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Literature Search & Writing Review Paper

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



14th April 2016

All of my presentations are available online at:

https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

Literature Search & Writing Review Paper

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Abstract

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

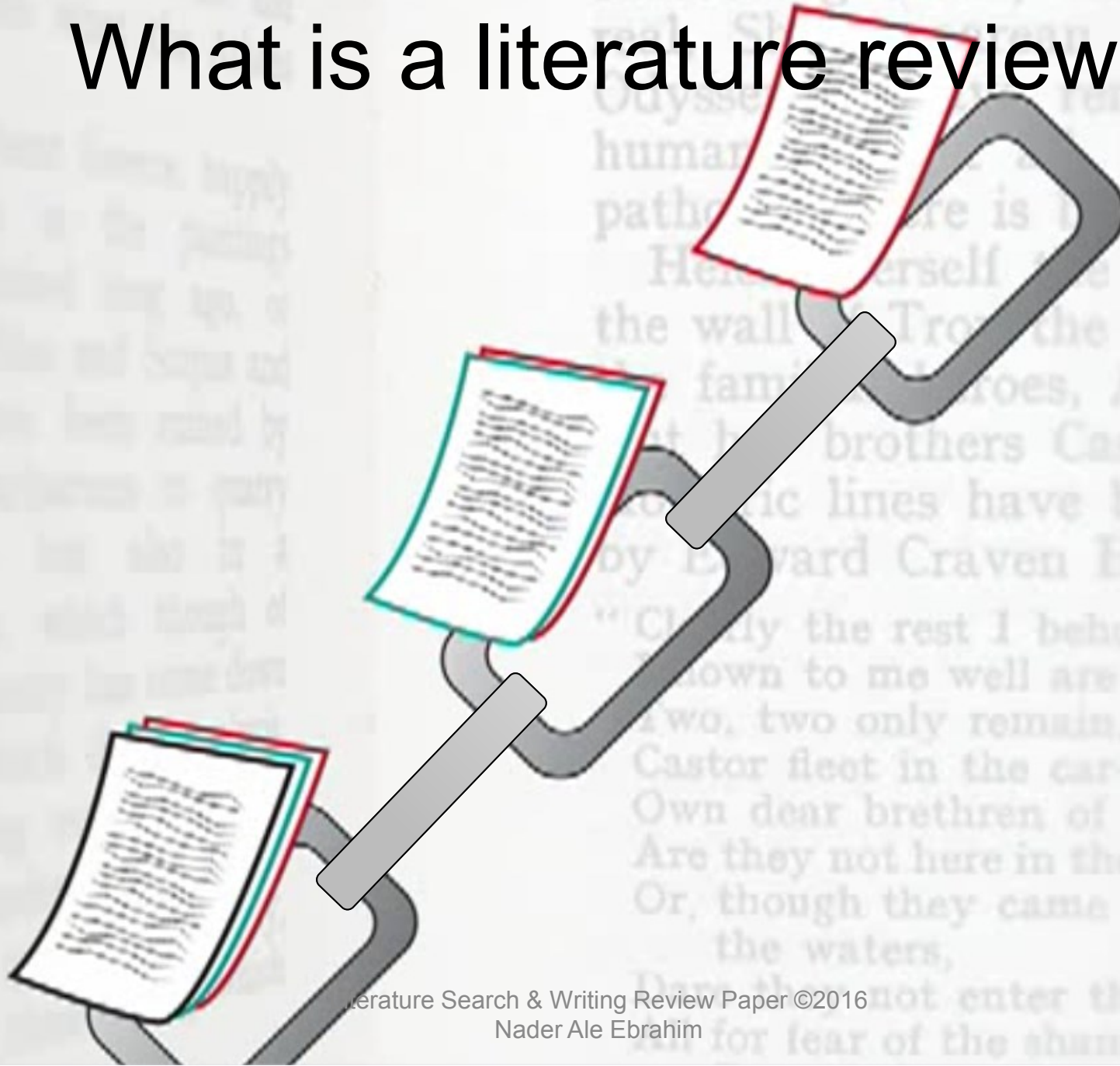
- **Part 1: Systematic Review**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100235.v1>
- **Part 2: Finding proper articles**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100242.v1>
- **Part 3: Writing Literature Review**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100256.v1>
- **Part 4: Paper submission & dissemination**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1100257.v1>

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Research Impact, Literature review, ISI journal

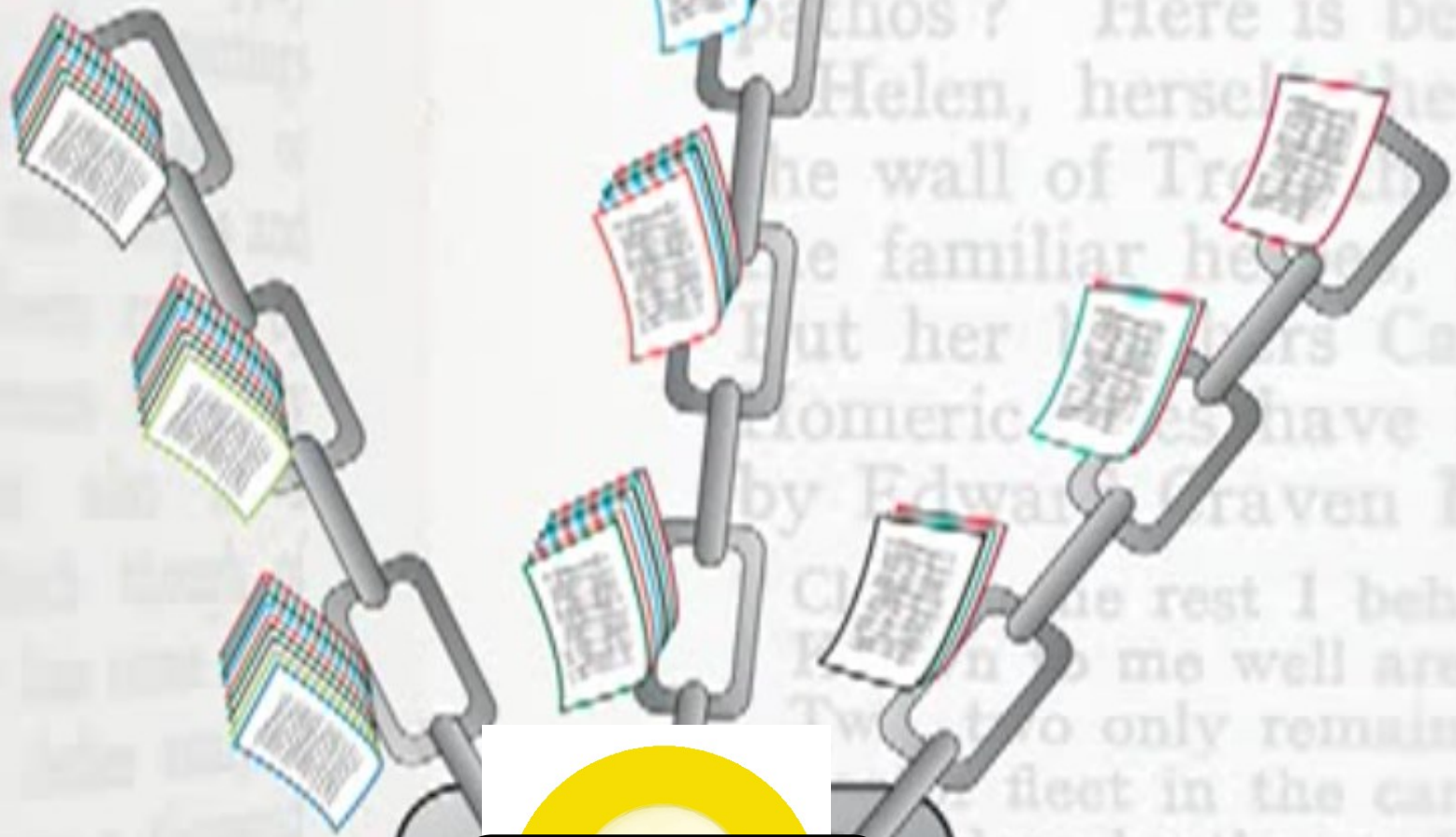
Outline

NO.	Topic
1	Systematic review
2	Introduce research tools box
3	Evaluate a paper quality
4	H-index and g-index
5	Evaluate a journal quality
6	Indexing desktop search tool
7	The paraphrasing & editing tool
8	Reference management tool
9	Writing a literature review
10	Integrating arguments in paragraph
11	A structured abstract
12	Paper submission procedure
13	Author self check
14	Acceptance procedure
15	Target suitable journal
16	Promote your publication to get more citation

What is a literature review



What is a literature review



The literature review

In your literature review, you should:

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



UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available:
<http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php> [Accessed 25 January 2010].

Systematic Review 1/2

- A systematic literature review is a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or phenomenon of interest. Individual studies contributing to a systematic review are called *primary studies*; a systematic review is a form a secondary study.

Systematic Review 2/2

- A **systematic review** is a literature review focused on a research question that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_review

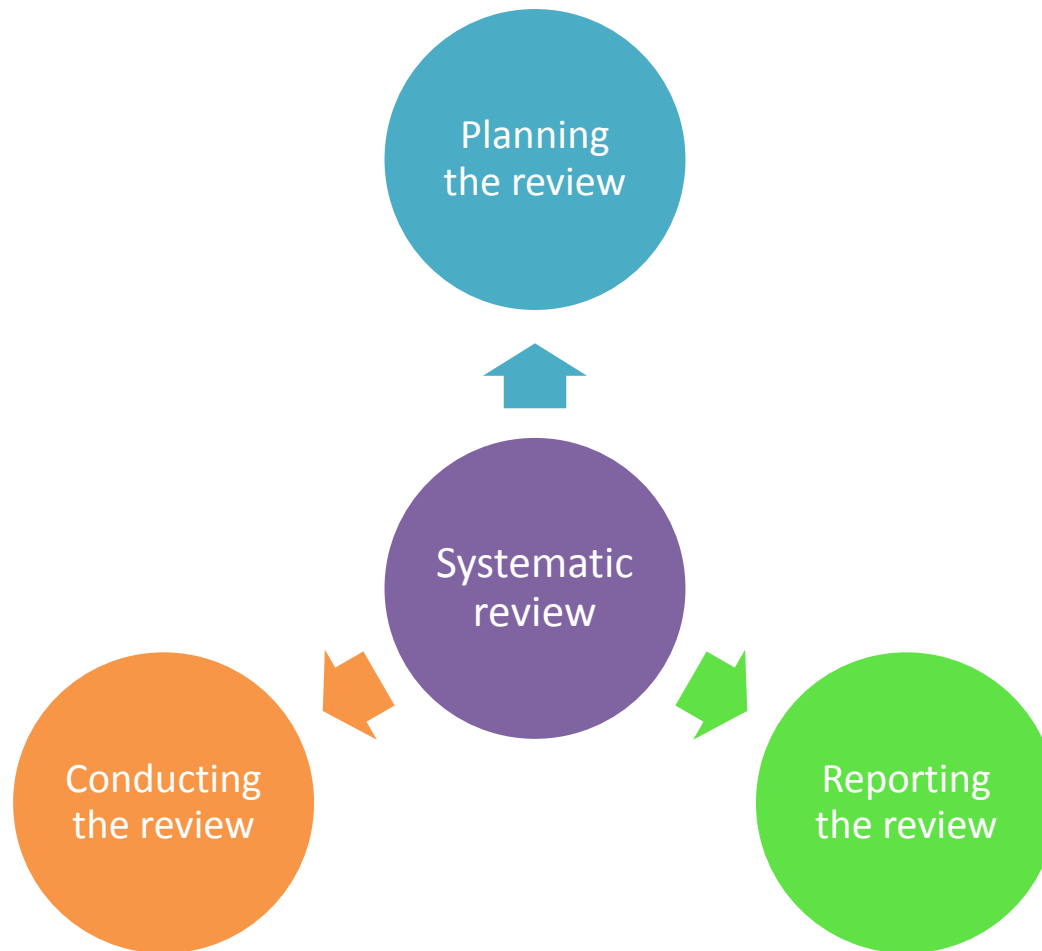
- [A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review](#)

Reasons for Performing Systematic Reviews

- **To summarise** the existing evidence concerning a treatment or technology e.g. to summarise the empirical evidence of the benefits and limitations of a specific agile method.
- **To identify any gaps** in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation.
- **To provide a framework/background** in order to appropriately position new research activities.

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

The Systematic Review Process



Source: Adapted from [Systematic Review](#)

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Planning the review

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

Conducting the review

1. Identification of research
2. Selection of primary studies
3. Study quality assessment
4. Data extraction & monitoring
5. Data synthesis.



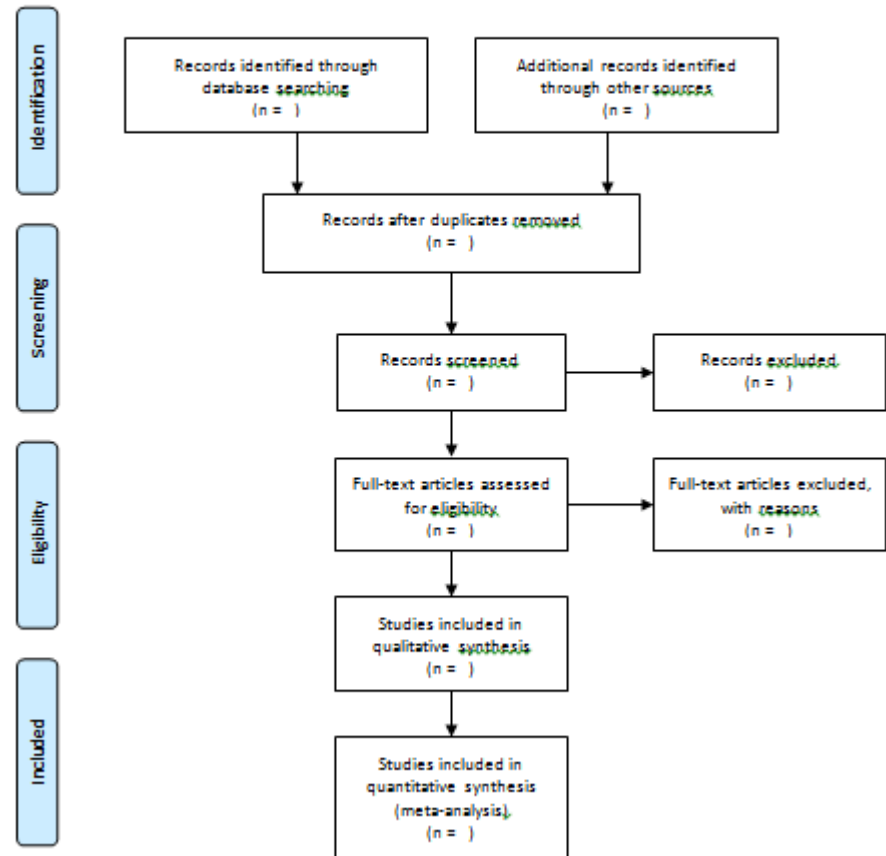
Reporting the review

*Reporting the review
is a single stage
phase.*

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)



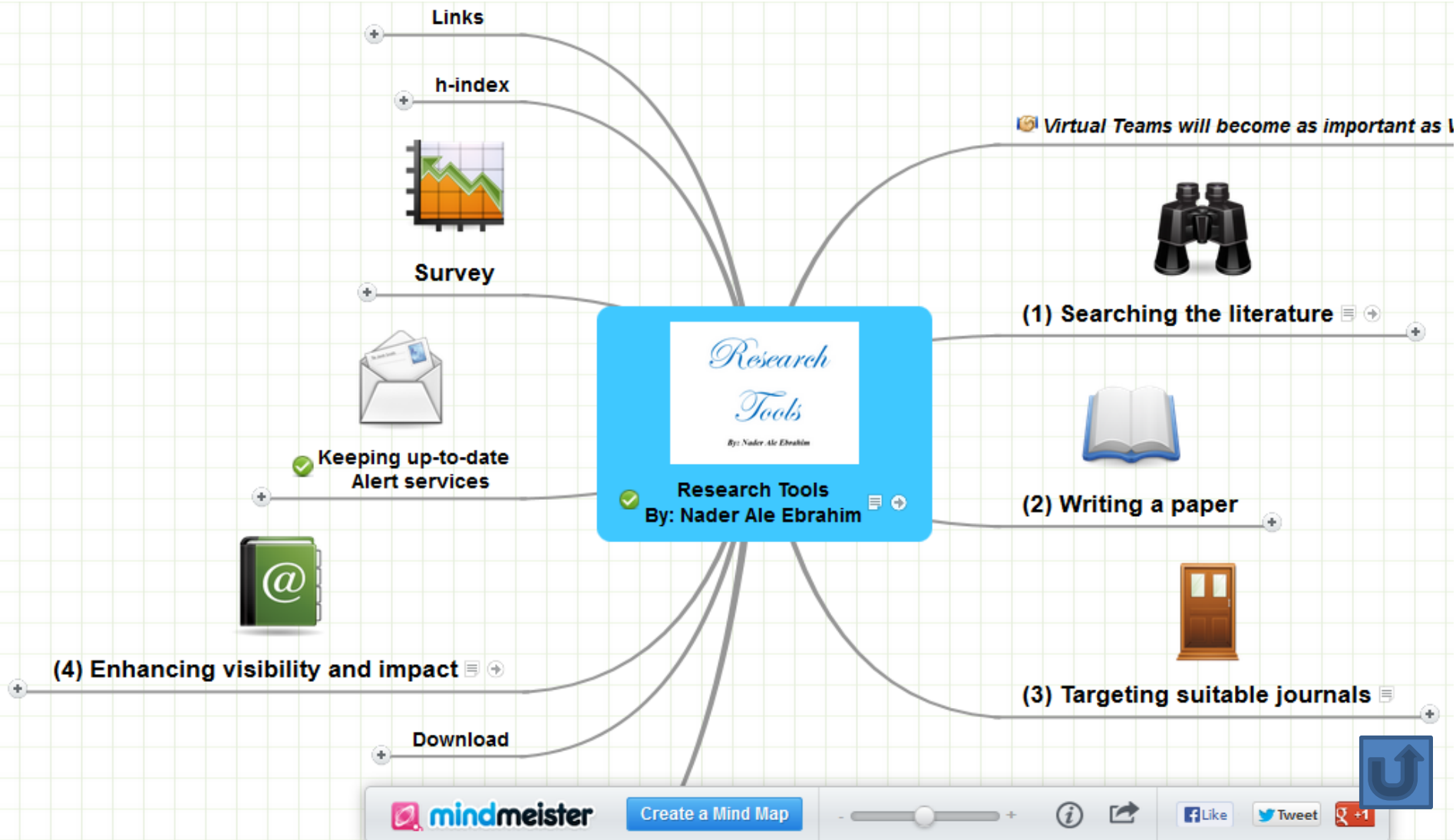
PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram



From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement*. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit www.prisma-statement.org.

Introduce research tools box



Evaluate a paper quality

Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:

Author

Date of Publication

Edition or Revision

Publisher

Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:

Intended Audience

Objective Reasoning

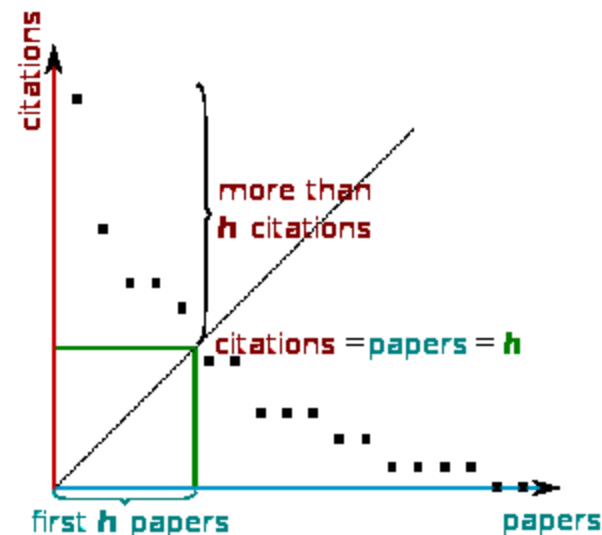
Coverage

Writing Style

Evaluative Reviews

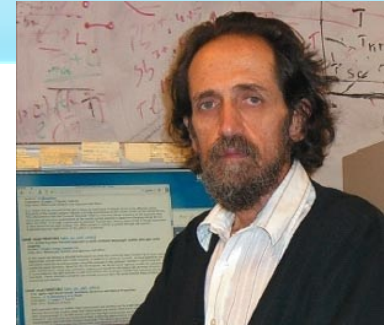
h-index ([Jorge E. Hirsch](#))

- *A scientist has index h if h of [his/her] N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have at most h citations each.*

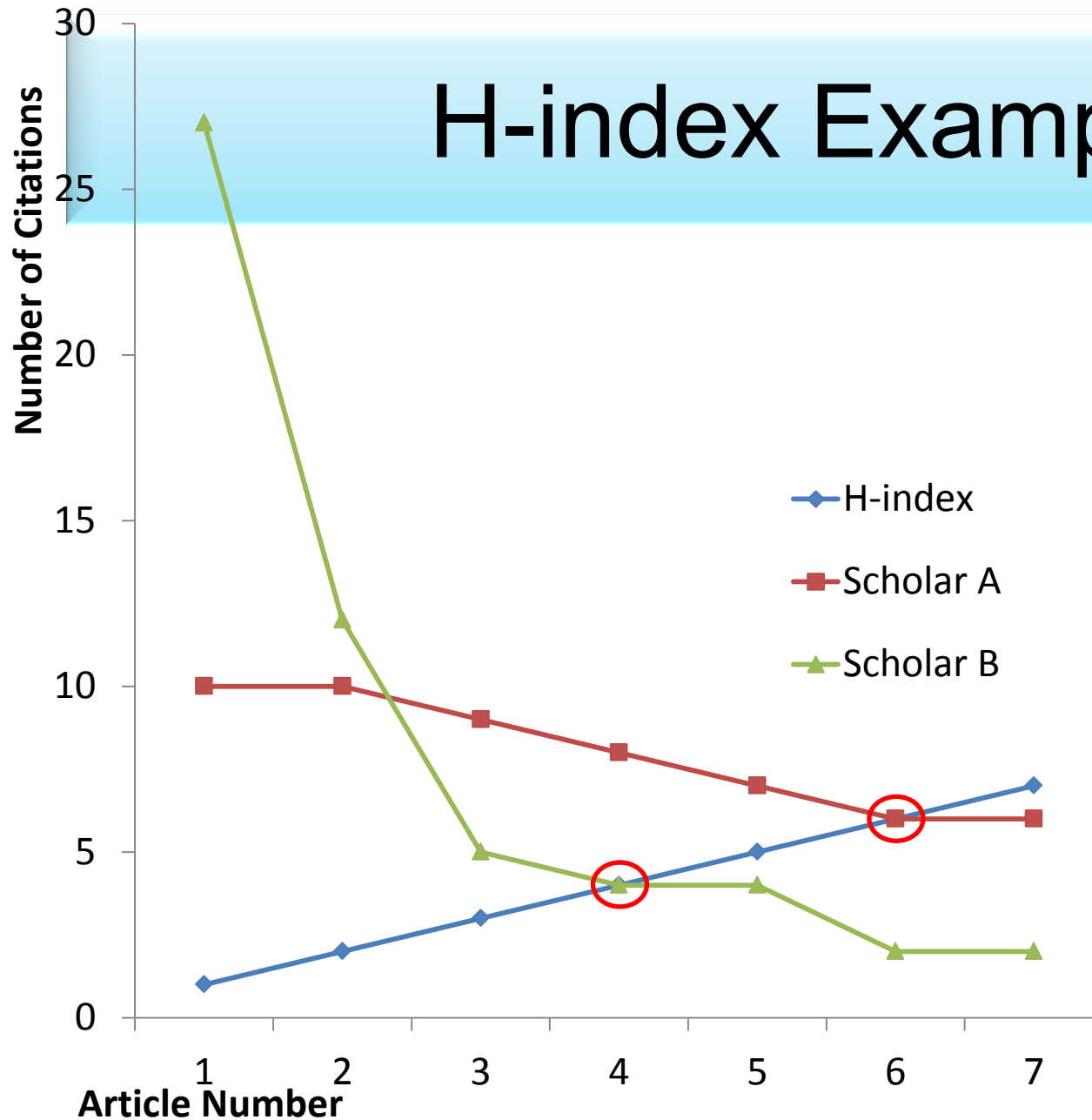


H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

H-index Example



Jorge E. Hirsch



Scholar A	Scholar B
10	27
10	12
9	5
8	4
7	4
6	2
6	2
56 citations	56 citations
h-index=6	h-index=4

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Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

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

Source: [Rousseau, Ronald. "New developments related to the Hirsch index." \(2006\).](#)

Publish or Perish

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

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

Source: <http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2079929>

Evaluate a journal quality

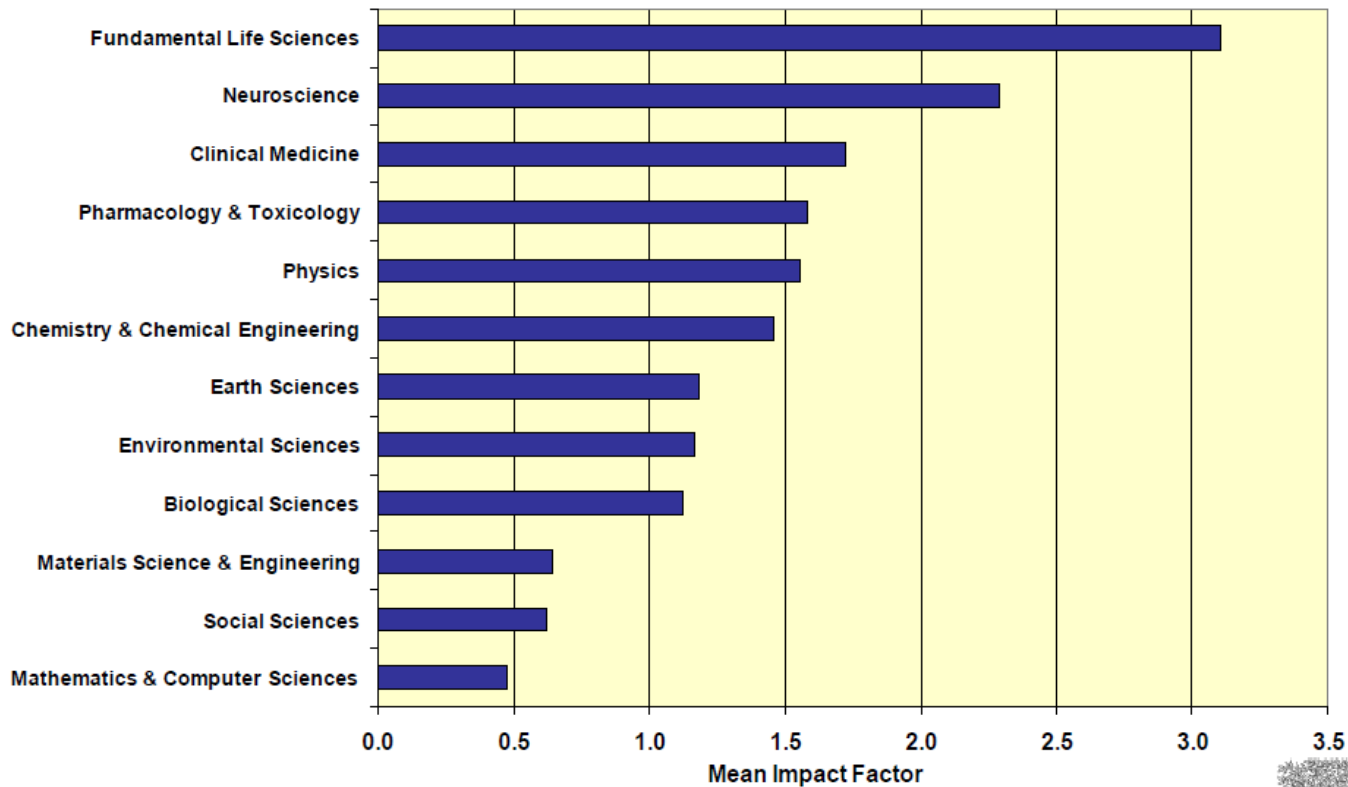
Impact Factor

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

Impact Factor-Journal Ranking

- Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. *JCR* allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area
- The *Economic History Review* has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier English-language journal in its field (its major competitor, the *Journal of Economic History Review*, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. *Economic History Review* ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this sub-discipline.

Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area



What are journal impact factors?

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

Impact factors can be used to:

identify journals in which to publish

identify journals relevant to your research

confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

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

$$= \frac{\text{Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009}}{\text{Number of items published in 2008 and 2009}}$$

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

Source: <http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2437240>

Be aware that...

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

Source: <http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2437240>



Indexing desktop search tool

dtSearch Google Desktop Windows Search

The screenshot shows the dtSearch website with a navigation menu (Overview, Case Studies, Orders, Downloads, Support, And More) and several content sections. On the left, there are links for 'Search Site and Web Demos', 'Reviews', 'Case Studies', 'Features Map', 'Desktop Evaluations', and 'Developer Evaluations'. A quote states: "A powerful text mining engine... effective because of the level of intelligence it displays" - PC AI. Contact information for dtSearch is provided: 1-800-IT-FINDS (1-800-483-4637), 303-263-0731, fax 303-263-0781, info@dtsearch.com. The main content area is titled 'Instantly Search Terabytes of Text' and lists features such as: 25+ full-text and fielded data search options; support for 100+ international languages; highlighting of popular web-based formats (HTML, XSL/XML, PDF); proprietary parsers for various file types (word processor, database, spreadsheet, etc.); and built-in Spider for static and dynamic content. A product image shows the 'dtSearch Instantly Search Terabytes of Text' software box with options for Desktop, Network, and Web search, and mentions a 64-bit version. A note at the bottom states: 'dtSearch Engine for Win & .NET - Add dtSearch search features and built-in format support to your application. API supports .NET, C++, Java, SQL, etc. .NET Spider API also available.'

The screenshot shows the Google Desktop website. The main heading is 'Google desktop' with a language selector and help link. Below is the text 'Info when you want it, right on your desktop'. A large blue button says 'Install Google Desktop' with the subtext 'Free and installs in seconds'. Below this, it lists features: 'Desktop search' (searching the computer as easily as the web) and 'Sidebar with gadgets' (adding Google Gadgets to customize the desktop). At the bottom, there are links for 'Features', 'Gadgets', 'Developers', 'Enterprise', and 'Blog'. The footer contains copyright information: '©2009 Google - Terms of Service - Privacy Policy - Google Downloads'.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Windows Search 4.0 product page. The header includes the Windows logo, a search bar, and navigation links (Home, Explore Windows, Products, Shop, Downloads, Help & How-to). The main content area features a large image of a man at a laptop with the text 'Windows Search 4.0 Get the fastest and most reliable Windows search.' Below this are tabs for 'Overview', 'Choose a technology', 'Technical resources', and 'Get it now'. A sidebar on the right lists 'Watch the videos', 'Windows Search Administration Guide', and 'Find critical information faster'. At the bottom, there is a 'Microsoft Forefront and EMPOWERING people' logo with a 'Download free trial' button. The footer shows the Windows Search logo and 'Enterprise Search'.

<-->	Name	Score	Hits	Location	Date	Size	Index	
1	Handbook of New Product.pdf	100%	5,573	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2008/10/10	2,538,400	Link 2009	075068552
2	DBA Thesis.pdf	78%	3,020	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/03	2,662,734	Link 2009	Microsoft V
3	Virtual Workplaces.pdf	73%	6,390	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/04/09	7,070,659	Link 2009	Handbook c
4	Process implications.pdf	52%	918	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/03	186,624	Link 2009	doi:10.1016
5	Teaching and Learning With Virtual Teams_1591407087.pdf	50%	2,587	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/23	2,825,610	Link 2009	Teaching a
6	Nader-AJBAS 3(3)2653-2669-2009.pdf	48%	810	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/11/04	222,924	Link 2009	Nader-AJB.

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

Search Request: Questionnaire design

Total files: 259

Total hits: 1,852

Front_Cover.PDF

Hits: 8

Location: D:\Nader\UM\UM\Useful articles\Other Information\Doctorate
SG\Methods\Front_Cover.PDF

Size: 242,702 **Last modified:** 7/9/2012

[Page 1 Paragraph 27]

a standard form on which facts, comments

and attitudes can be recorded, and facilitate data processing.

This new edition of **Questionnaire Design** explains the role of questionnaires in market research, and looks at different types of questionnaire and when and how they

The paraphrasing & editing tool

WhiteSmoke Writer

Ginger Proofreader

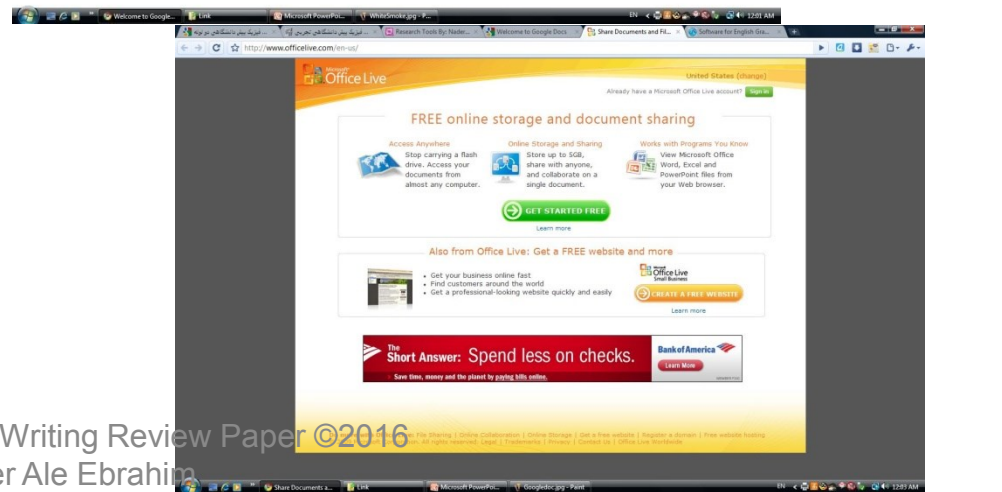
Microsoft Word

Google Docs

Office Live

Adobe Acrobat Professional

DropBox



WhiteSmoke Writer 2010 General, Business, Creative Writing Versions

Templates Multilingual Dictionary Menu

Writing Review

Counts:
 Sentence count 4
 Word count 89

Scores:
 Avg. sentence length 22.2
 Passive verbs 0%
 Negative sentences 25%
 Informal expressions 0%
 Complex words 15%

Total Alerts: 3

How to Improve Your Text:
 - Correct your grammar mistakes
 - Use shorter and simpler sentences (9-17 words per sentence).
 - Use simpler words to improve readability.

WhiteSmoke Writing Index
 7 out of 10 Fair

Show my activity report

Summary: 0 Spelling, 3 Grammar, 0 Style English Video Courses Check Apply

developed under network cooperation, especially for high-tech industries [20].

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



Skip

We **reports** the relevant result of an online survey study.



Approve

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 reports the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.





Organize the references
(Reference management) tool

Writing a Thesis/Paper: Traditional way



Source: flickr/toennesen



zotero



Reference Management Tools

1. What is Reference Management Tool?

Reference Management Tools are software tools that can help you organize your references and citation, create reference lists/ bibliographies, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research in your subject areas.

2. General Features

Maintain huge number of references for your dissertations or research projects

Manage, organize, cite and collaborate

Create and format references in various citation styles instantly

Import citations from databases, library catalogues, websites and more

Work on your references anytime, anywhere

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

EndNote

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



Why use *EndNote*?

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- **Save valuable time** finding full-text articles and reference updates, creating bibliographies, and organizing your references.
- **Store your research** and related files all in one place.
- Add **searchable keywords, notes and comments** to your PDFs.
- **Share your references** and research with colleagues.

Writing a literature review

Writing your literature review takes time. You may need to complete several drafts before your final copy. It is important to have a good introduction that clearly tells the reader what the literature will be about.

An introduction must tell the reader the following:

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

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

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)



PRISMA 2009 Checklist

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

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit www.prisma-statement.org.

Paper Structure

- Title
- Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Nomenclatures
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results and Discussions
- Conclusions
- References



We often write in the following order:

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



Source: [How to Write a World Class Paper, From title to references, From submission to revision Forum Scientum Workshop, 2011-8-22](#)

[Presented By: Anthony P F Turner and Alice Tang Turner Editor-In-Chief and Managing Editor, Biosensors & Bioelectronics](#)

Introduction

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

Topic sentence - identifies five major themes as the scope of this review

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

Paragraphs

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/lisu/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



Contrasting theories from research



Concluding sentence - linking to the next paragraph

Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of student analysis

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

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

First statement of evidence from the literature

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

Second statement of evidence from the literature

Student analysis

Concluding statement

Literature Search & Writing Review Paper ©2016

Verbs for referencing

To incorporate quotations / references into a literature review, you can use a variety of verbs. These verbs are often used with prepositions, eg that, by, on. It is poor writing to use the same ones all the time, eg says that, states that. Verbs also allow the writer to indicate the degree to which they support the author of the research, eg claims that versus argues that. The following verbs (and prepositions) can be used to introduce references into your literature review. Please note that they can be used in different tenses.

Suggest (that)	Recent studies outlined by Leonard et al (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Argue (that)	Leonard et al (1999) argue that there are three elements of self perception.
Contend(s)	Mullens (1994) contends that motivation to work well is usually related to job satisfaction.
Outline	Recent studies outlined by Mullins (1994) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Focus on	The early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al, 1998) focused on personal needs and wants as the basis for motivation.
Define(s)	Eunson (1987, p. 67) defines motivation as 'what is important to you'.
Conclude(s) (that)	Reviewing the results of the case study, Taylor (1980) concludes that the theories of job enrichment and employee motivation do work.
State	He further states that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in increasing motivation.
Maintains (that)	Mullins (1994) maintains that job enrichment came from Herzber's two factor theory.
Found (that)	Mullins (1994) found that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in improving motivation.
Promote(s)	This promotes the idea that tension and stress are important external sources of motivation, which can be eliminated by completing certain tasks.
Establish(ed) (by)	As established by Csikszentmihalyi (Yair 2000, p. 2) 'the more students feel in command of their learning, the more they fulfil their learning potential'.
Asserts (that)	Locke's Goal Setting Theory asserts that setting specific goals tends to encourage work motivation (Robbins et al, 1998).
Show(s)	Various theories of motivation show employers that there are many factors that influence employees work performance.
Claim(s) (that)	Hackman and Oldham (1975) claim that people with enriched jobs, and high scores on the Job Diagnostic Survey, experienced more satisfaction and motivation.
Report(s)	Mullins (1994) reports on four content theories of motivation.
Mention(s)	Mullins (1994) mentions two common general criticisms of Herzberg's theory.
Address	Redesigning jobs so that responsibility moved from supervisors to the workers, was an attempt to address the issues of job satisfaction (Mullins, 1994).

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.**

A Structured Abstract

Purpose of this paper

What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?

**Design/methodology/
approach**

How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

Findings

What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

**Research
limitations/implications (if
applicable)**

If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.

**Practical implications
(if applicable)**

What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?

**Social Implications (if
applicable)**

What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?

**What is original/value of
paper**

What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.



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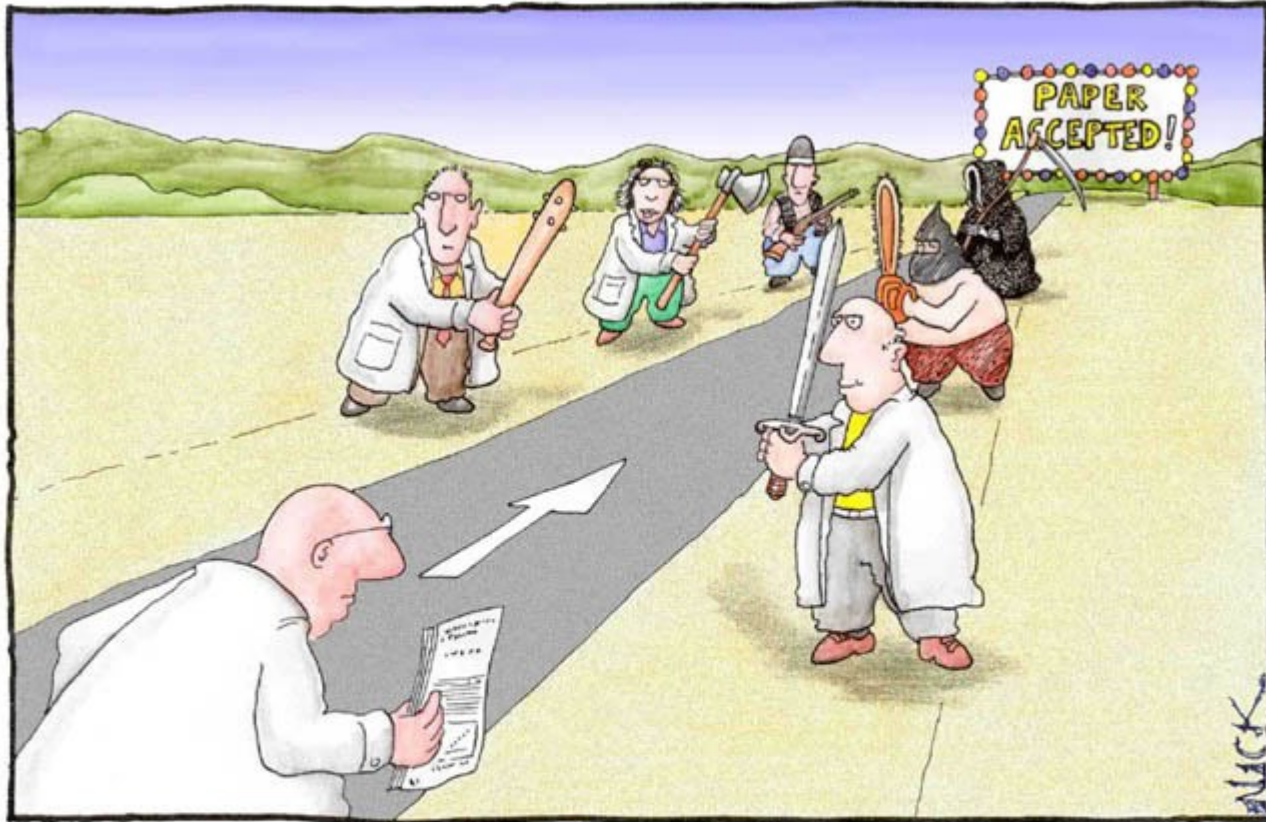
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Preparing for Submission

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1. General Principles
2. Reporting Guidelines
3. Manuscript Sections
 - a. Title Page
 - b. Abstract
 - c. Introduction
 - d. Methods
 - e. Results
 - f. Discussion
 - g. References
 - h. Tables
 - i. Illustrations (Figures)
 - j. Units of Measurement
 - k. Abbreviations and Symbols

Paper submission procedure



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

Source: <http://rmimr.wordpress.com/category/quality-measures/citation-impact/>

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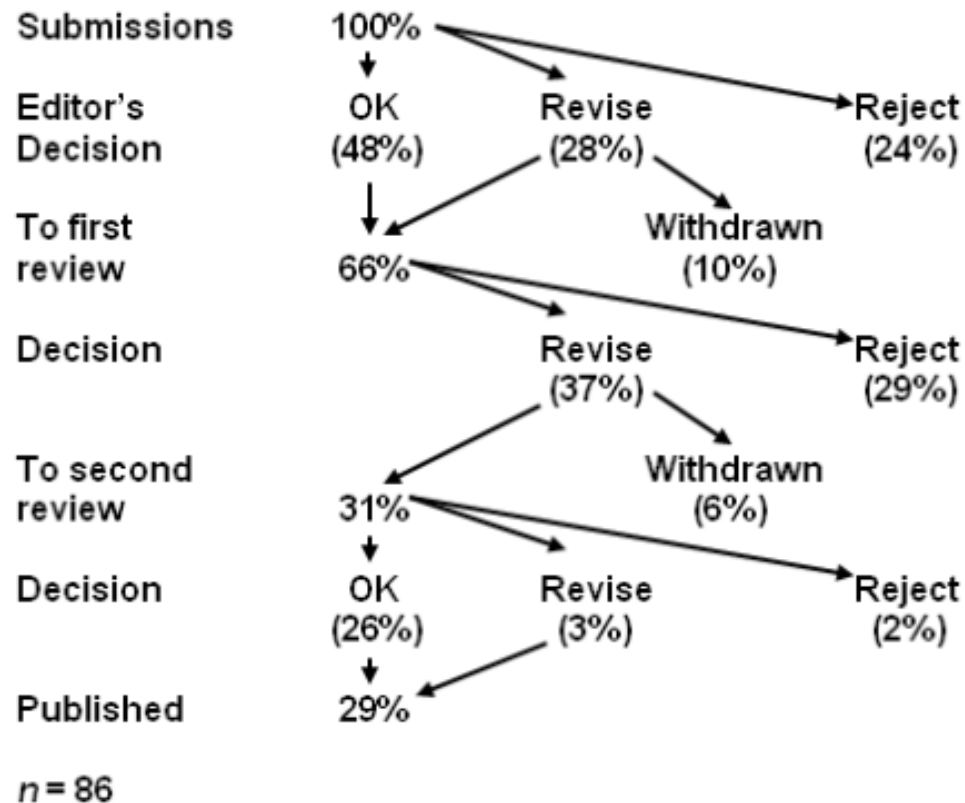
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• **280,000 new articles produced per year**
• 190 years of back issues scanned, processed and data-tagged



The following graphic illustrates the stages illustrates the process, together with some statistics, for Emerald's journal International Journal of Service Industry Management ([kindly supplied by the editor, Robert Johnston](#)).

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



Satisfaction And Problems Experienced With Transfemoral Suspension Systems: A Comparison Between Common Suction Socket And Seal-in Liner

Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (Q1)

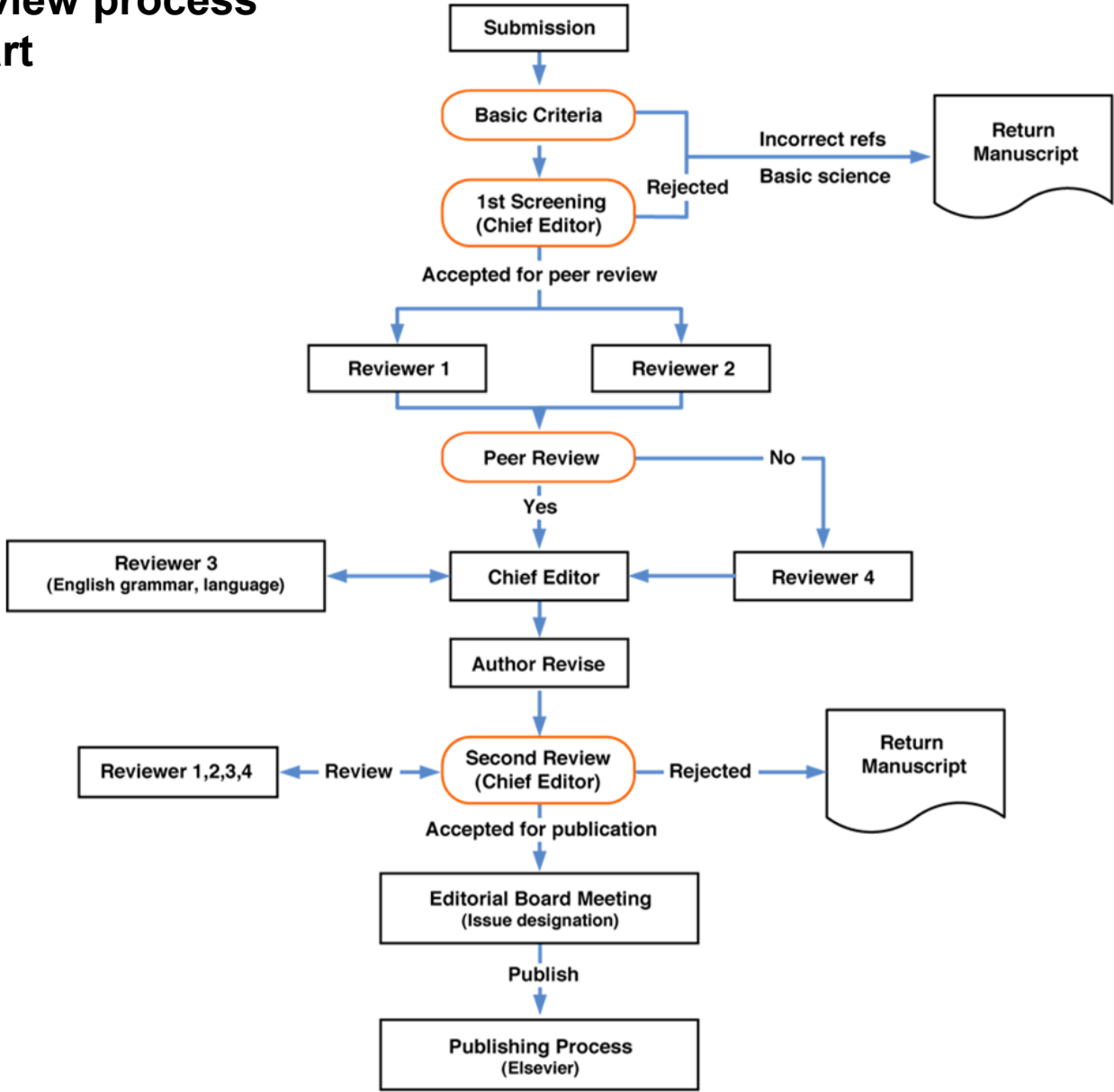
Gholizadeh, Hossein, Noor Azuan Abu Osman, Arezoo Eshraghi, Sadeeq Ali, and Elham Sadat Yahyavi. "Satisfaction and problems experienced with transfemoral suspension systems: a comparison between common suction socket and Seal-In liner." [Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation](#) (2012).

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

Total = 519 questions!

19693 words (answer) only for a paper with 3000 words!!

Peer review process flowchart



Source: <http://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/reviewer-guidelines>




Pending Reviewer Assignments for Nadar Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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Action Links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> View Submission View Linked References Scopus Author Search Scirus Title Search Submit Recommendation 			Research Article	Research Article

Date Reviewer Invited	Date Reviewer Agreed	Date Review Due	Days Until Review Due
Sep 18, 2013	Sep 19, 2013	Nov 18, 2013	60

Results produced by eXtyle[®]

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 reference checked. If 'not Validated' is displayed, the journal citation could not be validated.

Summarized Results

02 Manuscript.doc

Total Citations	25
Validated and Linked	18
Not Checked	7
Not Validated	0

#	Citation	Validation
1	[1] M. Alavi, D. E. Leidner, Review: knowledge management and knowledge management systems: conceptual foundations and research issues, <i>MIS Quarterly</i> . 25(1) (2001) 107-136.	Validated
2	[2] F. Barthelmé, J. L. Ermine, C. Rosenthal-Sabroux, An architecture for knowledge evolution in organisations, <i>European Journal of Operational research</i> . 109(2) (1998) 414-427.	Validated
3	[3] B. J. Loasby, The evolution of knowledge: beyond the biological model, <i>Research Policy</i> . 31(8/9) (2002) 1227-1239.	Validated
4	[4] C. F. Fey, P. Furu, Top management incentive compensation and knowledge sharing in multinational corporations, <i>Strategic Management Journal</i> . 29(12) (2008) 1301-1323.	Validated
5	[5] D. Shaw, F. Ackermann, C. Eden, Approaches to sharing knowledge in group problem structuring, <i>Journal of the Operational Research Society</i> . 54(9) (2003) 936-948.	Validated
6	[6] H. L. Yang, T. C. T. Wu, Knowledge sharing in an organization, <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i> . 75(8) (2008) 1128-1156.	Validated
7	[7] P. Zappa, The network structure of knowledge sharing among physicians, <i>Quality & Quantity</i> . 45(5) (2011) 1109-1126.	Validated
•	[8] L. Zhou, Z. H. Jiang, H. T. Song, Distributed knowledge sharing for collaborative product	

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.

Example (Source: [Industrial Management & Data Systems](#))

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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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

Similarity score

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.

Review manuscript		Document (show)	Pages	File size	Changed	MD5	Check format	Similarity score 
			4	373,848	July 29, 2010 08:18:34 CEST	2f23f45e872a7eefd686b18c547c6b86		33

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

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than the others

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

4. FORMATTING
The paragraph that begins "This last topic..." is not indented.

Author Self Check

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

Is the abstract addressed the summary of the manuscript?

Are the keywords selected wisely?

Is the content of the paper treated original and innovating?

Is the methodology well discussed (clear and accurate)?

Are the paper structure and all figures well designed?

Are all tables and figures in the paper useful and commented in the text?

Author Self Check- Con.

Are the parameters, legends and units well described in the figures and its axis?

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

Is the introduction of the paper dealt the relevant topics?

Are the experimental apparatus and procedure clearly described?

Are the conclusions supported by derived results of this work?

Are the references used latest and appropriate?

Is the standard language used?

Cover Letter Development

Highlight the importance of your research and its interest to readers

Writes the cover letter for submission to your target journal:

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

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

Cover letter

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

Cover letter

Dear Professor Katsuhiko Ariga,
Good Day!

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

Below are our responses to your submission requirements.

1. Title and the central theme of the article.

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

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

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

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

Cover letter Con.

3. List of FIVE (5) potential referees

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

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

Best Regards,

N. Ale Ebrahim

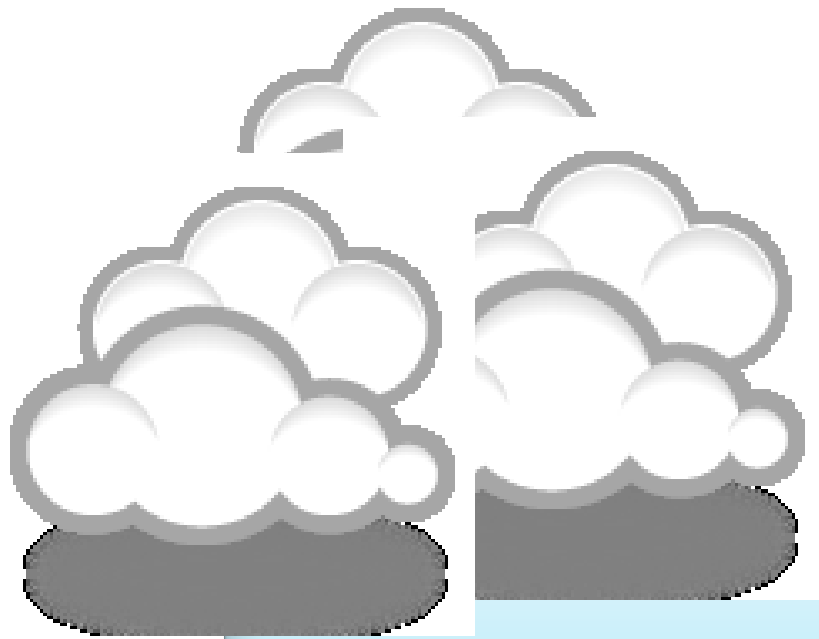
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Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia

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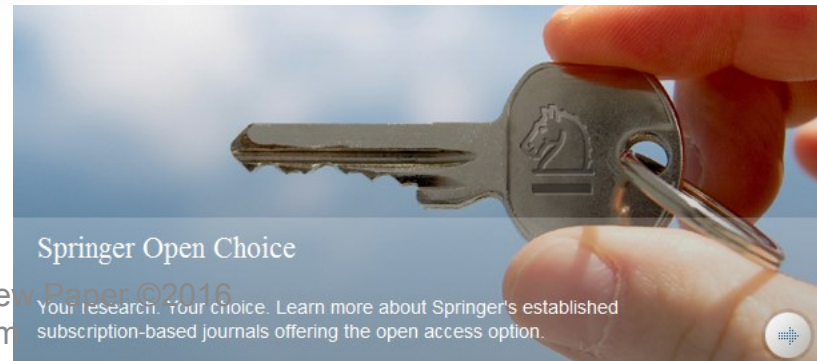


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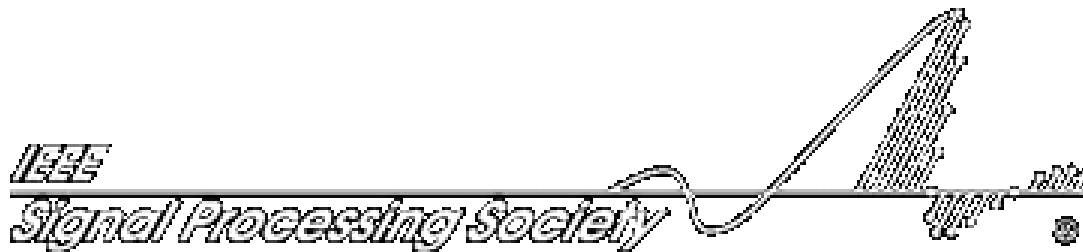


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+ J. Product Innovation Management		2.07	Bimonthly		
+ Implementation Science		2.51	N/A	Full	
+ Academic Medicine		2.63	Monthly		
+ Proceedings of the ICE - Civil Engineering		0.08	Bimonthly		
+ J. Intelligent Manufacturing		1.08	Bimonthly	Hybrid	
+ Human Factors and Ergonomics		1.37	Quarterly		
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+ Information Systems Frontiers			0.91	Hybrid
+ Implementation Science			3.1	Full OA
+ Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)			1.07	Hybrid
+ Research in Engineering Design			1.24	Hybrid
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1-Use a unique name consistently throughout academic careers

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

2- Use a standardized institutional affiliation and address

Recommended Affiliation Citation

Use This:

Mae O. Gordon
Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences
Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis
660 South Euclid Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri 63110
United States of America

Not This:

M. Gordon
Dept. of Ophthal. and Vis. Sci.
Wash. U. Sch. Med.
660 S. Euclid Ave.
St. Louis, MO

Source: <https://becker.wustl.edu/impact-assessment/strategies>

3- Repeat key phrases in the abstract while writing naturally

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

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

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

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



[Emerald | Celebrity endorsement, brand credibility and brand equity](#)

www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm/journals.htm?...show...

by A Spry - 2011 - Cited by 11 - Related articles

Purpose – This research aims to examine the impact of **celebrity credibility** on consumer-based **equity** of the **endorsed brand**. The mediating role of brand ...

Source: <http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/authors/guides/promote/optimize1.htm?PHPSESSID=ric7dfpvo045ciuafbolminpc4>

4-Select a proper title

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

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

[Choose a descriptive title](#)

[Use appropriate keywords](#)

[Write an informative abstract](#)

Source: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/optimize1.htm>

5-Select/Make a brand name

- ***Make a unique phrase that reflects author's research interest and use it throughout academic life.***
- Add the name of study in the title of all publications and use the same title/name consistently.

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

6- Assign keyword terms to the manuscript

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Google AdWords



ISI Web of
KNOWLEDGE
Transforming Research

MASTER KEYWORDS
- IST
Journal of International Business
Studies

Google Trends



MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

7- Use more references



The image is a screenshot of a news article on the Nature website. At the top, the "nature" logo is displayed in white on a dark red background, with the tagline "International weekly journal of science" below it. A navigation bar contains links for "nature news home", "news archive", "specials", "opinion", "features", and "news blog". A yellow banner below the navigation bar reads "Take our survey for a chance to win a MacBook Air." The article's main content area has a dark red header with the word "News" in white. The article title is "An easy way to boost a paper's citations" in a large, bold, dark font. Below the title is a sub-headline: "An analysis of over 50,000 Science papers suggests that it could pay to include more references." The author's name, Zoë Corbyn, is listed below the sub-headline. The main text begins with "A long reference list at the end of a research paper may be the key to ensuring that it is well cited, according to an analysis of 100 years' worth of papers published in the journal Science." To the right of the text is a photograph of a tall stack of papers. On the left side of the page, there are two sections: "Stories by subject" with links for "Lab life" and "Policy", and "Stories by keywords" with links for "Citations", "Citation counts", "Scientific articles", "Bibliometrics", and "Journals". At the bottom left, a partial URL "www.nature.com/news/ewhere" is visible.

nature International weekly journal of science

[nature news home](#) [news archive](#) [specials](#) [opinion](#) [features](#) [news blog](#)

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Published online 13 August 2010 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news.2010.406

News

An easy way to boost a paper's citations

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

Zoë Corbyn

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



[Lab life](#)

[Policy](#)

Stories by keywords

- [Citations](#)
- [Citation counts](#)
- [Scientific articles](#)
- [Bibliometrics](#)
- [Journals](#)

www.nature.com/news/ewhere

8- Write a longer paper

nature International weekly journal of science

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▶▶ [Take our survey for a chance to win a MacBook Air.](#)

 [comments on this story](#)

Published online 17 September 2008 | *Nature* **455**, 274-275 (2008) | doi:10.1038/455274a

News

A longer paper gathers more citations

Stories by subject

- [Physics](#)
- [Space and astronomy](#)

Stories by keywords

- [Citations](#)
- [Scientific publications](#)
- [Astronomy](#)
- [h-index](#)
- [Bibliometrics](#)

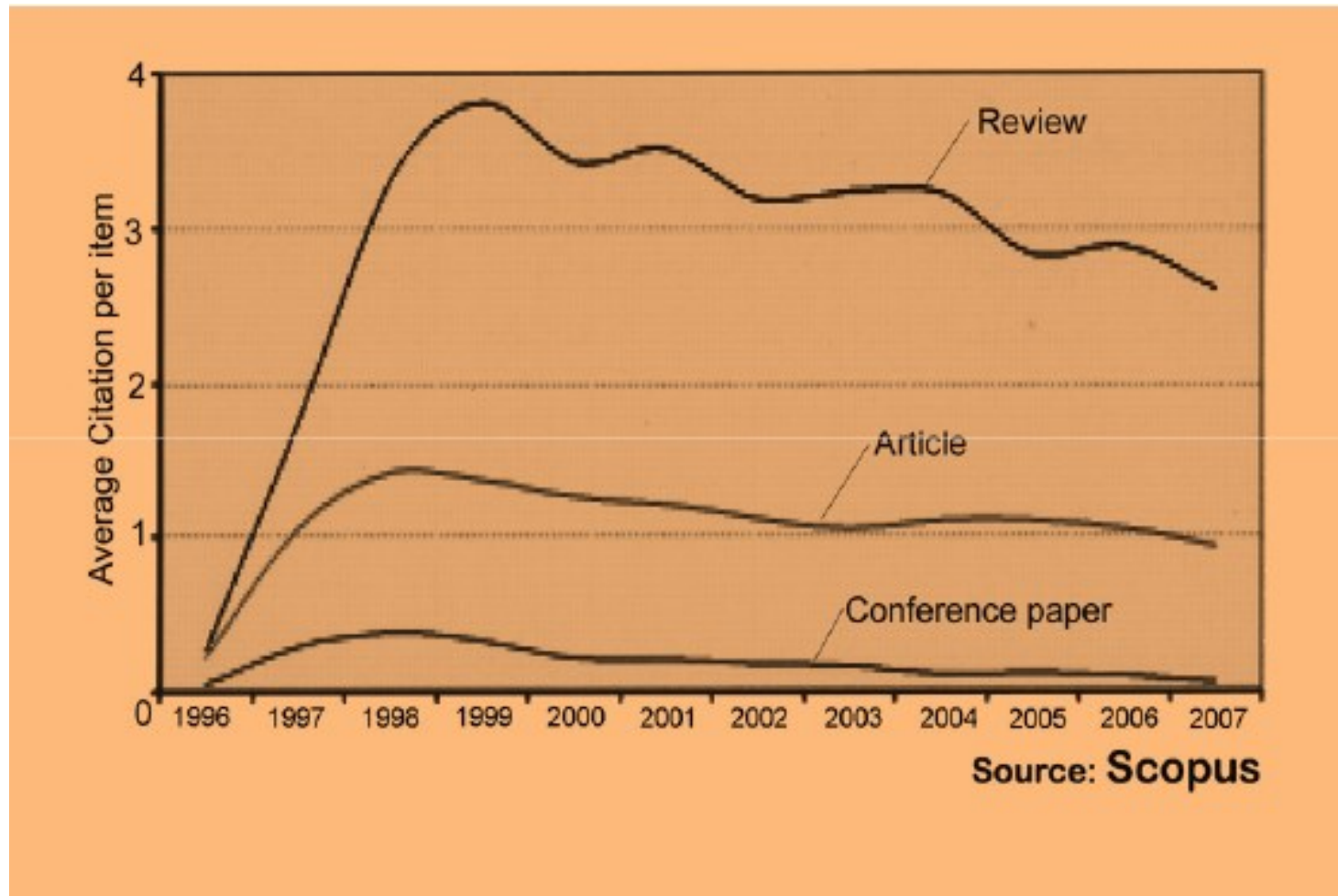
Brevity is not the secret to scientific success.

Philip Ball

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

In an analysis of 30,027 peer-reviewed papers published between 2000 and 2004 in top astronomy journals, astronomer Krzysztof Stanek of Ohio State University in Columbus found that the median number of citations increases with the length of the paper — from just 6 for papers of 2–3 pages to about 50 for 50-page papers¹.

9- Write a review paper



10-Present a working paper

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

11-To be the best, cite the best

Published online 13 October 2010 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news.2010.539
News

To be the best, cite the best

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



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

Source: Corbyn, Z. (2010). [To be the best, cite the best. Nature 539. doi: doi:10.1038/news.2010.539](https://doi.org/10.1038/news.2010.539)

12-Self Citation

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

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

- [Source: Diana Epstein, Impact factor manipulation, The Journal of the European Medical Writers Association, Vol. 16, No. 3, 2007](#)

13-Co-authorship internationally

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

Source: <http://www.bath.ac.uk/library/services/eprints/improve-citations.pdf>

14- Publish papers with a Nobel laureates

- Some landmark papers of Nobel laureates quite quickly give their authors a sudden boost in citation rate and this boost extends to the author's earlier papers too, even if they were in unrelated areas ([Ball 2011](#)).

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

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

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

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

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

- [Source: Journal of the Operational Research Society](#)

17- Publish in an Open Access (OA) journal

- One key request of researchers across the world is unrestricted access to research publications. Open access gives a worldwide audience larger than that of any subscription-based journal and thus increases the **visibility** and **impact of published** works. It also **enhances indexing**, retrieval power and eliminates the need for permissions to reproduce and distribute content.

18-Publish in a journal with high impact factor

- The most effective strategy to increase citation rates is publishing in a journal with higher impact factor ([Vanclay 2013](#)).
- [Dhawan and Gupta \(2005\)](#) studied 1101 papers and found that articles published in high impact factor journals increase the probability of getting cited.

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

19-Team-authored articles get cited more

- [Wuchty et al. \(2007\)](#) have used 19.9 million papers over 50 years and demonstrated that team-authored articles typically produce more frequently cited research than individuals.
- A recent study by [Cotropia and Petherbridge \(2013\)](#) in law review articles which were published within two decades also demonstrated that team research is on average more frequently cited than individual research.
- Typically high cited articles are authored by a large number of scientists ([Aksnes 2003](#)).

20-Use a larger number of “callouts”

- A “callout” is a phrase or sentence from the paper that is displayed in a different font, somewhere in the paper.
- Papers with a larger number of “callouts” be likely to receive a higher number of citations ([Hamrick et al. 2010](#)).
- Generally, callouts are inserted by the editorial staff to call attention to potentially interesting aspects of a paper ([Hamrick et al. 2010](#)).

21- Publish across disciplines

- Publishing across disciplines has been found to increase citation e.g. chemistry, biological science and physics ([Ortega and Antell 2006](#)).

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

22- Publish tutorials papers

- Tutorial paper is “a paper that organizes and introduces work in the field.
- A tutorial paper assumes its audience is inexpert; it emphasizes the basic concepts of the field and provides concrete examples that embody these concepts ([ACM 2013](#))”.
- Tutorials papers tend to have a higher number of citations ([Hamrick et al. 2010](#)).

23-Self-archive articles

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

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

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty



Communication



25-Deposit paper in Open Access repository

Size of OA citation advantage when found (and where explicitly stated by discipline)	% increase in citations with Open Access
Physics/astronomy	170 to 580
Mathematics	35 to 91
Biology	-5 to 36
Electrical engineering	51
Computer science	157
Political science	86
Philosophy	45
Medicine	300 to 450
Communication studies (IT)	200
Agricultural sciences	200 to 600

Effect of Open Access (OA) to increase the level of citations ([Swan 2010](#)).

Literature Search & Writing Review Paper ©2016

Nader Ale Ebrahim

26-Join academic social networking

- Increasing the availability of articles through social networking sites broadens dissemination, increases use, and enhances professional visibility.
- Academia is an online social reference tool that allows reference sharing among academics and researchers. Alternatively, researchers may use Citeulike to share their interests in research publications ([Wong 2008](#)). Academia, Citeulike, ResearchGate and LinkedIn are just a few examples of knowledge sharing tools to make others aware of research articles that may be of relevance to authors and hence get cited.

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

27-Start blogging

- Use blogs and podcasts to leverage on-going researcher discussion on the Internet ([Taylor & Francis Group 2012a](#)).
- Web 2.0 tools such as wikis and blogs can be created to inform, describe and link people's research interests and publications ([Wong 2008](#)).

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

JohnRTurner_HPT_resource

This blog is intended to share information, discuss new research, and identify new trends within the Human Performance Technology (HPT) field. HPT is a multi-disciplinary practice that is influenced by a number of cognate disciplines: psychology, systems theory, education, economics, and sociology - to name only a few.

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

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

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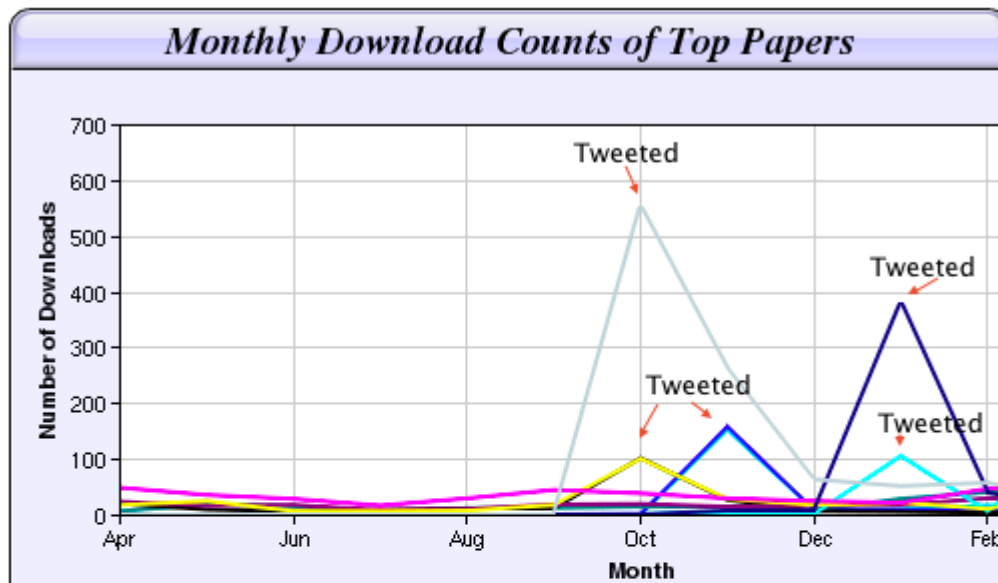
About Me



John R. Turner

John R. Turner is a Doctoral Candidate at the University of North Texas in the applied technology and performance improvement (ATPI) program. He started his career in mechanical engineering where he was employed for 15 years. After leaving the engineering service industry, he completed a second bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, followed by a master's degree in human resource development from the University of Texas at Tyler. His research interests are in teams, team cognition, knowledge management, performance improvement, theory building, multilevel models, meta-analysis

Why should you share links to your published work online?



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

- Digital Curiosities: Resource Creation Via Amateur Digitisation
- Enabled backchannel: conference Twitter use by digital humanists Not Me
- Framework for effective public digital records management in Uganda
- Library and information resources and users of digital resources in the huma
- A Virtual Tomb for Kelvingrove: Virtual Reality, Archaeology and Education
- What do faculty and students really think about e-books? Not me
- Documentation and the users of digital resources in the humanities
- Classification in British public libraries: a historical perspective Not me
- Teaching TEI: The Need for TEI by Example
- Should we just send a copy? Digitisation, Use and Usefulness


28- Create an online CV

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

29-Contribute to Wikipedia



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The Free Encyclopedia

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Article [Talk](#)

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Please read about the new changes**

Virtual team

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **virtual team** (also known as a **geographically dispersed team**, **distributed team**, or **remote team**^[1]) is a group of individuals who work across time, space and organizational boundaries with links strengthened by webs of **communication technology**.^[2] Powell, Piccoli and Ives define virtual teams in their literature review article "as groups of geographically, organizationally and/or time dispersed workers brought together by information and telecommunication technologies to accomplish one or more organizational tasks."^[3] **Ale Ebrahim, N.**, Ahmed, S. & Taha, Z. in a 2009 literature review paper, added two key issues to definition of a virtual team "as **small temporary groups of geographically, organizationally and/ or time dispersed knowledge workers** who coordinate their work predominantly with electronic information and communication technologies in order to accomplish one or more organization tasks".^[4] Members of virtual teams **communicate electronically** and may never meet **face-to-face**. Virtual teams are made possible by a proliferation of **fiber optic technology** that has significantly increased the scope of off-site **communication**.^[5] Virtual teams allow companies to procure the best talent without geographical restrictions.^[5] According to Hambley, O'Neil &

30-Create a podcast describing the research project and submit the podcast to YouTube or Vimeo

- Research is not just text and figures. Create a podcast describing the research project and submit the podcast to YouTube or Vimeo ([Sarli and Holmes 2011](#)).
- Video is an increasingly important way for researchers to communicate their results ([Sarli and Holmes 2011](#)).

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi:

10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

31-link your latest published article to your email signature

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

Example:

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

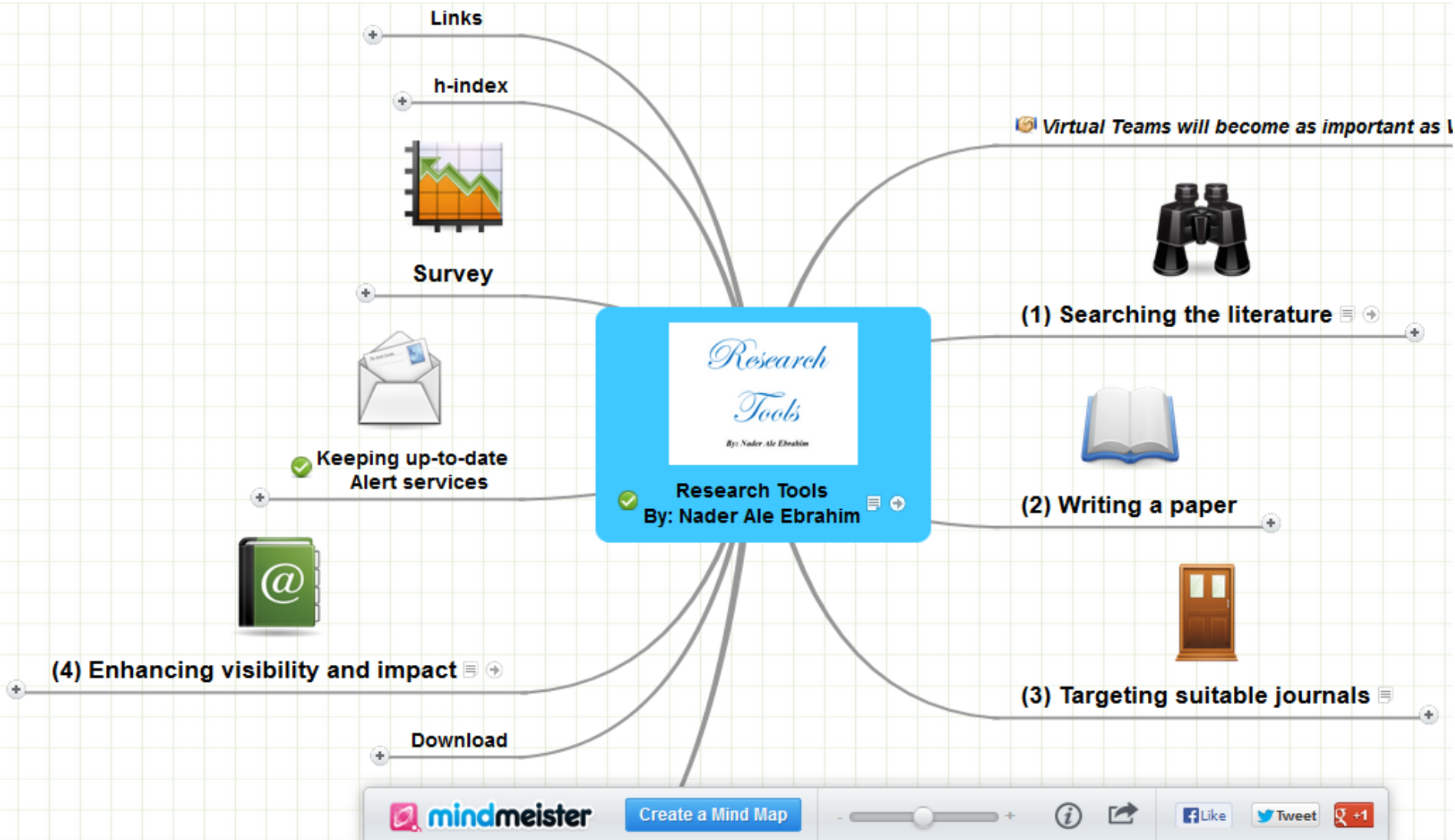
=====
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University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
<http://ssrn.com/author=1379350>
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>
<http://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/>

32-Make your research easy to find, especially for online searchers

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.

Source: <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp>

33-Use all “Enhancing Visibility and Impact” tools



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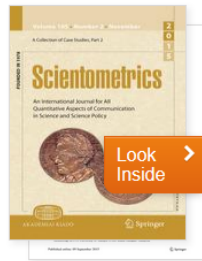
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Article
 Scientometrics
 November 2015, Volume 105, Issue 2, pp 759-771

First online: 09 September 2015

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

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



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 JAPA Extras
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 AAT Back Issues

JAPA In Press
Physical Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis
 Section: Original Research
 Authors: Andre Matthias Müller¹, Payam Ansari¹, Nader Ale Ebrahim², and Selina Khoo¹
 Affiliations: ¹Sports Centre, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ²Research Support Unit, Centre for Research Services, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 Acceptance Date: November 18, 2015
 DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1123/japa.2015-0188

Abstract
 Physical activity and aging research has burgeoned in the past few decades. Despite the increase in scholarly publications no attempts have been made to summarize the publication landscape and to identify works that had great impact to physical activity and aging research. We conducted a bibliometric analysis and collected publication data from 1980 to February 6, 2015 in the Web of Science Core Collection. Of the overall 9,935 publications most were published after 2007 and almost 60% were in the category of Geriatrics and Gerontology or Sport Sciences. *h*index cited

ICAPA
 International Coalition for Aging and Physical Activity
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 pp 1-16
 First online: 07 April 2016

Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study

Peyman Akhtavan, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahdieh A. Fetrati, Amir Pezeshkan



GeSec Revista de Gestão e Secretariado

CAPA SOBRE ACESSO CADASTRO PESQUISA ATUAL ANTERIORES
 INDEXAÇÃO E DIRETÓRIOS CÓDIGO DE CONDUITA EDITORIAL AUTHOR FEES

Capa > v. 6, n. 3 (2015) > Shakiba

A Comprehensive Comparison of Educational Growth within Four Different Developing Countries between 1990 and 2012
 Masoud Shakiba, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahmoud Danaee, Kaveh Bakhtiyari, Elankovan Sundararajan

e-ISSN: 2178-9010

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<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

=====

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Centre for Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

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