University of Malaya

From the Selected Works of Nader Ale Ebrahim

April 14, 2016

Literature Search & Writing Review Paper

Nader Ale Ebrahim

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/139/
Literature Search & Writing Review Paper

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

14th April 2016
Literature Search & Writing Review Paper

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
=====================================  
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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009  
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Abstract

Abstract: This presentation is a summary of the following presentations on “Conducting a Literature Search & Writing Review Paper”:

• **Part 1: Systematic Review**
  https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100235.v1

• **Part 2: Finding proper articles**
  https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100242.v1

• **Part 3: Writing Literature Review**
  https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100256.v1

• **Part 4: Paper submission & dissemination**
  https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100257.v1

**Keywords:** H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Research Impact, Literature review, ISI journal
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<th>NO.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<td>Introduce research tools box</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Evaluate a paper quality</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Target suitable journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Promote your publication to get more citation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is a literature review
What is a literature review
The literature review

In your literature review, you should:

– clarify your understanding of the field
– explain the rationale for your research
– place your research within a broader context
– evaluate the results of previous research
– define key concepts and ideas
– identify research in related areas that are generalisable or transferable to your topic
– identify relevant methodological issues.

A systematic literature review is a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or phenomenon of interest. Individual studies contributing to a systematic review are called primary studies; a systematic review is a form of a secondary study.
A **systematic review** is a literature review focused on a research question that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.


**A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review**
Reasons for Performing Systematic Reviews

• **To summarise** the existing evidence concerning a treatment or technology e.g. to summarise the empirical evidence of the benefits and limitations of a specific agile method.

• **To identify any gaps** in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation.

• **To provide a framework/background** in order to appropriately position new research activities.

However, systematic reviews can also be undertaken to examine the extent to which empirical evidence supports/contradicts theoretical hypotheses, or even to assist the generation of new hypotheses.
The Systematic Review Process

1. Planning the review
2. Systematic review
3. Conducting the review
4. Reporting the review

Source: Adapted from Systematic Review Literature Search & Writing Review Paper ©2016 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Planning the review

1. Identification of the need for a review

2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)
Conducting the review

1. Identification of research
2. Selection of primary studies
3. Study quality assessment
4. Data extraction & monitoring
5. Data synthesis.
Reporting the review is a single stage phase.
Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)


For more information, visit www.prisma-statement.org.
Introduce research tools box

(1) Searching the literature
(2) Writing a paper
(3) Targeting suitable journals
(4) Enhancing visibility and impact

Links
h-index
Survey
Keeping up-to-date Alert services

Virtual Teams will become as important as...
Evaluate a paper quality

Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:
   - **Author**
   - Date of Publication
   - Edition or Revision
   - Publisher
   - Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:
   - Intended Audience
   - Objective Reasoning
   - Coverage
   - Writing Style
   - Evaluative Reviews
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.
H-index Example

H-index

Scholar A

Scholar B

Source: http://www.slideshare.net/librarian68/overview-of-citation-metrics

Jorge E. Hirsch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article Number</th>
<th>Scholar A</th>
<th>Scholar B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56 citations, h-index=6
56 citations, h-index=4
Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank (squared)</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1) A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (4) B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (9) C</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (16) D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (25) E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (36) F</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (49) G</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (64) H</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (81) I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publish or Perish** is a free program that retrieves citations from Google Scholar and allows users to calculate:

- Total number of papers
- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Average number of citations per author
- Average number of papers per author
- Average number of citations per year
- Hirsch's h-index and related parameters
- The contemporary h-index
- The age-weighted citation rate
- Two variations of individual h-indices
- An analysis of the number of authors per paper

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.
Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area

- Fundamental Life Sciences
- Neuroscience
- Clinical Medicine
- Pharmacology & Toxicology
- Physics
- Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
- Earth Sciences
- Environmental Sciences
- Biological Sciences
- Materials Science & Engineering
- Social Sciences
- Mathematics & Computer Sciences

Mean Impact Factor

Source: How to Write Great Papers From title to references From submission to acceptance (2012) By: Anthony Newman, Publisher, Elsevier, Amsterdam
What are journal impact factors?

Impact factors are a measure of the "quality" of a journal - they identify the most frequently cited journals in a field.

Impact factors can be used to:
- identify journals in which to publish
- identify journals relevant to your research
- confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

The impact factor of a journal is based on the average number of times that articles published in that journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2008 and 2009) were cited in the subsequent year (i.e. 2010). This is calculated using the following formula:

\[ \text{Impact factor} = \frac{\text{Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009}}{\text{Number of items published in 2008 and 2009}} \]

If an impact factor is lower than 1.0 that means there were more articles published in the journal than there were cites to those articles in any given year.

Be aware that...

- Many journals do not have an impact factor (sources other than JCR need to be consulted).
- The impact factor cannot assess the quality of individual articles.
- Only research articles, technical notes and reviews are “citable” items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are “non-citable items”.

Indexing desktop search tool
stances and offers related research propositions. The paper also discusses the role of the Internet in new product performance. Finally, the paper concludes with managerial and research implications.

1. New product development process and the role of the Internet

Past research has consistently shown that a high-quality new product development process is one of the most critical success factors in new product development [8,10–12]. As a result, it has offered numerous processes that firms can use when developing their new products. Cooper [13] defines a new product development process as a formal blueprint, roadmap, template or thought process for driving a new product project from the idea to market launch and beyond. The process involves predetermined set of stages and each stage consists of a set of prescribed, cross-functional and parallel activities. Each stage is preceded by a gate, controlling the flow of the process and providing a decision checkpoint in the process. Because of the stages and the with the first and second-generation processes, the third-generation process emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in the new product development process through four fundamental areas. First, it is fluid, which means that there are overlaps in stages for greater speed. Second, it involves fuzzy gates, reducing the rigidity of criteria used in the gates and allowing conditional or situational considerations of the activities. Third, it is more focused in terms of prioritizing projects. Finally, it is flexible, suggesting that each new product is unique and has its own unique development process [13].

There are also compelling issues that indicate that new product development process may not be uniform across firms and products. Takeuchi and Nanoka [14] argue that today’s rapidly changing and competitive market conditions require firms to adopt a flexible and fast new product development process and that a holistic “rugby” style new product development might be needed to respond to the conditions. With this approach, new product teams move through all phases of the development together, passing the ball back and forth as they develop new products. Based on a case study, the authors concluded that it is possible to
[Page 1 Paragraph 27]
a standard form on which facts, comments and attitudes can be recorded, and facilitate data processing. This new edition of Questionnaire Design explains the role of questionnaires in market research, and looks at different types of questionnaire and when and how they
The paraphrasing & editing tool
A small number of studies exclusively focused on the virtual R&D teams, for example [21-24] and none of them concentrated on the virtual R&D teams for NPD in SMEs. This paper summary the key findings of earlier works on different aspects of virtual R&D teams in SMEs and establishes it rationale in new product development (NPD). It highlights the gaps and weaknesses in the existing literature on virtual teams in R&D management and in new product development in SMEs. Finally, it identifies the future development under network cooperation, especially for high-tech industries [20].

2-Review search methodology

Collaborative R&D activities involving SMEs has wide coverage. It applies to various activities ranging from information exchange to new products development. This review article is based on dependable and reputed publications. It mainly covers aspects like SMEs characteristics, scope of virtual R&D teams and their relationship in new product development (NPD). The articles are
We **report** the relevant result of an online survey study.

Abstract—In this paper, we present our more than two years research experiences on virtual R&D teams in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and draws conclusions, giving special attention to the structure of virtual teams required to support education-industry collaboration. We **report** the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.
Organize the references (Reference management) tool
Writing a Tesis/Paper: Traditional way

Source: flickr/toennesen
1. What is Reference Management Tool?
Reference Management Tools are software tools that can help you organize your references and citation, create reference lists/bibliographies, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research in your subject areas.

2. General Features
- Maintain huge number of references for your dissertations or research projects
- Manage, organize, cite and collaborate
- Create and format references in various citation styles instantly
- Import citations from databases, library catalogues, websites and more
- Work on your references anytime, anywhere

Source: https://www.lib.polyu.edu.hk/research-support/tools/ref-management-tools
EndNote

- *EndNote* is an almost indispensable tool for the serious researcher. And best of all, it's free to all UM postgraduates!
Why use EndNote?

• *EndNote* allows you to create your own reference library. This library can be used to store the bibliographical details relating to the articles and books that you use. When it comes time to write your thesis, you can employ the library to insert references into your text and produce your bibliography. *EndNote* will save you hundreds of hours over the course of your research.
With EndNote you can:

- **Access your research from anywhere**. Online or off. On your desktop, online, or iPad.
- **Search hundreds of online databases** to find the most cutting-edge research.
- **Save valuable time** finding full-text articles and reference updates, creating bibliographies, and organizing your references.
- **Store your research** and related files all in one place.
- **Add searchable keywords, notes and comments** to your PDFs.
- **Share your references** and research with colleagues.
Writing your literature review takes time. You may need to complete several drafts before your final copy. It is important to have a good introduction that clearly tells the reader what the literature will be about.

An introduction must tell the reader the following:

– what you are going to cover in the review
– the scope of your research
– how the review ties in with your own research topic.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html
# Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)

## PRISMA 2009 Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section/topic</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Checklist Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABSTRACT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structured summary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rationale</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>METHODS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol and registration</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information sources</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be validated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


For more information, visit [www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org).

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Nader Ale Ebrahim
Paper Structure

• Title
• Affiliation
• Abstract
• Keywords
• Nomenclatures
• Introduction
• Materials and methods
• Results and Discussions
• Conclusions
• References
We often write in the following order:

- Figures and Tables
- Materials and Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions
- Introduction
- Abstract and Title

Source: How to Write a World Class Paper, From title to references, From submission to revision Forum Scientum Workshop, 2011-8-22
Presented By: Anthony P F Turner and Alice Tang Turner Editor-In-Chief and Managing Editor, Biosensors & Bioelectronics
Introduction

This is a good example of an introduction because it has a topic sentence which indicates what will be covered and also tells the reader the specific focus of the literature review in the concluding sentence.

Many theories have been proposed to explain what motivates human behaviour. Although the literature covers a wide variety of such theories, this review will focus on five major themes which emerge repeatedly throughout the literature reviewed. These themes are: incorporation of the self-concept into traditional theories of motivation, the influence of rewards on motivation, the increasing importance of internal forces of motivation, autonomy and self-control as sources of motivation, and narcissism as an essential component of motivation. Although the literature presents these themes in a variety of contexts, this paper will primarily focus on their application to self-motivation.
A paragraph is a group of connected sentences that develop a single point, argument or idea. Paragraphs need to link to other paragraphs so that the themes, arguments or ideas developed are part of a coherent whole rather than separate bits.

A paragraph should include:

- a main statement / idea that you are putting forward, i.e., topic sentence
- evidence from research to support / argue your idea, showing where the writers agree and / or disagree
- student analysis of the research literature where appropriate
- summing up and linking to the next idea (paragraph).

In the literature review, you will need to show evidence of integrating your readings into each paragraph and analysis of the readings where necessary.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html

Literature Search & Writing Review Paper ©2016
Nader Ale Ebrahim
Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of multiple sources
To develop an integrated argument from multiple sources, you need to link your arguments together. The model below is a guide.

*Topic sentence - outlining your main claim or key point for that paragraph*

- Most early theories of motivation were concerned with need satisfaction. Robbins, Millett, Cacioppe and Waters-Marsh (1998) argued that motivation relies on what a person needs and wants. Similarly the early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al. 1998) focused on personal needs satisfaction as the basis for motivational behaviour. However, recent studies outlined by Leonard, Beauvais, and Scholl (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation. Current thinking does not discount these theories, but simply builds on them to include a self-concept.

*Supporting evidence from the readings*

*Contrasting theories from research*

*Concluding sentence - linking to the next paragraph*
Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of student analysis

It is important to integrate your analysis and interpretation of the literature in your literature review. Read the following paragraph and see how the arguments have been integrated into the paragraph along with student analysis. Analysis is not just student opinion, it needs to be supported by the literature.

By its very nature, motivation requires a degree of individual satisfaction or narcissism. Robbins, Millet, Cacioppo, and Waters-March (1998) suggest that motivation has as its very basis the need to focus on, and please the self. This is supported by Shaw, Shapard and Waugaman (2000) who contend that this narcissistic drive is based on the human effort to find personal significance in life. It can be argued that the desire to improve one’s status is a highly motivational force, and is central to the idea of narcissistic motivation. The narcissistic motivational strategies put forward by Shaw et al. (2000) are concerned with motivation for life in general, but may also have applications in the context of work. These strategies, with their focus on personal needs, demonstrate that narcissism is an essential component of motivation.
Verbs for referencing

To incorporate quotations / references into a literature review, you can use a variety of verbs. These verbs are often used with prepositions, eg that, by, on. It is poor writing to use the same ones all the time, eg says that, states that. Verbs also allow the writer to indicate the degree to which they support the author of the research, eg claims that versus argues that. The following verbs (and prepositions) can be used to introduce references into your literature review. Please note that they can be used in different tenses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Suggest (that)</strong></th>
<th>Recent studies outlined by Leonard et al (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Argue (that)</strong></td>
<td>Leonard et al (1999) argue that there are three elements of self perception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contend(s)</strong></td>
<td>Mullens (1994) contends that motivation to work well is usually related to job satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outline</strong></td>
<td>Recent studies outlined by Mullins (1994) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus on</strong></td>
<td>The early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al, 1998) focused on personal needs and wants as the basis for motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Define(s)</strong></td>
<td>Eunson (1987, p. 67) defines motivation as 'what is important to you'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conclude(s) (that)</strong></td>
<td>Reviewing the results of the case study, Taylor (1980) concludes that the theories of job enrichment and employee motivation do work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>He further states that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in increasing motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maintains (that)</strong></td>
<td>Mullins (1994) maintains that job enrichment came from Herzber's two factor theory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Found (that)</strong></td>
<td>Mullins (1994) found that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in improving motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Promote(s)</strong></td>
<td>This promotes the idea that tension and stress are important external sources of motivation, which can be eliminated by completing certain tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establish(ed) (by)</strong></td>
<td>As established by Csikszentmihalyi (Yair 2000, p. 2) 'the more students feel in command of their learning, the more they fulfil their learning potential'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asserts (that)</strong></td>
<td>Locke's Goal Setting Theory asserts that setting specific goals tends to encourage work motivation (Robbins et al, 1998).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Show(s)</strong></td>
<td>Various theories of motivation show employers that there are many factors that influence employees work performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Claim(s) (that)</strong></td>
<td>Hackman and Oldham (1975) claim that people with enriched jobs, and high scores on the Job Diagnostic Survey, experienced more satisfaction and motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report(s)</strong></td>
<td>Mullins (1994) reports on four content theories of motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mention(s)</strong></td>
<td>Mullins (1994) mentions two common general criticisms of Herzberg's theory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>Redesigning jobs so that responsibility moved from supervisors to the workers, was an attempt to address the issues of job satisfaction (Mullins, 1994).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to... write an abstract

What is an abstract?

A definition

An abstract is a succinct summary of a longer piece of work, usually academic in nature, which is published in isolation from the main text and should therefore stand on its own and be understandable without reference to the longer piece. It should report the latter's essential facts, and should not exaggerate or contain material that is not there.

Its purpose is to act as a reference tool (for example in a library abstracting service), enabling the reader to decide whether or not to read the full text.

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2
Abstract

Abstract should not exceed 300 words (without reference).

Abstract must include following sections:

Problem Statement: This section should include answers of the questions:
• Why was research needed?.
• What was the context of the work?.
• Introduce the problem or provide background for what you will address.

Approach:
• What did you do and how did you go about solving or making progress on the problem.
• Describe the method of research, study, or analysis applied to the problem.

Results:
• What results did you get?
• State what you found and relate it to the problem.
• Summarize the major results in numbers, avoid vague, hand waving results such as “very small” or “significant”.

Conclusions/Recommendations:
• What are the implications of your answer?
• State the relevance, implications, or significance of the results or conclusions, to the business.
• Significance of work is often implied by the recommendations or implications for future work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of this paper</td>
<td>What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design/methodology/approach</td>
<td>How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings</td>
<td>What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research limitations/implications (if applicable)</td>
<td>If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical implications (if applicable)</td>
<td>What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Implications (if applicable)</td>
<td>What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is original/value of paper</td>
<td>What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before submission, follow EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators, freely available in many languages at [www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines](http://www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines). Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.
Preparing for Submission

PAGE CONTENTS

1. General Principles
2. Reporting Guidelines
3. Manuscript Sections
   a. Title Page
   b. Abstract
   c. Introduction
   d. Methods
   e. Results
   f. Discussion
   g. References
   h. Tables
   i. Illustrations (Figures)
   j. Units of Measurement
   k. Abbreviations and Symbols
Paper submission procedure
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as ‘quite an improvement.’

Source: http://rmimr.wordpress.com/category/quality-measures/citation-impact/
The following graphic illustrates the stages illustrates the process, together with some statistics, for Emerald's journal International Journal of Service Industry Management (kindly supplied by the editor, Robert Johnston).

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/review.htm
Satisfaction And Problems Experienced With Transfemoral Suspension Systems: A Comparison Between Common Suction Socket And Seal-in Liner


Review 1 (5 reviewers) = 251 12231 words Major correction
Review 2 (5 reviewers) = 118 4286 words Major correction
Review 3 (3 reviewers) = 67 1350 words Minor correction
Review 4 (2 reviewer) = 64 1540 words Minor correction
Review 5 (1 reviewer) = 19 293 words Minor correction

Total = 519 questions!
19693 words (answer) only for a paper with 3000 words!!
Peer review process flowchart

Source: http://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/reviewer-guidelines
### Pending Reviewer Assignments for Nadar Ale Ebrahim, PhD

Find relevant abstracts and citations in Scopus, and get the full text in ScienceDirect.

Want to know more? [Find out](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Reviewed Invited</th>
<th>Date Reviewer Agreed</th>
<th>Date Review Due</th>
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<td>Sep 18, 2013</td>
<td>Sep 19, 2013</td>
<td>Nov 18, 2013</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**View Details**
- [View Submission](#)
- [View Linked References](#)
- [Scopus Author Search](#)
- [Scirus Title Search](#)
- [Submit Recommendation](#)
Reference checking is done for journal citations. If the journal citation has a Scopus or CrossRef link, it has been validated. If 'Not Checked' is displayed, the citation was not reference checked. If 'not Validated' is displayed, the journal citation could not be validated.

### Summarized Results

**02 Manuscript.doc**

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<thead>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Validation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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 reviewing process

Each paper is reviewed by the editor and, if it is judged suitable for the publication, it is then sent to two referees for double blind peer review. Based on their recommendations, the Editor then decides whether the paper should be accepted as is, revised or rejected. The Editor may, however, vary this process in some circumstances.

Copyright

Articles submitted to the journal should not have been published before in their current or substantially similar form, or be under consideration for publication with another journal. Please see Emerald's originality guidelines for details. Use this in conjunction with the points below about references, before submission i.e. always attribute clearly using either indented text or quote marks as well as making use of the preferred Harvard style of formatting. Authors submitting articles for publication warrant that the work is not an infringement of any existing copyright and will indemnify the publisher against any breach of such warranty. For ease of dissemination and to ensure proper policing of use, papers and contributions become the legal copyright of the publisher unless otherwise agreed.

The editor may make use of iThenticate software for checking the originality of submissions received. Please see our press release for further details.
Retraction Watch

Two cancer papers retracted because authors “are unable to guarantee the accuracy of some of the figures”

UK researcher who faked data gets three months in jail

Retraction 12 appears for Alirio Melendez, this one for plagiarism
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.
What are the criteria by which the paper will be judged?

- Is the subject appropriate to the editorial aims and scope of the journal?
- **Originality**: does the article say something original, does it add to the body of knowledge, etc.? If a case study, is this its first use?
- **Research methodology**: most journals are concerned about this, as would be expected for an academic publisher. Is the research design, methodology, theoretical approach, critical review, etc. sound? Are the results well presented, do they correlate to the theory, and have they been correctly interpreted? Is the analysis sufficiently rigorous?
- Is the paper set in the context of the wider literature, are there sufficient relevant citings, are these well referenced and are other people's views credited?
- Is the paper accurate, is any information missing or wrong?
- Is the **structure logical**, is the sequence of the material appropriate, is there a good introduction and are the summary and conclusions adequate?
- Does the title of the article accurately reflect its content?
- How useful would the article be to a **practitioner**, is it a useful example of "good practice"? Could the study be replicated in other situations?
- Is the material clearly presented, **readable**? Are graphs and tables used to good effect? Is the level of detail appropriate? Is the use of terminology appropriate to the readership?
- Is the perspective appropriate for an **international audience**?
- **Questions of format**: are the abstract, keywords etc. appropriate?
- Is it an **appropriate length** (note: many journals will stipulate length requirements in their author guidelines)?

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/review.htm
Reviewer

- Compatibility with the journal topics
- Scientific level
- The clear answers to the questions:
  - What is the problem?
  - What is done by other people?
  - What the author did?
  - What is new?
  - What is the author contribution?

- Organization of the paper:
  - problem statements,
  - application area,
  - research course,
  - methods used,
  - results,
  - further research,
  - interest in cooperation,
  - acknowledgements,
  - references

- Language:
  - spelling,
  - style,
  - grammar
Dear Author

Welcome to Springer’s eProofing system. We are pleased to inform you that your paper is nearing publication. You can help us facilitate rapid publication by using our online proofing system. Below you will find a link to the HTML version of your article for easy editing. You can view/download your proof (PDF) for your reference. Kindly follow the below steps:

1. Check that the metadata, especially the author names and the corresponding affiliations, are correct.
2. Check the Author Queries that may have arisen during copyediting and insert your answers/corrections.
3. Go through the entire text. Please ensure that your corrections, if any, are kept to a minimum.
4. On completion, you can save and submit the document. Once you have submitted your corrections, no further changes are allowed.

Our 4 Step Process for faster Publication

1. Check Surnames
2. Answer Queries
3. Proofread Text
4. Submit Correction
Example - Proofing Instructions

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.
Author Self Check

Is the title of the paper well described clearly and shortly?

Is the abstract addressed the summary of the manuscript?

Are the keywords selected wisely?

Is the content of the paper treated original and innovating?

Is the methodology well discussed (clear and accurate)?

Are the paper structure and all figures well designed?

Are all tables and figures in the paper useful and commented in the text?
Are the parameters, legends and units well described in the figures and its axis?

Is the nomenclature in the paper well described in the equations and the text?

Is the introduction of the paper dealt the relevant topics?

Are the experimental apparatus and procedure clearly described?

Are the conclusions supported by derived results of this work?

Are the references used latest and appropriate?

Is the standard language used?
Cover Letter Development

Highlight the importance of your research and its interest to readers

*W*rites the cover letter for submission to your target journal:

- Explains the novelty and significance of your research
- Identifies why the research is important to the readers of the journal
- Conforms to the guidelines of the target journal
- Includes necessary acknowledgments, statements and declarations
- Incorporates author’s recommended reviewers

Source: http://www.edanzediting.com/services/cover_letter
Cover letter

- Research background,
- Innovation and significance of the research,
- Latest publications
- Relationship to prior publication
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”.

Literature Search & Writing Review Paper ©2016
Nader Ale Ebrahim
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
Target suitable journal
Open-Access Journals

Image: iStockPhoto

Springer Open Choice
Your research. Your choice. Learn more about Springer's established subscription-based journals offering the open access option.
Where should I submit my publication?

Journal Selector is the industry's leading database to all of the best peer-reviewed biomedical journals.
Find the perfect journal for your article

Elsevier® Journal Finder helps you find journals that could be best suited for publishing your scientific article. Please also consult the journal's Aims and Scope for further guidance. Ultimately, the Editor will decide on how well your article matches the journal.

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.

Simply insert your title and abstract and select the appropriate field-of-research for the best results.

Paper title

Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract

Copy and paste your paper abstract here.

Fields of research

Optional: refine your search by selecting up to three research fields

- Agriculture
- Economics
- Materials Science and Engineering
- GeoSciences
- Humanities and Arts
- Life and Health Sciences
### Springer Journal Selector \(\beta\)

Choose the Springer journal that's right for you!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>Recommended: 5</th>
<th>Match</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>Publishing Model</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Decision and Negotiation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.01</td>
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</tr>
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<td>J. Intelligent Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hybrid</td>
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<td>1.25</td>
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<td>0.65</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perfect Match: EndNote’s latest feature matches article drafts with publications
Perfect Match: EndNote’s latest feature matches article drafts with publications
Perfect Match: EndNote’s latest feature matches article drafts with publications

### Find the Best Fit Journals for your Manuscript

#### Powered by Web of Science™

#### 2 Journal Matches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match Score</th>
<th>JCR Impact Factor</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Similar Articles</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.88</td>
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<td>JOURNAL OF INFORMATICS</td>
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<td>citations</td>
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<td>papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highly cited</td>
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<td>INFORMATION SCIENCE &amp; LIBRARY SCIENCE</td>
<td>23/84</td>
<td>Q2</td>
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Publisher:
GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0958-6229
eISSN: 1471-1064
Scholarly Open Access

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

By: Jeffrey Beall

Source: http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/
Promote your publication to get more citation
1-Use a unique name consistently throughout academic careers

The preferred form of an author's name is **first name** and **last name**; this form reduces the likelihood of mistaken identity. **Use the same name for publication throughout your career**; that is, do not use initials on one manuscript and your full name on another one. Determining whether **Juanita A. Smith** is the same person as **J. A. Smith**, **J. Smith**, or **A. Smith** can be difficult, particularly when citations span several years.
2- **Use a standardized institutional affiliation and address**

![Recommended Affiliation Citation](image)

Source: [https://becker.wustl.edu/impact-assessment/strategies](https://becker.wustl.edu/impact-assessment/strategies)
3- Repeat key phrases in the abstract while writing naturally

The abstract is the main place that a search engine will take the data from which determine where your article should place in its results:

Including the keywords and key phrases in your abstract is one of the best ways to optimize your article on search engines. It allows Google to assess your article for its relevance to certain search terms.

After you’ve ensured you have chosen the best keywords and you have deployed them in the right ways in your abstract and title, make sure you use them throughout your article: consider using them in subheadings, within the titles of figures and tables, as well as in the main body of the text. Search engines can also look at these places.

Consider the first sentence of your abstract – this is visible within the Google search results, therefore your first sentence should get straight to the points and include strong keywords. See the example below:

Source: http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/authors-guides/promote/optimize1.htm?PHPSESSID=ric7dftpvo045ciuafbolminp4
4- Select a proper title

As an author, you can dramatically improve the chances of your article being downloaded once it’s online, before you even submit it!

There are three easy steps you can take to ensure it enjoys high usage:

Choose a descriptive title
Use appropriate keywords
Write an informative abstract

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/optimize1.htm
5-Select/Make a brand name

• **Make a unique phrase that reflects author's research interest and use it throughout academic life.**

• Add the name of study in the title of all publications and use the same title/name consistently.

6- **Assign keyword terms to the manuscript**

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.
7- Use more references

An easy way to boost a paper's citations

An analysis of over 50,000 Science papers suggests that it could pay to include more references.

Zoe Corbyn

A long reference list at the end of a research paper may be the key to ensuring that it is well cited, according to an analysis of 100 years' worth of papers published in the journal Science.
8- Write a longer paper

A longer paper gathers more citations

Brevity is not the secret to scientific success.

Philip Ball

Researchers could garner more citations simply by making their papers longer, a study seems to imply.

In an analysis of 30,027 peer-reviewed papers published between 2000 and 2004 in top astronomy journals, astronomer Krzysztof Stanek of Ohio State University in Columbus found that the median number of citations increases with the length of the paper — from just 6 for papers of 2–3 pages to about 50 for 50-page papers.
9- Write a review paper
Present a working paper

Working papers are freely available before and after the articles are published. Researchers may upload their working papers into open access repositories including the personal websites or more formal repositories such as arXiv and SSRN.

To be the best, cite the best

Citation analysis picks out new truth in Newton's aphorism that science 'stands on the shoulders of giants'.

The mass of medium-level research is less important for inspiring influential breakthroughs than the most highly-cited papers, a citation study argues.

“Self-citation refers to a paper being submitted to a specific journal in which papers that have been published during the previous 2 years in that same journal are cited in the reference list. While self-citation of relevant papers is legitimate, excessive self-citation can indicate a manipulation.

Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the company which now lists journal impact factors, considers self-citation to be acceptable up to a rate of 20%, anything over that is considered suspect” (Diana Epstein, 2007).

Co-authorship internationally

- Citation analysis shows that papers with international co-authors are cited up to **four times** more often than those without international co-authors.

Source: [http://www.bath.ac.uk/library/services/eprints/improve-citations.pdf](http://www.bath.ac.uk/library/services/eprints/improve-citations.pdf)
Some landmark papers of Nobel laureates quite quickly give their authors a sudden boost in citation rate and this boost extends to the author's earlier papers too, even if they were in unrelated areas (Ball 2011).

15- Publish your article in one of the journals everyone in your discipline reads

- Choosing a journal that matches with a researcher’s field of study is thus very important because it makes it more likely that the article receives more citation. A journal which covers a broad range of disciplines may be the best.

16- Publish your work in a journal with the highest number of indexing

1. ABI/INFORM
3. Australian Business Deans' Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List
4. Australian Research Council ERA Ranked Journal List
5. Compendex
6. Computer Abstracts International Database
7. Current Contents / Engineering, Computing & Technology
8. Current Contents / Social & Behavioural Sciences
9. Emerald Management Reviews (EMR)
10. INSPEC Abstracts
11. International Abstracts in Operations Research
12. OR/MS Index and Annual Comprehensive Index
13. Science Citation Index
14. Social Science Citation Index
15. SCOPUS
16. Zentralblatt MATH

• Source: Journal of the Operational Research Society
One key request of researchers across the world is unrestricted access to research publications. Open access gives a worldwide audience larger than that of any subscription-based journal and thus increases the visibility and impact of published works. It also enhances indexing, retrieval power and eliminates the need for permissions to reproduce and distribute content.
18-Publish in a journal with high impact factor

• The most effective strategy to increase citation rates is publishing in a journal with higher impact factor (Vanclay 2013).

• Dhawan and Gupta (2005) studied 1101 papers and found that articles published in high impact factor journals increase the probability of getting cited.

Team-authored articles get cited more

- **Wuchty et al. (2007)** have used 19.9 million papers over 50 years and demonstrated that team-authored articles typically produce more frequently cited research than individuals.

- A recent study by **Cotropia and Petherbridge (2013)** in law review articles which were published within two decades also demonstrated that team research is on average more frequently cited than individual research.

- Typically high cited articles are authored by a large number of scientists (**Aksnes 2003**).
20-Use a larger number of “callouts”

• A “callout” is a phrase or sentence from the paper that is displayed in a different font, somewhere in the paper.

• Papers with a larger number of “callouts” be likely to receive a higher number of citations (Hamrick et al. 2010).

• Generally, callouts are inserted by the editorial staff to call attention to potentially interesting aspects of a paper (Hamrick et al. 2010).
Publishing across disciplines has been found to increase citation e.g. chemistry, biological science and physics (Ortega and Antell 2006).

• Tutorial paper is “a paper that organizes and introduces work in the field.

• A tutorial paper assumes its audience is inexpert; it emphasizes the basic concepts of the field and provides concrete examples that embody these concepts (ACM 2013).

• Tutorials papers tend to have a higher number of citations (Hamrick et al. 2010).
23-**Self-archive articles**

- Free online availability increases a paper's impact ([Lawrence 2001](#));
- Freely accessible articles increase citations by 50% or more ([Harnad 2006](#)).
- [Gargouri et al. (2010)](#) have made a strong and a declarative link between self-archiving and increased citation performance.

24 - Keep your professional web pages and published lists up to date

What is a good scientific article?

Novelty  Communication

Source: "Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals" By: Eric Lichtfouse
Effect of Open Access (OA) to increase the level of citations *(Swan 2010).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>% increase in citations with Open Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physics/astronomy</td>
<td>170 to 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>35 to 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>-5 to 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical engineering</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer science</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>Political science</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>300 to 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication studies (IT)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural sciences</td>
<td>200 to 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Join academic social networking

• Increasing the availability of articles through social networking sites broadens dissemination, increases use, and enhances professional visibility.

• Academica is an online social reference tool that allows reference sharing among academics and researchers. Alternatively, researchers may use Citeulike to share their interests in research publications (Wong 2008). Academica, Citeulike, ResearchGate and Linkedin are just a few examples of knowledge sharing tools to make others aware of research articles that may be of relevance to authors and hence get cited.

27-Start blogging

• Use blogs and podcasts to leverage on-going researcher discussion on the Internet (Taylor & Francis Group 2012a).

• Web 2.0 tools such as wikis and blogs can be created to inform, describe and link people’s research interests and publications (Wong 2008).

New Article Acceptance: Multiagent Systems as a Team Member

I have received notice that my article titled *Multiagent Systems as a Team Member* will be published by Common Ground Publishing in their journal: *The International Journal of Technology, Knowledge, and Society*. The web page for the journal follows: [http://ijt.cgpublisher.com](http://ijt.cgpublisher.com)

No date as to when the article will be published but it should be this fall. Listed below is the abstract for the journal article to give those interested an indication of what the article is about.

**Abstract**

With the increasing complex business environment that organizations have to operate in today, teams are being utilized to complete complex tasks. Teams
Why should you share links to your published work online?

According to Dr Melissa Terras from the University College London Centre for Digital Humanities, “If you tell people about your research, they look at it. Your research will get looked at more than papers which are not promoted via social media” (2012).
28- **Create an online CV**

- Online CV makes a link between the list of published papers and open access versions of relevant articles *(Sahu 2005)*. Online CV increases researchers’ output visibility to the academic community.

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Virtual team

A virtual team (also known as a geographically dispersed team, distributed team, or remote team) is a group of individuals who work across time, space and organizational boundaries with links strengthened by webs of communication technology. Powell, Piccoli and Ives define virtual teams in their literature review article "as groups of geographically, organizationally and/or time dispersed workers brought together by information and telecommunication technologies to accomplish one or more organizational tasks". Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S. & Teha, Z. In a 2009 literature review paper, added two key issues to definition of a virtual team "as small temporary groups of geographically, organizationally and/or time dispersed knowledge workers who coordinate their work predominantly with electronic information and communication technologies in order to accomplish one or more organization tasks".

Members of virtual teams communicate electronically and may never meet face-to-face. Virtual teams are made possible by a proliferation of fiber optic technology that has significantly increased the scope of off-site communication. Virtual teams allow companies to procure the best talent without geographical restrictions.
30- Create a podcast describing the research project and submit the podcast to YouTube or Vimeo

• Research is not just text and figures. Create a podcast describing the research project and submit the podcast to YouTube or Vimeo (Sarli and Holmes 2011).

• Video is an increasingly important way for researchers to communicate their results (Sarli and Holmes 2011).

• A great way to spread researchers’ outputs and get extra attention of email recipient is to add a link to the latest publication. This little section of contact information that most people ignore, provides a good platform for publication marketing.

Example:

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
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Visiting Research Fellow 
Research Support Unit 
Centre of Research Services 
Research Management & Innovation Complex 
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009 
http://ssrn.com/author=1379350
http://scholar.google.com/citations 
http://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/
Search engines estimate the content's relevancy and popularity as measured by links to the content from other websites. Most search engines attempt to identify the topic of the piece of content. To do this, some search engines still use *metadata tags (invisible to the user)* to assess relevant content, but most now scan a page for *keyword phrases*, giving extra weight to phrases in headings and to repeated phrases.

33-Use all "Enhancing Visibility and Impact" tools

Virtual Teams will become as important as

(1) Searching the literature
(2) Writing a paper
(3) Targeting suitable journals

(4) Enhancing visibility and impact

- Links
- h-index
- Survey
- Keeping up-to-date Alert services

Research Tools
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

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My recent publications

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of solar hydrogen generation literature from 2001 to 2014

Mohammad Reza Maghami, Shahin navabi asl, Mohammad esmaeli Rezadad, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Chandima Gomes

Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study

Peyman Ashkavan, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahdid A. Fattahi, Amir Rezaei Khah
References


10. Ale Ebrahim, N. (2016). Selecting a brand name for your research interest. Retrieved from Research Support Unit, Centre for Research Services, Institute of Research Management and Monitoring (IPPP)”, University of Malaya: https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3153979.v1


Nader Ale Ebrahim