BENGKEL 3 HARI SIAP JURNAL

© Kamaruzaman Jusoff

UMHAS, Harvard, Kyoto, Yale & Erasmus Mundus
Visiting Professor/Scientist/Scholar

Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang 43400 Selangor, DE
HP: 019-227 9507
E-mails: kjusoff@yahoo.com/kamaruz@putra.upm.edu.my

Presented to UiTM/UTHM/UTeM/UniKLMITEC/Sunway Coll Academic Staff/Postgrads, 28-30th May’13, @0830-1630H, Kampus Johor Bahru, UiTM Cawangan Johor
What is a JOURNAL?

A written record of incidents, experiences, observations, thoughts & ideas.
UNIVERSITY RANKINGS BIBLIOMETRICS
Papers per Faculty + Citations per Paper

MAJOR SOURCES OF PUBLICATION AND CITATION DATA WORLDWIDE

(1) Web of Science (WoS) from Thomson Reuters
(2) Scopus from Elsevier
(3) Google Scholar from Google
(4) Open Access from DOAJ

USIM Postgrads Journal W&P Made Easy Workshop, USIM Library, USIM Bandar Baru Nilai, 20-23 Dec’10@0830-1730H
The H-index is an index that quantifies both the actual scientific productivity and the apparent scientific impact of a scientist.

- The index is based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications.

- It is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other people's publications.
ZOOMING of H-INDEX

JOURNAL

AUTHOR

DEPARTMENT

CENTER

FACULTY

INSTITUTE/CoE

INSTITUTION
AUTHOR’S PUBLISHING PREFERENCES

• 1st author/Corresponding author
• Co-author & multiple authorships
• High visibility/citations/H-Index
• Rapid publications
• Paid open access publishing in DOAJs
• Journal publication diversity
• Multi & cross-disciplinary publishing
• Go for Quantity, then Quality-playing the game of Malaysian academic promotion system
ISI-WoK
(17K Journal Titles)

Thomson Reuters
(Master Journal List)
ISI-WoS (12.6K)

SCIE, SSCI

JCR

Zoological Record
Biosis Previews
Medline
Food Sc & Tech

Biological Abstract

Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S), Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH), The Chemistry Edition

CAB
CABI
Inspec
Current Content
Derwent Innov index
The index is designed to improve upon simpler measures such as the total number of citations or publications.

Academic research should contribute to academic discourse & it is very exciting to see our work cited.

Designed to empower individual academics by providing citation analysis with a wide range of metrics at a click of the mouse.

But, remember that the index works properly only for comparing scientists working in the same field.

Citation conventions differ widely among different fields.

However, the index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of an individual or group of scientists, such as a department or university or country.

Why ISI-WoS: The H-index?
Publications Network (nodes) Linked by Citations (edges)

Lower Citation-Density
Eg. Engineering, IT, Applied Sciences, Business, Management, Social Sciences, Humanities

Higher Citation-Density
Eg. Natural/Medic Sciences/Biochem/Biotech

TARGET YOUR RIGHT JOURNALS RIGHT!
The Harvard Forest HQ, Harvard University, Petersham, Oct-Nov 2009
Invited lecture to post-graduate students at OUCE, University of Oxford  Feb’08

DOAJ, ISI (ISINET), EBSCO, CSA (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts), THOMSON GALE, ULRICH, ProQUEST, INSPEC (IET, former IEE), ELSEVIER (SCOPUS), and American Chemical Society and its Index: Chemical Abstracts Service, European Library in Paris (France), DEST Database (Australia), MATHSCINET of AMS (American Math Society), Directory of Published Proc., EMBASE, Compendex (CPX), GEOBASE, BIOBASE, BIOTECHNOBASE, FLUIDEX, OceanBase, BEILSTEIN Abstracts, World Textiles, MEDLINE, British Library, National Library of Greece,

German National Library of Science and Technology, IARAS Index, ZENTRALBLATT- ISI Thomson ScientificTT, CABELL, WAD, ASA, IET,, InfoTrac Custo, Student Resource Center College, Genamics, Engineering Information, MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS of AMS (American Mathematical Society), Current Abstracts Zeitschriften, Expanded Academic ASAP, PubMed, ERA

WORLD INDEXING DATABASES
Types of MANUSCRIPTS

Ori/Full/Reg

Review/Perspec

Short Com/Notes Letts
• **Research paper.** This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.

• **Viewpoint.** Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.

• **Technical paper.** Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services.

• **Conceptual paper.** These papers will not be based on research but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.

• **Case study.** Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.

• **Literature review.** It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.

• **General review.** This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive
BE COOL WHEN YOU WRITE

- BE CORRECT
- BE CONSISTENT
- BE CONCISE
- BE CLEAR
1. **Originality**
   - Novel or creative research methodology
   - New & important research findings

2. **Scientific Quality**
   - Appropriate statistical analysis
   - Sufficient depth of investigation
   - Appropriate experimental design and methodology
   - Clear data presentation and interpretation
   - Substance of the results
   - Thorough & logical discussion of results

3. **Clarity of Presentation**
   - Organization of presentation
   - Readability, clarity of writing, and grammar
   - Paper is much more likely to be rejected based on poor presentation than lack of originality

4. **Importance to the Field**
   - Usefulness of findings to scientists, specific users & the general public
Guide to Use of Grammatical Tenses

- **Present** tense when referring to previously published work
- **Past** tense when referring to your present results (Normally, we go back & forth between the Present & Past tenses)

**ABSTRACT**-Past tense because you described what you did & what you found

**INTRO/DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION**-Present tense if you refer to previously published work

**RESULTS**-Past tense if refer to Tabs & Figs (Ideas should be presented in Present tense)
When a scientific paper has been validly published in a primary journal, it becomes knowledge.

Therefore, whenever you cite previously established work, ethics requires you to treat the work with respect – you therefore use the present tense.

Your own present work is not presumed to be established knowledge until after it has been validly published. You therefore refer to it in the past tense.
TIPS for JOURNAL SELECTION

• Look for indexing/abstracting eg, SCI/E SSCI, AHCI, Scopus, GS
• Confirm & verify classification using EZproxy JCR university library facilities, eg. Master Thompson Journal List for ISI-WoS/WoK, Q1-Q4 under JCR, ScImago for Scopus
• Aim & scope, eg. original, technical, review
• Frequency of publication, eg. yearly, quarterly, biannually, monthly
• Requirement for publications
• Check if the journal accepts invited manuscripts or special issues
• Guide for authors/author’s instructions: page length, format, references style (APA, Harvard, etc)
Title
Abstract
Keywords
1. Introduction
2. * Materials and Methods
3. Results/Findings and Discussion
4. *Conclusion/s
Acknowledgements
References

*Some chemistry, law, history, medical & engineering based journals may not require a Material/Methodology & Conclusion sections*
Title
Abstract
Keywords
1. *Intro
2. Any Titles/subs/Case Report/Writing
3. *Conclusion
Acknowledgements
References

*Some chemistry, law, history & medical based journals may not require an Introduction & Conclusion sections*
Normally less than 12 WORDS but law & mgmt journals can go more than 50 words!

Brief (short & sharp) phrase describing/reflecting the contents of the paper.

Print authors' full names and affiliations, the name of the corresponding author along with HP/office phone (International Code), fax and e-mail information & complete current addresses

Be consistent with your own names for e-search databases/citation purposes

Concise and informative - titles are often used in information-retrieval systems.

Avoid abbreviations, prepositions and formulae where possible
100-200 WORDS, sometimes a max of 250 words
- Informative and completely self-explanatory
- Briefly present topic with 1-3 lines of major/significant info:
  - Introduction
  - Objective/s
  - Experiments/methodology
  - Results/Findings (indicate significant data & results)
  - Conclusion/s (include next steps, practical implications (if applicable)–Applications to practice/’So what?’ Social implications (if applicable) – Impact on society/policy/future work/suggestions/recommendations)
- Originality/value – Who would benefit from this and what is new about it?
- Sentences must be complete & passive verbs used. The 3rd Person (He, She, They) should not be used,
- Should be written in the past tense & standard nomenclature should be used and NO abbreviations
- No literatures be cited or quoted in the abstract since your abstract is your summary highlights of your own work/research
* Usually 3-8 WORDS (preferably five words)
* For the purpose of indexing/references. i.e. to enable searches in databases, include all the keywords of your research
* NOT necessarily represent all the words in your title
* Some journals, esp. submission through ScholarOne Manuscript Central already specified the keywords in a particular chosen field
* Try to avoid abbreviations except standard ones
Normally 1-1.5 PAGE but more with business/management papers

Should provide a **clear statement** of the problem, the **relevant literature** on the subject, and the proposed gap/approach or solution in **present** tense

Lays the overview/groundwork for why the paper that follows is important—often includes the definition of relevant terms, a literature review, any hypotheses, and how this paper differs from other studies or papers on this topic

Provides insights to the current or past problem

It should be **understandable** to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines.

Should cite **10-15 REFS** with most current literatures of 1-3 years back from the year of submission. Eg. 2011 submission must have 2010, 2009 & 2008 refs although your research has been conducted 5 years ago.

May include research **questions & justifications** of study

Outline how your work adds to knowledge/fills the gap

**Objective** must appear in the last paragraph
NO LIMITED PAGE NOS

Should be **complete enough** to allow experiments to be replicated or reproduced.

Only truly new procedures should be described in detail.

Previously published procedures should be cited, and important modifications of published procedures should be mentioned briefly.

Capitalize trade names and include the manufacturer's name and address (if applicable).

Subheadings should be used & consistent with the order of methodology.

Methods in general use need not be described in detail.

Explain why you selected the sample & group you did/participants.

Other previous relevant research must be presented adequately.

Why did you use a particular questionnaire/instrumentation & why was it selected? What is its validity? Describe the measure you used.

Why did you use a four or five scale Likert questionnaire?
6. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- Clarity & Precision
- In-line/in order with your Methodology (in past tense)
- Explain & discuss why you get such results—may cite previous refs for comparisons. Be Crisp!
- Better illustrated with Charts/Graphics/Tables (Charts/Graphs Preferable than Tables)
- All Figures & Tables must be referred to as close as possible in Text (Past tense when describing findings in the authors' experiments; Previously published findings should be written in the present tense)
- Be explained, but largely without referring to the literature, compared & discussed with previous literatures
Must fulfill the study Objective/s (Eg. Two Conclusions For Two Objective Statements)

Include how the paper advances research in your area of study. What is unique about it; the contributions or novelty

Refers to Only Work Done in the study

Should not be more than one-third of a page (or better still 1-2 paras)

Include study practical implications that goes beyond the scope of your work or Malaysia

Include recommendations or future work which must be in accordance with future study improvements for better accuracy to be conducted by future researchers)
Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the author/s.

Citations in the Text

- Cite your own past relevant work, referees you like & journals you are going to submit.
- Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa).
- Avoid citation in the abstract.
- Unpublished results and personal communications should not be in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text.
- Citation of a reference as ‘in press’ implies that the item has been accepted for publication.
Citing and Listing of Web References

• As a **minimum**, the full URL should be given.

• Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given.

• Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list, pending on journal’s instructions to authors/guidelines

• Don’t forget to print the access/retrieval date
Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association (APA), Chicago or Harvard styles.


Details concerning this referencing style can be found at http://humanities.byu.edu/linguistics/Henrichsen/APA/APA01.html.
Listing of Authors

- References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically, if necessary or using numbers in order.
- More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication.
- If >= to 3 authors, use *et. al.* & italicize in the text but full listing in the References list.
- Jusoff, K or K. Jusoff or Kamaruzaman Jusoff?
Choosing a journal to publish in is an investment decision.
A good choice can enhance the impact of your work and your reputation.
Thomson Reuters is the most well known indexing & ranking, but others exist.
BELIEVE ME, TARGETS ARE ESSENTIAL!

Citations are a good guide to quality but not necessarily the complete solution.
“Many papers are rejected simply because they don’t fulfil journal requirements. They don’t even go into the review process.”

- Identify a few possible target journals but be realistic
- Follow the Author Guidelines — scope, type of paper, word length, references style, etc
- Find where to send your paper (editor, regional editor, subject area editor). Check a copy of the journal or the publisher’s web site
- Send an outline or abstract and ask if this looks suitable and interesting (or how it could be made so)
- Confirm how an editor would like a submission, e.g. e-mail; hard copy
- Read at least one issue of the journal — visit your e-library (UPM EZProxy) for access
**Submission Procedures**

1. Very simple & straight forward
2. Min of 7 & max of 15 papers per Special Issue volume
3. Each paper should NOT exceed 6-10 printed pages or 5,000 words (extra page is chargeable)
4. Source of papers: workshop/conference/seminars/
5. Request for special volume papers to managing-chief editor/s
6. Appointment of guest editor/s upon approval
7. At least 2-3 bind reviewing process
8. The reviewed papers and the corrections recommended must be done by the authors & sent to Guest Editor/s for approval
9. Guest editor/s subsequently send for final approval to the Chief Editor
10. Chief Editor send to Managing Editor for further processing and file keeping, and follow up action such as Galley Proofs (GPs)
• Copying directly from a text, word-for-word
• Using an attractive phrase or sentence you have found somewhere
• Using text downloaded from the Internet
• Paraphrasing the words of a text very closely
• Borrowing statistics from another source or person
• Copying from the essays or the notes of another student
• Downloading or copying pictures, photographs, or diagrams

TIPS TO AVOID
PLAGIARISM IS USING OTHERS’ IDEAS & WORDS WITHOUT CLEARLY ACKNOWLEDGING THE SOURCES
Emerald is proud to announce its recent partnership with iParadigms, LLC, developers of the Turnitin plagiarism detection product for academic institutions and the iThenticate plagiarism detection product for content publishers.

Emerald now has five iThenticate licenses to allow its editors to verify that articles submitted for publication are free from plagiarism and do not duplicate previously published work.

- It is completely web-based, requiring no installation or software maintenance. This fits well with Emerald’s accessible web-based publishing model, allowing Emerald to maintain its agility without resorting to cumbersome software-based anti-plagiarism solutions.

24/07/2010

With Lim Ching, iThenticate Product Manager of IGROUP (Asia Pacific) Ltd at Pan Pac Singapore, 22-24\textsuperscript{th}. Jul’10
The similarity index of 9% shows that your report has 9% of unoriginal texts and it is *always up to you to judge* if that 9% of unoriginal texts are plagiarism.

There is no min or max range of acceptable similarity index.

You as a *lecturer/supervisor have to evaluate* it!

Should you are interested to subscribe for the individual license, stated below are the packages:

**Individual License (Valid for 365 days)**

- US$525 – limited to one instructor, and 500 originality reports.
- US$425 – limited to one instructor, and 400 originality reports.
- US$325 – limited to one instructor, and 300 originality reports.
- US$225 – limited to one instructor, and 200 originality reports.
- US$175 – limited to one instructor, and 150 originality reports.

Additional reports may be purchased in blocks of 150 for $150 (to be used during the original term of the license)

This plan limits the number of reports, which limits the deterrent effect of the system.
### About this page
This is your class statistics screen. To view statistics for a specific date range, use the "Show" pulldown.

### Statistics

Stats displayed are from **27-Sep-2012 to 28-Sep-2012**.

Now viewing: Rahman  
Show: maximum range  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Join/Enrollment Password</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Submissions</th>
<th>Originality Reports</th>
<th>75-100%</th>
<th>50-74%</th>
<th>25-49%</th>
<th>0-24%</th>
<th>No matches</th>
<th>Peer reviews</th>
<th>GradeMark</th>
<th>Graded papers</th>
<th>Discussion replies</th>
<th>Discussion topics</th>
<th>QuickMark breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rahman</td>
<td>RahmanKJ</td>
<td>5603888</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RahmanHE</td>
<td>17311060</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[view](#)
With the Harvard Forest Residence in the background, while a Harvard Visiting Professor, Harvard University@ Nov ’09

Don’t Just Get Obsessed With Thomson Reuters WoS/Scopus journals but Must Know which Journal Gives you the Maximum Indexing Services for the Highest Number of Citations/H-Index. Invest in the Right IF/Flagship Journals of your FOR/I & Make Sure your Papers are Cited within & outside your Peers. The choice is yours!
This presentation and the opinions expressed are those of the author’s experiences as a Visiting Professor/Scientist/Scholar with UNHAS, Harvard, Kyoto, Yale, Oxford & Erasmus Mundus as of the date of writing and are subject to change. It has been prepared solely for purposes of education, information and discussion with the audience. Any reference to past data/indicators are not necessarily a guide to the present and future. The information and analysis contained in this publication have been compiled or arrived at from sources believed to be reliable. The author does not make any representation as to their accuracy or completeness and does not accept liability for any loss arising from the use hereof. Neither this document nor any copy thereof may be sent to or taken into territories/places where the use and the distribution may be restricted by local law and/or