RESEARCH INDICATORS, PUBLISHING ETHICS & PREDATORY JOURNALS

J ARUMUGAM
LIBRARIAN
PSG COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
COINBATORE-641004
Email: jam.lib@psgtech.ac.in
Extn:4389

Agenda

01 Research Indicators

02 Publishing Ethics

03 Predatory Journals

04 Questions?

Measurement of Quality of Publications

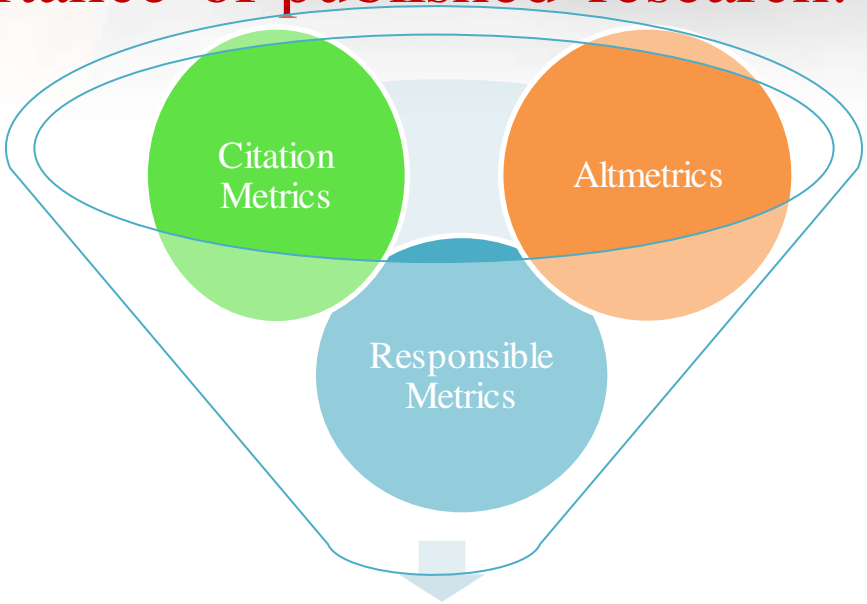
- The quantity and quality of research publication of an institution / individual can be measured by studying:
- Number and value of grants awarded
- Number of awards (e.g. Nobel Prizes)
- Number of patents
- Measurement of quality of publications
  - ✓Number of publications
  - ✓Number of citations
  - ✓Impact Factor
  - ✓H Index
  - ✓G Index etc.

Citation / Reference

- Citations are the references given at the end of research papers to the papers referred.
- Researchers use citations in scholarly works to establish links to other works or other researchers.
- The main objectives of citation analysis are to study the citations received by articles, journals, authors and institutions.
- Why do people cite?
  - Pay homage / give credit to pioneer
  - Identifying a methodology
  - Provide background reading
  - Authenticating data, reproducing work etc
  - Correcting, Criticizing, Disclaiming someone's works / opinions

Research Indicators

Research indicators aim to quantify and monitor the importance of published research.



Research Indicators

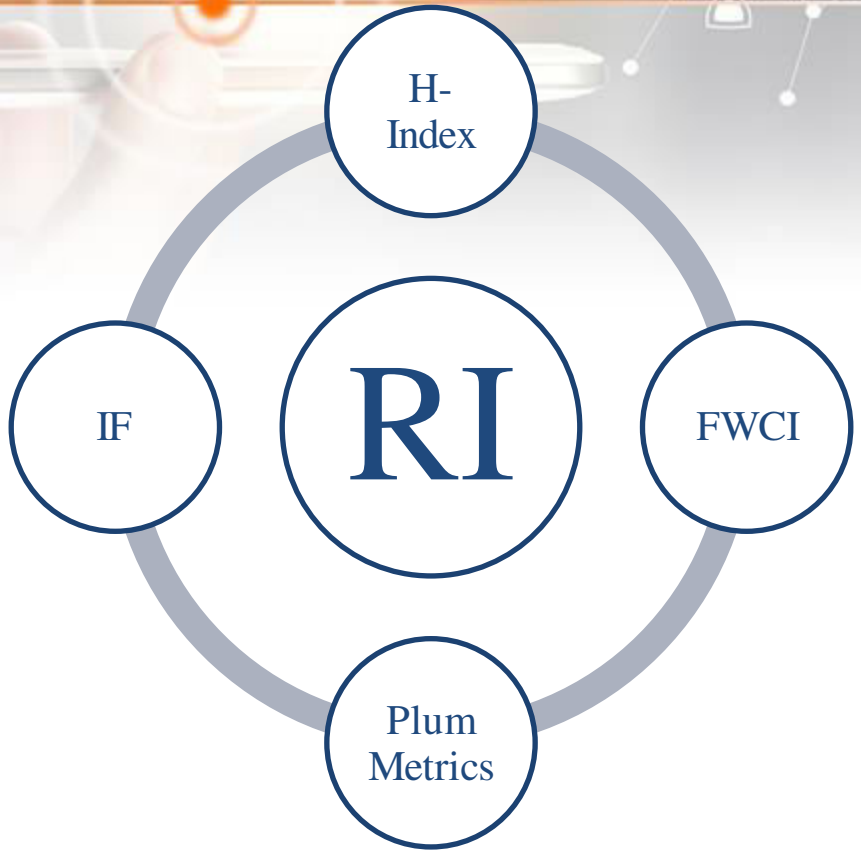
SOURCES OF CITATION METRICS DATA

- Clarivate Analytics provides Journal Citation Reports and the Web of Science
- Scopus, an Elsevier Product, (SCImago & SciVal)
- Google Scholar Data : Harzing's Publish or Perish (POP)

SOURCES OF ALTMETRICS DATA

- Plum metrics (embedded within Scopus and EBSCO databases)
- Altmetric.com - add the bookmarklet to your toolbar to access altmetric attention information for any paper with a DOI.

Useful Research Indicators



Impact Factor (IF)

- ✓ Impact Factor (IF) devised by 'Eugene Garfield' calculated as 'the number of citations to a journal for the previous two years, divided by the number of articles published in those years'.

For example, the 2013 impact factor of a journal would be calculated as follows:

- ❖ A = the number of times that articles published in a journal in 2011 and 2012, were cited by articles in indexed journals during 2013.
- ❖ B = the total number of "articles" published by that journal in 2011 and 2012.

2013 impact factor of that journal is A/B.

Note that 2013 impact factors are published in 2014.

Impact Factor is a journal metric and should not be used to assess individual researchers or institutions.

Calculation of Impact Factor for 'Nature'

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2012 to items published in: 2011 = 31102
2010 = 34629
Sum: 65731

Number of items published in: 2011 = 841
2010 = 862
Sum: 1703

Calculation: Cites to recent items / Number of recent items = 65731 / 1703 = **38.597**

5-Year Journal Impact Factor

Cites in {2012} to items published in: 2011 = 31102
2010 = 34629
2009 = 34253
2008 = 34395
2007 = 30050
Sum: 164429

Number of items published in: 2011 = 841
2010 = 862
2009 = 866
2008 = 899
2007 = 841
Sum: 4309

Calculation: Cites to recent items / Number of recent items = 164429 / 4309 = **38.159**

Journals with High Impact Factor

Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title(linked to journal information)	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor Score	Article Influence Score
1	CA-CANCER J CLIN	0007-9235	13722	153.459	88.55	27.04	25	3.3	0.0517	29.478
2	NEW ENGL J MED	0028-4793	245605	51.658	50.807	12.667	360	8	0.65776	21.494
3	REV MOD PHYS	0034-6861	35720	44.982	51.882	6.478	46	10	0.13048	32.634
4	CHEM REV	0009-2665	112596	41.298	45.795	14.335	176	8.2	0.22661	14.294
5	NAT REV GENET	1471-0056	23358	41.063	36.4	6.314	70	4.9	0.12498	18.755
6	LANCET	0140-6736	166922	39.060	36.427	9.556	313	9.1	0.36193	14.524
7	NATURE	0028-0836	554745	38.597	38.159	9.243	869	9.6	1.57508	20.844
8	NAT REV MOL CELL BIO	1471-0072	31341	37.162	44.026	5.985	65	5.7	0.15052	22.646
9	ANNU REV IMMUNOL	0732-0582	15963	36.556	43.742	8.429	28	8.6	0.04898	23.273
10	NAT MATER	1476-1122	46348	35.749	42.376	8.411	141	5.2	0.22788	19.481
11	NAT GENET	1061-4036	81183	35.209	34.52	5.511	225	6.8	0.30955	17.442
12	NAT REV CANCER	1474-175X	32628	35.000	39.361	6.333	69	6.3	0.11405	17.53
13	ADV PHYS	0001-8732	4849	34.294	31.167	0.857	7	>10.0	0.01393	18.913
14	NAT REV IMMUNOL	1474-1733	24831	33.129	35.851	4.831	65	5.5	0.11114	16.9
15	NAT REV DRUG DISCOV	1474-1776	19470	33.078	33.205	8.651	43	5.5	0.06568	12.004
16	NAT BIOTECHNOL	1087-0156	38728	32.438	32.182	7.087	92	6.8	0.13409	14.933
17	CELL	0092-8674	178762	31.957	34.366	6.499	415	8.5	0.58942	19.327
18	NAT REV NEUROSCI	1471-003X	26938	31.673	35.888	5.065	62	6.5	0.09405	16.252
19	NAT NANOTECHNOL	1748-3387	21920	31.170	36.011	5.876	121	3.7	0.15436	15.607
20	SCIENCE	0036-8075	508489	31.027	33.587	6.691	832	9.7	1.35987	17.712

H-Index

- H-index attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar.
- The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications.
- A scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times. Thus, the h-index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication.
- The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country, as well as for a journal.

Calculation of 'H' Index

Rank	TC
1	125
2	100
3	95
4	85
5	70
6	56
7	44
8	32
9	23
10	21
11	20
12	18
13	18
14	17
15	16
16	15

H-Index:15

H-Index (Contd.)

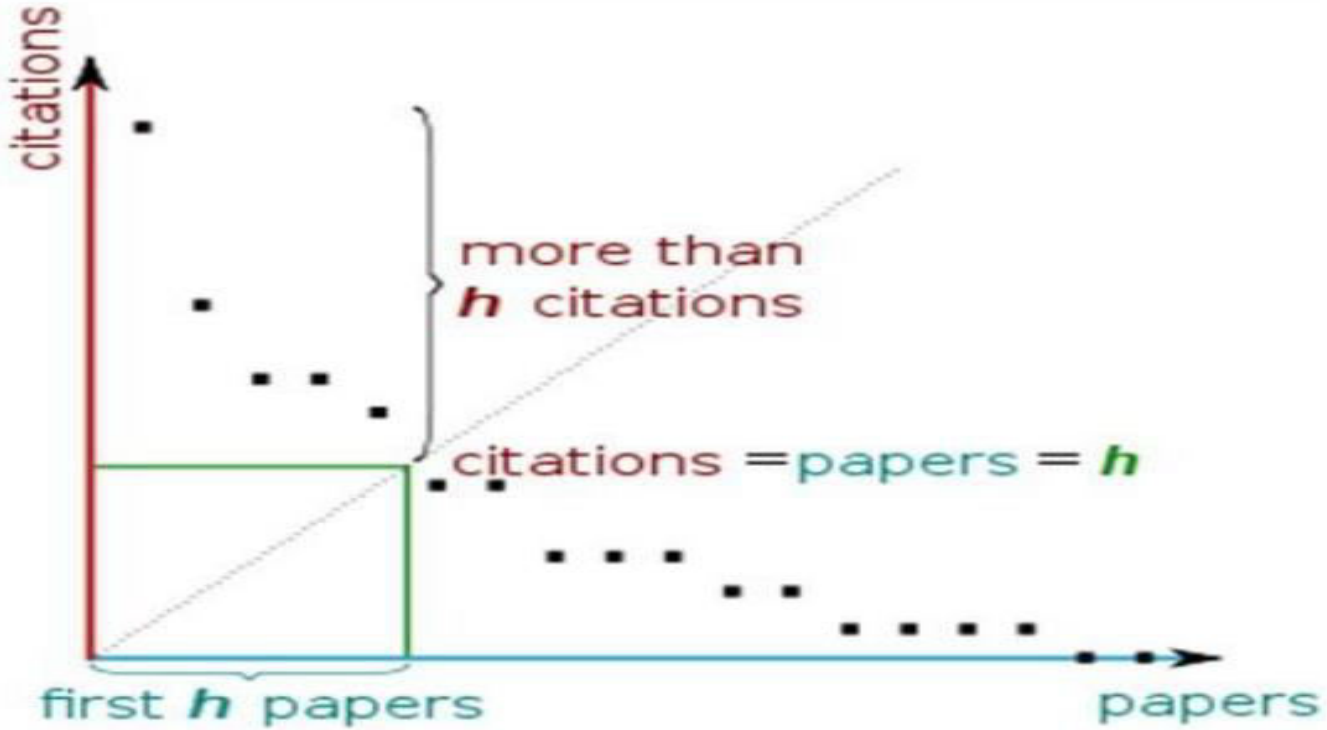


Figure: h-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

G-Index

- G-index aims to improve on the h-index by giving more weightage to highly-cited articles.
- Leo Egghe defined g-index as Given a set of articles ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g2 citations.
- G-index is calculated based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications.
- g is (1) the number of highly cited articles, such that each of them has brought (2) on average g citations.
- In all cases ‘g’ is at least ‘h’, and is in most cases higher.

Calculation of ‘H’ Index and ‘G’ Index

Rank	TC	Rank²	∑TC
1	125	1	125
2	100	4	225
3	95	9	320
4	85	16	405
5	70	25	475
6	56	36	531
7	44	49	575
8	32	64	607
9	23	81	630
10	21	100	651
11	20	121	671
12	18	144	689
13	18	169	707
14	17	196	724
15	16	225	740
16	15	256	755
17	15	289	770
18	14	324	784
19	14	361	798
20	13	400	811
21	12	441	823
22	12	484	835
23	12	529	847
24	12	576	859
25	11	625	870
26	11	676	881
27	11	729	892
28	10	784	902
29	10	841	912
30	10	900	922
31	9	961	931
32	8	1024	939

H-Index:15

G Index:30

G-Index (Contd.)

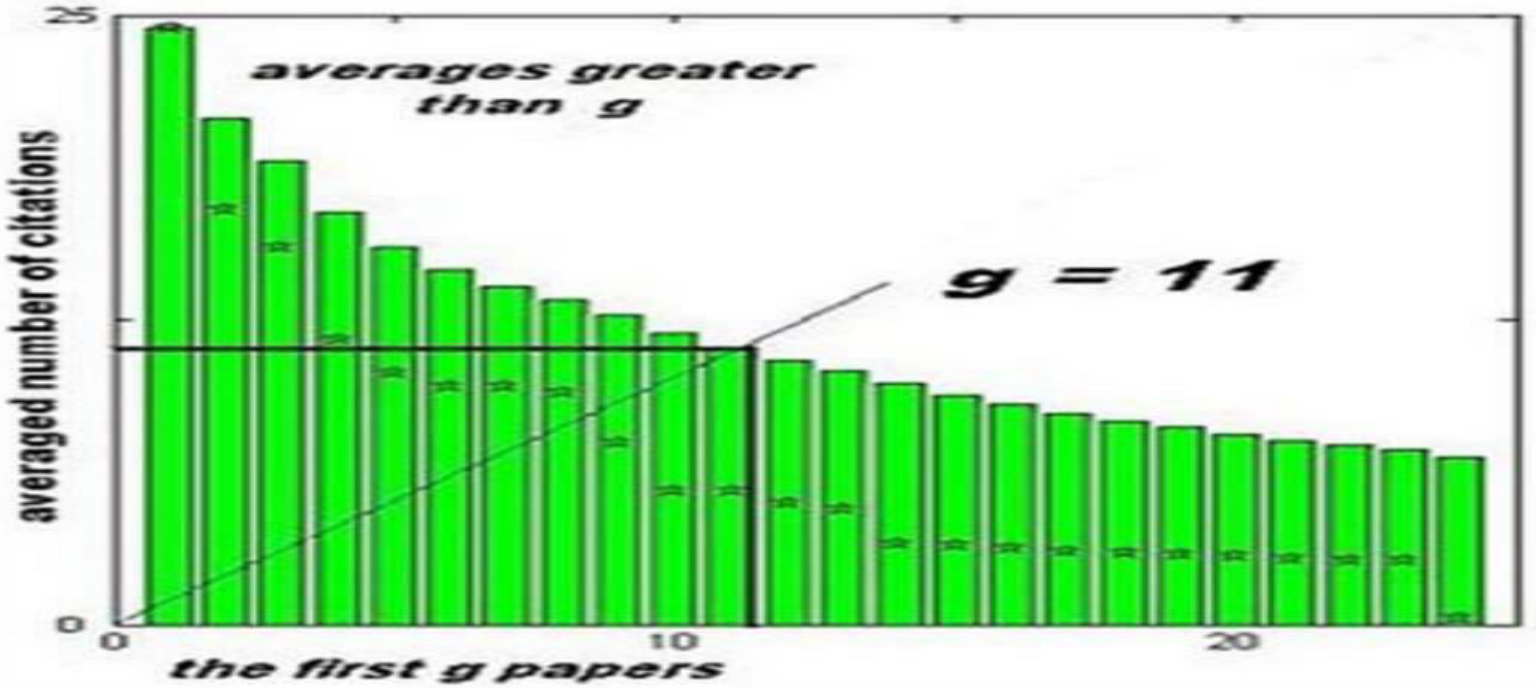


Figure: g-index (the raw citation data, plotted with stars, allows the h-index to also be extracted for comparison)

Field Weighted Citation Impact

FWCI is an article level metric provided by Scopus. It calculates the ratio of citations received relative to the expected world average for the subject field, publication type and publication year.

FWCI_Dr.N.Murugan

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Document details

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Composites Communications
Volume 3, 1 March 2017, Pages 42-46

Influence of rice husk ash particles on microstructure and tensile behavior of AA6061 aluminum matrix composites produced using friction stir processing (Article)

Dinaharan, I.[a] Kalaiselvan, K.[b] Murugan, N.[c]

[a]Department of Mechanical Engineering Science Show Author Details burg, Auckland Park Kingsway Campus, Johannesburg, 2006, South Africa
[b]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Dr. N.G.P. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641048, India
[c]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641014, India

Abstract View references (20)

Rice husk ash (RHA) is an economical and potential reinforcement for producing aluminum matrix composites (AMCs). The present work reports the production and characterization of AA6061/18 vol% RHA AMC using the novel method friction stir processing (FSP). The microstructure was studied using optical microscopy (OM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and electron back scattered diagram (EBSD). A homogenous dispersion of RHA particles was obtained in the composite. No agglomeration or segregation was observed. The produced composite exhibited a fine and equiaxed grain structure. RHA particles fragmented during FSP. An improvement in the tensile strength was observed subsequent to reinforcement of RHA ... llent interfacial bonding with the

https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=6701818250&eid=2-s2.0-85014821549

Metrics View all metrics >

10 Citations in Scopus
84th percentile

2.15 Field-Weighted Citation Impact

PlumX Metrics
Usage, Captures, Mentions, Social Media and Citations beyond Scopus.

Cited by 10 documents

Microstructural, mechanical and tribological behaviour of powder metallurgy processed SiC and RHA reinforced Al-based composites
Shaikh, M.B.N. , Arif, S. , Aziz, T.
(2019) Surfaces and Interfaces

Investigation on mechanical

Plum X Metrics

Plum metrics are article level metrics which are provided by Scopus and EBSCO bibliographic databases. A range of indicators covering usage (views and click throughs), captures (e.g. reference managers) mentions and (blogs, news, comments, reviews, wikipedia) social media are provided. Clicking on the side bar next to publication details on Scopus will give access to the metrics

Scopus Metrics for the Documents

Metric Details

Learn more about Article metrics

< Back to document

Email

Influence of rice husk ash particles on microstructure and tensile behavior of AA6061 aluminum matrix composites produced using friction stir processing

(2017) Composites Communications, 3 pp. 42-46

Scopus Metrics

About Snowball Metrics

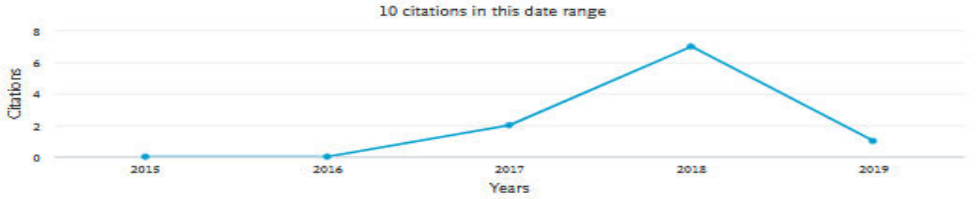
10 Citations

Total number of times this document has been cited in Scopus.

Export

Date range: 2015 to 2019 Update

- Include all citations
- Exclude self citations
- Exclude citations from books



Citation benchmarking

Shows how citations received by this document compare with the average for similar documents.

84th percentile in Mechanics of Materials

Field-Weighted Citation Impact

Shows how well this document is cited when compared to similar documents. A value greater than 1.00 means the document is more cited than expected.

2.15

PlumX Metrics

see details

Citations	Usage	Captures
CrossRef - Citation Indexes: 7	EBSCO - Abstract Views: 2	Mendeley - Readers: 86

Citation Databases

- Citations details are analysed with the help of citation indexes, a kind of bibliographic database and an index of citations between publications.
- Major Citation databases
  - Web of Science
  - Scopus
  - Google Scholar
  - Indian Citation Index
- Bibliographic database
  - Engineering Village

Web of Science

- More than 24 databases including Web of Science (SCI, SSCI and A&HCI) can be searched simultaneously in Web of Knowledge.
- Web of Knowledge (formerly known as ISI Web of Knowledge provided by Clarivate Analytics.
- Web of Knowledge covers the sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities.
- It provides bibliographic content and tools to access, analyze, and manage research information.

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Journal Citation Reports 2018

2018 release based on 2017 data

EndNote X9

Related Posts

The 2018 JCR is here!

The 2017 JCR Release is Here!

International Women's Day: Shifting the Balance in STEM

The latest update to the JCR includes 11,655 total journals across 234 disciplines and 80 countries. On average, Journal Impact Factor scores increased by 10%.

This year, in addition to the new data, we are also excited to offer a brand-new journal profile page. This page provides a narrative for each journal: it gives context to the Journal Impact Factor (JIF) as a performance across time, the full citation distribution for the JIF calculation, full transparency on the JIF calculation, and geographic and institutional contributions. The components that make up a journal are more complex than citations, and this new journal profile page shows the connectivity of the complexity.

The product now includes more article-level data, to provide a clearer understanding of the reciprocal relationship between the article and the journal. This level of transparency offers a more nuanced consideration of journal value. The article-level information can also be exported, as well as viewed and further analyzed in the *Web of Science*.

The product now includes more article-level data, to provide a clearer understanding of the reciprocal relationship between the article and the journal. This level of transparency offers a more nuanced consideration of journal value.

https://clarivate.com/blog/science-research-co 40%

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publication as part of bibliographic or bibliometric research will require permission from Clarivate Analytics. For more information on data use, please see our Terms of Use.

We would love to know about your JCR experience! Look for this link in the product to take our user survey:

Tell us what you think. Help us improve the Journal Citation Reports by providing your feedback! Click Here »

We check the surveys on a regular basis, so please be assured your feedback is heard and is valuable to us.

See also:

Scopus

- Scopus, a bibliographic database provided by Elsevier.
- It containing abstracts and citations for academic journal articles.
- It covers nearly 23,000 titles from over 5,000 publishers, of which 20,000 are peer-reviewed journals in the scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences (including arts and humanities).

SCImago Journal Ranking

Nature

Country	United Kingdom - SIR Ranking of United Kingdom
Subject Area and Category	Multidisciplinary Multidisciplinary
Publisher	Nature Publishing Group
Publication type	Journals
ISSN	00280836, 14764687
Coverage	1869-ongoing
Scope	Nature is a weekly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science and technology on the basis of its originality, importance, interdisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. Nature also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

1052

H Index

Google Scholar

- Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine indexes full-text journal articles, technical reports, theses, books etc including selected web pages that are deemed to be 'scholarly‘.
- Google Scholar ranks the full text of each article, the author, the publication in which the article appears, and how often the piece has been cited in other scholarly literature.
- Google Scholar automatically calculates and displays the individual's total citation count, h-index, and i10-index.
- Top citations in a field of interest can also be accessed.

Google Scholar Profile & H-Index

Google Scholar

C. N. R. Rao

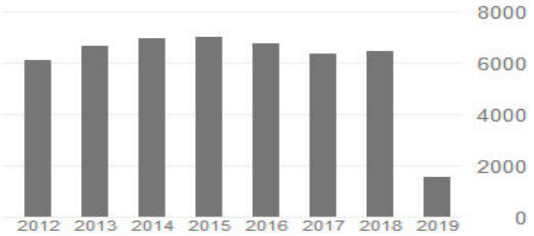
Professor of Chemistry
Verified email at jncasr.ac.in
Materials Chemistry Solid State Chemistry

FOLLOW

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Graphene: the new two-dimensional nanomaterial CNR Rao, AK Sood, KS Subrahmanyam, A Govindaraj Angewandte Chemie International Edition 48 (42), 7752-7777	3291	2009
Nanostructures and nanomaterials: synthesis, properties and applications C Guozhong World scientific	2800	2004
Infrared Spectroscopy. KN Rao OHIO STATE UNIV COLUMBUS DEPT OF PHYSICS	2211	1971
Metal carboxylates with open architectures CNR Rao, S Natarajan, R Vaidhyanathan Angewandte Chemie International Edition 43 (12), 1466-1496	1961	2004
MoS2 and WS2 analogues of graphene HSS Ramakrishna Matte, A Gomathi, AK Manna, DJ Late, R Datta, ... Angewandte Chemie International Edition 49 (24), 4059-4062	1348	2010
Synthesis, structure, and properties of boron-and nitrogen-doped	1340	2009

Cited by VIEW ALL

	All	Since 2014
Citations	108394	35174
h-index	148	84
i10-index	1233	550



Co-authors

A. K. Sood
Professor of Physics, Indian Insti...

javascript:void(0)

Indian Citation Index

- Indian Citation Index (ICI) launched in 2009, is a first of its kind in India. ICI is an online bibliographic database containing abstracts and citations / references.
- ICI covers data from 2004 includes more than 780+ journals in scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences published in India.
- ICI comparing more than one institution in terms of contribution (total articles published), subject area and number of citation received etc., details about author and their contributions (article published and citation received) etc.

Indian Citation Index

Research Gate

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Search for researchers, publications, and more

Add new

Arumugam Jeeva

3.81 · Master of Science · Edit

Add new research

Overview Research Info Stats Scores Research you follow

Introduction Edit

Mr. J.Arumugam, M.Sc., M.B.A., is working as Librarian, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore previously worked with Tata Consultancy Services Ltd., Chennai., Anna Centenary Library , Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai and Indian School of Business, Hyderabad. His areas of interest are Open source tools and techniques, Information retrieval system and content management systems, Scientometrics.

Skills and expertise (19) Edit

Qualitative Analysis · Research Methodology · Communication · Quantitative Analysis

Stats overview View all

6.1 Total Research Interest	3 Citations
2 Recommendations	401 Reads

25 of your research items don't have full-texts yet

Affiliation Edit

PSG College of Technology

Location
Coimbatore, India

Department
Department of Library

Position
Librarian

G. Rathinasabapathy's Lab

Lab head
G. Rathinasabapathy

Lab members (9) +3

View lab Edit

Network

Following (75) View all

ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)

- ORCiD gives researchers and authors a single unique ID which can be used across the research lifecycle.

  - Is a non-proprietary numeric code to uniquely identify academic authors - like a DOI for human beings
  - Is platform agnostic
  - Integrates with PURE. You can create an ORCiD from your PURE account, or if you already have an ORCiD, you can link it to your PURE record.
  - Allows researchers to carry one ID with them despite changes in their name or the insitution to which they are affiliated
  - Allows for disambiguation, so that all John Smiths can be distinguished from one another
  - Allows a researcher to be linked to all their papers and details of their funding/projects
  - Is being used by publishers, research funders and institutions to push information between systems seamlessly, decreasing the need for the rekeying of information.

ORCiD

https://orcid.org

Search

English

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3 USE YOUR — Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage,

LATEST NEWS

Tue, 12 Mar 2019
Introducing the new OJS-ORCID plugin

Wed, 06 Mar 2019
ORCID Annual Report Now A

Help

PUBLISHING ETHICS

Ethical Issues

- Disclosure of Conflict of Interest
- Acknowledgment of funding sources
- Image manipulation guidelines
- Online submission - supplemental information (datasets, videos)

  See: Blackwell Science - Best Practice Guidelines on Publishing Ethics

  http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/Publicationethics/

Cases

Showing 1–25 of **173** results.

Order by: Date

Authorship dispute and possible unreported protocol amendment

CASE NUMBER: 16-14

YEAR: 2016

RESOLUTION: On-going

Authorship | Authorship / Disputed authorship

Misconduct/questionable behaviour | Misconduct/questionable behaviour (author)

Research integrity

Submit a case

Case name (optional)

Any year

Search

Search by classification

— Questionable/unethical research

S.NO	CLASSIFICATION
1	Redundant submission/publication
2	Authorship
3	Falsification of data
4	No informed consent
5	Unethical research
6	No ethics cttee approval
7	Fabrication
8	Editorial misconduct
9	Plagiarism
10	Undeclared competing interest
11	Breach of confidentiality
12	Clinical miscoduct
13	Attack on whistleblowers
14	Reviewer misconduct
15	Deception
16	Failure to publish
17	Ethical questions

Ethical Violations

- Duplicate publication/submission of research findings; failure to inform the editor of related papers that the author has under consideration or “in press”
- Unrevealed conflicts of interest that could affect the interpretation of the findings
- Misrepresentation of research findings - use of selective or fraudulent data to support a hypothesis or claim

Style and Language

- Refer to the journal's author guide for notes on style (see Publishing Skills Web-Bibliography for examples)
  - Some authors write their paper with a specific journal in mind
  - Others write the paper and then adapt it to fit the style of a journal they subsequently choose
- Objective is to report your findings and conclusions clearly and concisely as possible

Style and Language

- If English is not your first language, find a native English speaker (if possible) to review the content and language of the paper before submitting it
- Regardless of primary language, find a colleague/editor to review the content and language of the paper
- See: Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication http://www.icmje.org/

Structure of a Paper

- Scientific writing follows a rigid structure – a format developed over hundreds of years

- Consequently, a paper can be read at several levels:
  - Some people just will refer to the title
  - Others may read only the title and abstract
  - Others will read the paper for a deeper understanding

Components of a Paper

Section	Purpose
Title	Clearly describes contents
Authors	Ensures recognition for the writer(s)
Abstract	Describes what was done
Key Words (some journals)	Ensures the article is correctly identified in abstracting and indexing services
Introduction	Explains the problem
Methods	Explains how the data were collected
Results	Describes what was discovered
Discussion	Discusses the implications of the findings
Acknowledgements	Ensures those who helped in the research are recognised
References	Ensures previously published work is recognised
Appendices (some journals)	Provides supplemental data for the expert reader

Authors Listing

- ONLY include those who have made an intellectual contribution to the research
- OR those who will publicly defend the data and conclusions, and who have approved the final version
- Order of the names of the authors can vary from discipline to discipline
  - In some fields, the corresponding author's name appears first

Title

- Describes the paper's content clearly and precisely including keywords
- Is the advertisement for the article
- Do not use abbreviations and jargon
- Search engines/indexing databases depend on the accuracy of the title - since they use the keywords to identify relevant articles

Abstract

- Briefly summarize (often 150 words) - the problem, the method, the results, and the conclusions so that
  - The reader can decide whether or not to read the whole article
- Together, the title and the abstract should stand on their own
- Many authors write the abstract last so that it accurately reflects the content of the paper
- See: The Structured Abstract: An Essential Tool for Research http://research.mlanet.org/structured_abstract.html

Introduction

- Clearly state the:
  - Problem being investigated
  - Background that explains the problem
  - Reasons for conducting the research
- Summarize relevant research to provide context
- State how your work differs from published work
- Identify the questions you are answering
- Explain what other findings, if any, you are challenging or extending
- Briefly describe the experiment, hypothesis(es), research question(s); general experimental design or method

Methods

- Provide the reader enough details so they can understand and replicate your research
- Explain how you studied the problem, identify the procedures you followed, and order these chronologically where possible
- Explain new methodology in detail; otherwise name the method and cite the previously published work
- Include the frequency of observations, what types of data were recorded, etc.
- Be precise in describing measurements and include errors of measurement or research design limits

Results

- Objectively present your findings, and explain what was found
- Show that your new results are contributing to the body of scientific knowledge
- Follow a logical sequence based on the tables and figures presenting the findings to answer the question or hypothesis
- Figures should have a brief description (a legend), providing the reader sufficient information to know how the data were produced

Discussion/Conclusion

- Describe what your results mean in context of what was already known about the subject
- Indicate how the results relate to expectations and to the literature previously cited
- Explain how the research has moved the body of scientific knowledge forward
- Do not extend your conclusions beyond what is directly supported by your results - avoid undue speculation
- Outline the next steps for further study

References

- Whenever you draw upon previously published work, you **must** acknowledge the source
- Any information not from your experiment and not 'common knowledge' should be recognized by a citation
- How references are presented varies considerably - refer to notes for authors for the specific journal
- Avoid references that are difficult to find
- Avoid listing related references that were not important to the study

Article Submission

- Select your journal carefully
- Read the aims and scope
- Think about your target audience and the level of your work – do you have a realistic chance of being accepted?
- **Follow the guidelines** in the notes for authors and include everything they ask – it makes the editor's job easier…
- Articles should **not** be submitted to more than one journal at a time

- See: Instructions to Authors in Health Sciences
  http://mulford.mco.edu/instr/

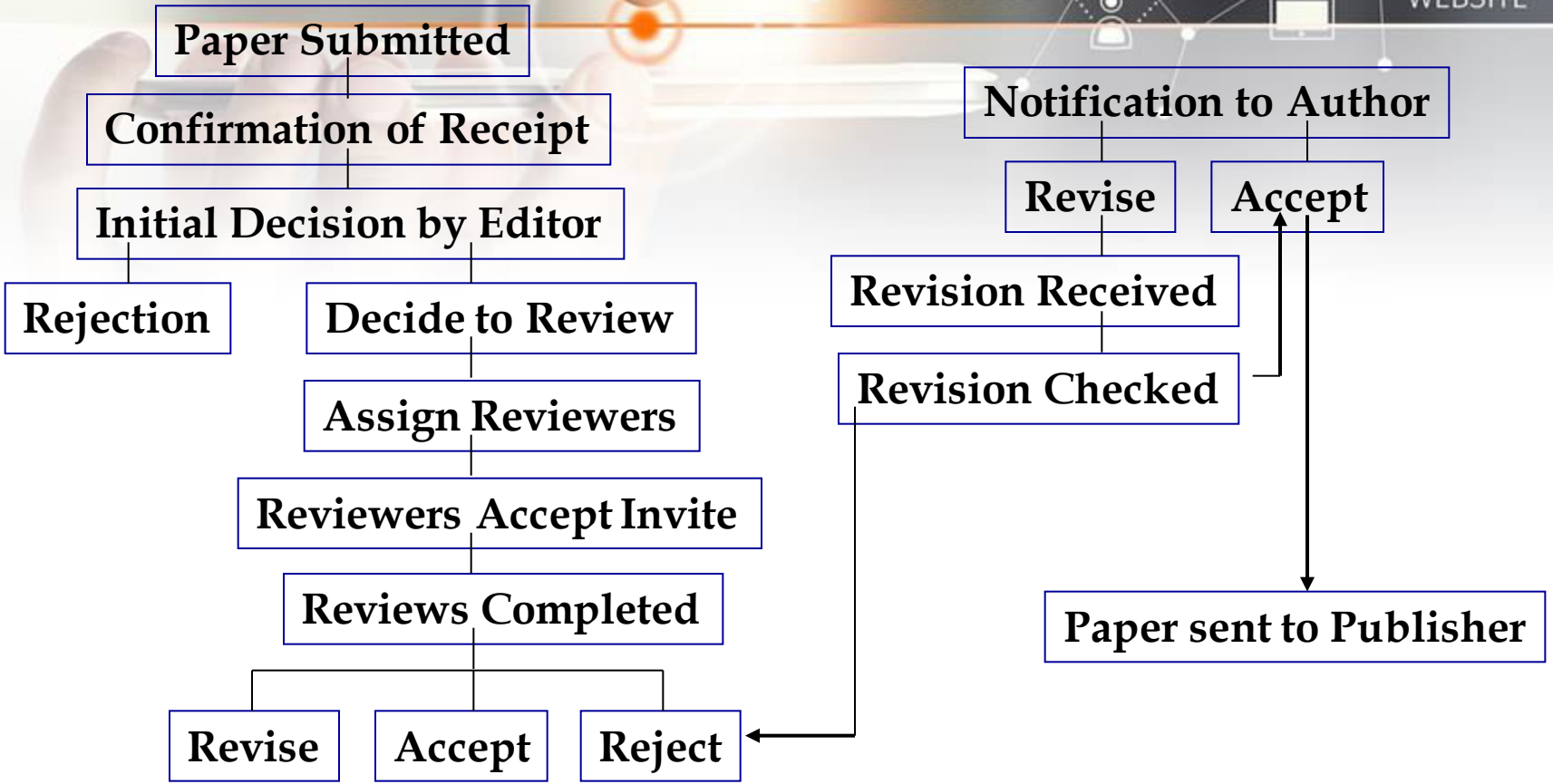
Online Submission

- Many publishers now offer a completely electronic submission process
- Article is submitted online and all of the review procedure also happens online
- Speeds up the editorial process
- Is invaluable for authors in low-income countries

After Submission

- Most journal editors will make an initial decision on a paper - to review or to reject
- Most editors appoint two referees
- Refereeing speed varies tremendously between journals
- Authors should receive a decision of Accept, Accept with Revision (Minor or Major), or Reject
- If a paper is rejected, most editors will write to you explaining their decision
- After rejection, authors have the option of submitting the paper to another journal - editor's suggestions should be addressed

Overview of Peer Review Process



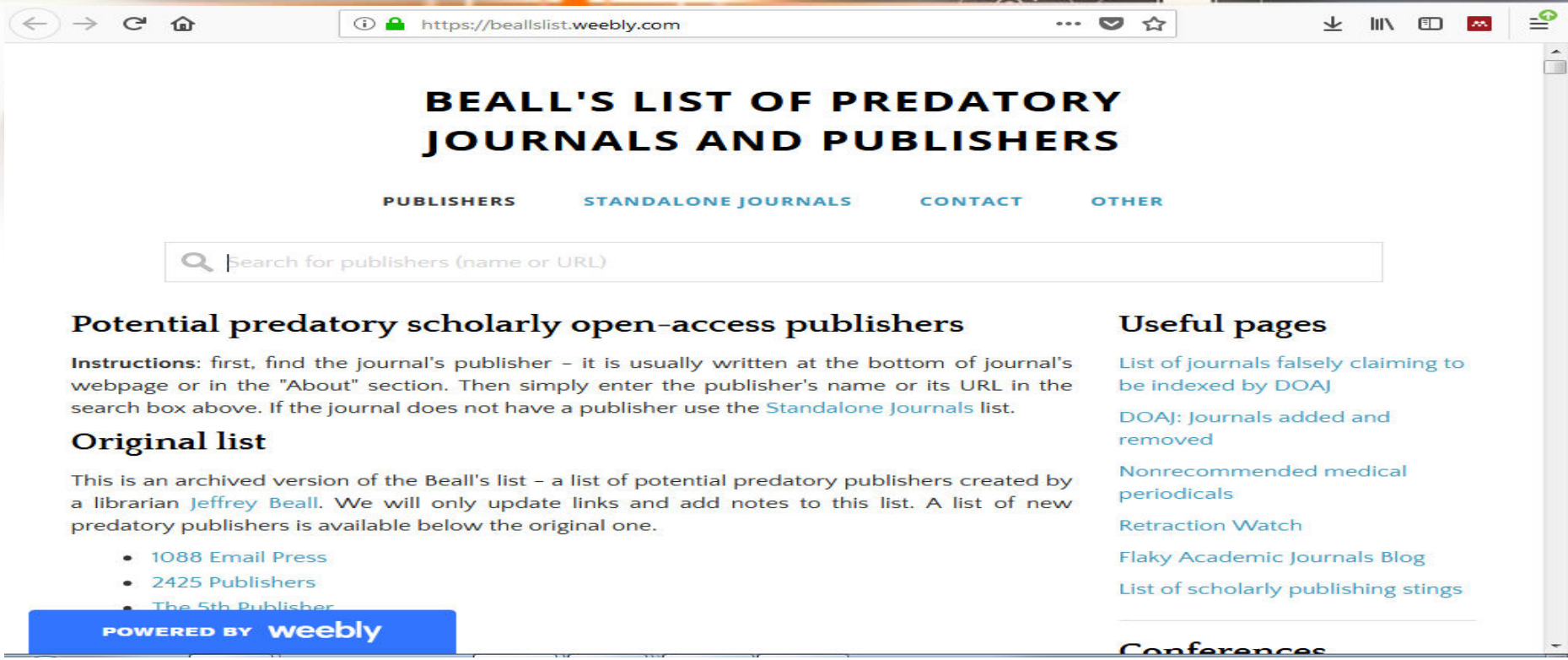
Publishing Tips

Editors and reviewers are looking for original and innovative research that will add to the field of study; keys are:

- For research-based papers, ensure that you have enough numbers to justify sound statistical conclusions
- For a larger study, it may be better to produce one important research paper, rather than a number of average incremental papers

PREDATORY JOURNALS

BEALL'S PREDATORY LIST



https://beallslist.weebly.com/

Criteria For Determining Predatory Publishers

- The scope of interest includes non-biomedical subjects alongside biomedical topics
- The website contains spelling and grammar errors
- Images are distorted/fuzzy, intended to look like something they are not, or which are unauthorized
- The homepage language targets authors
- The Index Copernicus Value is promoted on the website
- Description of the manuscript handling process is lacking
- Manuscripts are requested to be submitted via email
- Rapid publication is promised
- There is no retraction policy
- Information on whether and how journal content will be digitally preserved is absent
- The Article processing/publication charge is very low (e.g., < $150 USD)
- Journals claiming to be open access either retain copyright of published research or fail to mention copyright
- The contact email address is non-professional and non-journal affiliated (e.g., @gmail.com or @yahoo.com)

Indexing in JCR and DOAJ

Many predatory journals are claiming they are indexed by DOAJ and JCR Master List, while they are not. You should always check whether a journal you want to publish in is telling the truth. If a journal is indexed by JCR or/and DOAJ, that is usually a very good indicator that the journal is not predatory.

- JCR : http://mjl.clarivate.com/
- DOAJ : https://doaj.org/

Journal Evaluation Tool

- Journal Evaluation Tool is a scoring sheet that anyone can use to determine the credibility of a journal. Follow the simple guide written by the authors to score the journal of your choice.

- Download Journal Evaluation Tool: https://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/librarian_pubs/40/

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Fake Impact Factor Providers

- ISI (International Scientific Indexing)
- ISRA(International Society for Research Activity)
- SJIF (Scientific Journal Impact Factor)
- QIF(Quality Impact Factor)
- OAJI(Open Academic Journal Index)
- IIFS(International Impact Factor Services)
- CIF(Cosmos Impact Factor)
- UIF(Universal Impact Factor)
- SISIF(Scientific Indexing Services Impact Factor)
- SIF (Science Impact Factor)
- GIF(Global Impact Factor)
- JIF(Journal Impact Factor)
- TIF(Technical Impact Factor)

Verification Methods

COPE		
DOAJ	JOL	OASPA

Useful Journal Selection Databases

- Journal Citation Reports
- SCImago (Scientific Journal Rankings)
- Cabell's Directory of Publishing Opportunities
- Elsevier's Journal Finder
- JANE(Journal / Author Name Estimator)
- MLA Directory of Periodicals

Questions


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