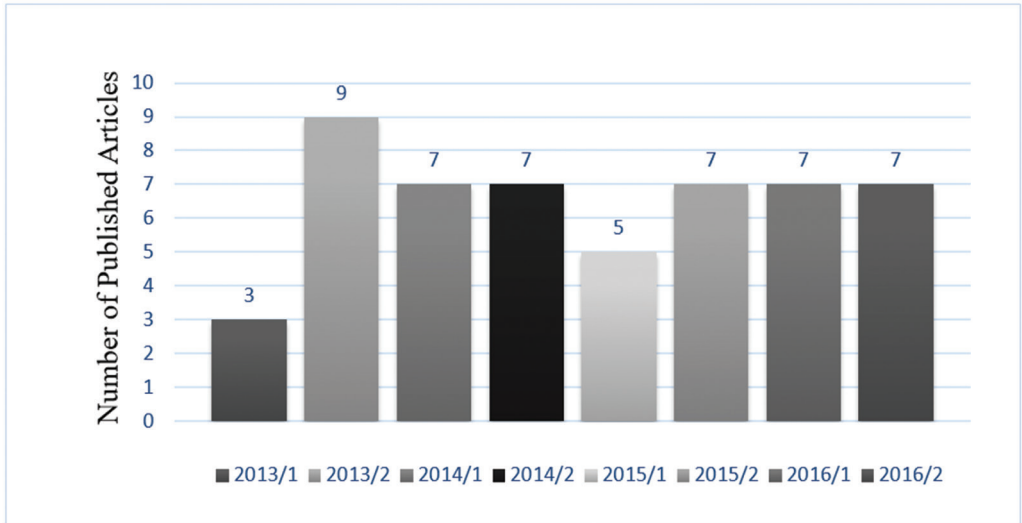


Figure 2. Number of Published Articles by Year

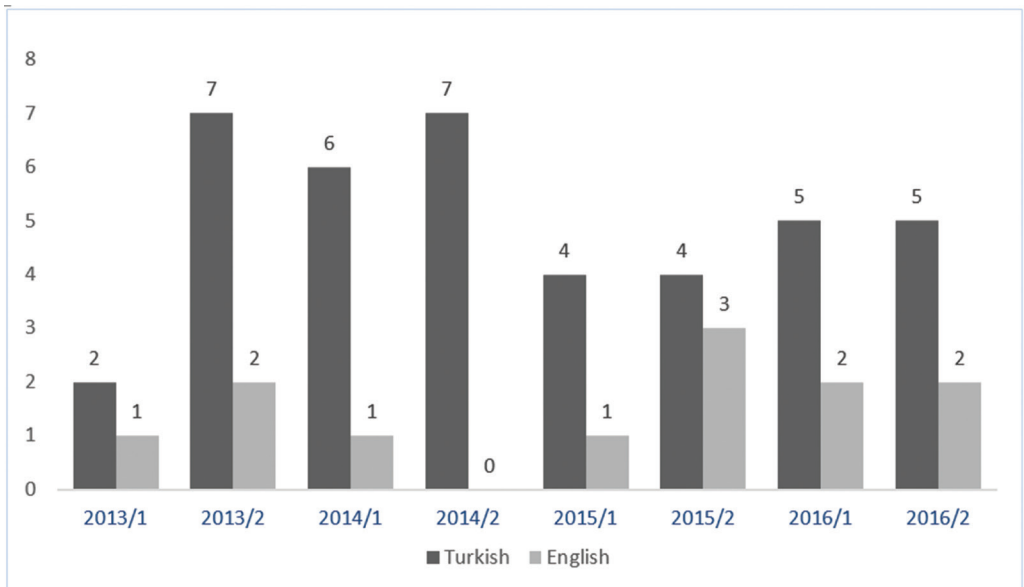


Figure 3. Language of Published Articles by Year

Categories of manuscripts accepted for publication are shown in Table 1. The articles related with the subject of “Marine Transportation Engineering” are on the first rank with the number of 18 published articles. The articles related with the subject of “Marine Engineering” and “Maritime Business and Management” are also mainly published by the journal with the number of 11 and 9, respectively. Moreover, a total of 13 manuscripts submitted to the journal for publishing was rejected and a total of 7 manuscripts was withdrawn by their authors. Consequently, the total acceptance rate of the

journal is 72%.

Types of manuscripts submitted for publication are shown in Table 2. The “Original Research” articles are on the first rank with the number of 42 published articles. The “Editorial” and “Review” articles are the other mainly published manuscripts by the journal with the number of 6. Moreover, a total of 11 “Original Research” articles and a total of 2 “Review” articles submitted to the journal for publishing were rejected and a total of 7 “Original Research” articles was withdrawn by their authors. Consequently, the total acceptance rate of the journal is 72%.

Table 1. The Categories of Articles Submitted for Publication

Category	Published	Rejected	Withdrawn	Acceptance Rate
Marine Transportation Engineering	18	3	4	72%
Marine Engineering	11	1	2	79%
Maritime Business and Management	9	3	0	75%
Logistic	6	4	1	55%
Shipbuilding and Ocean Engineering	3	0	0	100%
Maritime History	2	1	0	66%
Marine Pollution and Environment	1	1	0	50%
Fishing and Fisheries Technology	1	0	0	100%
Naval Architecture Engineering	1	0	0	100%
Coastal Engineering	0	0	0	-
Maritime Law	0	0	0	-
Total	52	13	7	72%

Table 2. The Types of Articles Submitted for Publication

Type	Published	Rejected	Withdrawn	Acceptance Rate
Editorial (ED)*	6	0	0	100%
Original Research (AR)	42	11	7	70%
Erratum (ER)*	1	0	0	100%
Review (RE)	6	2	0	85%
Technical Report (RP)	2	0	0	100%
Book Review (BK)	1	0	0	100%
Industrial Perspective	1	0	0	100%
Case Investigation (RP)	0	0	0	0
Academic Perspective	0	0	0	0
Letter to Editor (LE)	0	0	0	0
After Meeting *	1	0	0	100%
Total	60	13	7	72%

*Excluded from the percentage of acceptance rate

The reasons of manuscript rejection are divided into reviewers and editors based. The manuscripts submitted to the journal are subjected to plagiarism analysis provided by Ithenticate Plagiarism Detection Software. If submitted manuscripts are not on the acceptable limit, it will be rejected by the editors. On the other hand, if the references are not cited within the phrases and any plagiarism is detected, such articles are also rejected by the editors due to journal publication policy. Another reason for the rejection can be about data analyzed in the study. The data in the study submitted to journal should be up to date. In addition to all these, the manuscripts should be also in accordance with the scope of the journal. If the subject of the manuscript is not appropriate for the journal, it can be rejected as well.

The most accessed articles of the journal are shown in Table 3. The data

were obtained from 15 October 2016. The article prepared by Talay et al., 2014 [17] is the most accessed article and it has been accessed 616 times until that day so far. Other studies that were accessed most can be seen in detail in the related table.

6.2. Reviewer Statistics

The journal has a total of 75 different reviewers who has carried out a total of 174 reviews so far. The average evaluation time of all reviewers was determined as 14 days. The reviewers who are on the top rank as to average review duration are shown in Table 4 in detailed.

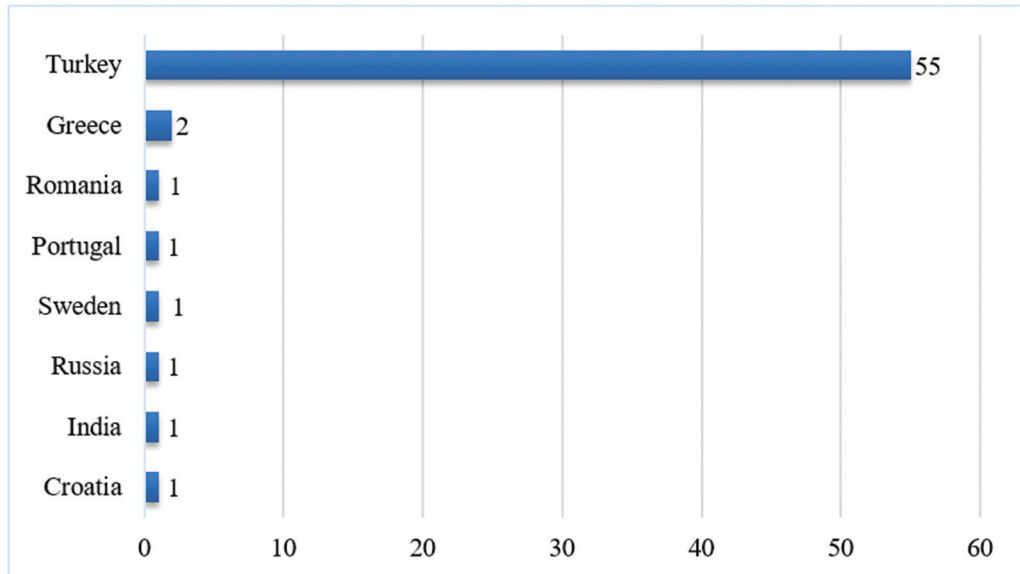
The distribution of the reviewers' country is shown in Figure 4. As it can be seen in the related figure, reviewers from Turkey have made the most contribution to the article evaluation process. The administration of the journal tries to enhance the contribution by reviewers from different countries.

Table 3. The Most Accessed Articles

Article	Author	Volume/Issue	Access
Analysis of Effects of Methods Applied to Increase the Efficiency on Ships for Reducing CO2 Emissions	Talay et al., 2014 [17]	2/1	616
Economic Analysis of a Ship Refrigeration System in case of Variable Sea Water Temperature Condition	Başhan and Parlak, 2015 [21]	3/2	603
Human Error in Grounding Accidents: Case Study for Container Ships	Yıldırım et al., 2015 [18]	3/1	513
Automation of Loading and Discharging Operation System in Tankers	Altun et al., 2013 [19]	1/2	503
Analysis from Statistical Perspective of Deficiencies Originated from the Bridge Causing Ship Accidents	Keçeci and Arslan, 2015 [20]	2/1	457
Effect of the Oil Areas on Marine Traffic and Oil Spill Risks at the Black Sea	Başar and Yıldırım, 2014 [22]	2/2	451
Operational Planning in Ports: A Study on the Present State of Turkish Ports	Kişi et al., 2015 [24]	3/1	443
Evaluation of Health and Safety Conditions for Seafarers: An Example in DEU Maritime Faculty	Kuleyin et al., 2014 [23]	2/1	433
The Obesity Research Among the Students of Dokuz Eylül University Maritime Faculty	Nas and Okşayan, 2014 [26]	2/2	415
Cold Ironing Method; An Application of Marport Terminal	Pekşen et al., 2014 [25]	2/1	412
Total of First 20			8258

Table 4. The Average Review Duration of Reviewers

Reviewer	Number of Reviewed Article	Number of Review	Average Review Duration (day)
Soner Esmer	2	2	1
Barış Kuleyin	3	5	2
Ali Cömert	1	2	5
Çimen Karataş Çetin	1	3	6
Gesa Praetorius	1	3	6
Aysu Göçer	1	3	6
Ercan Yüksek yıldız	2	4	6
Özkan Uğurlu	5	7	7
Yusuf Zorba	2	5	7
Burcu Özsoy Çiçek	1	2	7
Nur Jale Ece	3	6	8
Yalçın Durmuşoğlu	1	2	8
Okan Tuna	1	2	8
Gökçe Çiçek Ceyhun	2	3	8
Volkan Çağlar	1	4	8
Muhsin Kadioğlu	2	3	8
A total 75 Reviewers		174	14

**Figure 4.** The Distribution of the Reviewers' Country

6.3. Author Statistics

The journal has received contribution from a total of 89 authors so far. Selçuk Nas and Adnan Parlak are the authors that provide the most contribution to the journal with 4 published articles. The other authors who are on the top rank as to contribution are shown in Table 5 in detailed.

Since its launch in 2013, JEMS has made a great development in a short time. During this period, it started to be indexed by various databases and indexes. The recent developments have brought national and international recognition to journal. The journal is currently covered by a total of 9 indexes and databases such as ULAKBIM TR

Table 5. *The Contribution of Authors*

Author	Institution	Nation	Number of Article
Selçuk Nas	Dokuz Eylül University	Turkey	4
Adnan Parlak	Yıldız Technical University	Turkey	4
Alami Semma	1st Hassan University	Morocco	3
Barış Kuleyin	Dokuz Eylül University	Turkey	3
Charif Mabrouki	1st Hassan University	Morocco	3
Fatimazahra Bentaleb	1st Hassan University	Morocco	3
Durmuş Ali Deveci	Dokuz Eylül University	Turkey	3
Serdar Kum	İstanbul Technical University	Turkey	3
Umut Yıldırım	Karadeniz Technical University	Turkey	3

7. Conclusion

At the beginning of 2000s, many scientific journals have become accessible via internet, but it has brought various problems to be solved including archiving, copyright and technical ones [1]. At this point, the indexing of the journal has been contributed to the solution of these problems. Taking place in index is also extremely important for journals in order to enhance the national and international recognition. When researchers try to access any article via internet, it is easy to access the article published in indexed journals. Many national and international indexes are available and they have various evaluation criteria. In this respect, JEMS aims to increase the number of index and database for enhancing the recognition. In this respect, it has applied for many databases and indexes (such as EBSCO, ISI, Proquest, and etc.) and the monitoring process is still going on.

Dizin, DOAJ, Index-Copernicus, CiteFactor and etc., but the primary objective of JEMS is to be indexed by SCOPUS and Web of Science in the near future. The impact factor is important for indexing by such indexes. The administration of JEMS aims to enhance the impact factor of journal to achieve the objective.

Especially in the last one year, the editorial board were very happy to see that interest of local and foreign researchers on JEMS were progressively increasing. "Online accessibility of the journal" and "commencing to being searched by international indexes" can be listed as reasons of this interest. To response to this interest, administration of the journal has decided to publish the journal from biannually to quarterly period (March, June, September and December). Additionally, it was decided to give "Best Reviewer" award for our reviewers which perform an important and valuable task in the journal.

The award will be given to four reviewers which will be determined during the year considering the criteria of quick, guiding, supportive and fair evaluation. These awards will not have any tangible value.

On the other hand, the request has been made to the service provider for preservation policy. The preservation policy provides to preserve and maintain physical integrity of the material in any journal or library documents. If the service is provided for the policy, "Elsevier English Index" application will be made.

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