PUBLISHING RIGHT
(Publishing the Right Way To Derive Value and Make Impact)

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Academic/ Scientific/Research publishing
A subfield of publishing which allows academics, researchers or scientists to distribute academic research and scholarship making them available to the wider society

Most academic works are published in academic journals, books or thesis form
The top 20 countries for scientific output

Top 20 countries by the number of scientific publications (1999-2009)

- USA: 2.8M
- China: 1.9M
- Japan: 1.6M
- France: 1.2M
- Germany: 1.2M
- England: 1.1M
- Italy: 0.7M
- Spain: 0.5M
- Russia: 0.5M
- India: 0.3M
- Brazil: 0.2M
- Australia: 0.3M
- South Korea: 0.2M
- Sweden: 0.2M
- Netherlands: 0.2M
- Belgium: 0.2M
- Turkey: 0.1M
- Poland: 0.1M
- Taiwan: 0.1M
- Greece: 0.0M
- Korea: 0.0M

Rising stars:
- Bulgaria
- Pakistan
- Iran
- Tunisia
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Ghana

Countries with the highest % increase in citations in 2011

Number of citations per top 20 country (1999-2009)

- USA: 44,000,000
- China: 3,400,000
- Japan: 7,800,000
- England: 9,299,000
- Germany: 9,408,041
- France: 7,364,164
- Russia: 1,199,528
- Poland: 864,075
- India: 1,288,075
- Brazil: 1,989,295
- Taiwan: 974,610
- S. Korea: 1,515,555

Number of citations per paper

*Source: Essential Science Indicators*
SCIENTIFIC PAPER TRAIL
The top 40 countries by number of research papers published this year*.

- United States: 310,206
- Canada: 49,947
- United Kingdom: 90,018
- Sweden: 18,645
- Norway: 9,207
- Finland: 9,207
- Denmark: 11,787
- Netherlands: 29,296
- Russia: 22,296
- Germany: 82,550
- Belgium: 16,111
- France: 57,751
- Poland: 17,186
- Czech Republic: 8,163
- Switzerland: 21,372
- Austria: 11,011
- Romania: 5,240
- Spain: 43,300
- Italy: 47,403
- Turkey: 19,753
- Iran: 17,598
- Egypt: 5,592
- Israel: 10,492
- South Africa: 6,988
- PR China: 142,645
- South Korea: 39,285
- Japan: 68,308
- Taiwan: 24,255
- Thailand: 5,190
- Singapore: 8,768
- Malaysia: 6,565
- New Zealand: 6,805
- Australia: 38,607

*Figures estimated from data for January–October.
WHAT THEN IS THE PROBLEM?

• Lack of Research and Scholarship culture
• Lack of self motivation
• Lack of institutional motivation/ incentives
• Lack of research environment and facilities
• Lack of proper research direction, focus and framework
• Lack of mentorship
• Not finding relevance in research outputs
WHY PUBLISH?

• To enjoy the challenge and have some personal fulfillment
• Accumulation of knowledge and understanding of our World
• To make available information to answer societal questions and solve problems
• To share data
• For promotion and self esteem
• As a clear proof of specialization and knowledge
• To change the World
WHAT TO PUBLISH

• Original Research
• Reviews of existing results
• Case Reports
• Technical notes
• Commentaries
• Short Reports
• Letter to the Editor etc
Quality of What to Publish

The standard of something as measured against other things of a similar kind; the degree of excellence of something.
Other synonyms: class, status, condition, character, nature, constitution, form, worth, value, level

(Wikipedia)

What makes for quality of manuscript to publish?
• Address specific problems (local Problems)
• Answer relevant questions
• Some novelty or innovation
• Straight forward and clear methodology
• Ethics conformity
• Follow journal guidelines
• Pay attention to details. That makes a lot of difference
THE PUBLISHING PROCESS

Preparation of Manuscript

Submission

Review

Modification in line with review/ editorial comments

Acceptance

Copyediting

Author review and correction of proofs

Publication (Online first, then inclusion in journal issue)
CITATION

Citation is a reference to a published or unpublished source (not always the original source)

• To attribute prior or unoriginal work and ideas to the correct sources
• To allow the reader to determine independently whether the referenced material supports the author's argument in the claimed way
• To help the reader gauge the strength and validity of the material the author has used
• To uphold intellectual honesty (or avoiding plagiarism)

Citation Methods
American Psychological Association (APA), Harvard, Vancouver etc

Plagiarism is the wrongful appropriation of another author's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions and the representation of them as one's own original

Considered academic dishonesty and a breach of ethics

Avoid Plagiarism like plague - Do your work honestly, Plan and write your paper by yourself

The Oxford English Dictionary.
Scholarly peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field, before a paper describing this work is published in a journal or as a book.

Double Blind Review, Single Blind Review, Open Review

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_review
**Confirmation bias**, also called confirmatory bias or myside bias, is the tendency to search for, interpret, favor, and recall information in a way that confirms one's preexisting beliefs or hypotheses.

**Other reasons to reject a paper**
- Journal interests and scope
- Editorial discretion
- Political, Economic, Industrial Paradigm especially from countries controlling research publishing

**What do we do?**
Do not despair, keep enhancing your work and keep sending out
CHOOSING WHERE TO PUBLISH

- Consider the area, discipline, relevance, subject or scope of work
- Search the general web for appropriate journals
- Through Publishing Services
- Through Academic bodies
  - PNAS, AJTMH, NJP, NJM etc
- Institutional Journals
  - African Health, Oxford University Journals etc
- Other Platforms
  - AJOL, PUBMED
Indexation of a journal is considered a reflection of its quality. Indexed journals are considered to be of higher scientific quality as compared to non-indexed journals.

Reposition of Journals in particular indexation platforms based on certain considerations or criteria. A major consideration for Indexing services such as Thomson Reuters is IMPACT FACTOR (IF)

IMPACT FACTOR is used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field especially by its readership coverage and frequency of citation of its articles. Not all indexed journals have IF

Some Indexation platforms include Thompson Reuters, Scimago, Scopus, MedLine, PubMed, EMBASE, SCOPUS, Medline, EBSCO, AJOL etc

Concerns about Journal Impact Factor and the Emergence of H Index

Which paper would you consider more significant – a top-tier paper that has been cited 15 times, or a mid-tier paper that’s been cited 500 times?

The h-index, originally described in 2005 by Jorge Hirsch, is a measurement that aims to describe the scientific productivity and impact of a researcher.

The index is a measure of the number of highly impactful papers a scientist has published. The larger the number of important papers, the higher the h-index, regardless of where the work was published.

Platforms for calculating H Index include ISI Web of Knowledge, Google Scholar, Firefox ad-on.
PUBLICATION COST AND CHARGES

• For Profit Journals and Not for Profit Journals

• Subscription Based Journals and Open Access

• Publication charge waivers
BY ALL MEANS AVOID PREDATORY JOURNALS

In academic publishing, predatory open access publishing is an exploitative open-access publishing business model that involves charging publication fees to authors without providing the editorial and publishing services associated with legitimate journals.

Journals involved in this practice are generally referred to as Predatory Journals. They come with several disadvantages to the researcher:

- They should be avoided by all means.

- Local Predatory Journals also exist.
OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES OF ACADEMIC PUBLISHING

• Read academic journals religiously
• Inculcate the culture of scholarship, develop your own specialization and build your own research profile - Do not be an academic butterfly
• Understand that writing engenders more thinking, which engenders more writing and more thinking and so on (It is a generative process)
• Network with your peers, share knowledge and ideas, ask questions, be open to criticisms and corrections
• Manage your time effectively between research and other academic responsibilities (Lectures, administration)
• Be realistic about where you submit your work. Never allow rejection to discourage you
• Develop a habit of writing regularly
• Top journals have very competitive and tough peer review process. It is better to start with least prestigious journals and develop from there. Also be ready to be rejected and even insulted
• Pay less attention to academic racketeering and politics. They are huge distractions. Start focusing on research and writing
• Institutional Support is very necessary. Academics will start researching and writing if the environment and system are supportive to such culture.
CONCLUDING REMARKS

Let us Motivate Our Selves. Let us Enhance Our Research and Scholarship. Let us Grow our Own.
Thank you!