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An evaluation reading of the criteria dependent in the evaluation of an article across the Algerian Scientific Journal Platform

قراءة تقييمية للمعايير المعتمدة في تقويم مقال عبر المنصة الجزائرية للمجلات العلمية

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Abstract

This study has attempted to answer its research goals, which represented to recognize the criteria evaluation which dependent in the evaluation of an article, across the platform of Algerian scientific journals ASJP,

The researchers used the descriptive method , which dependent on the interactive style's research(field),on an Intentional sample, concisted of 24 editor chiefs and their assistants, of the journal class "c", using a electronic questionnaire, Distributed electronically.

The results of this study indicated, that those criteria of evaluation needed to review and improve, also, must to reconsidering.

Lastly, study concluded with some suggestions, including the necessity of setting up workshops that include many professors and experts, as well as editors-in-chief of the oldest journals, from within the country and from outside it in order to evaluate those standards and come up with global standards that serve scientific research in particular, as well as contribute to its development and advancement, and then access to The integration of the university in the social and economic life of society.

Key words: Article Evaluation, Criteria, Scientific Article, ASJP Platform.

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ملخص

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى تقييم المعايير التي تعتمد في تقويم مقال علمي عبر منصة المجلات العلمية الجزائرية *ASJP*، واستخدم الباحثون المنهج الوصفي، على عينة قصدية مكونة من رؤساء تحرير ومساعدين محررين بلغ عددهم *24* فردا، واقتصرنا على المجلات العلمية المصنفة صنف "*C*"، مستخدمين استبيانا، وزع الكترونيا على عينة الدراسة.

وقد أشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى أن أفراد العينة أجمعوا على ضرورة تحسين و إثراء تلك المعايير وإعادة النظر فيها، من حيث العديد من الجوانب سواء من حيث ترتيبها أو حذف البعض منها و من ثم استبدالها بمعايير أخرى.

وعليه خلصت الدراسة إلى اقتراح بعض التوصيات منها ضرورة إقامة ورشات تضم العديد من الأساتذة والخبراء وكذا رؤساء تحرير أعرق المجلات، من داخل الوطن ومن خارجه قصد تقييم تلك المعايير والخروج بمعايير عالمية تخدم البحث العلمي بشكل خاص، وكذا المساهمة في تطويره والارتقاء به ومن ثم الوصول إلى اندماج الجامعة في الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمجتمع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقويم مقال، المعايير، مقال علمي، البوابة *ASJP*.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction: Like many universities worldwide, the University of Algeria has paid great attention to the development of well-established scientific journals for the dissemination of scientific research and academic studies of professors as well as of doctoral students, with a view to developing scientific research and linking the university with the social and economic environment, Through these studies and research that serve all these fields.

It has developed the so-called: Algerian Platform for Scientific Journals (ASJP), an electronic platform, which is a national framework for scientific and technical information, and is considered the most important protection for the publisher from being circumvented and manipulated by fictitious magazines or deceptive publishers or predators, This platform allows publishers to publish their research through it, an electronic system through which to follow the stages of publication of their research, through the decision of acceptance, reservation, modification or rejection.This platform also managed to organize and classify journals according to precise criteria, to ensure scientific quality.

The researcher sends his article to a specific journal, after adhering to the conditions of publication in it, and the editor-in-chief takes a first look around it and checks the extent of his commitment to that.He expresses his initial approval as the article passes to arbitration and review, then it is sent to two arbitrators, and this is after coding the article with a secret number, to ensure objectivity and integrity.

The problematic:

As subjecting any scientific article or research to evaluation or the so-called arbitration and review is one of the most important indicators of the quality of scientific research, and the most important factor in its development, through that, the validity of that research or that study, the extent of its usefulness, its addition, and its quality, is according to Khaled Mustafa (2018): "A process that determines the degree of consistency between its various parts, the validity of the results and the ideas contained in them, and the value that they can add to scientific knowledge." It is also considered according to Jane M and Michael J (2009) a systematic process used to determine the strengths and weaknesses of an article My research is in order to evaluate the usefulness and validity of the research results. "And by referring to the stages of evaluating the article, fixed criteria have been set, followed by the reviewer during his evaluation of that article, starting from the recommendations to the observations he provides. And as we are an assistant editor as well as reviewers in many journals, as well as our contact with many Of researchers and doctoral students, we found that many of

them have many questions and reservations about those criteria that the reviewers rely on in judging articles, so we decided to conduct this qualitative study through an evaluation reading of those standards that depend Here are the reviewers in the evaluation of those articles, so we tried to answer the following questions:

What is the evaluation of editors-in-chief and their assistants of the criteria adopted in evaluating a scientific article?

Importance and objectives of the study:

The current study is extremely important in our view, given the topic it is trying to address, and its importance derives from the importance and sensitivity of the process of evaluating scientific articles for the publisher or editors-in-chief of journals. A good evaluation leads to the production of a high-quality article and thus it is published, and then giving a scientific value Great for the magazine in which it was published. As for the study objectives, they can be summarized in the following points:

-Learn about the most important criteria adopted in evaluating a scientific article on the ASJP portal.

Enriching those standards adopted in the evaluation process.

-Trying to come up with proposals that would contribute to the development of those standards.

Terminology of study:

1- Evaluation of an article: According to Alyamine Falta and Latifa Birni (2017), it is: "The process of subjecting a certain scientific work to evaluation and examination by experts and specialists in the domain. As such, it is a systematic way of examining the reliability of a research and the relevance of its results."

As De la Cuesta B (2017) considers it: "It is neither a technique nor a sterile practice, but rather a contextual one that has an educational effect as its standards serve those pedagogical practices."

By this we mean, procedurally, to subject the article to arbitration and close examination by specialized experts (reviewers), in order to issue a ruling on it, whether with acceptance, reservation or rejection.

2- Criteria: are theoretically defined, according to Saeed (2011) presented as "the sum of a criterion, which is a criterion or an agreed level used to judge the thing, and from there it is accepted or rejected."

As both Shehata and Al-Najjar (2003) define it as: "A phrase that describes or specifies a variable of interest or a studied phenomenon, or a specific characteristic that is taken into account when performing a specific action."

As for procedurally, it is a set of indicators that the references use to judge the scientific article either by rejection, amendment, or acceptance.

3- The scientific article: According to Parlindungan Pardede (2010): "Scientific articles are stores of the results of scientific research as well as the tools used in their implementation. It was written to be a link that allows researchers to communicate and see the results of that research."

It is considered a procedure of that study or research that fulfills the conditions of scientific research as well as the conditions for publishing in a journal, and which the researcher sends to a journal in order to publish it.

4- The ASJP platforme: It is an electronic platform, which falls under a national framework for scientific and technical information, that allows publishers wishing to publish their research through it, an electronic system through which the stages of publishing their research are followed.

Previous studies:

Due to the novelty of the topic and the lack of studies that dealt with evaluating the criteria for evaluating a scientific article - to our knowledge - the two researchers sought assistance from a number of studies that dealt with this or are closely related to that. The following is a presentation of the most prominent of them:

The study of Sylwia B and James H(2009) on: "How can we evaluate summaries?" The aim of the study was to highlight the importance of the summary in any scientific article and thus to try to reveal how to judge the quality of a summary of a scientific article (good, bad), and the researchers proposed three different summaries of a sample of 33 postgraduate students to read and judge their quality. Using a list of evaluation criteria (the understanding, language, template, choice of information, summary, suitable for international readers), Finally,the study concluded that there is a difference between assessments and there is no ideal way to evaluate the quality of summaries, each method has weaknesses and strengths, as the study pointed out . The reader's best assessment is the most useful one, and The study also suggested reference criteria associated with a form of reading measurement.

The study of Klibi Yusef and Yaman Moayad (2017) on "publication of scientific articles by students of the Islamic Shariah faculties in Palestine", aimed at demonstrating the importance of scientific publishing, reviewing the reality of scientific publishing and proposing practical mechanisms for advancing the reality of research and scientific publishing. The researchers used the analytical method on a sample of 38 students from the Palestinian Faculty of Sharia.

The study concluded that students have a knowledge and research skill in writing a scientific article, as well as a positive evaluation of the course of

scientific research assets, and the results of the study indicated that their contribution to publication was very weak.

The study of Latifa Berni and Al-Yameem Falata (2017) also dealt with: "Mechanisms for the arbitration of scientific articles, disciplines and criteria", which aimed to highlight the role of arbitration in the control of the scientific quality of research. The study also examined the mechanisms and requirements for the objectivity and transparency of research arbitration, focusing on the various disciplines and criteria of this process, as researchers presented the criteria adopted for evaluating scientific articles in 14 Algerian and Arab journals, and finally concluded that are no agreed international standards for the arbitration of research.

The study of Abdullah bin Faleh and Ramadan Mahmoud (2019) about: "A developmental formula for criteria for arbitration in scientific research in educational journals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia." The study aimed to identify the most important current standards for controlling and evaluating educational research based on the studies presented to these standards. It also aimed to present a development formula for the standards of controlling and evaluating educational rights from the point of view of experts in the methodology of scientific research. The two researchers used the descriptive and analytical documentary approach, and the study concluded the following results:

-The reality of the standards relied upon in the arbitration of educational research in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia needs to be developed and defined because they are general.

The quality of the standard is one of the most important means for finding good research outputs.

-The agreement of all contemporary standards on the element of novelty and contemporary, and the integrity of the methodology as one of the basic elements in the standards of educational research arbitration.

Finally, our study is closely related to what was presented through these previous studies, as these studies worked to address the most important criteria that were adopted in evaluating articles and scientific research in various journals, so our study benefited from the results of these studies, which were identical A lot with it, that is, there are a lot of comments and reservations about the methods and strategies for judging an article or scientific research.

Field side of study:

1-Study methodology: We relied in this study on the descriptive approach appropriate for this type of survey, on the point of view of a sample on a specific topic.

2-The sample: We relied on an intentional sample represented by a group of editors-in-chief and editorial assistants, in the various national magazines classified C, and this community was chosen because this group is responsible for assigning articles to arbitration through the reviewers, and the sample consisted of those who answered the electronic questionnaire and sent their answers on time. And their number reached after the distribution of the electronic questionnaire that included 7 questions, inspired by the criteria adopted in the evaluation that includes which we will allocate to the analysis later.

3-Temporal boundaries: The study was conducted in the period between 04/04/2020 and 12/06/2020 electronically.

4-The study tool: The study consisted of a survey questionnaire consisting of 7 questions summarized in one question: Do you agree with these criteria? In order to poll the opinions of editors-in-chief and their assistants. About the following criteria:

The suggested criteria for evaluation were as follows:

1- Recommendations: where the results of the review are based on one of the following decisions:

-Acceptable.
-Acceptable with small modifications.
-Acceptable with major modifications.
- unacceptable.

2-The type of contribution: three alternatives were proposed for this criterion, as follows:

-theory.
Balanced theory and practice.
-Applied.

3-Evaluating the recency of the information in the article: Two alternatives were suggested for selection:

- New information.
- Confirm the value of current information.

4-**The fourth criterion (subject matter includes references):**

- **Average.**
- **good.**

5-New to the article: The choices were between five alternatives:

- It differs completely from the rest of the other contributions.
- It differs slightly from the rest of the other contributions.
- Fully or substantially identical to the other contributions.
- I do not know.

6- Writing quality: The selection criteria were as follows:

1 •
2 •
3 •
4 •(1 = not acceptable, 4 = published as is).

7-Notes: The reviewer is given freedom to make his comments about the article, and he can direct them to:

7-1-Notes of the author: where the reviewer can submit his comments to the author of the article directly in the box designated for that, or he can include a file for those notes and send it to the author of the article.

7-2-Special notes to the editor-in-chief: Here as well, the auditor lists his notes to the editor-in-chief in a box designated for that, or he can insert a file in which he writes his notes, and then sends it to the editor in chief.

The fact that preparing an article for publication in a scientific journal requires a great effort on the part of the researcher, especially at the present time, where is the demand for publication on the part of researchers, whether professors or graduate students, and this of course for various purposes, and this is what the researchers confirm Barbara J, Robert C,(2014) pointing out that: "It takes a lot of effort to successfully produce a written work for submission to a peer-reviewed scientific journal. This effort can also be doubled when some suggestions are followed".

This effort on the part of the researcher is matched by another effort of very great importance, which is the evaluation of that article, and through him that effort is valued, to produce that work in the best way. Through what has been presented about the editor-in-chief's evaluation of the criteria adopted in evaluating the article, It can be said that most of them unanimously agree on the need to enrich and evaluate it again, for some of them indicated that it is closed and does not allow the references to express their evaluation well, so he is obliged to follow those criteria, and some of them prefer to rearrange and improve them, and we also point out the need to include the statistical aspect in Evaluation criteria, as some of them indicated, because of its great importance in scientific studies and research, and we also point out that some of them indicated that they are technically acceptable.

It should also be noted that some of the sample members consider these standards as technical standards only, as they can only be used after using many standards that are not mentioned in the evaluation paper, and perhaps this is what the researchers, CeyhunOzgur,J and Randall Brown (2018) asserted: "We can begin to assess the quality of an article by answering the following questions:

- Is it an important research problem worth solving?
- What will the solution to this problem add to the field?

- What is it built on and what is required next?
- How did the field evolve?
- Is it exploratory, new, or confirmation of the above?

Tonette S. Rocco (2010) presented a very important note, as she emphasized that these criteria must be available to the reviewers, as they are considered a guide when they provide notes on the articles sent to them for arbitration, and also suggested some criteria that researchers must also have before submitting their work. And sending it to publishing, including:

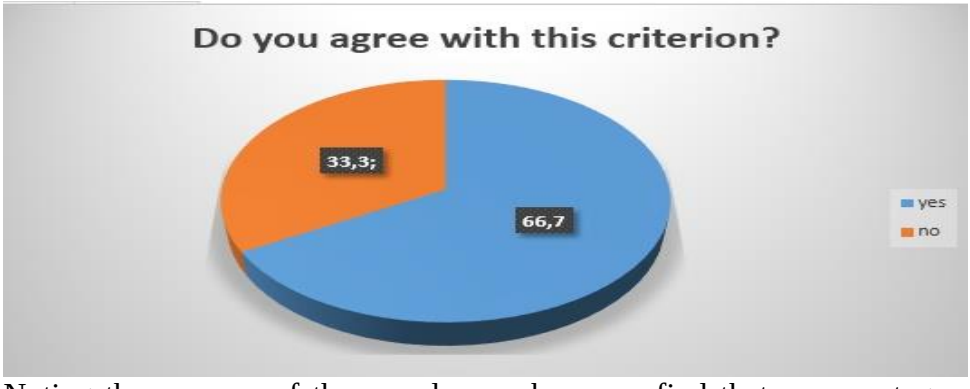
-That the problem is clear-cut.
-See the relevant literature.
-Methodologie, data collection tools, and steps to ensure adequate accuracy
-Adequate explanation of the sampling strategies and their description
-The data analysis process described in detail.
-Analysis of the results
-A meaningful discussion of the study's importance and its implications
-Pay attention to organization, use of headings, brevity, editing and formatting.

Second - criteria evaluation in detail:

1- The first criterion (Recommendations): where the results of the review are based on one of the following decisions:

-Acceptable.
-Acceptable with small modifications.
-Acceptable with major modifications.
- unacceptable.

To assess this criterion, we asked the study sample the following question: **Do you agree with this criterion?** The results were as per the figure below:



Noting the answers of the sample members, we find that a percentage of 66.7% agreed that this criterion remains in this way, while we find a

significant percentage of them who did not agree with it, and their percentage reached 33.3%.

So through this result, we can say that this criterion must be reviewed because a significant percentage of editors-in-chief and their assistants did not accept this standard in this way, so we can support this criterion with percentages that show the researcher the percentage of acceptance of his research and the validity of its publication, and the decision can be attached to a detailed report. On the reasons for rejecting the article in the event of rejection., Which is confirmed by Giuseppe L (2017) in saying: "The publication of a scientific article is the mainstay of the dissemination of scientific knowledge, through a (usually rigorous) review process by a peer, aimed at determining the validity and quality of the study. And its originality" .

Therefore, the two researchers see that the recommendations are of great importance for the researcher, as it is a judgment on the quality of his article, and then whether or not it is accepted for publication. The researchers also see that it is desirable that this criterion be the last criteria or at the end of the evaluation process, because it is considered a judgment on the quality of the article as mentioned.

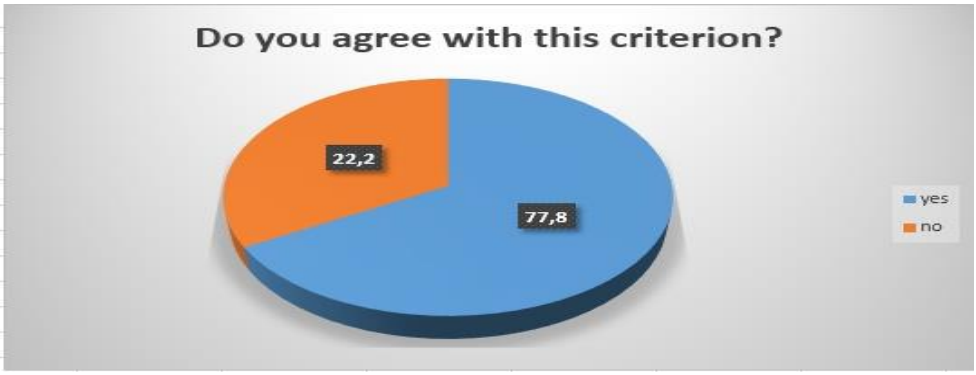
2-The second criterion (The type of contribution): three alternatives were proposed for this criterion, as follows:

-theory.

-Balanced theory and practice.

-Applied.

To find out the opinions of the sample members about this criterion, we asked the study sample the following question: Do you agree with this criterion? The results were as per the figure below:



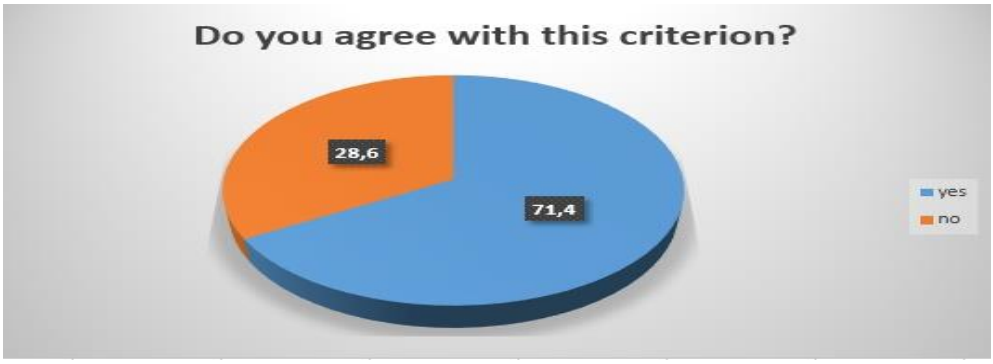
So through our reading of the above percentages, we find that 77.8% agreed to keep this standard in this way, while 22.2% of them did not agree to it.

The criterion for determining the type of contribution is one of the basic criteria that the sample members have agreed upon, and therefore we can take this criterion, and we can also add some indicators that will help the researcher evaluate his article, such as determining the value of this contribution, whether it is theoretical or applied, as well as clarifying the methodology of the study, This is because there is a difference in the methodology used according to the type of contribution or study, and researchers see that there is a multiplicity and diversity among the types of articles that researchers send for publication in scientific journals, distributed between applied and theoretical, and what is balanced between them, i.e. mixed research, and each type has its own methodology. According to Richard J Fan (2002): "Merely collecting data is not scientific research in and of itself. The accurate organization of data, their analysis and answers to clearly defined questions form the basis of the scientific description, not the data themselves".

3-The third criterion (Evaluating the recency of the information in the article): Two alternatives were suggested for selection:

- New information.
- Confirm the value of current information.

To find out the opinions of the sample members about this criterion, we asked the study sample the following question: Do you agree with this criterion? The results were as per the figure below:



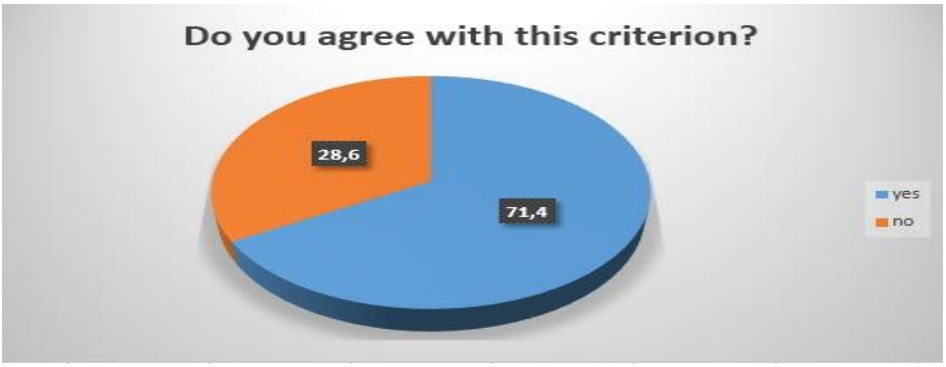
Observing the results obtained, that 71.4% of the responses of the study sample agree on the existence of this criterion in the evaluation process, and on the other hand we find a significant percentage of them, estimated at 28.6%, who do not agree with this criterion considering that the novelty of the information in the article has great value in The quality of the article in

itself, and this is what IreneNg emphasized when dealing with the most important principles of evaluating a scientific article, noting that: "It is necessary to know,Does the article provide new knowledge? Are the results and its implications worth noting? Is the paper of interest to many people in the field or at least One part of it, for example, academics, practitioners, public policy makers, consumers, etc.)? Therefore, no one denies the usefulness of research and studies that provide solutions to modern problems, as new information is of great importance in the development of scientific research in particular, so the researchers see other alternatives being proposed to assess the novelty of information or not, and the researcher should also refer to the desired benefit of his research, and this is what Atta indicated. Darwish and others (2014), where they emphasized the need for the researcher to identify the scientific benefits that research achieves in solving a scientific problem, or a new discovery, or explaining phenomena, or improvement and development, etc., as well as determining the desired application benefits of research and what it achieves in terms of informed addition.

4-The fourth criterion (subject matter includes references):

- **•Average.**
- **•good.**

To assess this criterion, we asked the editors-in-chief and their assistants the following question: Do you agree with this criterion? They indicated the following:



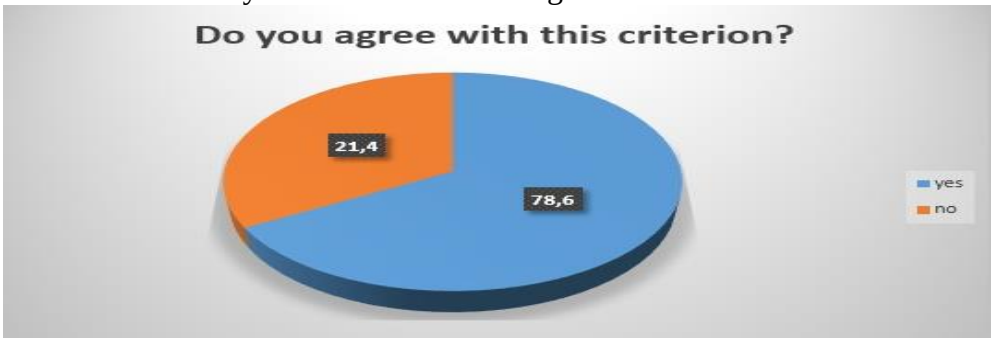
We notice that 71.4% agreed to this criterion, but we find that 28.6% of them did not agree with it, given that the subject must be familiar with all the approved references, and a very important point should be noted which is that this criterion is not understood at all. The reviewers see that it refers to the references, i.e. books, magazines ... etc. that the researcher relied on in his study, and some of them see that he refers to the references, i.e. the

arbitrator, so editors-in-chief must clarify the matter well, and clarify that this standard refers to the references approved in the study from The fact that the quality of the references adopted in writing any scientific article is considered evidence of its quality and its commitment to the principles of scientific integrity, so the researcher is obligated to cite what his predecessors said, and it should not be underestimated, so Giuseppe (2017) emphasized that: Although the quality of the inclusion of citations and references is often underestimated, the sources of information presented in the article should always be mentioned. For example, it is unacceptable to read sentences such as "it is known that" or "it has been previously proven" without Accompanying quote.

5-The fifth criterion (New to the article): The choices were between five alternatives:

- It differs completely from the rest of the other contributions.
- It differs slightly from the rest of the other contributions.
- Fully or substantially identical to the other contributions.
- I do not know.

To assess this criterion, we asked the following question: Do you agree with this criterion? They indicated the following:



By observing the percentages in the above figure, we find that 78.6% agreed to this criterion, as it confirms what the article presents in the scientific arena, but on the other hand, we find 21.4% of them, confirming their rejection of this criterion and that it is not objective because it carries a lot Of ambiguity, and this is what Alexander and Philip (2016) pointed out in saying: "One of the main problems encountered and noted by one of the auditors is the generality of the standard, as it overlaps with many other standards, so not all standards are placed at the same level of accuracy with Some of them, others are more general" .

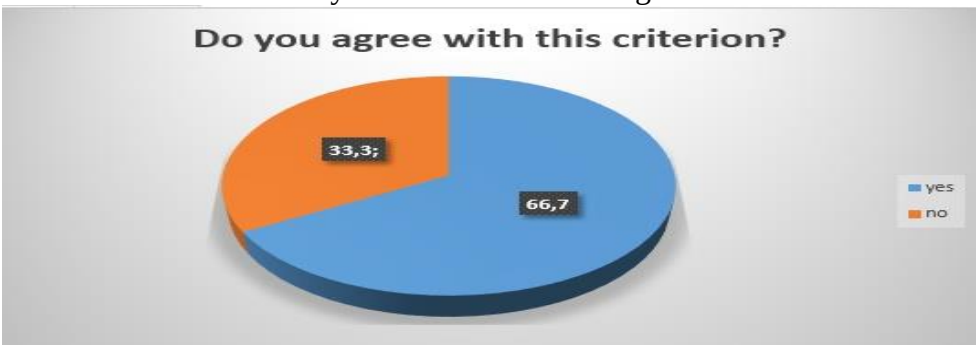
In light of this, we see that despite the importance of this criterion in the evaluation process, it really needs to be reviewed, especially with regard to the alternatives proposed for it. The reviewer - according to our belief -

cannot be familiar with everything new and he cannot be aware of all the new contributions, as it governs an article or two articles A month or more.

6- The sixth criterion(Writing quality): The selection criteria were as follows:

1 •
2 •
3 •
4 •(1 = not acceptable, 4 = published as is).

To assess this criterion, we asked the following question: Do you agree with this standard? They indicated the following:



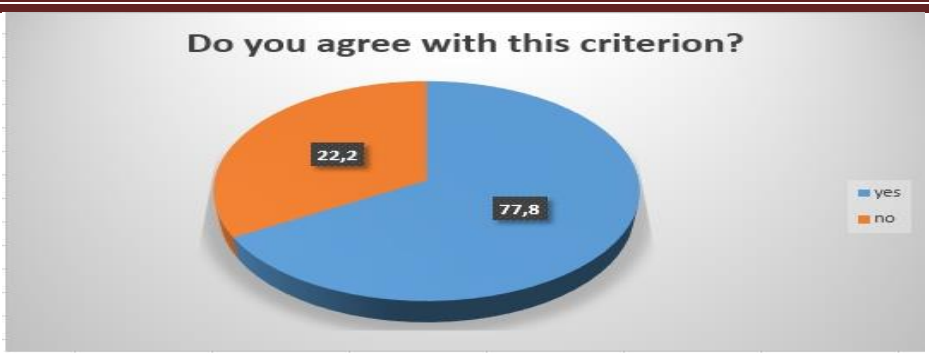
So by our observation of the above figure, we find that 66.7% of the respondents agreed with this criterion, considering its importance, but we find that a significant percentage of them, estimated at 33.3%, did not agree with this criterion, considering that it is not understood and has a lot of ambiguity, so many do not know what is meant by Behind that, does this mean that the article is free from spelling and linguistic errors, or does he mean the coherence and smoothness of the research, Giuseppe (2017) pointed out that: "Scientific writing is completely different from literary language, so flowery prose and cumbersome complexity should be avoided, as well as avoiding sentences. Long and negative verbs, and informal style, colloquial, or general speech should not be used. Rather, adjectives and adverbs must be used to highlight or emphasize important issues, as well as determine the type and size of unified font, and format the text as indicated in the journal's instructions.

7- The seventh criterion (observations):

7-1- Notes to the author.

7-2- Special notes to the editor-in-chief.

To find out the opinions of respondents on this criterion, we asked the following question: Do you agree with this standard? They indicated the following:



The observer for the above figure finds that 77.8% of the sample respondents agreed to this criterion, given that the author must know the results of the evaluation of his article, but we find that 22.2% of them rejected this criterion .So we find many articles of high quality and good quality studies are rejected on the pretext that they did not take into account those previous conditions, which they considered formal and immaterial. We can also point out the need for a good evaluation of the tools used in the research , Especially with regard to the statistical aspect, research results, as well as consistency with content, which is what the two researchers (2016), Alexander B Philip W referred in their study on evaluation criteria for the quality of research information, as they indicated that: "Evaluation of research tools (such as models, frameworks, and methodologies) Is necessary to determine their quality and prove their value" .

In addition to the above, one can point to a very important point, which is that these standards are fixed for any type of studies and articles that are submitted for publication, and that they include all disciplines with different approaches and research fields, without taking into account the specificity of each discipline, and this is what Andrew L (2007) indicated when proposing For many of the criteria that can be adopted in evaluating studies, including qualitative or qualitative studies, he suggested evaluating the context in which the study was carried out, as well as the theoretical framework for it.

Discussion and interpretation of results:

Researchers HPekka, Matti & Janne (2011), in providing advice for writing a scientific article, have indicated: "An abstract is one of the most important elements of your article, and it attracts others to read it and may also affect the acceptability of your article, so the abstract should describe the purpose of your article. Moreover, it should describe how you perceive your research as well as present some key findings and practical implications, so you can build your summary by answering the following questions:

-What is the largest and most general area of your article?

-What is the purpose of your article?

-What methodology did you use?
-What are the main findings?
-What are the practical implications of your research?

Researcher Dzuganova (2007) also confirmed these suggestions about the abstract, noting that: "The abstract, usually in one paragraph, includes the main aspects of the article according to the following specific sequence:

-The specific purpose or objectives of the study.
-The basic methodology used.
-Main achieved results.
-The main conclusion (which should be stated clearly and briefly without lengthy discussion.

Due to the importance of the abstract in any scientific article, Jay (2017) considered that: "The abstract is a" mini-article "that provides the background, context and purpose of the study. It also briefly describes methods of study design, studied variables and analytical methods".

In addition to the above, we can refer to the need for the editor-in-chief to have a database of reviewers, their specializations and research interests, and this will lead to the rapid distribution of the incoming articles, as well as shortening a lot of time at the review stage. It makes it easier for the editor-in-chief to assign the article to the review easily, because he knows the field of the article as well as the specialty of the reviewer, who in turn will find himself evaluating an article from the core of his interests and specialization.

It is also worth noting the necessity of the availability of technical procedures that must be implemented, such as the necessity for references to have the tools used in the statistical side, so that he can follow the process of evaluating the article in its application side, which is consistent with what was recommended by Giuseppe (2017), where he indicated according to his personal perspective To that: "A good scientific article should always start from a careful analysis of the experimental data. Therefore, a comprehensive statistical analysis must be carried out at the beginning, and that sometimes a lot of statistics will not be included in the final article for reasons related to space or repetition."

Looking at these suggestions, we find that they have great importance, especially since all journals are looking for high-quality articles in order to publish them. No one denies the role of statistics, especially in mixed quantitative research, and this is confirmed by Parlindungan (2014), where he stressed the need to clarify techniques Statistical analysis used. In the methodology for preparing the article.

We also see that the evaluation must be based on two basic aspects, one of which is formality, and the other relates to the idea presented for study, as well as the way it is presented and the results reached, and we believe that many journals depend on that, through the journal template that it imposes on the author of the article, as well as many aspects. The formalism that he must respect before submitting the article, and this is what Karin Hanneson (2019) went to when presenting some basic points for the evaluation of the research, indicating that: "Review teams should use a critical evaluation tool based on a multidimensional concept of research quality, and then include Elements of a quality assessment based on several domains, including reporting quality, methodological rigor and conceptual depth.

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS:

The opinions of the members of the study sample consisting of editors-in-chief and assistant editors differed about the criteria adopted in evaluating a scientific article. Some of them agreed to this formula, which is considered as a technical card only, the reviewer must follow, and some of them see that it needs many amendments, as it does not give the opportunity to the reviewer To express his views on the article from all aspects that are recommended by many experts, and also does not enable the author of the article to know the stages of evaluation of his article and the reasons for his acceptance or rejection in the true sense, as he finds only observations about it.

Accordingly, researchers see that the process of evaluating a scientific article is of great importance, both for the author of the article or for the magazine itself, and the quality of scientific articles will lead to the improvement of scientific research and its development.

The researchers decided not to propose evaluation models, due to their belief that these models are already present in the scientific arena and in many books and magazines, and we see that holding seminars that bring together experts and specialists, especially in the field of publishing, is the only way to come up with global criteria that can be relied upon in the future. However, it must be pointed out the need to include some criteria that we consider of great importance, including the summary of the study, does it really accurately reflect the content of the study or not, does it include: the aim of the study and the most important findings, recommendations and key words, and the necessity of having the abstract in two different languages, as well as It should be emphasized that the research problem is clear and brief, and finally, have the results been presented in line with the study objectives.

Among the most important of our proposals:

Benefiting from global arbitration experts.

Establishing a national committee composed of the most senior editors-in-chief and their assistants to prepare evaluation criteria.

-Expanding consultations and exchanging experiences between editors-in-chief of journals in all A.B.C. categories.

-Holding seminars and forums on the evaluation problem approved by the ASJP.

-Reliance on the portal only in the technical aspects, while the academic aspects can be replaced.

-Standardization of magazine templates as ASJP standards are purely technical.

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