CHAPTER - III

3. PROFILE OF DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS AND ANTHROPOLOGY JOURNALS

3.1 DOAJ

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is a website that lists open access journals and is maintained by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA). Until January 2013, the DOAJ was maintained by Lund University. The concept of Open Access to research publications and data has gained tremendous momentum. Its importance continues to grow and so does the need to establish a sustainable future for services that underpin Open Access. DOAJ has grown in every aspect since then and so have the demands and expectations of the community. After thorough discussion, Lund University Libraries and IS4OA have entered into an agreement that the DOAJ will be transferred to IS4OA to maintain and develop. DOAJ is sponsored by Lund University, INASP, National Library of Sweden, Svensk Bibliotek Forening, Springer.

The project defines open access journals as scientific and scholarly journals that meet high quality standards by exercising peer review or editorial quality control and "use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access." The Budapest Open Access Initiative's definition of open access is used to define required rights given to users, for the journal to be included in the DOAJ, as the rights to "read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles".
As of September 2014, the database contains 10000 journals, with an average of four journals being added each day in 2012. Journals can be browsed by title or by broad subject area. Articles are searchable by article author or title, ISSN, journal title, abstract, or key words. Full-text is not searchable but is fully accessible. To be included in the DOAJ, journals must use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access and must exercise peer-review or editorial quality control. The Interface and material language is English.


The DOAJ provides metadata (title, key words, URL, publisher’s name, language etc) at the journal title level and also at the article level for a significant part of the journals referenced. Journals must fulfill a set of criteria for being referenced in the
DOAJ. The DOAJ aims to be comprehensive and covers all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content.

The aim of the Directory of Open Access Journals is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content.

The researcher has taken Ten Anthropology Journals for analysis. The data were downloaded using DOAJ website.

3.2 ANTHROPOLOGY JOURNALS

Anthropology is traditionally divided into four sub-fields, each with its own further branches: biological or physical anthropology, social anthropology or cultural anthropology, archaeology and anthropological linguistics. These fields frequently overlap, but tend to use different methodologies and techniques.

It presupposes the need for local, regional, national and international data both published as well as unpublished. Journals have been playing a vital role as carriers of nascent thought. The development of any nation depends to a large extent on the research activities and on the diffusion of technology.
So the researcher has chosen ten Anthropology open access journals which are published from different countries. All the needed data were downloaded from DOAJ open Access Journals. The following are the details about the journals

3.3 ANTHROPOLOGIST

Anthropologist is a Journal Full Text available ON LINE is a peer reviewed journal that publishes original articles, both theoretical and applied, book reviews and debates on current issues in the interdisciplinary field of Human Science and provides a forum to social and life scientists for exchanging their scientific knowledge, besides putting it on record for those interested.


The Journal seeks scholarly manuscripts that address bio-socio-cultural and ecological aspects of man. The journal publishes original papers on current research and practical programmes, short notes, news items, book reviews, reports of meetings and professional announcements. Constructive criticisms and discussions of published papers and letters of relevance and interest to the readership will be published at the discretion of the Managing Editor. The journal is committed to prompt review, and priority publication is given to manuscripts with novel or timely findings, and to manuscripts of
unusual interests. The researchers are invited to submit original papers in English (papers published elsewhere or under consideration elsewhere shall not be submitted).

There shall be six issues, two volumes per year (January, March, May, July, September & November). All papers and articles submitted are subjected to review. The possible exceptions are in the case of occasional invited papers and editorials, or where a partial or entire volume is devoted to a special theme. The annual subscription price for four issues, one volume per year for institution, libraries and other corporate bodies is US$ 300/- Rs. 9000/- (Single Issue: US $ 55/- Rs. 1750/-). Rupee prices are valid in India. Subscription rates include postage air mail delivery. Regular Subscriber to the journal will get free Special and Supplement Issues of the journal. Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been published before (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture, or thesis) that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; that if and when the manuscript is accepted for publication,

The authors agree to automatic transfer of the copyright to the publisher. © Kamla-Raj Enterprises. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher. Requests to the Publisher for permission should be addressed to the Administrative Editor, B-2 (Ground Floor), South City II, Gurgaon 122 018, Haryana, India or e-mail to: kre@airtelmail.in
The Journal of Human Ecology (J. Hum. Ecol.) is a peer reviewed, internationally circulated journal. It publishes reports of original research, theoretical articles and timely reviews, and brief communications in the interdisciplinary field of Human Ecology. The Journal serves as a forum for social and life scientists and health professionals. Especially those who share common interests in understanding Man-Environment Relationship. Reviews of books and other publications relevant to Human Ecology are also published.

The Journal provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge. It is an open submissions, indexed peer revised journal. It is available online and the website is www.krepublichers.com


The Journal seeks scholarly manuscripts that address all aspects of the discipline of Human Ecology. Thus, the transdisciplinary areas covered by Human Ecology include, but are not limited to, Anthropology (Physical/Biological, Social/Cultural), Sociology, Geography, Life Sciences, Forensic Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Botany,
Agriculture, Home Science, Zoology, Genetics, Biology, Medical Sciences, Public Health, Demography along with their relationship interfaces. The Journal publishes basic, applied and methodologically oriented research from all areas. This includes measurement, analytical techniques and strategies, and computer applications in Human Ecology. The Journal is committed to prompt review, and priority publication is given to manuscripts with novel or timely findings, and to manuscript of unusual interest. Constructive criticisms and discussions of published papers and letters of relevance and interest to the readership will be published at the discretion of the Managing Editor. The researchers are invited to submit original papers in English (papers published elsewhere or under consideration elsewhere shall not be submitted).

There shall be twelve issues, four volumes per year (January, February, March, April, May, June, July August, September, October, November, December).

Manuscript along with disk should be submitted to the Administrative Editor, B-2 (Ground Floor), South City II, Gurgaon 122 018, Haryana, India or e-mail to: kre@airtelmail.in. Materials submitted for publication are to be prepared in accordance with The Guide for Contributors, which is published JANUARY issue of the journal (or visit our website: www.krepublishers.com). Manuscripts which do not fully confirm to Journal style will be returned to the Authors.

The annual subscription price for twelve issues, four volumes per year for institution, libraries and other corporate bodies is US$ 600/- Rs. 18000/- (Single Issue: US $ 55/- Rs. 1750/-). Rupee prices are valid in India. Subscription rates include postage air mail delivery.
Asian Ethnology is registered as an Open Access Journal. All issues of the journal, including the current one, are freely downloadable. The ISSN is 1882–6865.

Asian Ethnology is a semi-annual, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to the promotion of scholarly research on the peoples and cultures of Asia. It began in China as Folklore Studies in 1942 and later moved to Japan where its name was changed to Asian Folklore Studies. It is currently edited and published at Nanzan University in Nagoya, Japan.

Asian Ethnology seeks to deepen understanding and further the pursuit of knowledge about the peoples and cultures of Asia. We wish to facilitate intellectual exchange between Asia and the rest of the world, and particularly welcome submissions from scholars based in Asia. The journal presents formal essays and analyses, research reports, and critical book reviews relating to a wide range of topical categories, including:

- narratives, performances, and other forms of cultural representation
- popular religious concepts
- vernacular approaches to health and healing
- local ecological/environmental knowledge
- collective memory and uses of the past
- cultural transformations in diaspora
- transnational flows
- material culture
3.6 ANTHROPOETICS: THE JOURNAL OF GENERATIVE ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropoetics is dedicated to this rethinking both for its intrinsic importance and as a framework for literary and cultural analysis. The editors of Anthropoetics hope to stimulate the continuing interest in GA and to encourage productive dialogue between the humanities and the human sciences.

3.6.1 COPYRIGHT POLICY

1. The Author assigns to Anthropoetics the right to publish and distribute his/her manuscript and to create a derivative work from said manuscript. The assignment shall be effective so long as Anthropoetics is available on computer networks.

2. The Author shall remain the sole owner of his/her manuscript and the copyright in that manuscript. The author may publish the manuscript in any other journal or medium but such publication must include notice that the manuscript was first published by Anthropoetics.

3. Anthropoetics subscribers may copy or download the paper from the network. Any distribution or publication of said paper by subscribers shall constitute an infringement of the Author's copyright. The Author agrees to hold Anthropoetics harmless for any unauthorized use of the paper by its subscribers.
3.6.2 CONTINUOUS AVAILABILITY

The following Humanities Computing Facility (HCF) electronic document policy applies to Anthropoetics:

"It is the policy of HCF that any electronic document or series of electronic documents published on the HUMnet web servers be made continuously available, barring technical difficulties or violation of the HCF Acceptable Use Policy. This service includes moving the document or series to new electronic delivery platforms when and if that is deemed necessary, but does not preclude the document or series publisher from removing them from distribution."
3.7 ANTHROPOLOGY MATTERS JOURNAL

Anthropology Matters is the official postgraduate network of the Association of Social Anthropologists of UK and Commonwealth (the ASA). Anthropology Matters received its start-up funds from the Centre for Learning & Teaching - Sociology, Anthropology & Politics (C-SAP), and is run by a steering committee of postgraduate researchers and early-career anthropologists.

Anthropology Matters is an initiative developed by postgraduates and early-career anthropologists. The site aims to stimulate discussion on the production of anthropological knowledge through a focus on training, teaching, research and writing.

Anthropology Matters features an open-access academic journal, various anthropology resources, and an email list that distributes relevant information about jobs, conferences, etc. The publisher encourages all those interested in anthropology to use and contribute to this website. We can register on this site to receive journal alerts, and we can join the email list.

The journal usually publishes two issues a year and submissions to the journal are welcomed. For further information about the Anthropology Matters journal, click on the relevant links on this page or email the editor in chief Jennifer Peachey at anthropology.matters @ gmail.com.

Anthropology Matters encourages the sharing of experiences and ideas at a level beyond departmental settings. Specifically, the journal addresses issues of relevance to the learning and teaching of anthropology, as well as work in progress via the associated
discussion forum, the journal seeks to promote active debate of epistemological, political and pragmatic aspects of postgraduate training, research and anthropological writing. There are two issues in a year.

3.7.1 OPEN ACCESS POLICY

This journal provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.
3.8 ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCE

The Anthropological Society of Nippon (ASN) is a scientific organization for physical anthropologists and ASN was founded in 1884 and is one of the earliest established learned societies of Japan.

Their mission is to advance anthropological research and to promote the dissemination and exchange of anthropological knowledge. They hold annual meetings, publish an official journal, give public symposia, and maintain contact with other societies. Members are entitled to receive the journal Anthropological Science, purchase Society publications, can participate in the annual and other meetings and present research papers. Members also have the right to participate in the Society's business and other administrative meetings as outlined in the Society By laws. Its purpose is to present research results, to exchange information for the promotion of anthropological research and education, and to encourage friendship among members.

The official journal Anthropological Science is published quarterly in English, and Anthropological Science (Japanese Series) twice a year. The journals publish original articles, review articles, brief communications and material reports contributed by either member or non-member. Starting from 2004, in addition to the printed journal, Anthropological Science is published online (http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp).

In 1886, the first issue of their journal was published, and the growing group was renamed "The Anthropological Society of Tokyo." In 1887, Takahira Kanda became its first president. After that, The Institute of Anthropology, Faculty of Science, The University of Tokyo functioned as the center for the Society's activities. In 1936, the first
annual joint meeting with the Japan Society of Ethnology was held. In 1941, the organization was renamed The Anthropological Society of Nippon, which continues to this day.

The annual meetings were not held during the World War II times, but the Joint Meetings were reestablished after the war, and the 50th meeting was held in 1996. Since the initial founding of the organization, 113 years have passed by the year 1996, and the official journal had reached its 104th volume. It is one of the earliest established scientific societies of Japan. Anthropology is a multidisciplinary science that encompasses prehistory, archeology, ethnology, morphological anthropology, human genetics, human ecology, physiological anthropology, primatology, among other related disciplines. Over the years, with the advance of science, many independent societies have come out of the ASN.
From its inception, Cultural Analysis has embraced new models for scholarly publication. The editors intend the journal's dual publication format to help fulfill its mission to make high-level folklore scholarship as widely available as possible to the international scholarly community.

Unlike traditional journals, CA does not maintain a subscription base, and instead is freely available to anyone with an internet connection. And hearkening back to the days of manuscript scholarship with a postmodern twist, Cultural Analysis provides free hardcopies of each volume to major research libraries and archives, ensuring that its availability to international scholars is not dependent on internet access.

Using this innovative model to encourage the participation of scholars from across the globe, Cultural Analysis has become a highly-rated peer-reviewed journal with a reputation for promoting international and interdisciplinary collaboration.

The editors of Cultural Analysis are pleased to announce that, effective immediately, they will begin working in collaboration with the Société Internationale d'Ethnologie et de Folklore, an organization whose focus on international and interdisciplinary cooperation. While Folklore has always been an international discipline, the rise of globalization has dramatically increased the need for an international scholarship that is capable of tracking transnational cultural flows.
In the future of the global village, the study of vernacular expressive culture will continue to be among the most critical areas for research and publication. In association with SIEF, Cultural Analysis is pleased to contribute towards the study of this valuable area. The editors of Cultural Analysis welcome this opportunity to enhance our scholarly mission and contribute to the valuable work of SIEF.

Cultural Analysis is an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to investigating expressive and everyday culture. The journal features analytical research articles, but also includes notes, reviews, and cross-disciplinary responses. Cultural Analysis is global in scope, with an international editorial board.

Cultural Analysis is published electronically in HTML and PDF formats. Access to these files is available free of charge at the Cultural Analysis website. Electronic publication of articles, notes, and reviews is ongoing.

Bound copies of current and selected previous volumes are available for purchase at Lulu.com. Free PDF downloads are also available. Cultural Analysis distributes e-mail notifications to a mailing list when new publications are available on the website. To add and remove from the mailing list write to the editor to add or remove from the mailing list.
VOLUME 11, 2012

ARTICLES

Eric C. Hendricks
Aesthetic Hedonism: Sex and Sexual Conquest in the Seduction Community
Response: Stephen L. R. Gancarz

Casey R. Schmidt
If a Tree Falls in the Woods: Intertextuality, Environmental Perception, and the Non-Authored Text
Response: Stephen L. R. Gancarz, Alwin Berger

Jesse Siedla
Infected Condoms and Pre-Picked Oranges: An Ethnographic Study of AIDS Legends in Two Timeshares in Cape Town
3.10 INDIAN FOLKLIFE

Indian Folklife publishes original and unpublished research papers, and announcements in the discipline of Folklore. Indian Folklife is published quarterly by India's National Folklife Support Centre. It is a quarterly research journal available by INFSL.

Request for online/manuscript submissions should be addressed to M.D.Muthukumaraswamy, Editor, Indian Folklife, C/O National Folklife Support Centre, No. 508, Fifth Floor, Kaveri Complex 96, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nungambakkam Chennai- 600034. India. The mail id is Email:muthu@indianfolklore.org
3.11 ORAL TRADITION

Oral Tradition is a forum for discussion of the world’s oral traditions and related forms from the ancient world to the present day. OT is freely available to all interested scholars, students, performers, and general readers without charge as an online, open-access resource. Both the current issue of the journal as well as all back issues from the inaugural publication in 1986 onward are available. In this electronic incarnation, OT reaches more than 20,000 readers per year in 216 countries and territories, and includes multimedia eCompanions to articles—audio, video, photographic, and other support for the article texts—that help to illuminate the traditions under investigation.

Along with the Master Index, the menu on the righthand side of each page contains various tools and options to facilitate use of the more than 500 articles and 10,000 pages on this site. The Search mechanism allows users to investigate the OT archive by author, keyword, or more advanced topics. The Summative Bibliography collates every reference or citation made throughout the history of the journal (more than 16,000 items) in a searchable data-base. They also offer a Chinese translation of volume 18 (2003), in which more than seventy authors address two questions: “What is oral tradition in your field?” and “What are the next few challenges in your area?”

OT was founded in 1986 to serve as an international and interdisciplinary forum for discussion of worldwide oral traditions and related forms. Since that time, and through the end of 2006, it has been published by Slavica Publishers, with an additional online edition through Project Muse from 2003 onward.
With the advent of the free, open-access electronic version of the journal, the journal aspire to remove many of the natural barriers created by print-based and subscription media. Anyone with a connection to the internet will be able to read and redistribute its contents – not only the current issue, but also more than 25 years and more than 10,000 pages of back issues.

3.11.1 PUBLICATION DETAILS

OT is posted on this website as a series of PDF (Portable Document Format) files in order to preserve formatting and diacritics accurately. Files can be opened and read online, and can also be printed to produce hard copy. To browse the articles in this journal, Adobe reader is to be installed, which is ready available is their website.

The entire OT archive is searchable online by keyword and by author, so that readers seeking information on specific traditions or concepts can easily locate pertinent research. eCompanions, which contain photographs, audio, video, and other multimedia support for articles, are linked from within the individual article texts.

OT will continue to be a fully refereed academic journal, with all manuscripts reviewed by a specialist and a generalist before a decision is reached. Although the medium of publication has shifted, nothing in the process of evaluation will change.

For the sake of accuracy and to help spread awareness of the electronic edition of the journal as widely as possible, the publisher requests authors who quote or cite contents from OT to acknowledge the internet source via URL.
3.12 STUDIES OF TRIBES AND TRIBAL’S

The journal Studies of Tribes and Tribals (Stud Tribes Tribals) aims to serve as a forum of socio-cultural and life scientists and health professionals, especially those who share common interests in understanding human beings especially aboriginals, backwards and minorities. Full text is available online and the web address is www.krepublishers.com)


The journal publishes original papers on current research and practical programmes, short notes, news items, book reviews, reports of meetings and professional announcements on all aspects of aboriginals, backwards and minorities. Constructive criticisms and discussions of published papers and letters of relevance and interest to the readership will be published at the discretion of the Managing Editor. The journal is committed to prompt review, and priority publication is given to manuscripts with novel or timely findings, and to manuscripts of unusual interests. The researchers are invited to submit original papers in English (papers published elsewhere or under consideration elsewhere shall not be submitted).
There shall be two issues, one volume per year (July, December). All papers and articles submitted are subjected to review. The possible exceptions are in the case of occasional invited papers and editorials, or where a partial or entire volume is devoted to a special theme.

Scholars are welcome to edit an entire Special Issue/Volume of the journal in their field of specialisation as a Guest Editor. For details write to the Administrative Editor, Administrative Editor, B-2 (Ground Floor), South City II, Gurgaon 122 018, Haryana, India or e-mail to: kre@airtelmail.in. The annual subscription price for two issues, one volume per year for institution, libraries and other corporate bodies is US$ 100/- Rs. 3000/- (Single Issue: US $ 55/- Rs. 1750/-). Subscription rates include postage air mail delivery. Regular Subscriber to the journal will get free Special and Supplement Issues of the journal.
3.13 PROFILE OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The term Anthropology is a combination of two terms “Anthropos” and “logus”, the former meaning human and the latter meaning discourse or science. Thus, anthropology is the science or discourse of man. It is the science or discourse of human beings. Aristotle first used the term “Anthropology”.

3.13.1 Definitions of Anthropology

1. The Concise Oxford Dictionary “Study of mankind especially of its societies and customs; study of structure and evolution of man as an animal”.

2. Kroeber “Anthropology is the science of groups of men and their behavior and production”.

3. Herskovits “Anthropology may be defined as the measurement of human beings”.

4. Jacobs and stern “Anthropology is the scientific study of the physical, social and cultural development and behavior of human beings since their appearance on this earth”.

3.13.2 DIVISIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS

Anthropology has been divided into two main branches: physical anthropology and cultural anthropology. These two main branches have been again, sub-divided into several other branches which have been given in the following chart:
3.13.3 CLASSIFICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES

ANTHROPOLOGY

Physical Anthropology

Cultural Anthropology

Human Genetics Human Ethnology Palaeontology Anthropometry Biometry

Prehistoric Archeology Social Anthropology

Thus the subject matter of Physical Anthropology includes the study of human genetics, human palaeontology, ethnic characteristics, anthropometric and biometric measurements. Physical Anthropology has now been divided into the following five branches according to the specialization of study.

1. Human Genetics. Human genetics is the branch of physical anthropology which studies the genesis of man.

2. Human Palaeontology: Human Palaeontology studies the old human skeletons of different stages.

3. Ethnology: Ethnology studies human races. In the words of SC Dube, “Ethnology is a comparative study of the races and cultures of mankind in their different aspects.

4. Anthropometry: According to Herskovits, Anthropometry may be defined as the measurement of man.
5. Biometry: In the words of Charles Winik, “Biometry is the statistical analysis of biological studies specially as applied to such areas as disease, birth, growth and death”.

3.13.4 CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Cultural anthropology, as is clear by the nomenclature, studies human cultures. In order to carry on his personal and social life man invents some sort of system, develops and establishes it. This total system is culture. It is social heritages. It is, however, not transmitted through heredity. It is learned through imitation, experience and understanding.

Thus, cultural anthropology studies human customs, mores, traditions, social life, religion, art, science, literature and economic and political organization. Some of its definitions are as follows. Beals and Hoizer “cultural anthropology studies the origins and history of man’s culture, their evolution and development, and the structure and functioning of human culture in every place and time”. E.A. Hoebal “the phase of anthropology that devotes its attention to the customs of mankind, is called cultural anthropology”.

Cultural anthropology has been classified into the following two classes:

1. Prehistoric Archaeology: Literally speaking, archaeology is the study of ancient time. Thus, it studies ancient things. In the words of Beals and Hoizer, “Archaeology or prehistory deals primarily with ancient cultures and with past phases of modern civilization. The archaeology studies the ancient history which
has no written records. Things and articles discovered by archaeological excavations give us an idea about the culture of the people using them, for example, excavations have led to the evidence of the existence of the ancient Indian cultural of Harrappa and Mohanjodaro. Archaeology also helps in reconstruction of the social, economic, and political organizations of these cultures. It records cultural successes of a particular era and also area of its expansion.

2. Social Anthropology: Social anthropology is the study of social behavior especially from the point of view of the systematic comparative study of social forms and institutions. Physical anthropology and cultural anthropology are closely related. Different branches of physical anthropology have close bearing upon the study of social anthropology, a branch of cultural anthropology. Prehistory would lose is human touch, if it neglected the study of the types of prehistoric men, who were responsible for the various prehistoric industries.

The main branches of social anthropology are given below:

1. Ethnography
2. Familial anthropology
3. Economic anthropology
4. Political anthropology
5. Symbology and linguistics
6. Thought and Art.
3.13.5 AIMS OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

The primary aim of social anthropology is to gather information about human nature. Human nature is a controversial subject. Different scholars have laid emphasis upon different aspects of human nature. The primitive man and society present human nature in its most rudimentary and raw form. Therefore, their study is useful for the understanding of the basic essentials of human nature without much influence of culture upon them.

Anthropology society of Great Britain and Ireland the Ireland the most important aims of social anthropology are the following:

1. The study of primitive culture in its present form.
2. The study of cultural contact and specific processes.
3. This includes exploration of the influences of outer groups creating cultural changes.
4. Reconstruction of social history
5. Search for universally valid social laws.

3.13.6 IMPORTANCE IN MODERN INDIA

After the independence of the country, the study of social anthropology has gradually been on the increase in the Indian universities. It has many practical advantages, some of which are given below:
1. As a remedy for ethnocentrism: according to Dr. M.N. Srinivas social anthropology removes ethnocentrism through a comparative study of different civilized and primitive societies.

2. Scientific viewpoint towards social problems: social anthropology helps in comparative study of social reactions in different societies and different events in one and the same society.

3. Help in solving problems: it is clear that social anthropology will also prove helpful in solving social problems. For example, social anthropology can help in solving the problems arising from the relation between man and woman. As Raymond Firth has said that social anthropology aims at a reasoned comparative analysis of how people behave in social circumstances.

4. Help in understanding the primitive societies: As laid down in Encyclopaedia Britannica, “social anthropology is one of the social sciences engaged in the comparative study of human societies”.

5. As a remedy against all kinds of social prejudices: Social anthropology helps in removing all sorts of social prejudices.

Under these circumstances, the researcher was chosen ten Anthropological Journals both in India and foreign journals to analyses the quality of journals and their growth either nationally or internationally.