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A Comparative Analysis of Citation Counts in Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus: A Study of Journals in Islamic Economics, Finance, and Business

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ABSTRACT

This study compared the citation counts of journals in economics, finance, and Islamic business (JEFIB) indexed in three prominent databases: Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. JEFIB is indexed in Sinta, with citation data also available from the Dimensions and Scopus databases. A total of five journals were selected from each Sinta category, with the highest citation count from each database—Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus—being recorded. The citation data were then tabulated for each journal group based on the highest counts from these three databases. The findings reveal that citation counts in Sinta do not always align with those in Dimensions and Scopus, primarily due to differences in the data sources used for citation tracking. Sinta relies on data from Google Scholar, encompassing a broader range of publications, while Dimensions tracks citations from journals indexed by Crossref. Scopus citations, on the other hand, depend on the total number of citations of journal articles included in the Scopus database. Furthermore, the citation counts are influenced by factors such as the number of journal volumes, the total number of published documents, and the accreditation level of the journal. This study underscores the importance of considering citation data from multiple platforms—Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus—when evaluating the impact of journals within the global academic community.

Keywords: Citation counts; journal impact; journal databases, SINTA; Dimensions; Scopus

1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific journals are periodic publications that present the results of research and theoretical studies. They undergo a peer review process to ensure quality and validity, playing a crucial role in disseminating new knowledge, validating scientific findings, and advancing scientific

development (Marlina et al., 2015). Scholarly journals serve several functions such as providing a platform for scholarly communication, facilitating collaboration, supporting the development of theories and practices, and enhancing research quality. Scientific journals also benefit from scientific progress by enriching knowledge, solving problems, educating, influencing policy, and measuring impact through citations (Kamrani et al., 2021; Maricic et al., 1998; Sudarsono et al., 2024). They are essential for promoting science and technology, fostering innovation, and enabling worldwide communication and collaboration between researchers.

A variety of indexing platforms for scientific journals are now available, ranging from internationally renowned indexers (Scopus, Web of Science, Dimensions, etc.) to those operating on a national scale. In Indonesia, one such platform is the Science and Technology Index (Sinta), which serves as an index for all journals in the country that have received accreditation from the Ministry of Education, Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia. Accredited journals in Indonesia are categorized into six levels: Sinta 1 (S1), Sinta 2 (S2), and so on, up to Sinta 6 (S6), with Sinta 1 being the highest ranking.

Figure 1 illustrates the annual progression of Indonesian accredited journals across various Sinta levels from 2017 to 2024. The number of Sinta 1 journals increased from 17 in 2017 to a peak of 91 in 2021, followed by a reduction to 61 in 2024. Similarly, Sinta 2 journals grew significantly from 268 in 2017 to 999 in 2022, before declining to 808 by 2024. Sinta 3 journals exhibited a steady rise, increasing from 354 in 2017 to 1,638 in 2022, and then experienced a slight reduction to 1,291 in 2024. A comparable pattern was observed for journals in Sinta 4, 5, and 6, which displayed marked growth from 2017 to 2022, followed by a decline beginning in 2023. The growth from 2017 to 2022 reflects substantial institutional efforts to enhance both the quality and quantity of accredited journals. Conversely, the subsequent decline may be linked to the implementation of stricter accreditation standards and policy reforms, which resulted in the revocation of accreditation for certain journals.

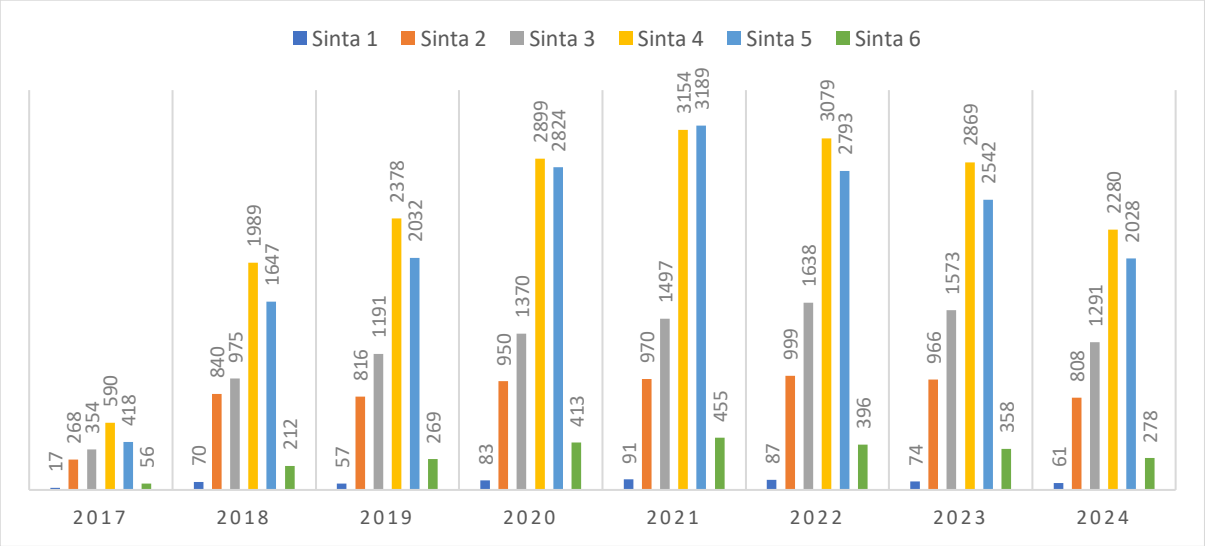

Figure 1. Number of Sinta Accredited Journals (2017-2024)
Source: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/insight/national_accredited_journal

On the other hand, the development of journals in economics, finance, and Islamic business in Indonesia has accelerated significantly over the past decade. This growth is driven by an increasing number of educational institutions, faculties, and study programs in Islamic economics, finance, and business, as well as government regulations that require academic

staff to conduct research in their respective fields (Saputra, 2020). The rise in scientific publications by academic staff has influenced the reputation of institutions, prompting several institutions to incentivize successful publications in scientific journals (Ibrahim, 2023). Consequently, many universities and higher education institutions have launched journals on Islamic economics, finance, and business to meet these academic needs.

The number of citations often indicates the performance and quality of journals in these fields. Citations reflect the influence and contribution of publications within the academic community (Sandes-Guimarães & Costa, 2012). They are considered key indicators in assessing the impact of a journal or article, as they show how often a piece of work is noticed, cited, and recognized by other researchers (Guerrero-Bote et al., 2021; Finardi, 2013). Waltman and Van Eck (2012) highlighted that citations represent numbers and provide insights into the quality and productivity of researchers and the overall performance of scientific journals.

In Indonesia, the Sinta Index assesses the quality of scientific journals based on the number of citations they receive (Ikram & Afzal, 2019; Saputra, 2020). Journals with higher citation counts rank better in the Sinta Index, indicating their influence in the scientific community (Ahmar et al., 2018). Globally, Scopus is a major source for evaluating journal quality using citation metrics to assess impact (Veer et al., 2018). Scopus data are frequently used in bibliometric research to measure the influence of journals in international literature (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016; Singh et al., 2021). Similarly, the Dimensions platform uses citation counts to assess the quality of journals and provides comprehensive data across various research fields (Kulkanjanapiban & Silwattananusarn, 2022; Martín-Martín et al., 2021; Thelwall, 2018; Visser et al., 2021).

This study aims to evaluate the performance of journals in economics, accounting, finance, banking, and Islamic business by analyzing the number of published documents, citations, and citation-to-publication ratio. This analysis offers insights into which journals have the most significant influence on publication volume. The study also compares citations across the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus categories, a comparison that has yet to be conducted, especially in economics journals.

2. METHODS

This study employed a descriptive approach using library and information science (LIS) methods, which have become increasingly diverse with the growing use of qualitative methods such as content analysis and bibliometrics, along with more traditional quantitative approaches and surveys (Mavodza, 2020). This approach helps understand trends and patterns in the literature and supports the evaluation and improvement of various academic functions, including publication effectiveness and program development (Beck & Manuel, 2008). Document searches were conducted online using databases such as the Science and Technology Index (SINTA), Dimensions, and Scopus, with data collected through documentation studies of scientific journals in Indonesia. The search results were then interpreted and presented in tabular form for further analysis.

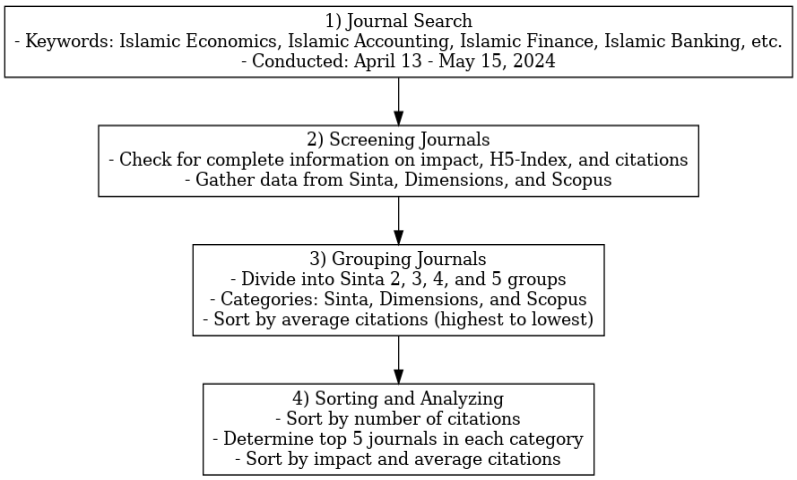

Figure 2. The process of data tracing

Figure 2 shows that data tracing involves several stages for interpreting the data processing results. First, a journal search on the Sinta website used keywords such as Islamic Economics, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Finance, Islamic Banking, Islamic Business, Islamic Management, Zakat, and Waqf from April 13 to May 15, 2024. Second, the recorded journals were screened to obtain complete information on impact, H5-Index, and citations on the Sinta website; the number of publications, citations, and average citations on the Dimensions website; and the number of documents and citations on other websites. Third, the journals were grouped into four Sinta groups, namely, Sinta 2, 3, 4, and 5, and categorized into three groups: Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus, each consisting of five journals with the highest citations. Subsequently, these journals were sorted based on the average citations or the ratio between citations and the number of publications or documents from the highest. Finally, the number of citations for all Sinta groups was sorted, and the five journals with the highest number of citations were determined based on the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus categories, and then further sorted by impact and average citations.

Table 1. Journal Impact, Citations and Mean

	Name	Formula	Source
Sinta	Impact	The ratio between the number of citations and the number of publications in 3 years	Sinta Web: https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals
	H5- Index	Articles cited by at least five other articles	
	Citation	Number of citations for five years	
Dimensions	Publication	Number of documents published	Dimensions Web: https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication
	Citation	Number of publications cited	
	Mean	The ratio between the number of publications cited and the number of documents published	
Scopus	Document	Number of documents cited by Scopus journals	Scopus Web: https://www.scopus.com/home.ur
	Citation	Number of Scopus journal citations for all documents	
	Mean	The ratio between the number of Scopus citations and the number of documents cited by Scopus	

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 185 journals on the Sinta website with the keywords "Economics", "Accounting", "Finance", "Banking", and "Islamic Business". This study does not include journals in economics, finance, and Islamic business (JEFIB) in the Sinta 1 and 6 groups, because fewer than five journals exist in this group. Table 2 shows the 185 journals divided into six levels of Sinta and grouped into the categories Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. The Sinta category consists of 134 journals that have information about the number of impacts, H5-index, and citations. Meanwhile, 144 journals were in the dimensions category because they had complete information about the number of publications, citations, and mean dimensions. Finally, 157 journals were selected in the Scopus category because they had cited these journals.

Table 2. Data on the numbers of JEFIB indexed by Sinta

Sinta	Amount	Sinta	% Sinta	Dimensions	% Dimensions	Scopus	% Scopus
1	1	1	100,00	1	100,00	1	100,00
2	22	19	86,36	20	86,36	22	100,00
3	29	22	75,86	22	82,76	29	100,00
4	70	54	77,14	53	75,71	65	92,86
5	58	39	67,24	49	84,48	41	70,69
6	5	1	20,00	1	20,00	3	60,00

Source: Results of inputting data through https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals

Accordingly, of the 134 journals on the Sinta website, 144 on the Dimensions Index and 157 with citations were selected from the top five with the most citations. Then, five journals were ranked in Sinta groups 2 to 5 and divided based on the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus categories. The ranking results of the top five journals in each Sinta group based on the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus categories are listed in Tables 3-6.

Citations in Sinta 2 Journal

Table 3 shows that the International *Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance* (IJIEF) consistently occupies the highest mean citations in the Dimensions and Scopus categories. However, IJIEF's impact is outside the top 5 in the Sinta category. Meanwhile, *Economica*, which has the highest number of citations in the Sinta category, is not included in the top 5 in the Dimensions and Scopus categories. On the other hand, Al-Iqtishad, which has the highest number of citations in the Dimensions category, is not included in the top 5 journals with the most citations in the Sinta category.

Table 3. Ranking impact and average citations in the Sinta 2

	Rank	Journal	H Index	Cite	Impact
Sinta	1	Iqtishadia: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	24	2.308	18
	2	Al-Muzara'ah	26	2.217	6,32
	3	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam	21	1.419	5,82
	4	Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam	28	3.366	4,57
	5	Ziswaf: Jurnal Zakat dan Wakaf	28	2.378	4,09
	Rank	**Journal**	**Pub**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Dime	1	International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance	94	441	4,69
	2	Al-Iqtishad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah	356	608	2,9
	3	Iqtishadia: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	118	339	2,87

	4	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	116	314	2,71
	5	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam	146	345	2,36
	Rank	**Journal**	**Doc**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Scopus	1	International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance	43	271	6,30
	2	Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business	62	175	2,82
	3	Al-Iqtishad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah	60	140	2,33
	4	Muqtasid: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah	29	61	2,10
	5	Al-Muzara'ah	57	114	2,00

Citations in Sinta 3 Journal

Table 4 shows that the *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* (JIEI) has 13,473 citations in the Sinta category. The number of JIEI citations is much higher than other journals, but JIEI journal citations are not included in the top 5 Dimensions and Scopus categories. Meanwhile, the *Journal of Digital Marketing and Halal Industry* and the *International Journal of Islamic Business Ethics* are in the top 5 for the Dimensions and Scopus categories, even though these two journals have fewer citations in the Scopus category than other journals.

Table 4. Ranking impact and average citations in the Sinta 3

	Rank	**Journal**	**H5 Index**	**Cite**	**Impact**
Sinta	1	Islamic Economics Journal	15	780	7,43
	2	International Journal of Zakat	26	2.583	6,12
	3	Bisnis: Jurnal Bisnis dan Manajemen Islam	26	2.292	6
	4	Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam	49	13.473	5,78
	5	An-Nisbah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah	21	1.688	5,5
	Rank	**Journal**	**Pub**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Dimensions	1	Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking	41	158	3,85
	2	Journal of Digital Marketing and Halal Industry	64	195	2,05
	3	International Journal of Islamic Business Ethics	115	218	1,9
	4	Bisnis: Jurnal Bisnis dan Manajemen Islam	182	272	1,49
	5	Al-Tijary: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	109	153	1,4
	Rank	**Journal**	**Doc**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Scopus	1	International Journal of Islamic Business Ethics	30	114	3,80
	2	Tazkia Islamic Finance and Business Review	65	220	3,38
	3	Journal of Digital Marketing and Halal Industry	23	75	3,26
	4	Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance Studies	68	218	3,21
	5	International Journal of Zakat	80	217	2,71

Citations in Sinta 4 Journal

Table 5 shows that JESYA has the highest number of citations in the Sinta category, more than the number of citations in other journals. However, JESYA and *At-Tawassuth* are outside the top 5 mean citations in the Dimensions and Scopus categories. JAKIS Journal is in the top 5 in the Sinta and Dimensions categories. Then, *Ihtifaz*, *Journal of Halal Product and Research*, and *Asian Journal of Islamic Management* entered the top 5 in the dimensions and Scopus categories even though the mean citation ranking was inconsistent.

Table 5. Ranking impact and average citations in the Sinta 4

	Rank	Journal	H Index	Cite	Impact
Sinta	1	At-Tawassuth: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam	24	2.093	30,67
	2	Jurnal Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance	19	1.477	7,07
	3	JESYA: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Syariah	36	6.338	5,21
	4	Al-Intaj: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah	19	1.590	4,4
	5	JAKIS: Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Islam	23	1.505	4
	Rank	**Journal**	**Pub**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Dimension	1	Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking	41	158	3,85
	2	Journal of Halal Product and Research	59	210	3,56
	3	Asian Journal of Islamic Management	61	173	2,84
	4	JAKIS: Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Islam	101	151	1,5
	5	Ar Rehla: Journal of Islamic Tourism, Halal Food, Islamic Traveling, and Creative Economy	104	141	1,36
	Rank	**Journal**	**Doc**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Scopus	1	Journal of Halal Product and Research	21	63	3,00
	2	Asian Journal of Islamic Management	25	67	2,68
	3	Perisai: Islamic Banking and Finance Journal	11	25	2,27
	4	Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking	17	37	2,18
	5	Jurnal Ekonomi Islam	15	27	1,80

Citations in Sinta 5 Journal

Table 6 shows that *Al Awqaf* has 2,673 citations, much higher than other journals in the Sinta 5 group. However, Al Awqaf's citations are outside the top 5 in the Dimensions and Scopus categories. In the meantime, the *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam* has among the top 5 highest mean citations in the Dimensions and Scopus categories.

Table 6. Ranking impact and average citations in the Sinta 5

	Rank	Journal	H Index	Cite	Impact
Sinta	1	Al-Awqaf: Jurnal Wakaf dan Ekonomi Islam	28	2.791	4,6
	2	Journal of Applied Islamic Economics and Finance	12	442	4,6
	3	EKSYAR: Jurnal Ekonomi Syari'ah dan Bisnis Islam	12	485	4,13
	4	Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah (JES)	13	603	3,97
	5	Syi'ar Iqtishadi: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance dan Banking	12	486	3,5
	Rank	**Journal**	**Pub**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Dimensions	1	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	116	170	2
	2	Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah	46	88	1,91
	3	Jurnal Al-Qardh Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	96	68	1,21
	4	Revenue: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis Islam	41	48	1,17
	5	Jurnal Ilmu Perbankan dan Keuangan Syariah	61	53	0,87
	Rank	**Journal**	**Doc**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Scopus	1	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	8	21	2,63
	2	Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi dan Bisnis Syariah	4	7	1,75
	3	AFEBI Islamic Finance and Economic Review	13	22	1,69
	4	El-Qish: Journal of Islamic Economics	5	8	1,60
	5	An-Nisbah: Jurnal Perbankan Syariah	5	8	1,60

Citations in all Sinta Journal groups (Non Sinta 1 and 6)

The *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* (JIEI) and JESYA are the two most-cited journals, with JIEI leading, followed by JESYA. These journals are categorized within Sinta 3 and Sinta 4, respectively, and have publication histories spanning 10 and 7 volumes. Notably, the *International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance* records the highest average citations in both Dimensions and Scopus metrics. This achievement is particularly remarkable given that the journal's age is younger compared to other top-performing journals within the top five categories of Dimensions and Scopus.

Table 7. Ranking impact and average citations in all Sinta journals

	Rank	Journal	Sinta	Vol	H Index	Cite	Impact
Sinta	1	International Journal of Zakat	3	8(2)	26	2.583	6,12
	2	Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam	3	10(1)	49	13.473	5,78
	3	JESYA: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Syariah	4	7(2)	36	6.338	5,21
	4	Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam	2	12(2)	28	3.366	4,57
	5	Ziswaf: Jurnal Zakat dan Wakaf	2	10(2)	28	2.378	4,09
	Rank	**Journal**	**Sinta**	**Vol**	**Pub**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Dimensions	1	International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance	2	7(1)	94	441	4,69
	2	Al-Iqtishad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah	2	15(1)	356	608	2,9
	3	Iqtishadia: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	2	16(2)	118	339	2,87
	4	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam	2	9(2)	116	314	2,71
	5	Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam	2	10(1)	146	345	2,36
	Rank	**Journal**	**Sinta**	**Vol**	**Doc**	**Cite**	**Mean**
Scopus	1	International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance	2	7(1)	43	271	6,3
	2	International Journal of Islamic Business Ethics	3	9(1)	30	114	3,8
	3	Tazkia Islamic Finance and Business Review	3	17(2)	65	220	3,38
	4	Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance Studies	3	4(2)	68	218	3,21
	5	Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business	2	11(2)	62	175	2,82

Note: Volume indicates the number of years of publication; one volume is counted as one year. The volume information above shows the latest volume for 2023-2024. If a journal is published annually in June and December 2024, the volume will be calculated for 2023. Economica is recorded as publishing Volume 12(2) in 2021, or there is a need for more information on 2022, 2023, and 2024 publications on the Economica website.

A comparison of the number of citations among the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus categories showed that these three categories are unrelated. Several journals in economics, finance, and business, which are included in the top five in each Sinta group based on the Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus categories, need consistent numbers of citations (Ibrahim, 2023). Citation numbers in the Sinta category do not necessarily align with those in Dimensions and Scopus, and vice versa. This must be understood because Sinta citations include those from Dimensions and Scopus. Sinta converts citation data from Google Scholar, which includes all publications on the internet (Ahmar et al., 2018; MacRoberts & MacRoberts, 1989; Martín-Martín et al., 2018).

By contrast, the average citations in the Dimensions category often intersect the number of citations in Scopus (Guerrero-Bote et al., 2021). This intersection occurs because journals indexed in Scopus typically have a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) associated with Crossref, also used by Dimensions. Therefore, citation data from Scopus and Dimensions can be quite similar because of the common use of DOIs. This overlap in citation data between Scopus and Dimensions can benefit researchers as it provides a more comprehensive view of the impact and reach of their publications. Researchers can comprehensively understand the citation landscape of their work by utilizing both sources.

In addition, Google Scholar, the source of citation data for Sinta, has broad coverage (Harzing, 2013), including articles that may not be indexed in Dimensions or Scopus. This implies that the number of citations captured in Sinta may be elevated owing to the inclusion of more publications, especially those from less accredited or diverse sources. Hence, to fully grasp the impact and reach of a journal, it is imperative to consider citations from all the major platforms. Although many citations on one platform can indicate popularity or relevance, a more thorough assessment requires analyzing data from Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus together (Visser et al., 2021). By examining citations across multiple platforms, researchers can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the influence of a particular journal. This holistic approach allows for a more nuanced evaluation of the impact of a publication, considering its reach across various disciplines and sources.

The dimensions use DOI to correlate publication data with citation metrics and other relevant data, and leverage metadata from Crossref to index and analyze publications (Kulkanjanapiban & Silwattananusarn, 2022). This allows the dimensions to provide a comprehensive tool for evaluating and understanding the impact of research. By integrating various data types and metrics, these dimensions provide a more comprehensive analysis than relying on a single data source (Leydesdorff & Amsterdamska, 1990; Zahedi & Haustein, 2018). Therefore, to obtain a more complete picture of the impact and reach of a journal, it is essential to consider citations from Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus. Although each platform has unique features, a comprehensive analysis requires data from all three platforms to understand how the global academic community recognizes and uses journals (Moed & Halevi, 2015). In addition to citation counts, dimensions provide insights into alternative metrics, such as social media mentions and online engagement, offering a more comprehensive view of a journal's influence. In contrast, Scopus offers broader coverage of journals and citations, allowing for a more extensive comparison of a journal's impact within its field.

The number of citations in these dimensions generally originates from journals indexed on the platform. However, only some journals cited in Scopus were indexed in dimensions. Despite differences in coverage and indexing methods, Dimensions and Scopus complement each other in the academic research ecosystem (Martín-Martín et al., 2021). Both use digital object identifiers to identify publications and provide various analytical tools for evaluating the impact and quality of research. DOI plays an essential role in ensuring the accuracy and consistency of citation data, allowing for better integration between various data sources. Researchers can access more comprehensive and diverse literature by utilizing Dimensions and Scopus, thus enhancing their ability to conduct thorough research. The use of DOIs to identify publications ensures that researchers can easily track and cite sources accurately, thereby contributing to the overall integrity of the academic research landscape (Mondal & Mondal, 2023).

Dimensions have a broader approach, integrating data from multiple sources, including Crossref and Google Scholar, and offering additional metrics (Thelwall, 2018). This allows the

dimensions to provide a more comprehensive picture of the impact of research across different fields. Scopus is known for its broad coverage and strict selection criteria for scientific publications, ensuring that only high-quality journals are indexed (Stahlschmidt & Stephen, 2022; Veer et al., 2018). Therefore, to understand the impact and reach of a journal, it is essential to analyze data from both platforms simultaneously. By utilizing both Scopus and Dimensions, researchers can gain a more nuanced understanding of the influence of their work on the academic community. This comprehensive approach enables scholars to track citations, references, and other key metrics that provide a well-rounded assessment of their research impact.

According to research (Donner, 2018; Ikram & Afzal, 2019), numerous complex factors affect the number of citations in a journal. First, factors such as journal age, number of volumes, and number of issues play essential roles. The greater the volume of articles published by a journal, the better the opportunity for these articles to be found and used as references by other authors. In addition, an article's topic influences the number of citations. Trending or controversial topics, such as COVID-19, tend to attract other authors to cite articles, thereby increasing the number of citations.

Furthermore, a journal's reputation and impact factor can significantly affect the number of citations an article receives (Maricic et al., 1998). Journals with higher impact factors are more likely to attract the attention of researchers and scholars, leading to an increase in citations. Research quality and author credibility can also influence citation rates. Articles that present groundbreaking findings or are authored by well-known experts are more likely to be cited by other researchers (Kamrani et al., 2021).

In addition to these factors, ease of access to journals also plays a vital role in determining the number of citations. Journals that are late in adopting technology or who need to update their platforms may need to help get their articles out there (Xia et al., 2011). Therefore, regular technology updates are crucial so that anyone can easily access these articles. Researchers depend heavily on online databases and search engines to retrieve the most recent research articles in the digital era. Journals that are easily accessible online through user-friendly interfaces and mobile apps are more likely to attract larger readership and, subsequently, more citations (MacRoberts & MacRoberts, 1989).

Social media platforms have become increasingly important for disseminating research findings and driving citations. Journals promoting their articles on platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Mendeley, Academia, Edu, and ResearchGate can reach a wider audience and increase their impact in the academic community (Özkent, 2022). By embracing technology and utilizing various online platforms, journals can increase their visibility and citation count.

The quality of articles is the main focus for attracting the attention of researchers in various parts of the world. A good business process for managing articles according to applicable standards will guarantee the quality of research. Indexation is vital in determining the number of citations (Kamrani et al., 2021; Sudarsono et al., 2024). The higher the journal indexation, the greater the researcher's confidence in the accuracy and applicability of their scientific findings (Geisler, 2005). Therefore, journals must strive for high indexation in reputable databases, such as Scopus and Web of Science. By doing so, journals can establish credibility and trust among researchers, thereby increasing visibility and citation counts (Stahlschmidt & Stephen, 2022). In addition, maintaining strict quality control measures and adhering to applicable standards will solidify a journal's reputation and attract a wider audience

of readers and contributors. Ultimately, a combination of high indexation, publication of quality articles, and implementation of effective management processes will significantly contribute to the success and impact of a journal in the academic community.

Other factors such as the author's writing activities in international journals must be considered. Active writers prefer journals with a high index. However, attracting the attention of active authors can be challenging for journals because they tend to choose the right journal for publication (Ahmar et al., 2018). Thus, maintaining the quality and reputation of a journal is crucial to attracting potential authors. By considering all these factors, journals can increase the visibility and impact of their research on the academic community. This can increase citations, collaboration, and overall recognition in the field (Moed & Halevi, 2015). Journals should also focus on providing efficient and timely feedback to authors to ensure a positive publishing experience. By creating a welcoming and supportive environment for authors, journals can further enhance their reputations and attract top researchers to submit their work. Ultimately, a well-rounded approach that encompasses quality, reputation, and author satisfaction is the key to a journal's success in the academic community.

4. CONCLUSION

This study reveals inconsistencies in journal rankings and citation trends across Sinta, Dimensions, and Scopus, attributable to differences in indexing and database coverage. Sinta, drawing from Google Scholar, includes all online publications, while Dimensions and Scopus apply rigorous indexing criteria, focusing on journals with DOIs linked to Crossref. These discrepancies highlight the need to evaluate journal acceptance and recognition using data from all three platforms to gain a comprehensive perspective. Nevertheless, this study is limited by its exclusion of factors such as article quality, trending topics, author activity, and journal reputation, which significantly influence citation rates. For instance, high-quality articles and journals adhering to international standards typically receive greater recognition, while outdated platforms may hinder citation potential. Future research should incorporate these elements to better understand journal impact and inform strategies for enhancing publication practices and management.

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