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Practical Guide to Write a PhD Thesis

and publish papers based on the thesis

Practical Guide to Write a PhD Thesis

and publish papers based on the thesis

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Abstract

This presentation is a practical guide on how to write a PhD thesis based on personal experiences and existing literature. It is aimed at all PhD students. A thesis writing may be falling into six rules:

- Identifying the research problem
- Start thesis writing from a day after registration
- Writing a Thesis Plan
- Ask your supervisors: What are their expectations? and maintain regular contact with your supervisors directly/indirectly
- Expand networking
- Continuously write/revise and Publish

Besides of the six rules, the thesis structure, logical coherence and style are also important. This presentation lead how to consider reader's expectations during the writing procedure. In order to assist the researchers to reduce the writing procedure, the relevant "Research Tools" will be introduced.

Background

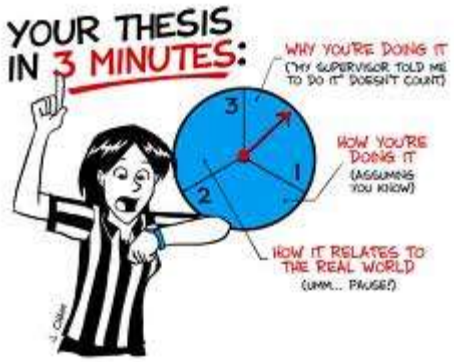
1

You have been recommended by your faculty to be a part of the Upskill Program team of presenters to offer sessions on **'Thesis Writing'**.

2

Issue #9 Newsletter of the Society of Collaborative Networks (SOCOLNET)

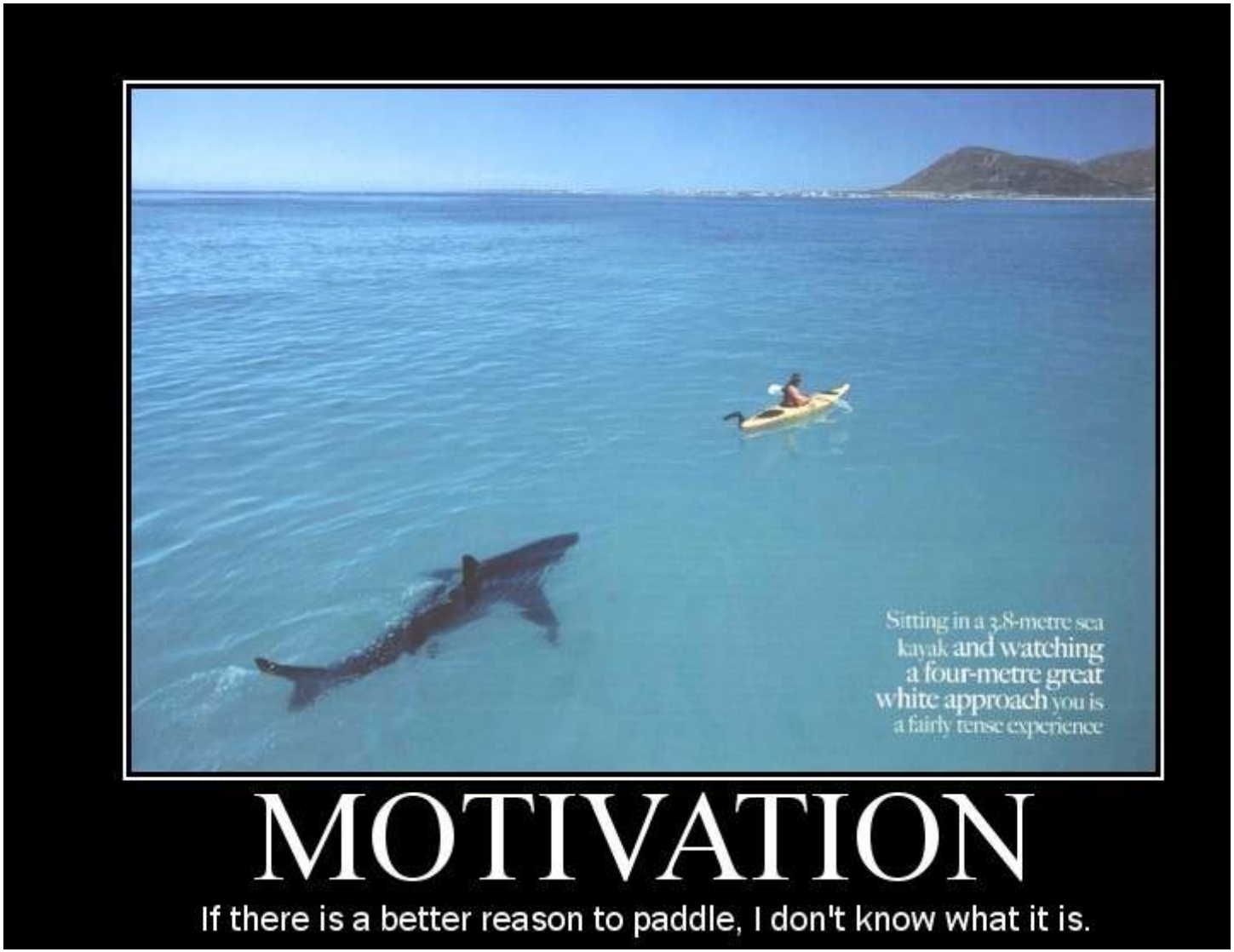
3

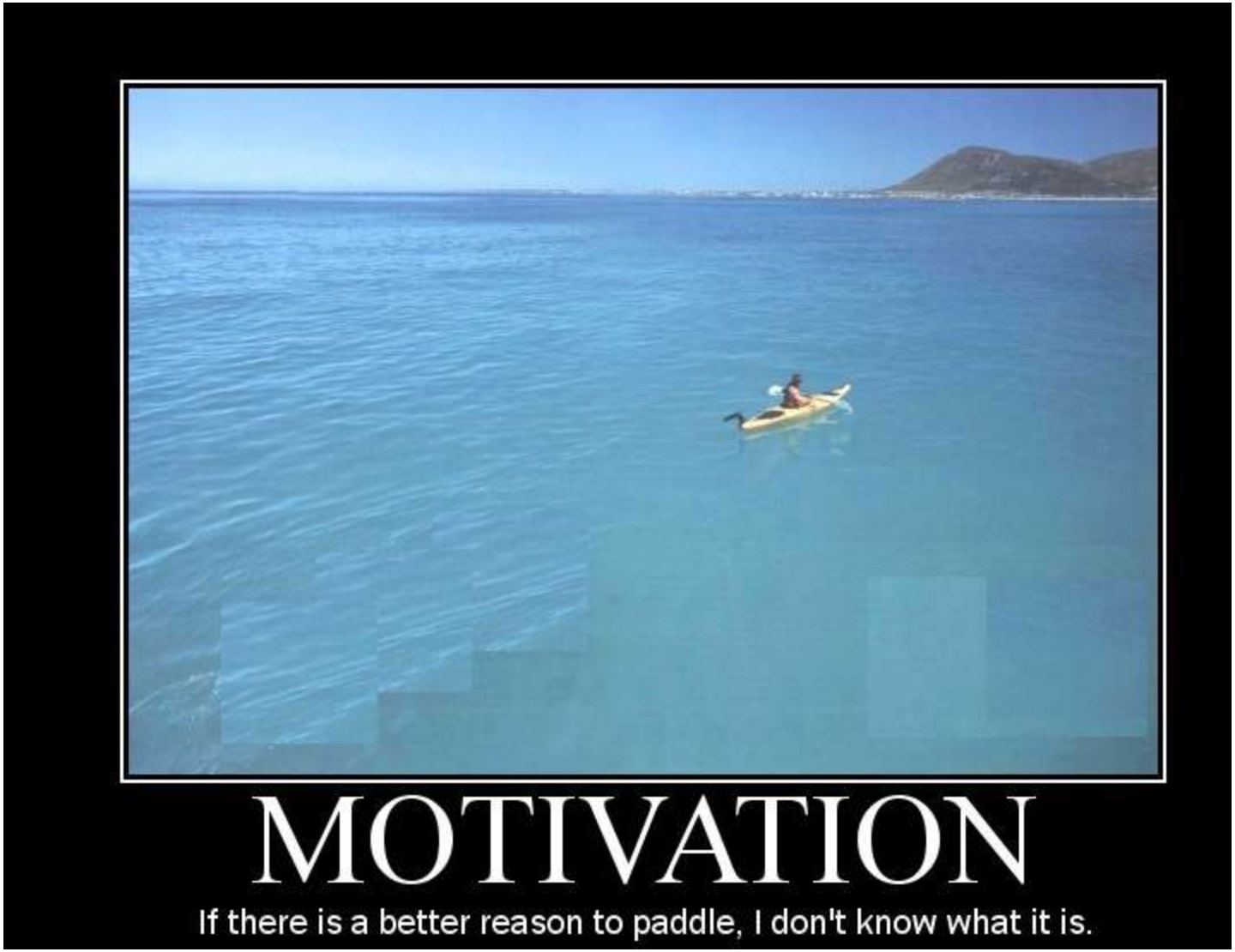


4

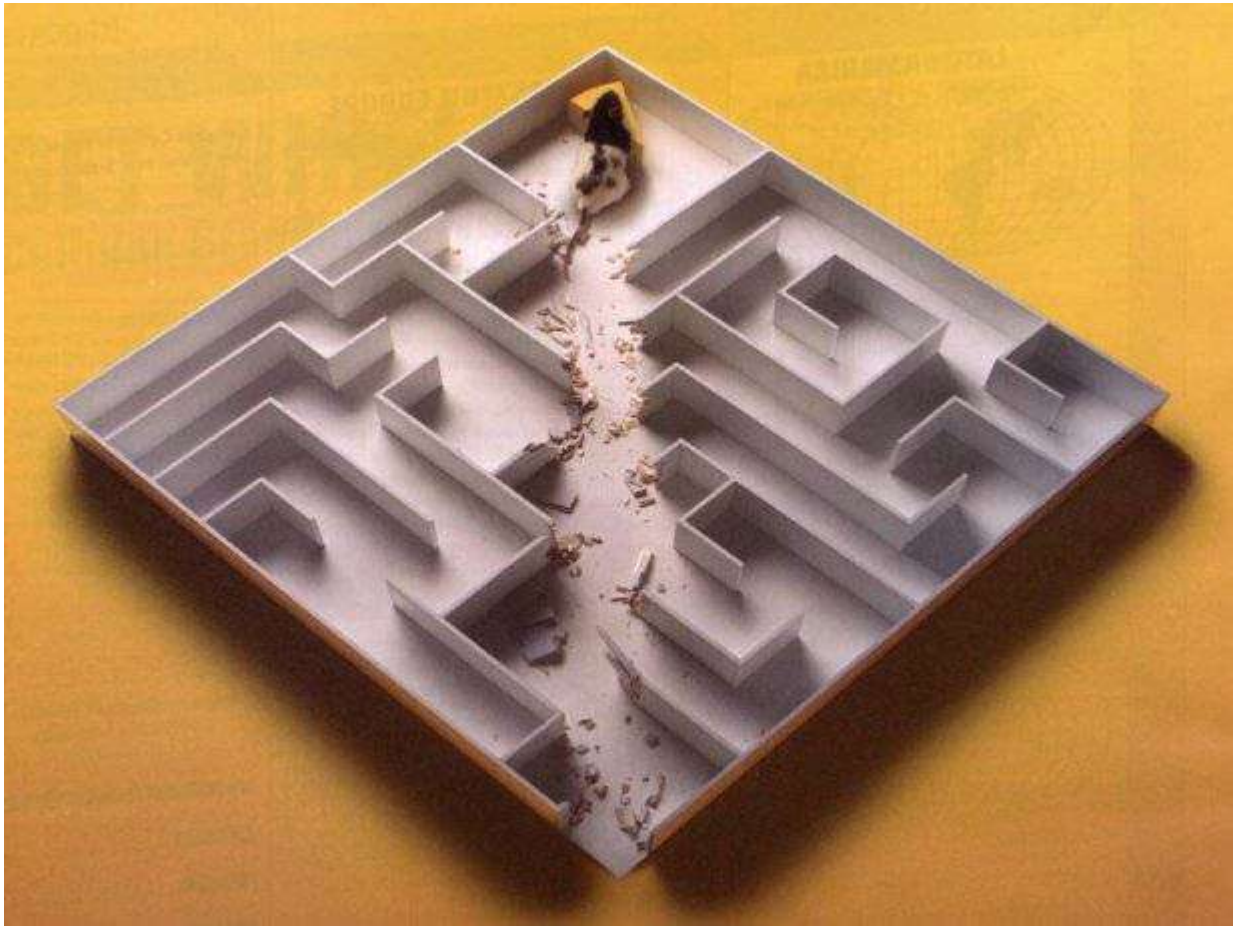
User profiles for Luis M. Camarinha-Matos

Luis M. Camarinha-Matos
Full Professor, New University of Lisbon
Verified email at uninova.pt
Cited by 5080


Sitting in a 3.8-metre sea kayak and watching a four-metre great white approach you is a fairly tense experience
MOTIVATION
If there is a better reason to paddle, I don't know what it is.


MOTIVATION
If there is a better reason to paddle, I don't know what it is.

No Shortcuts to a PhD!



Source: Priya Narasimhan, (2006), How To Write a Good (no, Great) PhD Dissertation

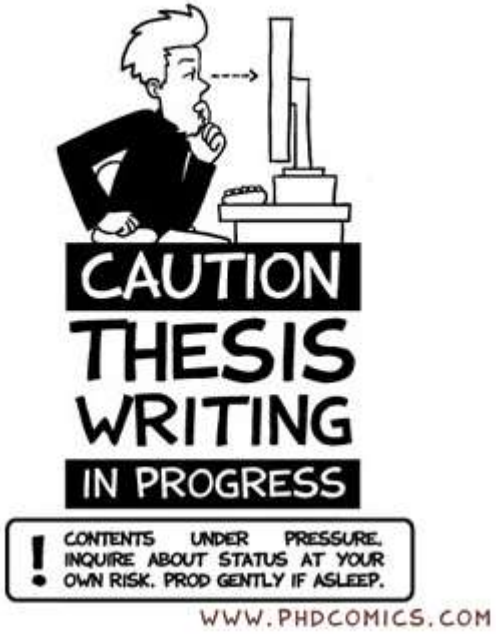
Use forcing functions well to speed up the thesis process

- Competing with someone else
- Family pressure
- Financial pressure
- A job is waiting
- Advisor is leaving or project is over
- Equipment is retiring

Source: Useful Things to Know About Ph. D. Thesis Research, by: H.T. Kung

Questions? What is your thesis:

- Research background
- **Problem statement**
- **Research objectives**
- Research scope
- Research methodology
- Data collection
- Analysis
- **Results and discussions**



More info. The Three Minute Thesis (3MT) Competition

Questions? What is your thesis:

- Research background (Importance/need/rationale)
- Problem statement (Gap analysis (difference between presence and desired performance)
- Research objectives (Specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, Time-based)
- Research scope (Area should be covered)
- Research methodology (Steps to achieve objectives)
- Data collection (Why this data, method)
- Analysis (Information generated toward analysis)
- Results and discussions (Drawing conclusions on the objectives)

What is a Thesis?

"A thesis is a formal and lengthy research paper, especially a work of original research, written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a higher degree in a university"

Source: http://www.awc.metu.edu.tr/handouts/Thesis_Writing.pdf

What's in the thesis?

- **Addresses a problem or series of problems**
- **Describes what was known about the problem(s)**
- **What you did to solve the problems**
- **What you think the results means**
- **How further progress can be made**

Source: http://www.slideshare.net/akarim717/how-to-write-a-thesis

Building the thesis

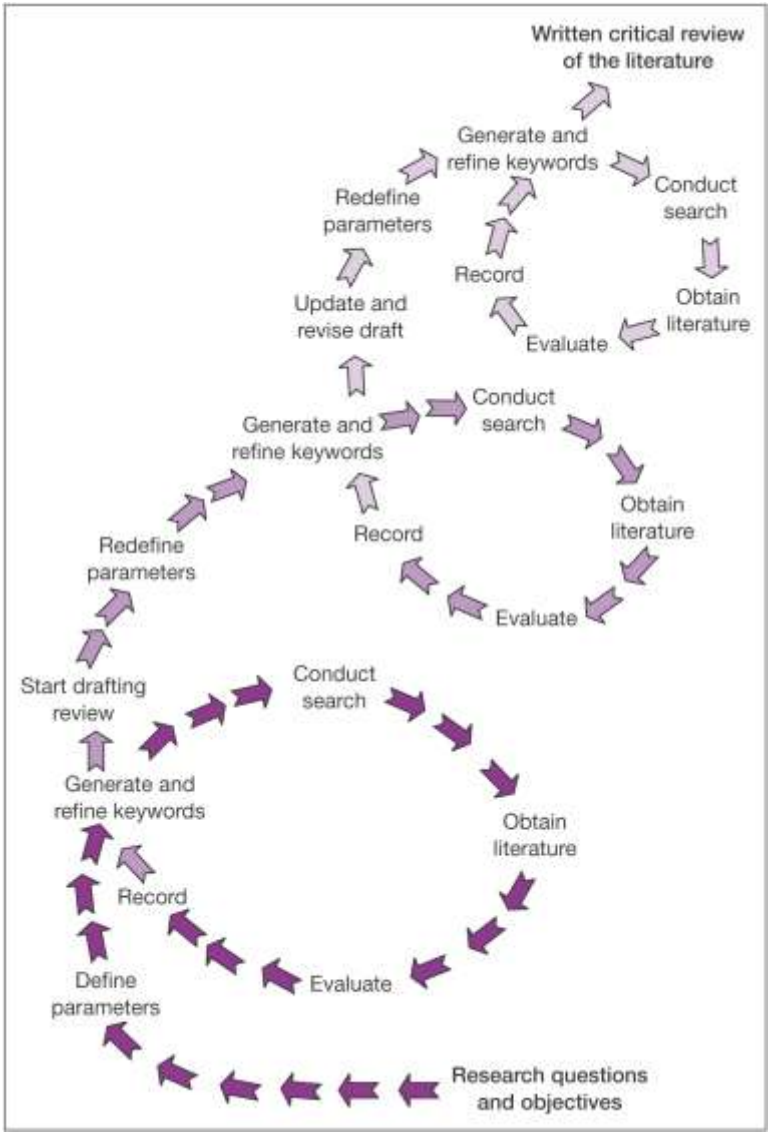
Six Rules of Thesis Writing

1. Identifying the research problem
2. Start thesis writing from a day after registration
3. Writing a Thesis Plan
4. Ask your supervisors: What are their expectations? and maintain regular contact with your supervisors directly/indirectly
5. Expand networking
6. Continuously write/revise and Publish

1- Identifying the Research Problem

Researchers begin a study by identifying a research problem that they need to address. They write about this "problem" in the opening passages of their study and, in effect, give you as a reader the rationale for why the study is important and why you need to read their study.

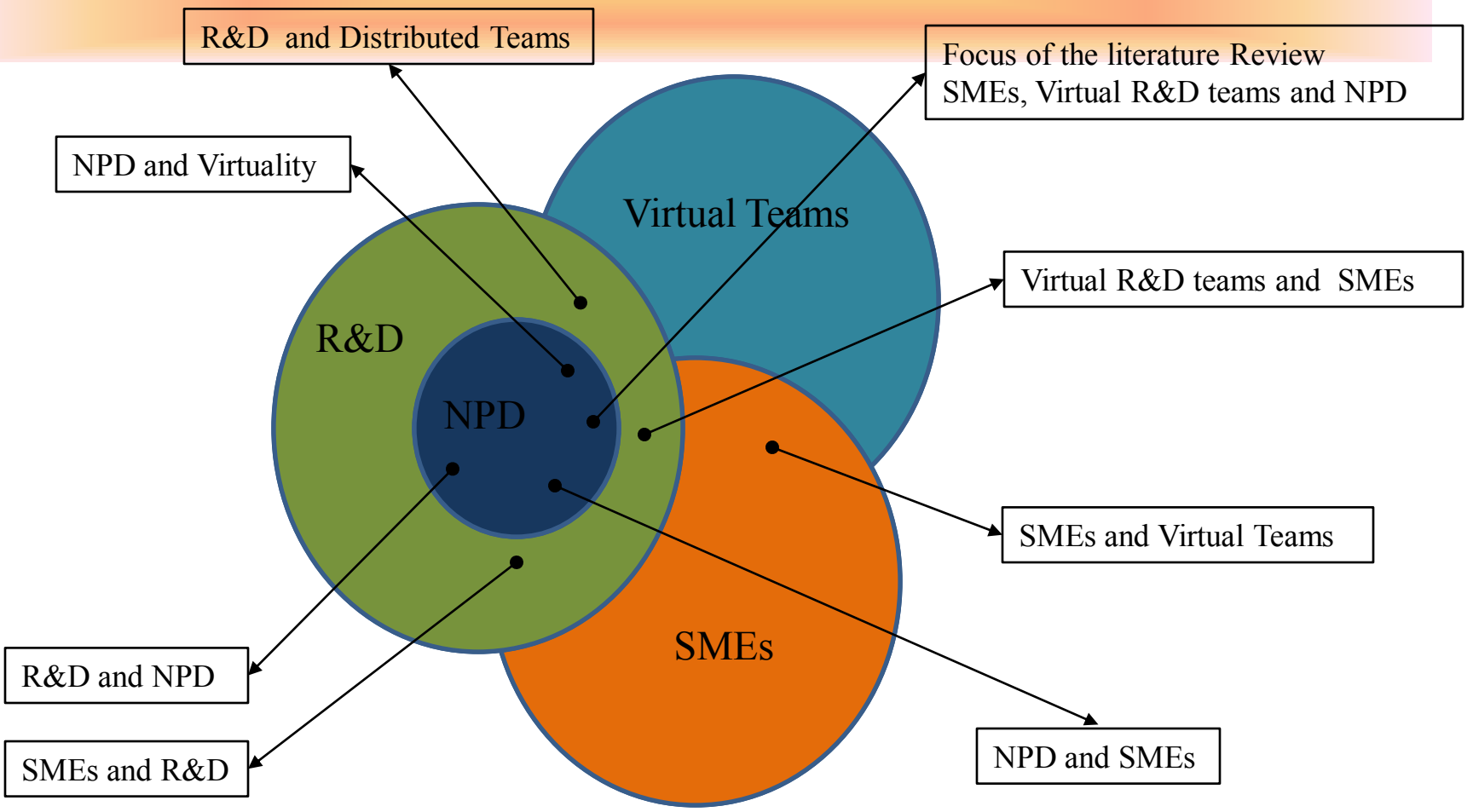
Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*



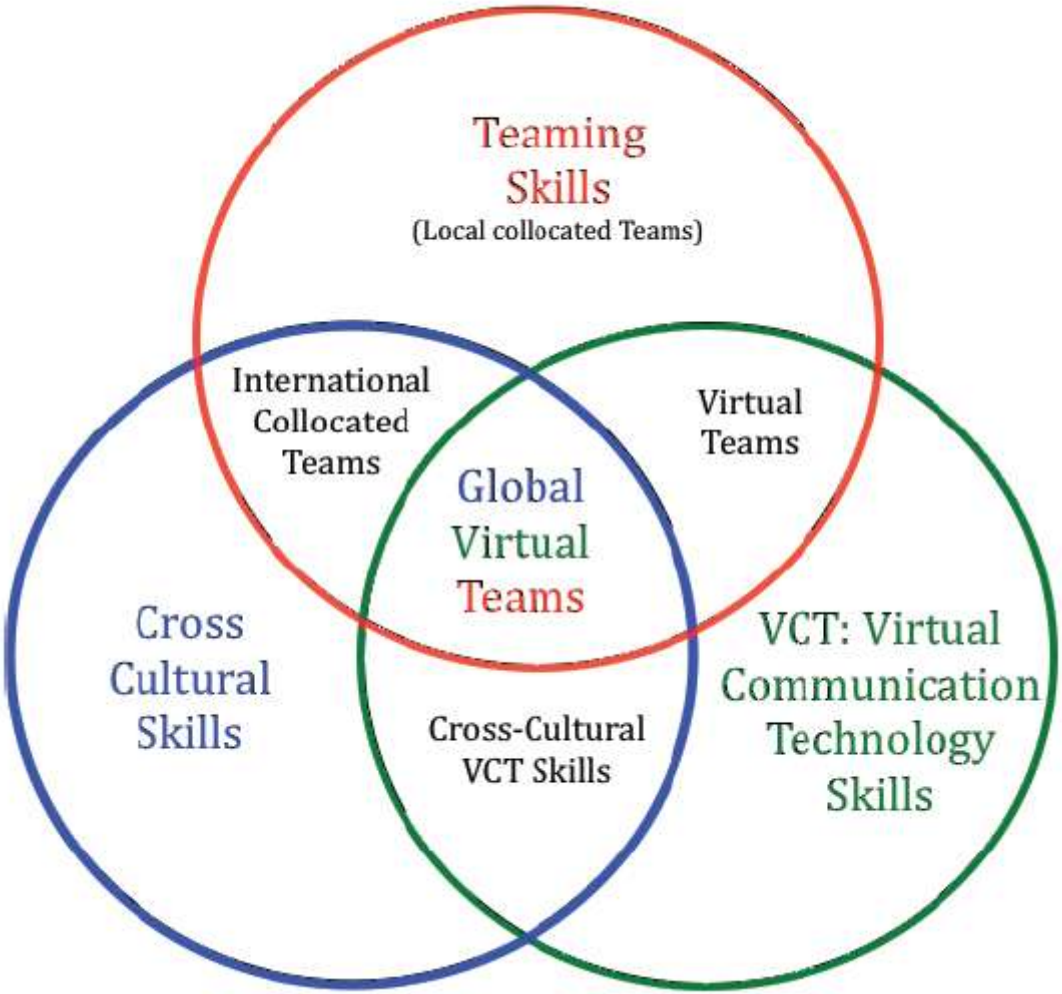
The literature review process

Source: © Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill and Martin Jenkins 2003
Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.

Narrow the area of research



Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review. [Review]. Scientific Research and Essay, 4(13), 1575–1590.

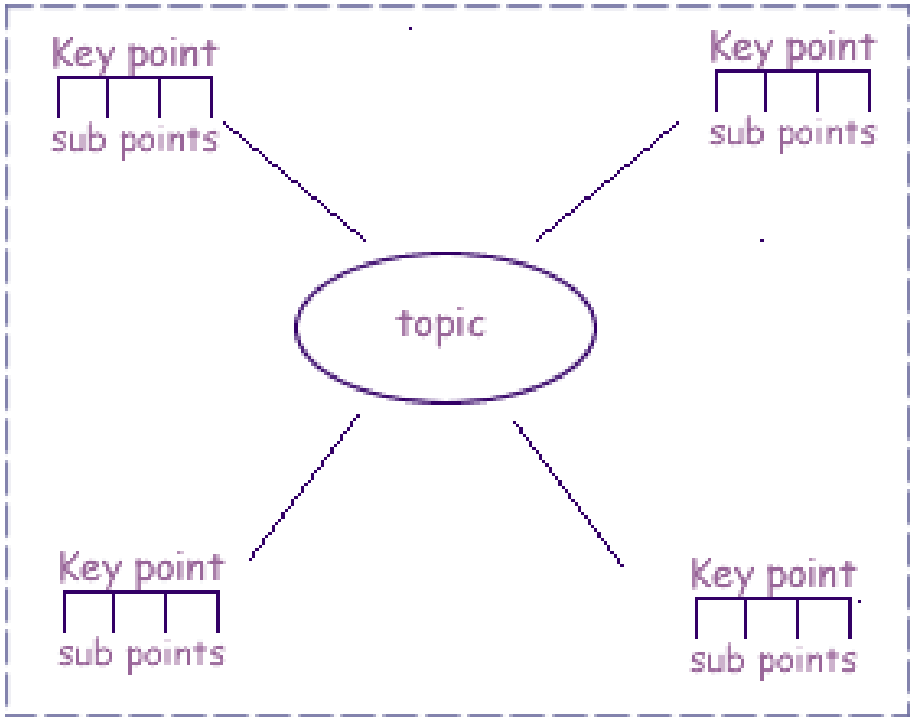


The interactions between teaming, cross-cultural and virtual communication skills to create new engineering interactions.

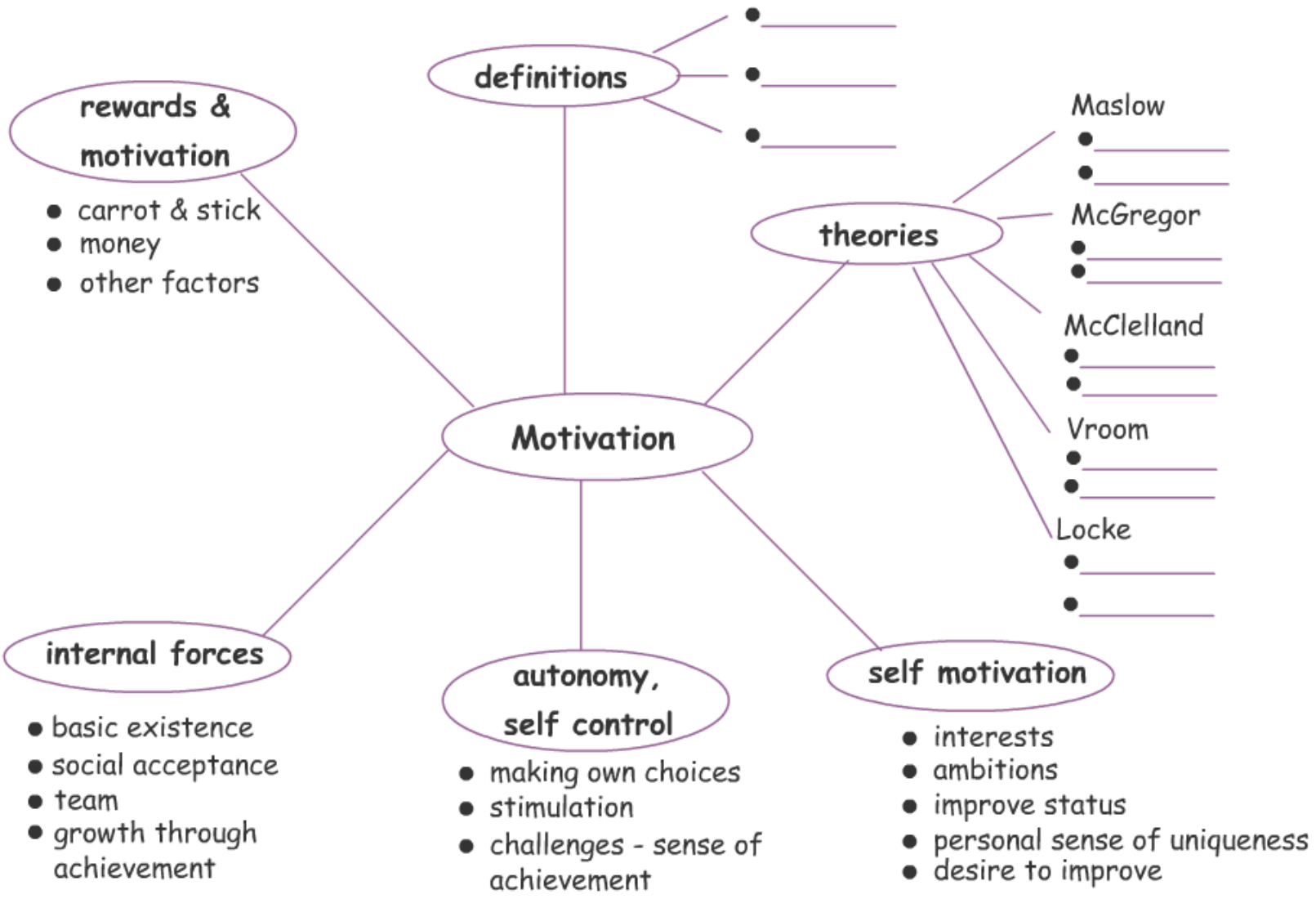
Structure & planning your writing - MindMaps

MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

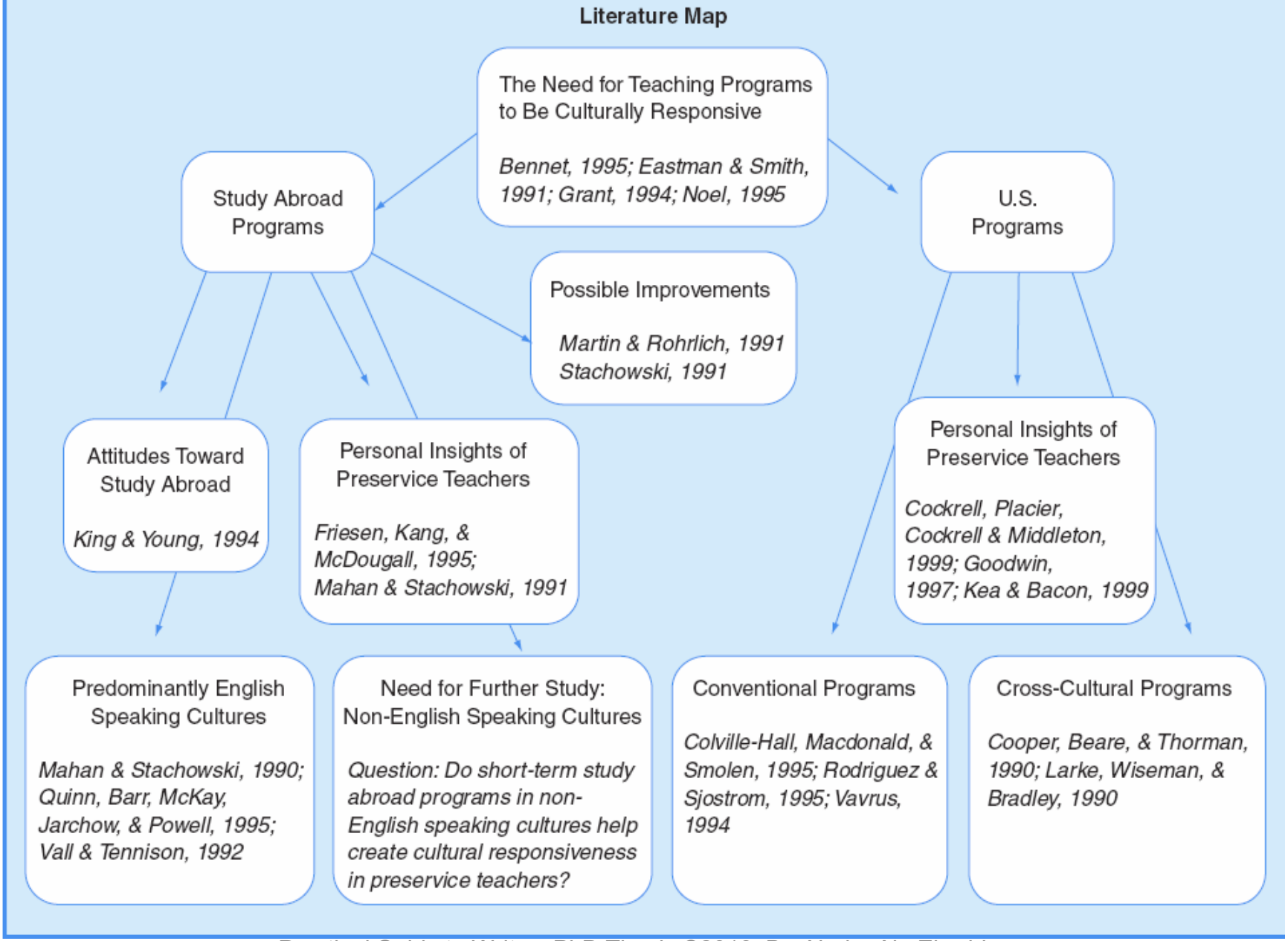
Example



Example of a MindMap

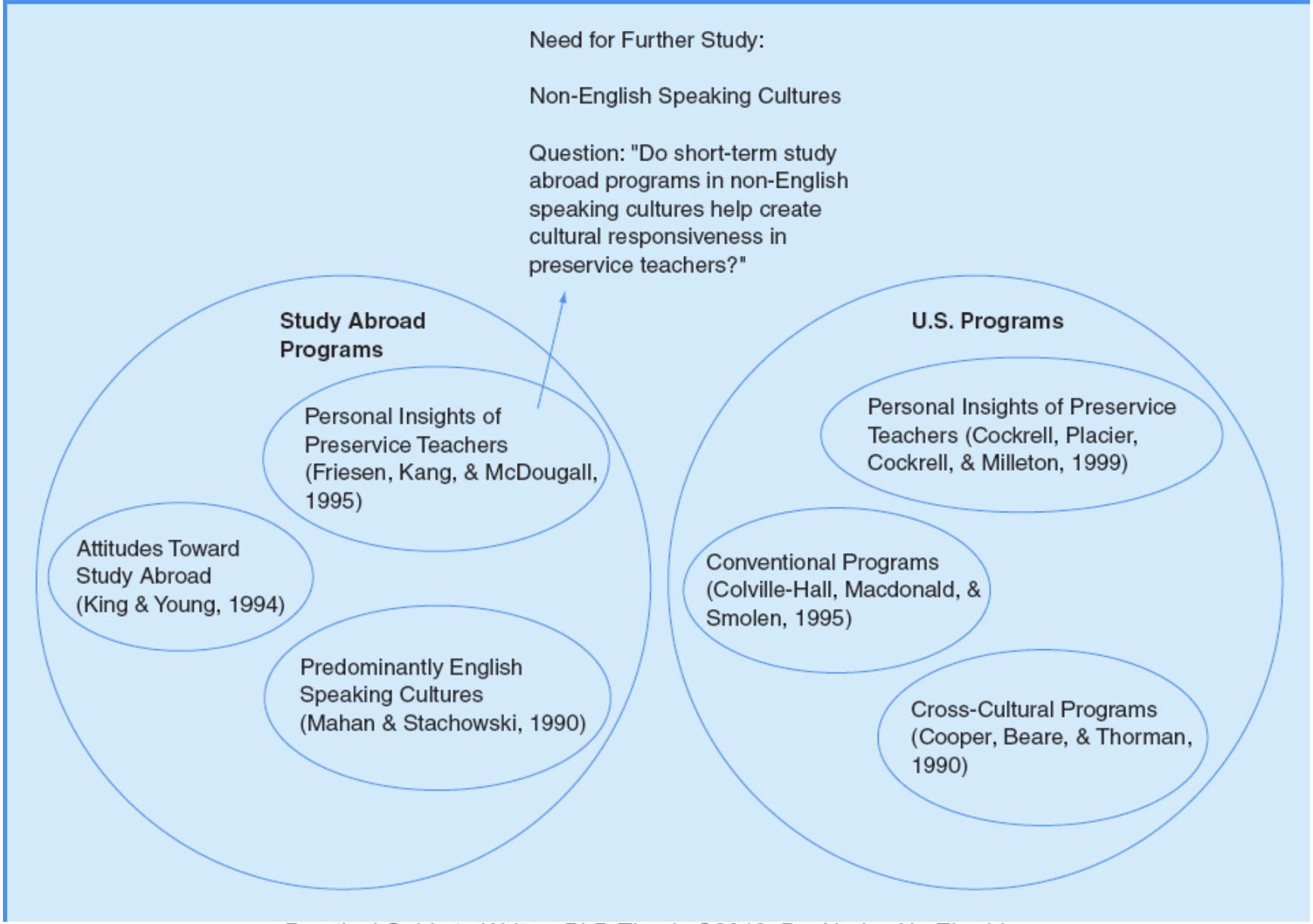


A Literature Map, Hierarchical Design

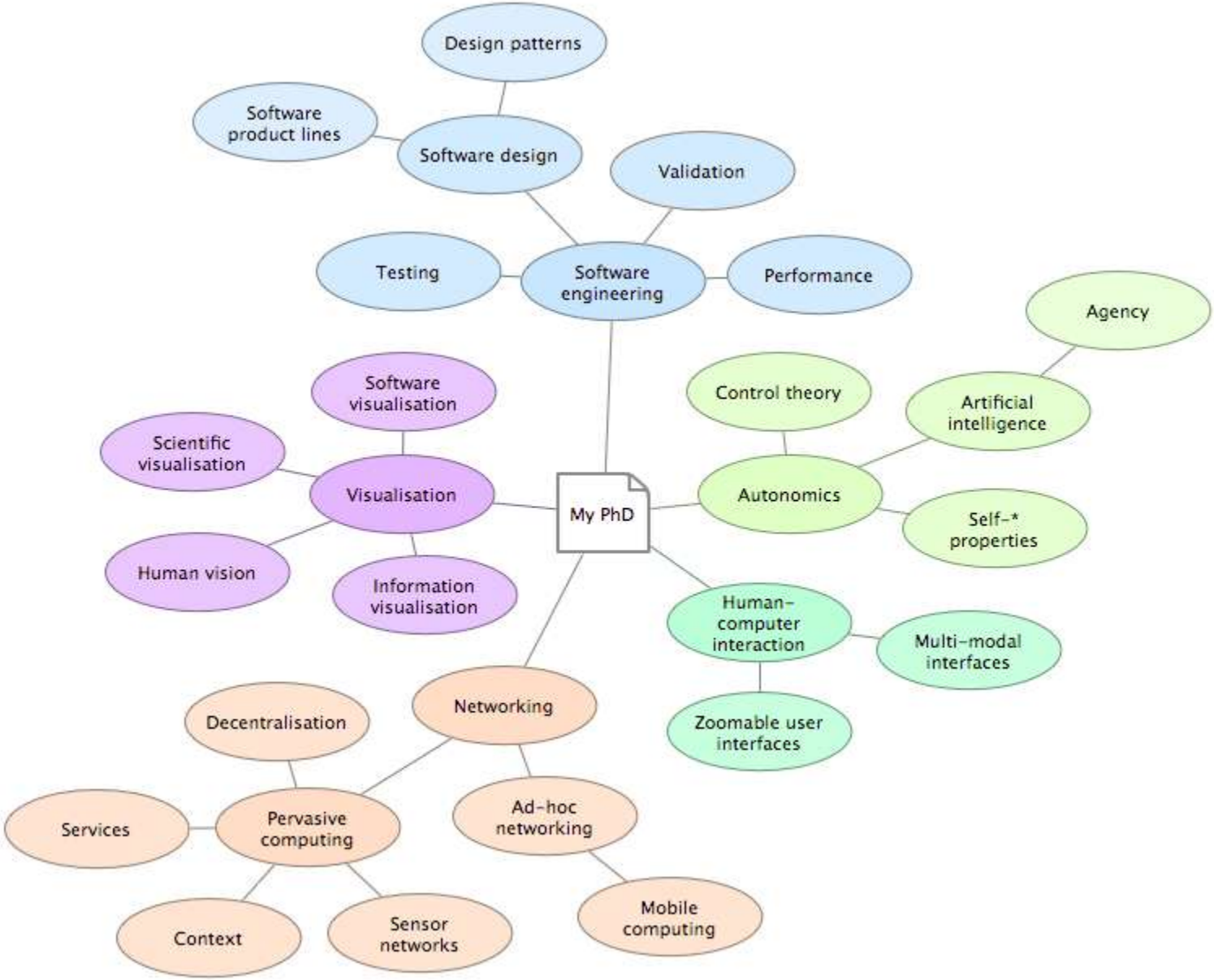


Source: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*

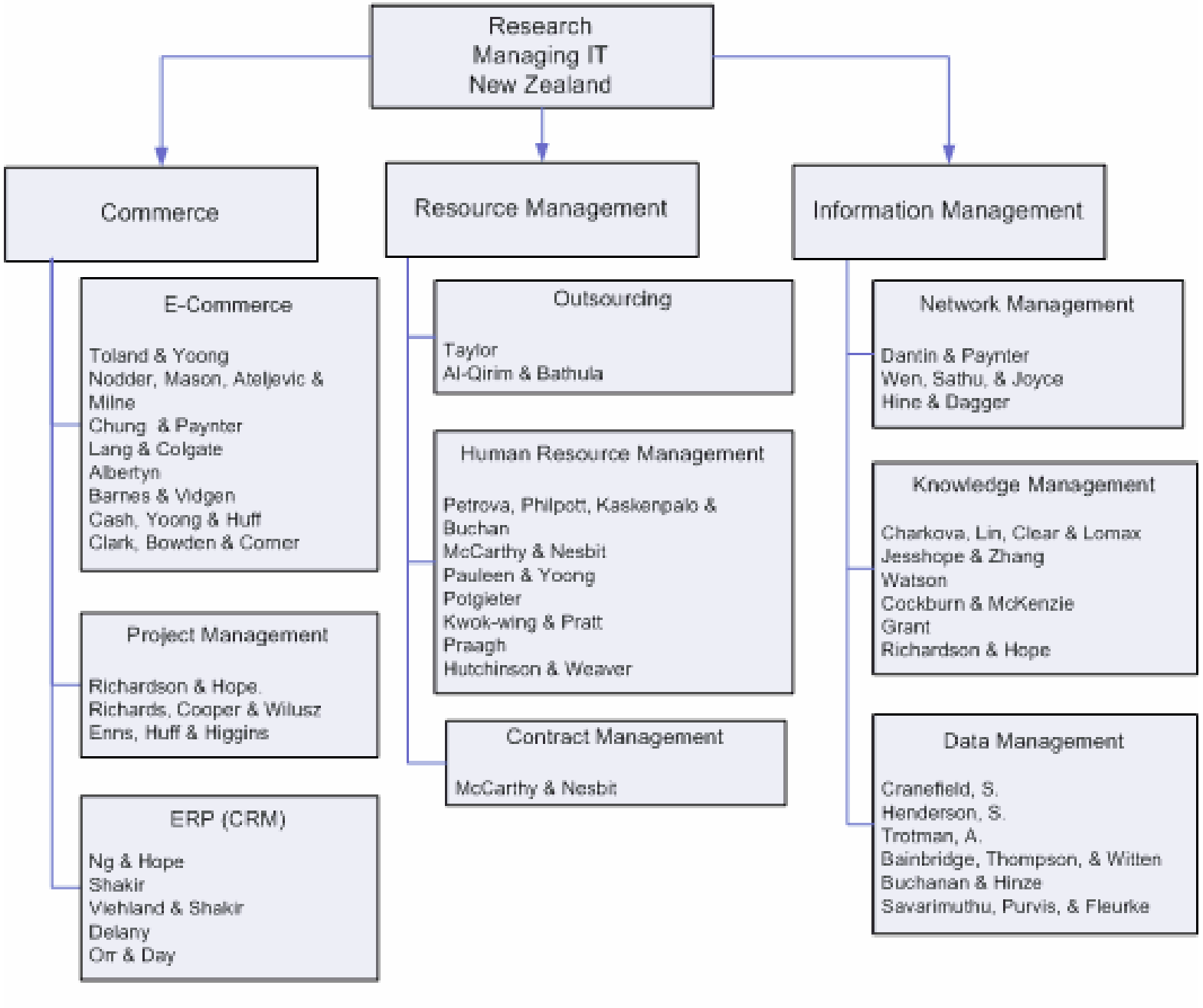
A Literature Map, Circular Design



Source: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*



Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map



Source: http://www.wordsinspace.net/course_material/MatternLiteratureReviewTips.pdf

2- Start Thesis Writing From a Day After Registration

- Write down a tentative thesis title, even if your thesis is murky in your mind.
- Write down a first cut at your thesis abstract, even if you have not done the work yet!
- ……

Source: Priya Narasimhan, (2006), How To Write a Good (no, Great) PhD Dissertation

Example

- Write a journal/conference paper while you are writing the thesis.

The Systematic Review Process

Source: Adapted from Systematic Review

Planning the review

1. Identification of the need for a review
2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during the 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.

3- Writing a Thesis Plan

- **Write down the road-map of your thesis today**
  - What is the ideal thesis that *you would wish for?*
  - What results would it contain?
  - How would you evolve the story from start to finish?

Source: Priya Narasimhan, (2006), How To Write a Good (no, Great) PhD Dissertation

- Write each Chapter of the thesis deliverable items
- Write a checklist for each Chapter

Example 1

Example 2 (Thesis Checklist)

Checklist for reading a review paper

- What are the review's objectives?
- What sources were searched to identify primary studies? Were there any restrictions?
- What were the inclusion/exclusion criteria and how were they applied?
- What criteria were used to assess the quality of primary studies and how were they applied?
- How were the data extracted from the primary studies?
- How were the data synthesised? How were differences between studies investigated? How were the data combined? Was it reasonable to combine the studies? Do the conclusions flow from the evidence?

4- Ask your supervisors: What are their expectations?

Ask your supervisors for continuous feedback

- Your advisor is your biggest champion, your biggest promoter
- This person *wants to see you succeed and will rave about you and your work* enthusiastically to everyone
- Discuss your thesis layout, problem definition, goals of the month, etc.
- For sticky issues, your advisor will find you the right “connections” to fill in the gaps in your thesis

Source: Priya Narasimhan, (2006), How To Write a Good (no, Great) PhD Dissertation

Keep good relationship with your advisor (even after you graduate).

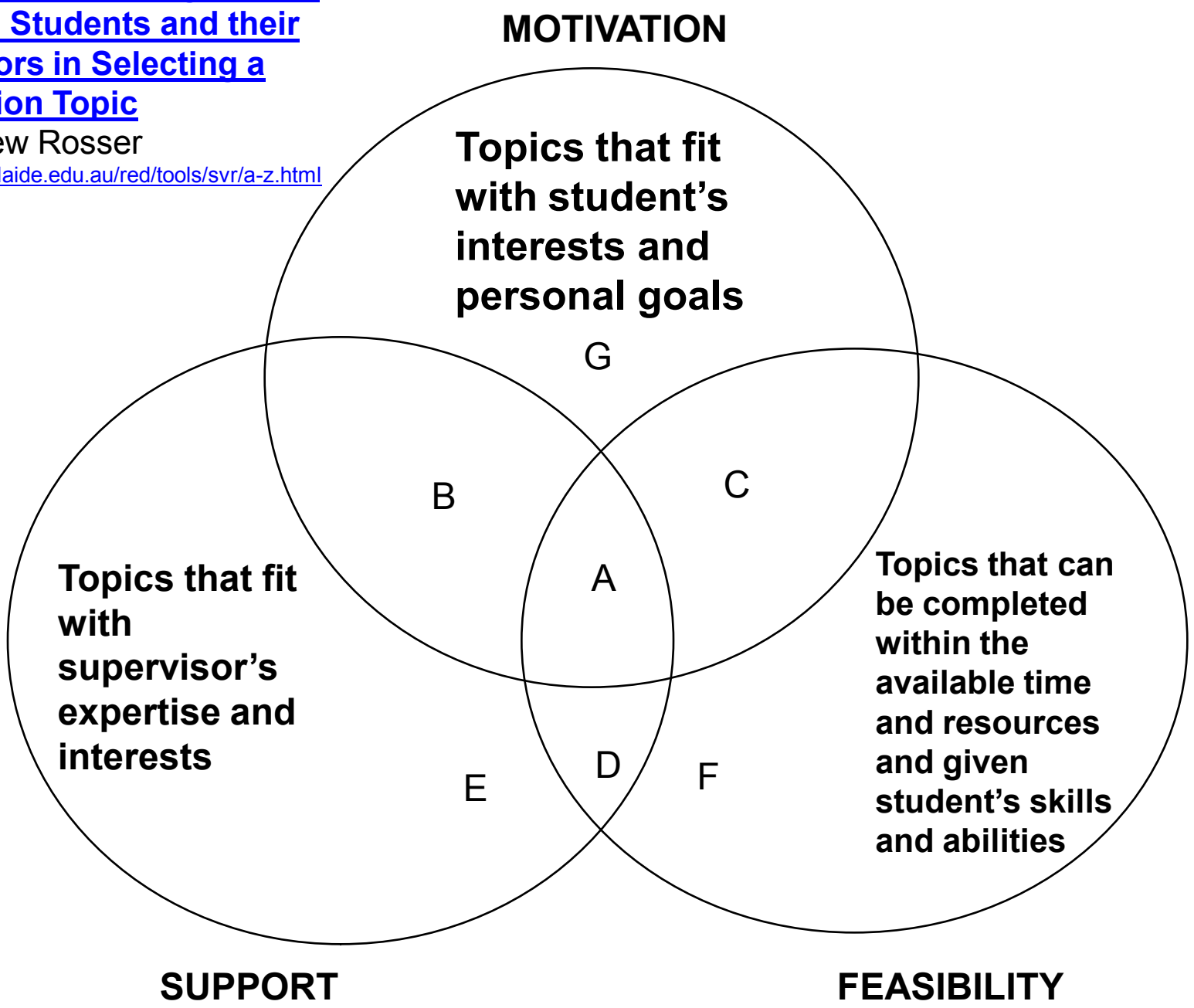
Source: Useful Things to Know About Ph. D. Thesis Research, by: H.T. Kung , Harvard University

Find a proper Table Of Content (TOC) according to your supervisor expectation. If you could not find it, follow the following slide structure:

A Tool to Assist Postgraduate Research Students and their Supervisors in Selecting a Dissertation Topic

By: Andrew Rosser

http://www.adelaide.edu.au/red/tools/svr/a-z.html



Thesis structure

Materials preceding the text

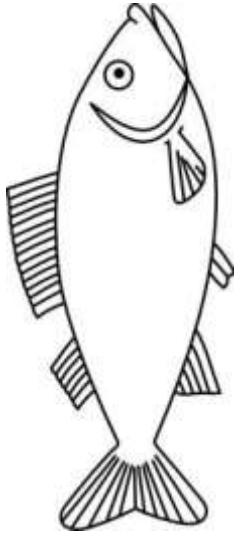
- Title Page
- Original Literary Work Declaration
- Abstract
- Acknowledgements
- Table of Contents
- List of Figures , List of Tables, List of Symbols and Abbreviations, List of Appendices

The main text

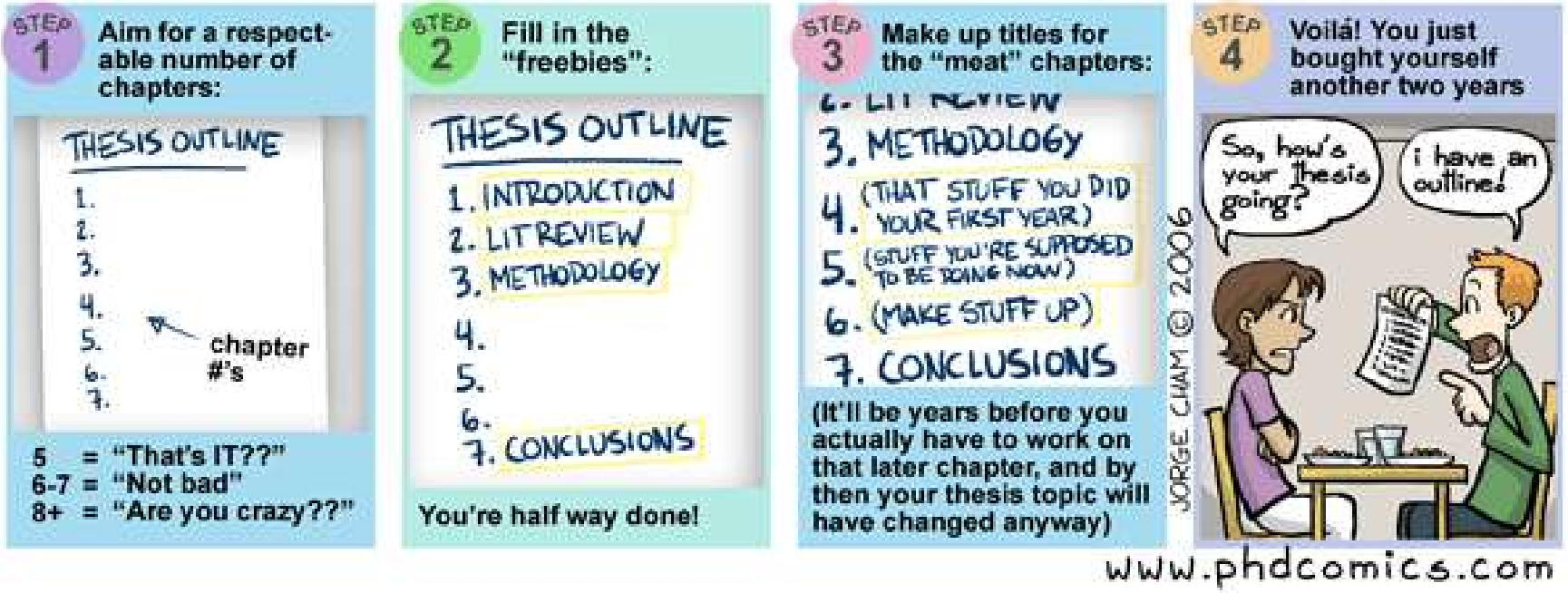
- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature Review
- Chapter 3: Methodology (or Materials and Methods)
- Chapter 4: Results (or Experimental Results)
- Chapter 5: Discussion
- Chapter 6: Conclusion

References and

Appendices



Source: GUIDE TO THE PREPARATION OF RESEARCH REPORTS, DISSERTATIONS & THESES


WRITING YOUR THESIS OUTLINE
NOTHING SAYS "I'M ALMOST DONE" TO YOUR ADVISOR/ SPOUSE/PARENTS LIKE PRETENDING YOU HAVE A PLAN
STEP 1
Aim for a respectable number of chapters:
THESIS OUTLINE
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
chapter #'s
5 = "That's IT??"
6-7 = "Not bad"
8+ = "Are you crazy??"
STEP 2
Fill in the "freebies":
THESIS OUTLINE
1. INTRODUCTION
2. LIT REVIEW
3. METHODOLOGY
4.
5.
6.
7. CONCLUSIONS
You're half way done!
STEP 3
Make up titles for the "meat" chapters:
3. METHODOLOGY
4. (THAT STUFF YOU DID YOUR FIRST YEAR)
5. (STUFF YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO BE DOING NOW)
6. (MAKE STUFF UP)
7. CONCLUSIONS
(It'll be years before you actually have to work on that later chapter, and by then your thesis topic will have changed anyway)
STEP 4
Voilà! You just bought yourself another two years
So, how's your thesis going?
i have an outline!
JORGE CHAM © 2006
www.phdcomics.com

4- (Con.) Present your activity indirectly

- Dear Nader Ale Ebrahim:

  Your paper, "Virtual R&D Teams in Small and Medium Enterprises: A Literature Review", was recently listed on SSRN's Top Ten download list for ORG: Contemporary Organizational Structures (Topic) and Structural Dimensions & Organizational Behavior eJournal. As of 06/16/2010, your paper has been downloaded 107 times. You may view the abstract and download statistics at http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=1530904.

  Top Ten Lists are updated on a daily basis. Click on the following link to view the Top Ten list for the journal ORG: Contemporary Organizational Structures (Topic) Top Ten and Structural Dimensions & Organizational Behavior eJournal Top Ten.

  Click on the following link to view all the papers in the journal ORG: Contemporary Organizational Structures (Topic) All Papers and Structural Dimensions & Organizational Behavior eJournal All Papers.

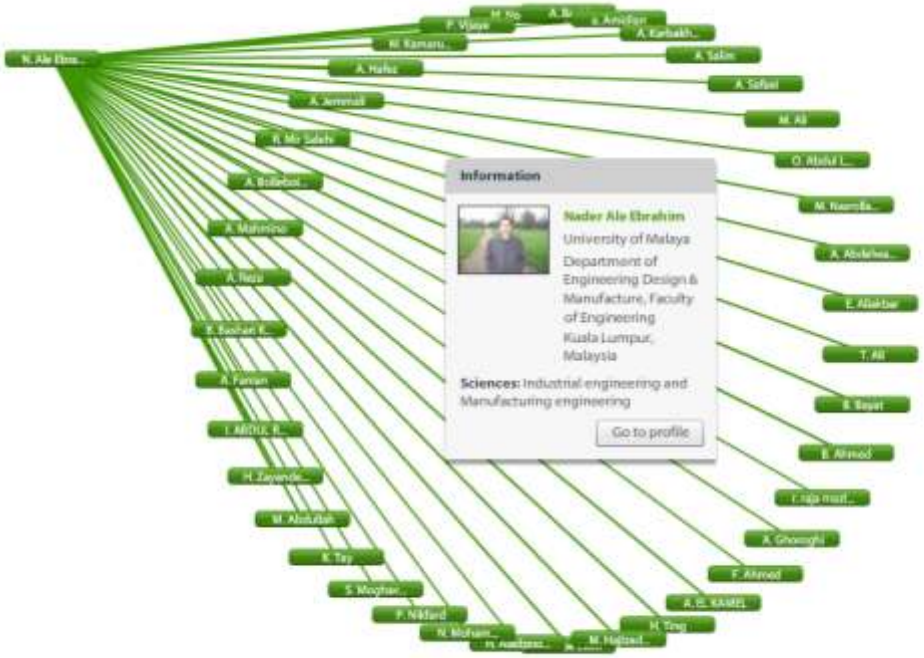
  To view any of the Top Ten lists, click the TOP button on any network, sub network, journal or topic in the Browse list reachable through the following link: http://www.ssrn.com/Browse

  Your paper may be listed in the Top Ten for other networks or journals and, if so, you will receive additional notices at that time.

  If you have any questions regarding this notification or any other matter, please email AuthorSupport@SSRN.com or call 877-SSRNHelp (877.777.6435 toll free). Outside of the United States, call 00+1+585+4428170.
- Sincerely,

  Michael C. Jensen
  Chairman
  Social Science Research Network

5- Expand networking



1. **Attending conferences for networking and making contacts**
2. **Build an academic network around yourself outside your university**
3. **People should get to know you, not just your advisor**

6- Continuously write/revise and Publish

- your published papers, as a permanent record of your research, are your passport to your community
- Publishing is one of the necessary steps embedded in the scientific research process. It is also necessary for graduation and career progression.
- You need a STRONG manuscript to present your contributions to the scientific community

Source: How to Write Great Papers, 2012,By: Anthony Newman Publisher, Elsevier, Amsterdam

Lindsay's laws

1. Research is finished only after it is written up. What you write must communicate and persuade.
2. The hallmarks of scientific writing are precision, clarity and brevity, in that order.
3. Try to write as if you were speaking to someone: "see a face". This way you get to say it directly and clearly.
4. Write (your chapters) in four drafts:
   (a) First: putting the facts together
   (b) Second: checking for coherence and fluency of ideas
   (c) Third: readability
   (d) Fourth: editing

Source: D. Lindsay, A Guide to Scientific Writing. Melbourne, Australia: Addison Wesley Longman Australia, 2nd ed., 1997.

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:

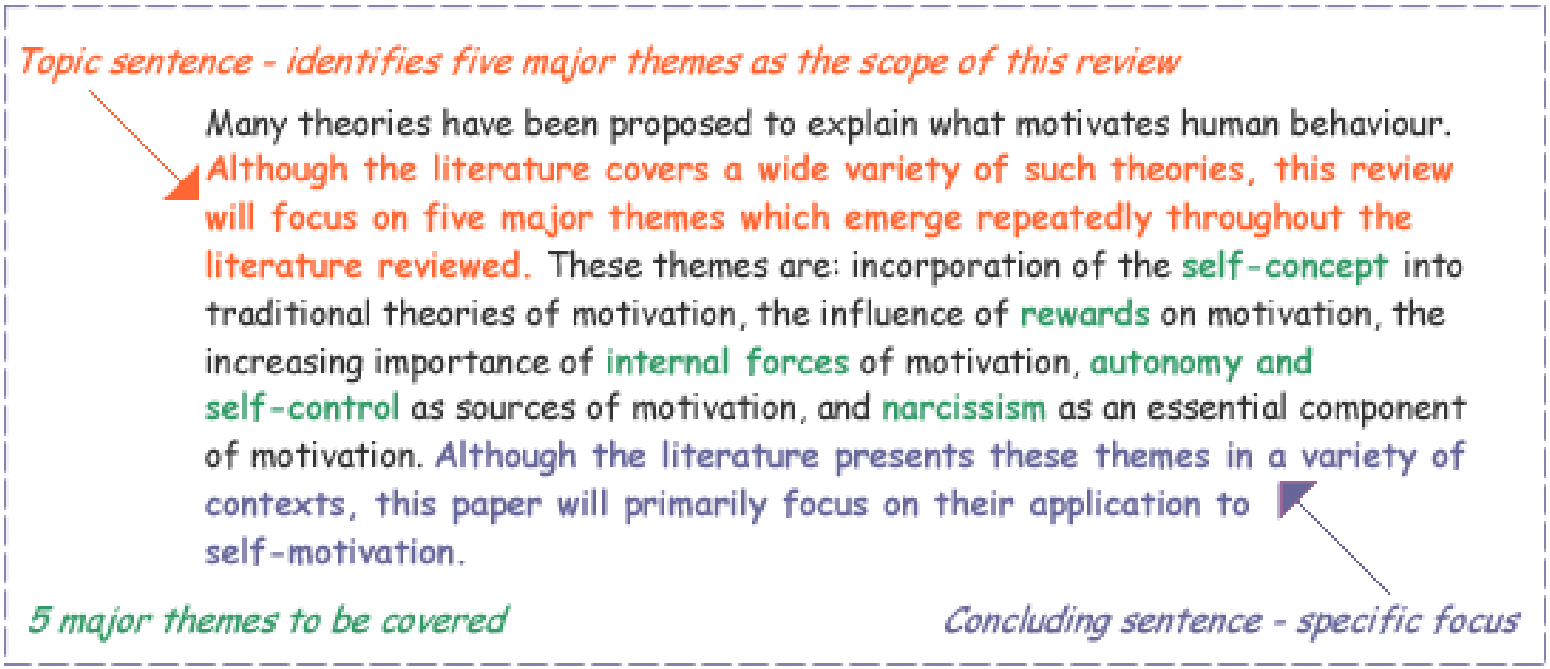
- **a main statement / idea that you are putting forward, ie topic sentence**
- **evidence from research to support / argue your idea, showing where the writers agree and / or disagree**
- **student analysis of the research literature where appropriate**
- **summing up and linking to the next idea (paragraph).**

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/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html

Introduction

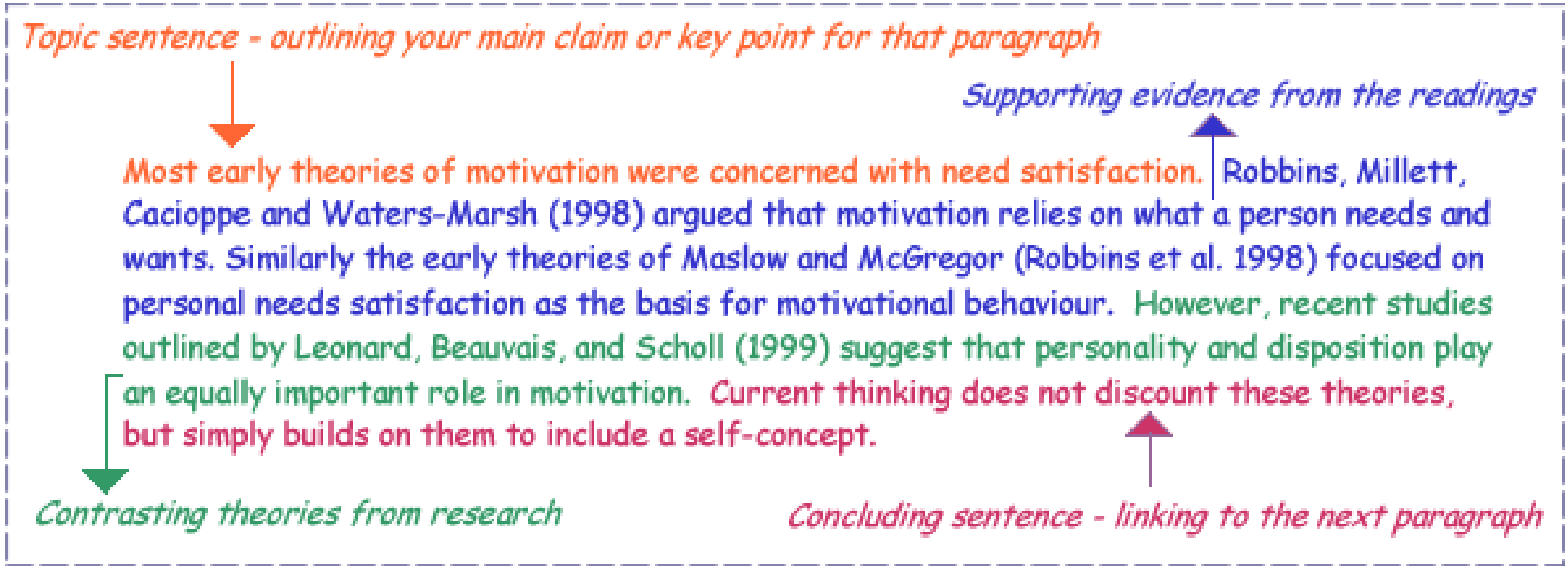
This is a good example of an introduction because it has a topic sentence which indicates what will be covered and also tells the reader the specific focus of the literature review in the concluding sentence.



Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of multiple sources

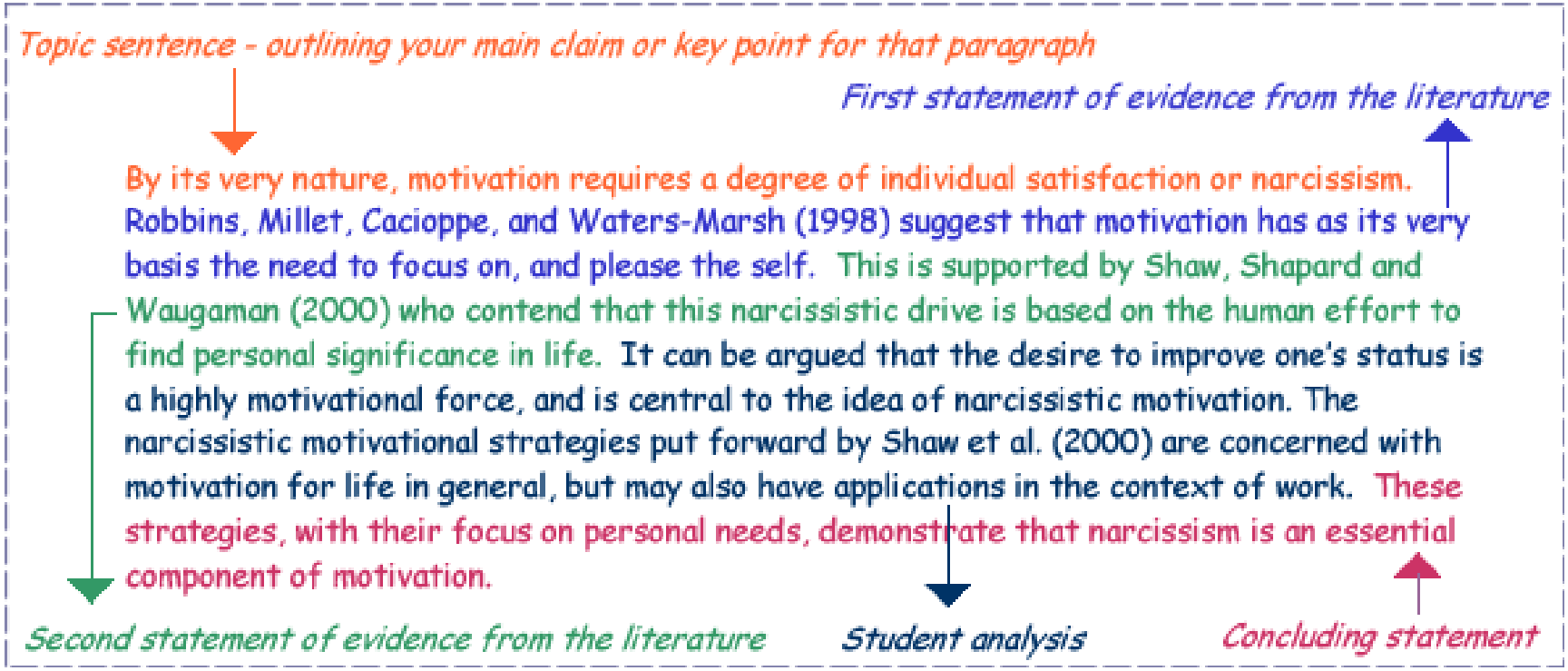
To develop an integrated argument from multiple sources, you need to link your arguments together. The model below is a guide.



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.



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

Table

Appendix B: Data Tables

Source Information			Search Results		Analysis Results: Subjects				Performance Effects					Research Methodologies									
No	Author(s)	Year	Modularity	Commonality	Product	Process	Organization	Innovation	Quality	Variety	Cost	Time	Other	Theory-Building	Framework	Process Model	Math. Modeling	Simulation	Experiment	Empirical (large n)	Case Study (small n)	Review	Notes: Product / Industry / Application
1	Akcay and Xu	2004		1	1						1						1						Non-product specific assemble-to-order systems
2	Alfaro and Corbett	2003		1	1						1						1				1		Chemical films for the automotive industry
3	Anderson and Parker	2002	1		1						1		1				1						Automobiles as examples
4	Baker et al.	1986		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
5	Balakrishnan and Brown	1996		1	1	1					1						1				1		Aluminum tube manufacturing
6	Balakrishnan et al.	1996		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific assemble-to-forecast systems
7	Baldwin and Clark	1997	1		1	1				1	1				1								Examples from computer and auto industries
8	Baldwin and Clark	2000	1		1		1	1					1	1			1				1		Computer
9	Bartezzaghi and Verganti	1995		1	1	1							1				1						Telecommunication equipment
10	Bi and Zhang	2001	1		1	1				1	1	1			1							1	Several conceptual products as descriptions
11	Blackburn et al.	1996	1		1				1		1	1			1								Software
12	Browning	2001	1		1	1	1				1	1	1		1							1	Automobile climate control
13	Cetin and Saitou	2004	1	1	1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Bicycle frame example
14	Cetin and Saitou	2004	1		1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Automotive space frame
15	Cetin and Saitou	2005	1		1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Automotive space frame
16	Cheung	2002		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
17	Cheung and Hausman	1995		1	1						1						1						Aircraft engine repair
18	Choobineh and Mohebbi	2004		1	1						1	1	1					1					Non-product-specific inventory (kit preparation) model
19	Collier	1982		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
20	Desai et al.	2001		1	1				1	1	1						1						Model balancing cost savings and revenue decrease; examples from the auto industry
21	Deshpande et al.	2003		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
22	Djelic and Ainamo	1999	1				1						1								1		Luxury fashion industry
23	Dong and Chen	2005		1	1						1				1			1					Non-product-specific supply chain model
24	Du et al.	2001	1	1	1					1	1			1		1					1		Power supplies
25	Duray	2004	1		1								1							1			Manufactured products
26	Duray et al.	2000	1		1								1							1			Manufactured products
27	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1		1						1					1					Non-product-specific simulation study
28	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1	1			1									1					Microchip
29	Evans	1963	1		1					1	1						1						Screw assortment for creating kits
30	Eynan and Fouque	2003		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific demand reshape model
31	Eynan and Rosenblatt	1996		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific Inventory Model
32	Farrell and Simpson	2003		1	1						1	1				1							Yokes used to mount valve actuators
33	Fellini et al.	2005		1	1				1		1						1						Automotive body side frame
34	Ferrer and Whybark	2001		1	1						1		1				1				1		Automobile component remanufacturing
35	Fine et al.	2005	1		1	1	1				1	1					1						High-level example from the auto industry
36	Fisher et al.	1999		1	1					1	1						1			1			Automotive Brakes
37	Fixson	2005	1	1	1								1		1						1		Automotive Doors
38	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1						1								Walkman as illustration
39	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1											1			Patents
40	Fujita and Yoshida	2004		1	1				1		1						1	1					Family of aircrafts
41	Galvin	1999	1		1			1		1			1		1						1		Bicycles
42	Garud and Kumaraswamy	1995	1		1		1				1	1		1	1								Microcomputers, automobiles as examples

Figure

Web of Science[SM]

<< Back to previous results list

Citation Report Topic=("virtual Teams")

Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

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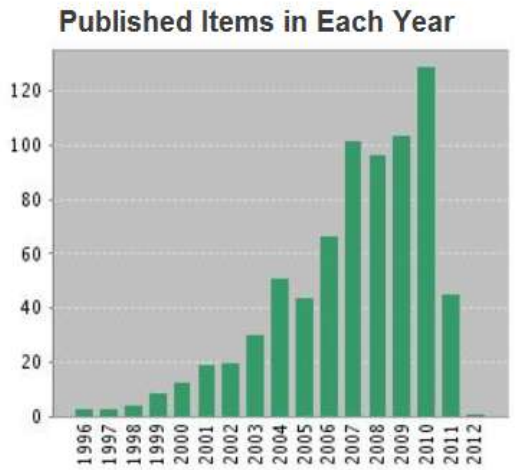

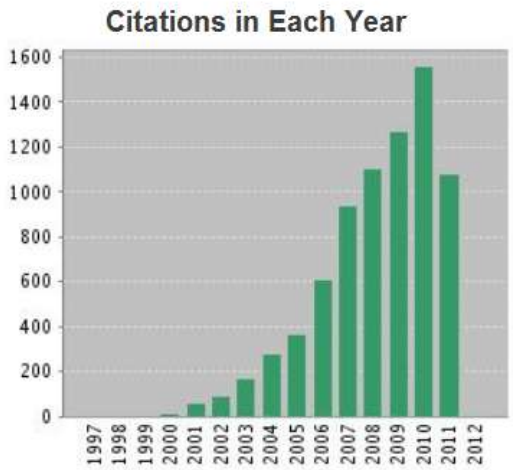

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Getting published

Why publish?

Apart from the final thesis, you should also consider publishing your work as you go along. There are various reasons for this:

- publications assist in final preparation of your thesis disseminating your knowledge and experience,
- it gives you an academic profile and raises the profile of your institution,
- research publications generate income for the University,
- publications enhance your CV and may help in gaining employment, and
- you may even become rich and famous - but don't count on it!

Paper Structure

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

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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Type of journal paper

- Full-Length Paper
- Communication (results of complete small investigations or giving details of new models or hypotheses, innovative methods, techniques or apparatus)
- Technical note/Note (discussion related to a paper previously published)
- Data bank
- Viewpoint (concise, to the point, and bring novel new insights on a specific problem)
- Review
- Letter

Choose a category for the paper

- **Research paper**. This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.
- **Viewpoint**. Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.
- **Technical paper**. Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services. **Conceptual paper**. These papers will not be based on research but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.
- **Case study**. Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.
- **Literature review**. It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.
- **General review**. This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive
- Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

Improving Readership of Your Articles

Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.

- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

Using keywords is a vital part of abstract writing, because of the practice of retrieving information electronically: keywords act as the search term. Use keywords that are specific, and that reflect what is essential about the paper. Put yourself in the position of someone researching in your field: what would you look for? Consider also whether you can use any of the current "buzzwords".

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

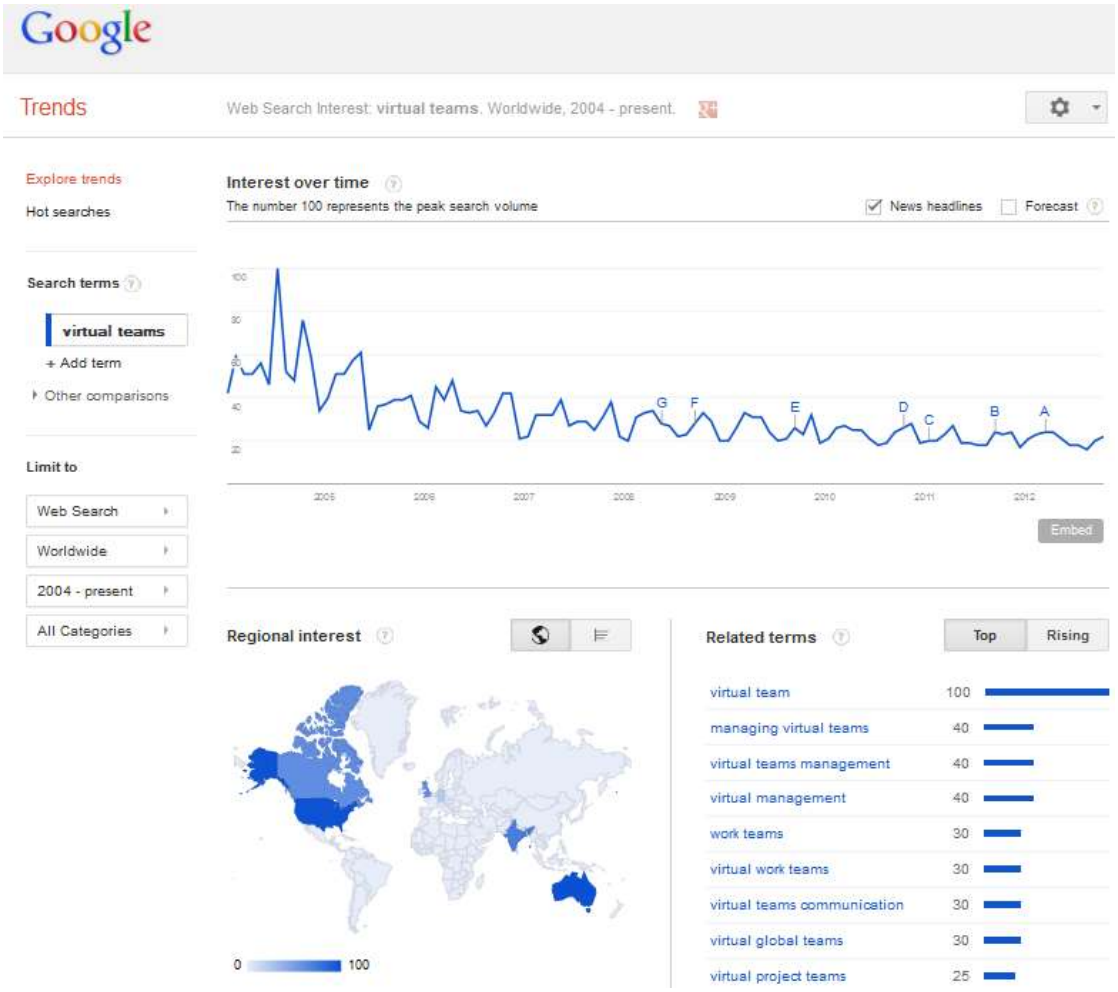
Google AdWords

Web of Science

Google Trends

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST
Journal of International Business Studies

Google Trends



Using keywords

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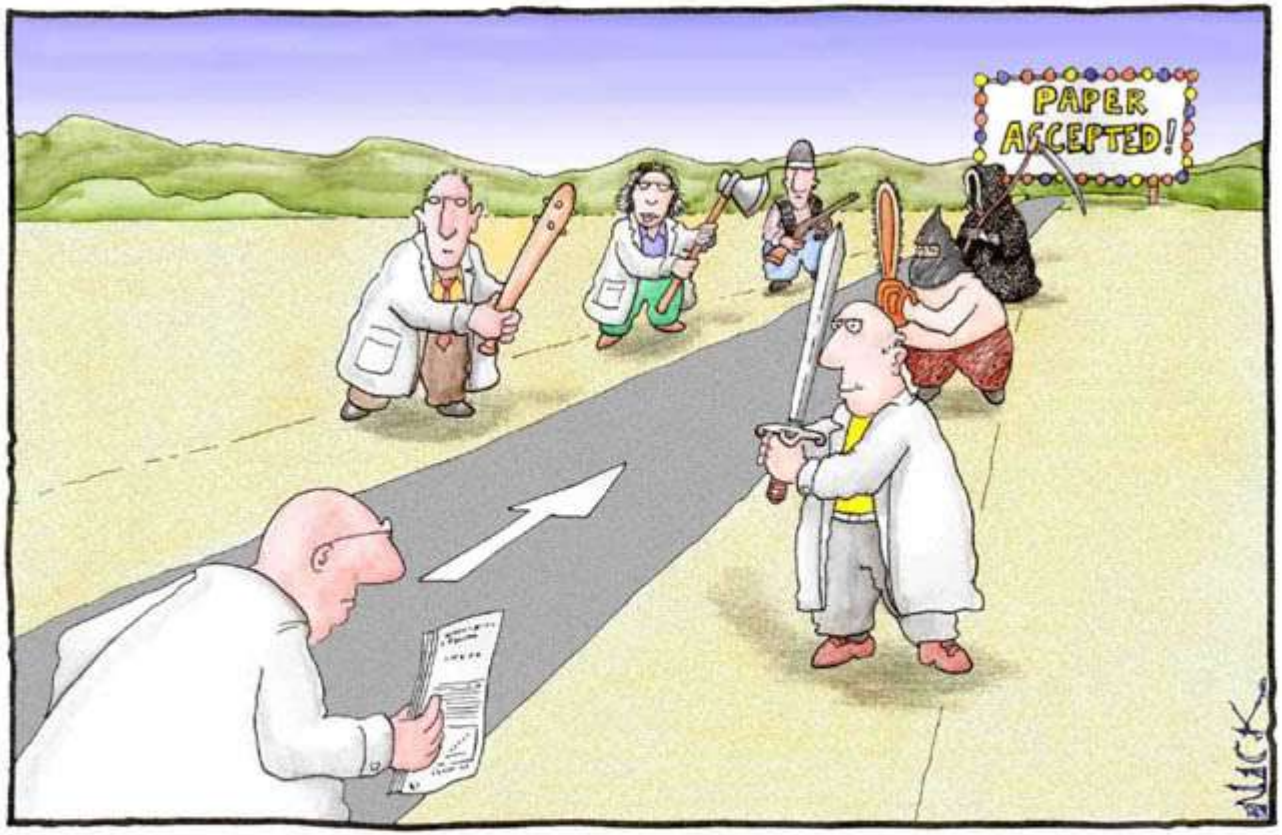
Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING

Acceptance Procedure



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

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

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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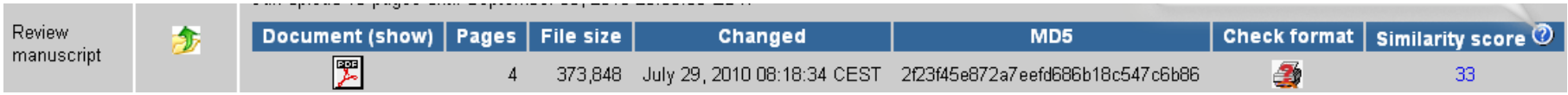

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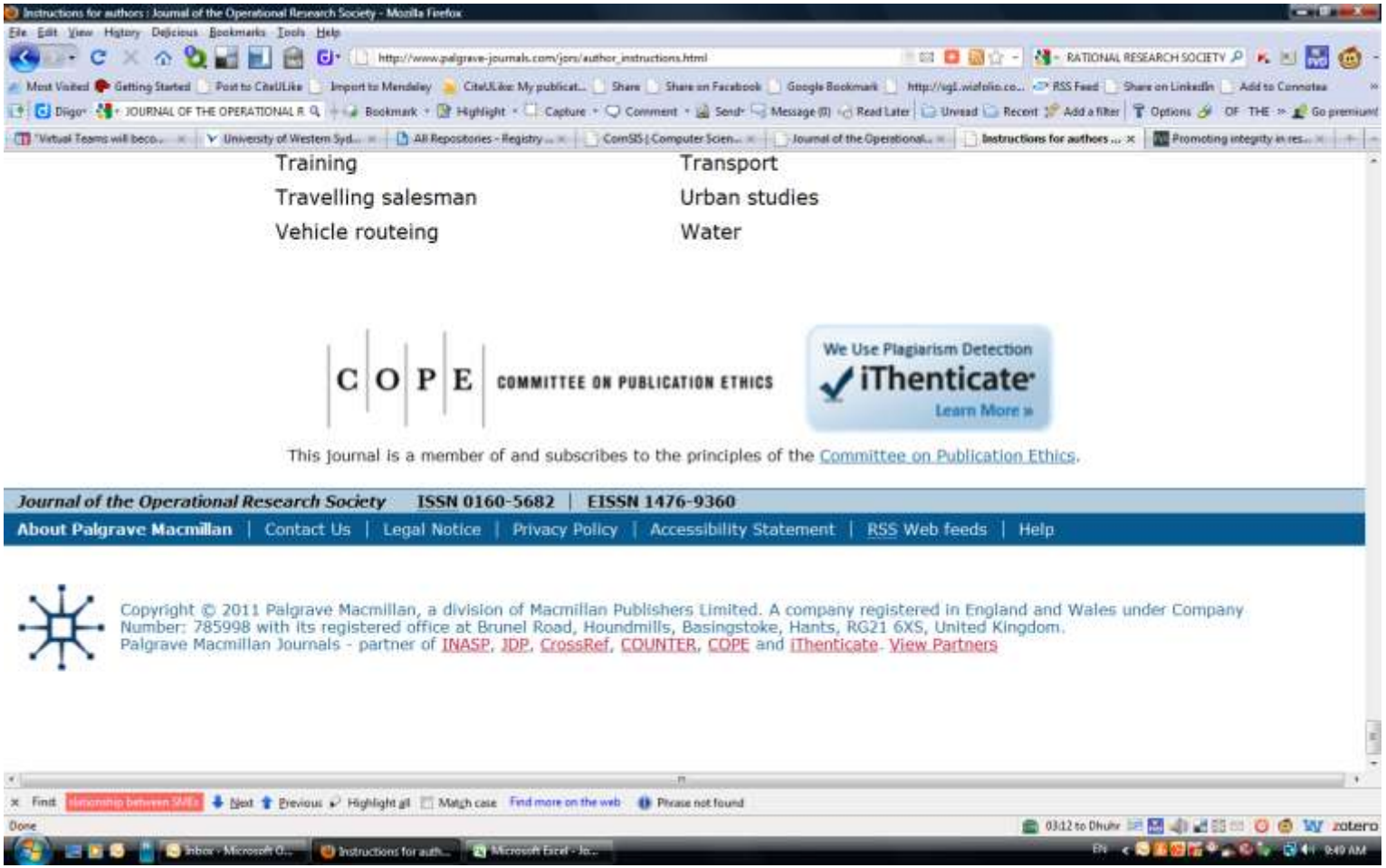


Target Suitable Journal

Why target a suitable journal is important?

1. Journal selection is vital for quick publication.

2. Finding a suitable journal can lead to easy publication; more citation and visibility to your published article.

3. Choosing an irrelevant journal can lead to slow publication, unkind reviewer comments and finally rejection.

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The **Institute for Scientific Information** (ISI) was founded by Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar Thomson Reuters Corporation.

- ISI offered bibliographic database services. Its speciality: citation indexing and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of academic journals, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the Science Citation Index (SCI), as well as the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's Web of Knowledge database service.

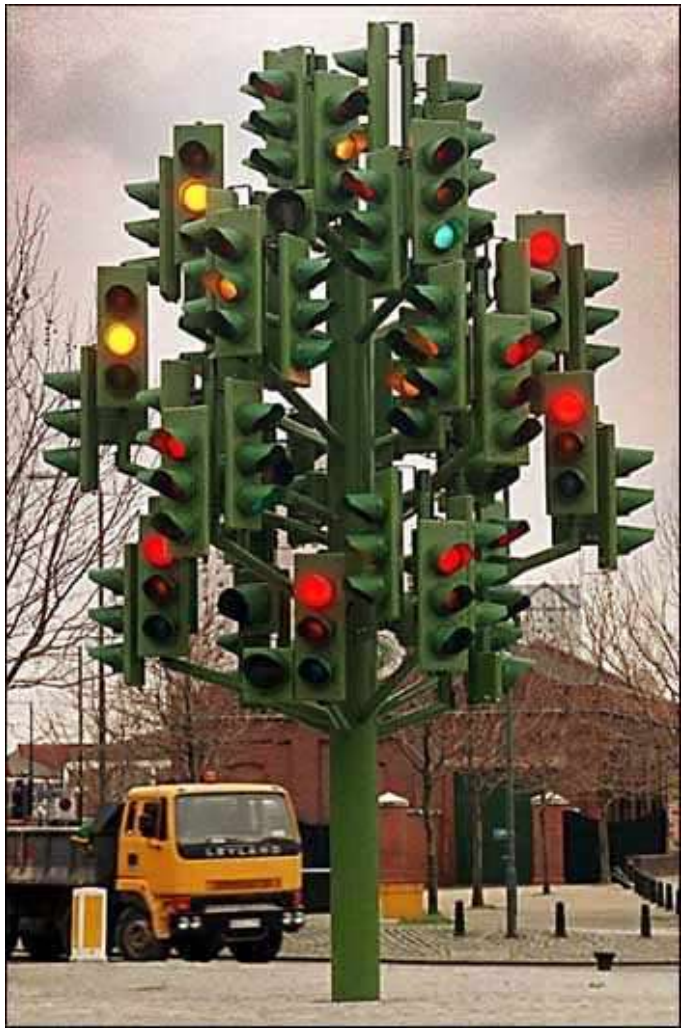
Eugene Garfield, Ph.D.

Founder & Chairman Emeritus
Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

For more Info

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The ISI also publishes annual Journal Citation Reports which list an impact factor for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.



ISAUKM

Iranian Students Association at UKM

Thank you!

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Technology Management Consultant
"Research Tools" Advisor

http://aleebrahim.info/

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