

FACULTY OF SCIENCE SEMINAR SERIES

Academic Profiling and Publishing Research in High Impact Journals

By
Dr.Aliyu Isa Aliyu

Department Of Mathematics, Federal University Dutse

Email: aliyu.isa@fud.edu.ng

January 26, 2022

Seminar Outline

This seminar will focus on three major outlines, namely;

- Creating and Managing Academic Profiles.
- Getting Published in High-Impact Journals.
- Practical Demonstration of Article Submission Process.

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

An Academic Profile can be viewed as a narrative of a scholar. It is a narrative of the scholar we are and the scholar we want to be. To put more simply, an academic profile is a story we tell to ourselves and to other people and organisations. Our profile story focuses on the kinds of scholarly work we have done, can do and hope to do in the future. It signals the particular scholarly interests we have, what we stand for and what we think is important. It brings together our various experiences, publications, networks, teaching and professional relationships. It traces our intellectual history and points to a path ahead.

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

Below are some of the benefits of having an academic profile:

- Connecting to other scholars in your field across the globe.
- Sharing your research knowledge with the scientific community.
- Highlighting a particular skill or ability.
- Enjoy citations and grow your H-index, i10-index, e.t.c
- Earn recognition and impact from review activities.

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

Below are some of the well known academic profiles:

1. Scopus Author ID

Scopus is one of the world's largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed research literature. The Scopus Author ID is an identifier that is used in the database Scopus. It is assigned automatically to every author who after he publishes at least an article in the index of Scopus. Additionally, all the publications of each author are grouped together to the Scopus author profile and allows citation metrics for each author.

<https://www.scopus.com/home.uri>

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

2. Publons-Web of Science Researcher ID

Peer review is a core component of a researcher's academic activity and as such, external validation by academic editors that the researcher is an expert in their field is of utmost importance. Until recently it was difficult for researchers to record their peer reviewing activity. Publons is a network of thousands of reviewers, editors, and authors aligned in their pursuit of better accountability and transparency, as well as recognition for, peer review. Publons verify peer review contributions allowing reports to be created for use in funding and promotion applications. Publons is supported by the web of science.<https://publons.com/account/register/>

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

3. Researchgate Account

Researchgate is the social media for researchers. Researchgate allows researchers from different fields of research to connect, collaborate, and share their work. ResearchGate allows researchers to create different research projects and topics, and to sort their publications accordingly. <https://www.researchgate.net/>

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

4. ORCID Author ID

ORCID, which stands for Open Researcher and Contributor ID. ORCID is an avenue where all who participate in research, scholarship, and innovation are uniquely identified and connected to their contributions across disciplines, borders, and time. ORCID strives to enable transparent and trustworthy connections between researchers, their contributions, and their affiliations by providing a unique, persistent identifier (ORCID ID) for individuals to use as they engage in research, scholarship, and innovation activities. Orcid has a direct API link with Scopus and Publons.

<https://orcid.org/login>

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

5.Mendeley

Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you to organise your research, collaborate with others online and discover the latest research. a Researcher can use Mendeley to:

- Automatically generate bibliographies
- Collaborate easily with other researchers online
- Import papers from other research software
- Find relevant papers in his field of research
- Access his papers from anywhere online.
(<https://www.mendeley.com/search/>)

Creating and Managing Academic Profile

6. Google Scholar

Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array. Google Scholar mostly uses names match to attach a particular publication to an author. Many researchers view it as a weak literature database since in most instances, it assigns publications to the wrong authors, thereby earning citations and indexes which do not belong to him.i10 index was

<https://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/citations.html>

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

High impact journals seek high quality manuscripts that not only contribute to the knowledge of the reader but also clearly communicate the results and impact of the research. It is through publication that the research, including its scientific and practical contributions, is disseminated to others in a particular field. This makes scientific researchers and practitioners with similar interests aware of new knowledge in their field and it helps to advance knowledge and its application. In this seminar, I have categorized publishing Cycle into six major sections, namely;

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

- Developing a research idea.
- Journal selection.
- Journal criteria and article format.
- Writing article in required journal format.
- Article Submission process.
- Responding to Reviewers.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

1. Developing A Research Idea

When developing an idea of research, first ask yourself the following questions:

- Will your research present new, original results or methods?
- Will your research examine, question or refine existing published data?
- Will your research provide new interpretation to already published results?
- Will your research review a particular subject or field? If YOUR ANSWER IS YES TO ANY OF THESE QUESTIONS, you can feel confident that you have a strong case for developing your article.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal Selection.

Remember you can only submit to one journal at a time. Thus, the following factors should be taken into consideration when selecting a journal for publication:

- **READERSHIP:** International vs national audience, wide vs target audience.
- **AIMS AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL**
- **IMPACT FACTOR/H-INDEX** This is the Citations received by a journal in a year to papers published in the previous 2 years divided by the total articles published in that journal during the same preceding 2 years. The h-index is defined as the maximum value of h such that the given journal has published at least h papers that have each been



Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

- **OPEN/CLOSED ACCESS JOURNALS:** Journals which are open access are freely available on the internet and openly accessible to everyone. That makes these articles more likely to be used and cited. Authors in most cases have to pay for publication charges in open access journals. In contrast, articles which appear in non-open or closed access journals are initially only visible to people at institutions which have a licence for these specific journals.
- **INDEXING:** Indexation of a journal is considered a reflection of its quality. Indexed journals are considered to be of higher scientific quality as compared to non-indexed journals.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

The main indexing agencies are DOAJ, SCOPUS, WEB OF SCIENCE, MEDLINE and PubMed. In what follows, we discuss each of the major indexing agencies.

- **DOAJ-Directory of Open Access Journals:** DOAJ is an independent organization that publishes a freely available, community-curated online directory, indexing high quality, peer-reviewed gold open access (OA) journals. Article-level metadata is published with a link to the full-text on the publisher's website. Acceptance on DOAJ gives early visibility to journals online. <https://doaj.org/>.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

- **Web of Science:** Web of science is an index that provides subscription-based access to multiple databases which provide citation data for many different academic disciplines and is the home of the Impact Factor (IF). Journals will typically start their journey on Web of Science in ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index). If the citation level is high enough, the journal may be evaluated for inclusion in an IF index such as the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and Arts Humanities Citation Index (A AND H CI). Journals in the Elsevier database can apply for inclusion on Web of Science once 20 research/review articles have been published.
<https://clarivate.com/>. And
https://images.webofknowledge.com/images/help/WOK/hp_database.htm

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

- **Scopus:** Scopus is Elsevier's abstract and citation database launched in 2004. Scopus covers nearly 36,377 titles (22,794 active titles and 13,583 inactive titles) from approximately 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in top-level subject fields: life sciences, social sciences, physical sciences and health sciences. It covers three types of sources: book series, journals, and trade journals. All journals covered in the Scopus database are reviewed for sufficiently high quality each year. SJR (SCImago Journal Rank).
<https://www.scimagojr.com/index.php>

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2.Journal selection.

- **PubMed:** It is a full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journals, hosted by the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM). NIH carry out a stringent review process and journals are accepted or rejected based on their internal quality criteria. It ensures that a journal is free of any quality problems (e.g. typos, poor quality English, insufficient detail in the materials/methods section). <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

- **MEDLINE:** It is a bibliographic database of life sciences and biomedical articles, hosted by the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). MEDLINE is the hardest index to get as only 12 percent of journals industry-wide are accepted on a yearly basis. Their quality standards are extremely high. Journal applications are reviewed three times per year and if a journal is rejected, a two-year embargo follows. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

Some of the major publishers whose journals are indexed in the above indexing agencies are listed below;

- Elsevier (<https://www.elsevier.com/en-gb/about>)
- John Wiley Sons: Wiley Online
(<https://iopublishing.org/publications/our-journals/>).
- Nature Publishing Group.
- IOP Publishing
(<https://iopublishing.org/publications/our-journals/>) .
- Springer
(<https://www.springernature.com/gp/products/journals>) .
- Oxford Academic.
- Hindawi Publishing (<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/>)

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

- **JOURNAL QUARTILES:** A journal quartile is the ranking of a journal or paper defined by any database based on the impact factor (IF), citation, and indexing of that particular journal. It is divided into four different quadrants starting with Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4. It is the ranking of any journal that belongs to a specific or particular field of discipline and also known as the parameter of measuring or ranking of a journal. The quartile rank and journal impact factor percentage is published by any indexing agency yearly rankings of science and social science journals based on Impact Factor (IF) data.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

2. Journal selection.

The four Quartile rankings of journals are briefly discussed below;

- Quartile 1(Q1): The first position of the top 25 percent of journals in a particular category.
- Quartile 2 (Q2): The middle-high position occupied by 25percent Journals after quartile 1 (between top 25 percent to 50 percent).
- Quartile 3 (Q3): The middle-low position next 25 percent Journal title after Q2 fall under this category (between 50percent to 75percent)
- Quartile 4 (Q4): The last or lowest position following 25 percent Journal title of a selected field will fall under this category (between 75 percent to 100 percent).



Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

3. Journal criteria and article format

Every journal has a criteria and format of files they accept. Some journal accept .doc fiels, some latex files, some accept PDF,e.t.c. So, it is important for one to first do a background checks on the journal format. Most of the journals have an existing template. If you can not find any, read through earlier published papers in the journal directory. Follow the formats while drafting your manuscript. It is imperative you follow author guidelines as a means of avoiding immediate rejection due to formatting errors or failure to fulfil the aims and scope of the journal.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

4. Writing Article in required journal format.

The manuscript does not follow the format specified by the journal. Important sections of the manuscript should be written accordingly, some of this sections includes:

- **TITLE:** Title highlights the core content of your paper in 10 to 12 words.
- **AUTHORS:** Substantial contribution to the article, publicly take responsibility for the data and conclusion, approved the final version to be submitted by corresponding author.
- **ABSTRACT:** It should be short summary (not more than 250 words) of the paper explaining why the research was carried out, the objectives and outcomes.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

4. Writing Article in required journal format.

- **KEYWORDS:** Accurate list of keywords, ensure inclusion of your paper in abstracting and indexing services, will help showcase your research to interested groups which will in turn increase the chances of your paper being cited .
- **INTRODUCTION:** should give a brief literature review on the topic on which you are writing and the purpose of your research. Your research question should be clearly stated and you should explain how the research will advance knowledge or contribute to the field.
- **MATERIALS METHODS:** A well conducted study should be replicable, thus methods, techniques and instruments used should be detailed.



Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

4. Writing Article in required journal format.

- **RESULTS:** Many people skim over academic papers so make use of graphs and tables to convey your results. Ensure figures and tables are numbered according to the Instructions provided and given titles which consisely describe their purpose or contents. In the text, do not repeat in words everything that you figures and tables convey. State the key findings and highlight any unexpected or surprising results .
- **DISCUSSION:** should be concise and informative. Begin by stating whether your hypothesis was supported and then address the implications of you results. If multiple explanations for your results exist, be sure to address each one.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

4. Writing Article in required journal format.

- **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Should include the names of those who have assisted you in your research including contributors, study participants and funders.
- **REFERENCES:** Is the sources of information and should be mentioned to strengthen your paper to avoid your work being considered plagiarized.
- **COVER LETTER:** It is the advertisement for your manuscript. Why is your paper important and how does it advance research in the field and in the journal ?

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

5. Article Submission process.

Now after writing the manuscript in the required format. There is need to crosscheck the similarity index or percentage of similar works with earlier published works. This is achieved using the plagiarism checking systems which requires subscriptions. The two most reliable and prominent plagiarism checkers are the iThenticate (<https://www.ithenticate.com/>) and the Turnitin (https://www.turnitin.com/login_page.asp?lang=de).

When all checks, proofreading and amendments are done, the manuscript is now ready for submission.

Getting Published in High-Impact Journals

6.Responding to Reviewers.

The best way to do this is by numbering each comment into your covering letter followed by your response. You may also wish to highlight in a different colour parts of the text you have changed in response to reviewers. RESPOND politely. Remember, the reviewers are critiquing your work not you hence ensure the tone in your response is polite and always thank reviewers for their efforts even if you do not agree with all the comments RESPOND with evidence ensure you provide the necessary details to help the reviewer to understand your reasoning, cite published studies to support your argument.

Practical Demonstration of Article Submission Process

Practical Demonstration

Let us practically demonstrate the following:

- **Brief demonstration of Overleaf Online LaTeX Editor which is a collaborative cloud-based LaTeX editor used for writing, editing and publishing scientific documents.**<https://www.overleaf.com/>
- **ithenticate plagiarism checker:**
<https://www.ithenticate.com/>
- **Editorial Manager Journal Submission Channel**<https://www.editorialmanager.com/rinp/default1.aspx>

END OF PRESENTATION

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING !!!!