

BENGKEL 3 HARI SIAP JURNAL

Hands-on Notes

© *Kamaruzaman Jusoff*

*UNIAS, 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, 28-30^h May'13,
@0830-1630H, Kampus Johor Bahru, UiTM Cawangan Johor

What is a JOURNAL?

A written record of incidents, experiences, observations, thoughts & ideas



WORKSHOP

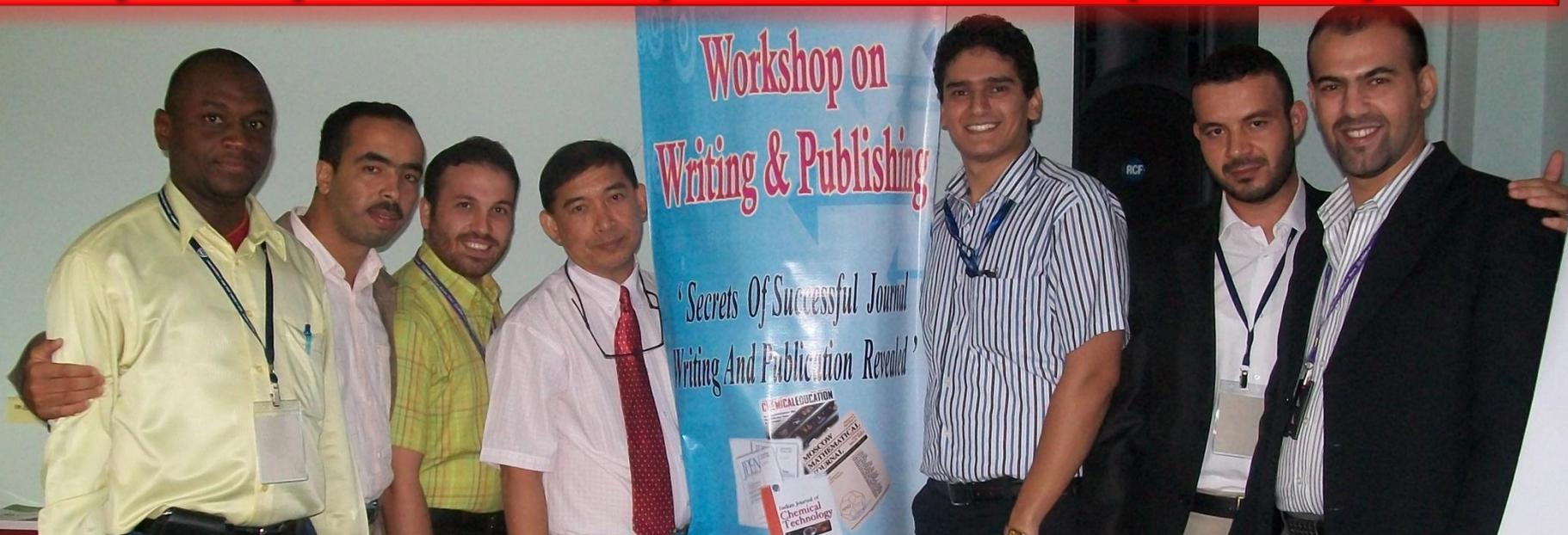
Penulisan dan Publikasi Pada Jurnal Inter
Program Pascasarjana Undana

Kupang, 14 - 16 September 2012

14/09/2012

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

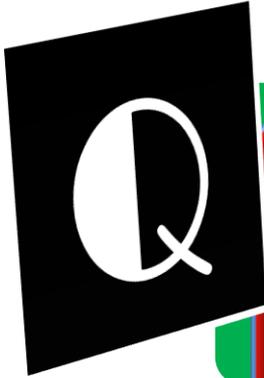
(3) Google Scholar from Google

(4) Open Access from DOAJ

21/12/2010

PRIORITY JOURNALS

ResearcherID



ISI-WoS/JCR-
IF/Q1-Q2/DOAJ



SCOPUS Q1/H-
Index 20+/DOAJ

GS/DOAJ

ERA

CIJ/DOAJ

PR-RJ

The H-index is an Index that quantifies both the actual scientific productivity and the apparent scientific impact of a scientist.

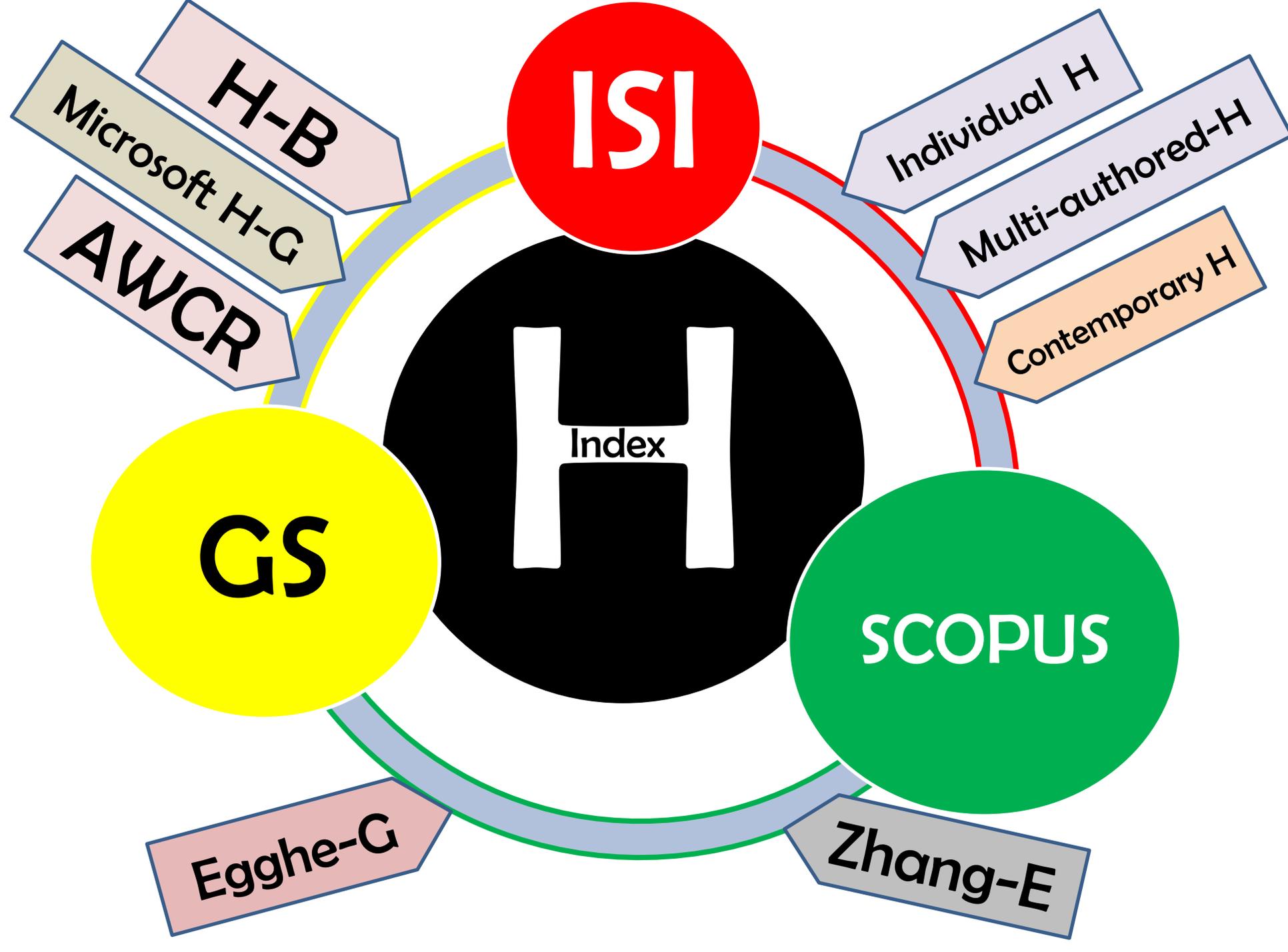
✦ The index is based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications

✦ 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.

What is H-Index?

Jorge G. Hirsch

Physicist @UCSD



ISI

Individual H

Multi-authored-H

Contemporary H

H
Index

GS

SCOPUS

H-B

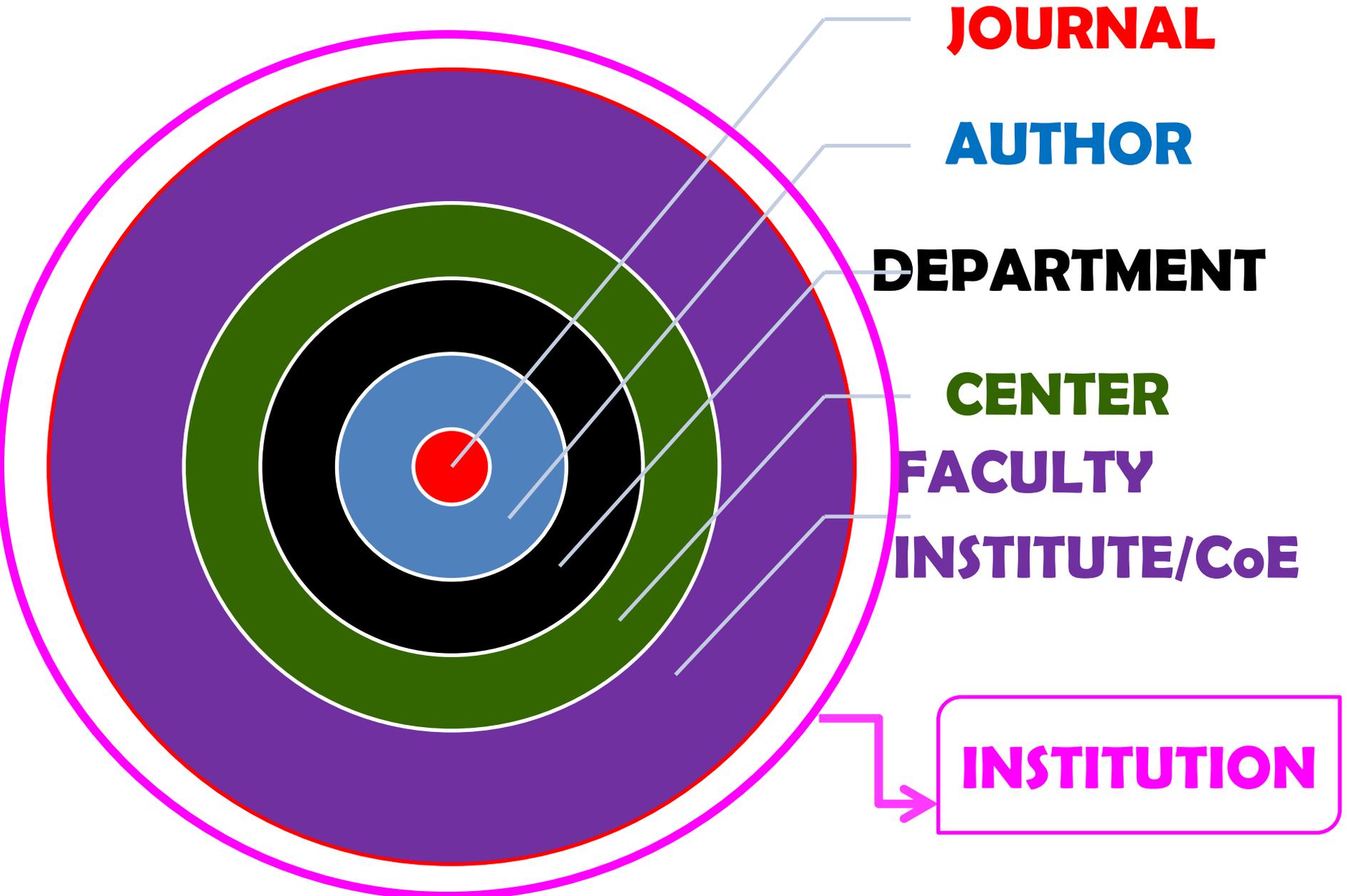
Microsoft H-G

AWCR

Egghe-G

Zhang-E

ZOOMING of H-INDEX



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

SCOPUS ULRICH Google Scholar DOAJ ProQuest
JSTOR ERIC

ISI-WoK

(17K Journal Titles)

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

SCI/E IF SSCI

AHCI

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

J
C
R

Zoological Record

Biosis Previews

Medline

Food Sc & Tech

Biological Abstract

CAB

CABI

Inspec

Current Content

Derwent Innov index



Dr. Eugene Garfield

THE INVENTOR OF CITATION INDEXING
CHAIRMAN EMERITUS, ISI WoK

Why ISI-WoS: The H-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**.

Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was
founded in 1960

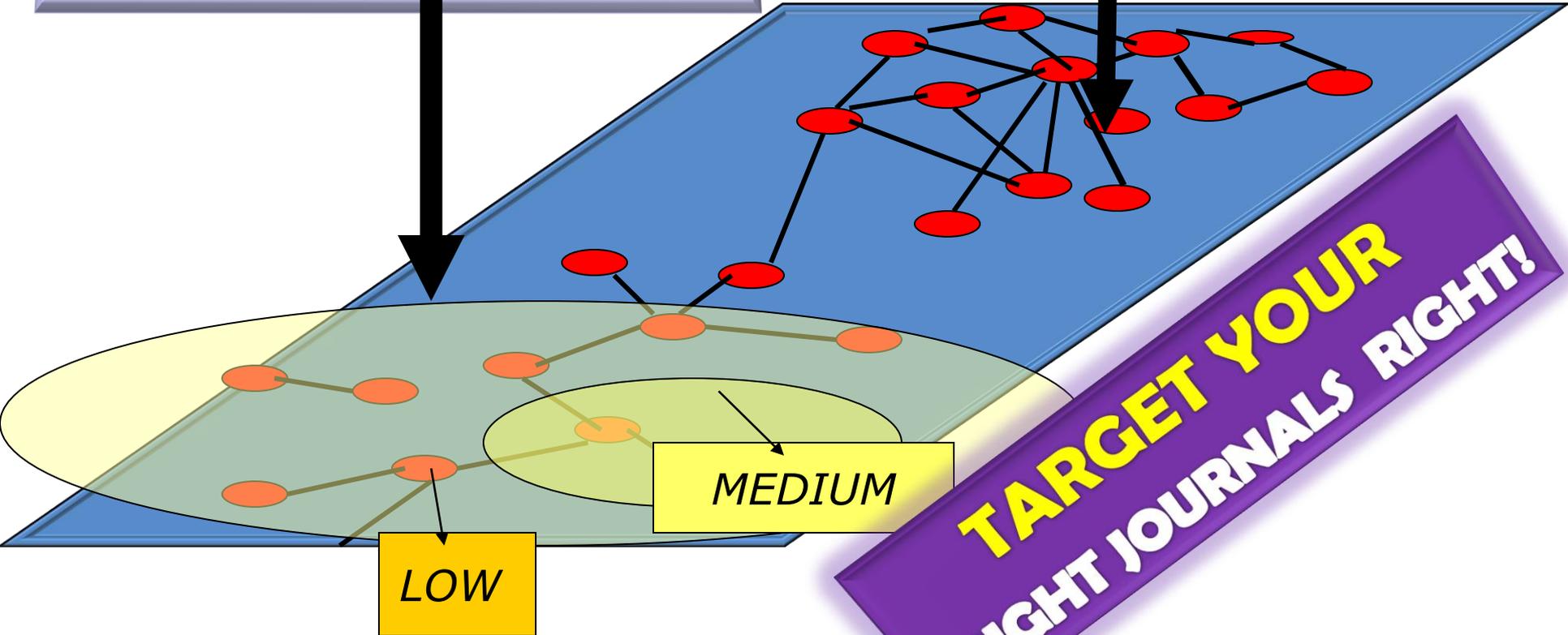
Publications Network (nodes) Linked by Citations (edges)

Lower Citation-Density

Eg. Engineering, IT, Applied Sciences, Business, Management, Social Sciences, Humanities

Higher Citation-Density

Eg. Natural/Medic Sciences/Biochem/Biotech





RESEARCH

1. THE/S
2. SHJT
3. WEBO
4. 4iCU
5. QS
6. UI Green
Metric

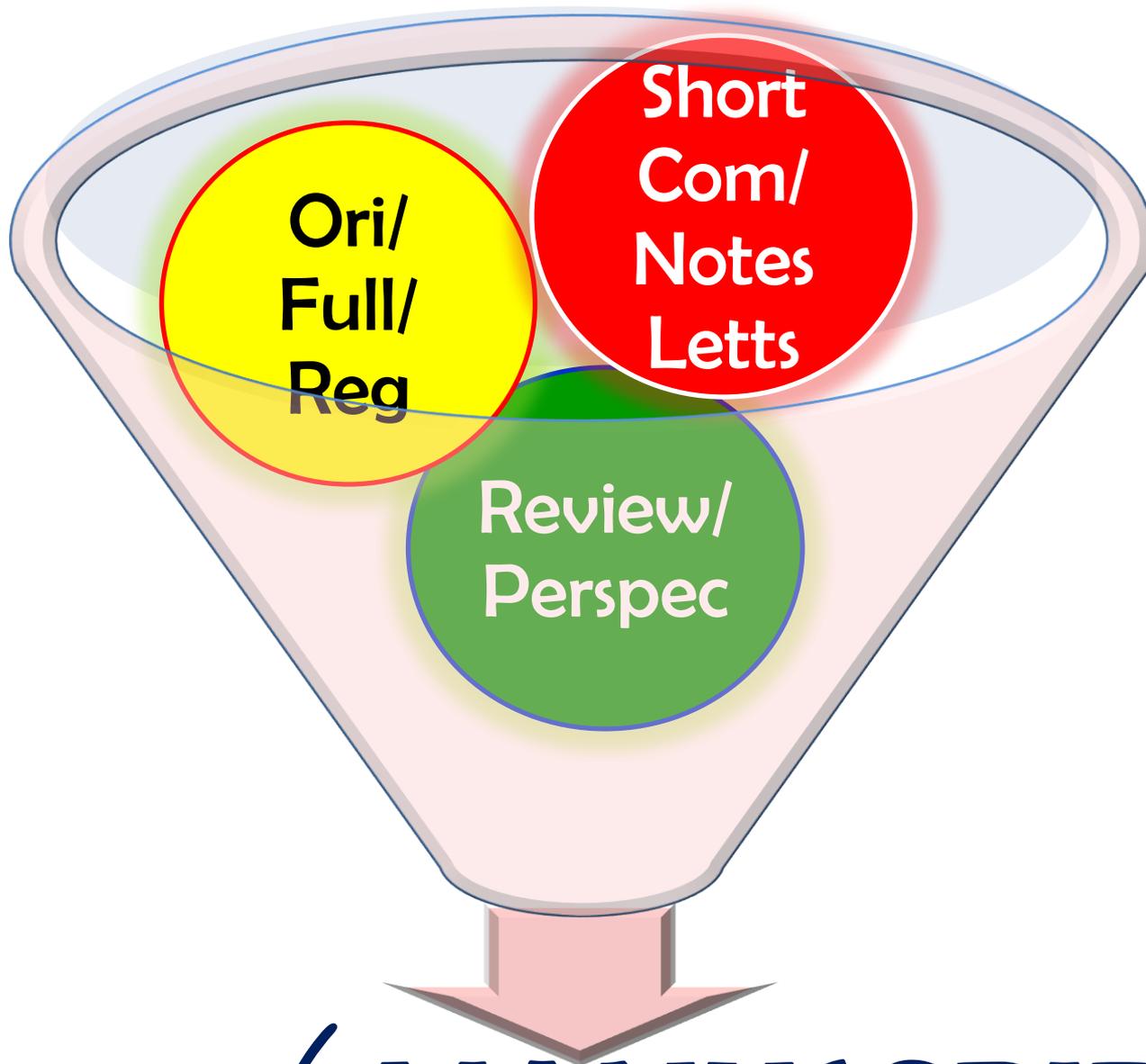
DOAJ, ISI (ISINET), EBSCO, CSA (Cambridge Scientific Abstracts), THOMSON GALE, ULRICH, ProQUEST, INSPEC (IET, former IEE), ELSEVIER (SCOPUS), and American Chemical Society and its Index: Chemical Abstracts Service, European Library in Paris (France), DEST Database (Australia), MATHSCINET of AMS (American 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, ZENTRALBLAIET-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

Invited lecture to post-graduate students at OUCE, University of Oxford Feb'08



Types of **MANUSCRIPTS**

- **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 C CORRECT

◎ BE C ONSISTENT

◎ BE C O NCI SE

◎ BE C L E AR

HIGH IMPACT/IF

Journal Acceptance Criteria

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



23/02/12

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)

TENSES *in* W&P

TWO RULES APPLY

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)

ORIGINAL REPORT

☐ Title

RESEARCH

☐ Abstract

FULL PAPER

☐ Keywords

REGULAR

1. Introduction

2. * Materials and Methods

3. Results/Findings and Discussion

4. * Conclusion/s

EMPIRICAL

☐ Acknowledgements

☐ References

TECHNICAL

**[Some chemistry, law, history, medical & engineering based journals may not require a Material/Methodology & Conclusion sections]*

"NON-ORP" ARTICLES

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

REVIEW PAPER

CASE WRITING

1. *Intro
2. Any Titles/subs/Case Report/Writing

CONCEPT

3. *Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
 - References

THEORETICAL

**[Some chemistry, law, history & medical based journals may not require an Introduction & Conclusion sections]*

1. TITLE & AFFILIATIONS

- **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

2. ABSTRACT

- **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

3. KEYWORDS

- # **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?

■ **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)

7. CONCLUSION

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

Text

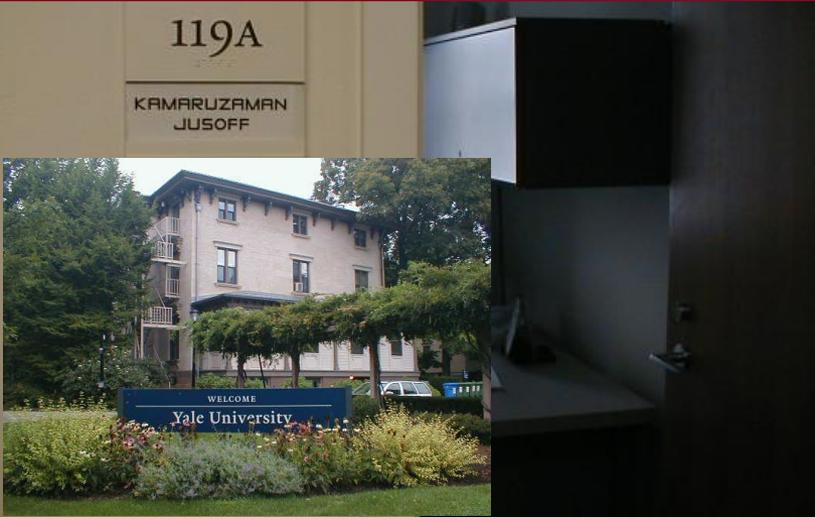
- Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association (APA), Chicago or Harvard styles
- You can refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Fifth Edition, ISBN 1-55798-790-4, copies of which may be ordered from <http://www.apa.org/books/4200061.html> or APA Order Dept., P.O.B. 2710, Hyattsville, MD 20784, USA or APA, 3 Henrietta Street, London, WC3E 8LU, UK.
- 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 \geq 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?

JOURNAL SELECTION

- ✓ 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.



⊕ NORMAL/INDIVIDUAL ⊕ SPECIAL ISSUE

TYPES of SUBMISSIONS



23/07/2010

Drafting Code of Ethics for 2nd. WRI Conf. PanPac Hotel Sin @20-24th Jul'10

BE POLITICAL

BE STRATEGIC

BELIEVE ME, TARGETS
ARE ESSENTIAL!

Citations are a good guide to
quality but not necessarily the
complete solution



RIGHT TARGET!

“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 blind 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.

✓ Turnitin is **not** a plagiarism detector
✓ Turnitin only works as a **tool** to deter and prevent plagiarism

▪ 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

WHAT IS SIMILARITY INDEX (%)?

- 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/supevisor 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.

STATS DISPLAYED ARE FROM 27-SEP-2012 TO 28-SEP-2012.

[export to excel](#)

statistics

Now viewing: Rahman

Show:

Name	Join/Enrollment password	ID	Students	Submissions	Originality Reports	75-100%	50-74%	25-49%	0-24%	No matches	Peer reviews	GradeMark	Graded papers	Discussion replies	Discussion topics	QuickMark breakdown
Rahman	RahmanKJ	5603888	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	view
RahmanHE		17311060	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	view

HARVARD FOREST
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FISHER MUSEUM

The **VERDICT**

324



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!

Acknowledgement & Disclaimer



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