KoE Leading the Way...

SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

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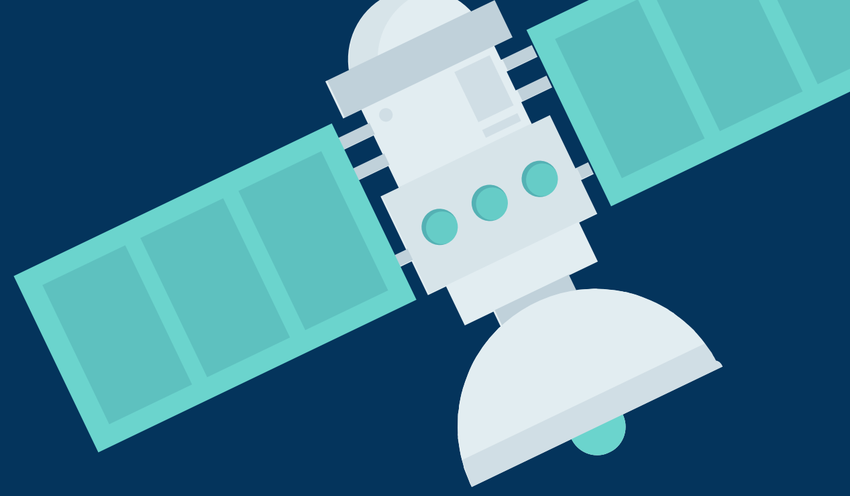
Senior Librarian | Liaison for KoE

Presentation Outline

Today's Agenda

- Publication
- IREP
- Reseacher Profile
- Research impact measurement
- Predatory journal



Scholarly publication is...

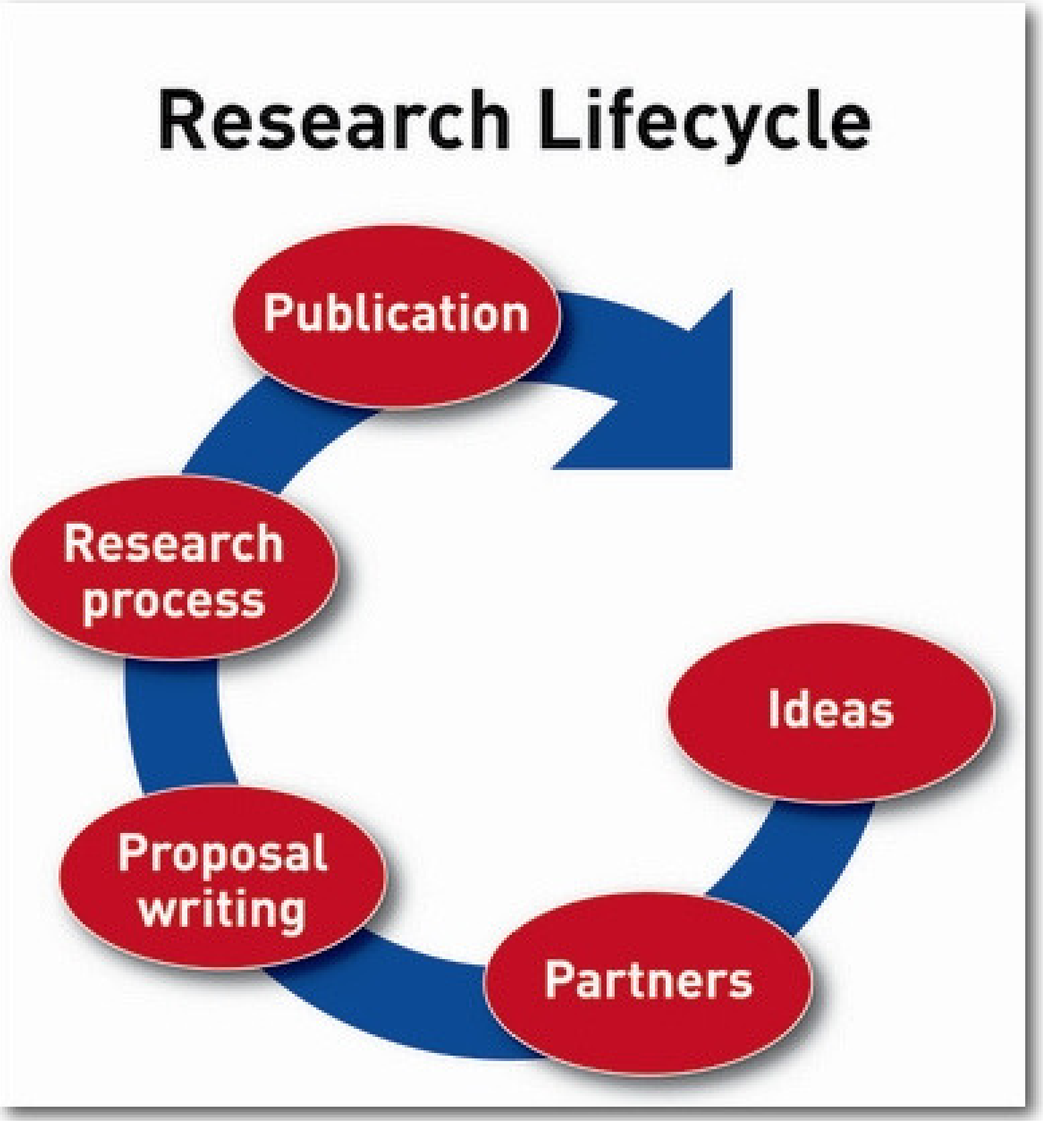
the published results of researchers who have gained new knowledge in her or his discipline by the means of scientific theories and methods.

https://ju.se/library/search

...usually consist of journal articles, research reports, conference papers, and books.

...earlier research is used as a point of departure but is critically investigated and developed further

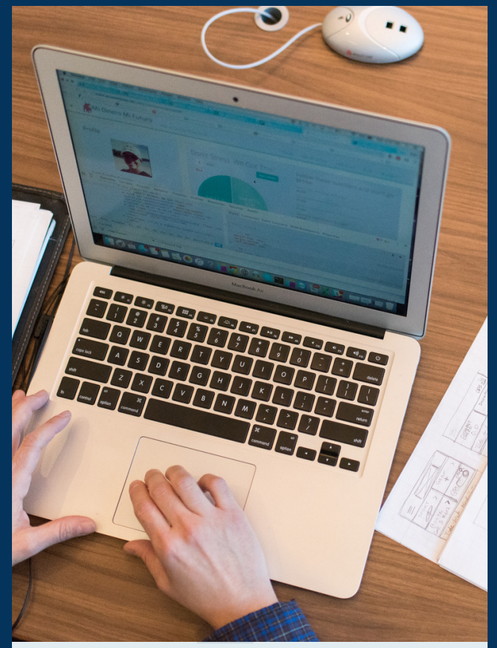
https://ju.se/library/search



share your research with others...

The number of papers published is important, however the number of times the work is cited is more important because it indicates the impact that the research has on the field

STEPS TO BEGIN

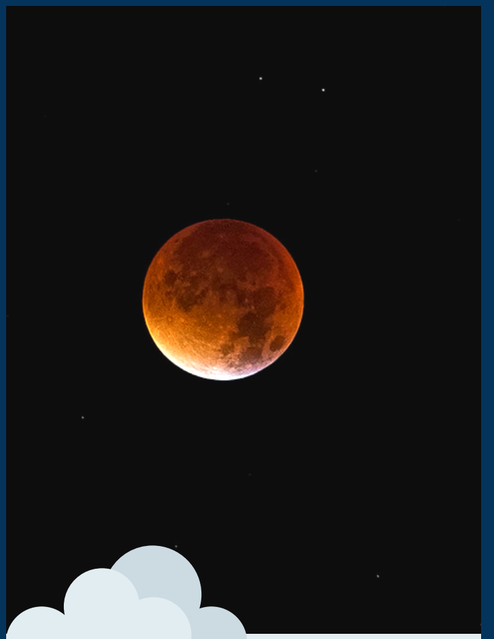


STEP 1

Depositor create new item and upload research output

STEP 2

Approver verify and edit metadata in IREP database

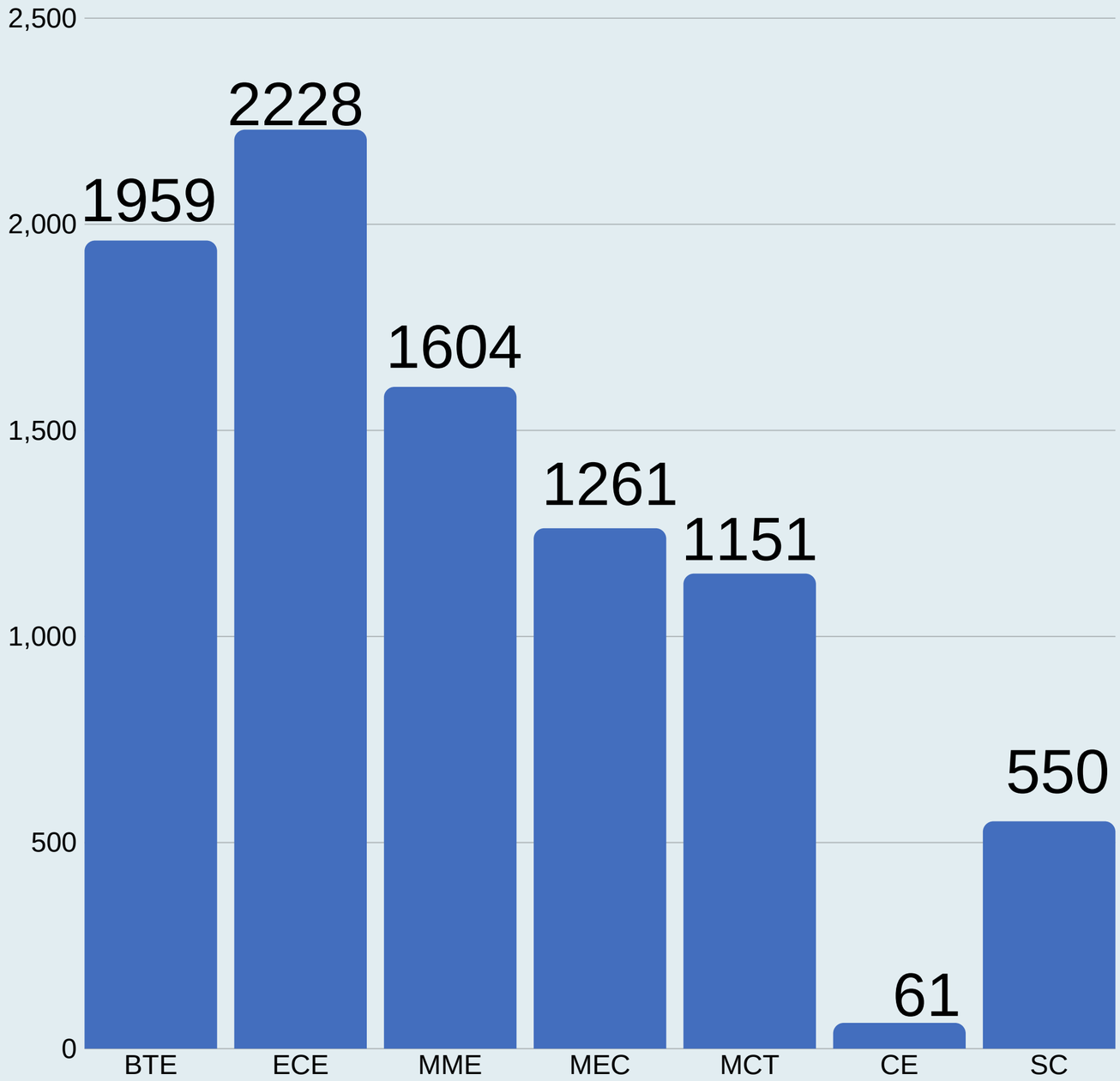


STEP 3

Approver approve and publish the digital content online

IIUM Institutional Repository (IREP)

...digital repository of documents and scholarly output of IIUM staff encompassing various subjects and disciplines. The documents include journal articles, chapter/section of a book, book and conference papers.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2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
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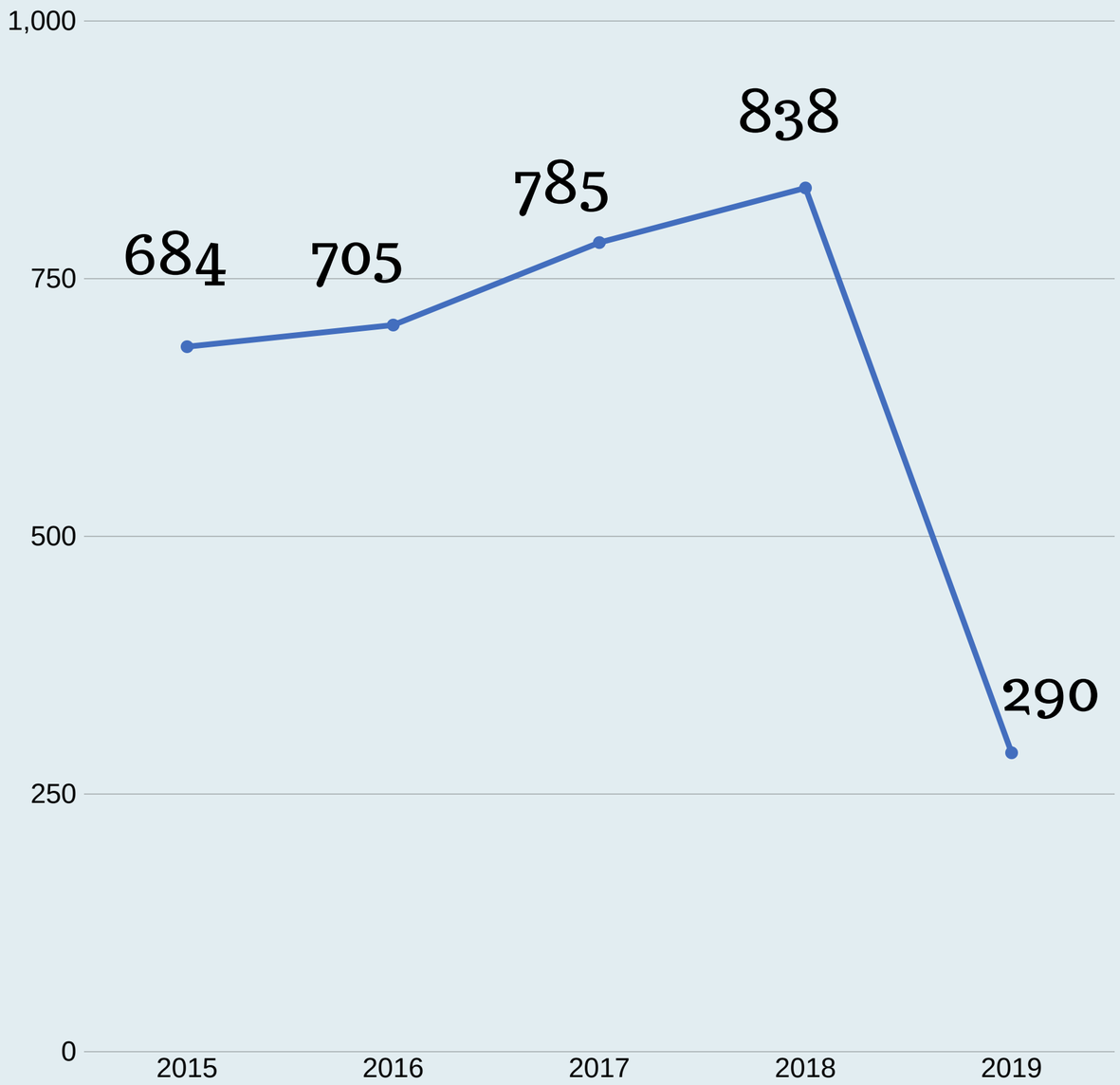
2228
1604
1261
1151
61
550
BTE
ECE
MME
MEC
MCT
CE
SC

TOTAL : 8814


1,000
750
500
250
0
684
705
785
838
290
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019

THE NEED FOR IREP

- long term preservation and storage
- facilitates knowledge transfer
- promote research linkages/partnerships
- chances of getting cited and increase citation
- link to CV online
- assist with the compilation of publications for internal and external research quality assurance measures
- promote and provide wider dissemination of access to research and scholarly output
- Outputs will be exposed to search engines thus increase visibility and accessibility of publications to the outside world

MyUniNet
Malaysian Academic Library Institutional Repository
MALRep
MALRep, to serve as Malaysia academic repository for universities in Malaysia

Search and Discover Malaysian Academic Library Information Resources : Institutional Repository

Information & Resources

- MyUniNet Portal
- MALCat : Union Catalog
- MALRep : Institutional Repository
- MyTO : Theses Online

STATISTICS

- **24** Libraries
- **28** MAL Repository
- **> 5,256,000** Books and Journals
- **> 156,898** Electronic Resources
- **> 483,900** Institutional Repository

All Fields | Find | Advanced

This discovery service are able to search Malaysian Academic Library Institutional Repository from various information

Malaysian Journals

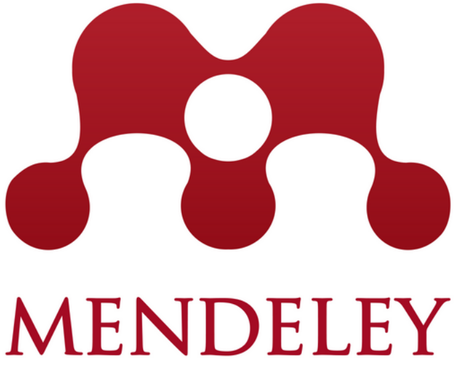
No. of Journal Title	~650
Active	~400
Well Managed	~200
SCOPUS Indexed	87
WoS Indexed	
JCR (with Impact Factor)	13
ESCI	63
BkCI (Book Citation Index)	1

Source: Roslan Abd Shukor

Scholarly Collaboration Networks

Academia.edu
share research

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers



Researcher Profile

How can it maximize your research impact and presents you to the world

What is a Researcher Profile

An individual internet profile that provide a user friendly & efficient way of showcasing your work.

Having a unique profile:

- ✓Shows your work to the world
- ✓Manages your publications list
- ✓Helps to be identified by potential collaborators
- ✓Helps to avoid misidentification
- ✓Tracks citation counts
- ✓Enhances your researcher profile page by including a link to other profiles

Why create Researcher Profile?

- ✓Researchers want to find potential collaborators, and want an easier way to get credit for their scholarly activities
- ✓Institutions want to collect, showcase and evaluate the scholarly activities of their faculty
- ✓Publishers want to simplify the publishing workflow
- ✓Funding organizations want to simplify the grant submission and want to track what happened to the research they funded
- ✓Scholarly societies want an easier way to track the achievements of their members

Use hashtag (#) in social media…

Tweet on a variety of subjects or share via Facebook:

Research publications, findings, opinions on a study, news or blogposts relevant to your topics of interest, recent developments in your field

The hashtag (#) is the most widely used means of classifying content on social media:

Content searchable, connect and engage with other social media users based on a common interest

#co-authors

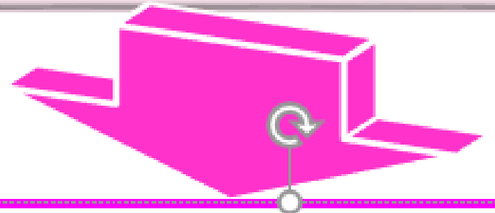
#dept

#iium

#topic

…& Email signature

Provide links to your publication list in your email signature so that everyone you email has access to your publications.



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Google Scholar, Scopus, ResearchGate, ORCID, ResearcherID

What is journal IMPACT?

IMPACT - based on number of citation

High Impact means high Citation

How are journals ranked?

By number of citations each journal receive and compared with a similar field

How to determine quartile Q?

For example:

- Multidisciplinary Sciences
- 55 journals
- journal with impact factor

Top 25 % (rank 1-14) - Q1

26-50 % (rank 14-28) - Q2

51-75 % (rank 29-42) - Q3

76-100 % (rank 43-56) - Q4

Social Science Journals in WoS Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4- Total: 3312 Journals

Q1 – 867 Journals

Science Journal in WoS – Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4

Total: 12298

Journals Q1 – 2461 Journals

How to find WoS Journals?

RESEARCH IMPACT MEASUREMENT

Research impact is often measured using quantitative methods such as citation counts, the h-index, and journal impact factor

Scholarly impact measured by:
- Journal
- Article
- Author

Citation database allows you to create a Citation Report and calculate an h-ndex.

Focus on journal impact to select high- impact journals for submission

Clarivate Analytics ~12,000 journal titles

WOS(Web of Science)
- SCI
- SSCI
- JCR (Impact factor*)
- JCR/SE (Impact factor*)
  - Q1 – highest impact
  - Q2
  - Q3
  - Q4

ESCI Emerging Sources Citation Index
BkCI Book Citation Index
Zoological Records
Current Content, etc.

Universal
anyone can use

h index
i10 index
Eigen factor
Half-life
….

…..

SCOPUS ~22,000 journal titles

SCIMAGO Journal Rank Indicator (SJRI)
- Q1
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4

SCOPUS Q - Not for MyRA

* Only WoS publish - Impact Factor

Source: Roslan Abd Shukor

WoS – Impact factor (only WoS can use IF)

$$\text{Impact factor 2018} = \frac{\text{No. of citation in 2018 for papers published in 2016 and 2017}}{\text{No. of paper published in 2016 and 2017}}$$

SCOPUS - Scimago Journal Rank Indicator -SJRI

Add a little bit of body text

The calculation of the final prestige of a journal is an iterative process, in which the prestige in the stage *i* of a journal depends on the prestige of the set of journals in stage *i-1*.

Add a little bit of body text

$$SJR_i = \frac{(1-d-e)}{N} + e \cdot \frac{Art_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} Art_j} + d \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{C_{ji} \cdot SJR_j}{C_j} \cdot \frac{1-\left(\sum_{k\{Dangling-nodes\}} SJR_k\right)}{\sum_{h=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{C_{kh} \cdot SJR_k}{C_k}} + d \cdot \left[\sum_{k\{Dangling-nodes\}} SJR_k\right] \cdot \frac{Art_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} Art_j}$$

$$SJRQ_i = \frac{SJR_i}{Art_i}$$

Source: Roslan Abd Shukor

Hirsch J.E., 2005. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences PNAS*, 102 (46): 16569-72

An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output

h –index paper

J. E. Hirsch*

Department of Physics, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0319

Communicated by Manuel Cardona, Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Stuttgart, Germany, September 1, 2005 (received for review August 15, 2005)

I propose the index *h*, defined as the number of papers with citation number ≥*h*, as a useful index to characterize the scientific output of a researcher.

citations | impact | unbiased

For the few scientists who earn a Nobel prize, the impact and relevance of their research is unquestionable. Among the rest of us, how does one quantify the cumulative impact and relevance of an individual's scientific research output? In a world of limited resources, such quantification (even if potentially distasteful) is often needed for evaluation and comparison purposes (e.g., for university faculty recruitment and advancement, award of grants, etc.).

The publication record of an individual and the citation record clearly are data that contain useful information. That information includes the number (N_p) of papers published over n years, the number of citations (N_c) for each paper (j), the journals where the papers were published, their impact parameter, etc. This large amount of information will be evaluated with different criteria by different people. Here, I would like to propose a single number, the "h index," as a particularly simple and useful way to characterize the scientific output of a researcher.

A scientist has index h if h of his or her N_p papers have at least h citations each and the other ($N_p - h$) papers have ≤h citations each.

The research reported here concentrated on physicists; how-

(*i*) Total number of papers (N_p). Advantage: measures productivity. Disadvantage: does not measure importance or impact of papers.

(*ii*) Total number of citations ($N_{c,tot}$). Advantage: measures total impact. Disadvantage: hard to find and may be inflated by a small number of "big hits," which may not be representative of the individual if he or she is a coauthor with many others on those papers. In such cases, the relation in Eq. 1 will imply a very atypical value of $a_1 > 5$. Another disadvantage is that $N_{c,tot}$ gives undue weight to highly cited review articles versus original research contributions.

(*iii*) Citations per paper (i.e., ratio of $N_{c,tot}$ to N_p). Advantage: allows comparison of scientists of different ages. Disadvantage: hard to find, rewards low productivity, and penalizes high productivity.

(*iv*) Number of "significant papers," defined as the number of papers with >y citations (for example, $y = 50$). Advantage: eliminates the disadvantages of criteria *i*, *ii*, and *iii* and gives an idea of broad and sustained impact. Disadvantage: y is arbitrary and will randomly favor or disfavor individuals, and y needs to be adjusted for different levels of seniority.

(*v*) Number of citations to each of the q most-cited papers (for example, $q = 5$). Advantage: overcomes many of the disadvantages of the criteria above. Disadvantage: It is not a single number, making it more difficult to obtain and compare. Also, q is arbitrary and will randomly favor and disfavor individuals.

h-index

•KEEP IN MIND THAT DIFFERENT DATABASES WILL GIVE DIFFERENT VALUES FOR THE H-INDEX.
THIS IS BECAUSE EACH DATABASE MUST CALCULATE THE VALUE BASED ON THE CITATIONS IT CONTAINS. SINCE DATABASES COVER DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS IN DIFFERENT RANGES OF YEARS, THE H-INDEX RESULT WILL THEREFORE VARY.
YOU SHOULD ALSO KEEP IN MIND THAT WHAT IS CONSIDERED A"GOOD" H-INDEX MAY DIFFER DEPENDING ON THE SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE.
A NUMBER THAT IS CONSIDERED LOWIN ONE FIELD MIGHT BE CONSIDERED QUITE HIGH IN ANOTHER FIELD.

Google Scholar

Nor Shahriza Abdul Karim

FOLLOW

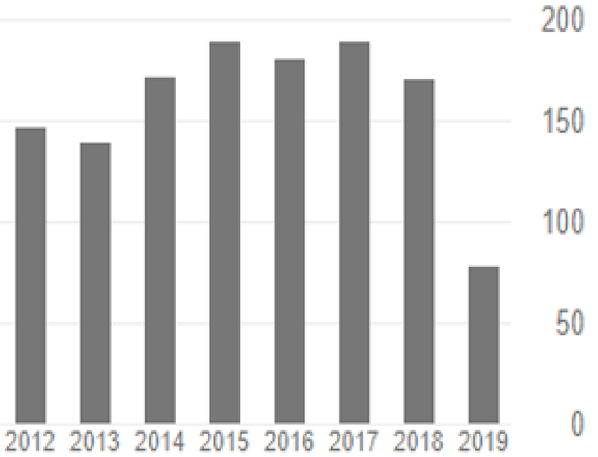
Professor at Prince Sultan University
Verified email at psu.edu.sa - Homepage

Information system

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Reading habits and attitude in the digital age: Analysis of gender and academic program differences in Malaysia N Shahriza Abdul Karim, A Hasan The Electronic Library 25 (3), 285-298	175	2007
Reading habits and attitude in the digital age: Analysis of gender and academic program differences in Malaysia A Karim, NS, Hasan The Electronic Library 25 (3), 285-298	~~172~~ *	2007
Exploring the relationship between Internet ethics in university students and the big five model of personality YM Karim, NSA, L, Zamzuri, NHA & Nor Computers & Education 53, 86-93	~~161~~	2009
Exploring the Relationships, between Internet Ethics in University Students and Big Five of Personality NS Abdulkarim, NH Zamzuri, Y Muhamadnor Computer &Education 53 (1), 86-89	161 *	2009

Cited by VIEW ALL

	All	Since 2014
Citations	1651	979
h-index	18	14
i10-index	30	21



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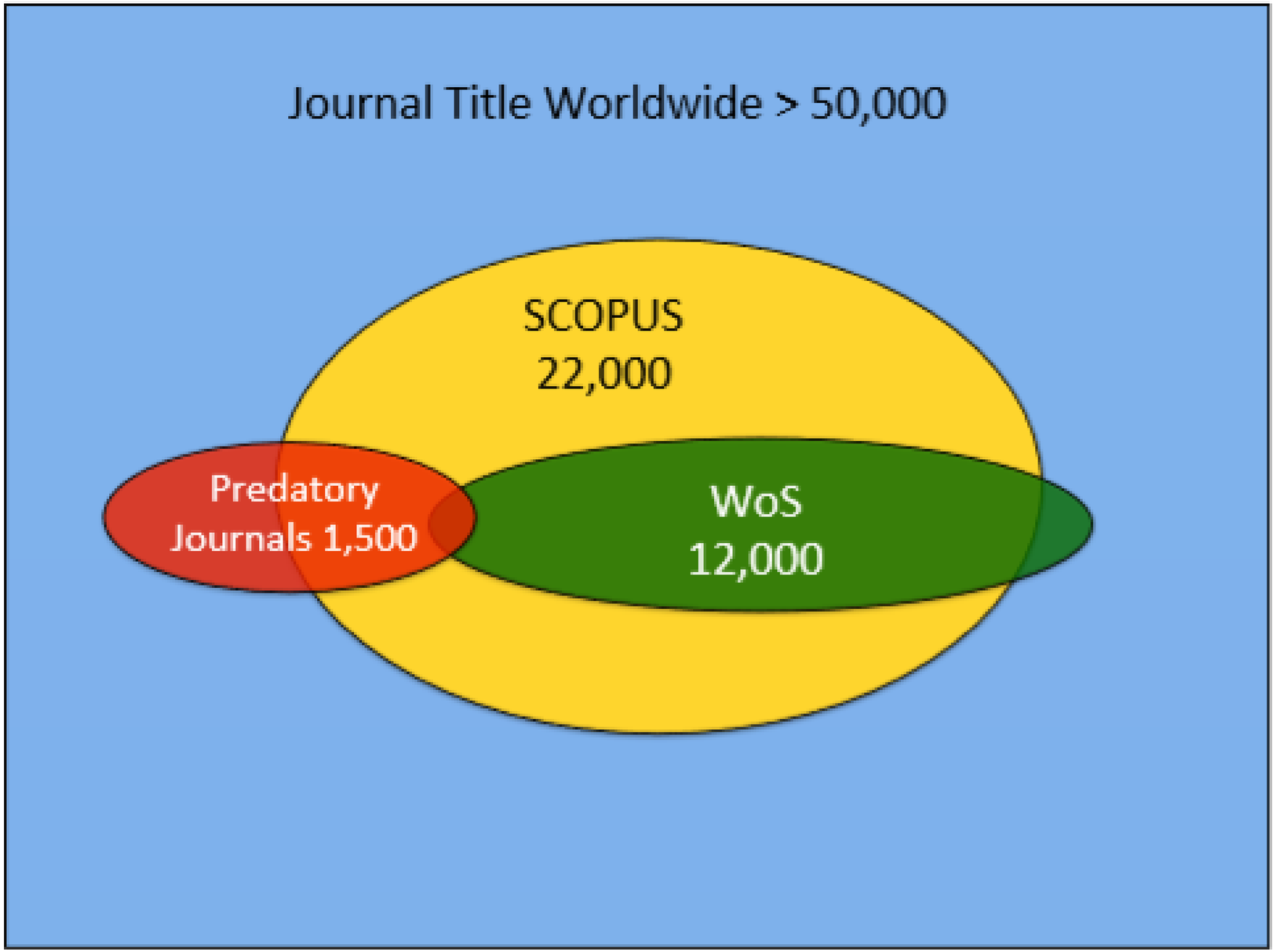
Journal Title Worldwide > 50,000
SCOPUS
22,000
Predatory
Journals 1,500
WoS
12,000

Predatory Journals

Predatory Journals take advantage of author's by asking them to publish for a fee without providing peer-review or copy editing. High quality academic journals take longer to publish articles because they go through a proper peer review and copy editing process.

6 ways to identify predatory journal publisher

- The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board.
- The publisher has no policies or practices for digital preservation.
- The publisher begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal’s home page.
- The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees,
- The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin.
- The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor.

refer to Beall’s List of Predatory Journals and Publishers for a list of potential predatory publishers via https://beallslist.weebly.com/

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