

ed/tage Insights
Network for Academic and Industry

Research papers
Publishing in high-impact-factor journals

Presented by
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Guideline effective 1 July 2015



5. The journal must be among the approved list of recommended journals/publishing houses mentioned at the end of this circular.

6. Impact factor:
A publication in a journal without any impact factor (although as per RKU guidelines) can be considered as a poor support to your research work by an expert committee at synopsis viva or thesis viva, hence, it would be advisable to publish your work in a reputed journal with at least some impact factor.

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Message from F D S R

'Publishing in high quality peer-reviewed journals, presenting original research work at reputed conferences/meetings/symposiums, and collaborating with (or even competing with) well-cited researchers should always be our **top priority**.'

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Before you start writing a research paper

- Read relevant journals; scan abstract journals.
- Choose a target journal; note policy and scope.
- Study instructions to authors.
- Study a recent issue of the target journal.

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Springer journal selector

Paste an abstract or a description of your paper to find matching journals.

Enter your abstract or article description

change operations, e.g., adding or deleting components and component connectors. By exploiting this formal definition, it becomes provable that an architecture includes only component connectors which correspond to the defined composition patterns. Thus, the verification of safety and liveness properties has to be carried out only for each individual construction pattern rather than for the system as a whole.

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Springer journal selector

www.springer.com/in/authors-editors/journal-author

Find your target journal

- Only journals with an Impact Factor
- Only journals with Open Access options

Find your target journal

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Elsevier journal selector

<http://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>

Insert title and abstract and select the field of research.

Paper title

Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract

Type in the complete abstract or a short version from

Agriculture Economics Materials Science and Engineering
 GeoSciences Humanities and Arts Life and Health Sciences
 Mathematics Physics Social Sciences
 Chemistry

Find

Use the journal selection tool

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Categories or 'departments' in *Science*

- **Research articles** (up to ~4500 words) present a major advance.
- **Reports** (up to ~2500 words) present important new research results of broad significance.
- **Reviews** (up to 6000 words) describe and synthesize recent developments of interdisciplinary significance and highlight future directions.
- **Letters** (up to 300 words) discuss material published in *Science* in the last 3 months or issues of general interest.

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Pre-review assessment

- Within the broad remit of the journal?
- Addresses a broad subject area?
- Have the potential to make a substantial contribution?
- Subject topical and of interest to a wide readership?
- Appropriately formatted?
- Novel and interesting?

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From submission to publication

1. Author submits (sends or uploads) a manuscript
2. Preliminary screening by the journal.
3. If not rejected, sent to reviewers (referees)
4. Reviewers' comments conveyed to author
5. Author submits revised version
6. Matter sent for processing: proofs to author
7. Author returns corrected proofs; paper published

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Journal of Ecology: possible decisions, 1

- **Manuscript unsuitable:** subject matter inappropriate or lacks novelty or is of insufficient general interest— rejected without peer review.
- **Rejection after peer review**
- **Rejection, resubmission invited:** referees and editors see the potential of the presented work
- Revision: major or minor changes required

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Journal of Ecology: possible decisions, 2

- **Further revision needed:** comments only partly or insufficiently addressed; further ambiguities remain. Authors are asked to address these concerns in their final version.
- **Acceptance subject to editing:** content of acceptable standard for publication; only editorial changes required.
- **Final acceptance:** acceptance confirmed after a final editorial check; files and forms are sent to publisher.

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Writing the title and the abstract

- ‘Most people will decide whether to read a paper solely on the basis of its title.’
- Realize that title and abstract work together.
- Use abbreviations sparingly.
- Do not repeat information already in the title.
- Use as keywords terms not already used in the title.
- Skip background information.

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Making it easy for others to find your paper, 1

- Advice at authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp
- Use 2- or 3-word phrases as keywords
- **Wiley Author Services:** ‘Choose a clear, accurate title. [Use] search terms that readers are likely to use when looking for articles on the same topic as yours, and help them by constructing your title to include those terms.’

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Making it easy for others to find your paper, 2

‘Please pay attention to the keywords you select: they should not already appear in the title or abstract. Rather, they should be selected to draw in readers from wider areas that might not otherwise pick up your paper when they are using search engines.’

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The shortest abstract: *Journal of Physics*

FAST TRACK COMMUNICATION

Can apparent superluminal neutrino speeds be explained as a quantum weak measurement?

M V Berry¹, N Brunner¹, S Popescu¹ and P Shukla²

¹ H H Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TL, UK

² Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

Received 12 October 2011, in final form 27 October 2011

Published 11 November 2011

Online at stacks.iop.org/JPhysA/44/492001

Abstract
Probably not.

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The IMRaD structure of a research paper

- **Introduction:** reason for doing work, nature of hypothesis, essential background
- **Materials and methods:** sufficient details of techniques to enable the work to be repeated.
- **Results:** draw attention to important details in tables and figures.
- **Discussion:** significance of results in relation to reasons for doing the work, and place them in the context of other work.

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Writing the introduction

- Answer the question **W H Y**.
- State the problem.
- Explain why the problem is important.
- Review what has been done so far to solve it.
- Introduce the study by pointing out what is different about it compared to past research.

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Writing the materials and methods section

- Answer the question **H O W**.
- Include enough detail for others to repeat the experiment.
- Give sources of material, make and model of equipment, quantities, duration, season, etc.

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Writing the results section

- Answer the question **W H A T**.
- State only the results; leave comments and explanations for the Discussion section.
- Use tables and charts as appropriate but do not duplicate information.
- If results are not statistically significant, do not discuss them.

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Writing the discussion section

- Answer the question **S O W H A T**.
- Explain what the results mean and how they are important.
- Compare the results with earlier findings; explain contradictory results, if any.
- Suggest future line of work.
- Sum up with a conclusion.

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Finishing touches: following a journal's style

- Follow capitalization, bold, italics, Fig. / Figure, etc.
- Follow style for headings: numbered or not numbered
- Follow the target journal's style **but**
 - do not use multiple columns
 - use a standard, serif font: Times, Georgia, Calibri
 - use left justification; turn hyphenation off
 - ignore indents, small capitals, running heads
 - submit tables and figures as separate files.

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<https://www.springer.com/in/authors-editors/journal-author>

Journal authors

- How to submit an article
- Journal author academy
- Open access availability
- Free review availability
- The Springer Transfer Desk
- Frequently asked questions
- Contact

Information for journal article authors

The following program will support you if you would like to publish an article with Springer. We are committed to providing you with the resources and advice you need to succeed in submitting your work and getting it published as smoothly and quickly as possible.

Are you looking for suitable journals to publish in?

If your manuscript is nearly ready for submission and you don't know which journal would be best for your work, please contact our Site and Link to its homepage to find a detailed description. We recommend for authors: [Springer Nature](#).

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<https://www.publishingcampus.elsevier.com/pages/3/Colleges/College-of-Skills-Training.html>



Interactive training sessions guide you quickly through a topic and help you learn faster along the way. Average completion time is 10-30 minutes.

- **Online feature content is built by leading experts and engages in Q&A format** that help to boost the discussion. Average completion time is 10-30 minutes.
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Navigate your way through the topics below:

Get ready to publish

Understand the journal's requirements, and recommendations, at all points in the submission process.

Research writing skills

Improve your writing skills. This includes how to prepare an abstract, how to structure your paper, and how to write a conclusion.

Publishing to get it done

Start to plan your submission. Understand the journal's requirements, and recommendations, at all points in the submission process.

Free online

Learn the value of your journal and journal articles. Understand how to benefit from your journal and articles.

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Hijacked journal websites, 1

Warning! The websites www.wulfeniajournal.at, www.wulfeniajournal.com, and www.multidisciplinarywulfenia.org are **not the official websites** of the journal "Wulfenia: Mitteilungen des Kärntner otanikzentrum" published by the Regional Museum of Carinthia.



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Hijacked websites, 2

'These websites criminally usurp the identity of the official journal. They fraudulently use false information, a false editorial board and false publication requirements to encourage authors to submit articles and to transfer page fees to a bank account in Yerevan (Armenia).'

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'Predatory' journals

- Capitalize on the pressure to publish.
- Charge a fee upfront and guarantee very rapid publication.
- Offer no peer review or a cursory peer review.
- Have large editorial boards with members spread worldwide.
- Seldom show a physical location (street address).
- Show spurious impact factors.
- Are typically multidisciplinary.

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Spurious impact factors

Impact Factor calculated by *African Quality Centre for Journals (AQCF)*

S.No	Journal Name	Impact Factor
1	IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE)	1.846
2	IOSR Journal of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IOSR-JEEE)	1.432
3	IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE)	1.417
4	IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communications Engineering (IOSR-JECE)	1.258
5	IOSR Journal of VLSI and Signal Processing (IOSR-JVSP)	1.158
6	IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)	1.100

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Beware of invitations to submit papers

ed/tage Insights	Invitation to submit manuscript
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International Journal of	Published in International Journal with Impact Factor
UCOCE	UCOCE (ISSN: 1875-8221) Submissions open for Vol. 6, Issue 2
UAMM	UAMM (ISSN: 2167-1801) Submissions open for Vol. 2 Issue 2, Physics, Chemistry, Math.
SPRING JOURNALS	CALL FOR PAPERS
INDUSTRIAL Journal	Call for Research Paper Publication March - April 2015 Issue
UCOCE	UCOCE (ISSN: 1875-8221) Submissions open for Vol. 6, Issue 2
UAMM	UAMM Submissions open: Vol. 2 Issue 3, March - April 2015
ed/tage Insights	Call for papers
ed/tage Insights	SPECIAL INVITATION

Beall's List of Predatory Journals

- Many new online publishers because of author-pays open-access model
- Many corrupt publishers exist only to make money from processing charges.
- Portfolio of a few to hundreds of individual journals
- Avoid doing business with these publishers and journals.
- <<http://scholarlyoa.com/2015/01/02/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers-2015/>>

Impact Factor, H index, etc.

- **Impact Factor:** specific to a journal for a given year
Measures how often, on average, an article is cited.
- **H-index** (Hirsch index) of X means a scientist has published X papers that have been cited at least X times.
- **Altmetrics:** combines a selection of online indicators – both scholarly and non-scholarly – such as blogs, Twitter, Facebook, Google+, message boards and mainstream newspapers and magazines to measure digital impact and reach (how much attention a paper is receiving relative to their peers).

Impact Factor

- Impact Factor: specific to a journal for a given year
— Measures, on average, how often an article is cited.
- Given by Thomson-Reuters and given in Journal Citation Reports.
- About 11 150 journals included.

Journal Impact Factor

The Impact Factor of *Journal XYZ* in 2014

is the number of times that journal was cited in 2014 divided by the number of citable items [articles and reviews] published by that journal in 2012 and 2013.

Selection of journals in the Web of Science

In evaluating journals, Thomson Reuters editors take many factors into account, both quantitative and qualitative. No one factor is considered in isolation. Rather, by weighing an interrelated array of data and characteristics, the editors are able to determine the overall strengths and weaknesses of a given journal.

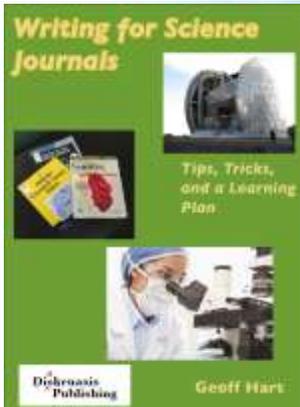
Criteria for selection

- Timeliness
- Compliance with international editorial conventions
- Language: Bibliographic information, at a minimum, must be published in English
- Author and editorial board international diversity
- Editorial content
- Citation analysis

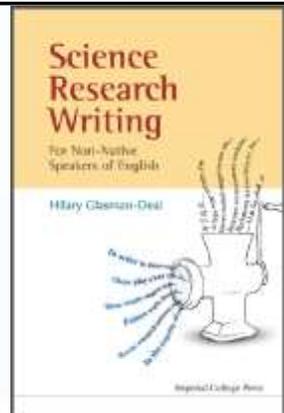
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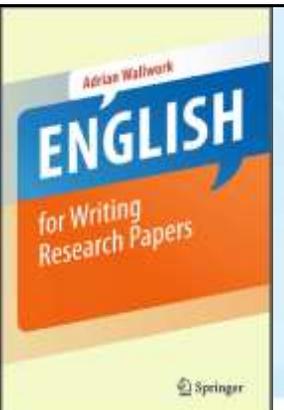
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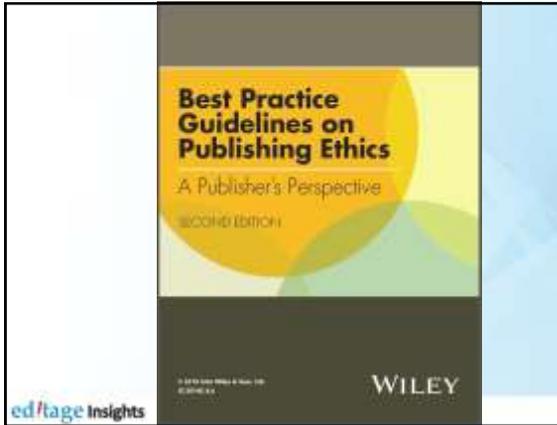
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Recommended reading

- Hart G. 2014. [Writing for Science Journals](#). Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada: Diaskeuasis Publishing. 635 pp.
- Glasman-Deal H. 2010. [Science Research Writing for Non-Native Speakers of English](#). London: Imperial College Press. 257 pp.
- Blackwell J and Martin J. 2011. [A Scientific Approach to Scientific Writing](#). New York: Springer. 112 pp.
- Wallwork A. [English for Writing Research Papers](#). New York: Springer. 325 pp.
- COPE. 2014. [Best Practice Guidelines on Publishing Ethics: a publisher's perspective](#), 2nd edn. Oxford: Wiley. 56 pp. [Committee on Publication Ethics] <<http://exchanges.wiley.com/ethicsguidelines>>

Language-editing services

- Publishers and other agencies
- Charges are based on number of words
- A 4000-word paper costs roughly
 - Rs 26 000, Springer
 - Rs 20 930, Wiley-Blackwell
 - Rs 20 280, Oxford Language Editing
 - Rs 18 525, Elsevier
 - Rs 16 575, Editage (\$1 = Rs 65 in each case)