

¿CÓMO Y DÓNDE PUBLICAR?

LA RUTA DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA

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GLOSARIO

- Manuscrito = documento no publicado que informa los resultados de una investigación, generalmente presenta la estructura **I M R** y **D**. Donde, **I** es Introducción, **M** es Método, **R** es Resultados y **D** es Discusión.
- Artículo científico = documento publicado en una revista científica, generalmente presenta la estructura **I M R** y **D**.
- Revista científica = Publicación que contiene **artículos científicos**. Las revistas científicas además pueden publicar otro tipo de documentos (**editoriales, artículos teóricos, artículos metodológicos, reseñas, cartas al editor, noticias, comentarios...**). Se pueden identificar dos tipos de revistas científicas: «**categoría normal**», «**de corriente principal**».
- Base de datos (Bibliotecas virtuales) = *Sistema virtual* que agrupa **revistas científicas** (Algunas agrupan también libros). Determinan la categoría de la revista científica = «**categoría normal**», «**de corriente principal**».
- Citación = Cuando otros investigadores consideran de **forma explícita** el artículo científico en el desarrollo de nuevas investigaciones.

LA RUTA DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA (I)



Viewpoint

Publish or Perish

PHIL CLAPHAM

The physicist Wolfgang Pauli reportedly once told a colleague, "I don't mind your thinking slowly. I mind your publishing faster than you can think." Certainly, biology has its share of individuals whose zeal for publication exceeds the thoroughness of their analyses, and who seem more interested in getting their research into a high-profile journal than in, well, getting it right. But a much larger problem lies with scientists who work for years but rarely submit their results to a refereed journal.

There are many reasons why this failure to publish is a scientific crime. The most obvious is that the information is lost to the world. When the scientist who has studied species X for two decades—and published not one jot of data—gets hit by a truck, most of that knowledge will be buried with him or her. The person lying under the truck's wheels may well have stimulated many colleagues, probably by presenting some findings at conferences (a common dodge to avoid actually writing something up). But without publications, that scientist's work will have been largely wasted.

Part of the problem, if I may be permitted a dubious food-related metaphor, is that some scientists live for the hunt, not for the cooking and serving. These are individuals who love to solve problems. For them, results always lead to more questions, which lead to more questions, and on and on. Instead of taking time to write up the work they've finished, they keep returning to the field. The field is fun.

Yet all research scientists—especially if they receive public funding—have a solemn obligation to publish their results. We don't disseminate information just for amusement or academic satisfaction. We do so because, ultimately,

judgments about the management and protection of any animal or plant population should be based upon the best—make that the best *available*—scientific data. Information that sits around unpublished for years is worthless to managers and to other scientists, and thus does nothing for the conservation of the organisms we study.

Publications are indeed everything in science. They are the fertilizer (no jokes, please, especially about any of my papers) that stimulates ideas in other scientists. Published knowledge is assimilated by colleagues and leads to more research: hypotheses are modified, rebutted, or confirmed, new paradigms are developed or old ones discarded. In a very real sense, publications *are* the scientific method.

Another vital reason to publish is peer review. Granted, the peer-review process is far from perfect, and we've all seen papers that are inadequate or just plain wrong, but which nonetheless managed to sneak through review unscathed. Ironically, some of these are in the highest-ranked journals, some of whose reviewers are, I fear, too busy or ill-chosen to do a good job. My friend Paul Wade and I joke about starting a journal called *Nature and Science Rebuttals*; we're convinced it would have a huge following.

But most of the time peer review is a very useful, constructive process. I have probably learned more about the business of conducting research from referee comments than from any other single source. Some of those reviews spared no feelings, but that's okay; I have never taken comments personally when they were given in good faith, which they almost always are.

Those who do not submit their research to peer review are preventing their work from attaining its full potential.

Worse, they risk making uncorrectable mistakes in study design. You can fix bad analysis and poor interpretation, but you can never redo a long-term field study. Imagine someone who has toiled away forever without publishing, and who finally submits his or her life's work to a journal—only to be told by the referees that because X, Y, and Z weren't incorporated into the study design 10 years ago, the work was largely a waste of effort.

It is all too easy to talk endlessly about one's ideas, and those who do this often become trapped in an illusory feedback loop. Talk to the public or to any non-specialist audience, and they'll of course tell you how terrific your theories are (they don't know any better); and if you hear enough of this unfettered praise, you may actually start to believe it. But run those same ideas past an expert referee, and you may find them suddenly wilting under the scrutiny.

This brings me to a rather less obvious reason to publish. As someone who has published around 100 papers, I can unequivocally tell you this: committing your work to paper forces you to think about your research in ways that you never will by simply talking about it. First, it requires that you carefully organize that sprawling mass that is your data. When that's done, the act of putting your methods, results, and discussion into words obliges you to define your thoughts quite precisely, and to consider the meaning of your work far more deeply than you ever will for a talk. Start to write, and you'll find ideas occurring to you that had never surfaced before. What's more, reading other papers will expose you to many concepts (and problems) that you had not previously considered. But if you do *not* do this, you will not be doing your research justice—guaranteed.

Downloaded from <http://hbsciencerecord.sagepub.com> by guest on February 29, 2016

BASE DE DATOS
(WoS, SCOPUS, Scielo)



REVISTA CIENTÍFICA DE
CORRIENTE PRINCIPAL

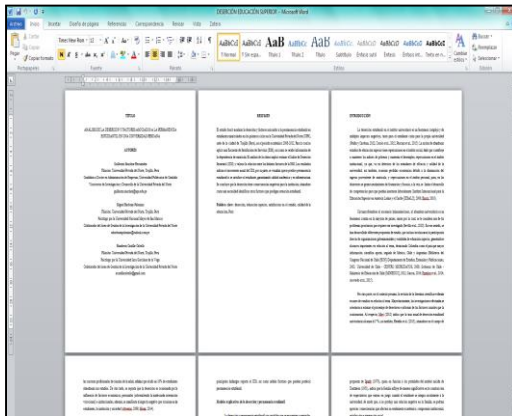


MANUSCRITO

¿CUÁL ES LA ASPIRACIÓN DE LAS UNIVERSIDADES?



- La discusión vigente en relación a la calidad de las universidades está orientando a lograr que sus «académicos» planifiquen, desarrollen y **publiquen** los resultados de investigaciones científicas, de preferencia, en las revistas denominadas «**de corriente principal**».



PRODUCCIÓN SCOPUS - UPN



Scopus Buscar Fuentes alertas Liza Ayuda ▾ SciVal ↗ Registro > Login ▾

26 resultados de documentos Ver documentos secundarios Busca en Biblioteca Monterrey

(AF-ID ("Universidad Privada del Norte" 60078117))

[✎ Editar](#) [💾 Salvar](#) [🔔 conjunto de alerta](#) [📄 conjunto de alimentación](#)

Buscar dentro de los resultados...

Refinar los resultados

Limitado a

Año

- 2017 (7) >
- 2016 (10) >
- 2014 (5) >
- 2013 (1) >
- 2012 (1) >

Ver más

Nombre del autor

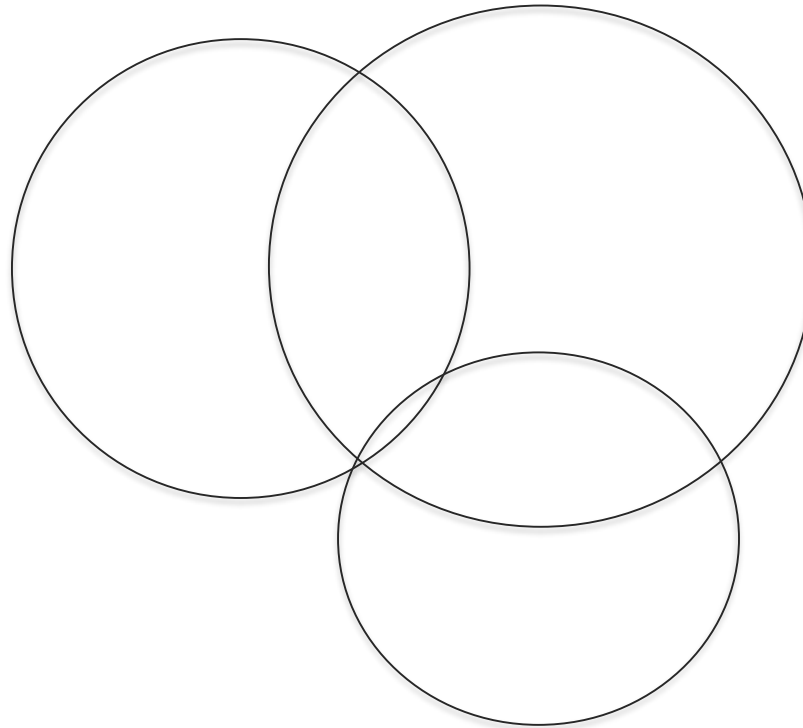
- Barboza-Palomino, M. (6) >
- Caycho, T. (4) >
- Ventura-León, H. (2) >

Analizar los resultados de búsqueda Mostrar todos los resúmenes clasificar en: Fecha (más reciente) ▾

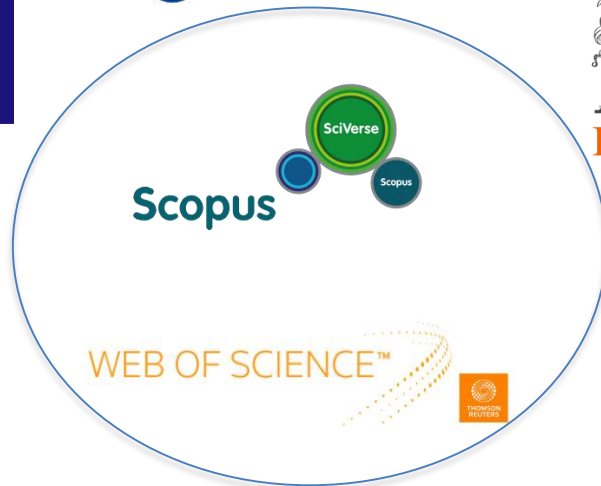
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| | Titulo del documento | autores | Año | Fuente | Citado por |
|---|--|---|------|---|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Un nuevo enfoque de los estudios normativos del desarrollo motor [Reorientar los Estudios Normativos del Desarrollo del motor] | Caycho, T., Barboza-Palomino, M. | 2017 | Gaceta Sanitaria 31 (3), pp. 280-281 Acceso abierto | 0 |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Cómo influye la cultura en la adquisición de los hitos del desarrollo motor? [¿Influye la cultura en la Adquisición de los hitos del Desarrollo de motor?] | Caycho, T., Barboza-Palomino, M. | 2017 | Archivos Argentinos de Pediatría 115 (2), pp. E144-E145 Acceso abierto | 0 |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Aplicación del análisis de imagen para la optimización del proceso de fabricación de pan en base a la aceptabilidad del color de la corteza | Castro, W., Oblitas, J., chuquizuta, T., Avila-George, H. | 2017 | Journal of Cereal Science 74, pp. 194-199 | 0 |
| Ver resumen ▾ ENCONTRAR Texto completo Ver en el publicador Documentos relacionados | | | | | |

BASES DE DATOS QUE AGRUPAN REVISTAS CIENTÍFICAS DE CORRIENTE PRINCIPAL



ENCONTRAR: BASES DE DATOS



PASOS PARA PUBLICAR EN REVISTAS CIENTÍFICAS DE CORRIENTE PRINCIPAL

Condición previa: **Manuscrito potencial**

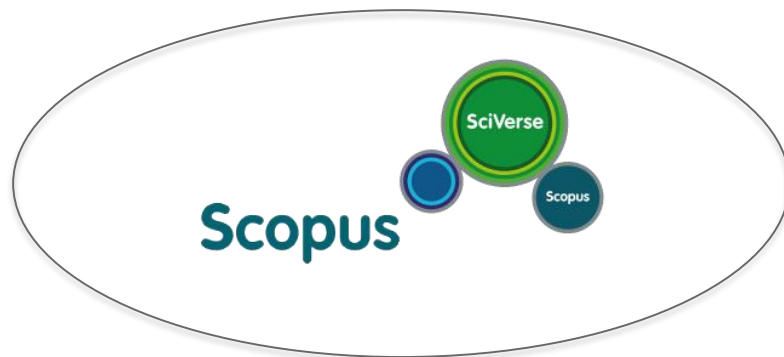
- 1° Analizar el **tipo** de manuscrito.
- 2° Buscar la **revista adecuada**.
- 3° Comprender las **instrucciones para los autores**.
- 4° **Adecuar el manuscrito** a los requerimientos de la revista.
- 5° Someter el manuscrito a evaluación y **esperar**.

“Último” paso: **“Marketearse”**

CONDICIÓN PREVIA: MANUSCRITO POTENCIAL



CONDICIÓN PREVIA: MANUSCRITO POTENCIAL



Directorio Nacional
de Investigadores
e Innovadores



CONDICIÓN PREVIA: MANUSCRITO POTENCIAL



1° ANALIZAR EL TIPO DE MANUSCRITO

Lo habitual es relacionar **publicaciones** con **investigaciones empíricas**.

Título + Resumen + Palabras clave **I + M+ R** y **D** + Referencias

Existen diversos **tipos** de manuscritos que aceptan las revistas.

- Ensayos (Investigaciones teóricas)
- Cuestiones metodológicas
- Comentarios breves /Perspectivas
- Reflexiones / Puntos de vista
- Cartas al editor
- Reseñas críticas...

2° BUSCAR LA REVISTA ADECUADA

The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the text "scimago scopus journal rank" and is circled in orange with a large orange number "1" next to it. Below the search bar, a dropdown menu shows suggestions: "scimago scopus journal rank", "scopus scimago journal rank", and "sjr-scimago journal ranking scopus". The first suggestion is underlined. Below the suggestions, it says "Cerca de 397,000 resultados (0.46 segundos)". There is a suggestion to search in Spanish. The first search result is circled in orange with a large orange number "2" next to it. The result is titled "Scimago Journal & Country Rank" and includes the URL "www.scimagojr.com/". Below the title, it says "International Scientific Journal & Country Ranking. ... scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.)." and "SJR - Journal Search - Journal Rankings - Country Rankings - Compare". Below that, it says "Has visitado esta página muchas veces. Fecha de la última visita: 24/02/16". The second result is titled "SJR - Journal Search" and includes the URL "www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php". Below the title, it says "International Scientific Journal & Country Ranking. ... SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank. Est modus in rebus (There is a ... Scimago Lab. Powered by Scopus."

scimago scopus journal rank

scimago scopus journal rank
scopus scimago journal rank
sjr-scimago journal ranking scopus

Cerca de 397,000 resultados (0.46 segundos)

Sugerencia: [Buscar solo resultados en español](#) . Puedes especificar el idioma de búsqueda en [Preferencias](#)

Scimago Journal & Country Rank
www.scimagojr.com/ ▼ Traducir esta página
 International Scientific **Journal & Country Ranking**. ... scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the **Scopus®** database (Elsevier B.V.).
[SJR - Journal Search - Journal Rankings - Country Rankings - Compare](#)
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SJR - Journal Search
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 International Scientific **Journal & Country Ranking**. ... **SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank**. Est modus in rebus (There is a ... **Scimago Lab**. Powered by **Scopus**.

2° BUSCAR LA REVISTA ADECUADA



The screenshot shows the SJR website interface. At the top, a navigation menu includes 'Journal Rankings', 'Country Rankings', 'Viz Tools', 'Help', and 'About Us'. The 'Journal Rankings' link is circled in white, and a white arrow points from it to the 'Journal Rankings' text on the left side of the page. The main header area is orange and contains the 'SJR' logo and the text 'Scimago Journal & Country Rank'. Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name' and a magnifying glass icon. The lower section of the page is white and features the heading 'WHAT IS SCIMAGOJR FOR?'. Underneath, there are three columns, each with an icon, a label, and an 'EXPLORE' button: 'JOURNAL RANKS' with a book icon, 'COUNTRY RANKS' with a globe icon, and 'VIZ TOOLS' with a bar chart icon.

Journal Rankings Country Rankings Viz Tools Help About Us


SJR


Scimago Journal & Country Rank


Journal Rankings

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

WHAT IS SCIMAGOJR FOR?

 JOURNAL RANKS EXPLORE

 COUNTRY RANKS EXPLORE

 VIZ TOOLS EXPLORE

2° BUSCAR LA REVISTA ADECUADA

2
Región/País



SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Home Journal Rankings Country Rankings Viz Help About Us

All subject areas All subject categories All regions / countries All types 2015

Display journals with at least 0 Citable Docs. (3years) Apply

Download data

1 - 50 of 29713

| Title | Type | ↓ SJR | H index | Total Docs. (2015) | Total Docs. (3years) | Total Refs. | Total Cites (3years) | Citable Docs. (3years) | Cites / Doc. (2years) | Ref. / Doc. | |
|---|---------|--------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----|
| 1 Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology | journal | 32.928 Q1 | 324 | 170 | 539 | 8084 | 7978 | 202 | 37.10 | 47.55 | 🇬🇧 |
| 2 Annual Review of Immunology | journal | 32.720 Q1 | 254 | 26 | 74 | 5684 | 2937 | 74 | 35.72 | 218.62 | 🇺🇸 |
| 3 Nature Reviews Genetics | journal | 32.615 Q1 | 267 | 157 | 676 | 6584 | 8171 | 212 | 36.13 | 41.94 | 🇬🇧 |
| 4 CA - A Cancer Journal for Clinicians | journal | 32.242 Q1 | 117 | 43 | 139 | 3741 | 8650 | 117 | 80.54 | 87.00 | 🇺🇸 |
| 5 Cell | journal | 28.188 Q1 | 616 | 651 | 1794 | 25257 | 40673 | 1626 | 23.40 | 38.80 | 🇺🇸 |
| 6 Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics | journal | 27.065 Q1 | 138 | 16 | 41 | 3575 | 1373 | 40 | 35.04 | 223.44 | 🇺🇸 |

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Got it!

1
Área

4 Busca en google la revista + Journal / Revista

2° BUSCAR LA REVISTA ADECUADA



Qualitative Health Research

Country: United States

Subject Area: Medicine

Subject Category:

| Category | Quartile (Q1 means highest values and Q4 lowest values) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health | Q2 | Q1 | Q1 | Q2 | Q2 | Q2 | Q2 | Q2 | Q1 | Q1 | Q1 | Q1 | Q1 | Q1 | Q1 | Q2 |

Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung

Country: Germany

Subject Area: Social Sciences

Subject Category:

| Category | Quartile (Q1 means highest values and Q4 lowest values) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Social Sciences (miscellaneous) | | | | | Q3 | Q2 | Q3 | Q2 | Q4 | Q3 | Q3 | Q4 | Q3 | Q3 | Q2 | Q3 |

Busca en google la revista + Journal / Revista

3° COMPRENDER LAS INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS AUTORES



SJR - Journal Search x fqs Acerca de la revista x Cuadernos de Psicología x

www.qualitative-research.net/index.php/fqs/about

DEUTSCH ESPAÑOL CASA ACERCA DE INICIAR SESIÓN REGISTRO BUSCAR CORRIENTE ARCHIVO ANUNCIOS

FQS FORUM: QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH SOZIALFORSCHUNG

Inicio > Acerca de la revista

Acerca de la revista

Gente

- [Contacto](#)
- [Equipo editorial](#)
- [Consejo editorial](#)
- [Los revisores externos](#)

políticas

- [Temática y alcance](#)
- [sección Políticas](#)
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- [Política de acceso abierto](#)
- [proceso de publicación](#)

presentaciones

- [Las presentaciones en línea](#)
- [Normas de autores](#)
- [Aviso de copyright](#)
- [Declaración de Privacidad](#)

Otro

- [Patrocinio de la revista](#)
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- [Acerca de este sistema de publicación](#)

Normas para los autores

3° COMPRENDER LAS INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS AUTORES



SJR - Journal Search x Cuadernos de Psicología d x

revistas.um.es/cpd

Cuadernos de Psicología del Deporte

CONTENIDO DE LA REVISTA INICIO ACERCA DE INICIAR SESIÓN REGISTRARSE CATEGORÍAS BÚSQUEDA

ACTUAL ARCHIVO

Búsqueda

Ámbito de la búsqueda

Todo

Buscar

Navegar

- Por número
- Por autor
- Por título
- Otras revistas
- Categorías

INFORMACIÓN

- Para lectores
- Para autores
- Para bibliotecas

Ayuda

IDIOMA

Escoge idioma

Español Enviar

Inicio > Vol. 15, Núm. 3 (2015)

Cuadernos de Psicología del Deporte

Revista de investigación en Psicología del Deporte

Periodicidad cuatrimestral | Inicio: 2001

Comité editorial | Bases de datos | Normas para autores | Eventos 2015-16

Vol. 15, Núm. 3 (2015)

Tabla de contenidos

Editorial

"Ser humano en movimiento"
Dr. Antonio García de Alcaraz Serrano

PDF
13-14

Normas para los autores

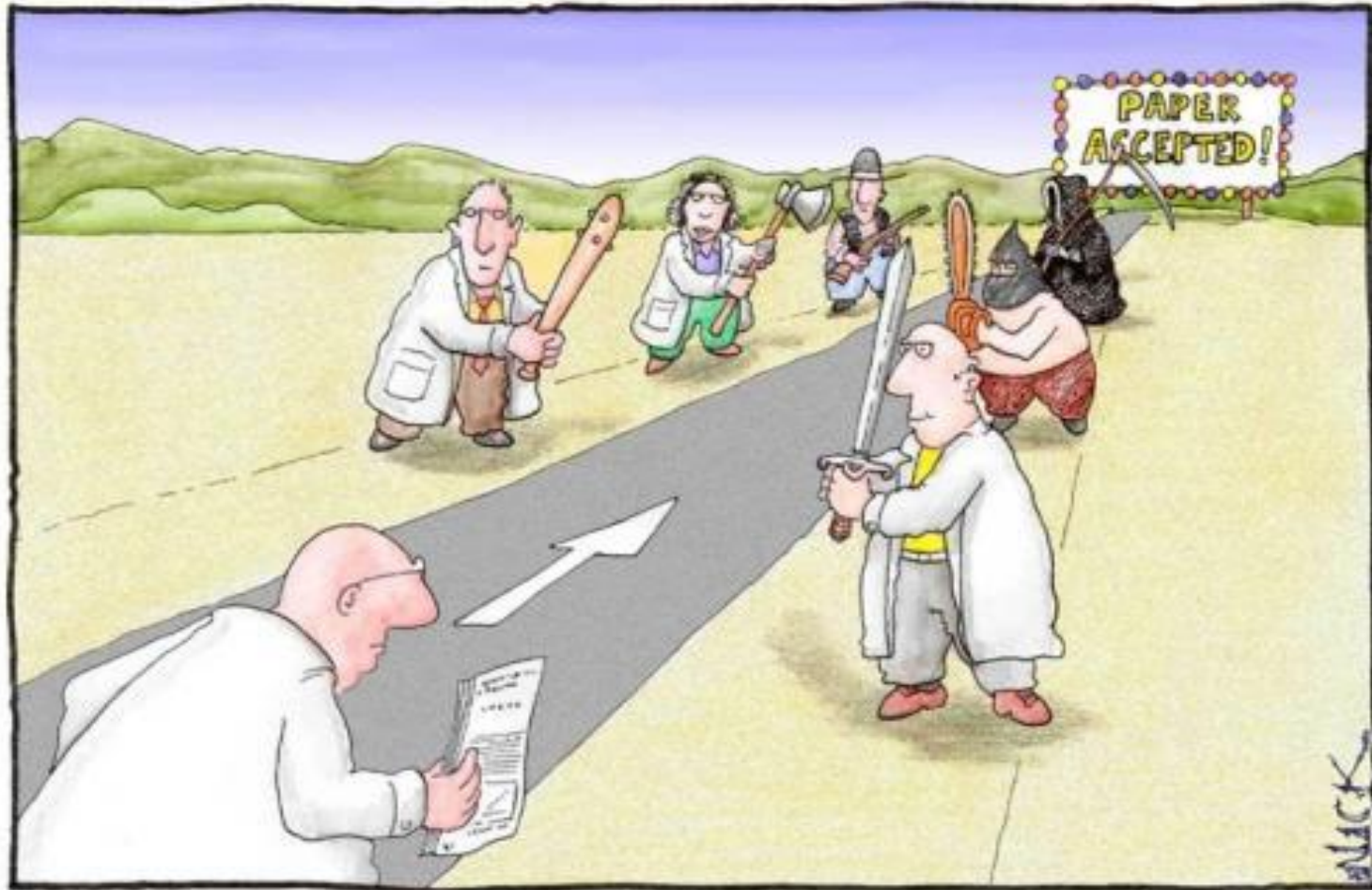
3° COMPRENDER LAS INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS AUTORES



En la guía/instrucción/norma para los autores se informan aspectos claves a considerar.

- Alcance y objetivos de la revista.
- Tipos de publicación que aceptan.
- Forma de PRESENTACIÓN y ENVÍO del manuscrito.
- Periodicidad de la publicación.
- ¿Cuesta publicar?
- Indización a bases de datos (bibliotecas virtuales).

4° ADECUAR EL MANUSCRITO A LOS REQUERIMIENTOS DE LA REVISTA.



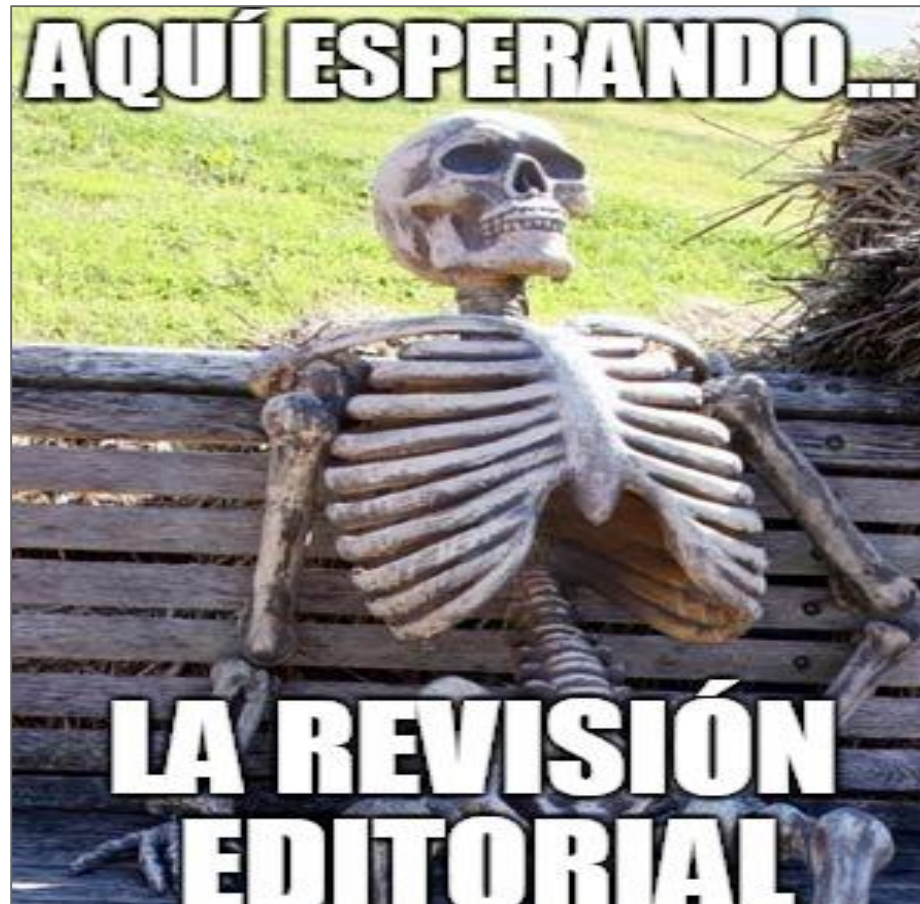
Cuidado con la redacción de citas y referencia

4° ADECUAR EL MANUSCRITO A LOS REQUERIMIENTOS DE LA REVISTA.



Considere las **coautorías**

5° SOMETER EL MANUSCRITO A EVALUACIÓN Y ESPERAR



La **paciencia** es una virtud para publicar en revistas de corriente principal, mientras tanto, puede ir avanzando otros manuscritos...

5° SOMETER EL MANUSCRITO A EVALUACIÓN Y ESPERAR.



El poder de rechazo. Aprenda a **tolerar la frustración**

5° SOMETER EL MANUSCRITO A EVALUACIÓN Y ESPERAR.



Tener en consideración:

- Existe una **probabilidad alta de rechazo** de artículos cuando uno es nuevo.
- El rechazo tiene que orientar a **encontrar errores**.
- Un artículo publicado en una revista de corriente principal **no necesariamente** indica que sea un buen artículo.

SIGUIENTE PASO: “MARKETEARSE”

Comparta sus publicaciones:

- Redes sociales. 
- Redes sociales científicas. 
- Google académico. 
- Actualice su producción en el DINA.  Directorio Nacional de Investigadores e Innovadores
- Participe en eventos académicos.

“Ya publiqué, ahora no moriré”

LA RUTA DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA (II)

POINTS FOR DEBATE

Does 'get visible or vanish' herald the end of 'publish or perish'?

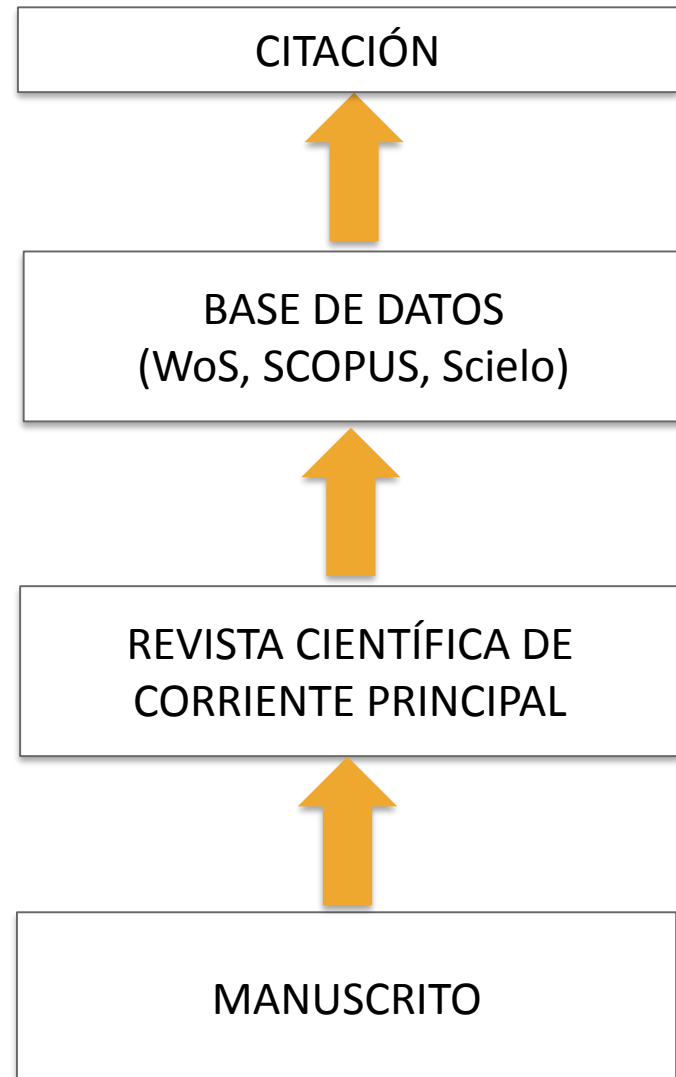
Joanne Doyle^{a*} and Michael Cuthill^b

^aAustralian Digital Futures Institute, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, Australia; ^bInstitute for Resilient Regions, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, Australia

In the contemporary higher education environment, the academic philosophy of 'publish or perish' is being challenged. 'Publish or perish' refers to the pressure in academia to develop and sustain a research career by disseminating research findings in peer-reviewed journals. The philosophy was first documented in 1942 (Garfield, 1996) yet its origins date back to 1665 when peer review was first used as a form of quality control to distinguish scientific journals from book publishing (Tobin, 2002). Peer review remains a principal procedure for judging the quality of research, and weeding out 'the charlatans, the misguided, and the fools' (Gad-el-Hak, 2004, p. 61).

The academic publishing process is important for communicating research findings and demonstrating research quality, and has remained an academic imperative encouraged by research funders and institutional leaders (Colquhoun, 2011). Professional recognition is achieved by publishing in high reputation journals that are regarded as prestigious. Academia tends to reward those with the longest CVs and the most publications (Neill, 2008). Yet there are multiple issues with using academic metrics for determining research quality.

For example, citation analysis is regarded as a poor substitute for qualitative review and peer assessment (Nightingale & Marshall, 2012) and focusing on impact factors may be a disincentive to pursue innovative research that has longer publication timeframes (Alberts, 2013). Quantity does not imply quality and as Gad-el-Hak warns, 'counting the publications of individuals should not be used to evaluate them' (Gad-el-Hak, 2004, p. 61).



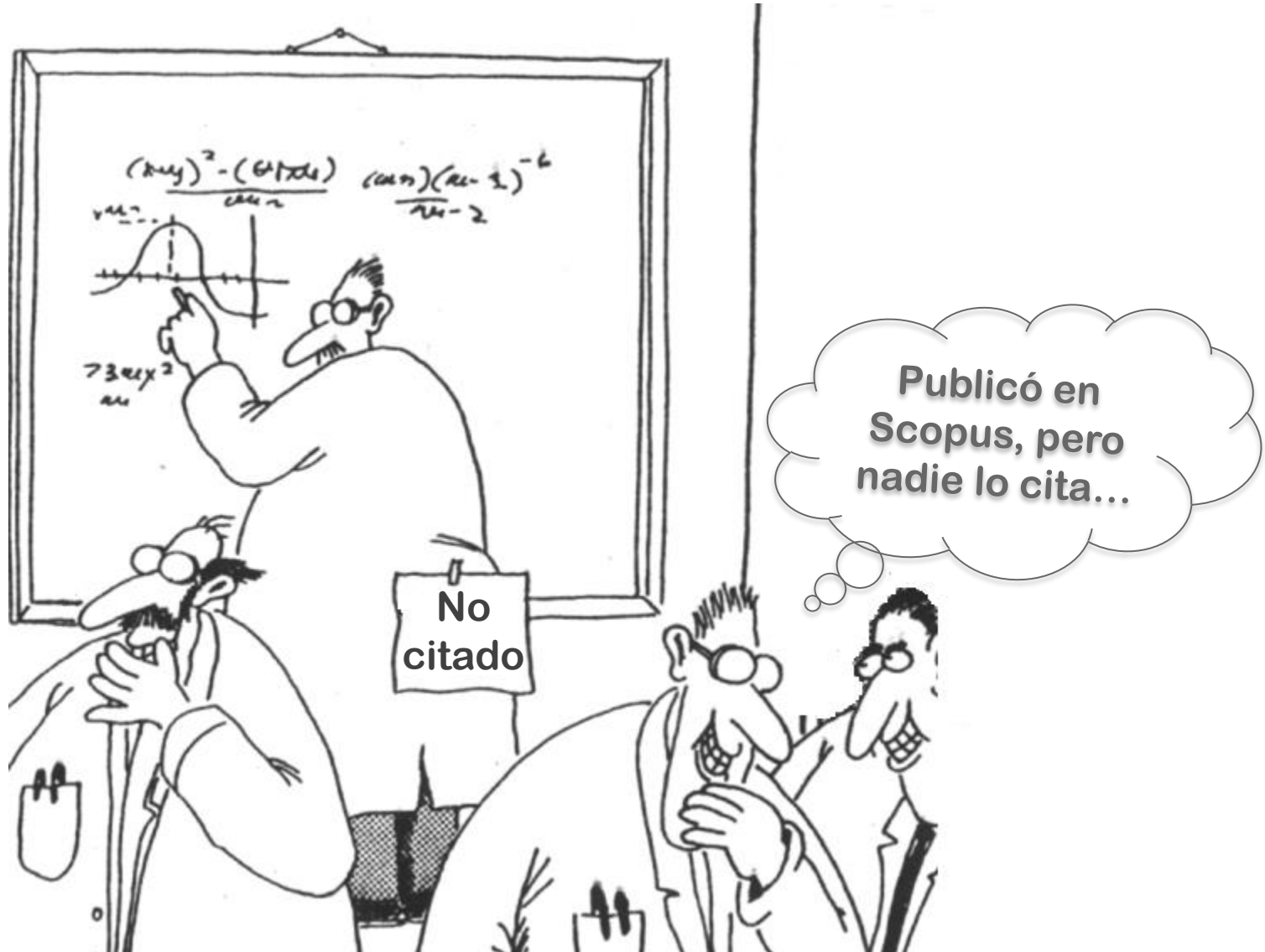


**Dr. Benjamín Rojas
1940-2016**

**Logró publicar, pero,
igual murió.**

1940
2016

Una investigación termina cuando es citada.



LA RUTA DE LA PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA

- Preparación y envío del manuscrito
- Revisión y aceptación del manuscrito.
- Publicación.
- **Citación.**





Publicar y ser citado está originando
malas prácticas científicas.

MALAS PRÁCTICAS EN PUBLICACIÓN CIENTÍFICA



**Bienvenido a la fiesta de coautores.
Usted es el número 21.**

CONCLUSIONES

- Los docentes de las universidades que apunten a ser competitivas **deben publicar artículos en revistas científicas de corriente principal.**
- La tarea de **publicación** en revistas con alto factor de impacto **no es una tarea sencilla.**
- En la actualidad se discute acerca de la **citación para “no morir”**. La ruta de la investigación científica adoptará nuevos matices.
- Evitar las **malas prácticas científicas.**

¡Por fin! Publiqué y fui citado



¡GRACIAS!

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