Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources – Part 2

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Two Day Workshop on
The Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources
Two-day workshop on:

**Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources – Part 2**

Available online at:


http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1155166

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http://scholar.google.com/citations
Abstract

With the increasing use of information and communications technology (ICT), researchers are able to use computer software tools to find, organize, analyze, and share relevant information. However, there are hundreds of such tools to select from, for various research-related uses. Nader has collected over 700 tools that can help researchers do their work efficiently. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled “Research Tools”, which is updated periodically.

“Research Tools” consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research. Several free tools can be found in the child nodes. In this seminar some tools and their application in research will be described. The e-skills learned from the seminar are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.
Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

- “I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search”
- “I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want”
- “I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it”
- “I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?”
- “I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can’t recall where I have kept them in my folders!”
- ……..
- “I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal”
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"
Objectives

The seminar seeks to serve the following objectives:

i. To help students who seek to reduce the search time by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.

ii. To evaluate the types of literature that researchers will encounter.

iii. To convert the information of the search for a written document.

iv. To help researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.

v. To promote their publication for further citation.
1. Indexing desktop search tool
2. The paraphrasing & editing tool
3. Avoid plagiarism
4. Organize the references (Reference management) tool
5. Getting published
6. Target suitable journal
7. Promote your publication to get more citation
8. Q&A
Research Tools Mind Map

- Links
- h-index
- Survey
- Keeping up-to-date Alert services
- (1) Searching the literature
- (2) Writing a paper
- (3) Targeting suitable journals
- (4) Enhancing visibility and impact
- Virtual Teams will become as important as...
Indexing desktop search tool
dtSearch
Google Desktop
Windows Search
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
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
In the competitive market, virtual teams represent a growing response to the need for fast time-to-market, low-cost and rapid solutions to complex organizational issues.
WhiteSmoke Writer
Ginger Proofreader
Microsoft Word
Google Docs
Office Live
Adobe Acrobat Professional
DropBox
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 research directions in the area of concern.

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.
Avoid plagiarism
We use plagiarism Detection
( ) Similarity index (checked by iThenticate) is high, please revise to keep a Similarity Index ≤30% and single source matches are not >6%.
Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Commentary

Abstract
This article was retracted from publication due to it is a copied version of the original publication in “Oman Medical Journal” (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191703/?report=classic)

The journal is not hesitated to retract any duplicated articles or fake papers from publication.
Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.
Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.


PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)
Penalty for Plagiarism

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An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

Additional article information

Abstract
Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation’s largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation ($r^2=0.992$) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

How do I avoid plagiarism?

- only hand in your own and original work.
- indicate precisely and accurately when you have used information provided by someone else, i.e. referencing must be done in accordance with a recognised system.
- indicate whether you have downloaded information from the Internet.
- never use someone else’s electronic storage media, artwork, pictures or graphics as if it were your own.
- never copy directly without crediting the source
- do not translate without crediting the source
- do not paraphrase someone else’s work without crediting the source
- do not piece together sections of the work of others into a new whole
- do not resubmit your own or other’s previously graded work
- do not commit collusion (unauthorised collaboration, presenting work as one’s own independent work, when it has been produced in whole or in part in collusion with other people)
- ghost-writing – you should not make use of ghost writers or professional agencies in the production of your work or submit material which has been written on your behalf
10 Major sources of plagiarism

1. **Replication**: Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once

2. **Duplication**: Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution

3. **Secondary Source**: Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one

4. **Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author’s name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript

5. **Invalid Source**: Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source

6. **Paraphrasing**: Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution

7. **Repetitive Research**: Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution

8. **Unethical Collaboration**: Accidentally or intentionally use each other’s written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct

9. **Verbatim**: copying of another’s words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks

10. **Complete**: Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one’s own name

Source: iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

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Submit Paper: by File Upload (Step 1 of 3)

Choose a paper item submission method:
Single file upload

First name
Nader

Last name
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Submission title
First Draft

The paper you are submitting will not be added to any paper repository.

Requirements for single file upload:
- File must be less than 20 MB
- The maximum paper length is 400 pages.
- File types allowed: MS Word, WordPerfect, PostScript, PDF, HTML, RTF, OpenOffice (ODT), Hangul (HMP) and plain text.
  If your file exceeds 20 MB, read suggestions to meet requirements.

Browse for the file to upload

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Organize the references (Reference management) tool
Writing a Tesis/Paper: Traditional way

Source: flickr/toennessen
Use a reference management tool!

EndNoteWeb  
Mendeley  
Etc.

Your article citations
reference list/bibliography

Source: Managing References: Mendeley  
By: HINARI Access to Research in Health
Mendeley

Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.
Syncs Desktop & Web applications

**Desktop** – a free academic software to manage, share, read, annotate and cite your research papers

**Web** - a research network to manage your papers online, discover research trends and statistics, and to connect to like-minded researchers
This is the Web version of Mendeley which is used to manage your papers online.

Tabbed menu or Resources

Main menu or Function menu

My Library/ Collections

References
Citing references

• Word and OpenOffice plug-in
• How to cite references
• How to insert bibliography
To insert citation, put the cursor where you want the citation inserted.

Click Insert Citation button then click Go to Mendeley.
EndNote

• *EndNote* is an almost indispensible tool for the serious researcher. And best of all, its 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Ref Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mishra</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>In union lies strength: Collaborative computing</td>
<td>Journal of Business</td>
<td>Journal Article</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Reference**

- Reference Type: Journal Article
- Author
- Year
- Title
- Journal
- Volume
- Issue
- Pages
- Start Page
- End Date
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the driving engine behind economic growth [1].

References

EndNote Web can help you to manage your references in a simple two-steps process …

• **Step 1: Manage references**
  – Collect references
  – Organize, share and collaborate

• **Step 2: Format references**
  – Cite references while writing (*Cite While You Write*)
  – Get reference list generated automatically
  – Change the reference style in few clicks!
How to start?

Here are the simple steps to make your writing experience a happier one …

1. Create a free *EndNote Web* account
2. Collect references from *Web of Science* and various databases
3. Manage, organize and share references
4. Download and installing the “*Cite While You Write*” Plug-in (only do it once!)
5. Inserting your references and be a happy writer!

… because references are automatically generated and you can change the style with just few clicks!
Export to EndNote
ScienceDirect (Elsevier) allows you to check your desired citations, then click on the “Export Citations” link...
... then you select which pieces of information you really want in your EndNote database, using the radio buttons, then click on the “Export” button to bring up the dialog box we have seen before to transfer the temporary file into EndNote.
Getting published
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
HOW TO WRITE/EDIT
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS
(I) MINDSET, (II) CONCEPTS, AND (III) LOGIC
I. Right mindset for writing

“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

- 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
Example

• **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 …
**Example**

- **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 …
 lyn dupré writes: (The author of Bugs in writing: A guide to debugging your prose)

“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)
Example

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
Verb

• 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.*
Meaning

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
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
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.

5 major themes to be covered

Concluding sentence - specific focus
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, ie 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
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**

Robbins, Millett, Cacioppe and Waters-Marsh (1998)

**Contrasting theories from research**

**Concluding sentence - linking to the next paragraph**

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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.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/integration.html
Discussion Article Template

Discussion Article Title

By: [blank] BY-LINE

INTRODUCTION
PROVIDE CONTEXT FOR AN AREA OF DISCUSSION IN YOUR NICHE

BODY
EXPLAIN ONE SIDE OF A DISCUSSION

BODY
BALANCE THE ARTICLE WITH A COUNTER POINT TO THE ORIGINAL DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION
USE BOTH SIDES OF THE DISCUSSION TO PICK THE "RIGHT" ANSWER AND EXPLAIN WHY

RESOURCE BOX

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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>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suggest (that)</td>
<td>Recent studies outlined by Leonard et al (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argue (that)</td>
<td>Leonard et al (1999) argue that there are three elements of self perception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contend(s)</td>
<td>Mullens (1994) contends that motivation to work well is usually related to job satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outline</td>
<td>Recent studies outlined by Mullins (1994) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on</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>Define(s)</td>
<td>Eunson (1987, p. 67) defines motivation as 'what is important to you'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclude(s) (that)</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>State</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>Maintains (that)</td>
<td>Mullins (1994) maintains that job enrichment came from Herzber's two factor theory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found (that)</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>Promote(s)</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>Establish(ed) (by)</td>
<td>As established by Csikszentmihalyi (Yair 2000, p. 2) 'the more students feel in command of their learning, the more they fulfill their learning potential'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asserts (that)</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>Show(s)</td>
<td>Various theories of motivation show employers that there are many factors that influence employees work performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claim(s) (that)</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>Report(s)</td>
<td>Mullins (1994) reports on four content theories of motivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mention(s)</td>
<td>Mullins (1994) mentions two common general criticisms of Herzberg's theory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</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>
Before submission, follow EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators, freely available in many languages at www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines. Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.
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.
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Examples

- Example 1
- Example 2
- Example 3
- Example 4
- Example 5
- Example 6
## Literature review

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Choose a category for the paper

- **Research paper.** This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.

- **Viewpoint.** Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.

- **Technical paper.** Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services.

- **Conceptual paper.** These papers will not be based on research but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.

- **Case study.** Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.

- **Literature review.** It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.

- **General review.** This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive.

Source: [http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2)
Acceptance Procedure
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as ‘quite an improvement.’

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

**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
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.

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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.

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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
Taiwan’s education minister resigns in wake of SAGE peer review scandal

Taiwan’s education minister, Chiang Wei-ling, whose name appeared on several of 60 retracted articles by Peter Chen — apparently the architect of a peer review and citation syndicate we were first to report on last week — has resigned over the publishing scandal.

According to the University World News:

“Chiang said in a statement that the decision to resign was made to uphold his own reputation and avoid unnecessary disturbance of the work of the education ministry, after the incident ignited a wave of public criticism.

The UWN reports that Chiang’s resignation on Monday came after Taiwan’s premier, Jiang Yi-hua, instructed the Ministry of Science and Technology to investigate the Chen case.

What’s more, according to the UWN — in news that, we humbly submit, hammers home the point of our New York Times op-ed last Friday:

The Ministry of Science said this week that it may have funded the research for 40 of Peter Chen’s questionable papers amounting to some NT$5.08 million (US$169,164), according to Lin Yi-Bing, vice-minister of science and technology.

He said in remarks released last Sunday that if Chen was found to have violated academic ethics, the
RISE OF THE RETRACTIONS

In the past decade, the number of retraction notices has shot up 10-fold (top), even as the literature has expanded by only 44%. It is likely that only about half of all retractions are for researcher misconduct (middle). Higher-impact journals have logged more retraction notices over the past decade, but much of the increase during 2006–10 came from lower-impact journals (bottom).

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.
Dear Dr ………………….,

Thanks for your effective work. We also finish the Cross Checking work here. We found four papers (your Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) could not arrive our standards, e.g. the similarity rate is very high, which means these papers have duplicated or salami-slicing, self-plagiarism problem. We can't accept these. When you see the attached reports, you will understand us here.

..................................

....................

Thanks.

Best wishes,

?????
Check plagiarism first

- **Example 1** (Text with references)
- **Example 2** (Text without references)
- **Example 3** (Text with references-Checked with Turnitin)
Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **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.*
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 citations, 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
• Almost 90% of the journal follow these rules. So, you check yourself how your paper is before you send it out.
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.
Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **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.
Acceptance Procedure Con.

- 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

Please kindly complete the following form and submit. Referee report received after ten days from the date shown above will not affect the decision of acceptance or rejection of the article. An average rating of 6 is required for the acceptance of the article.

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Summary rating of the overall quality of the article</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6(Average)</td>
<td>7</td>
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7. Review Comments
Reviewer Guidelines

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
Reviewer comments Con.

- 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
• **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**
Henson's Tips to Writers

• do not fear rejection--it is part of the writing process
• do not be preoccupied with telling readers everything you know--instead help readers discover insights
• target your articles to journals that have an acceptance rate of at least 20%
• do not be afraid to call the editor of the journal
• stay within the preferred article length of the target journal
• write what you have to say and then edit your manuscript several times, eliminating everything that's unnecessary
• always say yes to rewriting parts of the manuscript if requested to do so
• avoid jargon
• follow the journal's guidelines
• do not make technical and grammatical errors
Target suitable journal
Open-Access Journals

Image: iStockPhoto
Special Issues
Where should I submit my publication?

Springer Journal Selector

Journal Selector is the industry's leading database to all of the best peer-reviewed biomedical journals.
Journal Selector
Learn more about our Journal Selector

Edanz Journal Selector βeta
Your target journal in minutes not days

<table>
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<th>Publishing Model</th>
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</table>

Master the Journal Selector in 3 easy steps

Journal Selector explained for:
- Scientists
- Publishers and Journals

More Information
Journal Advisor Security
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<th>Journals</th>
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<th>Publishing Model</th>
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</table>
Where should I submit my publication?

If you want your article to …

• Publish in most influential or highly cited journal
  → Use Impact Factor or
  → 5 Year Impact Factor (for subjects need longer citation period, e.g. GEOLOGY or MANAGEMENT or SOCIOLOGY, etc)

• To reach out to readers and be read immediately
  → Use Immediacy Index

• Stay active in journal collection
  → Use Cited Half Life

Note: The above only serves as general guidelines, deeper understanding of JCR, the subjects and dynamic publication cycles are crucial when deciding where to publish your paper.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>Previous experience with publishing in the journal</td>
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<td>Colleagues' recommendations</td>
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<tr>
<td>International status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open access</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publication charges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promotion at social platforms (eg Facebook, Twitter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press attention to the journal</td>
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</table>

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
Source: http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/
Example

Example

The University of Tokyo is ranked 1 in the Asia regional rankings.

### Tokyo, Japan

<table>
<thead>
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http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2013-14/regional-ranking/region/asia/institution/university-of-tokyo
Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

- **Overall score**
  Combined score.

- **Teaching — the learning environment**
  30% of overall score.

- **International outlook — staff and students**
  7.5% of overall score.

- **Industry income — innovation**
  2.5% of overall score.

- **Research — volume, income and reputation**
  30% of overall score.

- **Citations — research influence**
  30% of overall score.
http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2012-13/world-ranking/institution/university-of-tokyo
http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2013-14/world-ranking/institution/university-of-tokyo

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http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2012-13/regional-ranking/region/asia/institution/national-university-of-singapore

A message from National University of Singapore
Sharif University of Technology

Regional Rankings

Asia

Tehran, Iran

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Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

**REGIONAL RANKINGS**

Asia

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Universiti Putra Malaysia  

BRICS & EMERGING ECONOMIES RANK  
2014  

Selangor, Malaysia  
Region: Asia  

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Source: Researchers, publishers, libraries and data centres all have a role in promoting and encouraging data citation. (Available on: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/11/26/why-not-cite-data/)
Authors cite a work because:

– It is relevant (in some way) to what they’re writing
– They know it exists

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty

Communication

Source: "Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals" By: Eric Lichtfouse
Increased access = Increased downloads = Increased citations = Increased impact!

Numbers are GREAT

but what’s the impact of the research?


Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Improving access and retrieval of your research study is the surest way to enhance its impact. Repetition, consistency, and an awareness of the intended audience form the basis of most the following strategies.

Preparing for Publication
Dissemination
Keeping Track of Your Research

Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri
Understanding Search Engines

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.

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research Dissemination

- Submit the manuscript to a digital subject repository.
- Submit the manuscript to an institutional repository.
- Set up a web site devoted to the research project and post manuscripts of publications and conference abstracts.
- Take advantage of SEO (search engine optimization).
- Present preliminary research findings at a meeting or conference.
- Follow up preliminary research findings presented at a meeting or conference with a published manuscript.
- Consider submitting the same article to a journal in a different language as a “secondary publication.”
- Start a blog devoted to the research project.
- Contribute to Wikipedia.
- Contribute to a social network.

Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri
8 Ways to increase usage and citation of published papers

1. Create your own website
2. Create Mind Map
3. Do Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
5. Join Twitter
6. Join academic social networking sites
7. Join LinkedIn
8. Deposit papers in repositories

Adopted from “10 Ways to Increase Usage and Citation of your Published Article Using Social Media”
Repositories can disseminate information

Universities can:
- meet accountability requirements
- improve the brand image of the university
- preserve academic research outputs permanently and effectively
- promote co-operation with industry and contribution to the local communities
- reduce the costs of taking charge of academic information

Researchers can:
- gain greater visibility for their research achievements
- establish the channel for the dissemination of research outputs
- reduce the cost of preservation and dissemination of research outputs
- raise the citation rates of their articles

Source: What is an academic repository?
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• Make your article more visible
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"Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies" (Nader Ale Ebrahim)

Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have a significant contribution in 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 are still at their 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 scope of virtual teams, the relationship between virtual R&D teams for SMEs and new product development (NPD) has been examined. It concludes with the identification of the gaps and the need for future research in this area. It is argued that the formation of virtual R&D teams deserves consideration in top level management for venturing into the new product development in SMEs.
ORCID ("orkid")
= Open Researcher and Contributor ID

NOT:

“ORCID is like a DOI for researchers.”
What is ORCID?

The ORCID Organization
- Non-profit, non-proprietary, open, and community-driven
- Global, interdisciplinary
- Supported by the membership of organizations using the ORCID API
  - Funding organizations
  - Professional societies
  - Universities & research institutes
  - Publishers

The ORCID
- Unique, persistent identifier for researchers & scholars
- Free to researchers
- Can be used throughout one’s career, across professional activities, disciplines, nations & languages
- Embedded into workflows & metadata
- API enables interoperability between siloed systems

http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0124-5582
The 36 faces of Jens Åge Smærup Sørensen: dipthongs, accents, contractions and transliterations produce dozens of variations in a hypothetical name. By claiming a unique ORCID, researchers can avoid fragmentation of identity and identity ambiguity. (Slide by Mogens Sandfær of DEFF)

See more at: http://elsevierconnect.com/orcid-identifier-system-gaining-traction-and-new-features/
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Recent and Forthcoming Publications:

CV

- since 04/2013: University Lecturer for database management systems at the University of Applied Sciences for Telecommunications Leipzig
- 04/2012 – 03/2013: Professor at the University of Passau
- 01/2010 – 04/2011: Visiting researcher at University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies
- 01/2006 – 03/2012: Researcher at the database group
- 01/2003 – 12/2005: Postgraduate student at Graduiertenkolleg "Knowledge Representation"

Publications

- Raschid, L.; Palma, G.; Vidal, M.E.; Thor, A.
  Exploration Using Signatures in Annotation Graph Datasets
  AAAI 2013 Fall Symposium Series (Discovery Informatics: AI Takes a Science-Centered View on Big Data)
  2013-11

- Palma, G.; Vidal, M.E.; Raschid, L.; Thor, A.
  Exploiting Semantics from Ontologies and Shared Annotations to Find Patterns in Annotated Linked Open Data
  3rd International Workshop on Linked Science (LISC@ISWC), 2013
  2013-10

- Palma, G.; Vidal, M. E.; Haag, E.; Raschid, L.; Thor, A.
  Measuring Relatedness Between Scientific Entities in Annotation Datasets
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Spin Meissner effect, and electrodynamics of superconductors
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hbar index
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How much time does a conference take?

• Step 1: Preparation - 33 hours
  – 1.3. Writing a paper - 20 hours

• Step 2: The conference - 3 days
  – 2.2. Networking - 3 days

Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree from the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran with distinguished honors, as well as more than 17 years experience in the establishing R&D department in...
Academic Social Networking

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About: Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree...

Advisors:
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About: Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim is currently working as a research fellow with the Research Support Unit, Centre of Research Se... more

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PhD in Technology Management, Virtual R&D Teams expert and founder of "Research Tools" Box:
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1,044 FOLLOWING
511 FOLLOWERS

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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

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...
Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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


