Target ISI Journals-HOW TO WRITE/PUBLISH ISI PAPERS
Target ISI Journals

“How TO WRITE/PUBLISH ISI PAPERS”

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The scenarios

• “I wanted to write a high quality paper, how can I prepare in the shortest possible time?”

• “I do not know the Journal acceptance procedure. How many steps are needed?”

• “I have written an article, and I am not able to find a proper ISI Journal”

• "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"
Objectives

• To improve the quality of articles.
• To manage the submission procedure.
• To evaluate Journal measuring factors (like: Journal Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Cited Half Life, five Year Journal Impact Factor, before article submission.)
• To search and analyze the right journal to submit.
• To identify journals to publish in or which journals are the best in a particular discipline.
• To write and submit journal articles using time-saving bibliographic management tools.
• To deal with the editor response
Part 1
- Paper preparation
- Selecting keywords
- Organize the references (Reference management)
- Editing
- Paper submission
- Acceptance Procedure
- Reviewer comments

Part 2
- Target a suitable ISI journal
- Journal Citation Reports®
- Evaluate a journal quality
- Promote your publication to get more citation

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Why publish?
Apart from the final thesis, you should also consider publishing your work as you go along. There are various reasons for this:

- publications assist in final preparation of your thesis disseminating your knowledge and experience,
- it gives you an academic profile and raises the profile of your institution,
- research publications generate income for the University,
- publications enhance your CV and may help in gaining employment, and
- you may even become rich and famous - but don't count on it!
Paper Structure

• Title
• Affiliation
• Abstract
• Keywords
• Nomenclatures
• Introduction
• Materials and methods
• Results and Discussions
• Conclusions
• References
Type of journal paper

- Full-Length Paper
- Communication
- Technical note/Note (discussion related to a paper previously published)
- Data bank
- Viewpoint
- Review
- Letter

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HOW TO WRITE/EDIT
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS
(I) MINDSET, (II) CONCEPTS, AND (III) LOGIC
“State your facts as simply as possible, even boldly. No one wants flowers of eloquence or literary ornaments in a research article.”

-R.B. McKerrow (Well-known British editor & educator 1882-1940)
Example 1

• Ok: *It is clear that* factor A up-regulates the pathway.

• Better: *Factor A* clearly up-regulates the pathway.
II. Modern writing concepts

1. Styles
2. Use “We”
3. Use active voice
4. Avoid vague IT, THERE, THIS/THAT
5. Avoid long sentence
6. Write a strong sentence core
7. One message per paragraph
1. Styles

- **BOG**—Business or Government style, the more traditional style

- **CLEAR**—Clear Easy Reading, the more modern style
• **BOG:** *It is anticipated that* an annual training rate *of 100 employees will be achieved by the time the program is fully operational.*

• **CLEAR:** *When the program is operating at full capacity, we expect to train 100 people per year.*
2. Use ‘We’

We-sentence is a more-modern style, reads more interesting, and communicates with the reader more directly.

– We report …
– We speculate …
– We generated …
– We measured …
**We-sentences** appear in many leading journals

- In this report, **we** define a mechanism for ... and discover distinct roles for ... **We** use ... assays to ... **We** demonstrate that ... **We** provide evidence that ... *(Science)*
3. Use active voice

• Active voice is more informative, clearer, and more reader-friendly than passive voice.

  – The results indicate …
  – Table 1 shows …
  – Recent studies have reported …
  – Zhang and coworkers have suggested …
• **Bad:** Twelve soil samples of 4 agricultural areas were investigated for..., and the co-relationships between ... were analyzed.

• **Good:** We investigated 12 soil samples of 4 agricultural areas for ..., and analyzed the co-relationships between ...
“If you want to learn only one technique to improve your writing substantially, you should learn to avoid using passive voice.”
4. Avoid vague IT, THERE, and THIS/THAT

• **IT** is unknown.

• **THERE** is no where.

• **THIS/THAT** could be anything.
1. Old style: It is likely that it will rain soon.

   • Modern style: It will rain soon.

2. Old style: It should be borne in mind that the current research has imitations.

   • Modern style: The current research has limitations.
III. Logic issues

1. Logic flow
2. Connection
3. Parallelism
4. Redundancy
1. Use transitional words to promote logic flow

• Also, and, again, further, furthermore
• First, then, second, next, lastly
• Soon, after, previously, meanwhile
• But, yet, still, instead,
• In short, in other words,
• Similarly, consequently, accordingly
2. Connection of clauses

1. **Compound** (and, but)
2. **Cause/effect** (as, because, for, so, )
3. **In between** (semicolon)
4. **Condition** (if, whether, when)
5. **Concession** (Although, even if, whatever)
6. **Result** (so that)
Incorrect:  She has a fever, **and** she probably has an infection.

Correct:  She has a fever; she probably has an infection.
3. Parallelism

1. Verb
2. Subject
3. Similar parts in a sentence
4. Meaning
• Incorrect: She swims, plays basketball, and was running bicycles.

• Correct: She swims, plays basketball, and runs bicycles.
Incorrect: The **ignition** was tested, an **examination** of the belts was carried out, and the **levels** of the lubricants were checked.

Correct: The **ignition** was tested, the **belts** were examined, and the **lubricant levels** were checked.
• Not only, but also

Bad: The plant is not only capable of growing on high-salt soils, but also accumulating concentrations of salts.

– Good: The plant is not only capable of growing on high-salt soils, but also capable of accumulating concentrations of salts.

– Better: The plant is capable of not only growing on high-salt soils, but also accumulating concentrations of salts.
4. Redundancy

- Most-commonly seen problems in non-English speaking writers
  - Wording repetition
  - Sentencing repetition
  - Meaning repetition
  - Wordy
1. Bad: These **differences** grew smaller, and **they** finally faded out after a stimulation of 3 min.

- Good: These **differences grew** smaller and finally **faded** out after a stimulation of 3 min.
2. **Bad:** The result indicates that this assumption can be considered reasonable in some sense.

- **Good:** The result indicates that this assumption may be reasonable.
1. Bad: A method to evaluate this effect, rather than to assume subjectively, was proposed.

   • Good: A method to evaluate this effect was proposed.

2. Bad: As a rule, the temperature was generally adjusted to the room temperature.

   • Good: As a rule, the temperature was adjusted to the room temperature.
Selecting keywords
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Web of Science
Google Wonder wheel

Save time by exploring relevant results related to the original keyword you search for. Whether it’s for a research you are doing, a term paper or just about anything else consuming your time, Google wonder wheel can tell you what you are missing or need to search and save you that precious research time.

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virtual R&D teams in new product development
GTrends
Enter a Seed Word to Mash Wordtracker with Google Trends and Evaluate up to 100 Related Keywords.
### Find keywords that include...

**virtual teams**

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**virtual teams** 355 searches (top 100 only)

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**Mouth watering content made easy**

The Web Content Recipe Book

21 irresistible ideas for your website

Tell me more
KeyWords Plus

• New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
• Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
• KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING

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Paper submission
Dear Professor Katsuhiko Ariga,

Good Day!

Enclosed is a paper, entitled "Small and Medium Enterprises; Virtual R&D (Research and Development) Teams and New Product Development: A Literature Review." Please accept it as a candidate for publication in the Advanced Science Letters Journal.

Below are our responses to your submission requirements.

1. **Title and the central theme of the article.**
   
   Paper title: "Small and Medium Enterprises; Virtual R&D Teams and New Product Development: A Literature Review." This study reviews the concepts of new product development and distributed teams in small and medium enterprises. It proposes the state-of-the-art literature review in order to provide an overview on the structure and dynamics of R&D collaboration in SMEs.

2. **Why the material is important in its field and why the material should be published in the Advanced Science Letters Journal?**

   The necessity of having an effective virtual team network is rapidly growing alongside the implementation of information technology. Finding an appropriate virtual teams management has become increasingly important today's distributed environment. However, the conventional centralized architecture, which routinely requests the information by face to face meeting, is not sufficient to manage the growing requests for new product, especially in small and medium enterprises.

   Recently, a new phenomenon that uses virtual teams to assist the distributed R&D teams has emerged. The virtual teams reduce time-to-market, distribute SMEs risk in new product development, and improve SMEs operational performance. Given today's virtual teams demand over the SMEs, it is important for the "Advanced Science Letters Journal" readers to understand this new phenomenon and its benefits. This study gives a comprehensive literature review on different aspects of virtual R&D teams collected from the reputed publications. It is the first in the literature that reports the analysis of proceeding about the topic. We strongly believe the contribution of this study warrant its publication in the “Advanced Science Letters Journal”.

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3. List of FIVE (5) potential referees
1-
2-
3-
4-
5-

Finally, this paper is our (I, Prof. Zahari Taha and Associate Professor Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed) original unpublished work and it has not been submitted to any other journal for reviews.

Best Regards,
N. Ale Ebrahim
PhD Candidate
Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture
Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM)
Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia
Acceptance Procedure
Acceptance Procedure

• Editor-in-Chief tests the manuscript according to the several criteria of subject scope, style, apparent technical validity, topical importance, relationship to prior publication, conciseness, appropriate references, and length. Papers that vary widely from the prescribed archival style (those written as speeches, ill-defined manuscripts, progress reports or news releases, or those strongly flavoured with advertising) will not be considered for publication.

• Associate Editor (Editor) evaluates the paper according to the same criteria and, in most cases, has the paper sent to one or more reviewers in the field (usually two) for confidential review. The Associate Editor may, however, at his or her discretion, accept the paper without review, reject it giving explicit reason, or request that the author prepare it in a different format.
The similarity score indicates how similar this paper is to other papers, with values ranging from 0 (no similarities) to 100 (completely the same). High scores, e.g., above 30, may indicate that parts of the paper have been copied from elsewhere.
Reviewer is asked to judge the technical validity of the manuscript and the extent of its advance over work previously published. The reviewer is asked also for advice as to whether the paper merits publication in the journal. However, the decision to publish, to require major revision before publication, or to reject for reasons cited lies first with the Associate Editor and ultimately with the Editor-in-Chief.

Editorial Decision to Accept or Reject - The Editors will inform the author of their decision (acceptance, conditional acceptance, or rejection). In the case of rejection, the author will be given specific reasons related to the criteria. In the case of conditional acceptance, the required revisions will be clearly indicated. On some occasions, the Editors may anticipate a need for further reviews after revision; if so, the author will be notified.
Acceptance Procedure Con.

• **Author** - If the paper has been rejected or if extensive revisions have been requested that the author believes are incorrect or unwarranted, then he or she is entitled to submit a point-by-point rebuttal to the Editor’s statement of reasons and the reviewers’ comments.

• **Editors** - The rebuttal then is analyzed by the Editors, and a decision is made. In rare cases of a complex point of dispute, the Editors, at their discretion, may mandate additional reviews. In no case shall a paper go through more than two reviewing cycles before a decision is given.

• **Editor-in-Chief** - If the dispute still remains unresolved,

• then the decision of the Editor-in-Chief is final and overrides all other considerations.
Rebuttal by Author (for rejected paper) - In the confrontation between the rejection statement and the rebuttal statement, the decision goes in favour of the author if the dissenting reviewer’s case is not clearly convincing.

Authors who are requested by Editors to revise their papers must make an effort to accomplish the requested revisions in the stated period, which normally is **four weeks for major revisions, two weeks for minor revisions**. If the author does not respond to the subsequent inquiries, the paper will be regarded as withdrawn. Normally, an author who has good reason to request a time extension will be granted such an extension.
• **Reviewer** who feels strongly that a particular paper should not be published may be given the opportunity, if the Editor decides nevertheless to accept it, to write the criticism as a **Technical Comment**. The author then is allowed to write a closing response for publication in the same issue as the Comment.

• **Formal acceptance** will not occur until the author has complied with all of the revision requests (if any) made by the Associate Editor or the Associate Editor has accepted the author’s rebuttal, and the author has prepared the paper in the Journal Manuscript Style and Format.
• When a paper is formally accepted, it will be scheduled for publication in a forthcoming issue, and the author will be so informed. Depending upon the number of papers awaiting publication and the projected size of issues, this may require that papers be scheduled several issues ahead. Editor-in-Chief also may designate certain special-category papers for immediate publication.

• Page proofs will be made available to authors for correction and release prior to scheduled publication. Authors should inform the Journal department of any anticipated change of postal or e-mail address between acceptance and page proof time. Authors are expected to read and release their proofs in seven days or less.
• **Overscheduled** - To allow for late or non-release of proofs by authors and to provide the flexibility to meet issue-length and topic-mix constraints, issues will be overscheduled by about 25%. Thus, there will always be a certain number of papers held over for the next issue. Papers not published in the issue for which they were originally scheduled will have first priority for publication in the following issue.
The proofreading stage is intended to catch any errors in the galley’s spelling, grammar, and formatting. More substantial changes cannot be made at this stage, unless discussed with the Section Editor. In Layout, click on VIEW PROOF to see the HTML, PDF and other available file formats used in publishing this item.

**For Spelling and Grammar Errors**

Copy the problem word or groups of words and paste them into the Proofreading Corrections box with "CHANGE-TO" instructions to the editor as follows...

1. CHANGE...
   then the others
   TO...
   than the others

2. CHANGE...
   Malinowsky
   TO...
   Malinowski

**For Formatting Errors**

Describe the location and nature of the problem in the Proofreading Corrections box after typing in the title "FORMATTING" as follows...

3. FORMATTING
   The numbers in Table 3 are not aligned in the third column.

4. FORMATTING
   The paragraph that begins "This last topic..." is not indented.
Referee’s Report Form

- Example 1
- Example 2
1. A general rule is "Don't spend more time reviewing the submission than the author spent writing it." If you find that a submission has so many problems that it would require a complete rewrite to save it, make a reasonable number of comments and reject the submission.

2. If you review a submission that is excessively similar to previously published submissions (or you have reason to believe that the submission has previously been published), please note this to Editor.

3. Editorial comments are helpful to authors. However, readability is a factor in a good submission. If the use of language is so poor that it makes reading difficult, please note this in your comments and reflect it in your ranking.
Reviewer comments

- Reviewer’s Evaluation Report (Reject)
- Reject - does not comply with the aims and scope
- Reject with helpful comments-1
- Reject with helpful comments-2
- Reject with helpful comments-3
- Requires Major Revision
- Moderate Revision

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• Some suggestions
• The manuscript needs a substantial improvement
• Acceptable for publication
• Not acceptable for publication
• Cannot accept your manuscript
• Major correction - References (not already cited in the paper)
Dear ..........:
This manuscript is not suitable for the Advanced Science Letters. Please submit to other journal.
Best regards,
H. S. Nalwa
Katsuhiko Ariga

Dear ........,
I regret to inform you that I cannot accept your paper for publication in Management Science. My decision is based on lack of fit. In particular, your work is not well-tied to the Management Science literature and research style.
I wish you good luck in pursuing another journal for publishing your work.
Best regards,
Yossi Aviv

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Revised version

- **Step by step corrections** (with minor modification)
- **Step by step corrections base on reviewer's comments**
- **Compare the old and the new version of paper** (with major modification)
- **Response to the editorial issues**
Target Suitable Journal
Where should I submit my publication?
In recent years, we have witnessed an explosion in the production and availability of scholarly research results. This growth is reflected in the gradual expansion of journal coverage in the Web of Science.

Journal coverage in Web of Science consists of three major indexes, namely the (Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. In addition, the Conference Proceedings Citation Index (formerly ISI Proceedings) became an edition of Web of Science in October 2008.

In 2000 journal coverage in Web of Science totaled 8,684 titles. In 2005, Web of Science covered 9,467 journals, an increase of 9%. As of April 1, 2010, 11,519 journals are covered in Web of Science, and increase of 22%.
A scientist has index $h$ if $h$ of [his/her] $N_p$ papers have at least $h$ citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have at most $h$ citations each.
Impact Factor

• The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI
Impact Factor-Journal Ranking

• Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area.

• The *Economic History Review* has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier English-language journal in its field (its major competitor, the *Journal of Economic History Review*, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. *Economic History Review* ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this sub-discipline.
The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.
Cites in 2008 to items published in:

2007 = 144
2006 = 280
Sum: 424

Number of items published in:

2007 = 278
2006 = 270
Sum: 548

Calculation:

\[
\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{424}{548} = 0.774
\]
## Journal Citation Reports®

### International Journal of Production Research

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<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
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### Journal Information

- **Full Journal Title:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH
- **ISO Abbrev. Title:** Int. J. Prod. Res.
- **JCR Abbrev. Title:** INT J PROD RES
- **ISSN:** 0020-7543
- **Issues/Year:** 18
- **Language:** MULTI-LANGUAGE
- **Journal Country/Territory:** ENGLAND
- **Publisher:** TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
- **Publisher Address:** 1 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND
- **Subject Categories:** ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL, ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING, OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### Journal Impact Factor

- **Cites in 2008 to items published in:** 2007 = 144, 2006 = 260, 2005 = 280, Sum: 424
- **Number of items published in:** 2007 = 278, 2006 = 270, Sum: 548
- **Calculation:** Cites to recent items / Number of recent items = 424 / 548 = 0.774

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Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.

**Impact Factor -- see below for calculations**

The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more bibliometric data and information on this and other journal titles click on the "Return to Journal" button.

NOTE: Title changes and coverage changes may result in no impact factor for one or more years in the above graph.

**2008 Impact Factor**

Cites in 2008 to articles published in: 2007 = 144  Number of articles published in: 2007 = 278
2006 = 260  2006 = 270
Sum: 424  Sum: 548
Calculation: Cites to recent articles = 424 = 0.774
Number of recent articles 548

**2007 Impact Factor**

Cites in 2007 to articles published in: 2006 = 88  Number of articles published in: 2006 = 270
2005 = 240  2005 = 251
Sum: 292  Sum: 521
Calculation: Cites to recent articles = 292 = 0.560
Number of recent articles 521
Rank in Category: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

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Category Box Plot

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extremes values of the distribution.

INT J PROD RES, IF = 0.774.
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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
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**Sorted by:** Total Cites

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- Target a journal with a high impact factor, or, in fact, with any impact factor at all!
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• Make it easy for others to access your work. Online availability of articles clearly increases citations (and therefore, the journal’s impact factor). It helps if researchers can find relevant articles and access them instantly, rather than working their way through barriers of passwords and technicalities. This effect will increase with the availability of search engines like Google Scholar.
  – Target “open access” journals (especially if they have an impact factor).
  – Make your work available via the Google searches/ResearcherID.
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• Don’t write as a member of a consortium. It’s better to be one in a list of individual authors. Some evidence shows citations to articles written by consortia have been undercounted.
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- Malaysian Expert
Ale Ebrahim, Nader

URL: http://www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

Subject: Engineering; Operations Research & Management; Science & Technology - Other
Roles: Researcher (Academic)

Keywords: virtual teams; new product development; smes; research and development; collaborative tool; collaborative teams

Description: Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

Publications

My Publications (27)
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Citation Metrics

Publication List: View

27 publication(s)

1. Title: Innovation and R&D Activities in Virtual Teams
   Authors: ALE EBRAHIM, NADEM, AHMED, SHAMSUDDIN, TAHIR, ZAHRNI
   Author-provided URL: 
   Added: 15-Aug-09

2. Title: Dealing with Virtual R&D Teams in New Product Development
   Authors: ALE EBRAHIM, NADEM, AHMED, SHAMSUDDIN, TAHIR, ZAHRNI
   Author-provided URL: 
   Added: 15-Aug-09

3. Title: R&D Networking and value Creation in SMEs
   Authors: ALE EBRAHIM, NADEM, AHMED, SHAMSUDDIN, TAHIR, ZAHRNI
   Conference: Seventh conference of Industries and Minerals R&D Centers - R&D and Network Value Creation Year: 2008
   Author-provided URL: 
   Added: 15-Aug-09

4. Title: Literature, Principle and the basics of Network Value Creation in R&D. The relationship with economy
   Authors: ALE EBRAHIM, NADEM, AHMED, SHAMSUDDIN, TAHIR, ZAHRNI
   Conference: Seventh conference of Industries and Minerals R&D Centers - R&D and Network Value Creation Year: 2008
   Author-provided URL: 
   Added: 15-Aug-09

5. Title: Concurrent Collaboration in Research and Development
   Authors: ALE EBRAHIM, NADEM, AHMED, SHAMSUDDIN, TAHIR, ZAHRNI
   Conference: Seventh conference of Industries and Minerals R&D Centers - R&D and Network Value Creation Year: 2008
   Author-provided URL: 
   Added: 15-Aug-09
"Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies"
(Nader Ale Ebrahim)

Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Publications:
Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises. A
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - Scientific Research and Essays, 2003 - papers.ssm.com
Electronic copy available at: http://ssm.com/abstract=163064 ... Scientific Research and Essays
Vol. 4 (13), pp. 1557-1593, December, 2003 Available online at http://www.academicjournals.org/SRE ISSN 1590-2245 © 2009 Academic Journals ... Virtual R & D teams in small ... Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 4 versions - Import into EndNote

[PDF] Literature, Principle and the basics of Network Value Creation in R&D: The relationship with economy
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - aleebrahim.com
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[PDF] Innovation and R&D Activities in Virtual Team
European Journal of Scientific Research ISSN 1450-216X Vol.34 No.3 (2009), pg.297-307 © EuroJournals Publishing, Inc. 2009 http://www.eurojournals.com/ejsr.htm ... Innovation and R&D Activities in Virtual Team ... Nader Ale Ebrahim Department of Engineering Design and ... Cited by 2 - Related articles - View as HTML - All 2 versions - Import into EndNote

Virtual Teams: A Literature Review
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - Australian Journal of Basic and ..., 2009 - papers.ssm.com
Electronic copy available at: http://ssm.com/abstract=1501143 ... Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, 3(3): 2663-2669, 2009 ISSN 1981-8178 © 2009, INSNet Publication ... Corresponding Author: Nador Ale Ebrahim, Department of Engineering Design and ... Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 2 versions - Import into EndNote

[PDF] Envisages of New Product Developments in Small and Medium Enterprises through Virtual Team
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - aleebrahim.com
New product development (NPD) in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) virtual team has not been systematically investigated in developing countries. Literatures have shown no empirical evidence towards this area. This research attempts to fill this gap using NPD, SME, and virtual team theory to develop an accurate development model for SMEs. The virtual team is the research tool to test the developed model. The results are promising and encourage further research in this area. ... Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 2 versions - Import into EndNote
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- **Author's name:** nader ale abraham
- **Exclude these names:**
- **Year of publication between:** 0 and 0

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26 days ago

University Malaya
Graduate Student, Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering
PhD Candidate

Advisors: Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed
Prof. Zehari Taha

About
Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

Main research interests:
- Virtual teams
- Virtual R&D teams
- Collaborative Systems
- e-Collaboration
- e-Business

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Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have a significant contribution to industrial economies. Their sustained growth is a prominent issue for the economy and employment of any country. Towards that end, research and development (R&D) policy dimension deserves particular attention to promote and facilitate the operations of SMEs. Virtual R&D teams could be a viable option. However, literature shows that virtual R&D teams in SMEs is still at its infancy. This article provides a comprehensive literature review on different aspects of virtual R&D teams collected from the reputed publications. The purpose of the state-of-the-art literature review is to provide an overview on the structure and dynamics of R&D collaboration in SMEs. Specifying the rationale and relevance of virtual teams, the relationship between virtual R&D team for SMEs and new product development (NPD) has been examined. It concludes with the identification of the gaps and facilitation in the existing literatures and calls for future research in this area. It is argued that the formation of virtual R&D team deserves consideration at top level management for venturing into the new product development in SMEs.
Thank you!

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Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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