

# ProQuest Scholarly Authoring Workshop: Introduction to Publishing in Academic Journals



# Meet Your Presenter



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Location: Dubai, UAE

# Session Objectives

At the end of this session you will:

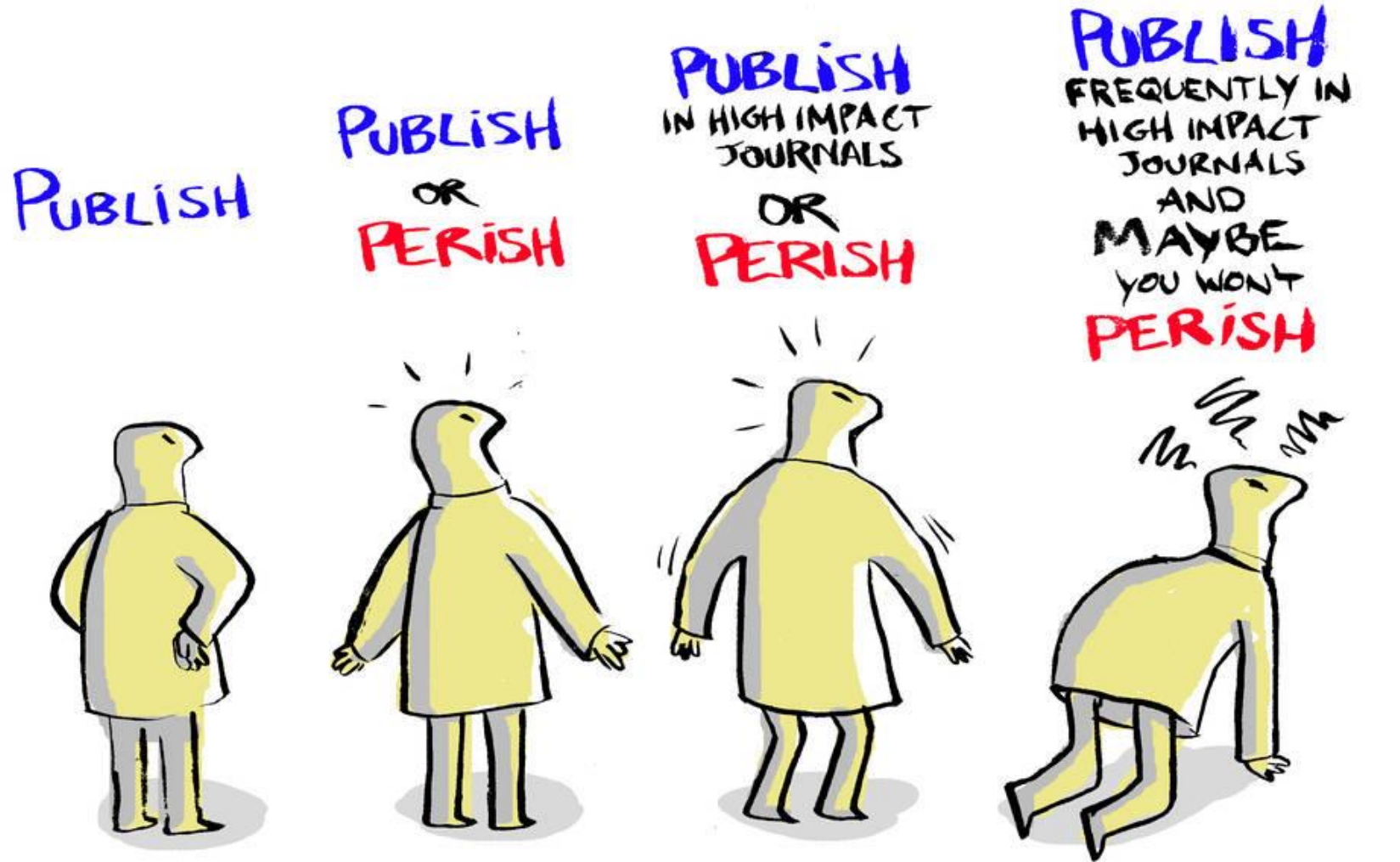
- Apply some basic standard rules for getting your article published
- Use to advantage the Peer Review process
- Evaluate the value of the open access publishing
- Detect to avoid the predatory publishing
- Use the ProQuest resources to help in your journey to Authoring





# 5 Tips for Getting Published

# THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA



# 5 Tips for Getting Published

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1. Know your field
2. Pick the right journal
3. Write well!
4. Follow submission rules
5. Accept feedback and revise





# 1. Know Your Field

*“Do you have contribution to make? i.e. the conventional wisdom is mistaken; this is theory extension / filling a gap; this is novel, innovative work. Questions to ask yourself: Who’s going to be interested? How does it build on what we already know?” [1](#)*

*“It is a bad sign if you do not recognize the names of any members of the editorial board.” [2](#)*

*“Book Reviews [are] the easiest way to get published and you get a free book too!” [3](#)*

*“Take some time to read journals in your field (if you haven’t already done this during your research) and familiarize yourself with their content.” [4](#)*

## **ProQuest tip:**

- Create Alerts or RSS Feeds to keep up to date with your field
- Use Pivot to build your network of scholars in your field and to find calls for papers to forthcoming conferences.



# 1. Know Your Field and define your topic (cont.)

## Define your topic: A topic refers to a subject area

- It could be a controversy, a problem, or even a pastime or interest

## Your goal should be to find a **gap** in the research

- The key is finding a question that hasn't been definitively answered
- Your paper should address a topic that is still up for debate

## Define your topic

- Define your research question and gather background information
- Locate and evaluate your sources
- Ask your librarian!



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
ASK A  
LIBRARIAN**





# TIP! Let ProQuest Send the Latest Research to You

Use the Alerts feature to have the newest items sent to your email

Use the RSS feeds feature to pull in the latest items to your RSS reader

Access to records via email/feeds based on local authentication

The screenshot shows the ProQuest search results page. The search query is: ("covid 19" OR coronavirus OR corona-virus OR sarscov2 OR SARS-COV-2) AND (child OR pre-school OR pediatric\* OR paediatric\* OR infant OR baby OR newborn OR new-born OR neonate OR perinatal OR "peri-natal"). The results are sorted by Relevance, and there are 195,119 results. A search alert dropdown menu is open, showing options: Save search, Create alert, Create RSS feed, and Get search link. The first result is titled "The different clinical characteristics of corona virus disease cases between children and their families in China - the character of children with COVID-19" by Su, Liang; Ma, Xiang; Yu, Huafeng; Zhang, Zhaohua; Bian, Pengfei; et al. The abstract mentions that COVID-19 in children is mainly caused by SARS-CoV-2 and that it is difficult to recognize early for pediatricians and public health staff.



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# TIP! Let ProQuest Send the Latest Research to You

## Create alert

Create and schedule alerts to deliver new documents matching your search as they become available in ProQuest.

Create a [My Research](#) account to modify, delete, or view all of your alerts.

**Required \***

### Step 1-Review search details

Name this alert: \*

Searched for: "pet therapy" AND PEER(yes)

Databases: 175 databases searched [View list](#)

### Step 2-Define your alert email

Send to: \*

The email address entered here will only be used to send your alert.

Subject: "pet therapy" AND PEER(yes)

### Step 3-Define your alert content

Include search details: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Include highlighting: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Include: Newly published documents only

### Step 4-Schedule your alert

Send: ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☒ Monthly ☐ Quarterly

Stop after: 2 months

You will be able to extend an alert past any end date you specify here.

☐ Send scheduled alert even when no new documents match my search

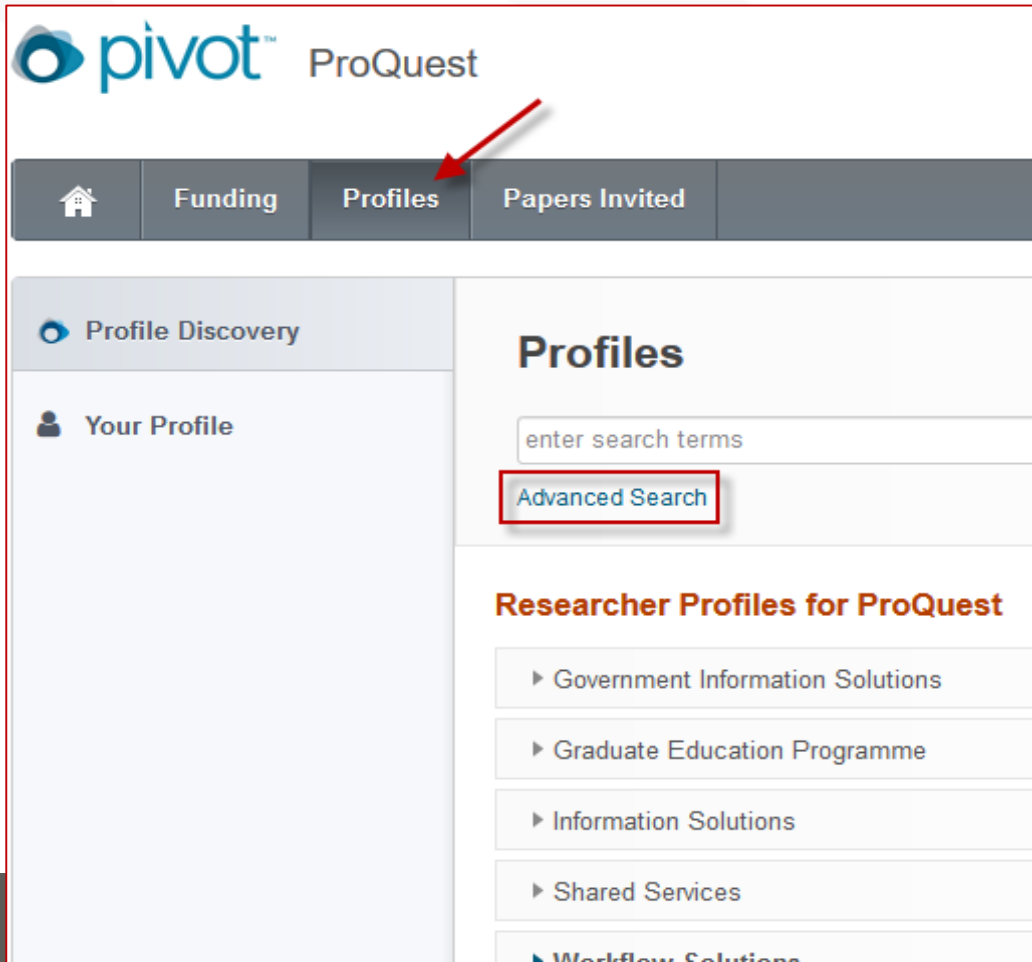
By entering all required information you consent to its use by ProQuest to enable features and functionality.



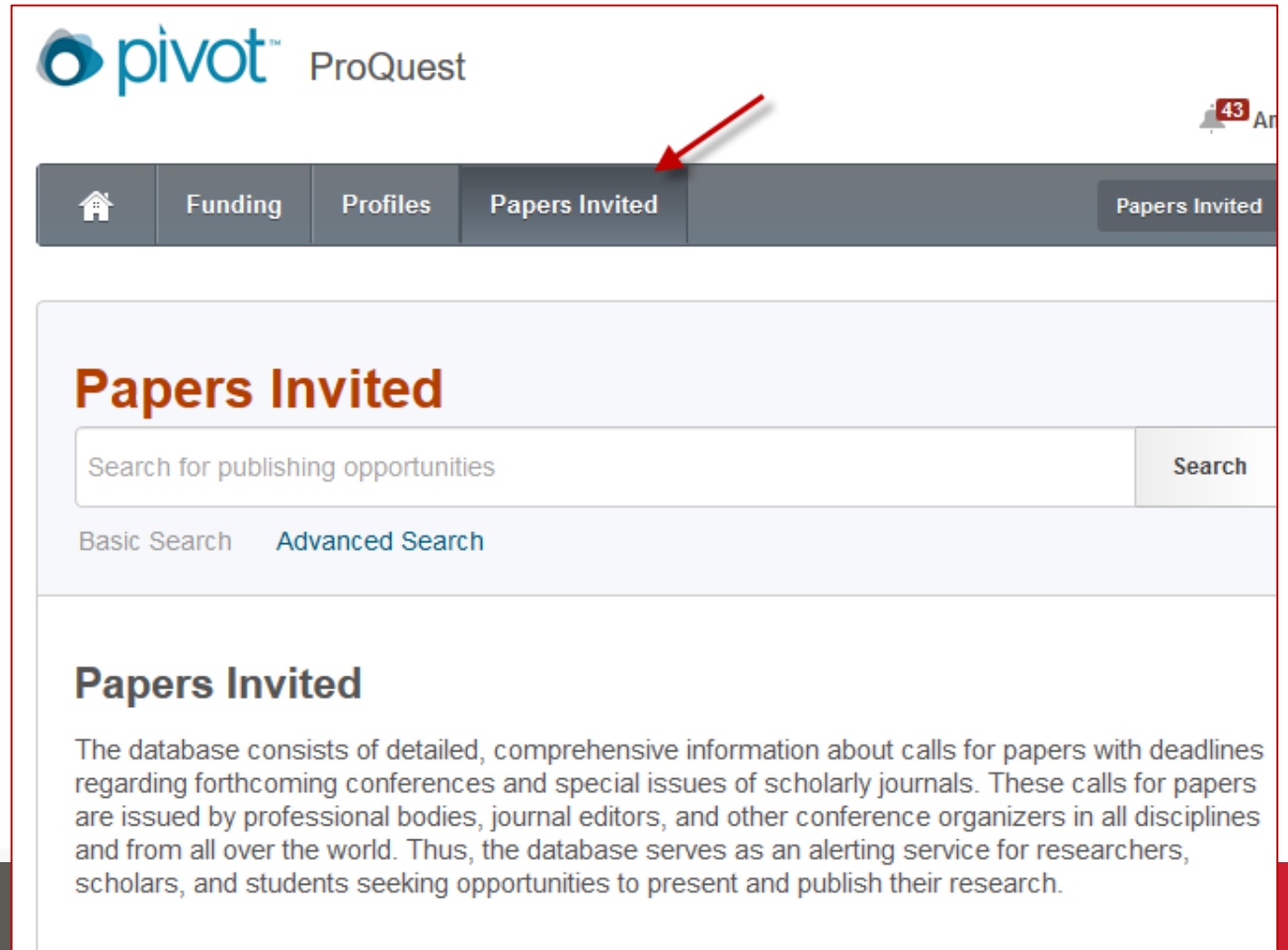
# TIP! Let Pivot discover future collaborators and Calls for papers in your subject area

Use the “Profiles” Advanced Search to locate researchers either inside or outside your institution

Use the “Papers Invited” Search to find publishing opportunities



The screenshot shows the Pivot ProQuest website interface. The top navigation bar includes a home icon, 'Funding', 'Profiles', and 'Papers Invited'. A red arrow points to the 'Profiles' tab. Below the navigation bar, the left sidebar contains 'Profile Discovery' and 'Your Profile'. The main content area is titled 'Profiles' and features a search bar with the placeholder text 'enter search terms'. Below the search bar, the 'Advanced Search' link is highlighted with a red box. Underneath, the section 'Researcher Profiles for ProQuest' lists several categories: 'Government Information Solutions', 'Graduate Education Programme', 'Information Solutions', 'Shared Services', and 'Workflow Solutions'.



The screenshot shows the Pivot ProQuest website interface for the 'Papers Invited' section. The top navigation bar includes a home icon, 'Funding', 'Profiles', and 'Papers Invited'. A red arrow points to the 'Papers Invited' tab. Below the navigation bar, the left sidebar contains 'Profile Discovery' and 'Your Profile'. The main content area is titled 'Papers Invited' and features a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search for publishing opportunities'. To the right of the search bar is a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Basic Search' and 'Advanced Search'. The section 'Papers Invited' is followed by a paragraph of text: 'The database consists of detailed, comprehensive information about calls for papers with deadlines regarding forthcoming conferences and special issues of scholarly journals. These calls for papers are issued by professional bodies, journal editors, and other conference organizers in all disciplines and from all over the world. Thus, the database serves as an alerting service for researchers, scholars, and students seeking opportunities to present and publish their research.'

## 2. Pick the Right Journal

*“Check the references to see in which journals the research you are citing mainly falls.” [1](#)*

*“The journal is normally seen as a conversation; you need to embed your work within it. Make sure that you have read any editorials on the nature and scope of the journal.” [5](#)*

*“We all want to be published in the American Historical Review or the Annals of Mathematics, but the biggest journals are not always the best option for a first publication.” [6](#)*

*“The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a publicly available portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.).*

*These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains” [8](#)*

*Google Scholar Metrics — This free alternative to Scopus and JCR ranks top 100 journals of different categories. You can browse through the highly cited articles for each journal. [9](#)*

### ProQuest tip:

- Use Publications Search to identify the key journals in your field
- Create advanced searches narrowed to your research field and see which publications results are coming from
- Ulrichsweb.com might also be a good information source to locate all scholarly journals relevant to your field



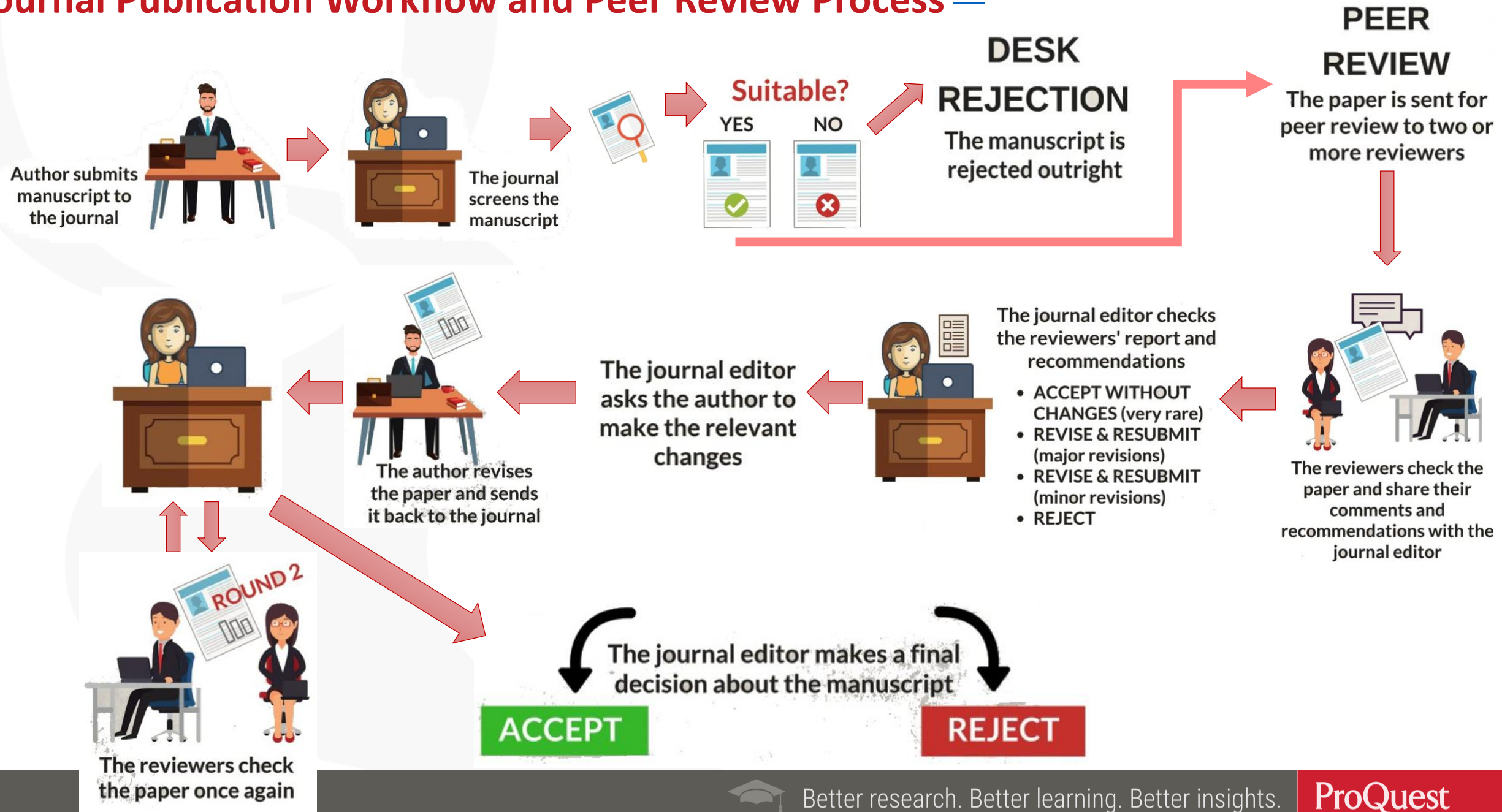
## 2. Pick the Right Journal (cont.)

### Factors to consider about journals [10](#)

- **Aims and scope:** be sure that the journal is publishing research similar to that of your manuscript
- **Readership:** be sure that the target audience you are trying to reach make up part of the readership of the journal
- **Indexing:** to increase the visibility of your article online, be sure that the journal is indexed in the online databases that your target audience will use to find articles
- **Open access:** to increase the accessibility of your article, consider publishing in an open access journal. This will ensure that your target audience will have access to your article worldwide
- **Publishing frequency:** if you want to publish your findings quickly, you should choose a journal with a high publication frequency (e.g., weekly rather than quarterly)
- **Acceptance Rate:** A journal's acceptance rate refers to the number of manuscripts accepted for publication relative to the number of manuscripts submitted within the last year.



# Journal Publication Workflow and Peer Review Process <sup>11</sup>

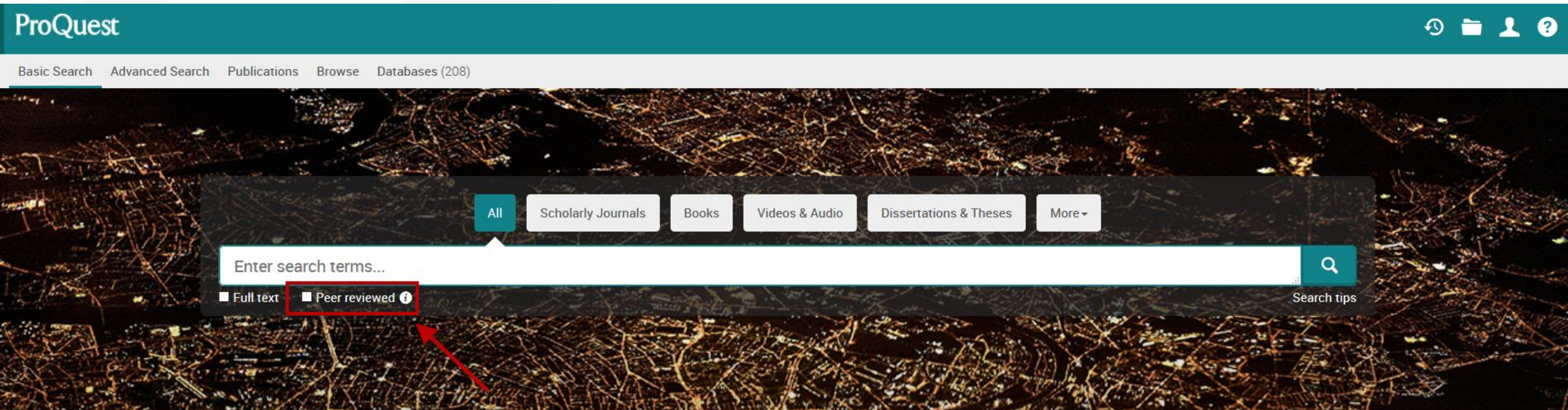




# The Peer Review Process

## ProQuest tip:

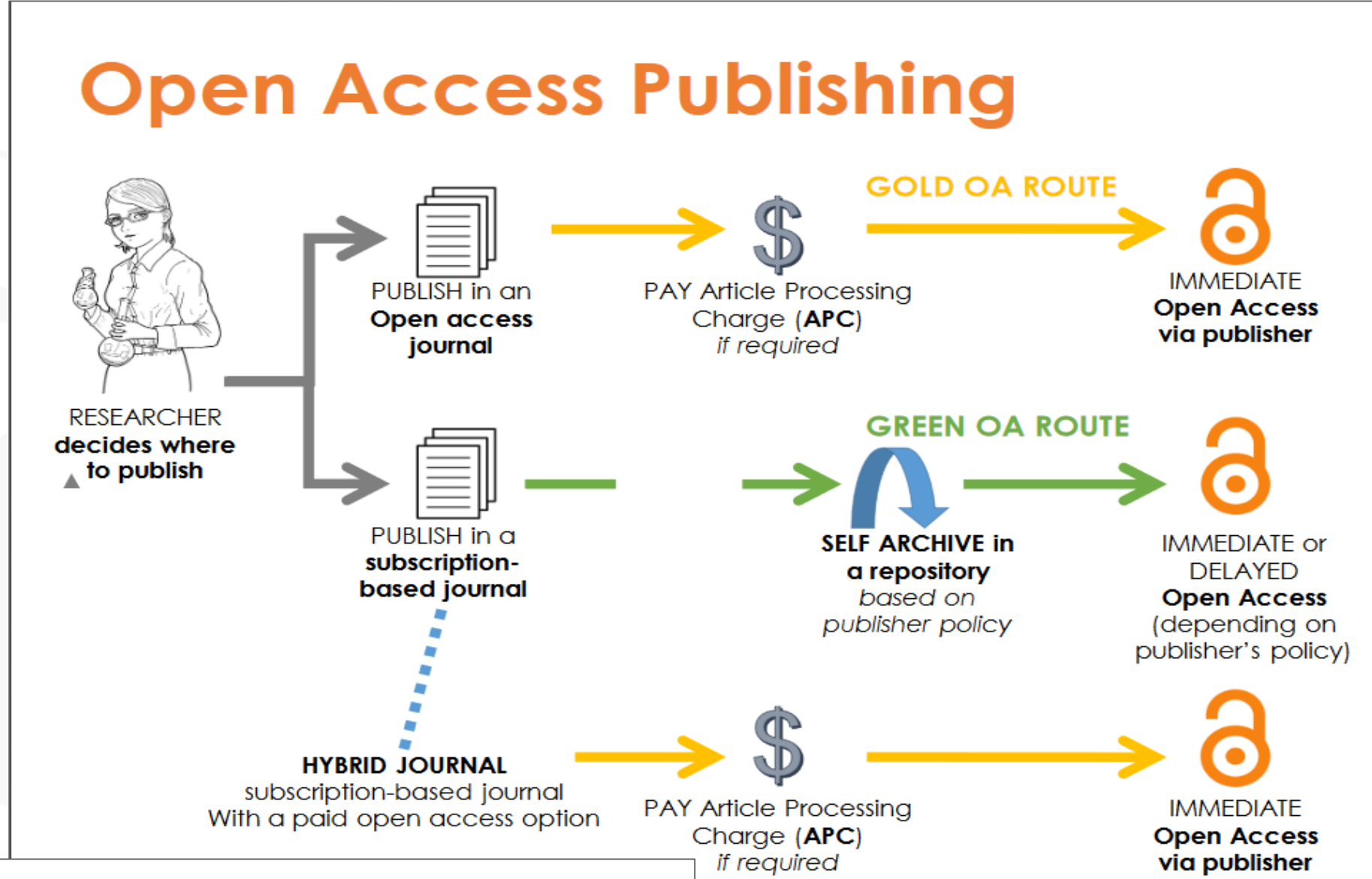
- Use the “Peer reviewed” filter to narrow your results to peer reviewed scholarly journals



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# Open Access Publishing <sup>7</sup>



# Predatory Publishing

**Open Access model: rather than readers paying to access, author pays**

**System has been exploited by unscrupulous companies who**

- take advantage of authors' need for publication
- publish anything that is submitted, *regardless of quality*

**Beall's Criteria for defining "Predatory" journals or publishers [12-13](#)**

- Lack of role clarity: Journal title=publisher, publisher's owner=editor
- Editorial board lacks number and diversity; same board for different journals
- Lack of clarity around publisher location
- Many journals with little publication history
- False claims around indexing inclusion
- Poorly maintained websites, broken links
- Use of spam email to solicit manuscripts or reviewers





# Find and Identify Reputable Open Access Journals: Think. Check. Submit



# Find and Identify Reputable Open Access Journals

- How to discern reputable from predatory OA journals
- Be aware of Beall's criteria
- Use your own subject knowledge and networks: do you know any of the reviewers/editors?
- Use aggregation sites that have screened OA journals for quality: DOAJ, ProQuest
- A mixture of all 3 of these is best



# ProQuest Publicly Available Content Database

ProQuest



## Publicly Available Content Database

[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Publications](#) | [Change databases](#)



☐ Full text

[Search tips](#)

Designed to complement other databases and collections, this database brings together or links to full text for publicly available scholarly content from a number of different sources from around the world. It includes content from major subject repositories such as arXiv as well as open access journals. Content includes journal articles, pre-prints, books, conference papers and reports.

[View title list](#)

### Also part of

Publicly Available Content Database can also be searched as part of:

- [ProQuest One Academic](#)
- [ProQuest Central Essentials](#)
- [ProQuest Central](#)

### Want to Learn More?

Try one of these options:

- Search the online [Help](#).
- Discover answers to common questions at ProQuest's Product Support Center.
- [Contact Support](#) if you need further assistance.

### Search tip

By default, we will look for documents with all the terms entered.



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# TIP! Use the ProQuest Platform Publications Search to identify key journals to your research topic

## Publication Search

In subject

▼

Search

[Look up subjects](#)

Source type

▼

Scholarly Journals (4,651)

Audio & Video Works (15)

Books (256)

Newspapers (9)

Magazines (202)

More >

Language

▼

Publisher

▼

Springer Science & Business Media (572)

Wiley Subscription Services, Inc. (341)

Taylor & Francis Ltd. (290)

BioMed Central (284)

SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC. (146)

More >

Database

▼

Health Research Premium Collection (6,017)

Hospital Premium Collection (5,795)

Health & Medical Collection (4,059)

Nursing & Allied Health Database (1,680)

Psychology Database (1,285)

6,017 publications

[View summary](#) | [View title only](#)

All

0-9

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All

1

24X7 (Online); Los Angeles

Full text available

Full text coverage:

Jun 1, 2006 - present

Citation/Abstract coverage:

Jun 1, 2006 - present

Publisher:

Anthem Media Group

ISSN:

1091-1626

Place of publication:

Los Angeles

2

AAACN Viewpoint; Pitman

Full text available

Full text coverage:

Jul/Aug 2001 (Vol. 23, no. 4) - present

Citation/Abstract coverage:

Jul/Aug 2001 (Vol. 23, no. 4) - present

Publisher:

American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing

Place of publication:

Pitman

3

AACN Advanced Critical Care; Philadelphia

Full text available

Citation/Abstract coverage:

Winter 2017 (Vol. 28, no. 4) - present

Publisher:

American Association of Critical - Care Nurses

ISSN:

1559-7768

Place of publication:

Philadelphia

Limit by Source Type >  
**Scholarly Journals**

Find content for the  
desired subject by  
filtering from a  
specified **ProQuest  
collection** such as  
Nursing or Psychology

Locate content from  
**recognized publishers**  
such as BMJ, CUP,  
Emerald, Elsevier,  
Nature, Springer,  
Taylor & Francis...

# TIP! Use the ProQuest Platform Advanced Search to identify key journals to your research topic

Advanced Search [Command Line](#) [Recent searches](#) [Thesaurus](#) [Field codes](#) [Search tips](#)

fatal sepsis in Anywhere except full text – NOFT

AND (asplenia OR postsplenectomy) in Anywhere except full text – NOFT

Build a well defined  
**Advanced Search** for your  
research topic

Once you get your search  
results, look at your left-  
hand side filters and select  
to find content from a  
specific scholarly journal

Source type ^

Scholarly Journals x



Publication title ^

The New England Journal of Medicine (31)

Surgical Endoscopy (21)

BMJ Case Reports (15)

Pediatric Annals (15)

Pediatric Radiology (15)

More >



# TIP! Use the wealth of filtering capabilities of Ulrichsweb.com to identify key journals to your research topic

Ulrichsweb



ExLibris  
a ProQuest Company

[Log in to My Ulrich's](#)

PQWS - Support Implementations Test Profile

--Select Language--

[Search](#) [Workspace](#) [Ulrich's Update](#) [Admin](#)

Enter a Title, ISSN, or search term to find journals or other periodicals:



[► Advanced Search](#)

☒ Retain my Advanced Search options

## Narrow Results

### ▼ Key Features

Sort: [Count](#) | [Alpha](#)

- ☒ Abstracted or Indexed (3757)
- ☒ Refereed / Peer-reviewed (3273)
- ☐ Website URL (2576)
- ☒ Available Online (2159)
- ☐ Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) (2002)
- ☐ Table of Contents (798)
- ☒ Journal Citation Reports (580)
- ☐ Open Access (448)
- ☐ Electronic-only (369)
- ☐ Magazines for Libraries review (164)

1 - 25 of 34 results for: **+(+subject\_keyword:(MATHEMATICS))**

View Details

Save to List

Email

Download

Save Settings

Change Columns

Page 1 of 2

25

1 - 25 of 34

<input type="checkbox"/>						Title	Publisher	ISSN	Country	Status	Serial Type	Format
<input type="checkbox"/>						<a href="#">Electronic Journal of Probability</a>	Institute of Mathematical Statistics	1083-6489	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>						<a href="#">Electronic Research Announcements in Mathematical Sciences</a>	American Mathematical Society	1935-9179	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>						<a href="#">Representation Theory</a>	American Mathematical Society	1088-4165	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>						<a href="#">The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics</a>	Electronic Journal of Combinatorics	1077-8926	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>						<a href="#">Theory and Applications of Categories</a>	Mount Allison University * Department of Mathematics and Science	1201-561X	Canada	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>						<a href="#">Electronic Journal of Differential Equations</a>	Texas State University * Department of Mathematics	1072-6691	United States	Active	Journal	Online



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# 3. Write Well!

*“Respect your audience. Do not make them have to work to figure out what you’re trying to say or what the structure of your story is.” [14](#)*

*“Ask a colleague to check your work. One of the problems that journal editors face is badly written papers.” [2](#)*

*“Your thesis could be anywhere from 80,000 to 100,000 words and you are writing a journal paper (depending on the discipline) of normally between 6,000 and 12,000 words.” [5](#)*

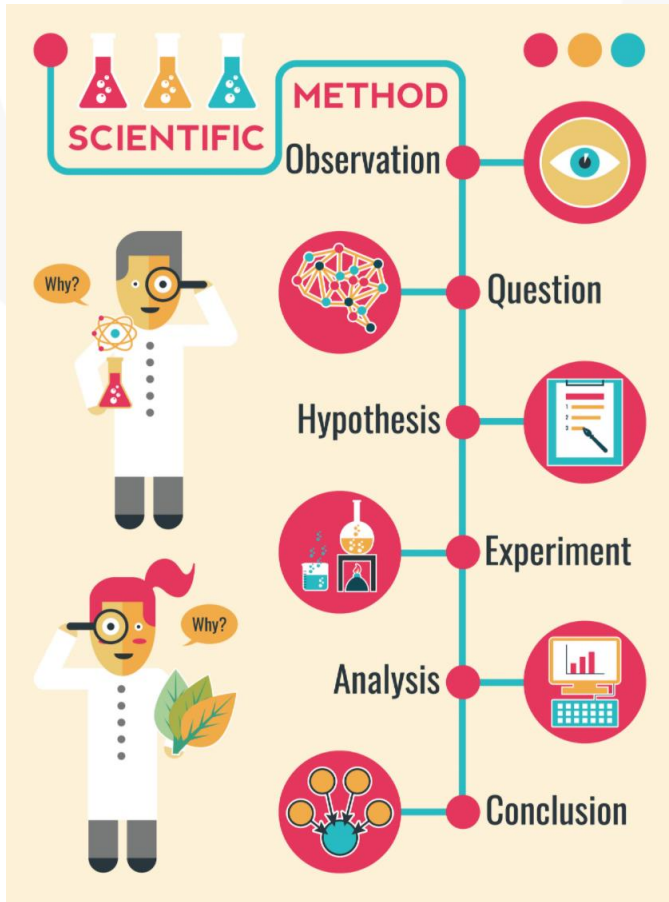
## ProQuest tip:

- Keep a My Research folder of specific articles you have found that read well.
- Analyse their structure; what is it that makes these clear and easy to read and understand?
- Use these to guide the structure of your own writing.

*Write a good abstract! The abstract is the first section (and might be the only section) that is read by journal editors when deciding whether to send your manuscript for review [22](#).*



### 3. Write Well! (cont.)



*“The basic structure of a paper needs what is summarized by the acronym **IMRaD**, which stands for:*

- *Introduction (What question was asked / what hypothesis was tested?)*
- ***M**ethods (How was it studied?)*
- ***R**esults (What was found / was the tested hypothesis true?)*
- ***and***
- ***D**iscussion (What do findings mean?)” [15](#)*

**CITE, CITE and CITE WELL!**



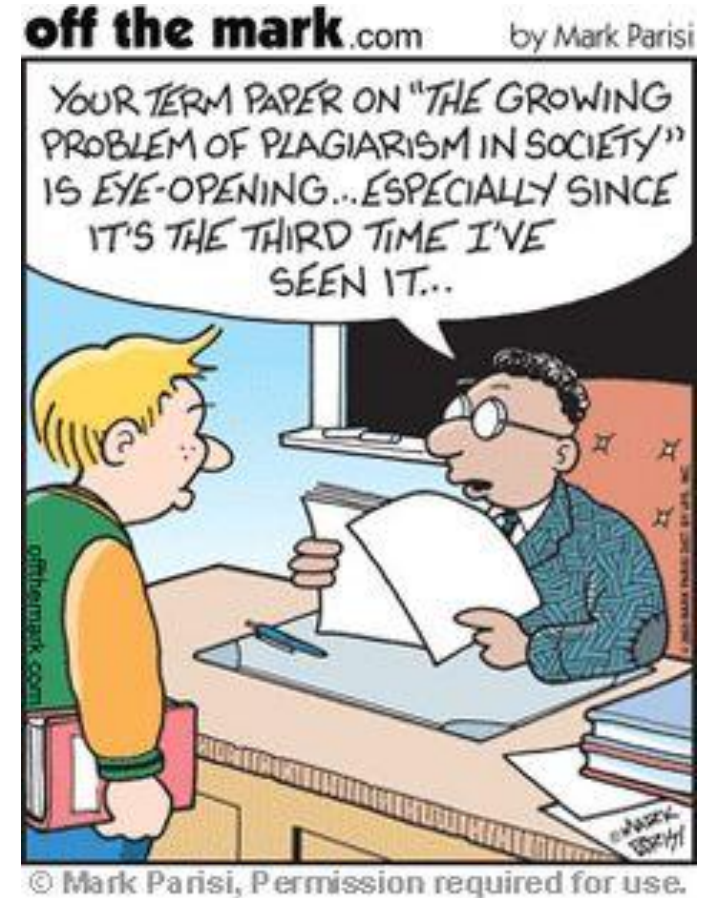
# 3. Cite, Cite and Cite Well! (cont.)

## Why?

- Gives credit to the authors
- Allows duplicate your research and locate your referenced sources
- Proves you have conducted extensive research on topic

## How?

- Include your cited source within the text in brackets (citation) and the list of references at the end of the paper
- Use a Bibliographic management tool, e.g. RefWorks





# Copyright infringement vs plagiarism



**Copyright infringement** is using someone else's work without getting that person's permission [17](#).

- As an author, you need to ensure that you get permission to use content you have not created
- You should supply written confirmation from the copyright holder when submitting your manuscript

**Plagiarism** is using someone else's work or ideas without giving proper credit. In other words, because you are not giving attribution to the owner of the original work or idea -- you are presenting the idea or thought as your own [17](#).

*"You should avoid plagiarism because you aspire to produce work of the highest quality. Once you have grasped the principles of source use and citation, you should find it relatively straightforward to steer clear of plagiarism" [18](#)*

**ProQuest tip:**  
Use RefWorks, or the ProQuest platform citation tools, to ensure simple and seamless management of your bibliography and cited references



# TIP! Use the ProQuest Platform My Research Account to organize your research

The screenshot displays the ProQuest My Research account interface. At the top, there are tabs for Documents (448), Searches (14), Alerts (2), RSS feeds (2), Widgets, and Account. The main section is titled "Folder: All documents (448)". Below this, there is a dropdown menu set to "All Documents". A toolbar includes a "Select items 1-20" checkbox, and action buttons for "Add to folder", "Delete", "Cite", "Email", "Print", and "Save".

Two document entries are visible:

- Item 1:** "Pet therapy research: A historical review" with the sub-title "Holistic nursing practice." It is a non-ProQuest reference. Notes are present, and it is in the "Last Imported | US Army | PTSD" folder. It was saved on March 22, 2019. Actions include "Delete" and "Add to folder".
- Item 2:** "A pet therapy intervention with geriatric psychiatry inpatients" with the sub-title "The American Journal of Occupational Therapy : Official Publication of the American Occupational Therapy Association." It is also a non-ProQuest reference. Notes are present, and it is in the "US Army | PTSD" folder. It was saved on March 22, 2019. Actions include "Delete" and "Add to folder".

On the right side, there are sections for "Sort by:" (set to "Date added" with a "Sort" button), "View" (options for "All Documents" and "Documents not in a folder"), "Hide non-ProQuest references", "Folders" (options for "Manage Folders" and "New folder"), and a "Powered by RefWorks" logo. Below the logo, it states "Your RefWorks account is connected to your My Research folders and documents." with links for "Edit RefWorks settings" and "Go to RefWorks".

The URL at the bottom is [arch.proquest.com/myresearch/savedsearches/SavedSearches/0?ac...](http://arch.proquest.com/myresearch/savedsearches/SavedSearches/0?ac...)



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# TIP! Use the ProQuest Platform My Research Account to organize your research

☒ 1 

**Pet therapy program for antepartum high-risk pregnancies: a pilot study**  
Lynch, C E; Magann, E F; Barringer, S N; Ounpraseuth, S T; Eastham, D G; et al.  
**Journal of Perinatology; New York** Vol. 34, Iss. 11, (Nov 2014): 816-8.  
[Cited by \(2\)](#) [References \(10\)](#) [Abstract/Details](#) [Full text - PDF \(167 KB\)](#)  
Notes: [Clear and concise](#)  
In folders: Examples of well written papers  
Saved: July 08 2019  
[Delete](#) [Add to folder](#) [Preview](#)

☒ 2 

**The Effect of Pet Therapy and Artist Interactions on Quality of Life in Brain Tumor Patients: A Cross-Section of Art and Medicine in Dialog**  
Petraneek, Stefan; Pencek, Jennifer; Dey, Mahua. **Behavioral Sciences; Basel** Vol. 8, Iss. 5, : 43.  
[Abstract/Details](#) [Full text - PDF \(1 MB\)](#)  
Notes: [I especially like this one because it follows w...](#)  
In folders: Examples of well written papers  
Saved: July 08 2019  
[Delete](#) [Add to folder](#) [Preview](#)



# 4. Follow Submission Guidelines

*“Manuscript submission guidelines checklist should include the following golden rules: Have you used the right references, e.g. Harvard, APA, Vancouver, Chicago? Have you stayed within the word limit?.” [1](#)*

*“Often authors don’t spend the 10 minutes it takes to read the instructions to authors, which wastes enormous quantities of time for both the author and the editor and stretches the process when it does not need to.” [2](#)*

*“Some articles are rejected immediately without being sent out to peer reviewers. The most usual reasons for this are inappropriate topics for the journal and poor English. ” [16](#)*

*“A good cover letter can help to “sell” your manuscript to the journal editor. As well as introducing your work to the editor you can also take this opportunity to explain why the manuscript will be of interest to a journal's readers, something which is always at the forefront editors’ mind.” [23](#)*

## **ProQuest tip:**

- Use RefWorks, or the ProQuest Platform citation tools, to ensure simple and seamless management of your bibliography and cited references, and correct presentation of these in your work



# TIP! Use RefWorks to ensure your cited references and bibliography are correct

You can create a simple bibliography from a folder or from selected references

The bibliography can be copied to your clipboard

You can change the style from the drop down menu on the top

The screenshot shows the RefWorks web interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with buttons like 'Add', 'Assign to Folder', 'Share', 'Create Bibliography', 'Delete', 'Add Tags', 'Tools', and 'Search'. The 'Create Bibliography' button is highlighted with a red box. Below it, a dropdown menu shows 'APA 6th - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition', also highlighted with a red box. To the right of the dropdown, there are radio buttons for 'All references in 'carbon' (11)' and 'Selected references in 'carbon' (0)'. The main content area is titled 'Bibliography from All references in 'carbon' (11)'. It contains a list of references, each with author names, year, title, journal name, volume, issue, and page numbers, along with a DOI. A red arrow points to a 'Copy to Clipboard' button in the top right corner of the reference list area.

References

Chen, X., Zhang, X., Liu, Q., Zhang, J., & Zhou, G. (2018). Nanotechnology: A promising method for oral cancer detection and diagnosis. *Journal of Nanobiotechnology*, 16(1), 52. doi:10.1186/s12951-018-0378-6

George, S., Ho, S. S., Wong, E. S. P., Tan, T. T. Y., Verma, N. K., Aitken, R. J., . . . Ng, K. W. (2015). The multi-facets of sustainable nanotechnology - lessons from a nanosafety symposium. *Nanotoxicology*, 9(3), 404-406. doi:10.3109/17435390.2015.1027315

Giles, E., Kuznesof, S., Clark, B., Hubbard, C., & Frewer, L. (2015). Consumer acceptance of and willingness to pay for food nanotechnology: A systematic review. *Journal of Nanoparticle Research*, 17(12), 1-26. doi:10.1007/s11051-015-3270-4

Gu, W., Wu, C., Chen, J., & Xiao, Y. (2013). Nanotechnology in the targeted drug delivery for bone diseases and bone regeneration. *International Journal of Nanomedicine*, 8(1), 2305-2317. doi:10.2147/IJN.S44393

Gupta, A., Avci, P., Sadasivam, M., Chandran, R., Parizotto, N., Vecchio, D., . . . Hamblin, M. R. (2013). Shining light on nanotechnology to help repair and regeneration. *Biotechnology Advances*, 31(5), 607-631. doi:10.1016/j.biotechadv.2012.08.003

Kratz, J., Chaddha, A., Bhattacharjee, S., & Goonewardena, S. (2016). Atherosclerosis and nanotechnology: Diagnostic and therapeutic applications. *Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy*, 30(1), 33-39. doi:10.1007/s10557-016-6649-2

Ozcan, S., & Islam, N. (2017). Patent information retrieval: Approaching a method and analysing nanotechnology patent collaborations. *Scientometrics*, 111(2), 941-970. doi:10.1007/s11192-017-2325-y

Spruit, S., Hoople, G., & Rolfe, D. (2016). Just a cog in the machine? the individual responsibility of researchers in nanotechnology is a duty to collectivize. *Science and Engineering Ethics*, 22(3), 871-887. doi:10.1007/s11948-015-9718-1

Tan, Aaron|Chawla, Reema|G, Natasha|Mahdibeiraghdar, Sara|Jeyaraj, Rebecca|Rajadas, Jayakumar|Hamblin, Michael R.|Seifalian, Alexander M. (2015). Nanotechnology and regenerative therapeutics in plastic surgery: The next frontier. *Journal of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery*, 69(1), 1-13. doi:10.1016/j.bjps.2015.08.028

Wang, A. Z., & Tepper, J. E. (2014). Nanotechnology in radiation oncology. *Journal of Clinical Oncology : Official Journal of the American Society of Clinical Oncology*, 32(26), 2879-2885. doi:10.1200/JCO.2014.55.0699



# 5. Accept Feedback and Revise Accordingly

*“You’d be surprised how many authors, who receive the standard ‘revise and resubmit’ letter, never actually do so” [2](#)*

*“A rejection is often the first step to an acceptance...Read, reflect and act on feedback from the reviewers and editors, use it to write a better version of the paper, and submit it to another journal.” [5](#)*

*“Treat comments given to you by these reviewers with respect and react to them constructively. After all, these reviewers are trying to help you write the best article you can write.. ” [16](#)*

## **ProQuest tip:**

- Go back to Ulrichsweb.com and search for another journal...
- Go back to Pivot and discuss the paper further with scholars in your network





# Research Impact Metrics

*“Most of the published work goes unnoticed even by academics working in the same field. Around 98% of articles in the arts and humanities and 75% in the social sciences are never cited. Things are slightly better in the hard sciences, as 25% of the published articles are never cited...”* [20](#)

*“In this era of knowledge, enourmous research work is being published by various modes of publications. Many of them are used by other researchers with due citations. Traditionally these citations are measured by **Bibliometrics**. Over a period of time publication platforms changed from traditional counting to web based counting called **Webometrics**. People are using information from any scholarly publications and mention in their blog, Twitter account, Facebook or any other social media. These mentions are as important as citations for an author’s tenure and promotions. To calculate this entire web based mentions an alternative metrics method is coined ‘as **Altmetrics**’” [21](#)*



# 5 Tips for Getting Published - Summary

## 1 Know your field

- Previous research
- Key researchers
- Key journals

2

## Pick the right journal

- Best fit for your subject
- Do you know the editorial board?
- Journal quality and reach: Impact factors, indexing and aggregation
- OA or not OA? (to follow)

3

## Write well!

- Your thesis is too long
- Clear structure, strong abstract, appropriately used data and citations
- Be clear on the context of your research and the gap you are filling
- Ask colleagues to give you feedback

4

## Follow the submission rules and requirements of the journal you are submitting to

- Avoid the 'Desk Reject'
- Submit to only one journal at a time

5

## Accept feedback and revise accordingly



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