Good write-up for good journal

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How to write?

1. State the question(s) or problem(s), aim(s), objectives, hypotheses and contributions clearly.

2. Review (don't just list!) relevant literature and derive meaningful research questions and/or problems from it appropriately.

3. Discuss your methodology, paying attention to its validity and reliability of methods and data.

4. Show your analysis giving as much detail as possible so reviewer can follow every stage.

5. Discuss findings with reference to the aim(s), objectives and questions/problems.

6. Conclude your findings and identify the limitations and opportunities for further study.

How to write it?

How to write the Introduction section?

➢ Make it simple and clear

   ➢ Directly drive the reader to the problem, motivation and significance of the work.

   ➢ Don't make an extensive essay.

➢ Define aim(s) and objective(s) of the paper:

   ➢ Be specific.

   ➢ The wider study is probably not that relevant (hardly acceptable)

➢ Explain structure of the paper

   ➢ E.g. section 2 discuss LR and hypothesis, section 3 focuses on res. Design and sec 4 & 5 discuss about findings and conclusion.

How to write it?

How to write LR?

– Don't list it. Try to critique.

– Develop your arguments. Bring in relevant citation as e.g. of who supports or conflicts with that argument.

– Write in sentences and para. Where:

– *Each para discusses a single theme or central idea.*

– Cited the key authors from the best journals.

– Focus on the new literature.

– All references must be accessible.

How to write?

How to write the Methodology/analysis section?

- Can the reader follow your complete method from start to finish?

- Is there a questionnaire? Have you appendixes it?

- Are all formulae and values accurately reported?

How to write?

– How to write the discussion/conclusion section?

- The discussion should be able to answer the RQ and fulfil the objectives.

- Identify any limitations

- Make recommendations fir future research.

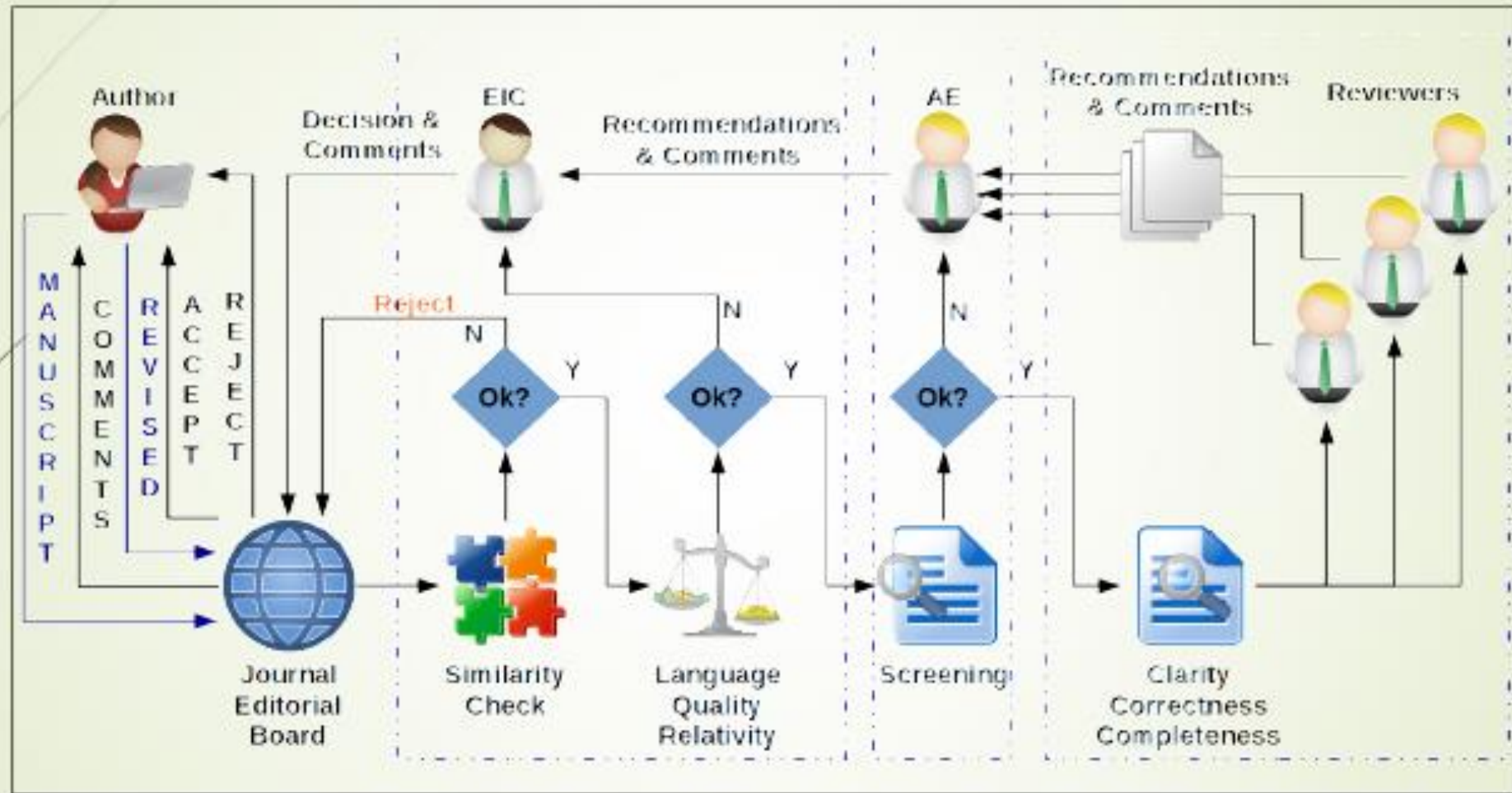- Discuss any implications or impacts for theory/practice.

Want to fast-track the process?

- Look for a special issue (fast-track reviews).

- Look for a conference with a special issue attached.

- Look for rapid publication journals.

- Specify preferred reviewers (sometimes an option)

The general review process

The Review life cycle: behind the scene

Blind review? or Not?

7 reasons CE rejected your

article

1. **Fail technical screening**. Main reasons of being rejected:
   - The article contains elements that are suspected to be plagiarized, or it is currently under review at another journal. (Republishing articles or parts of articles, submitting to one or more journals at the same time or using text or images without permission is not allowed. See Elsevier ethical guidelines.)
   - The manuscript is not complete; it may be lacking key elements such as the title, authors, affiliations, keywords, main text, references and all tables and figures).
   - The English is not sufficient for the peer review process.
   - The figures are not complete or are not clear enough to read.
   - The article does not conform to the Guide for Authors for the journal it is submitted to.
   - References are incomplete or very old.

7 reasons CE rejected your

article

2. It's incomprehensible.

– The language, structure, or figures are so poor that it can't be assessed.

3. Doesn't fall within the Aims and Scope.

- e.g. impact of COVID-19 and world economics.

4. The procedures and/or analysis of the data is seen to be defective or deficient.

– The study lacked clear comparison metrics.

– The study uses procedures or methodology that cannot be repeated.

– The analysis is not statistically valid or does not follow the norms of the field.

7 reasons CE rejected your article

5. The conclusions cannot be justified on the basis of the rest of the paper.

- The arguments are illogical, unstructured or invalid.

- The data does not support the conclusions.

- The conclusions ignore large portions of the literature.

6. It's is simply a small extension of a different paper, often from the same authors.

- Findings are incremental and do not advance the field.

- The work is clearly part of a larger study, chopped up to make as many articles as possible.

7 reasons CE rejected your article

7. It's boring.

✓ It is archival, incremental or of marginal interest to the field (see point 7).

✓ The question behind the work is not of interest in the field.

✓ The work is not of interest to the readers of the specific journals.

From the reviewer's perspective

Mostly, the reviewers want to check your manuscript based on the following criteria:

- Is the manuscript presented in an obvious fashion and written in standard English?

- Is the methodology correct?

- Is the manuscript technically sound, and do the data support the conclusions?

- Has the statistical analysis been performed appropriately and rigorously?

- Have the authors made all data underlying the findings in their manuscript fully available?

- Is the work repeatable or reproducible?

- Are the references up-to-date and sufficient?

- Are the metrics proper and sufficient?

Important criteria for selection

Based on disciplinary	Based on indexing
• Multidisciplinary vs interdisciplinary	• Scopus • WoS • ISI journals
Based on accessibility • Open vs subscribed-journals	**Based on the review speed** • Rapid publication vs traditional

Journal selection tools

- – Elsevier Journal Finder

- – Springer Journal Suggester

- – IEEE Publication Recommender

- – EndNote Online Matcher

- – Find My Journal

- – JS Journal Selector

- – Journal Guide

- – Wiley Find Journal

Validity preference journals

In order to check the validity of the candidate journals information, use the well known indexes:

- ❑ ISI-WOS
- ❑ ISI- Master Journal list
- ❑ Scopus
- ❑ Scimagojr
- ❑ Google scholar

END OF PART 2