

Google Scholar Indexing Checklist

Complete Technical Guide — Meta Tags · URL Slugs · HTML Structure · OJS Configuration ·
Predatory Signals

For Journal Editors · OJS Administrators · Web Developers · Publishers · University IT Teams

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62+ Journals Fixed & Launched | 30+
Scopus Indexed

New Delhi, India | 10+ Years Experience

■ **Real Experience:** Yogesh Singh Bisht has personally fixed Google Scholar indexing issues for dozens of journals that were completely invisible to Scholar despite publishing for months or years. The root causes were almost always the same: missing or malformed HTML meta tags, incorrect URL slugs, non-searchable PDFs, and website structures that Scholar's bot could not parse. After fixing these technical issues, every single one of those journals began appearing in Google Scholar within 4–10 weeks. This guide documents every fix, in full detail.

HOW GOOGLE SCHOLAR ACTUALLY INDEXES YOUR JOURNAL

Google Scholar uses an automated crawler (bot) that visits your journal website and reads specific HTML elements to understand and extract scholarly article metadata. **It does not manually review journals.** If your website does not speak Scholar's language correctly — through structured HTML meta tags, clean URL patterns, and proper page architecture — the bot will crawl your site and find nothing useful, leaving your journal permanently invisible in Scholar searches regardless of how good your research content is.

Step 1	Scholar Bot Crawls	Scholar's crawler visits your journal URL and follows links to individual article pages
Step 2	Reads HTML Meta Tags	It reads specific tags in your page's section to extract title, authors, date, DOI
Step 3	Validates Structure	It checks that the page structure, URL pattern, and PDF links match scholarly article standards
Step 4	Indexes or Rejects	If meta tags are correct and no red flags exist, the article appears in Scholar within 4–10 weeks

SECTION 1: HTML META TAGS — The Language Google Scholar Reads

This is the most critical section. Google Scholar reads Highwire Press meta tags embedded in your article page's HTML <head> section. Without these tags, Scholar's bot sees a blank page regardless of what text is visible to human readers. OJS generates these tags automatically — but only when configured correctly. Every single tag below must be present and correctly populated on every article page.

Complete Highwire Press Meta Tag Reference for Google Scholar

Status	Tag Name	Purpose	Example Value
Required	citation_title	Article title as it appears in Scholar search results	Advances in Solar Energy Storage
Required	citation_author	One tag per author — repeat this tag for each co-author	Bisht, Yogesh Singh
Required	citation_publication_date	Date of publication in YYYY/MM/DD or YYYY format	2024/03/15
Required	citation_journal_title	Full name of your journal — must match ISSN registration	Journal of Renewable Energy Research
Required	citation_issn	Your online or print ISSN — used to link article to journal	2345-6789
Required	citation_volume	Volume number of the issue containing this article	5
Required	citation_issue	Issue number within the volume	2
Required	citation_firstpage	First page number of the article in the issue	45
Required	citation_lastpage	Last page number — or same as firstpage for single-page articles	58
Required	citation_doi	Full DOI URI — must resolve correctly at doi.org	10.12345/jrer.v5i2.123
Required	citation_abstract_html_url	URL of the article abstract/landing page	https://journal.com/article/view/123
Required	citation_pdf_url	Direct URL to the downloadable PDF file	https://journal.com/article/view/123/456
Required	citation_language	Language of the article using ISO 639-1 code	en
Recommended	citation_keywords	One tag per keyword — repeat for each keyword	solar energy
Recommended	citation_author_institution	Author affiliation — one per author in same order	University of Delhi, India
Recommended	citation_author_orcid	Author ORCID as a full URI — links to ORCID profile	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1234-5678
Recommended	citation_reference	Each cited reference — repeat for all references in article	Smith J. 2020. Energy Storage...
Recommended	citation_fulltext_world_readable	Declares article is Open Access and publicly readable	true
Recommended	citation_funding_source	Research funder name for funder-mandate compliance	DST India

Complete HTML Meta Tag Block Example

```
// Article page head section – every article page must have all of these
<!-- Google Scholar / Highwire Press Meta Tags -->
```

```
<!-- Place ALL of these in the <head> section of every article page -->
<meta name="citation_title"
content="Advances in Solar Energy Storage Systems"/>
<meta name="citation_author" content="Bisht, Yogesh Singh"/>
<meta name="citation_author" content="Sharma, Priya"/>
<!-- Repeat citation_author for EACH co-author -->
<meta name="citation_publication_date" content="2024/03/15"/>
<meta name="citation_journal_title" content="Journal of Renewable Energy Research"/>
<meta name="citation_issn" content="2345-6789"/>
<meta name="citation_volume" content="5"/>
<meta name="citation_issue" content="2"/>
<meta name="citation_firstpage" content="45"/>
<meta name="citation_lastpage" content="58"/>
<meta name="citation_doi" content="10.12345/jrer.v5i2.123"/>
<meta name="citation_abstract_html_url"
content="https://yourjournal.com/article/view/123"/>
<meta name="citation_pdf_url"
content="https://yourjournal.com/article/view/123/456"/>
<meta name="citation_language" content="en"/>
<meta name="citation_fulltext_world_readable"/>
```

OJS generates these tags automatically when the Google Scholar Plugin is active and all article metadata (title, authors, DOI, volume, issue, page numbers) is correctly filled in the OJS submission record. The most common failure point is **incomplete metadata in OJS** — missing page numbers, blank DOI fields, or empty author affiliation fields cause Scholar to generate broken or partial meta tags that the crawler ignores.

SECTION 2: URL SLUGS — How Your Web Addresses Affect Scholar Indexing

A URL slug is the human-readable part of a web address that identifies a specific page. Google Scholar's crawler uses URL patterns to identify and classify pages as journal homepages, issue pages, or individual article pages. **If your URL structure is wrong, Scholar cannot classify your pages correctly** — and articles that cannot be classified as articles will never appear in search results, regardless of perfect meta tags.

Why URL Structure Matters to Google Scholar

Scholar's bot uses URL pattern matching. It looks for URL patterns that match scholarly article page conventions. A URL like /article/view/123 or /index.php/journal/article/view/123 matches its known patterns for journal article abstract pages. A URL like /p=456 or /post/my-article does not match — and Scholar treats it as a blog post or generic webpage, not a scholarly article. This is why using OJS with clean URLs enabled is critical.

OJS URL Structure — Correct vs Incorrect

✓ Correct URL (Scholar Understands)	✗ Wrong URL (Scholar Ignores)	Why It Matters
✓ /article/view/123	✗ /?p=456 or /post/123	Scholar recognises /article/view/ as article pattern
✓ /article/view/123/456	✗ /download/file.pdf	PDF URL must be relative to article page for linking
✓ /index.php/journal/article/view/123	✗ /index.php?journal=j&page=article&op=view	Clean URLs (with mod_rewrite) are required
✓ /journal/vol5/iss2/	✗ /page?vol=5&iss=2	Issue URLs should show volume/issue in path
✓ /article/view/title-of-article	✗ /article/view/abc123xyz-garbled	Keyword slugs improve Scholar classification
✓ yourjournal.com/article/view/123	✗ yourjournal.com/index.php?article_id=123	No query strings on article abstract pages
✓ /2024/03/advances-in-solar-energy	✗ /a/b/c/d/123	Date + keyword slugs signal scholarly content

How to Enable Clean URLs in OJS

```
// Enable Clean URLs – OJS Configuration
## Step 1: Enable in OJS config.inc.php
disable_path_info = Off

## Step 2: Apache .htaccess – place in your OJS root directory
Options +FollowSymLinks
RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php/$1 [QSA,L]

## Step 3: Nginx – add to your server block
location / {
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php$is_args$args;
}

## Step 4: Verify clean URLs work by visiting:
```

```
## yourjournal.com/article/view/123 (should load WITHOUT redirect to ?page=...)
```

URL Slug Best Practices for Article Pages

- Enable clean URLs in OJS — `disable_path_info = Off` in `config.inc.php`
 - *This is the single most impactful URL change. Without it, all article URLs use query strings that Scholar ignores*
- Use article ID-based URLs: `/article/view/123` — OJS default when clean URLs are enabled
 - *OJS generates these automatically. You do not need to manually create slugs*
- Optionally add keyword slugs to article URLs: `/article/view/123/solar-energy-storage`
 - *Better for SEO and Scholar classification. Configure in OJS article settings*
- Never change article URLs after publication — broken URLs cause Scholar delisting
 - *If you must restructure, set up permanent 301 redirects from old URLs to new ones*
- Journal URL structure must use a consistent pattern across all issues and volumes
 - *Inconsistent URL patterns confuse Scholar's crawler and lead to partial indexing*
- Avoid URL parameters on article abstract pages: no `?session=`, `?ref=`, or tracking codes
 - *Query string parameters on article pages can cause Scholar to treat them as dynamic/session pages*
- Ensure your `sitemap.xml` includes all article pages with correct absolute URLs
 - *A sitemap helps Scholar find and recrawl article pages faster after new publications*

SECTION 3: Complete Website Structure for Google Scholar

HTML Page Structure Requirements

- Every article must have its own dedicated abstract/landing page — not grouped with other articles
 - *Each article needs a unique URL. Scholar indexes articles individually, not issue pages*
- Article title must appear in both the HTML tag and `citation_title` meta tag — identical text
 - *Mismatches between visible title and meta tag title cause Scholar to distrust and skip the article*
- The article abstract must be rendered as plain HTML text — not inside an image or iframe
 - *Scholar reads text content. Abstract inside a PDF viewer, image, or Flash object is invisible to the bot*
- Author names must be in both HTML body text and `citation_author` meta tags
 - *The same author name format should be used in both places: Last, First format preferred*
- Full-text PDF must be directly downloadable via a stable, permanent URL
 - *PDFs behind login walls, CAPTCHA, or session-based URLs cannot be accessed by Scholar's bot*
- Article page must load correctly without JavaScript for PDF and abstract display
 - *Scholar's crawler does not execute JavaScript. If your abstract only appears after JS runs, Scholar sees nothing*
- Each article page must have a link to the PDF on the same page
 - *The `citation_pdf_url` meta tag and the actual PDF download link must both be on the article abstract page*

robots.txt and sitemap.xml Configuration

```
// robots.txt — allow Scholar to crawl your articles and PDFs
## robots.txt — allow Scholar and all bots to access article pages
## Place at: yourjournal.com/robots.txt
```

```

User-agent: *
Allow: /article/view/
Allow: /article/download/
Allow: /issue/view/
Disallow: /manager/
Disallow: /author/submit
Disallow: /reviewer/
Sitemap: https://yourjournal.com/sitemap.xml

## NEVER block Scholar bot – this is the most common accidental mistake
## NEVER add: Disallow: /article/ (this blocks all articles from Scholar)
## NEVER add: Disallow: /*.pdf (this blocks all PDFs from Scholar)

```

- Generate and submit sitemap.xml to Google Search Console at search.google.com/search-console
 - OJS generates a sitemap automatically at yourjournal.com/sitemap.xml — submit this URL
- Verify robots.txt does NOT block /article/view/, /article/download/, or /*.pdf paths
 - A single Disallow: /article/ line in robots.txt makes your entire journal invisible to Scholar
- Set crawl rate in robots.txt appropriately — do not throttle Scholar's bot
 - Scholar crawls infrequently. Throttling it further delays indexing of new articles
- Verify sitemap includes all published article URLs and updates automatically with new publications
 - OJS updates the sitemap automatically — but only if caching is not preventing file regeneration

PDF Technical Requirements

- All PDFs must be text-based and searchable — never scanned image PDFs
 - Use Ctrl+F to test: if you cannot search text in the PDF, Scholar cannot read it either
- PDF metadata (Title, Author, Subject) must match the HTML meta tags exactly
 - Set PDF metadata in Word before exporting to PDF: File > Properties > Summary
- PDF must be accessible via a direct URL without authentication, CAPTCHA, or redirect chains
 - Test by opening a private browser window and trying to download the PDF — if it asks for login, Scholar cannot access it
- PDF file size should be under 10MB — very large PDFs cause Scholar's crawler to time out
 - Compress images in PDFs before publishing. Use Smallpdf, iLovePDF, or PDF compression tools
- PDF filename should be meaningful: article-title-keywords.pdf, not 123456789.pdf
 - Human-readable PDF filenames contribute to SEO and Scholar's content classification
- Each article should have only one PDF URL — do not publish multiple versions under different URLs
 - Multiple PDF URLs for the same article confuse Scholar and can cause duplicate content filtering

SECTION 4: OJS-Specific Google Scholar Configuration

Essential OJS Plugin Settings

- Enable the Google Scholar Plugin: Website > Plugins > Generic Plugins > Google Scholar Indexing Plugin
 - This plugin generates all Highwire Press meta tags automatically on every article page
- Enable the Dublin Core Metadata Plugin alongside Google Scholar Plugin
 - Dublin Core provides additional structured metadata that Scholar uses as a fallback

- Configure the Crossref DOI Deposit Plugin — DOIs in meta tags must resolve at doi.org

■ A citation_doi meta tag pointing to a non-resolving DOI causes Scholar to flag the article as unreliable
- Enable the ORCID Profile Plugin to add author ORCID identifiers to article meta tags

■ Author ORCID iDs in meta tags help Scholar disambiguate authors and improve citation linking
- Verify the Usage Statistics Plugin is active — Scholar uses access metrics as quality signal

■ Journals with measurable access patterns rank higher in Scholar search results
- Ensure the PKP Preservation Network (PN) Plugin is active — long-term content preservation

■ Preserved content is more likely to be retained in Scholar's index during re-evaluations

Critical OJS Metadata Fields — Must Be Complete for Every Article

The #1 reason journals are not indexed in Google Scholar is incomplete OJS metadata. When editors skip filling in volume, issue, page numbers, or DOI fields in OJS, the Google Scholar plugin generates empty or malformed meta tags. Scholar's bot reads those empty tags and classifies the page as non-scholarly content.

OJS Field	Where to Set	Why Scholar Needs It
Article Title	Submission > Metadata	Populates citation_title — the most important tag
Authors (all)	Submission > Contributors	Populates citation_author — one tag per author
Author Affiliations	Contributors > Affiliation field	Populates citation_author_institution tags
Author ORCID	Contributors > ORCID field	Populates citation_author_orcid for disambiguation
Abstract	Submission > Metadata	Visible abstract text — Scholar reads it directly
Keywords	Submission > Metadata	Populates citation_keywords tags for classification
Volume Number	Issue > Edit Issue	Populates citation_volume — empty = broken meta tag
Issue Number	Issue > Edit Issue	Populates citation_issue — must be present
Publication Date	Issue > Edit Issue > Date	Populates citation_publication_date
Page Numbers (Start/End)	Submission > Publication tab	Populates citation_firstpage and citation_lastpage
DOI	Submission > Identifiers tab	Populates citation_doi — must be deposited to Crossref
Galley PDF upload	Submission > Production > Galleys	Populates citation_pdf_url with direct PDF link
Language	Submission > Metadata	Populates citation_language — required for multilingual

SECTION 5: Predatory Publishing Signals That Block Google Scholar

Google Scholar actively removes predatory journals. Scholar's team periodically reviews indexed journals and removes those that exhibit predatory publishing patterns. Even if your journal was previously indexed, these signals can trigger removal. More importantly, many of these signals prevent initial indexing entirely — Scholar's bot is trained to recognise and skip journals that match predatory patterns.

Technical Signals Scholar Uses to Identify Predatory Journals

- Extremely rapid publication timeline: articles published within 1–3 days of submission
 - *Scholar's systems monitor article submission-to-publication velocity. Superhuman speed = no real review*
- All articles in an issue published on the exact same date — no variation in dates
 - *Legitimate peer review produces varied publication dates. Same-day bulk publishing signals batch fabrication*
- Article metadata is identical or near-identical across multiple articles
 - *Copy-paste metadata errors expose that metadata was not individually entered — automation without review*
- Journal claims to have published articles in the future (publication date ahead of current date)
 - *Future-dated articles are impossible in legitimate publishing and are caught by Scholar's date validation*
- DOI meta tags present but DOIs do not resolve at doi.org
 - *Non-resolving DOIs are a strong predatory signal — Scholar flags these and deprioritises the entire journal*
- Citation_title meta tag contains HTML entities, special characters, or encoding errors
 - *Encoding errors suggest automated mass production without quality checks*
- Author names in meta tags contain obvious fake patterns (Author1, Author2, or Test User)
 - *Scholar's systems detect non-human author name patterns from automated submissions*
- Journal website redirects to a different domain for article pages
 - *Domain hopping for article content is a strong signal of unstable or deceptive publishing infrastructure*
- Journal has 500+ articles published in a single year by a team of 2–3 editors
 - *Volume far exceeding what a small editorial team can genuinely review triggers quality filters*
- Articles across wildly different disciplines published in the same 'specialized' journal
 - *Scope inconsistency is detected by Scholar's content classification algorithms*

Website Quality Signals Google Scholar Evaluates

- Website has no stable URL structure — article URLs change between visits
 - *Dynamic or session-based URLs that change each visit are treated as different pages — articles never accumulate citations*
- HTTPS is not configured — journal runs on HTTP only
 - *Google (including Scholar) gives strong preference to HTTPS sites. HTTP sites receive lower crawl priority*
- Website loads in more than 5 seconds — slow server causes Scholar bot to time out
 - *Scholar's bot has crawl time limits. Slow servers result in incomplete crawling and partial indexing*
- Article pages return 503 or 500 errors intermittently — unstable hosting
 - *If Scholar's bot repeatedly encounters server errors, it reduces crawl frequency and eventually drops the journal*

- Publisher website is identical template to dozens of other journals (shared predatory template)
 - Scholar's systems have fingerprints of known predatory publisher templates — matching them triggers scrutiny
- No About page, no editorial board page, or these pages are empty or placeholder text
 - Scholar's quality review team checks if a journal is professionally maintained
- Journal website is hosted on a free hosting platform (WordPress.com, Wix, Weebly, Blogger)
 - Free hosting signals an amateurish or non-serious operation. Use paid hosting with your own domain
- Multiple journals share the exact same website template with only the name changed
 - This is the signature pattern of predatory mega-publishers — Scholar recognises and penalises it

SECTION 6: Google Scholar Submission & Monitoring Checklist

Before Publishing Your First Issue

- Google Scholar Plugin is active in OJS — verified at Website > Plugins > Generic Plugins
 - Without this plugin, zero meta tags are generated and Scholar will never index your journal
- Clean URLs are enabled in OJS — test by visiting /article/view/[id] without query strings
 - If your URL still shows ?journal=x&page;=article&op;=view then clean URLs are NOT working
- SSL (HTTPS) is configured and all article pages serve over HTTPS
- robots.txt at yourjournal.com/robots.txt does not block /article/ or /*.pdf
- Sitemap at yourjournal.com/sitemap.xml is generated and accessible
- Journal is registered at Google Search Console: search.google.com/search-console
 - Add your journal domain and submit sitemap.xml — this accelerates Scholar crawling
- All article metadata is complete in OJS before publishing: title, authors, affiliations, volume, issue, pages, DOI
 - Publish a test article and view its source code to verify all citation_* meta tags are present and populated
- Test meta tags by viewing article page source (Ctrl+U) and searching for 'citation_title'
 - You should see 15+ citation_* meta tags. If you see fewer than 10, something is misconfigured

After Publishing — Monitoring & Verification

- Search Google Scholar for your journal title 6–8 weeks after first publication
 - Search: source:"Journal Name" — if articles appear, indexing is working correctly
- Search Google Scholar for exact article titles to verify individual article indexing
 - Search the full article title in quotes: "Complete Title of Your Article" — should return your article
- Use Google Scholar's inclusion request form if journal is not appearing after 12 weeks
 - Visit: scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/inclusion.html and submit your journal for review
- Check Google Search Console for crawl errors on article pages
 - Any 404s or crawl errors on article pages will prevent Scholar from updating its index for those articles
- Monitor for Google Scholar removal notices — check if previously indexed articles disappear
 - Sudden disappearance of articles from Scholar usually indicates a quality review flagging
- Re-verify meta tags after every OJS upgrade — upgrades can reset plugin settings
 - OJS upgrades sometimes disable plugins or reset configuration. Always re-check meta tags after upgrading

- Verify that all newly published articles appear in Scholar within 8–12 weeks

■ *If new articles consistently fail to appear, re-examine meta tags and URL structure for that issue*

- Check the Scholar profile page: scholar.google.com/citations (journal profile if available)

■ *Create an institutional Google Scholar profile to monitor citations and article-level metrics*

REAL-WORLD FIXES — Journals I Rescued from Google Scholar Invisibility

Important context: Every case below is based on real journals that Yogesh Singh Bisht diagnosed and fixed. The root causes were always technical — never content quality issues. Good research was sitting completely undiscoverable simply because of website configuration errors. After fixing these issues, every journal began appearing in Google Scholar within 4–10 weeks.

✓ Case 1: Google Scholar Plugin Never Activated

A medical journal with 3 years of published articles (200+ articles) had zero Google Scholar presence. Diagnosis: the OJS Google Scholar Plugin had never been enabled — all article pages had zero meta tags. Fix: activated the plugin, cleared OJS cache. Result: within 6 weeks, all 200+ articles appeared in Google Scholar simultaneously.

✓ Case 2: Clean URLs Disabled — All Articles Had Query-String URLs

An engineering journal published for 2 years was not indexed despite correct plugin setup. Diagnosis: `mod_rewrite` was disabled on the server, forcing URLs like `/index.php?journal=eng&page;=article&op;=view&path;[]=123`. Scholar ignores query-string URLs as they are indistinguishable from session pages. Fix: enabled `mod_rewrite`, configured `.htaccess`, regenerated all article URLs. Result: indexed within 8 weeks.

✓ Case 3: robots.txt Accidentally Blocking All Articles

A social science journal had `Disallow: /index.php` in its `robots.txt` — written by their hosting provider to prevent admin page indexing. Since all OJS URLs start with `/index.php`, this blocked every single article from Scholar's bot. Fix: updated `robots.txt` to only block admin paths (`/manager/`, `/reviewer/`). Result: full journal indexed within 10 weeks.

✓ Case 4: Missing Volume/Issue Numbers — Empty Meta Tags

A new journal published 3 issues but none appeared in Scholar. Diagnosis: the journal manager had published articles without assigning them to an issue, leaving volume and issue numbers blank. OJS generated meta tags like: `citation_volume=""` and `citation_issue=""` — which Scholar's parser rejects as invalid. Fix: assigned all articles to proper issues with correct volume/issue numbers. Result: all articles indexed within 5 weeks.

✓ Case 5: PDFs Behind Session-Based Download URLs

A Pakistan-based journal had correct meta tags but Scholar listed articles without PDF links. Diagnosis: the OJS installation was misconfigured — PDF download URLs included session tokens that expired. Scholar's bot would crawl the page, record the PDF URL, then try to download it and find a 404 or redirect to login. Fix: reconfigured OJS file path settings so PDFs served from stable permanent URLs. Result: Scholar began showing PDF links for all articles within 6 weeks.

✓ Case 6: HTTP Instead of HTTPS — Low Crawl Priority

A university journal in India had been publishing for 18 months with no Scholar presence. Technical audit found: journal ran on HTTP only — SSL had expired and was not renewed. Scholar deprioritises HTTP sites in its crawl queue, sometimes not crawling them for months. Fix: renewed SSL certificate, forced HTTPS in OJS `config.inc.php` and `.htaccess`. Result: journal appeared in Scholar within 7 weeks of HTTPS restoration.

QUICK DIAGNOSIS — Why Is My Journal Not in Google Scholar?

Symptom	Most Likely Cause	Quick Fix
No articles found at all	Scholar Plugin not active in OJS	Enable Google Scholar Plugin in OJS
Some articles found, others missing	Incomplete metadata for missing articles	Fill all OJS metadata fields for those articles
Articles found but no PDF links	PDF URL misconfiguration in OJS	Check galley file settings and PDF URL in OJS
Was indexed, now disappeared	Predatory signal review removal	Audit for predatory signals; contact Scholar support
Articles found but wrong author names	citation_author tag missing/wrong	Fix contributor data in OJS submission record
Articles found but no DOI linked	DOI not deposited to Crossref	Deposit article DOIs via OJS Crossref plugin
Journal visible but no citations	Pages blocked by robots.txt	Check robots.txt for Disallow: /article/ or /*.pdf
Articles indexed very slowly (6+ months)	HTTP-only site, slow server	Enable HTTPS; upgrade to faster hosting
Article titles appear garbled in Scholar	Encoding error in OJS metadata	Check character encoding — UTF-8 required in config.i
Scholar shows old title/abstract	Scholar cache not updated	Wait 8 weeks OR request re-crawl via Search Console

Is Your Journal Missing from Google Scholar?

Google Scholar invisibility is almost always a technical problem, not a content quality problem. Yogesh Singh Bisht has diagnosed and fixed Scholar indexing issues for dozens of journals across Asia, Africa, and the Middle East — journals that had been publishing for years without a single article appearing in Scholar. The fixes are often simple once you know where to look. Free 30-minute diagnosis consultation available.

Google Scholar & OJS Services I Offer:

■ Google Scholar Diagnosis & Fix	Full technical audit of meta tags, URL structure, robots.txt, PDF configuration — and all fixes implemented
■ OJS Technical Configuration	Complete OJS setup or audit: plugins, clean URLs, meta tags, HTTPS, caching — all Scholar-optimised
■ Backissue Metadata Cleanup	Fix incomplete metadata for all previously published articles so they get indexed retroactively
■ Crossref DOI Integration	Ensure every article has a working DOI — required for citation_doi meta tags and Scholar authority signals
■ JATS XML Production	Article-level structured XML for Scopus, PubMed, and improved Scholar metadata quality
■ Full OJS Setup for New Journals	Scholar-optimised OJS installation from day one — every setting correct before first publication
■ DOAJ & Scopus Preparation	Google Scholar indexing is the foundation — we build on it toward DOAJ and Scopus listing
■ Ongoing OJS Maintenance	Monthly health checks: Scholar crawl status, plugin updates, meta tag verification, new article review

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62+ Journals Launched | 30+ Scopus Indexed

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