

Time taken for publishing articles in C-rated algerian magazines

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Abstract :

This study's purpose is to identify the length of time taken to publish articles in Algerian magazines on a sample of 72 scientific magazines according to decision n° 442 of 22 April 2021, which establishes the list of national scientific magazines of the category "C". This study concluded that the average length of articles' publication in class C magazines is 8 months and 9 days, and the study even concluded that 40 magazines publish, 55.55% in short duration, 26 magazines publish, 36.11% in long duration and 6 magazines publish, in an average period, 8.33%. Although the length of time required to publish articles in magazines does not vary depending on the nature of the publication (quarterly, semi-annual, annual, once in two years).

Keywords:

time, Algerian magazines, scientific publication, scientific articles, class "C" magazines.

1. Introduction

Glorious and exalted Allah granted major place to science and scientists, and for that, societies could advance and prosper only with the activity of their own scientists and research. Both (Al-Dahchan, 2015, 2019, 2020; and Abbas, 2019) agree that the focus on scientific research, its publication, and its findings in various development fields, have a major role in the country's

growth and prosperity. Science has no value unless it is utilized to benefit humanity, and scientific publication is considered as one of the most significant norms applied to assess the scientific production level.

Kivinen, Hedman and Artukka, (2017) point out that the ratio of the teaching staff contribution to scientific research is one of the fundamentals of universities' remaining on the international classification map. Consequently, scientific publishing of searches is one of the criteria employed in the classification of universities" (Zo'oubi and Zo'oubi, 2019: 62).

In that regard, Al-Dahchan (2019) advocated the fact that the criteria for ranking universities were relied mainly on the contributions of the teaching staff, the publications quality and quantity on behalf of the university, the amount of impact of those publications and the degree to which they were quoted by researchers in diverse countries over the world. Universities and research centers are therefore interested in publishing the findings of their scientific research in the well-established publishing schools, which adopt scientific standards based on specialized scientific periodicals or conference work books for the exchange of knowledge and results so as research is able to continue and integrate their findings and aims" (p 3).

Teachers, hence, have the great role in ranking their universities and achieving forward levels through the published research they are carrying out. For this importance, "in several academic circles over the world it has become to be considered as one of the most vital stations on which to maintain academics in their functions or to lay them off; A famous phrase featured in advanced universities, involving "publish or perish" (Abbas, 2019: 285, quoted from Moustapha, 2016).

Scientific publishing is considered also as a basic condition for academic and career upgrading, as indicated in the Puusk study and confirmed by the Adams "study findings (Adms, 2003) based on the criteria to be adopted in academic upgrading, which focuses on the importance of scientific publishing as a standard to be followed when promoting academics" (Ahmed Charaf, 2021, p 04).

Scientific magazines are considered as one of the most dynamic channels in scientific communication between scientists and researchers, and might be the essential channel, because of the confidence, this information source possesses and the standards it adheres to. Moreover, the magazine has enormous particularities, chief among them being the abundance of scientific material, the richness in objective and modern coverage, and the adherence to the scientific method generally known in the assertion (Al-Dahchan, 2020, p 63).

Algeria, common with other countries, perceives scientific publishing a key condition for academic upgrading for professors, and calls them for a defined number of articles; leastways articles published in magazines classified in category C as well as other articles published in diverse international magazines. The publication of an article in a classified magazine, at a minimum C, is a key condition for the doctoral students to discuss their thesis. Algerian magazines have gained major emphasis from the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research lately, launching an electronic platform that involves all Algerian magazines, and elaborating common criteria for articles referee by reviewers.

The Algerian Scientific Journal Platform (ASJP) represents one of the most significant strategic projects taken on by Algeria's Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, launched in 2016, and constitutes a part of the establishment of a national scientific information system according to which all scientific magazines published by diverse universities and scientific institutions are indexed (Mouwafak, 2020, p 65).

Nevertheless, the great efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research to develop and lead magazines to the international level, they remain having some challenges and difficulties, subsequently our magazines have not achieved the world scientific journals level. The objective of setting up a standard platform is to make the publication of research easier in order to avoid the deficiencies of traditional publishing, but PhD students and researchers endure the complication of publishing their articles.

Within the several difficulties that have been endured are the length of time it takes to publish articles for professors and doctoral students, which various studies assert, such as the study of each of those: (Dirani, 1997; Saleh, 2003; Remahi, 2011; Al-Tarchani, 2019; Al-Ofari and Al-Sebari, 2021; Hakam and Tohami 2017; Al-Dari and others, 2021). We also realized this endurance through discussions among researchers via social media, and what is being debated throughout their scientific encounters, such as seminars, study days, or national and international gatherings, that certain magazines are delayed in publishing their articles.

Publishing articles delay has turned into a real issue for researchers, and it has turned into a nightmare for plenty of them, as it is owing to the delay in the discussion of the doctoral students, and due to the delay in the upgrading of professors whether related to habilitation or professorship. Hence, this caused us to make research about this problem so that the ministry undertakes further measures to minimize these problems that have an impact

on researchers. Accordingly, this study has been carried out in order to find out how long take classified Algerian magazines to publish the papers of professors and doctoral students through answering the following questions:

1.1. Study questions:

- What is the average time for publishing articles in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian Scientific Journal platform?
- How long will it take to publish articles in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian Scientific Journal platform?
- Does the length of time it takes to publish articles in the C-rated magazines in the Algerian Journal of Scientific Magazines differ upon to the mode of publication of the magazine (quarterly, semi-annual, annual once in two years).

2.1. Study objectives:

- To identify of the average time it lasts for publishing articles in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian Scientific Journal Platform .
- To identify the length of time it takes to publish articles in the C-rated journals at the Algerian Scientific Journal Platform.
- To identify the extent of the difference in the length of time it lasts to publish articles in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian Scientific Journal Platform upon to the mode of publication of the magazine (quarterly, semi-annual, annual once in two years).

1.3. importance of study:

- The Ministry's focus was inclined to certain deficiencies in the publication of research with the objective of dealing with these deficiencies in the promotion of scientific publishing in magazines, hence achieving the first levels in the ranking of Arab magazines firstly and the international ones secondly.
- Inclining the attention of the Ministry to the necessity of firm modifications in the scientific platform of Algerian magazines to assure that the articles are published in the well-time .
- To identify certain difficulties encountered by researchers and doctoral students in publishing their papers in classified magazines with the objective of resolving them, particularly as they relate to discussion or upgrading of teachers to the higher ranks .

- This is the first study carried out according to the researchers especially there is many discussions in social media groups and scientific meetings about the tardiness in articles processing and publication.
- The magazine editors can make use of the current study in order to take further action to assure that articles are processed and published properly.
- The editors and assistants of the magazines can benefit from the present study in selecting the reviewers in magazine based on defined conditions.
- The revisers (reviewers) in the magazines can benefit from this study in indicating the necessity to respect the period for reviewing.

1.4. Study variable procedural definition:

The time period it takes to publish articles in classified Algerian magazines is the period of time from the beginning of the article's transmission through the Algerian platform of scientific magazines to the magazine classified "C" according to the decision n° 442 of 22 April 2021, selected by the researcher, where it belongs to his field of research. The magazine carries out the steps followed in publishing in accordance with the procedures applied in the platform ending to the article's publication. The period is measured by viewing the final number of classified magazines and determining the date when the articles were sent and the date they were published to fix the length of period it took to publish whether this period is short, long or medium.

1.5. Defining some concepts related to the study:

1.5.1. Scientific research:

Kerlinger's definition (1976): "Scientific research is defined as an organized, controlled, optional, and critical investigation of hypothetical matters about the assumed relationships between natural phenomena" (Kana'an, 2001, p 13).

Definition of Abbida'at and others (1999): "Scientific research involves all accurately organized and designed procedures for getting all kinds of categorized knowledge, objectively and inclusively, and developing it in accordance with the current and potential macro-environmental developments content and direction" (p 5).

1.5.2. Scientific magazines:

The definition of Al-Dahchan (2020): "Scientific magazines are magazines in which research is reviewed or evaluated by specialized reviewer peer-Reviewer" (p 63).

The definition of Al-Afari and Al-Sebari (2021): "They are scientific periodicals working on publishing a number of researches in enormous and different fields, but are published after being presented to a number of specialists in this research. These magazines constitute the first choice for specialists to publish their recent research" (p 177).

1.5.3. Scientific article:

Sid'hom (2015) defines the scientific article as follows: "every reformation, organization, creation, innovation, renewal, sundries collection, study and analysis, or investigation of unidentified information" (Moulay, 2019, p 252).

1.5.4. Scientific publication:

Britannica's definition: This scientific activity includes the selection, processing and marketing of materials to be published with the necessity for noticing intellectual property rights" (Ahmed Charaf, 2021, p3, quoted from O,Brien, Damin, 2007).

Abbas's definition (2019): "A process by which the researcher's work results, including knowledge and results, is presented to the concerned and interested in participating to the development of society and in resolving its problems" (p 286).

Al-Dahchan (2020) definition: «Scientific publication is communicating the author's intellectual message to the received audience, i.e., consumers of the message”. It is a process by which the researcher's work results, including knowledge and results, is presented to the concerned and interested in participating to the development of society and in resolving its problems" (p 59).

Ahmed Charaf's definition (2021): "The final outcome of the researcher's publication of his work, science, experience and knowledge with the objective of participating in the advancement and development of society by acting to develop the working methods of institutions and individuals, or to achieve material and moral benefits" (p 3).

1.5.5. Electronic publishing:

Spring definition (1991): "Electronic storage of information, whether text, images, or graphics, by adapting, transmitting, then presenting them to beneficiaries" (Ahmed Charaf, 2021, p 6).

1.5.6. Electronic periodicals managing:

"It represents a recent technology service with an electronic system made to automatically management, organization and conduct of periodicals and involves all phases of publication from receiving the papers to the publication, via the phases of its reviewing" (Mowafak, 2020, p 59).

1.5.7. Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP):

It represents an electronic platform with a huge number of Algerian magazines, which achieves 431 peer-reviewed magazines. It incorporates 67892 scientific articles disseminated and conducted by CERIST, the Research Center for Scientific and Technical Media, which is under Decree N° 03-454 of December 1, 2003 under the auspices of the Ministry of higher Education and Scientific Research (<http://ceriste.dz>)" (Moulay, 2019, p 254).

1.5.8. Scientific Magazines classified in the National Algerian Magazines Platform:

These are the magazines and periodicals submitted to the ensuring quality system which approved by the Directorate of Scientific Research to demonstrate the scientific and academic status of the magazine by depending on its publications, or approving its publication as required bases for the upgrading of teaching staff, accepting graduate programs and discussing PhD authorizations (Mousseem, 2021; p 45 reporting from Mousseem, 2020, p 45).

1.5.9. National scientific magazines of category "C":

The National Scientific Committee for the rehabilitation of Scientific Magazines depends on a determined criteria and conditions that have to be available in the magazines in order to be classified in category "C", comprising:

The magazine must have at minimum two years and four (04) numbers, free of charge, an electronic version and its articles are downloadable

individually or collectively of which are periodical and regularly published, each article in the publication incorporates the name of the institution using publishers, the deposit date, review date, date of acceptance, abstract, and key words (Touahir and Ben Shouih 2019, p 90).

3. Former studies:

Dirani Study (1997):

It aims at learning about educational research in teaching schools and methods to develop on a sample of 65 teaching staff members. Among the results of the study is that the most prominent obstacles encountering teaching staff members in scientific research: A delay of 86% in the publication of scientific papers" (Al-Amayra and Al-Serabi, 2008, p 306).

Salah's study (2003):

intends to figure out the implications of scientific research and its motivations among the teaching staff members in the Palestinian universities on a random sample composed from 284 teaching staff members. The researcher has elaborated a questionnaire and applied it; the study achieved enormous results comprising: The tardiness of procedures of assessing the research submitted for publication.

Remahi study (2011):

It aims at defining the obstacles that faced the university professor's access to research and to upgrading, as well as the duties and functions he undertakes, which in turn may encounter his scientific achievement. The researcher followed the case study methodology and included the length of time for accepting publication (Al-Ofari, Al--Sebari, 2021, p181) .

Hakam and Touhami study (2017):

aims at identifying the difficulties of scientific research and the proposals for its progress from the perspective of teaching staff members from the faculty of Human Sciences at Saida University, on a sample of 20 teachers of the two genders. After the application of the questionnaire, the study achieved many conclusions, incorporating the delay in the publication of scientific research in the peer-reviewed magazines.

Al-Tarchani Study (2019):

The study aims at identifying the difficulties of scientific publishing at Libyan universities in a sample of 40 persons from the teaching staff and researchers from Al-Zaytoonah University in Libya. The researcher made

use of the social survey method and the analytical descriptive approach, among the findings of the study are relatively long periods between the submission and publication of research in the magazines.

Al-Ofari and Al-Sebbari Study (2021):

The study aims at identifying obstacles to the publication of research in scientific magazines in the view of the teaching staff members at University of Yemen, on a sample of 166 teaching staff members for the 2019/2020 academic year, which was relied on the descriptive approach of the analytical and survey. The study achieved diverse findings, comprising the tardiness of period for the publication of research submitted to scientific magazines.

Study of the Nadjm Al-Dori and others (2021):

The study aims to identify the obstacles that encounter scientific publication and the methods to remedy them from the point of view of teaching staff of– Faculty of Economics, University of Benghazi, on a sample of 169 members, among the results of the study: Late evaluation and publication of research.

3.1. Comment on previous studies:

Previous studies have concurred that among the difficulties encountered by teaching staff members are the slowness of procedures for evaluating scientific research sent for publication, the long period for accepting the publication of such research. The current study is carried out alongside to what previous studies agreed on, to recognize the average time of publishing research papers in magazines and how long it takes to publish it by browsing scientific magazines.

4. Field study procedures:

4.1. Study approach:

The current study made use of the descriptive approach through noticing scientific magazines with regard to the period needed to publish articles.

4.2. Community and Study Sample:

The study community comprises all the magazines classified as C according to the ministerial decision n° 442 of 22 April 2021, and given that the community general framework is available, i. e. 287 magazines, we will choose a regular random sample, the first blindly selected n°1. We began by the first magazine on the list and after each time we raise the number 4 till

we achieve the demanded number of 72 magazines by 25% of the total magazines in its various quarterly, semi-annual, annual once in two years, and the following table demonstrates the sample dissemination.

Table 1. illustrates the sample distribution by magazine version type

Magazine version type	Quarterly	semi-annual	Annual	Once every two years	Total
Number	10	46	13	3	72
Percent	13.88%	63.88%	18.05%	4.16%	100%

Source: Elaborated by researchers relying on ministerial decision n° 442 of 22 April 2021

The most significant number of magazines given the version is semestrial magazines (semi-annual) with 46 magazines with 63.88%, followed by 13 magazines with 18.05%, then by 10 magazines with 13.88%, and ultimately by 3 journals with 4.16%.

4.3. Study Tools:

The researchers consulted the last number of magazines that happened together with the latest ranking of 22 April 2021, and then deduced the length of time between submitting and publishing the article for the shortest article, and the longest one in the same issue.

4.4. Statistical methods:

Ratio, range, mean, standard deviation, X^2 test.

5. Presenting and analyzing the study results:

5.1. Presenting and analyzing the first question results:

The content of the first question: What is the average time for publishing articles in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian platform for scientific magazines?

For calculating the average term, we have consulted the latest number of categorized magazines and got the shortest article, and the longest one given the length of time it takes in order to be published. The average term of the

two articles is calculated per one magazine, and then the mean of all the magazines is calculated. Hence, the results were as follows:

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation of average publishing time for articles in C-rated magazines

Magazines number	Average in days	average in months and days	Standard deviation
72	249.77	8 months and 9 days	191.66

Source: Elaborated by the researchers relying on the observation of the time magazines published articles.

In the above table, we notice that the publication average is 249 days, corresponding to 8 months and 9 days within a standard deviation estimated at 191.66, thereupon, we conclude that the average publication in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian scientific journal platform is 8 months and 9 days.

5. 2. Presenting and analyzing the second question results:

Second question: How much time does it take to publish articles in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian scientific journal platform?

Replying this question, the time taken is divided into short, medium, and long by the publication average time, i. e. 8 months, 9 days, less than it, is short, more than it, is long, and then the magazines number by the time they are published, the results were as follows:

Table 3. Length of time taken for publishing articles in magazines classified as C at the Algerian scientific journal platform

Duration is short	Duration is medium	Duration is long	Total
40	6	26	72 magazines
55.55%	8.33%	36.11%	100%

Source: Elaborated by the researchers relying on the observation of the time magazines published articles.

In the second order, 26 magazines are published in a long period of time, 36.11%, which is about one third of magazines, and 6 magazines published in an average period of 8.33%.

5.3. Presenting and analyzing the third question results:

The next hypothesis may be formed: The duration of publishing articles in magazines classified as C in the Algerian Platform for Scientific Magazines differs in accordance with the type of issue (quarterly, semi-annual, once in two-year). Then, the subsequent hypothesis might be formed: The duration of publishing articles in magazines classified as C in the Algerian Platform for Scientific Magazines is not varying relying on the type of issue (Quarterly, annual, once in two-year). Replying to this hypothesis, we have calculated the number of magazines taking into account: publishing duration, type of publication, and the following table demonstrates:

Table 4. Time taken in publishing articles in magazines classified as C at the Algerian scientific journal platform:

Magazine version type	Quarterly	Semi-annual	Annual	Once every two years	Total
Short duration	5	27	5	3	40
Medium duration	1	5	0	0	6
Long term	4	14	8	0	26
Total	10	46	13	3	72

Source: Elaborated by the researchers relying on the observation of the time magazines published articles.

To figure out the difference in duration between magazines by their version type, we have implemented the X^2 test to demonstrate the following disparities and the next table illustrates:

Table 5. Length of time taken in publishing articles in magazines categorized as "C" at the Algerian platform for scientific journals by type of issue

Number of magazines	χ^2 calculated	Degree of freedom	χ^2 scheduled	Significance level
72	7.46	6	12.592	Change D at 0.05

Source: Elaborated by the researchers relying on the observation of the time taken by magazines for publishing articles.

In this table n°5, we notice that the calculated χ^2 is smaller than the scheduled χ^2 at freedom degree 6 and is not significant in the significance level 0.05. Thereby, we deduce that the time taken to publish articles in class C magazines in the Algerian platform of scientific journals does not differ according to the type of issue (quarterly, semi-annual, annual, once every two-year).

6. Study results discussing:

6.1. Discussing the first question results:

The study findings found that the average time taken for publishing articles in the C-rated magazines in the Algerian platform for scientific magazines is 8 months and 9 days. The current study findings varied from those of Issawa and others (2019), which demonstrated that one of the endurances in publishing scientific research was that several researchers suffered from the length of time of research assessment, as it sometimes took more than one or two years to evaluate and publish papers.

We can justify this by the fact that the number of C-rated magazines in the Algerian platform for magazines which are around at 287, which corresponds to almost half of the magazines in it, granted a major chance for researchers and doctoral students to withdraw their articles from certain magazines that were late in their reply. It was submitted back to newly classified magazines where they had more time to publish, and there were researchers who rewrote and submitted new articles since they had no chance to withdraw their articles formerly found at the Algerian magazine platform because they were in the review phase, or awaiting the editor's decision.

The average time taken for publication, which is around 8 months and 9 days, seems logical as it enables doctoral students to argue their thesis timely since PhD students must publish an article as a basic condition for their discussion. The article must have a relation to a variable in their thesis, and they must submit the article for publication directly after the second year doctoral registration. The period for finalization of the thesis is, after three successive years of registration, which signifies that the doctoral students have a complete two-years chance to publish the discussion article before, within or after the publication average time.

Publishing articles average time, determined at 8 months and 9 days, enables equally the professors in their upgrading in the university habilitation, which necessitates:

A complete year after the thesis discussion by the teacher who is employed with a magister degree or doctorate in the ancient classical system, and three years after discussing the doctoral thesis of the new recruited teachers. This period enables equally teachers in their upgrading, which requires complete 5-years after university habilitation, and are able thereby to publish two articles as a prominent condition for upgrading before this period is finished, and are able equally to publish more.

6.2. Discussing the second question results:

The study findings figured out that 40 magazines are publishing in a short period of 55.55%, i. e. around half of the magazines, and in the second ranking, the long period, the number of magazines in it was 26 magazines, which is 36.11%, i. e. around one third of the magazines, and lastly 6 magazines published in an average period of 8.33%.

The articles publication duration in the C-rated magazines at the Algerian scientific journal platform is the short lead-time, and the results of the current study are consequently varying from those of Dirani, 1997 study, Saleh, 2003, Remahi, 2011, Al-Tarichani, 2019, Al-Ofari Alsebari, 2021, Hakam and Tohami, 2017, Nadjm Al-Dori and others, 2021.

The divergence between the current study findings and those of former studies about the short duration of the articles could be explained by the fact that the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has upgraded a great number of national scientific journals of class "C" in the recent resolution (n° 442 of 22 April 2021). This resolution defines a list of national scientific magazines of the class "C". The list includes 287 magazines upon the results of the National Scientific Committee for the rehabilitation of

scientific magazines, consequently elevating the accepted magazines number for discussion, habilitation and professorship, hence facilitating for researchers to publish their articles in short terms.

The second ranking incorporated the articles publication long period by 26 journals, which constituted 36.11%, and represented 1/4 of the magazines, which is not a few number. This number thereupon cannot be negligible, so that this finding agreed with those of the study of each of those (Dirani, 1997, Salah, 2003, Remahi, 2011, Al-Tarchani, 2019, Al-Ofari Alsebari, 2021, Hakam and Tohami, 2017, Nadjm Al-Dori and others. 2021).

This might be explained by the findings of the activities of the National Scientific Committee for the rehabilitation of scientific magazines. A list of national scientific magazines of Class "C" was defined by decision n°586 of 21 June 2018 of the Ministry of higher Education and Scientific Research, who upgraded 37 magazines into Class "C" though the existence of more than 552 magazines. Subsequently, the pressure on these magazines has raised and the articles have been received in turn, influencing the research processing operation of the editor-in-chief, and the pressure on the reviewers has equally elevated.

Despite of the n° resolution 1432 of 13 August 2019, which modified the former resolution, comprised the list of 89 magazines, this was not sufficient to satisfy the desires of several scholars and doctoral students. The season 2021 indicated that the matter of publishing in scientific magazines included in the Algerian platform for scientific magazines has turned into subject to a set of challenges, topped by the small number of classified magazines in comparison to the number of magazines available via the platform. This has postponed the publication of many researchers' studies and papers.

In the same context, Flika and Ben Oudjit (2021) both complained to several researchers that they did not receive a reply to their research: reviewing procedures, refusing or accepting the article for publication. However, the ministry defined acceptable classified magazines for discussion and upgrading, and reduced them to a certain number of magazines (decision n° 586, 2018). This constituted a huge rising in the number of researches submitted to the classified magazine. This prevents the possibility to evaluate all research papers based on scientific standards in reasonable periods.

6.3. Discussing the third question results:

The study findings demonstrated that the period for publishing articles in the C-rated magazines in the Algerian platform for scientific magazines does not differ upon the type of issue (quarterly, semi-annual, annual, once every two-years). This could be explained by the fact that the Ministry of Higher Education has upgraded a huge number of national scientific magazines of class "C" in the recent resolution n° 442 of 22 April 2021, which defines the 287 "C" national scientific journals relying on the results of the National Scientific Committee for the rehabilitation of scientific magazines. The issue of a number in every magazine concurred with the release of this decision, notably the unclassified, which resulted in the lack of differences between the magazines in the period taken in accordance with the magazine issue type.

7. Conclusion

Relying on the findings of the activities of the National Scientific Committee for the rehabilitation of scientific magazines, the list of national scientific journals of class "C" was defined by decision n° 586 of 21 June 2018 of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The committee has qualified 37 magazines to class "C" though the presence of more than 552 magazines and owing to the restricted number of magazines that influenced the publication of the articles of the Ph.D. students and researchers, notably that one of the conditions of discussion and habilitation was publishing an article in a magazine classified as "C". In accordance with this condition, the pressure on the classified magazines has elevated and the magazines are no longer capable to publish all the articles they received at all times. This has, in turn, led to the disruption of the publication of articles, hence postponing the publication of their papers by researchers and doctoral students, thus delaying the habilitation and upgrading to the degree of professorship. Although the release of resolution n° 1432 of 13 August 2019, which modified the former resolution; the list incorporated 89 magazines. However, this was not sufficient, until the recent resolution n°442 of 22 April 2021, which included the 287 national scientific magazines of class "C". This resolution allowed researchers and doctoral students to publish their papers in reasonably short periods because of the relatively acceptable number of classified magazines, expecting further decision, raise the number

of classified magazines to create competition and to upgrade them to higher level of research publication.

7.1. The study recommendations:

- Increase the ranked magazines number.
- Allocate a considerable budget for scientific research.
- Enabling researchers to pay their publication fees in high-quality international magazines.

7.2. Study perspectives:

This study unlocks new perspectives for research as follows:

- Conducting parallel studies by choosing other magazines than those studied in the present study.
- Conducting similar studies through choosing magazines of the same version either once every two years, annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
- Undertaking a content analysis of research published in Class C magazines to figure out its reliability and conformity with international publishing standards.

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