

How to publish in scholarly journals

FROM RESEARCH TO PUBLICATION



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Why should we write and publish?

- ▶ Requirement for graduation (e.g. *PhD*)
- ▶ Requirement for promotion (e.g. *professor*)
- ▶ To meet the government regulation (e.g. *academic allowance*)
- ▶ To get reward/award (e.g. *LPDP award*)
- ▶ To be recognized (*as an expert*)
- ▶ To disseminate knowledge
- ▶ To support “university ranking”
- ▶ To work in an international environment (foreign universities)



Requirement for graduation (e.g. PhD)

- ▶ Predikat kelulusan *Cum laude*, memiliki persyaratan tambahan lain, yaitu:
 - ▶ Masa studi sembilan sampai 10 semester dan minimal satu artikel pada **jurnal ilmiah berskala internasional** yang **terindeks Scopus**.

(Sumber: Pedoman Akademik Pendidikan Program Doktor Universitas Padjajaran – Bandung, 2016)

Requirement for graduation (e.g. PhD) - 2

11.0 AWARD OF DEGREE

- 11.1 In order to be awarded a degree, a student must:
- fulfil all requirements of the Universities and University Colleges Act and other related Acts;
 - settle all debts to the University;
 - present and defend the thesis successfully;
 - produce articles or patented product(s) by choosing any one of the following options:

Option A

Publish at least one (1) case study;

**Note: Articles should be co-authored with the supervisor(s)*

Option B

Produce at least one (1) article, which is published in a refereed journal

**Note: Articles should be co-authored with the supervisor(s)*

Option C

Produce at least 1 patented product co-owned by the candidate, supervisor(s), and UUM.

Requirement for promotion (e.g. professor)

No	Jabatan Akademik	Jurnal Nasional	Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi	Jurnal Internasional	Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
1	Asisten Ahli	W	S	S	S
2	Lektor	W	S	S	S
3	Lektor Kepala/Magister	S	S	W	S
	Lektor Kepala/Doktor	S	W	S	S
4	Profesor	S	S	S	W

W : Wajib S : Disarankan

Terindek oleh database internasional bereputasi: **Web of Science, Scopus**, Microsoft Academic Search, dan/atau laman sesuai dengan pertimbangan Ditjen Dikti.

Sumber: Permendikbud No. 92 Tahun 2014

Meeting the government regulation

► Permenristek Dikti No. 20/2017 Syarat Memperoleh Tunjangan Profesi bagi Lektor Kepala

Pasal 4

Harus menghasilkan:

- a. paling sedikit 3 (tiga) karya ilmiah yang diterbitkan dalam jurnal nasional terakreditasi dalam kurun waktu 3 (tiga) tahun; atau
- b. paling sedikit 1 (satu) karya ilmiah yang diterbitkan dalam jurnal internasional, paten, atau karya seni monumental/desain monumental dalam kurun waktu 3 (tiga) tahun.

The sanctions

Sanksi (dalam Juknis)

1. Pemberhentian tunjangan diartikan sebagai pengurangan tunjangan profesi/kehormatan dosen sebesar 25% dari tunjangan profesi/kehormatan yang diterima setiap bulan;
2. Pemberhentian tunjangan profesi/kehormatan akan dilakukan pada tahun berikutnya setelah dilakukan evaluasi. Misalnya, jika evaluasi dilakukan di akhir tahun 2017 dan tidak memenuhi kewajiban, maka tunjangan profesi/kehormatan akan diberhentikan sementara mulai bulan Januari 2018.
3. Pemberian tunjangan profesi/kehormatan akan diaktifkan kembali secara penuh jika pada evaluasi di tahun berikutnya dosen tersebut sudah memenuhi kewajibannya.

Pasal 14

- (1) Untuk pertama kali, evaluasi pemberian tunjangan profesi Dosen dan tunjangan kehormatan Profesor dilakukan pada **bulan November 2017**.
- (2) Evaluasi dilakukan dengan memperhitungkan karya ilmiah **sejak tahun 2015**.

► **Permenristek Dikti No. 20/2017**

Tunjangan Profesi Dosen Akan Dicabut

JAKARTA- Pemerintah berencana mencabut tunjangan profesi dosen mulai November 2017. Alasan pencabutan karena tunjangan tersebut diduga jadi penyebab dosen tidak produktif.

Pemberian tunjangan diduga membuat sebagian dosen lebih memilih mengejar jabatan struktural dan mengabaikan kegiatan menulis dan meneliti.

Direktur Jenderal Sumber Daya Iptek Dikti Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Kemenristek-Dikti) Ali Ghufon Mukti mengatakan, pemerintah ingin mengiring dosen agar tidak lagi se-

matamengejar jabatan struktural. Dia menyebut rata-rata di kampus saat ini 53% dosen hanya menduduki jabatan struktural, seperti kepala bagian, kepala program studi, dekan, rektor, dan wakil dekan. Tugas birokratis itulah yang menyebabkan harkat dosen untuk meneliti dan menulis terbengkalai. Jika hasil evaluasi ditemukan fakta dosen tidak pro-

duktif, tunjangan profesi dan tunjangan kehormatan bagi profesor akan dicabut pada November.

"November kami akan mengevaluasi produktivitas dosen dan profesor dengan menghitung kinerja mereka sejak 2015," ujar Ali Ghufon di Kantor Kemenristek-Dikti, Jakarta, kemarin.

Dalam RPJMD 2015-2019 Kemenristek-Dikti menargetkan hingga tahun 2017 ada 8.000 jurnal terpublikasi. Namun, dalam kondisi riil, Kemenristek-Dikti menargetkan 15.000 hingga 16.000 karya ilmiah terpublikasi hingga 2017. Saat ini jumlah seluruh karya ilmiah atau jurnal yang sudah terpublikasi sejak tahun

"November kami akan mengevaluasi produktivitas dosen dan profesor dengan menghitung kinerja mereka sejak 2015."

ALI GHUFON MUKTI
Dirjen Sumber Daya Iptek
Dikti Kemenristek-Dikti

2015 sebanyak 10.000.

Ali Ghufon menjelaskan, dalam Permenristek-Dikti Nomor 20/ 2017 tentang Pemberian

Tunjangan Profesi dan Tunjangan Kehormatan Profesor disebutkan bahwa dosen wajib menyeter tiga karya ilmiah dalam jurnal nasional terakreditasi atau satu jurnal internasional terakreditasi dalam kurun waktu tiga tahun. Adapun profesor diwajibkan membuat tiga karya ilmiah dalam jurnal internasional atau satu karya ilmiah yang diterbitkan dalam jurnal internasional bereputasi dalam kurun waktu tiga tahun. Profesor dan dosen juga harus bisa menghasilkan buku atau paten atau karya seni monumental atau desain monumental dalam kurun waktu tiga tahun.

Sementara itu, tunjangan profesi dan kehormatan akan dihentikan sementara jika mereka

menduduki jabatan struktural, diangkat sebagai pejabat negara, atau tidak memenuhi persyaratan pembuatan publikasi.

Rektor Universitas Negeri Semarang Fathur Rokhman berpendapat, kebijakan ini bagus untuk peningkatan produktivitas keilmuan profesor di Indonesia sebagai upaya peningkatan daya saing bangsa.

Pengamat pendidikan tinggi Edy Suandi Hamid berpendapat kebijakan ini positif untuk mengembalikan tugas dosen sesuai Tridarma. Dengan kewajiban itu, katanya, maka dosen tidak terjebak pada kegiatan di luar tugasnya, yakni wajib mengalokasikan waktu untuk riset dan hasilnya diumumkan. "Saya kira positif. Itu

membuat dosen lebih produktif walau saya sendiri akan kena dampaknya," ujarnya.

Guru Besar Ekonomi UII Yogyakarta ini mengungkapkan, kewajiban membuat publikasi ini memang cukup berat bagi sebagian dosen. Namun, dia memperkirakan korban dari kebijakan pencabutan tunjangan pada November nanti tidak akan mencapai separuh dari total dosen saat ini. Dia memaklumi bahwa peraturan ini adalah untuk mengejar target publikasi internasional, namun di sisi lain juga akan menjadi pemicu supaya guru besar lebih produktif lagi dalam menulis.

● **nenengzubaidah**

To get
reward/award
(e.g. LPDP
award)

Ari Warokka, PhD, MSc, MDEM, MCEUE, DEA



PENGHARGAAN PUBLIKASI ILMIAH INTERNASIONAL

- Memberikan penghargaan kepada periset dan/atau kelompok periset yang berhasil mempublikasikan karya ilmiahnya di jurnal internasional (yang terindeks oleh lembaga bereputasi Internasional).
- Memacu periset Indonesia untuk menulis di jurnal-jurnal internasional yang pada akhirnya meningkatkan jumlah publikasi ilmiah internasional dari periset Indonesia.

PERSYARATAN

1. Memiliki artikel ilmiah yang **telah diterbitkan di jurnal internasional** terindeks oleh lembaga bereputasi Internasional (berstatus *published*) dalam periode waktu 5 (lima) tahun terakhir;
2. Artikel ilmiah yang diusulkan **ditulis dalam bahasa PBB (Inggris, Perancis, Spanyol, Cina, atau Arab)**;
3. Artikel ilmiah yang diusulkan **dapat merupakan bagian dari tesis atau disertasi**;
4. Artikel ilmiah yang diusulkan **memuat nama institusi Indonesia** (baik sebagai alamat/asal/alamat pengusul ataupun institusi pendukung/obyek riset);
5. Artikel ilmiah yang **telah mendapatkan PPII dari LPDP tidak dapat diusulkan kembali**;
5. **Pengusul merupakan penulis utama** (bagi kelompok periset);
6. Pengusul **diperbolehkan mengajukan lebih dari satu** artikel ilmiah pada masa seleksi yang sama; dan
7. Pengusul **diperbolehkan menerima lebih dari satu penghargaan** pada masa seleksi yang sama (apabila memenuhi persyaratan dan kriteria penilaian)

PENDAFTARAN

pendaftaran secara online melalui

www.lpdp.kemenkeu.go.id

dengan mengunggah berkas:

1. Artikel ilmiah;
2. Bukti impact factor jurnal ilmiah (*print screen*);
3. Bukti jumlah sitasi artikel ilmiah (*print screen*);
4. Surat pernyataan bebas plagiarisme bermaterai cukup.

KRITERIA PENILAIAN PENGHARGAAN

Nilai penghargaan setinggi-tingginya **Rp50.000.000 (lima puluh juta rupiah)**

1. Peringkat/mutu jurnal yang menerbitkan artikel ilmiah (terindeks lembaga bereputasi Internasional) dan terdaftar dalam lembaga pemeringkat jurnal dunia.
2. Impact Factor jurnal minimal 0,1 (nol koma satu)
3. Jumlah sitasi artikel ilmiah sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) sampai dengan 3 (tiga)
4. Bebas Plagiarisme yang dituangkan dalam surat pernyataan
5. Substansi artikel ilmiah mencerminkan adanya kontribusi terhadap pengembangan khazanah ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, dan budaya, serta dapat dimanfaatkan untuk kepentingan Indonesia.

Nilai penghargaan setinggi-tingginya **Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah)**

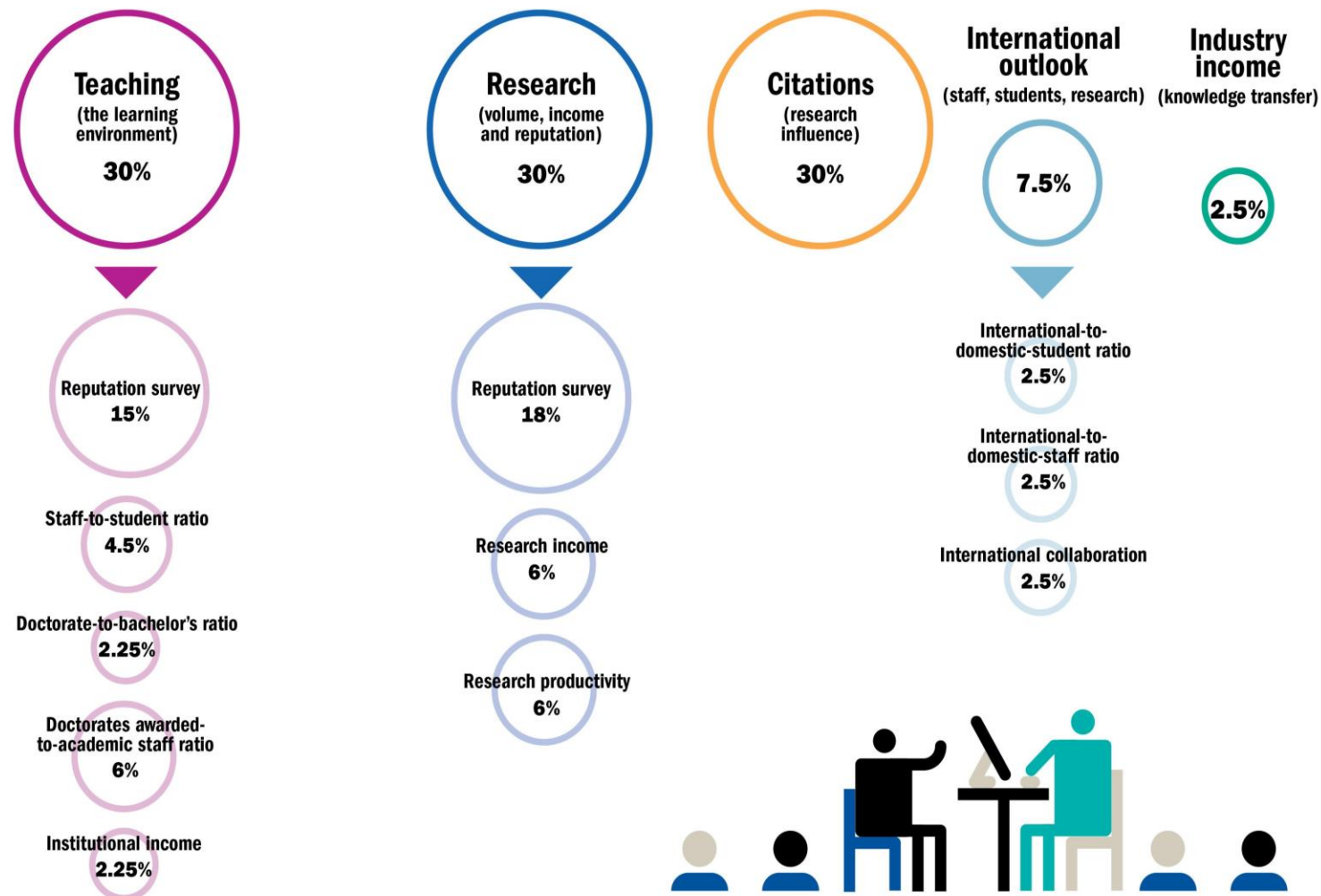
1. Peringkat/mutu jurnal yang menerbitkan artikel ilmiah (terindeks lembaga bereputasi Internasional) dan terdaftar dalam lembaga pemeringkat jurnal dunia.
2. Impact Factor jurnal minimal 5 (lima)
3. Jumlah sitasi artikel ilmiah sekurang-kurangnya 3 (tiga)
4. Bebas Plagiarisme yang dituangkan dalam surat pernyataan
5. Substansi artikel ilmiah mencerminkan adanya kontribusi terhadap pengembangan khazanah ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, dan budaya, serta dapat dimanfaatkan untuk kepentingan Indonesia.

Periode pendaftaran	Periode penilaian	Pengumuman pemenang
1 Februari s.d. 30 Maret	10 Mei s.d. 19 Mei	20 Mei
1 Juni s.d. 30 Juli	31 Juli s.d. 16 Agustus	17 Agustus

Buku panduan serta informasi rinci tentang Penghargaan Publikasi Ilmiah Internasional dapat diunduh pada **www.lpdp.kemenkeu.go.id**

THE (Times Higher Education) World University Rankings explained

Methodology



Working in foreign universities (1)

Assistant / Associate Professor in International Business Studies

Institution: Temple University, Japan Campus

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Category: Faculty - Business - International Business

- A Ph.D. in a relevant field
- Experience and excellence in teaching
- A solid record of research, a strong publication profile and an on-going research agenda
- Fluency in English
- Prior experience teaching undergraduates in a demographically diverse setting is preferred
- Prior experience in Japan is preferred
- Preference will be given to candidates already residing in Japan

Working in foreign universities (2)



ANNOUNCEMENT ON RECRUITMENT OF SCHOLARS AND EXPERTS

Posted on 26 Apr 2017

Ton Duc Thang University
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City

1. DUTIES

1.1. Teaching: Scholars and experts are expected to teach at least **02** school subjects with required teaching hours as follows: *Lecturer*: **12** hours/week; *Assistant/Associate Professor*: **09** hours/week; *Professor*: **06** hours/week. One hour is equivalent to **60 minutes**.

1.2. Research: *Lecturer*: at least one paper/year in peer-reviewed journals (English only) published by prestigious publishers and/or institutions; *Assistant Professor*: one paper/year in journals indexed by Scopus; *Associate Professor/Professor*: one paper/year in high-impact journals indexed by ISI Web of Knowledge. Monetary award will be given to papers beyond the minimal required one.

The underlying reasons

- ▶ Being capable of publishing in peer-reviewed journals is commonly seen as ***an indicator of proper scientific research***.
 - ▶ It is the duty of a researcher to publish his results for the scientific community.
- ▶ Research can be seen as a *product (idea/finding) that must be sold to the target audience in the form of an article*.
 - ▶ In other words, research results do not exist before they are *successfully published*.



The key people

- ▶ The key people for getting one's article *accepted for publication* are:
 - ▶ the editor-in-chief,
 - ▶ editor, and
 - ▶ reviewers.
- ▶ After publication, a well-written article will attract readers, eventually resulting in a scientific impact defined by **whether other scientists will cite the article.**



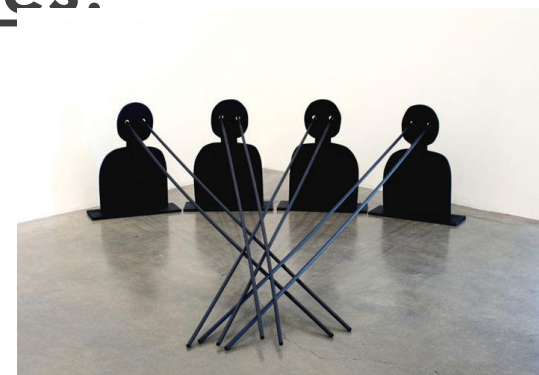
The Big Problems

- ▶ Unfortunately, many researchers are far more comfortable conducting scientific experiments than *they are reporting and publishing their findings*.
- ▶ As a result, a considerable amount of research is not published in a way that adequately expresses its significance (Spector, 1994).
- ▶ On the other hand, researchers who communicate well are successful in gaining *recognition* and *support* for themselves individually, but also for *their institution* (Yore et al., 2004).



The Main Benefit

- ▶ It is vital for a *new researcher to start writing articles as soon as possible.*
- ▶ An early start will speed up the learning process.
- ▶ When you are writing, you are forced to think about your substance from different perspectives.



A scientific article must answer the following *basic questions*:

- ▶ What is *the problem that is addressed*?
- ▶ Why *is it important*?
- ▶ How *did you study* the problem?
- ▶ What are your *results*?
- ▶ What are the *implications* of the results?
- ▶ What do you *recommend as further study* for others?



The process of writing an article

- ▶ It is initiated by:
 - ▶ considering the *significance of the future article*,
 - ▶ its *importance and potential newness* to the scientific community.
 - ▶ It is also vital to *identify those who might be interested in seeing your results*, i.e. who is the target audience?
 - ▶ In addition, it is beneficial to *consider the practical implications* of your research.
- ▶ A scientific article ***must be based on research*** that is ***conducted scientifically*** by using ***accepted methods***.
- ▶ An article wraps up research by ***presenting it clearly and concisely*** to the scientific community.

What editors want

Content	Appropriate aims & scope, article type, length, sound method/analysis, factually accurate, original, useful
Ethics	Ethical research & reporting, objective & ethical review; acknowledge any funding & help (with permission)
Transparency	Enough detail for replication; data/code/software accessibility or sharing
Clear message	Well written/illustrated, appropriate context & technicality, valid conclusions, clear title & abstract
Correct formatting	Journal style/format, use of journal template file, anonymous version for double-blind review
Potential impact?	Novel/newsworthy; large advancement in field; clear, wide, timely, lasting practical implications

Source: Edanz Group

publicationethics.org

What editor's don't want



*Duplicate
publishing*



*Salami slicing/
publishing*



Cherry picking



*File drawer
problem*

Hypothesis-testing studies:



P hacking



*Fishing
trips*



HARK
*Hypothesizing
after the results
are known*

Reporting guidelines: see <http://www.equator-network.org>

Trial registration: see <https://clinicaltrials.gov/>

Systematic review registration: see <https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/>

"Registered reports": see <https://cos.io/rr>

Source: Edanz Group

publicationethics.org

Example of Paper Rejection

Dear Dr Herman,

Thank you for your submission to the Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management. I have now taken the time review your manuscript but unfortunately I find it unsuitable for publication in our journal and I have decided to reject the article without further peer review. This decision needs to be viewed in the context of an overall rejection rate for this journal of more than 85 per cent.

My main reason was that the manuscripts topic and empirical contribution are rather narrow, with implications that are relevant mostly to the particular institution examined, rather than sufficiently embedded into the broader literature on this topic. This is not to judge the quality of the research undertaken, but primarily that the relevance to higher education policy and management is, in my view, not sufficiently outlined to be of interest to our primary journal audience.

Thank you for considering the Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management. You are of course now free to submit the paper elsewhere should you choose to do so. I hope the outcome of this specific submission will not discourage you from the submission of future manuscripts.

Yours sincerely

Peter Bentley
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management".

Example of Paper Rejection (2)

Dear Mr PANGARIBUAN:

I regret to inform you that our reviewers have now considered your paper but unfortunately feel it unsuitable for publication in the Journal of Global Marketing. For your information I attach the reviewer comments at the bottom of this email. I hope you will find them to be constructive and helpful. You are of course now free to submit the paper elsewhere should you choose to do so.

Thank you for considering the Journal of Global Marketing. I hope the outcome of this specific submission will not discourage you from the submission of future manuscripts.

Sincerely,
Tarek Mady
Associate Editor
Journal of Global Marketing

Example of Paper Rejection (2a)

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Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

*This version of the paper is poorly written – clarity of expression and readability both severely affected. The authors need to proof read the manuscript very carefully.

* Inconsistency with the use of term such as takaful, islamic insurance and sharia insurance seems to be used to have a common meaning of takaful.

* The conventional and takaful market in Indonesia should be part of the literature review section.

* The authors need to clearly stated what value the study is making in the existing knowledge.

* In the hypotheses development, it seems that the author was a bit pushing it in. I think the authors need to provide more justification on the positive relationship in the four hypotheses being proposed for this study.

* More justifications are needed in the methodology section. Why non-probability purposive sampling? Why Jakarta was chosen?

* Results are clearly presented. However, empirical reasoning behind the result will add more into the knowledge especially in explaining the impact of religiosity on switching attitudes and switching behavior. Thus, try to link the findings with the context.

* The implication is not much insightful. It is not clear how the study findings are relevant to the context.

* In the references section, paper authored by Husin and Rahman was incorrectly cited as "Do Muslims Intend to Participate in Sharia Insurance? Analysis from Theory of Planned Behavior." instead as "Do Muslims Intend to Participate in Islamic Insurance? Analysis from Theory of Planned Behavior."

* Numerous citations that have been used are outdated. There are several new articles, but explanations on what these articles contributing are lacking.

Example of Paper Rejection (2b)

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

The introduction part should be rewritten, the information is not up to date.

The paper provides the relevant literature in the area. However, it would be appreciated if the authors examine different aspects of empirical evidence. Most of the papers reviewed are examining Takaful in Indonesia where Takaful has been not strong and establish.

The findings are provided clearly. However, it is suggested that the findings should be discussed in detail.

The perception of differences between Takaful and insurance and its efficiency may also provide a more interesting outlook of the industry in the Indonesian context.

Although the paper uses okay language at times it is confusing and lacks clarity. Better further proofreading is absolutely essential.

Example of Paper Rejection (2c)

Reviewer: 3

Comments to the Author

The authors look at how religiosity and product awareness of religiously positioned product (i.e., takaful insurance) impact the switching attitudes and intentions toward such a product. This manuscript attempts to contribute to the research in the area of religiosity and its impact on consumer behavior. However, there are two main concerns. First, the model is simplistic and does not add to the existing understanding of how religiosity influences consumer behavior. All of the hypotheses that the authors develop have already been tested by the literature. The second concern is that the interpretation of the results is incorrect. None of the hypotheses are supported, despite the authors' claim that they are, and no effort was expended to explain why the results were not. For example, the authors do not explain the counterintuitive results of religiosity exerting a negative influence on the dependent variables. Please refer below to a more detailed account of my comments:

Measures

What are the sources of the authors' measures? Were they taken from a previous study or developed specifically for this one. Why were the subdimensions for your measure also treated as one dimensions.

The exact wording of the measures used was not also provided which make interpreting the results difficulty. I would suggest including the measurement items in the appendix.

Hypothesis Development

The authors mentioned that switching attitudes act as an antecedent of switching intentions. Why was this relationship not incorporated in the model?

Statistical Analysis

More advanced methods like structural equation modelling would be suggested in analyzing such a model.

Results

Religiosity exerts a negative impact on attitude and intention toward switching to takaful, while product awareness has negative impact on the intention toward switching to takaful. All of these are unexpected results and have not been discussed.

Example of Paper Rejection (2d)

Reviewer: 4

Comments to the Author

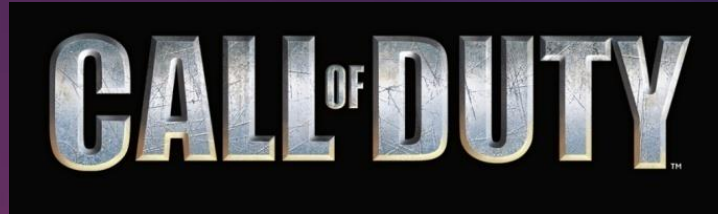
The study examined takaful insurance and what influenced its purchase. Although this topic is novel, it does not add much value to the literature. The study looked at religiosity and product awareness. It is pretty obvious that religiosity will influence purchase of takaful insurance. Instead of one-sided approach, the authors should examine whether religious vs non-religious has any influence. Similarly, the authors should look at whether product awareness and non-awareness has any influence.

Besides this, the reasons for undertaking the research was not underpinned by literature gap or theoretical reason. Instead it was due to commercial reason. This is not a business report.

On the switching behavior, the authors discussed about brand (product) which in my opinion is not a brand. It is a product different from the conventional insurance. The authors ought to get this right that takaful insurance is another product.

The study was inconclusive and there already many similar studies in the literature.

The author's duty

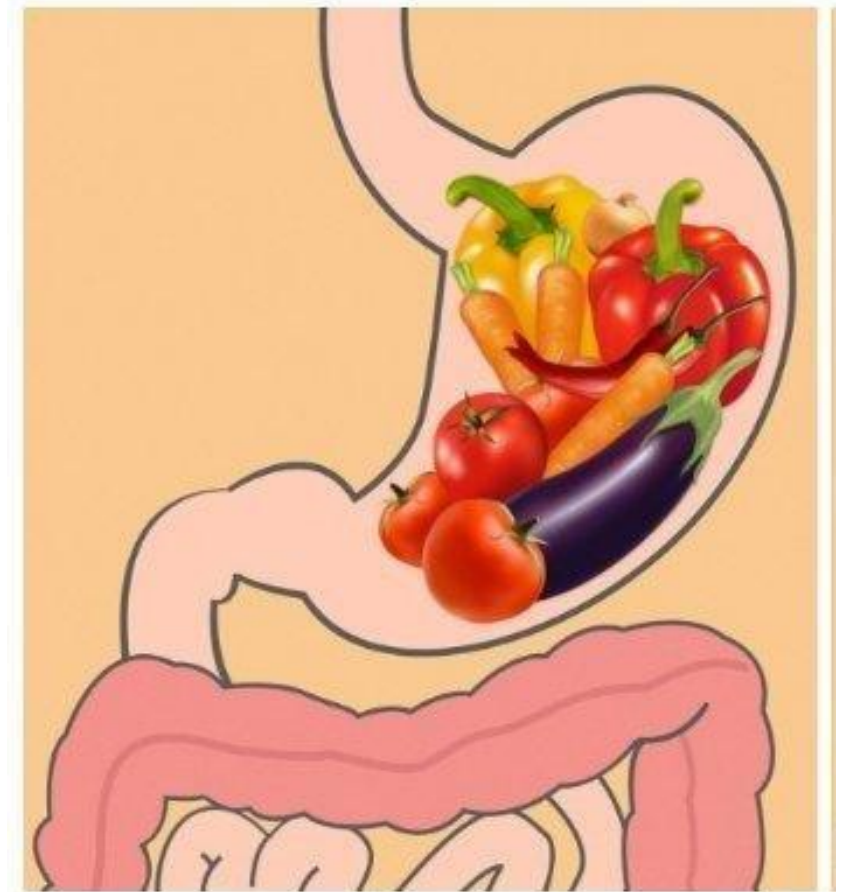


- ▶ It is the duty of an author to write an article so that *an outsider can understand* the main points and the reasoning logic with **relative ease**.
 - ▶ Your article competes against other submitted article proposals.
- ▶ The decision on acceptance is not done based only on the article **substance**, but **the readability of the article** also matters.
- ▶ Consequently, an article must have a *clear and logical structure* combined with *fluent story-telling*.
- ▶ An article must be as *appealing* as possible for readers; *no-one wants to read something that is laborious to understand*.

Why does the appearance (readability) matter?



Why does the appearance (readability) matter?



The Don'ts

- ▶ Using *unnecessary jargon* makes the reading experience simply inconvenient.
- ▶ Do not attempt to *invent new structural solutions*, but follow the scientific format (see e.g., Suppe, 1998; Yarden, 2009).



Think about what you want to publish

- ▶ **Full articles:** offering original insights
- ▶ **Letters:** communicating advances quickly
- ▶ **Reviews:** offer a perspective, summarizing recent development on a significant topic
- ▶ **Conference papers:** something to consider if your research project is 'in progress'

An article should have ...

- ▶ The *purpose* of the article and defining the *research problem* **must be clearly stated** in the **introduction**, thus giving a justification for the article.
- ▶ This is followed by a *literature review*, description of the *research process* and *methods, results* and *discussion*.
- ▶ The *beginning* and the *end* of an article must match, i.e. the stated problem or research questions must be addressed at the end.
 - ▶ Any mismatch will severely diminish your article.
- ▶ The *middle* part of the article will describe the *logic* regarding *how the results were obtained*.



The stages to go through before submitting



Source: Taylor & Francis Group

RECOMMENDED ORDER OF WRITING



□ *Initial outlining of introduction (research questions)*

□ *Initial outlining of theory*

- ▶ Writing experimental elements
 - o results
 - o analyses
- ▶ Research process → Finalizing theory
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Conclusions
- ▶ Abstract
- ▶ Title
- ▶ Final revision



The **two grey rows** in the beginning **signal the preparatory work**, while the **bullets** in bold represent the **recommended order for actual writing**.

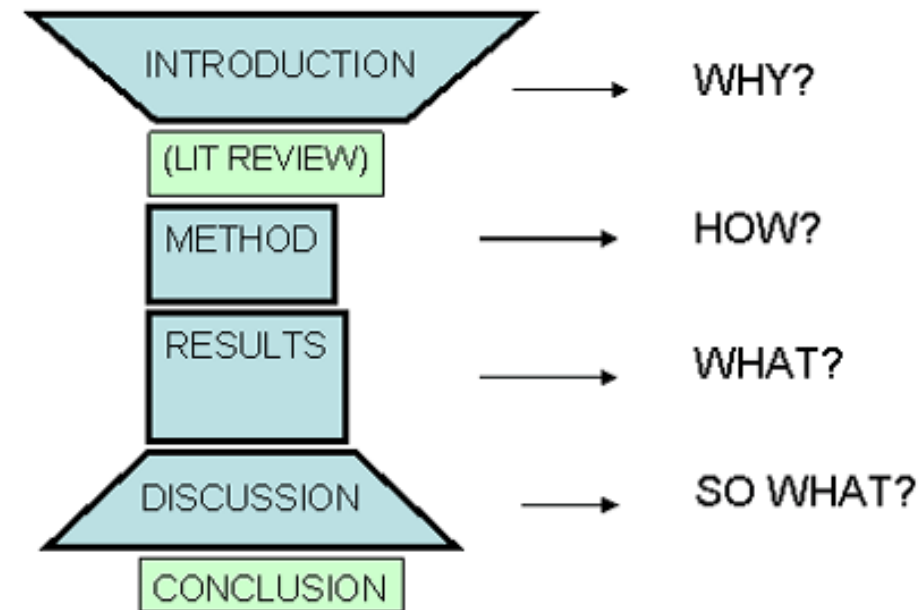
RECOMMENDED ORDER OF WRITING (2)★

- ▶ *The order of writing presented here highlights the importance of your results for defining the focus of your article.*
- ▶ *You should define the focus of your article based on the evidence you have.*
- ▶ *This way you can set the focus of your article relatively early and avoid unnecessary re-working when writing up the theory and other elements of the text.*



ARTICLE ELEMENTS

- ▶ An article typically constitutes the following sections and elements:
 - ▶ Title
 - ▶ Abstract
 - ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ Theory/Literature review
 - ▶ Research method/ process
 - ▶ Results (sometimes divided into results & analysis)
 - ▶ Conclusions





- ▶ When considering a title for your article, do familiarize yourself with the types of titles in the target journal, *analyse* whether they are more *general* or *very specific*.
- ▶ The *editors-in-chief* may want the article titles *to sell and gain clicks*.
 - ▶ This is why in some cases a more general title is better than an overly specific one.
- ▶ *Avoid abbreviations* in the title as well as unnecessary “and” words.
- ▶ Fundamentally, a *very long title is not good* as the reader may have difficulties in perceiving the content.

Title

What should be in the title:

- **Problem, Method and Result**

- The title should convey to the problem, method and result of the research work, including the motivation and the significant of the study.
- Example: **Web-enabled Smart Home**
Using **Wireless Node Infrastructure**

Evaluate the Following Title

- ① Teachers' Perspectives and Practices in Applying Technology to Enhance Learning in the Classroom (Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning)
- ② Improved Modified Reputation-Base Trust (IMRT) for WSN Security (Indian Journal of Science and Technology)
- ③ Unspoken cultural influence: Exposure to and influence of nonverbal bias (Journal of Personality and Social Psychology)
- ④ Police reports of mock suspect interrogations: A test of accuracy and perception (Law and Human Behavior)

Abstract

- ▶ The Abstract is one of *the most central elements of your article*, luring other people to read it and may also *influence the acceptance* of your article.
- ▶ An abstract must *describe the purpose of your article*.
- ▶ Moreover, it must describe *how you have realised your research* and provide *few key findings* and any *practical implications*.



Abstract (2)

- ▶ You can build your abstract by *answering the following questions with one or two sentences* for each one:
 - ▶ What is the bigger, more general *field your article relates to*?
 - ▶ What is *the purpose* of your article?
 - ▶ What *methodology* did you use?
 - ▶ What are the *key results*?
 - ▶ What are the *practical implications* of your research (*how can the results be utilised* by e.g. practitioners, society or companies)?



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Abdul Ghafar Ismail (School of Economics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia)

Citation: Wan Hakimah Wan Ibrahim , Abdul Ghafar Ismail , (2015) "Conventional bank and Islamic banking as institutions: similarities and differences", Humanomics, Vol. 31 Iss: 3, pp.272 - 298

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/H-09-2013-0056>

Downloads: The fulltext of this document has been downloaded 853 times since 2015

Abstract: **Purpose**
– The aim of this paper is to discuss the similarities and differences of both conventional and Islamic financial institutions from various institutional perspectives.

Design/methodology/approach

– This conceptual paper describes the insights held by the financial institution theory which is discussed from the perspectives of the economics of the financial institution, legal environment, the political aspect of an institution, the philosophical underpinning, the components of institution and also the ethical role of institution. Then, this paper will proceed to justify the similarities and differences that have been observed between both institutions.

Findings

– Discussions in this paper will reveal that specifically specific similarity is prevalent on the nature of the supervisory role. The differences between both institutions from the aspects of business organization, economic roles and law of origin have also been found.

Research limitations/implications

– The similarities and differences that are established on both institutions will affect the structure of the financial contract and the design of financial systems.

Originality/value

– The paper will contribute a new knowledge specifically on the design of the Islamic financial contract based on Shariah law at the initial phase.

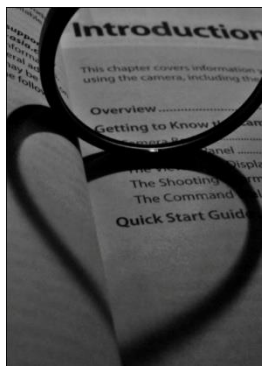
Keywords: New institutional economics, Financial design, Institutional environment, Islamic financial institution, Shariah law

Publisher: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Emerald's abstract style

Introduction

- ▶ The Introduction *justifies the significance* of the subject matter and *connects your work to previous research*.
- ▶ It is sensible *to write* the introduction in a form of a *logical funnel*, where more general aspects are told first and sentence-by-sentence, paragraph-by-paragraph *the text should proceed onto narrower detail* (see also Bem, 2003).
- ▶ The *purpose* of the article is expressed last in the *introduction by describing the research problem*



Introduction (2)

- ▶ Start the Introduction with sentences that **are adequately general, and simple enough** to understand even for those who are not experts in exactly the same topic as you.
 - ▶ By doing this way, different type of readers can position your article into previous research more easily.
- ▶ **Utilize published journal articles, preferably recent ones**, to point out the importance of your research by *highlighting how it relates to them*.
 - ▶ This will please editors who want the scientific discussion to occur in their own medium.



Example: “Consumers’ attitudes towards fear and sex appeal advertising: Lesson from an Islamic Southeast Asia country”

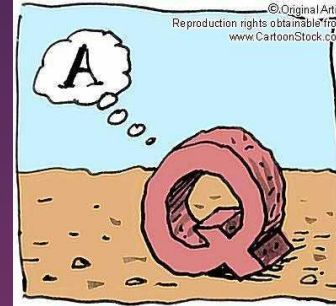
45

1. Introduction

In the context of international marketing and consumer behavior, culture and religion are the most pervasive and influencing factors (Cleveland *et al.*, 2013; Hirschman, 1981). It is because the way of people uses consumer goods reflects their expression of cultural group and moralities. Culture also mirrors their approach of performing the way of life and conveying ideas (McCracken, 1986). Meanwhile, religion affects certain consumer behaviors’ activities (Conroy and Emerson, 2004; Ellison and Cole, 1982; Vitell *et al.*, 2005; Weaver and Agle, 2002), such as looking for information and innovating product (Pew Forum, 2012) and consumers’ religious identity influences their consumption selections (Minkler and Coşgel, 2004). Therefore, to ensure successful marketing strategies, marketer should synchronize consumers’ attitudes formed by cultural and religiosity values with product characteristics and promotion appeals. In other words, marketers need to adapt their marketing approaches to targeted segment (Cleveland *et al.*, 2013).

Different from Western countries, the usage of fear and sexual appeal's advertising in Islamic and Asian values-based countries is an under-researched marketing topic (Cleveland *et al.*, 2013; Reichert, 2001). Many studies explored how consumers perceived sexuality in advertising, specifically in secular and liberal values-grounded countries (Elliott *et al.*, 1995;

Introduction (3)



- ▶ The **research problem** the article aims to address **must be described at the end** of the introduction.
 - ▶ One recommended way to deepen the description is to **use research questions or hypotheses**.
- ▶ The reader may also use the research questions **to reflect the reasoning** while reading through the article
- ▶ It is also **imperative** that the **research questions** and later **results match** in the final version of the article.

Example: “Consumers’ attitudes towards fear and sex appeal advertising: Lesson from an Islamic Southeast Asia country”

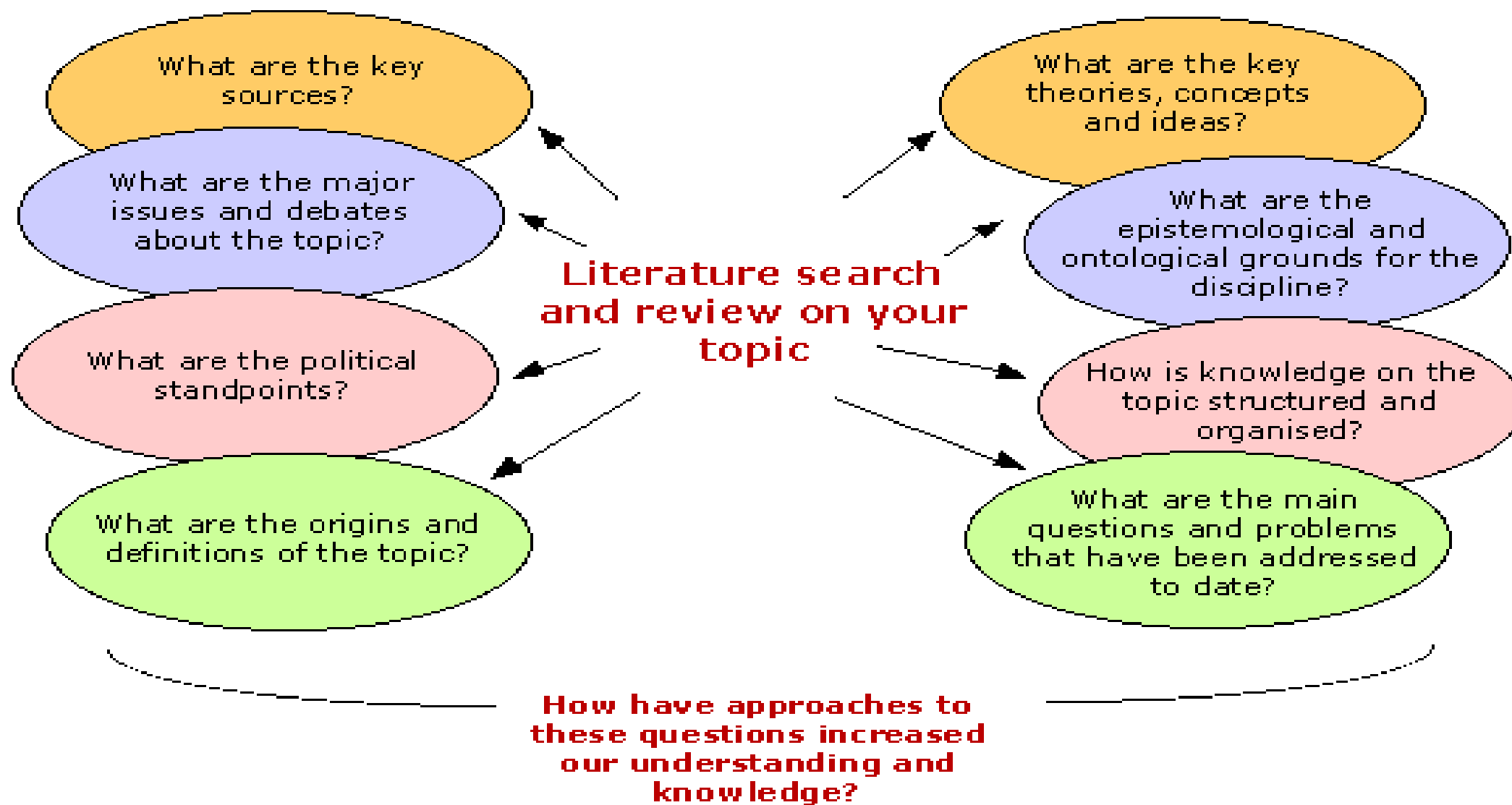
47

This study examines two research questions, firstly, the attitude and perception of Malaysian young consumers who live in Islamic values and Asian cultures towards advertising appeals focusing on fear and sex appeals. An understanding of consumers’ responses to these two appeals will enable advertisers to design better competitive advertising and capture the target audience, stimulate the purchase intent, as well as avoid unintended adverse consequences of their advertising messages (Fam and Grosh, 2007). Secondly, the study also looks at gender differences in consumers’ responses to both kinds of appeal advertising and the impact on the purchase intention. The findings will be of valuable information to international marketers in understanding how to serve approximately 58.3 million young Islamic Southeast Asian consumers (*CIA World Fact Book*, 2016) aged 15-24 years old by taking a sample from Malaysia. Given the similarity religiosity and cultural values in these emerging economies, the study will explore the impact of provocative advertising appeals among the Muslim Asian consumers and provide strategic guidance to optimize it effectively.

Theory / Literature review

- ▶ Write *the theory* to support the storyline of your article.
 - ▶ to describe what others have studied that is relevant to your topic.
 - ▶ One can start writing the literature review by **finding a few good articles**, of which some are from the target journal, and maybe a few good books discussing your topic.
 - ▶ Later on use these articles as a base and expand your literature review.

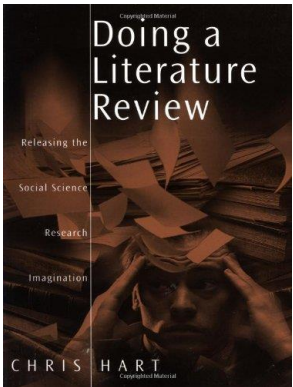




Some of the questions the review of the literature can answer

Adapted from Hart, C. (1998). *Doing a literature review: Releasing the social science research imagination*. London, Sage, p. 14.
Source: The Learning Centre UNSW <http://www.lc.unsw.edu.au>

Theory / Literature review (2)



- ▶ The *purpose* of a literature review is *not to present all possible references*, but to *concentrate on those that are relevant for the focus of your article*.
- ▶ The literature review will *position your research in relation to previous literature*; therefore *cite articles on which your research is based*.
 - ▶ Aim to depict the state of research relevant to your article before your study.
- ▶ You can *reflect your results against the previous literature* in the *discussion section* of your article.
- ▶ *Minimize self citations*; only cite your own previous work if absolutely necessary. ★
- ▶ Additionally, it is important to *refer to new journal articles to ensure the timeliness of your article*.

Research method/process

- ▶ The article must **describe your research**, the **set-up** and **research methods precisely**.
 - ▶ This way the reviewers can assess the scientific basis of your research and the justification of your results.
- ▶ In principle, **the research method/process should be described** so that another researcher can repeat the study.
- ▶ You must prove that the **methodology you have chosen** is **robust** and **applicable** for your study.



Research method/process (2)

Dandang (Menanak Nasi)



Vs.

Magic Com (Lock & Lock)



Results and discussion



- ▶ Having completed the experimental research and having analysed the results, it is time to write up and summarize the results as well as the analysis.
- ▶ The experimental section of a journal article *must concentrate on the actual analysis* of the material, *not on documenting the data*.
- ▶ While analysing your results, *think what the focus of your article will be*.
- ▶ Consider *what the key results* of your research are and *present them clearly*.

Results and discussion (2)



- ▶ Build the *Results* section of your article around *these* key results.
- ▶ Present your results in such an order that their logic is as easy for an outsider to understand as possible.
- ▶ Remember to *highlight* the key results by using visual elements, such as *lists, illustrations* and *tables*.
- ▶ You may include a *Discussion* section at the end of your results section to explain and contemplate the results.
 - ▶ The discussion can either be a part of the Results section or a separate section of its own.
- ▶ Please note that *the reader must be able to separate easily the research facts from the researcher's own thinking*.

Conclusions (1)



Four basic steps to take in writing a conclusion
(the '4S' model)

Step 1: *Summarize* your research

Step 2: *Spell* out your contribution

Step 3: *State* the limitations of your study

Step 4: *Suggest* potential areas of further research

4S

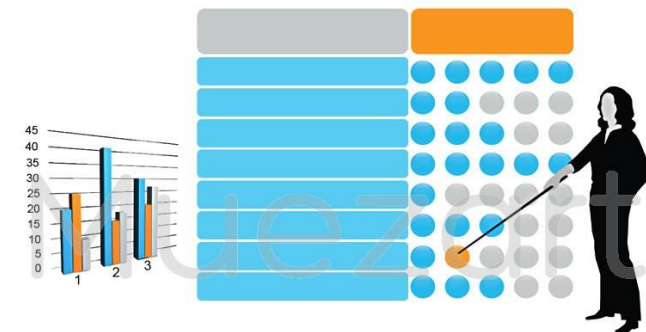
Conclusions (2)



- ▶ The Conclusions section can be written up by using the *following structure*:
 - ▶ **Results** (refer to each research question)
 - ▶ **Significance of the research/practical implications**, for example for the society, or business companies
 - ▶ **Limitations**
 - ▶ **Recommended topics for further study**
- ▶ The Conclusions *must be in line with the previous sections* and should not present totally new results.
 - ▶ The implications should, however, be discussed.

Visual elements

- ▶ It is vital that you *highlight central aspects of your work* by using visual elements.
- ▶ Visual aspects mean anything that differ from the basic text, i.e. *figures, tables, listings*.
- ▶ The purpose of using visual elements is to *direct the readers' attention to key aspects*.



Tables with Graphic Elements

Business Tools and Diagrams

SCIENTIFIC WRITING

Useful tips to help you write
better research papers



Title

Keep the title simple and specific to describe the content — but not so technical it cannot be easily understood. Try to be concise.



Abstract



The abstract is short, but remember not to cram as much detail into it as possible. You want to grab the reader's attention with the first statement.

Introduction

When writing the introduction, pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. Present the background of your work while focusing on the most important issues.



Results and Discussion



- ✓ Make your R&D concise but informative.
- ✓ Focus on the important parts, not the small details.
- ✓ Remember that discussion of unexpected results is often as valuable as focusing on the expected findings.

References

- ✓ Make sure that your reference section is up to date by including current literature.
- ✓ Make use of reference management software! It will save you much time.



Timing



- ✓ Block out times for writing.
- ✓ Consider having regularly scheduled times to write.
- ✓ Choose the times according to when you tend to function best.

Citing

- ✓ In general, use your own words.
- ✓ When using others' words, put the material in quotation marks if it's short; indent it if it's long.
- ✓ Always cite the source if a fact or idea isn't your own.



Writing



- ✓ Avoid very long paragraphs and sentences.
- ✓ Consider using headings, bullets, italics and boldface (but don't overuse these).
- ✓ Make easy-to-understand graphics.

Editing

- ✓ Before submitting your manuscript to a journal, read the final version several times.
- ✓ Seek feedback from others.





How to publish in scholarly journals

THE DOs AND DON'Ts IN WRITING SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL ARTICLES

The Dos and Don'ts – a continuous process

- ▶ Learning some basic “rules of the road,” however, can *demystify the process* and *provide you with discrete steps* in a manageable progression of writing scientific journals.
- ▶ The following are some dos and don'ts for preparing a scientific manuscript.



13 main problems (Bartol, 1983)

1. Inadequate review of the literature,
2. Inappropriate citations,
3. Unclear introduction,
4. Ambiguous research questions,
5. Inadequately described sample,
6. Insufficient methodology,
7. Incompletely described measures,
8. Unclear statistical analysis,
9. Inappropriate statistical techniques,
10. Poor conceptualization of discussion,
11. Discussion that goes beyond the data,
12. Poor writing style, and
13. Excessive length.

Step One: Decide Where to Submit



▶ Don't:

- ▶ Start your paper *without a clear plan* for where you will submit it.

▶ Do:

- ▶ *Decide early* in the process where you will submit your work, matching the depth and focus of your studies with those of the chosen journal. *Failure to select the journal with the "best fit" can prevent the timely publication of your data and lead to much un-enjoyable reformatting of your manuscript.*
- ▶ *Consider whether your findings* are of broad scientific interest or are very specialized.
- ▶ *Is your paper describing a breakthrough finding or a more incremental advance?*
- ▶ *Research the scope of prospective journals.* Such information is generally provided on journal websites.
- ▶ Once you have decided on a journal, *follow its instructions carefully* for how to format your manuscript for submission

Step One (b): Decide Where to Submit

dos
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don'ts

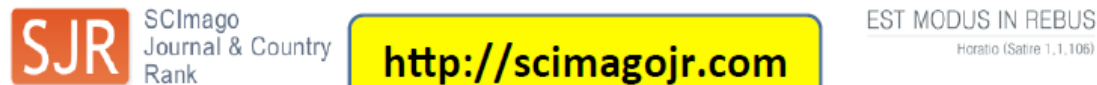
- Use “journal finder” for Elsevier’s journals:
- Use ScienceDirect search engine:

Step One (c): Decide Where to Submit

dos
&
don'ts

68

- Use Scopus search engine:
- Use Scimago Journal & Country Rank:



Home | **Science Analysis**

Journal Rankings

Journal Search

Country Rankings

Country Search

Compare

Map Generator

Help

About Us

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a portal that includes the Journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains.

This platform takes its name from the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator, developed by SCImago from the widely known algorithm Google PageRank™. This indicator shows the visibility of the journals contained in the Scopus® database from 1996.

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What's New?

March 23, 2011
[Scimago Lab's blog on Institutional Collaboration in Global Science](#)

February 21, 2011
[Scimago Lab starts up a new blog](#)

January 17, 2011
[SJR January 2011 Update Release Note](#)

November 03, 2010
[Ranking of Research Institutions SJR World Report 2010 released](#)

December 10, 2009
[SJR 2008 Update. New features](#)

[More news >](#)

Rank

Analyze

Journals or Countries

Journals or Countries

SJR is developed by:

SCIMAGO

How to cite this website?

e-mail news subscription:

Delivered by FeedBurner

Scopus - Sources

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings

Live Chat | Help and Contact | Tutorials

Subject Area: Economics, Econometrics and Finance

Source Type: Journals

Display sources

Search:

In: Title Search

T = Trade Publications
C = Conference Proceedings

J = Journals
B = Book Series

Results:14

Note: Only serial source titles are included in this list. For non-serial content such as books and monographs, please use Document Search.

Source title	SJR	SNIP
1 Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal	0.140	0.218
2 Academy of Banking Studies Journal	0.111	0.333
3 Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal	0.166	0.353
4 Academy of Marketing Studies Journal	0.146	0.527
5 Accounting Forum	0.417	0.973
6 Accounting Perspectives	0.186	0.205
7 Accounting Research Journal	0.155	0.157
8 Accounting Review	2.785	2.282
9 Accounting and Finance	0.352	0.867
10 Accounting in Europe	0.447	0.464

Step One (d): Decide Where to Submit



- Use Journal Indicators (CWTS):
- Use Emerald search engine:

Emerald | Insight

Home Journals & Books Case Studies Resource areas: Emerald Resources ▼

Search in: Articles and Chapters Search Advanced Search

Home > Browse Journals & Books

Browse Journals & Books

Content Type: ☒ All ☐ Journals ☐ Books Series ☐ Books

Show: ☒ All content ☐ Only content I have access to

Icon key: ☒ You have access ☒ Partial access

Results: 1-20 of 595 Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Next >

☐ Select All For selected items: Add to favourites

Publication	Access	ISSN/ISBN	Content	Available
<input type="checkbox"/> Academia Revista Latinoamericana de Administración		1012-8255	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/> Academic and Library Computing		1055-4769	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptability of Transport Pricing Strategies		978-1-78635-950-6	Book	Online
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Destinations		978-0-08-046055-0	Book	Online
<input type="checkbox"/> Accounting Research Journal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1030-9616	Journal	Online

Browse by Title

All 0-9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Browse by Subject

All Subjects

- + Accounting & Finance
- + Economics
- + Education
- + Engineering
- + Health & Social Care
- + HR & Organizational Behaviour
- + Information & Knowledge Management
- + Library & Information Science
- + Management Science & Operations
- + Marketing
- + Property Management & Built Environment
- + Public Policy & Environmental Management
- + Sociology
- + Statistics

CWTS Journal Indicators Leiden University CWTS CWTS B.V. Other CWTS sites ▼

Home Indicators Methodology Products Contact

Journal indicators

Select subject area

Main area: All main areas ▼

Subarea: All subareas ▼

Select sources and sort order

Search for:

☒ Title ☐ ISSN ☐ Publisher

Order by: SNIP (source normalized impact per publicat. ▼)

☒ Show stability intervals

Advanced parameters

Year: 2015 ▼

Source type: All source types ▼

Minimum number of publications: 50 ▼

More than 1000 sources matching the selection criteria have been found. Results are shown only for the top 1000 sources.

	Title	P	SNIP	Stability interval
1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians	68	50.57	<div><div></div></div>

Step Two: Put Your Figures into Final Form

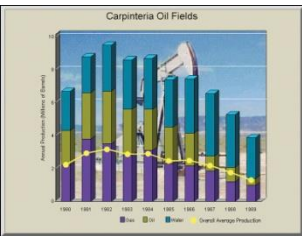


► Don't:

- Lose sight of your data.

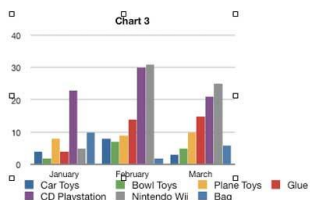
► Do:

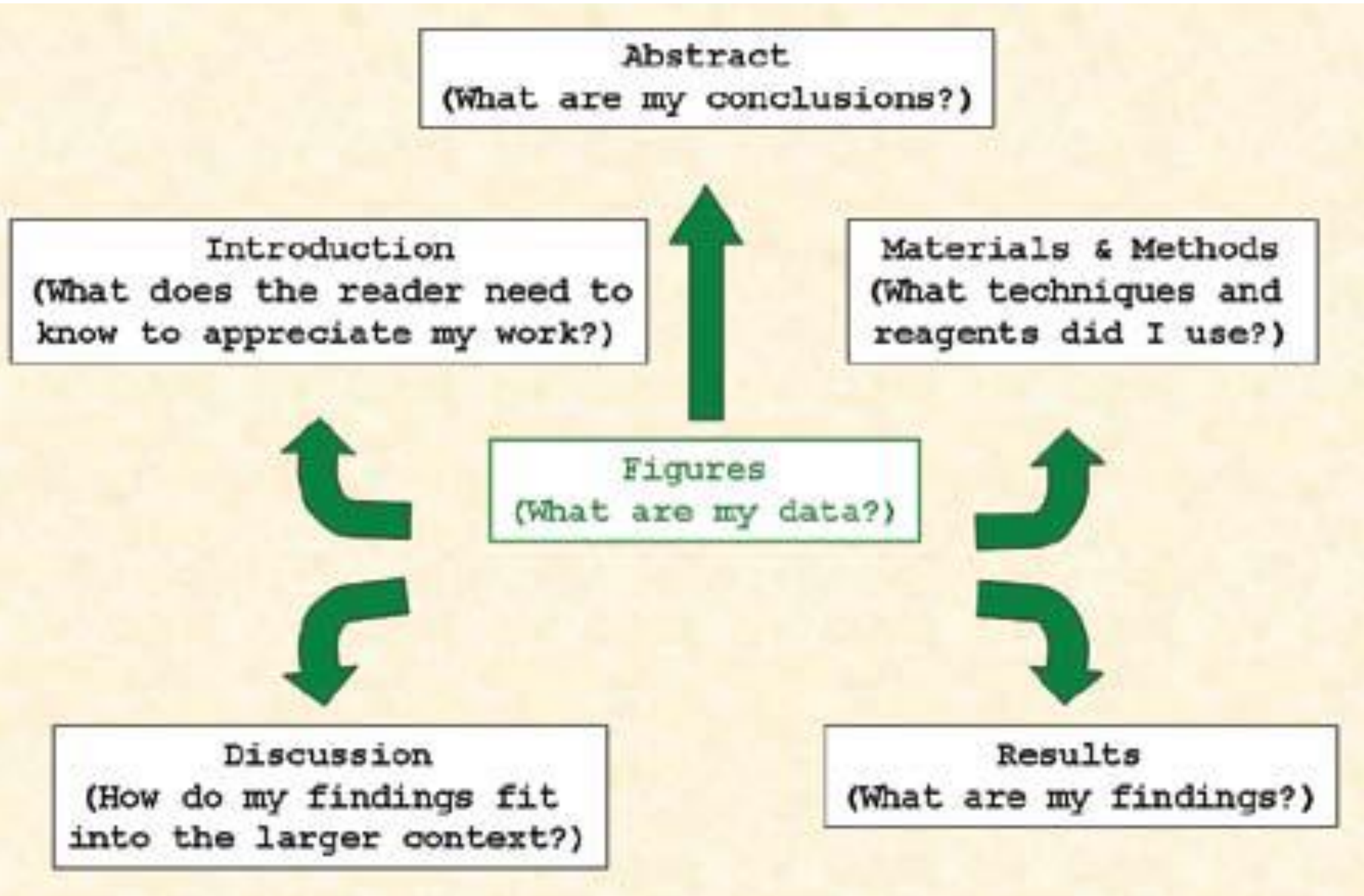
- Start by finalizing your figures.
- *All sections of your paper will relate directly to your figures, so putting your figures in final form is the essential first step (See Chart 1, below).*
- Pay particular attention to the proper use of *colour*, the *size* of figures, the preferred *fonts*, and correct *positioning* of labels and text.
- Be sure to use an *illustration program* that is *compatible* with the journal's *format requirements*.



Unit Sold

	January	February	March
Car Toys	4	8	5
Bowl Toys	2	7	3
Plane Toys	8	9	10
Glue	4	14	10
CD Playstation	23	30	21
Nintendo Wii	5	31	20
Bag	10	2	8
Total	56	101	85





Step Two (2): Put Your Figures into Final Form

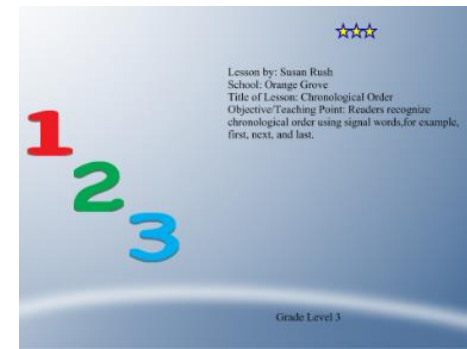


► *Don't:*

- Make your reader suffer through all of your frustrations and false starts.

► *Do:*

- Focus on your findings, not your missteps and setbacks.
- Chronological order may not be your best bet.
- Arrange your figures to tell the “story” logically.



Step Two (3): Put Your Figures into Final Form



▶ *Don't:*

- ▶ Design composite figures with generic titles.

▶ *Do:*

- ▶ Design each figure to make one clear point and state the point as the title of the figure.
 - ▶ For example, in Figure 1A, the figure title is uninformative and the two graphs are unrelated.
 - ▶ In Figure 1B, the line graph has been removed and the figure title now concisely states the findings presented by the scatter plot.

DON'T

dos
&
don'ts

74

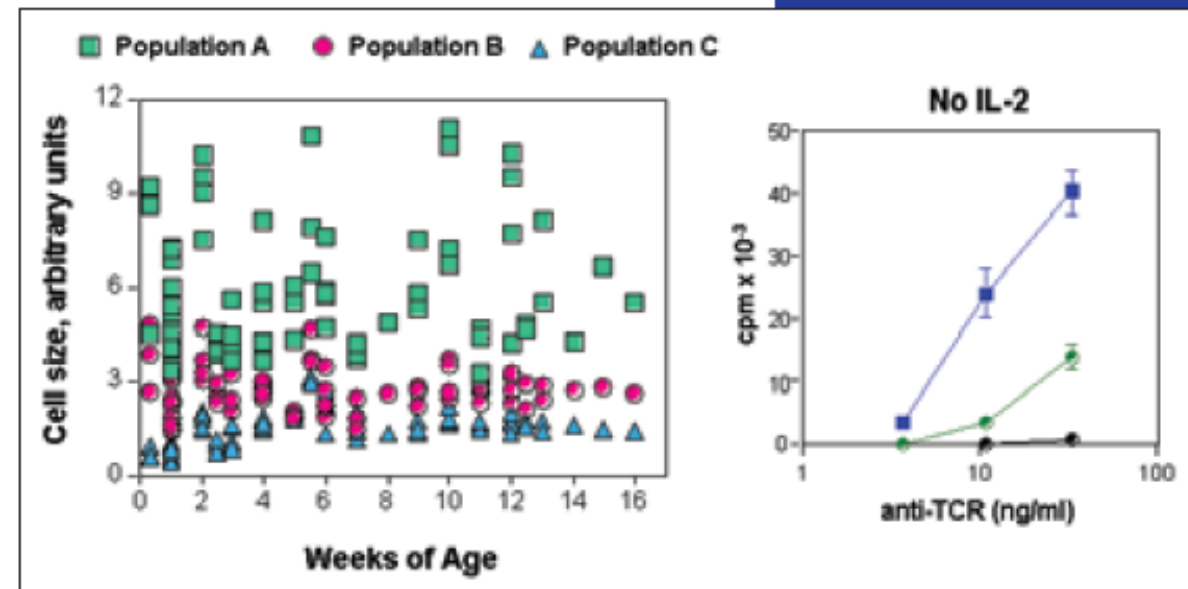


Figure 1A: Sizes of 3 cell populations and cell proliferation after TCR stimulation.

DO

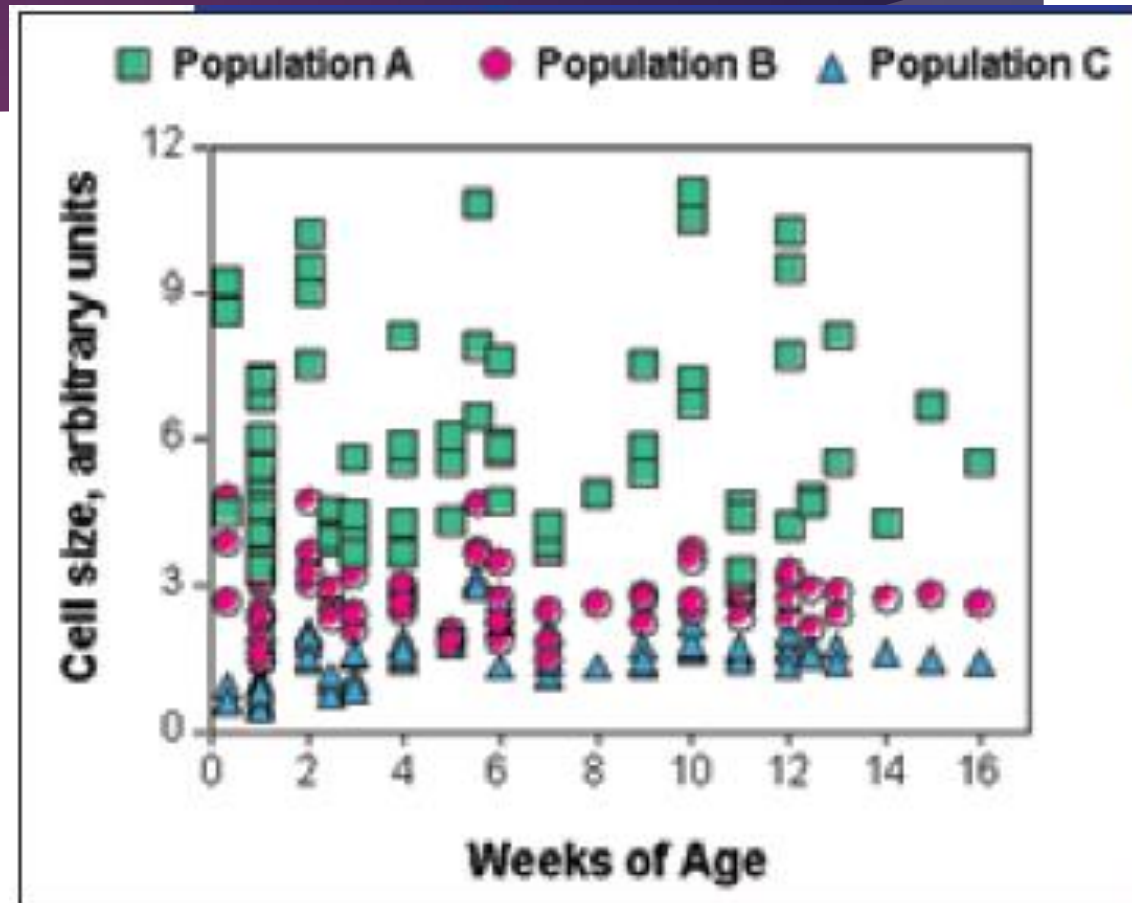


Figure 1B: Population A cells are larger than those of population B and C.

Step Two (4): Put Your Figures into Final Form



▶ **Don't:**

- ▶ *Make your reader work hard to follow the flow of data in your figures.*

▶ **Do:**

- ▶ *Arrange figure panels so the eye naturally follows the appropriate order.*
 - ▶ In Figure 2A, the order of the panels is illogical.
 - ▶ Reorganized, as in Figure 2B, the panels tell the story logically.
- ▶ *Arranging the figure panels to generate a symmetrical square or rectangle also eases interpretation. (Compare Figures 3A and 3B).*
- ▶ *Keep in mind that figure panels will be sized proportionately for publication.*
- ▶ *If a larger panel is paired with a much smaller panel, data in the smaller panel may be too small to interpret.*

dos & don'ts

DON'T

DO

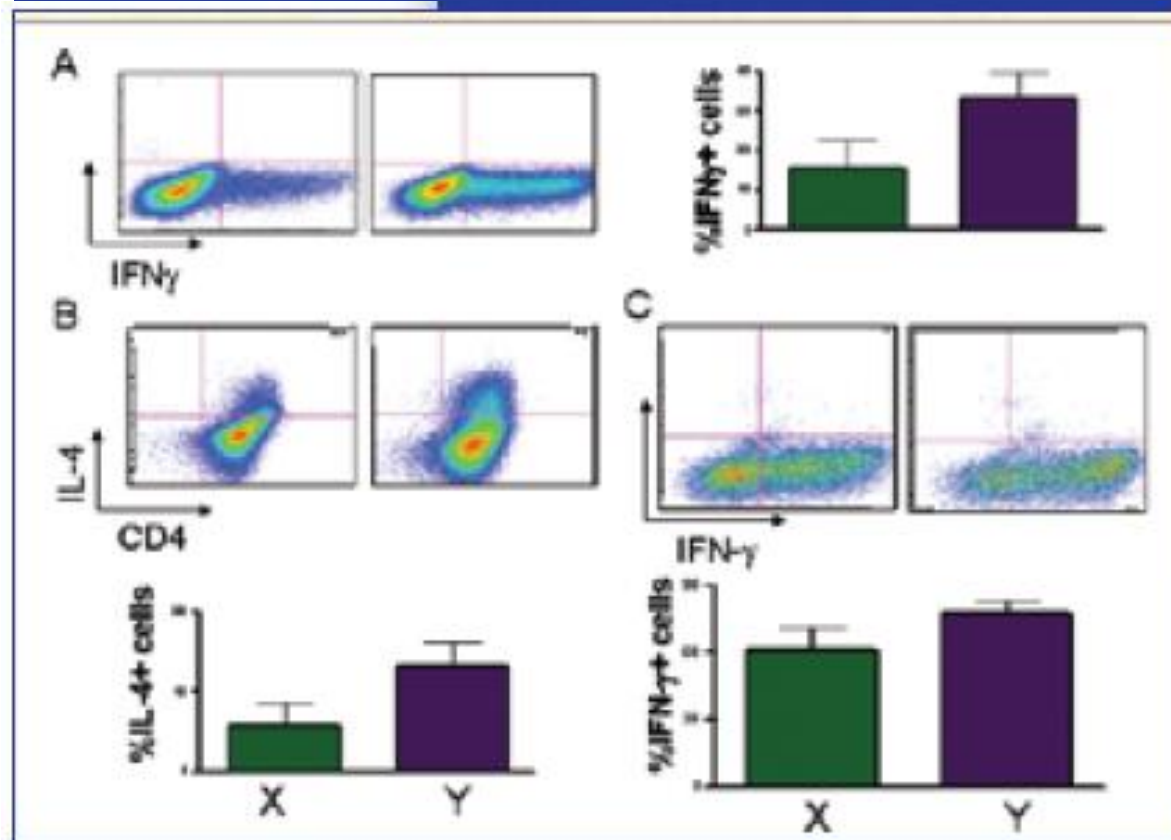


Figure 2A Ari Warokka, PhD, MSc, MDEM, MCEUE, DEA

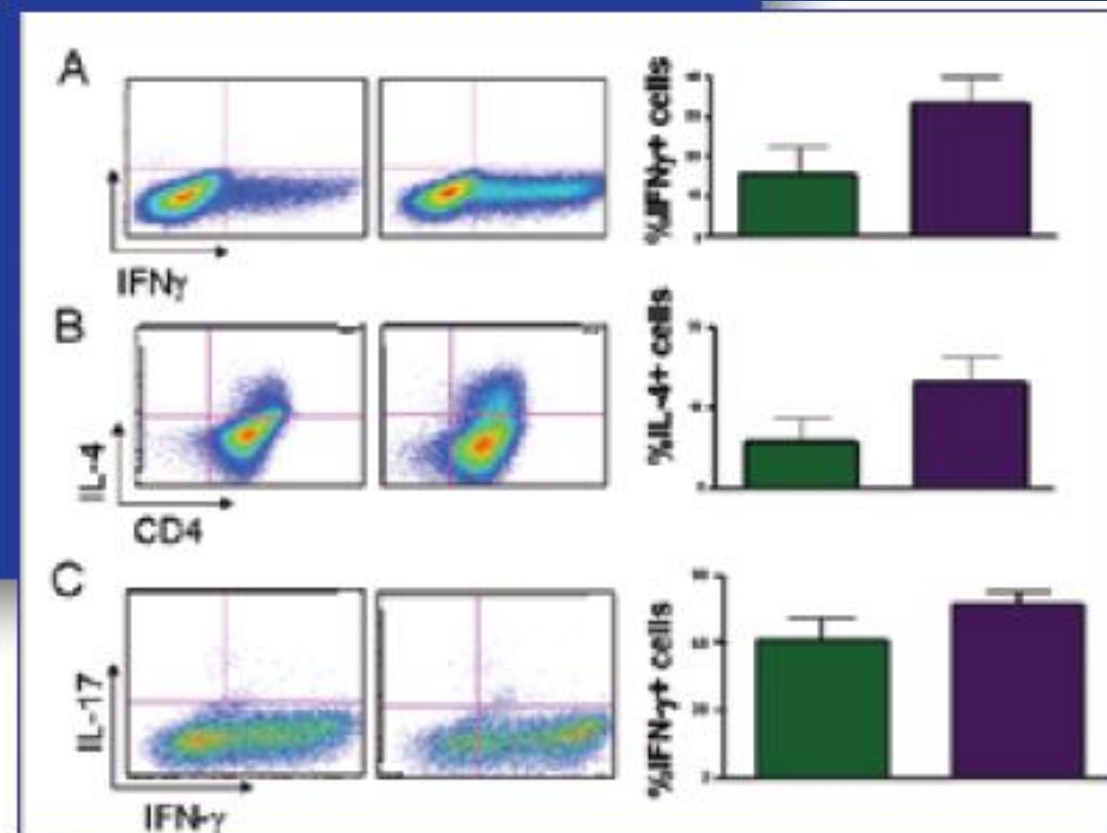


Figure 2B

Step Two (5): Put Your Figures into Final Form



► *Don't:*

- Cut corners when submitting your figures.

► *Do:*

- Submit high-resolution figures.
 - If figures are blurry, reviewers may interpret that fact as a sign of haste and sloppiness on your part in the research process as well as at the computer.



a1



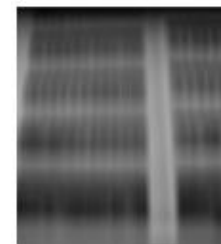
a2



b1



b2



c1



c2

Step Three: Write Legends, Materials and Methods



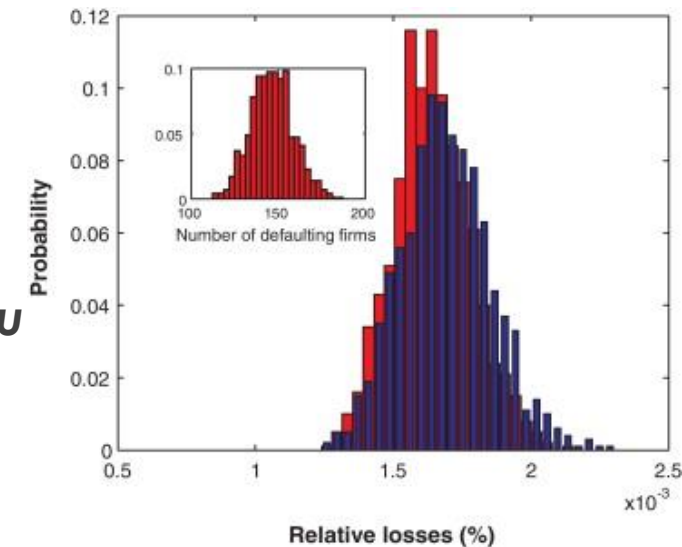
78

► Don't:

- Wait to write these sections until after writing the article.

► Do:

- Write your *figure legends* and materials and methods section *while you have your figures clearly in mind*.
- In each figure legend, *briefly describe your data in the order it is presented in the figure*.
- *Legends should make figures understandable in isolation, but they should not be fully repetitive of the material and methods section.*
- The methods section, on the other hand, *should be comprehensive and provide enough detail to allow the reader to repeat the experiments you are reporting.*



Step Four: Write Your Abstract and Title



▶ **Don't:**

- ▶ Lose the focus you have achieved in finalizing your figures.

▶ **Do:**

- ▶ Write the *abstract* before you write the *results* section.
- ▶ Distilling your findings to their essence at the outset will help keep you on track as you write the rest of your paper.
- ▶ Work with, not against, the *abstract word limit* set by the journal.
 - ▶ If your abstract is too long, you are probably including too many subsidiary points!

Step Four (2): Write Your Abstract and Title



Article Title

John Smith, University of California

Here is some sample text to show the initial in the introductory paragraph of this template article. The color and lineheight of the initial can be modified in the preamble of this document.

Section 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, fela. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et ac, tuis et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer dignus est, iaculis in, periam quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit nulla. Suscipit ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

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Subsection 1

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Page 1 of 2

► Do:

- Once your abstract is finalized, *focus on the title.*
- The title is what will or won't draw in your readers.
- *It will be used to index your article*, so inaccuracy can reduce its recall in your field.
- The title should be a *concise label*, not a descriptive sentence, and it should capture the main points of your manuscript.

Step Five: State Your Results



81

Impressive
Results!

► *Don't:*

- Repeat the materials and methods section here or assume that this is the place to explain the significance of your findings.

► *Do:*

- Briefly describe your data in the order in which it is presented in the figures.
- If possible, divide the results into subsections with subheadings very similar to your figure titles.

Step Five (2): State Your Results



82

► Do:

- Including a one-sentence conclusion at the end of each subsection is a huge help to readers.
 - For example, “These data indicate that gene x constitutively associates with the T cell receptor complex.”
- You can also use *the final sentence to explain your rationale* for the scientific question addressed in the next section.
 - For example, “Our observation that decreased levels of gene x expression correlated with decreased frequencies of memory T cell activation led us to investigate whether the expression levels of gene x modulated the activation threshold of memory T cells.”



Step Six: Write the Discussion



83



▶ **Don't:**

- ▶ *Repeat the results section or emphasize results that may be perceived as incidental findings.*

▶ **Do:**

- ▶ *Place your research findings in the greater scientific context.*
- ▶ *Discuss how they advance the field and offer explanations for any data that contradict published work.*
- ▶ *The discussion should be a scholarly piece of writing.*
- ▶ *It is your opportunity to place a personal stamp on your paper.*
- ▶ *Expect to write many drafts to get it right!*

Step Seven: Write the Introduction, Cite References



84

▶ **Don't:**

- ▶ *Fail to emphasize the relevance of your research.*

▶ **Do:**

- ▶ *Define the unanswered questions that determine the focus of this research.*
- ▶ *Use the introduction and supporting references to show the reader which work you place at the centre of your field.*
- ▶ *Begin by describing the current state of the scientific field that you are investigating.*
- ▶ *Cite key original scientific reports, not just reviews.*

_an introduction.

Step Seven (2): Write the Introduction, Cite References



► *Don't:*

- *Be careless in providing author information, assigning proper credit, or identifying potential conflicts of interest.*

► *Do:*

- *Take time to ensure that everyone mentioned in your article, the co-authors and other contributors, are properly identified.*
- *On the title page, the names of co-authors should be written as they prefer (e.g., with middle initial(s) and/or formal first name) and their institutional information, properly stated.*
- *Be sure that all co-authors are in agreement on the inclusion and order of the names.*

Step Seven (3): Write the Introduction, Cite References



86

► *Do:*

- In the *acknowledgements* section, recognize those who gave *technical assistance, supplied reagents, offered helpful comments and/or suggestions.*
- Some journals designate the acknowledgements section for presentation of information such as grant support or the disclosure of potential conflicts of interest, such as commercial affiliations, consultancies, or stock holdings.
- Be sure to check the journal's instructions regarding these matters.

Step Eight: Compose the Cover Letter



▶ **Don't:**

- ▶ Treat the cover letter as a *formality of superficial importance*.

▶ **Do:**

- ▶ *Spend time* crafting the cover letter.
- ▶ This is an *opportunity for you to address the editor(s) and reviewers directly*—to explain to them on a more personal level why you believe your work is of great importance and merits publication in their journal.
 - ▶ By convention, *the cover letter is addressed to the journal's editor in chief*.
- ▶ *Explain* why you believe your manuscript is appropriate for this journal and highlight the article's main points.
 - ▶ This information can also help the journal staff direct the manuscript to the most appropriate editor(s) and reviewers.

Step Eight (2): Compose the Cover Letter



88



- ▶ **Don't:**
 - ▶ Simply *reuse previous cover letters*.
- ▶ **Do:**
 - ▶ *Edit recycled cover letters, as necessary.*
 - ▶ If this manuscript was previously rejected by another journal, make sure the cover letter *has been appropriately edited to eliminate any references to the previous journal*.
 - ▶ Be sure to *modify statements about your research, if necessary, to fit the scope of the new journal*.

Step Nine: Submit the Manuscript



89



- ▶ **Don't:**
 - ▶ Submit without outside input.
- ▶ **Do:**
 - ▶ Once you have a solid draft, solicit comments from colleagues and then revise and edit accordingly.
- ▶ **Don't:**
 - ▶ Submit without obtaining necessary consents.
- ▶ **Do:**
 - ▶ Provide a copy to all co-authors and obtain their consent to publish.
 - ▶ Most research institutions and private companies also require in-house approval before a manuscript can be submitted, so be sure to follow your particular organization's publication rules.

Step Nine (2): Submit the Manuscript

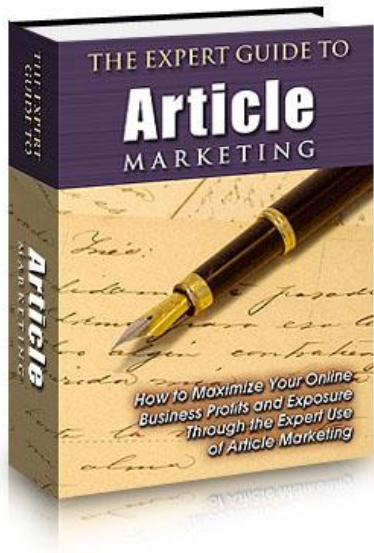


► **Don't:**

- *Forget to broach copyright issues.*

► **Do:**

- *Include a statement asserting that the manuscript is not currently under review or submitted to another journal.*
- *Indicate that the manuscript has been approved for publication by all authors and state that there has been no previous publication (unless in a meeting abstract) of the material within the manuscript.*



Step Ten: Respond to Reviewers



91



Once the article has been reviewed,

► **Don't:**

- *Look for bias and intent to cause pain.*
- *While conspiracies probably do exist, you are not likely in the midst of one!*

► **Do:**

- *Begin with the presumption that the reviewer was unbiased and put substantial (unpaid) effort into understanding your work.*
 - This is, after all, the most likely scenario. Besides, assuming otherwise is simply not productive.
- *If the reviewer misunderstood some of your data or experimental design, do not focus on assigning blame for the misunderstanding but, rather, on what you can do to prevent other readers from experiencing a similar fate.*
- *If a comment sounds snide to you, ignore the reviewer's tone and focus instead on the point being made.*
- *Don't expend any effort trying to identify your anonymous reviewers.*
- *There really is no productive point to this exercise, and in my experience as an editor, authors are rarely correct in their assumptions.*

Step Ten (2): Respond to Reviewers



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► *Don't:*

- Respond to these comments hastily, even to your co-authors.
- Do not inflame potentially raw feelings.

► *Do:*

- *Draft a measured reply to the critique; make a list of changes to be made and additional experiments to be performed.*
- Wait a day before revisiting your rebuttal letter and discussing the plan with each co-author.
- *In my experience, revised manuscripts ARE better than the originals. The process, while painful, does work!*

Plan for Writing Your Paper:

- **Decide Where to Submit**
- **Put Your Figures into Final Form**
- **Write Legends, Materials & Methods**
- **Write the Abstract and Title**
- **Write the Results Section**
- **Write the Discussion**
- **Write the Introduction, Cite the References**
- **Write the Cover Letter**
- **Submit Your Paper**
- **Respond to Reviewers' Comments**

dos
&
don'ts

93

How to publish in scholarly journals

GENERAL STRATEGIES

The stages to go through **before** submitting

Idea

Choose
Journal

Read
Back
Issues

Write 1st
Draft

Use
Critical
Friend

Refine
Further
Drafts

Check
Notes for
Contributors

Proofread
and
Submit

Basic Steps*

- **Determine the right journal for your manuscript.**
 - Evaluate your own work critically.
 - Peruse the publications and their Web sites to determine the best fit for your manuscript.
 - Topical emphasis, rejection rate, and average length of time from submission to publication are areas you should consider in determining where to send your manuscript.
- Taken from Lester, C. (2007). **Publishing in Peer-Reviewed Journals.** The editor of *Florida Historical Quarterly*

How to choose the right journal

- Investigate all candidate journals to find out:
 - Aims and scope
 - Types of articles
 - Readership
 - Current hot topics (go through recent abstracts)

International Journal of Economics and Business Research



Editor in Chief: Dr. Demetri Kantarelis
ISSN online: 1756-9869
ISSN print: 1756-9850
8 issues per year
Subscription price

[Calls for papers](#)

IJEER addresses economics/business issues that are clearly applicable to private profit-making entities and/or to public policy institutions. It considers all aspects of economics and business, including those combining business and economics with other fields of inquiry. *IJEER*, unlike its sister title, *Global Business and Economics Review*, does not require that authors write papers about the impact/implications of, "globalisation". Instead, it publishes papers with local, national, regional and international implications. *IJEER* is sponsored by the [Business and Economics Society International](#).

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Topics covered include

- Business studies, ethics
- Education issues, entrepreneurship, electronic markets
- Services, strategic alliances
- Microeconomics
- Behavioural and health economics
- Government regulation, taxation, law issues
- Macroeconomics
- Financial markets, investment theories, banking
- International economics, FDI
- Economic development, system dynamics
- Environmental studies, urban issues, emerging markets

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Chemistry and Ecology

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ISSN 0275-7540 (Print), 1029-0370 (Online)

Publication Frequency 8 issues per year

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Translator disclaimer

Aims & scope

Chemistry and Ecology publishes original articles, short notes and occasional reviews on the relationship between chemistry and ecological processes. This journal reflects how chemical form and state, as well as other basic properties, are critical in their influence on biological systems and that understanding of the routes and dynamics of the transfer of materials through atmospheric, terrestrial and aquatic systems, and the associated effects, calls for an integrated treatment. **Chemistry and Ecology** will help promote the ecological assessment of a changing chemical environment and in the development of a better understanding of ecological functions.

Chemistry and Ecology encourages multi-disciplinary approaches dealing with:

1. **Environmental pollution:** distribution and ecological implications of pollutants including nutrients and key elements, in the atmospheric, soil and aquatic environments.

► The aim & scope will help you understand what the journal is about, and who it is for.

Basic Steps (2)

- **One journal at a time.**
 - It is imperative that you submit your manuscript to only one journal.
 - If it is rejected, you may submit to a second journal.
 - Submitting a manuscript to more than one journal simultaneously can cause you embarrassment and lead to copyright problems for you and the journals.



Submit!

- Submit to one journal at a time
- Online manuscript submission system
 - Scholar One (SAGE Track)
- Email

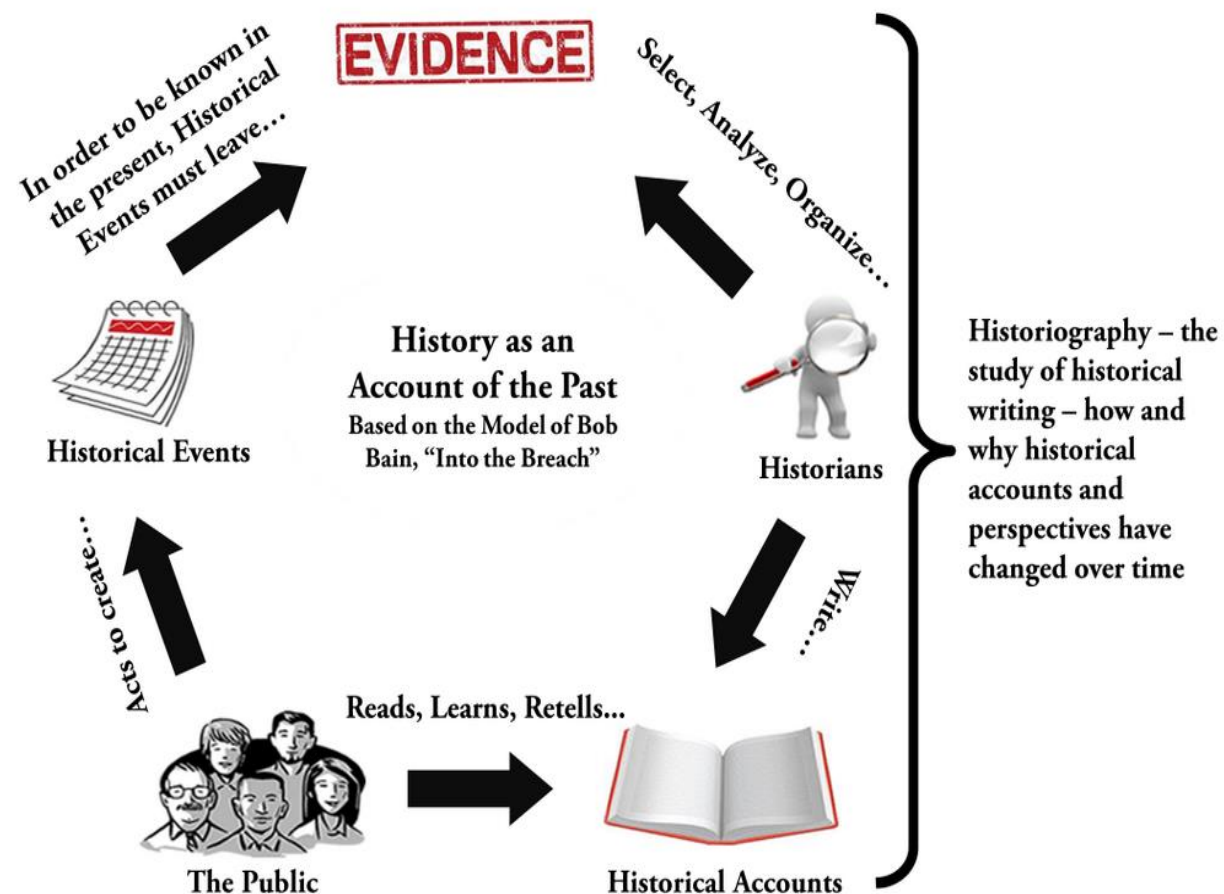


Basic Steps (3)

- ▶ Clear, concise thesis placed early in the manuscript.
 - ▶ The most common criticism from referees is the lack of a thesis (*state of the art*).
 - ▶ The term "thesis" comes from the Greek *θέσις*, meaning "something put forth", and refers to an *intellectual proposition* (Weijers, 2005).
 - ▶ Manuscripts are often narrative, with little analysis, and therefore lack a thesis.
 - ▶ Ask yourself, what am I providing besides a good story? With no thesis, young scholars often resort to a statement suggesting that the person or event "has never been studied." Such statements are no substitute for a thesis.

Basic Steps (4)

- ▶ Thesis grounded in the current historiography.
 - ▶ Readers must be made aware of the historical debates that inform the thesis.
 - ▶ The historiographical material provides the reader with an insight into the origins of the thesis and the ways in which the current article advances interpretation of the subject.



Basic Steps (5)

- ▶ Well-documented primary materials from a variety of sources.
 - ▶ Manuscripts with thin documentation raise questions in the minds of reviewers.
 - ▶ Referees are particularly skeptical of manuscripts that **rely solely on newspaper sources**.
 - ▶ Review your documentation critically and engage in additional research if necessary.



Basic Steps (6)

- ▶ Looks matter.
 - ▶ Manuscripts that are poorly prepared suggest sloppy scholarship.
 - ▶ Check spelling, syntax, word use, passive voice, and repetition.
 - ▶ Read and re-read the manuscript, and ask a colleague (or several colleagues) to read it as well.



Basic Steps (7)

► Format and style.

- Check the format and style page in the journal or on the journal's Web site.
- If the journal uses footnotes rather than endnotes, your manuscript should conform to that style from the beginning.
- The same can be said for font, type size, and page organization. Does the journal permit headings and subheadings, images, maps, charts, and graphs?
- When you *submit material in a style incompatible* with the journal's style sheet, ***the editor may assume that you did not do your homework***.

**Scientific
Style and
Format**

The CSE Manual for Authors,
Editors, and Publishers

8th Edition

Council of Science Editors

The common situation

- **Journal editors** have become extremely **risk averse**; they are **more concerned with the risk of accepting low-quality articles** than with the possibility of rejecting good articles.



Why is the journal acceptance rate so low?*

- Among the papers submitted to ranking journals, **1/3 or less receive mildly favorable reports.**
 - This generally depends on the quality of the journal and the referees.
- If two referees are employed, the chance that a typical paper of average quality will get a **favorable recommendation from both referees is about 11% (= 1/9).**
- There is **no such thing as good luck in publication.**
 - Painstaking work, coupled with careful risk taking, is required for success.
 - Taken from Choi, K. (2002). **How to publish in top journals.** The editor of *RIE*.



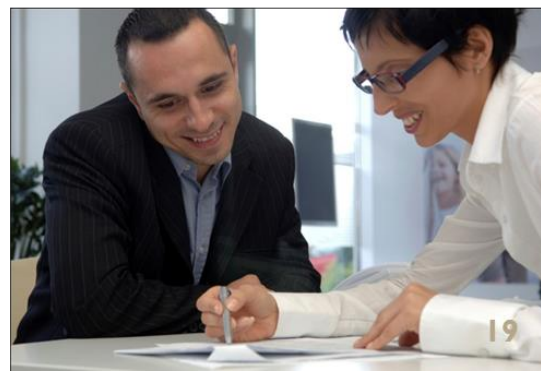
General Publication Strategies

- ▶ **Diversify your research portfolio**
 - ▶ Diversifying the research portfolio is particularly important during the first five or six years of your teaching career when each publication counts heavily.
 - ▶ Diversify research topics for possible publication.
 - ▶ Writing several papers in a very narrow area is risky. It is like putting all your eggs in one basket.



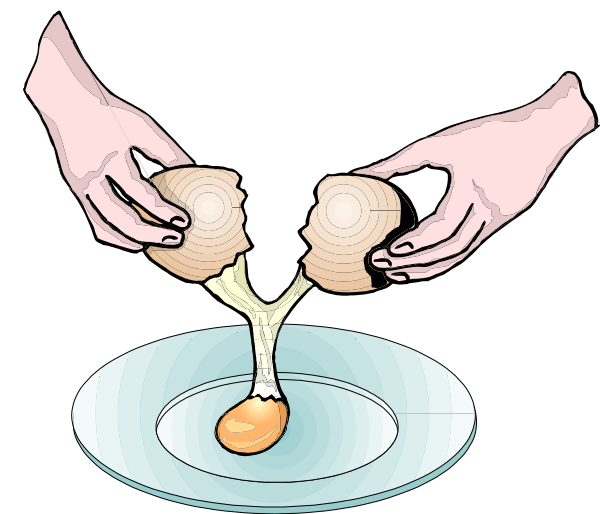
General Publication Strategies (2)

- **Generate one or two papers from your thesis**
 - Try to generate a couple of papers from the most important chapters of the thesis. This is easier than writing a totally new paper from scratch.
 - Work jointly with **your advisor** to help **market your papers**.



General Publication Strategies (3)

- **Don't put two good ideas in one paper**
 - Separate them into two papers.
 - Do not try to put down everything you know about the subject in one paper. What will you do next?
 - As the paper's length increases beyond 15 pages, the chance of acceptance shrinks geometrically.
 - When **a topic is appropriately split into two papers**, the probability of getting at least one of them accepted more than doubles.
 - You also will get a paper accepted sooner.



General Publication Strategies (4)

What editors look for?

INSIDE PRE-SCREENING

ALL JOURNALS

- Scope
- Format (Communication, full paper, review...)
- Understandability

MOST JOURNALS

- Novelty
- Importance (in specific field / in related disciplines)
- Interest

Editors are not always qualified to evaluate the technical merits of manuscripts.
This is the job of the referees.

- The formula:
 - If x = original length, and p = probability of acceptance, then
 - $p(x/2) = 2p(x) + \alpha$, where $\alpha > 0$ and $x > 15$ pages.
 - The **alpha (α) factor**:
 - Editors like short papers.
 - The chance that a referee will detect a mathematical error declines.
 - Referees will return the report faster.
 - The chance that a referee will misunderstand the paper also decreases.

General Publication Strategies (5)



- **Approach different types of journals**
 - Sending all papers to top journals is risky.
 - Sending all papers to low-quality journals also is unsatisfactory. You will regret it when the papers are accepted!
 - Your curriculum vitae should contain some publications in the top journals.
 - Quantity of publications also is important.
 - Having **three papers in different journals** is **better than three in one journal**, if the relative quality of the journals is the same.

General Publication Strategies (6)



Ari Warokka, PhD, MSc, MDEM, MCEUE, DEA

- **Present papers at conferences before submission**
 - Present your papers at regional, national, or international conferences. You may get surprisingly valuable feedback.
 - This also is an important way for you to become familiar with others working in the same area.
 - **Do not distribute unpublished papers to strangers (at big conferences).**

General Publication Strategies (7)



- **Only the tough get going**
 - One gets rejection letters more often than not. This is inevitable!
 - Develop a thick skin and be a good loser. This game is not for the fainthearted.
 - If you cannot swallow rejection easily, don't submit papers.
 - A good paper deserves **at least three chances** at publication in ranking journals.

General Publication Strategies (7b)



What to do if your article is rejected

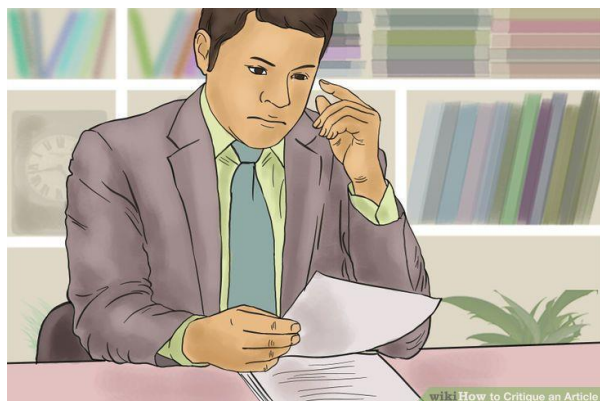
- Do nothing for a few days: try to calm down and try not to take it personally.
- You could use the reviewers' comments, alter the paper and submit to another journal.
- **If you do submit elsewhere, make sure you alter your paper to the new style of that journal.** Editors can easily detect a paper that was submitted to another publication.
- If you are asked to make heavy amendments and resubmit, you must decide if it is worthwhile.

Blessing in disguised

- When a paper is **rejected**, the **editors paid more attention to the negative** than the positive aspects of your paper.
- If you **eliminate or reduce the negative elements**, the **good ideas in the paper will far overshadow the shortcomings** and your paper is more likely to be accepted.



General Publication Strategies (8)



- **A journal article is preferable to a book**
 - Don't publish a book, at least not before getting tenure.
 - They won't remember your books, unless the titles are extremely short and sexy.
 - The life of a book is about 1 to 2 years.
 - The life of a journal article is about 10 years.
 - Handbooks and some special series might be treated like a journal because of their long shelf life (10 + years).

General Publication Strategies (9)



- **Cultivate coauthors**

- Find seasoned coauthors with publication experience and share the glory.
- Working with your advisors is a good idea, at least for the first few years after receiving a Ph.D.
- You have to become independent at some point, though.
- Acting alone is a risky strategy, especially for those just out of graduate school.
- With seasoned coauthors, the probability of acceptance will likely more than double.
- Through your coauthors, you may be introduced to an established group of economists.
- You also may learn how to write better papers.

General Publication Strategies (10)

- **Weight of coauthored articles**

- Whatever rankings are used, given the quality, the following weights may be used more or less as a guide to estimate the overall impact of joint articles:

- 1 = an article (sole author).
- 0.75 = first author in a joint paper.
- 0.7 = second author in a joint paper.
- 0.5 = an author in a paper with three authors.
- $1/n$ = four or more authors. (Don't do this, except in certain fields [e.g., agricultural economics], where it is more acceptable. You will be included in "et al.")



General Publication Strategies (11)



- Example:
 - Pratomo, Ari and Zainal have their own papers → start to collaborate
 - Pratomo's paper: **Pratomo (1st)**, Ari, and Zainal
 - Ari's paper: Ari, **Pratomo (2nd)**, and Zainal
 - Zainal's paper: Zainal, Ari, and **Pratomo (3rd)**
- Therefore, each person will get: **1.75 point**, compare to just **1 point**, and **3 papers** to be claimed.

General Publication Strategies (12)

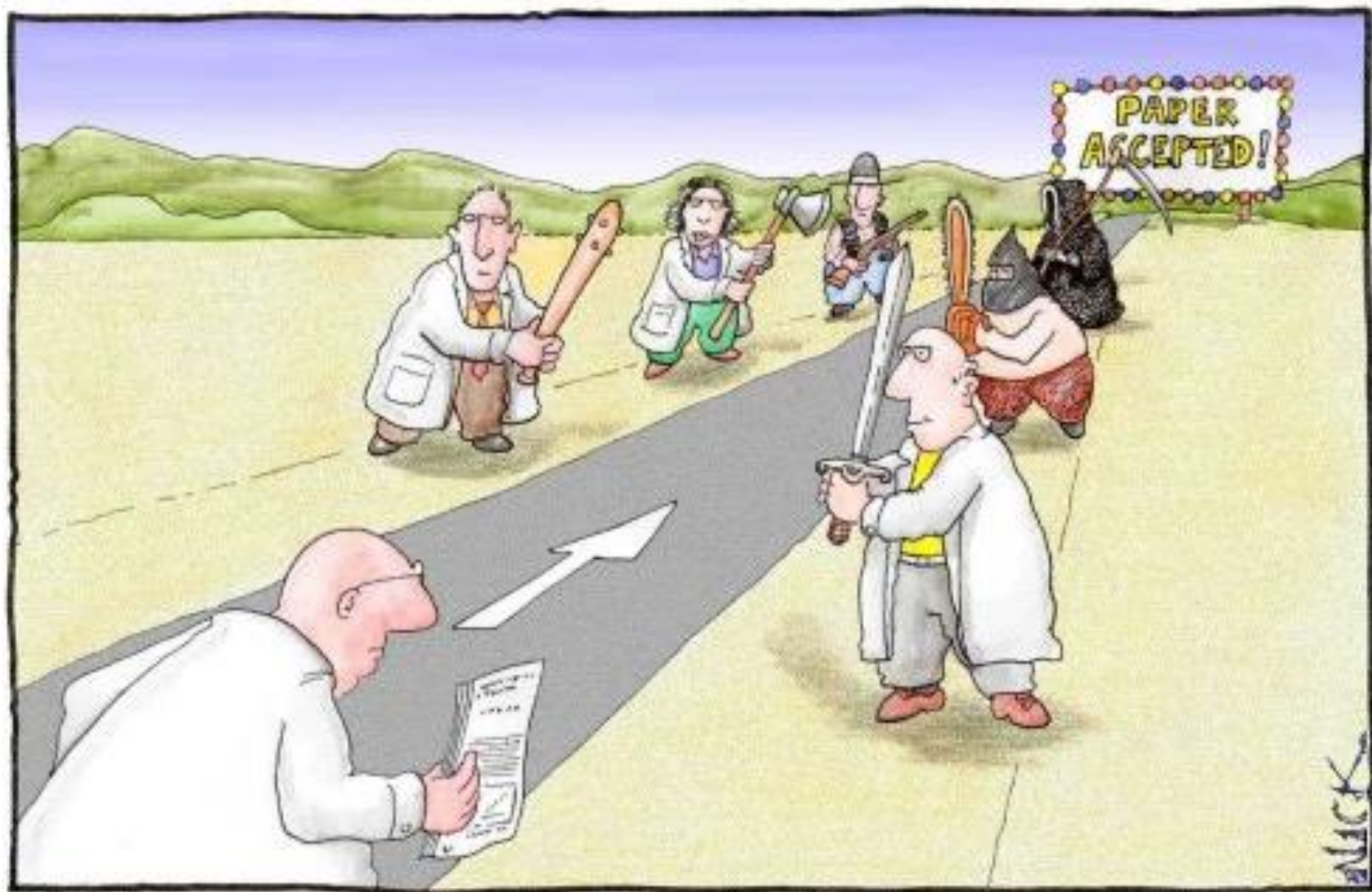
Deadly Sins –

Unethical behavior “can earn rejection and even a ban from publishing in the journal”

– Terry M. Phillips, Editor, *Journal of Chromatography B*

- Multiple submissions
- Redundant publications
- Plagiarism
- Data fabrication and falsification
- Improper use of human subjects and animals in research
- Improper author contribution





Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

What gets you accepted?

- Attention to details
- Check and double check your work
- Consider the reviews
- English must be as good as possible
- Presentation is important
- Take your time with revision
- Acknowledge those who have helped you
- New, original and previously unpublished
- Critically evaluate your own manuscript
- Ethical rules must be obeyed



8 reasons why your article could be rejected

1. It ***fails the technical screening*** (e.g. figures or references are not complete).
2. It ***does not fall within the Aims and Scope*** of the journal.
3. It's ***incomplete*** (e.g. article contains observations but is not a full study).
4. The ***procedures and/or analysis of the data is seen to be defective*** (e.g. the study lacks clear control groups or other comparison metrics).
5. The ***conclusions cannot be justified on the basis of the rest of the paper***.
6. It's ***simply a small extension of a different paper***, often from the same authors.
7. It's ***incomprehensible*** (e.g. the language, structure, or figures are poor).
8. It's ***boring***.

Review Process (What Referees Look For)

The main concern of referees

Significance	Are the findings original? Are they important? Is the paper suitable for this journal? Does the article justify its length?
Scholarship	Does the paper take into account relevant current and past research on the topic?
Presentation	Is the paper clear, logical, understandable and of the appropriate length?
Methods and Results	Is the methodology, and are the data and analyses appropriate? Are there sufficient data to support the conclusion? Are there long – term as well as short term measures? Are any weaknesses of the method commented on?
Reasoning	Are the logic, arguments, inferences and interpretations appropriate? Are counter – arguments or contrary evidence taken into account and discussed?
Theory	Is the theory sufficiently sound and supported by the evidence? Is it testable? Is it preferable to competing theories?
Ethics	In papers describing work on animals or humans, has the work been approved by the appropriate ethics committee?

*Is it **interesting**?*

*Is it **new**?*

*Is it **true**?*

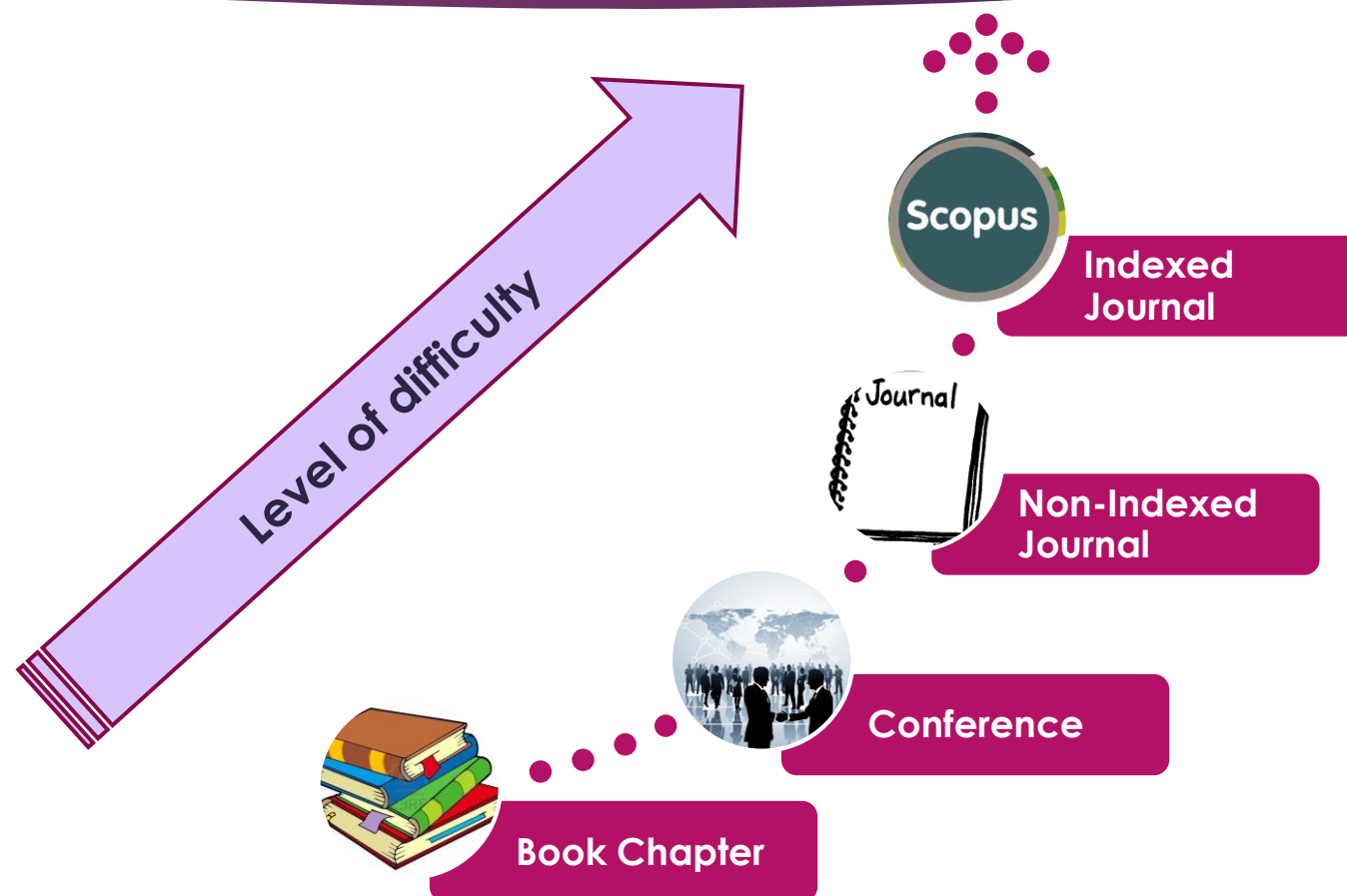
Source: Hartley, J. (2008). Academic writing and publishing. A practical handbook. London: Routledge



How to publish in scholarly journals

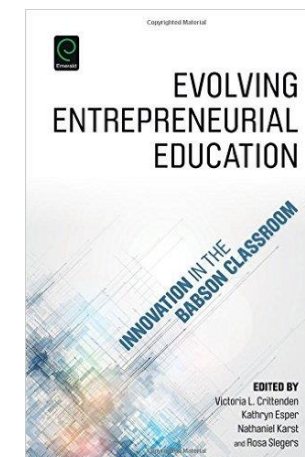
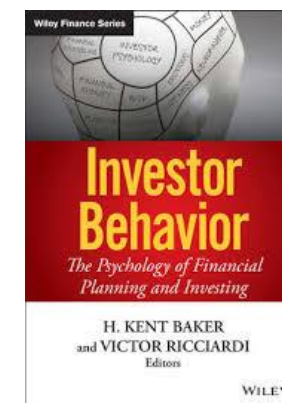
WRITING AND PUBLISHING IN HIGH IMPACT JOURNAL

Where to Publish?



Book Chapter

- ▶ Local publisher
 - ▶ UNDIP Press, UI Press, IPB Press, Gama Press, USU Press etc.
 - ▶ Recent Trends in Behavioral Finance
 - ▶ Advances in Indonesia Taxation Policies
 - ▶ How Education, Stimulation, and Incubation Encourage Student Entrepreneurship
- ▶ International Publisher
 - ▶ Springer Books, Emerald, Palgrave etc.



Conference

- ▶ Conference with non-indexed proceedings



- ▶ Conference with indexed proceedings:

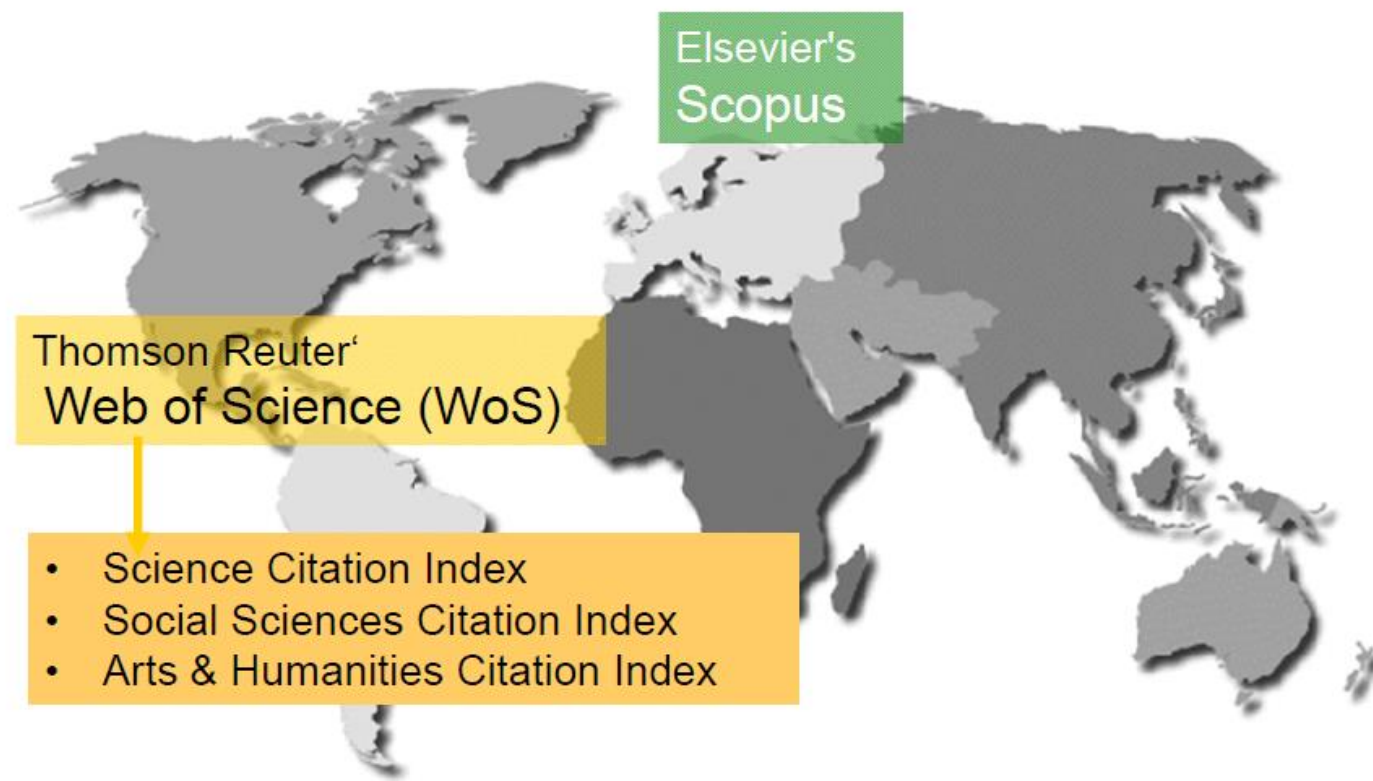
- ▶ WASET Conference (Scopus) www.waset.org
- ▶ IBIMA Conference (ISI & Scopus) www.ibima.org
- ▶ Annual Paris Business Research Conference (ISI & Scopus) www.amrespub.com



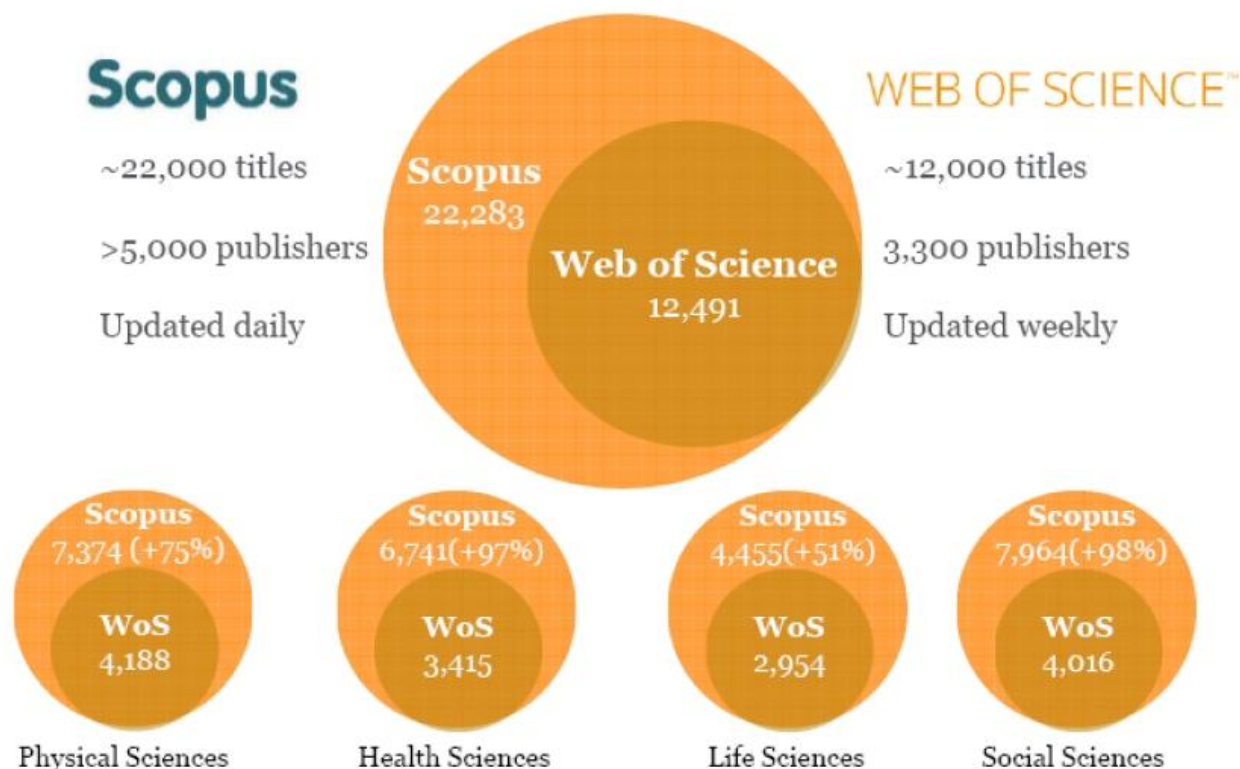
Journal

- ▶ Non-indexed Journals
- ▶ Indexed Journals
 - ▶ Scopus Indexed Journals
 - ▶ ISI Indexed Journals (Normally with Impact Factor)

WoS and SCOPUS



Comparison of titles

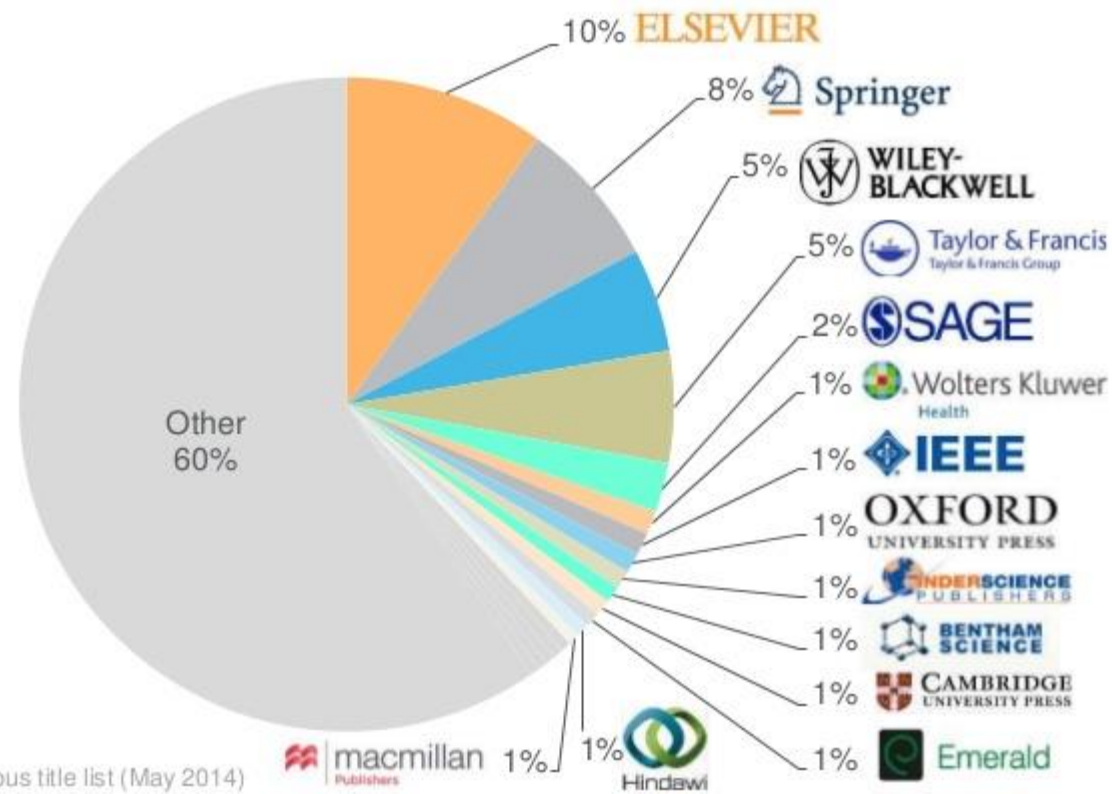


Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science title list and Scopus' own data (February 2015)

Ratio of Journals per Publisher in Scopus

ELSEVIER

Ratio of journals per Publisher in Scopus



Source: Scopus title list (May 2014)

Indexed Journals \approx Reputable Publishers

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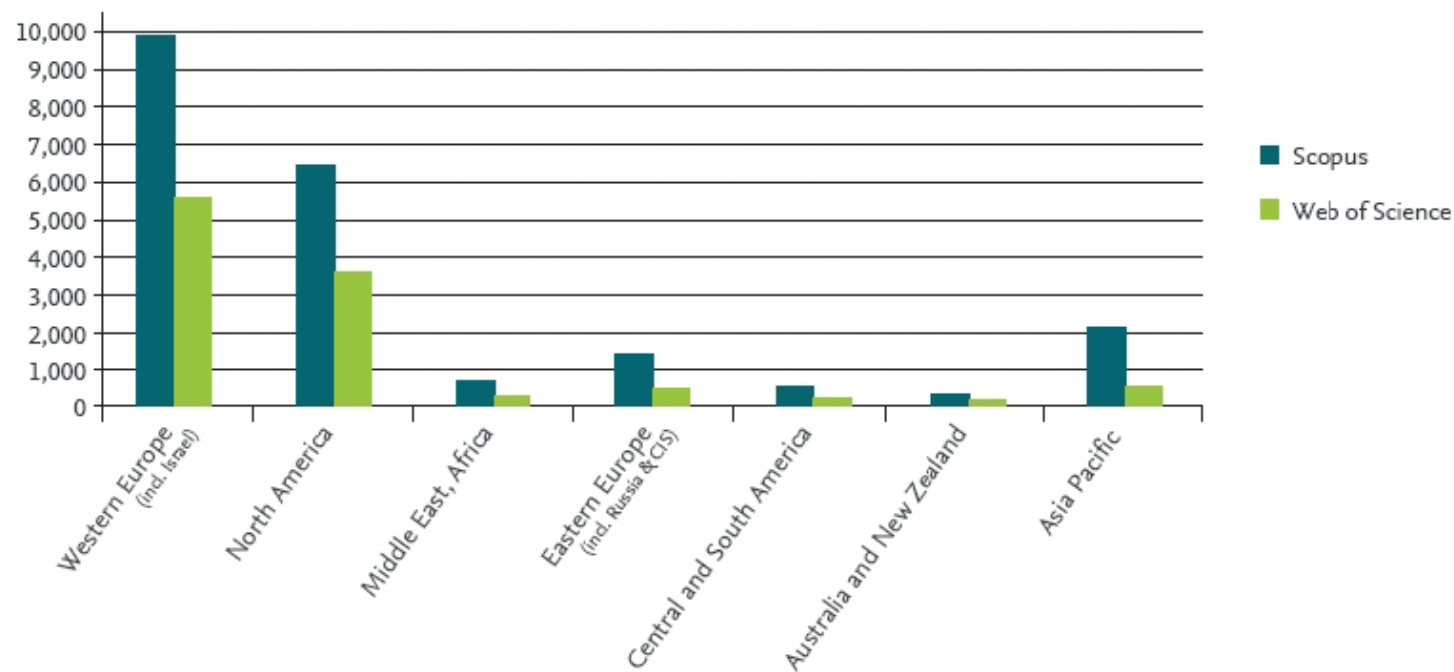
Publishers

A K PETERS, LTD
A R G GANTNER VERLAG K G
ABMS-ASSOC BRASILEIRA MECANICA SOLOS ENGENHARIA GEOTECNICA
ACAD CONFERENCES LTD
ACAD BUSINESS DABROWA GORNICZA
ACADEMIA PRESS
ACADEMIA SCIENTIARM FINICA
ACADEMIC PRESS
ACADEMIC PRESS LTD-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD
ADDISON-WESLEY PUBL CO
AGH-UNIV SCI & TECHNOL
AICA-ARMENIA, INST CONTEMPORARY ART
AKAD VERLAG GMBH
AKADEMISCHE VERLAGSGESSELLSCHAFT AKA GMBH

<http://wokinfo.com/mbi/publishers/>

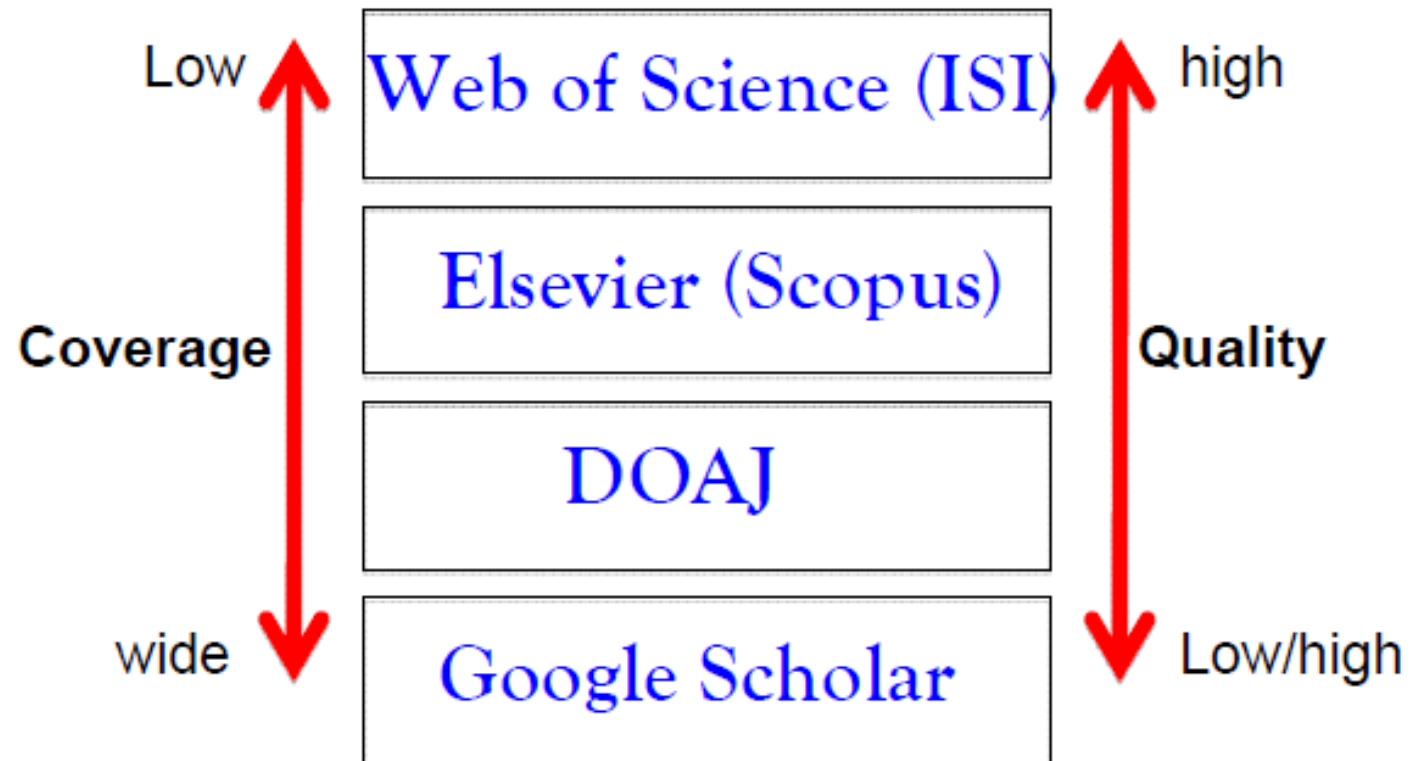
Scopus & WoS (ISI)

Number of titles in Scopus (active) vs. Web of Science geographical region (February 2014)



Number of journal titles by broad subject area. Note: Journal titles may belong to more than one subject area.

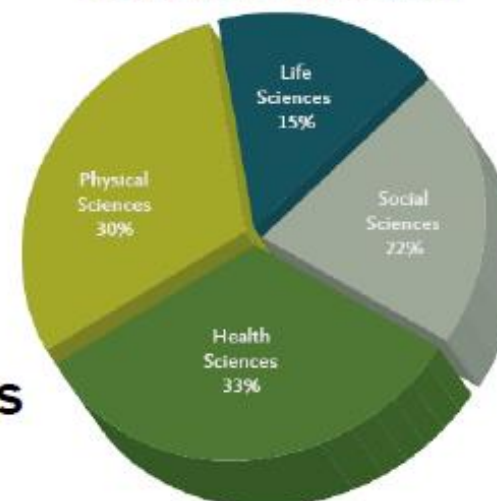
Journal Indexing service



Scopus Indexing

**Social,
health, physical & life sciences**

Scopus Content February 2014



Percentage of titles by subject area (as of February 2014).
Titles may be attributed to more than one subject category.

Social Sciences 7,684	Health Sciences 6,740	Physical Sciences 7,410	Life Sciences 4,436
Psychology Economics Business A&H	100% MEDLINE Nursing Dentistry	Chemistry Physics Engineering	Neuroscience Pharmacology Biology

Scopus selection criteria

Quantitative and qualitative measures

Pre-selection conditions

Minimum criteria

- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- References in Roman script
- Publication ethics statement

Journal policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing editorial concept/policy • Level of peer-review • Diversity in geographic distribution of editors • Diversity in geographic distribution of authors
Quality of content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic contribution to the field • Clarity of abstracts • Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope • Readability of articles
Journal standing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing
Regularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No delay in publication schedule
Online availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content available online • English-language journal home page • Quality of home page

Warning Signs for Poor Journals

- ▶ Editors and authors from the same institution
- ▶ Plagiarism
- ▶ Poor figures
- ▶ Bad grammar
- ▶ Flawed science
- ▶ Uneven quality
- ▶ Poor homepage
- ▶ Lack of journal focus



Checklist for identifying predatory publishers

What to look for

What to check

Contact information



- Does the journal's website provide complete contact information?
- Does it include a verifiable address?

Scope of the journal



- Is the journal's scope multidisciplinary?
- Does it combine multiple, unrelated, wide-ranging fields?

Editorial board

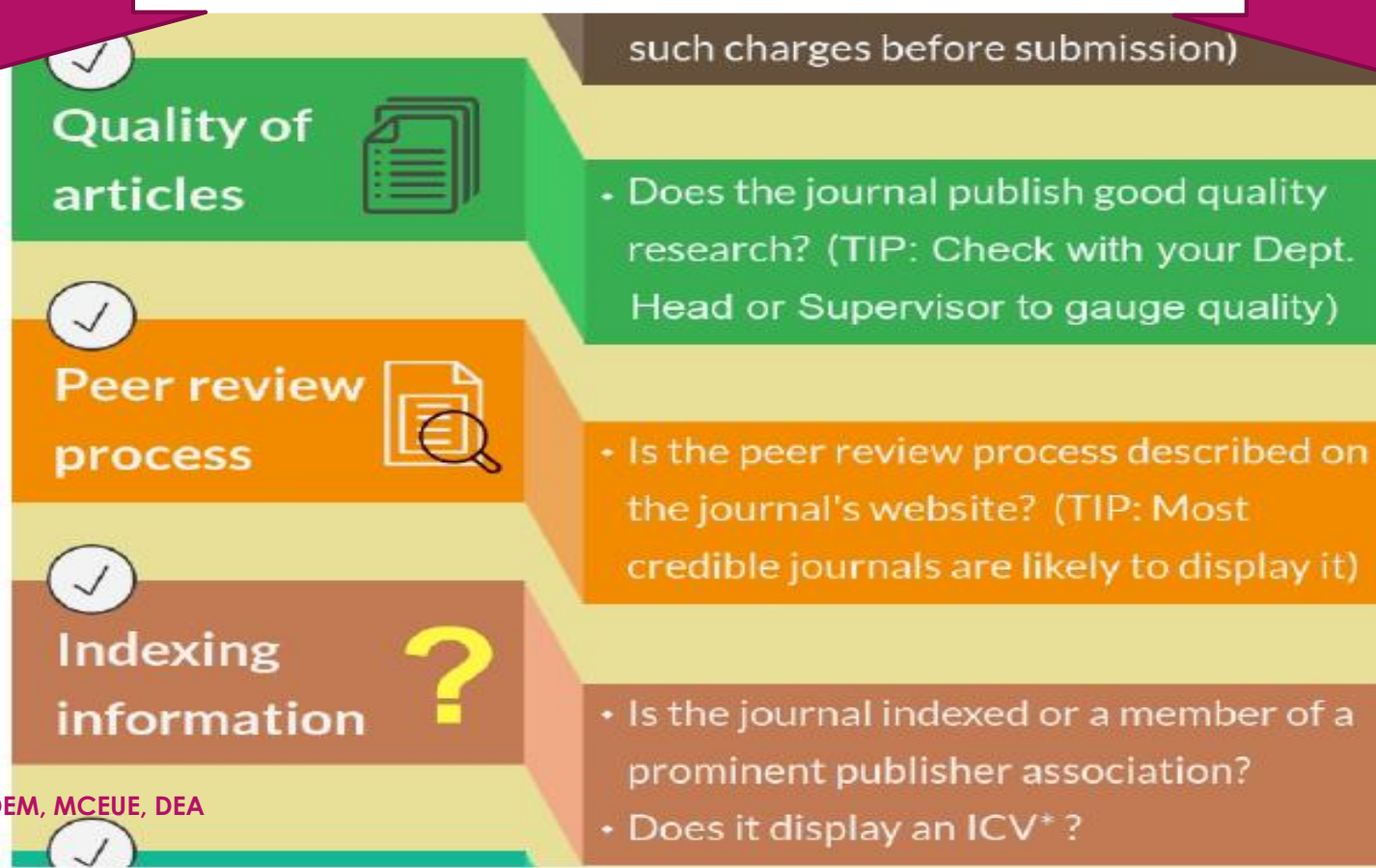


- Does it include recognized, affiliated experts? (TIP: Contact a few & inquire about their experience with the journal)

Checklist for identifying predatory publishers

What to look for

What to check



Checklist for identifying predatory publishers 140

What to look for

What to check

Retraction policy



- Does the journal have a clear policy for recalling articles? (TIP: Check journal policies or it's instructions to authors)



Pitch for authors



- Does the journal guarantee publication or quick peer review? (TIP: If it sounds too good to be true, it probably isn't.)



E-mail invitation



- Do the journal, its editors and staff all have institutional or journal-affiliated email addresses?

Process to Journal Publication



Source: Ismail (2016)

A. Target Right Journal

- ▶ **Where to Submit Your Manuscript?**
- ▶ **Reputable journal/IF**
- ▶ **How Do You Get Your Papers Into High-Impact Journals?**
- ▶ **How to get published in peer-reviewed English-language journal?**

Journal Rankings:

Subject Area: *Social Sciences.*

Subject Category: *Geography, Planning and Development.*

Region: *Asiatic Region.*

Year: *2014.*

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Rank	Title	Type	ISSN	SJR Quartile	SJR	H index	Total Docs	Total Docs.	Total Refs.	Total Cites	Citable Docs.	Cites / Doc	Ref. / Doc.	Country
1	Sustainability Science	j	ISSN 18624065	Q1	1.348	21	67	98	2600	302	94	2.86	38.81	Japan
2	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	j	ISSN 03795721	Q1	0.81	45	65	226	381	270	210	1	5.86	Japan
3	Acta Geographica Sinica	j	ISSN 03755444	Q2	0.447	36	128	426	5395	431	426	0.82	42.15	China
4	Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management	j	ISSN 14643332	Q2	0.416	17	26	96	1232	58	86	0.55	47.38	Singapore
5	Chinese Geographical Sciences	j	ISSN 1993064X	Q2	0.368	14	93	206	3948	217	202	0.98	42.45	China
6	Journal of Mountain Science	j	ISSN 19930321	Q2	0.367	14	138	282	5844	291	279	1.01	42.35	China
7	Journal of the Indian Society of Remote Sensing	j	ISSN 09743006	Q2	0.318	20	113	220	2866	154	215	0.69	25.36	India
8	Disaster Advances	j	ISSN 0974262X	Q2	0.289	9	118	482	2748	217	468	0.44	23.29	India
9	Journal of Sustainability Science and Management	j	ISSN 18238556	Q2	0.276	4	25	96	767	35	94	0.22	30.68	Malaysia
10	Asian Development Review	j	ISSN 19967241	Q3	0.248	15	14	47	503	20	39	0.38	35.93	Philippines
11	International Journal of Geoinformatics	j	ISSN 16866576	Q3	0.247	5	24	91	559	22	91	0.28	23.29	Thailand
12	Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics	j	ISSN 00195014	Q3	0.193	11	30	127	416	15	117	0.14	13.87	India
13	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal	j	ISSN 01171968	Q3	0.187	18	5	72	208	30	71	0.44	41.6	Philippines
14	Geo-Spatial Information Science	j	ISSN 10095020	Q3	0.18	8	20	100	522	46	96	0.37	26.1	China
15	Journal of Remote Sensing	j	ISSN 10074619	Q3	0.164	3	111	109	2471	33	109	0.3	22.26	China
16	Journal of Global Environmental Engineering	j	ISSN 13411268	Q3	0.163	6	0	10	0	1	10	0.5	0	Japan
17	China Report	j	ISSN 00094455	Q3	0.15	5	21	66	539	9	64	0.13	25.67	India
18	International Journal of Rural Management	j	ISSN 09730052	Q3	0.148	3	8	30	322	4	27	0.15	40.25	India
19	Regional Development Dialogue	j	ISSN 02506505	Q4	0.11	7	0	81	0	2	42	0.07	0	Japan
20	Asian Agri-History	j	ISSN 09717730	Q4	0.105	9	41	162	290	5	92	0.05	7.07	India
21	Planning Malaysia	j	ISSN 16756215	Q4	0.104	1	10	26	231	1	25	0	23.1	Malaysia
22	Transactions of the Institute of Indian Geographers	j	ISSN 09709851	Q4	0.101	2	20	71	492	2	70	0	24.6	India
23	International Studies	j	ISSN 00208817	Q4	0.101	7	0	35	0	5	34	0.05	0	India
24	PIDE Working Papers	j	ISSN 00788228	Q4	0.101	2	11	28	646	1	28	0	58.73	Pakistan
25	South Asian Survey	j	ISSN 09715231	Q4	0.101	6	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	India
26	Pakistan Development Review	j	ISSN 00309729	Q4	0.101	12	0	56	0	3	42	0	0	Pakistan
27	Chirigaku Hyoron/Geographical Review of Japan	j	ISSN 13479555	Q4	0.1	6	17	65	163	0	65	0	9.59	Japan
28	ADB Economics Working Paper Series	k	ISSN 16555252	Q4	0.1	3	0	118	0	3	118	0.03	0	Philippines
29	Jimburn Chiri/Human Geography, Kyoto	j	ISSN 00187216	Q4	0.1	4	3	82	28	1	81	0.02	9.33	Japan

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Subject Category:

Region/Country: Year:


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Display journals with at least:

Subject Area: Business, Management and Accounting.

Country: Indonesia.



Year: 2014.

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1 - 2

Related product



	Title	Type	SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2014)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc.	Country
1	Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business	j	0,120	1	5	46	165	3	44	0,00	33,00	
2	International Journal of Technology	j	0,115	2	32	89	536	9	81	0,10	16,75	

→ UGM

→ UI

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A simplified method of choosing a potential journal.



The first choice of journal is that the journal name keeps jumping out at our manuscript's reference list. (Thyer, 1994)

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Where to Submit Your Manuscript? #2

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Here are useful online resources that provide journal suggestions or recommendation to researchers.

1. [Elsevier Journal Finder](#)

ELSEVIER

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Elsevier® Journal Finder helps you find journals that could be best suited for publishing your scientific article. Powered by the [Elsevier Fingerprint Engine™](#), Elsevier Journal Finder uses smart search technology and field-of-research specific vocabularies to match your article to Elsevier journals.

2. [IEEE Publication Recommender](#)

IEEE *Publication Recommender*[™]

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- Compare critical points such as Impact Factor and Submission-To-Publication Time

Search 170+ periodicals and 1500+ conferences. Compare critical points such as Impact Factor and Submission-To-Publication Time. Get all the key data about IEEE publications at a glance.

Where to Submit Your Manuscript? #3

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3. [Springer Journal Suggester](#)



Find the right journal

Search over 2,500 journals (Springer and BioMed Central) to find the most suitable journal for your manuscript. Easily compare relevant journals to find the best place for publication.

4. [Edanz Journal Selector](#)



Edanz is a Hong Kong-based company that provides fee-based services to authors such as copyediting and letter writing. One of its services is a journal finder, at the moment this service is currently free on their website. Among other services described here, this one appears to have the broadest coverage.

Where to Submit Your Manuscript? #4

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5. [Journal Article Name Estimator](#) (JANE)



This service originates in the Netherlands. It is limited to journals included in Medline, a database published by the [U.S. National Library of Medicine](#). Thus, it's limited to biomedical sciences journals. This one offers an alternative search method to entering your article's title and abstract – you can enter keywords in a simple search box.

6. [Cofactor Journal Selector](#)



This service originates in the UK. Established for two years and has over 50 freelance editors. This one offers an options menu to find journals that match your requirements.

7. [Journal Guide](#)



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ⓘ	Title	CiteScore ▾	Highest CiteScore Percentile	CiteScore Rank	Citations 2016 ⚙	Documents 2013-15 ⚙	% Cited	SNIP	SJR
1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians	89.23	99%	1/117	11,957	134	72%	67.564	39.285

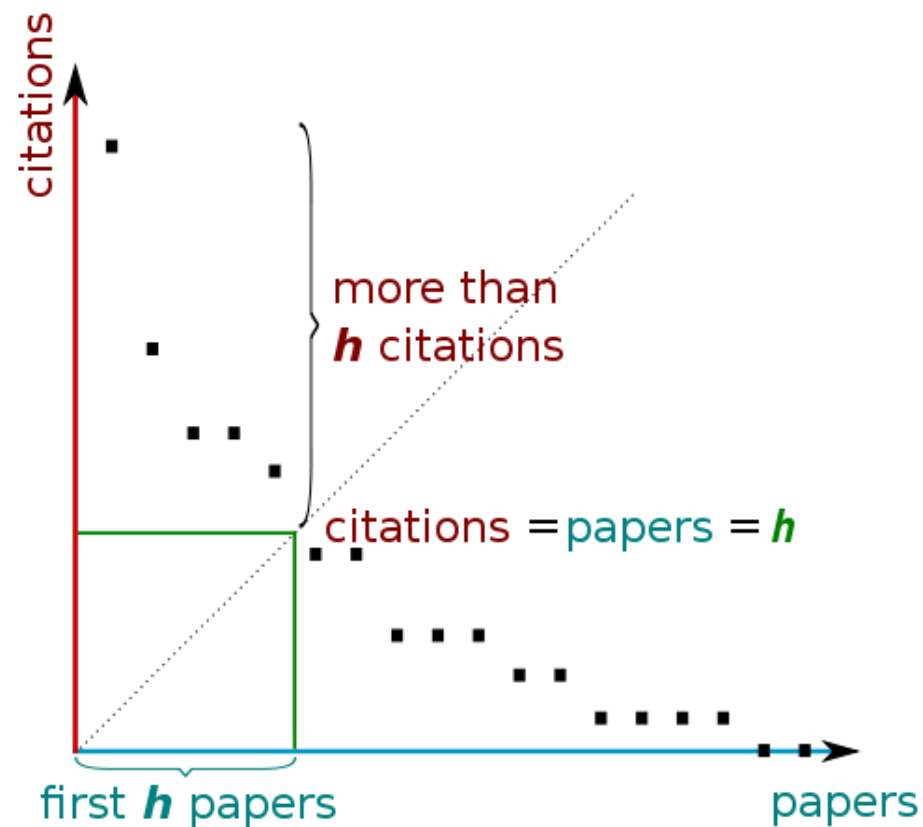
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- ▶ SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)
- ▶ H-index:
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