

LITERATURE REVIEW

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AGENDA

Journal and abbreviation

current titles and review

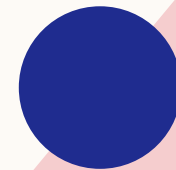
monographs

textbooks

introduction to abstract

Beilstein

subject and author index





PUBLICATIONS



JOURNAL

3

- A journal is a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professors and other experts. Journals focus on a specific discipline or field of study. Unlike newspapers and magazines, journals are intended for an academic or technical audience, not general readers.
- Journals are published on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, etc.) and are sequentially numbered.
- Each copy is an issue; a set of issues makes a volume (usually each year is a separate volume). Like newspapers and magazines, journals are also called periodicals or serials.

- Most journal articles... Are
- peer reviewed
- Have original research
- Focus on current developments
- Cite other works and have bibliographies
- Can be in print, online or both

TYPES OF JOURNALS

Scholarly and Research
Journals Professional, Trade
& Industry Journals Popular
and News Magazines

Definition of Abbreviation

- Abbreviation is the one other popular way of forming words. It is a shortened or contracted form of a word or phrase, used to represent the whole.
- Abbreviation is similar in nature to blends.

The Journal of biological chemistry

Author(s): American Society of Biological Chemists
American Society of Biological Chemists, Proceedings
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

NLM Title Abbreviation: J Biol Chem

Title(s): The Journal of biological chemistry.

Other Title(s): J BIOL CHEM

Publication Start Year: 1905

Frequency: Weekly, 1994-

Country of Publication: United States

Publisher: Baltimore, MD : American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

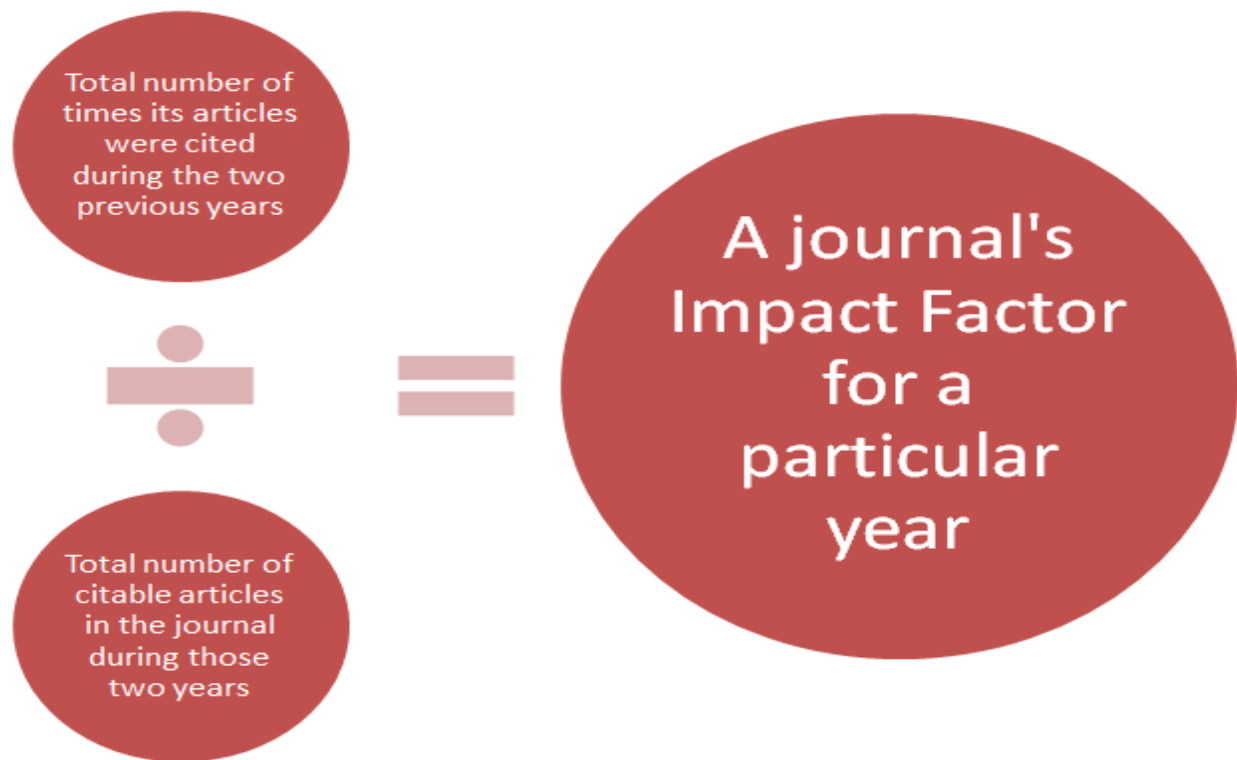
Description: v. ill., ports.

<i>Academy of Management Journal</i>	<i>AMJ</i>
<i>Academy of Management Learning and Education</i>	<i>AMLE</i>
<i>Academy of Management Review</i>	<i>AMR</i>
<i>Administrative Science Quarterly</i>	<i>ASQ</i>
<i>Asia Pacific Journal of Management</i>	<i>APJM</i>
<i>International Business Review</i>	<i>IBR</i>
<i>International Journal of HRM</i>	<i>IJHRM</i>
<i>International Marketing Review</i>	<i>IMR</i>
<i>Journal of Applied Psychology</i>	<i>JAP</i>
<i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>	<i>JIBS</i>
<i>Journal of International Marketing</i>	<i>JIMar</i>
<i>Journal of World Business</i>	<i>JWB</i>
<i>Management International Review</i>	<i>MIR</i>
<i>Strategic Management Journal</i>	<i>SMJ</i>

JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR

IMPACT FACTOR: IT IS THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES ARTICLES FROM THE JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS HAVE BEEN CITED IN THE JCR YEAR.

E.G. THE JOURNAL XYZ HAS AN 2014 IMPACT FACTOR OF 2.0 MEANS THAT, ON AVERAGE, THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 2012 AND 2013 WAS QUOTED IN 2014 AN AVERAGE OF 2 TIMES.



- Journal Evaluation Tools
- Journal Citation Reports (Impact factor)
- Web of Science (h-index)
- Scopus (h-index)
- SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJR)

Monograph defined and differentiated

- The definitions of an academic monograph agree that it is generally a single-authored, scholarly contribution of professional research on a specific topic or aspect of a topic.
- What differentiates it from a journal article is largely length as it is considerably longer. A considerably longer research article could be considered a monograph; it is more likely to take the form of a book.

Action Research Case Study (ARCS) Monograph Series

Purpose

The purpose of the monograph series is to provide an opportunity for authors to publish quality refereed work that is more extensive than the length of a conventional paper. This should enable an author to present in depth information and analysis with a topic.

The monograph case studies will contribute to theoretical and practical understanding of action research and action learning in applied settings.

The monographs are targeted at a broad range audience including postmasters, academics, researchers, leaders, community workers, students etc. A key emphasis is on the fact that the monographs will be formally refereed and only quality case studies will be published. In this situation, quality refers to evidence of rigorous data collection, strong theoretical underpinning, deep reflection on results, and professionally written using APA guidelines.

Content

Topics from any context of action research are considered. Types of case studies might include (but are not limited to):

- Completed cases, successful and unsuccessful;
- Partial successes and failures;
- Work in progress;
- Within a single monograph, multiple case studies which illustrate important issues; and
- Problematic issues in current cases.

Typical monographs would include rationale, background, a topic literature review, research methodology and methods, ethical considerations, action research phases and findings, interventions, discussion of findings and their implications, relevance and appendices. They should contribute new knowledge.

A title page, table of contents (including figures and tables), an abstract of approximately 500 words, up to ten key search words and an executive summary should precede the monograph. Total length should range from 8,000 to 10,000 words. Consider and culture free language is required.

A brief author biography of up to 500 words should be included for publication. We encourage dual or multiple authorship.

Monographs must be original and unpublished work suitable for an international audience and not under review by any other publisher or journal. ALARPd will hold the copyright on all published monographs. No payment is associated with monographs.

- A research monograph is a detailed, in-depth publication that delves into a particular topic or subject matter. It is a type of academic writing that is designed to present original research findings, analyses, and interpretations. Research monographs are often published by academic publishers or university presses, and they are typically intended for a specialized audience of scholars, researchers, and graduate students.
- Research monographs can take various forms, depending on the discipline or field of study. They can be theoretical, empirical, or a combination of both. They can focus on a single topic or cover a broad range of related topics. They can also vary in length, from relatively short publications to massive tomes that span hundreds of pages.
- Research monographs are important because they contribute to the development of knowledge and understanding in a particular field or discipline. They provide a comprehensive and authoritative account of research findings and interpretations and often serve as a reference source for other researchers in the field.

What is an abstract?

- An abstract is a very short summary of all the sections of your research paper—the introduction, objectives, materials and methods, results, and conclusion.
- It ends by emphasizing the novelty or relevance of your study, or by posing questions for future research. The abstract should cover all important aspects of the study, so that the reader can quickly decide if the paper is of their interest or not.
- In simple terms, just like a restaurant's menu that provides an overview of all available dishes, an abstract gives the reader an idea of what the research paper has to offer. Most journals have a strict word limit for abstracts, which is usually 10% of the research paper.

What is the purpose of an abstract?

The abstract should ideally induce curiosity in the reader's mind and contain strategic keywords. By generating curiosity and interest, an abstract can push readers to read the entire paper or buy it if it is behind a paywall. By using keywords strategically in the abstract, authors can improve the chances of their paper appearing in online searches.

Abstract

Purpose: summarize the entire study and generate interest.

Background section is very brief (1-2 sentences at most).

Includes a short summary of results.

Gives some details of research methods and the design of the study.

Includes main takeaways in a 1-2 sentences conclusion section at the end.

Rarely includes reference citations.

Shouldn't include jargon or abbreviations (needs to be accessible to non-specialists).

Generally 200-300 words (most journals have a specific word limit).

Separate from the content of the main research paper (in rare cases, journals consider it to be part of the introduction).

Introduction

Purpose: provide context for the research gap and hypothesis.

Covers background/context clearly and with much more detail than the abstract.

Rarely includes mention of results.

Sometimes (but rarely) includes a mention of methods and design.

Rarely includes the main takeaways from the research.

Almost always includes reference citations.

Can include jargon and abbreviations (but should still explain particularly niche ones).

Much longer, usually several paragraphs (often 500 words or more).

The first section of the main research paper that sets the context and outlines things for the reader.

What is an introduction?

- The introduction is the first section in a research paper after the abstract, which describes in detail the background information that is necessary for the reader to understand the topic and aim of the study.

[DOAJ: Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

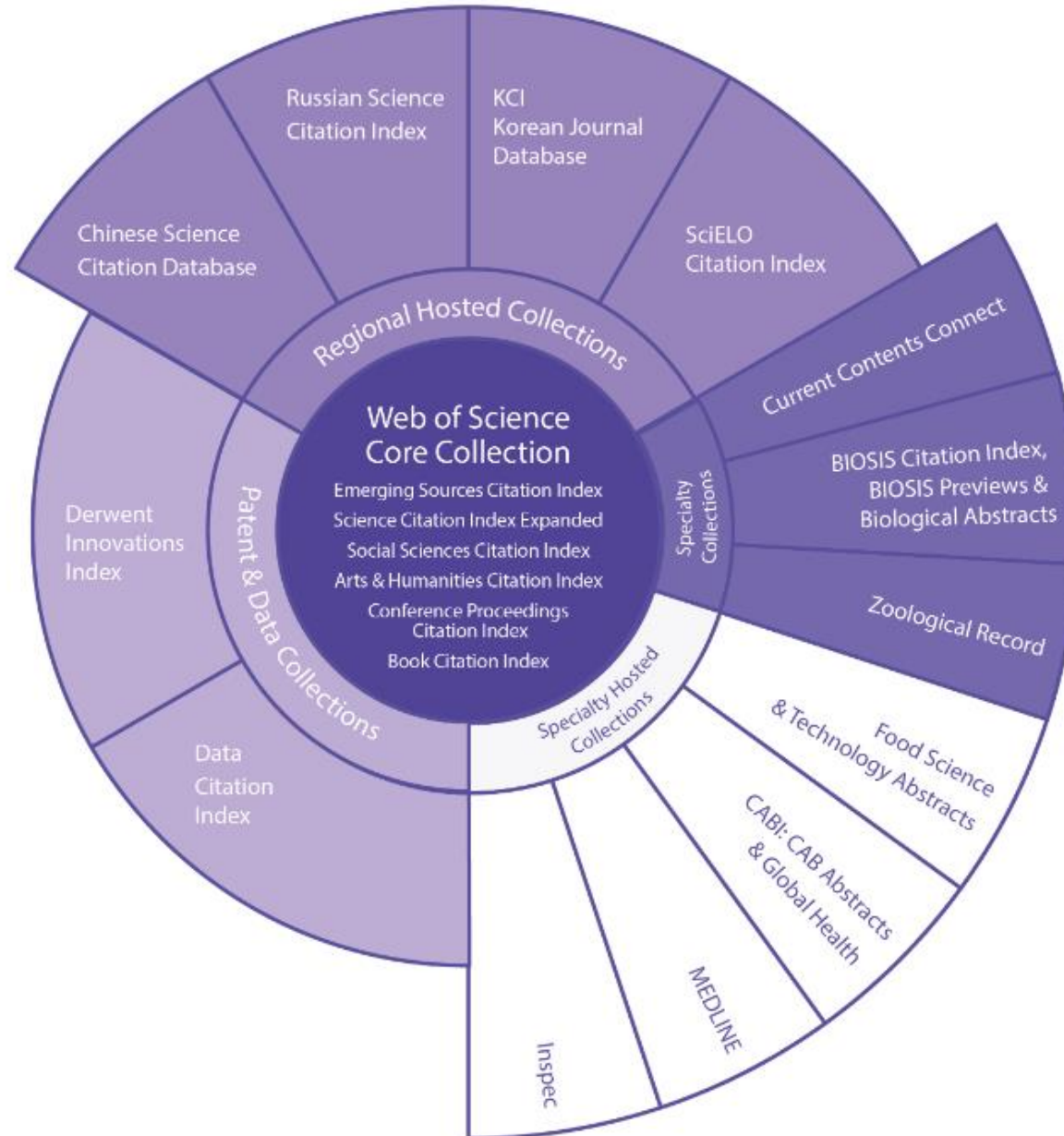
[Open access journals | Open Science](#)

TOC ALERTS :

Most Library-subscribed article databases provide the **ToC Alert of a publication** so that **every time an issue of your desired journals is published, you can be informed of the table of contents or articles of these new issues** via **email**. Sometimes, alerts can be provided by **RSS** feed.

This page assists you to set up **E-mail ToC alerts** and **RSS ToC alerts**.

A hot paper/ articles: is an article that has received more citations than usual, soon after its publication, with respect to other works included in the same field and age. The purpose of this bibliometric study was to examine the research methods of hot papers published in the subject area of **library and information science (LIS)**. The data were collected from the **Web of Science (WoS)** citation database. Hot papers are defined as regular scientific articles, recognized very soon after publication relative to other papers of the same field and age, and characterized by rapid and significant numbers of citations in two-month periods.



The Web of Science is a bibliographic database of scholarly articles from 22,000 peer-reviewed journals worldwide. The platform provides tools for advanced search, citation analysis and bibliometrics. Access via this [catalogue record](#).

Citation index

- A citation is the text reference and acknowledgement of a documented information. A scientifically written article comprises a reference section at the end where all the references mentioned in the document are cited serially, and each reference is a citation.
- A citation count is the frequency of an article cited by other articles. A citation index is a kind of bibliographic database, an index of citations between publications, allowing the user to easily establish which later documents cite which earlier documents.
- Citation indexing consists of the charting of the text details of each such reference. Citations are used as a measure of importance of the information source and enables users to gather data on the "impact" of journals as well as assessing and analyzing areas of research activity and publication.

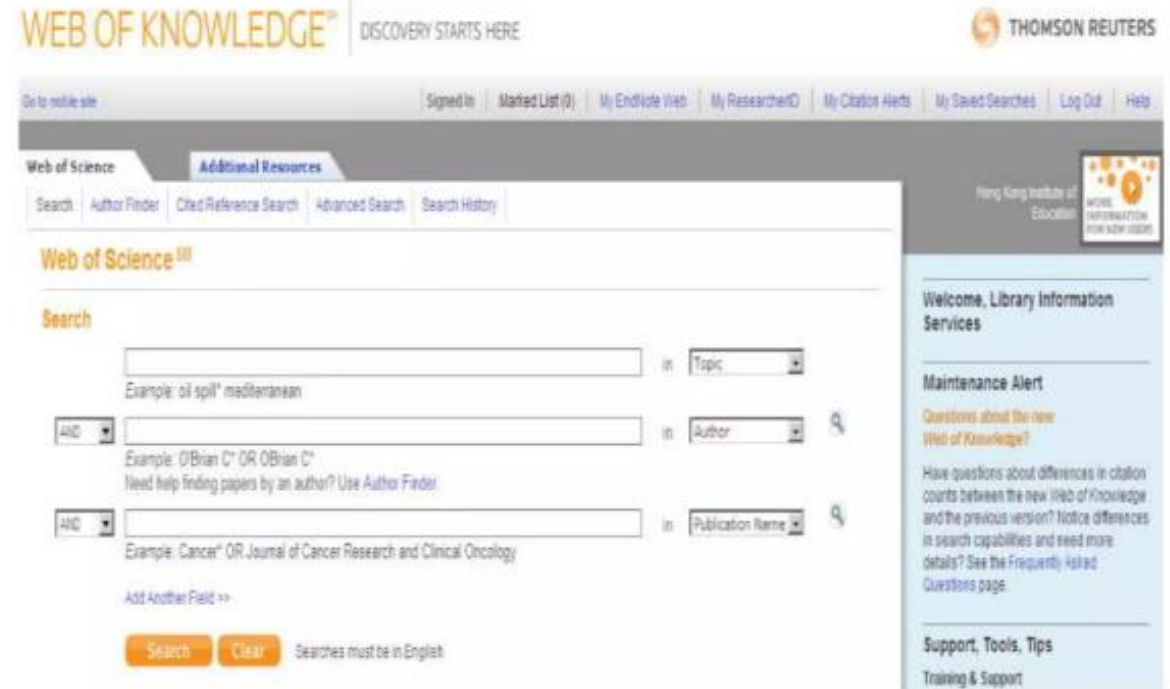


distinction between "citation" and "reference"

- If Paper R contains a bibliographic footnote using and describing Paper C, then
 - R contains a *reference* to C,
 - C has a *citation* from R.
- The number of references a paper has is measured by the number of items in its bibliography as endnotes, footnotes, etc.,
- The number of citations a paper has is found by looking it up [in a] ***citation index*** and seeing how many others papers mention it."

Advantages of Citation Indexing

- SCI, SSCI and A&HCI are multidisciplinary in nature..
- The citation-based associations and connections within the literature are made by authors themselves.
- Helps for identifying the core periodicals in a subject.
- Helps for quantifying or measuring the research productivity of an institution or individual or country or region.



ISI Web of Science Databases

- Science Citation Index Expanded(SCI)
- Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
- Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)

Indian Citation Index Web Interface

<http://www.indiancitationindex.com>



The screenshot displays the Indian Citation Index (ICI) web interface within a browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.indiancitationindex.com/ici.aspx>. The page features the ICI logo and the text "Indian Citation Index". A navigation bar includes links such as Home, About Us, Product, About ICI, Benefits & Resources, Training & Support, News & Event, FAQ, Site Map, and Contact Us. A status bar indicates the number of Publications (515), Articles (186,361), and References (3,156,388). The main search area is titled "Search for: Search Tips Help" and contains three search input fields with dropdown menus for "In" and "Title", "Author", and "Publication Name". Examples of search queries are provided for each field. A "Search History" section on the right shows a list of "ICI Other Products" including the Indian Science Citation Index (ISCI), Indian Health Science Citation Index (IHSCI), Indian Agriculture Citation Index (IACI), Indian Social Science & Humanities Citation Index (ISSHCI), Indian Journals Citation Report (IJCR), Indian Science & Technology Abstracts (ISTA), and Directory of Indian R&D Journals (DoDJ). A note at the bottom of the products list states "* will be available shortly".

Search for: [Search Tips](#) [Help](#)

Example: Plant OR Plant genetics

AND In

Example: Sharma A* OR Sharma A

To find papers written by an author? Try [Author Search](#)

AND In

Example: Current Sci... arrow keys to select then Enter

Search History

ICI Other Products*

- ✓ Indian Science Citation Index (ISCI)
- ✓ Indian Health Science Citation Index (IHSCI)
- ✓ Indian Agriculture Citation Index (IACI)
- ✓ Indian Social Science & Humanities Citation Index (ISSHCI)
- ✓ Indian Journals Citation Report (IJCR)
- ✓ Indian Science & Technology Abstracts (ISTA)
- ✓ Directory of Indian R&D Journals (DoDJ)

* will be available shortly

The **h-index** is a number intended to represent both the productivity and the impact of a particular scientist or scholar, or a group of scientists or scholars (such as a departmental or research group)

The h-index is calculated by counting the number of publications for which an author has been cited by other authors at least that same number of times. For instance, an h-index of 17 means that the scientist has published at least 17 papers that have **each** been cited **at least** 17 times. If the scientist's 18th most cited publication was cited only 10 times, the h-index would remain at 17. If the scientist's 18th most cited publication was cited 18 or more times, the h-index would rise to 18.

Citation Index : i10 Index & H Index

Papers of Dr. Kalyan	Number of Citation
1	75
2	68
3	65
4	60
5	45
6	15
7	12
8	9
9	5
10	0

i10 Index is 7

H Index is 8

What ...

Where ...

How citation

Index Calculated?

The following resources will calculate an h-index:

[Scopus](#)

[Web of Science](#)

[Pure](#) (MD Anderson Faculty and Fellows listed)

A note about Google Scholar

Google Scholar usually provides the highest h-index compared to other sources. This is because Google Scholar indexes web pages not organized collections of article citations, like databases. This means Google Scholar:

- Counts all publications, including books
- Counts all versions of a paper it finds, including preprints
- Counts self-citations
- Counts citations added manually, but not necessarily verified by a publisher or other source

E-JOURNALS CONSORTIUM

- Electronic journals (e-journals) bring new challenges before the library and information professionals to give full text access to scholarly publications both in print and electronic version to its end users.
- The concept of e-journals has emerged from 1980's onward which were initially made available in CDROM formats and then advent of WWW and Internet has accelerated the publication of electronic version

- Definition

“A publication whose primary means of delivery to subscribers is through a computer file.” Today, most often this means being published on the web but it also could mean being published on CDROM or DVD or as text file distributed by e-mail.

- Any serial produced, published and distributed via e-networks such as BITNET and Internet. Ejournals may be defined very broadly as any journals, magazines, e-zine, newsletter or type of eserial publication, which is available over the Internet (Mc Millan).

- **Need for E-Journals**

1. To support simultaneously paper and e-methods of knowledge dissemination;
2. Interdisciplinary research and new fields have increased the scientist's demand;
3. Academics to distribute their own resources using new technology;
4. To provide remote access, simultaneous use by more than one user, timely access, searching capabilities and the feature like links to related items.

UGC-INFONET

- The UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium is major initiative of University Grants Commission (UGC) to bring qualitative change in academic libraries in India. It was formally launched in December, 2003 by Honourable Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, the then President of India, soon after providing the Internet connectivity to the universities in the year 2003 under the UGC-Infonet programme.
- The Consortium provides current as well as archival access to more than 5,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and nine bibliographic databases in different disciplines from 23 publishers and aggregators.

- **Aims and Objectives**

- to provide access to a high-quality and scholarly electronic resources to a large number of academic institutions including universities and colleges at substantially lower rates of subscription and at most favourable terms and conditions
- to promote rapid and efficient access to scholarly content to the users and to create and promote use of ICT in teaching and learning in universities in India;
- to extend the benefit of Consortium to its associate members including private universities and colleges;
- to impart training to the users, librarians, research scholars and faculty members of the institutions in use of electronic resources with an aim to optimize their usage;
- to promote use of e-e-resources with gradual decrease in print subscription;
- to promote interaction and inter-library cooperation amongst the participating universities;
- to evaluate the usage of the subscribed resources and to identify new resources that are required to be subscribed under the programme;
- to bring qualitative change in teaching, learning and research with an aim to meet the ever growing challenges of globalization of higher education;
- to increase the research productivity of the institutions both in terms of quality and quantity of publications.

Definition

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- SciFinder Scholar is a Z39.50 Windows-based interface that provides easy access to the rich and diverse scientific information contained in the CAS databases including Chemical Abstracts from 1907 onwards.
- The SciFinder Scholar offers a variety of pathways to explore CAS databases as well as MEDLINE.
- SciFinder Scholar interface provides the most accurate and comprehensive chemical and related scientific information including: journal articles and patents together in one source, substance data, chemical reactions, chemical regulatory data, chemical suppliers and biomedical literature.
- SciFinder Scholar covers not only chemistry but also Agriculture, Biology and Life Sciences, Engineering, Food, Geology, Medical, Physics, Polymer and Material Sciences.

SciFinder

- 30 million abstract in CA plus
- 17 million abstract in Medline
- 103+ million organic/inorganic substance
- IR and NMR data of 23 million predicted spectra

Features and Benefits

- Access to current, high quality scientific information.
- Links to more relevant journal articles and patent documents than any other source.
- Content indexed by scientists
- Time savings, with speedy access to more than a century of scientific information.
- A novel approach to problem solving by linking related concepts.

Explore References

Research Topic	Research Topic	Search
Author Name	the effect of aspirin on blood clotting	
Company Name	Examples: The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products Photocyclization of aromatic compounds	
Document Identifier		
Journal		

I am looking for the effect of aspirin on blood clotting

- separate key concepts with prepositions
- prepositions are translated into the Boolean

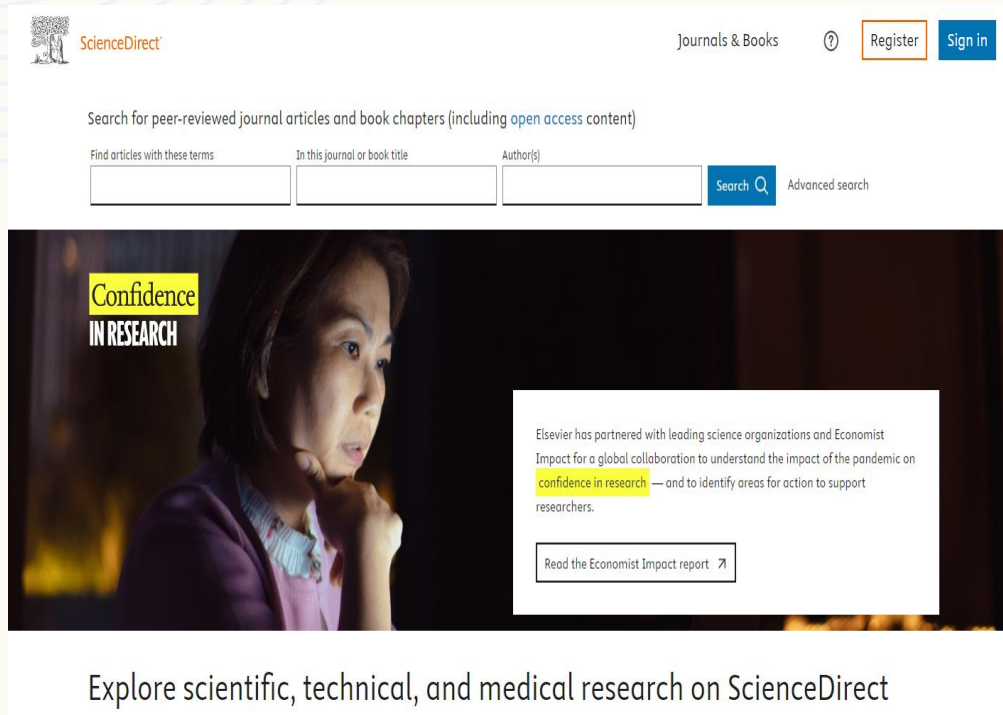
aspirin on blood clotting is better than aspirin blood clotting

- if only a space separates words, the system will consider the words to be part of a phrase

The screenshot shows the SciFinder interface with the search results for 'the effect of aspirin on blood clotting'. The results are listed in a table with columns for rank, title, author, journal, and year. The first result is 'Review of cancer plan under way' by C. B. J. from Science (New York, N.Y.) (1972), 175(4095), 1277. The interface also includes a sidebar with 'References' and 'Substances' tabs, and a 'Show More' button.

The screenshot shows the 'Author Name Candidates' list in the SciFinder interface. The list includes candidates such as C, C B, C B A, C B J, C B MAHENDRA KUMAR, C BERG, CH, CH B, K, Z, Z BERG CORNELIA, Z BERG D, and Z BERG DORIS. The 'References' column shows the number of references for each candidate, with C B J having 69 references.

The screenshot shows the 'Substances' list in the SciFinder interface. The list includes substances such as 288-47-1, 90967-54-7, 14770-47-9, 16585-40-3, 23273-28-1, 14770-28-6, 14770-30-0, and 15164-15-5. Each substance entry includes a chemical structure and its name. The interface also includes a sidebar with 'Substances' and 'References' tabs, and a 'Show More' button.



- **ScienceDirect** is a website that provides access to a large [bibliographic database](#) of [scientific](#) and [medical publications](#) of the Dutch publisher [Elsevier](#). It hosts over 18 million pieces of content from more than 4,000 [academic journals](#) and 30,000 [e-books](#) of this publisher.
- The access to the full-text requires subscription, while the bibliographic [metadata](#) is free to read. ScienceDirect is operated by Elsevier. It was launched in March 1997

The journals are grouped into four main sections:

- [Physical Sciences](#) and [Engineering](#)
- [Life Sciences](#)
- [Health Sciences](#)
- [Social Sciences](#) and [Humanities](#).

[Article abstracts](#) are freely available, and access to their full texts (in [PDF](#) and, for newer publications, also [HTML](#)) generally requires a subscription or [pay-per-view](#) purchase unless the content is freely available in open access.

Find articles with these terms

biosensor



Advanced search

Suggested publications:

☐ Download selected articles [Export](#)☐ Review article¹ **Amperometric Biosensors: Harnessing Photosynthetic Reaction Centers for Herbicide Detection**

Current Opinion in Electrochemistry, Available online 23 October 2023

Nahush Modak, Vincent M. Friebe

[Abstract](#) [Export](#)☐ Review article² **Recent advances in the peptide-based biosensor designs**

Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces, 18 September 2023

855 results

Refine by:

Years

☐ 2024 (33)☐ 2023 (207)☐ 2022 (360)

sorter

[Show more](#)Article type [?](#)☐ Book chapters (667)☐ Other (188)

Publication title

☐ Autoimmunity, COVID-19, Post-COVID19 Syndrome and COVID-19 Vaccination, 2023 (48)☐ Environmental Resilience and Transformation in Times of COVID-19, 2021 (47)☐ Data Science for COVID-19, 2021 (43)[Show more](#)

Subject areas

☐ Medicine and Dentistry (231)☐ [Download selected articles](#) [Export](#)☐ Book chapter¹ **Chapter 8: Vaccines and vaccinations**The **COVID**-19 Response, 23 September 2022

Jennifer A. Horney

[Abstract](#) [Export](#)☐ Book chapter [Full text access](#)² **Foreword**The **COVID**-19 Response, 23 September 2022

Paul C. Erwin

[View PDF](#) [Export](#)☐ [Full text access](#)³ **Index**The **COVID**-19 Response, 23 September 2022

No authors available

[View PDF](#) [Export](#)☐ Book chapter [Full text access](#)⁴ **Chapter 10: The future of public health**The **COVID**-19 Response, 23 September 2022

Jennifer A. Horney

[View PDF](#) [Abstract](#) [Export](#)☐ Book chapter

Type here to search



The background features a large, light cream-colored circle on the left and a large, light pink circle on the right. These two circles overlap in the center. The area where they overlap is filled with a series of thin, white, concentric circular lines that radiate from the center of the overlap. The top and bottom edges of the image are framed by a solid dark blue color.

THANK YOU