

Publishing

Tips to Creators of Research and Scholarly Works

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**Kenyatta University Post Modern Library
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Publishing

- ▶ **Definition of publishing**
 - ▶ **Types of Publishing**
 - ▶ **Probable channels for scholarly works**
 - ▶ **Tips to get your research published**
 - ▶ **Do's & Don'ts**
 - ▶ **The KU Experience and initiatives**
 - ▶ **Trending research issues**
 - ▶ **End**
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Definition(s) of Publishing

- ▶ **1. To produce and issue (printed or electronic matter) for distribution and sale**
 - ▶ **2. To have one's written work issued for publication**
 - ▶ **3. To announce formally or in public**
- ▶ *Collins Dictionary*

Types of Publishing

- ▶ POD publishing
- ▶ Commercial /traditional publishing
- ▶ Vanity publishing/Subsidy publishing
- ▶ True self-publishing
- ▶ Open Access Publishing

▶ writersrelief.com

POD Publishing

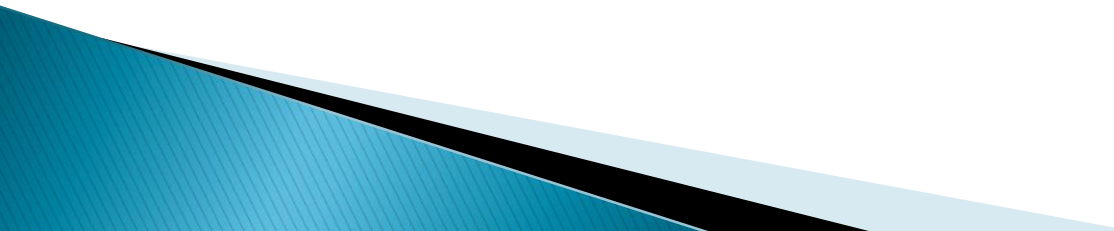
- ▶ Is the digital printing technology which allows printing of one or two copies of a book at a time, reducing warehousing costs and only allowing a publisher or author to have books printed only as they are ordered.
- ▶ It's Print-on-Demand NOT Publish-on-Demand.

Commercial/Traditional Publishing

- ▶ Is the shrewd risk-taking business of buying and selling intellectual property just like market traders buy and sell stocks.
- ▶ Business where investors purchase manuscripts and rights, pay advances and royalties, and assume risk in exchange for hoped-for profits.
- ▶ Venture where a person takes a risk on a book/journal.

theworldsgreatestbook.com

Vanity/Subsidy Publishing

- ▶ This is the publishing model where an author pays a publisher to turn his/her MSS into a book and distribute it in the main channels.
 - ▶ The author is the risk-taker rather than the publisher in the traditional sense.
 - ▶ Open Access publishing arose from this.
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Self Publishing

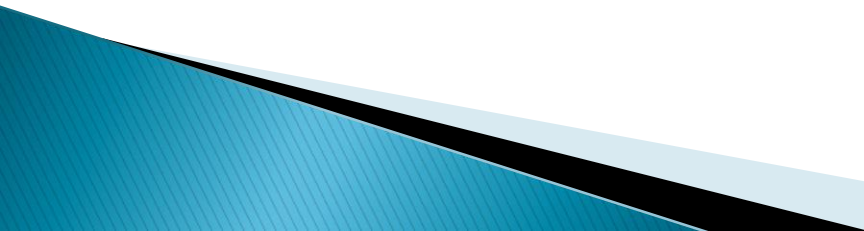
- ▶ Where authors own all their rights and receive 100% of the profit from literary and financial investment.
- ▶ Authors own their own ISBN numbers and have access to all the digital files associated with the production of their work.
- ▶ It is challenging since the writer must find qualified editing and design resources and handle administrative chores.
- ▶ It offers authors control over both creative aspects of the work and business strategy.

theworldsgreatestbook.com

Open Access Publishing

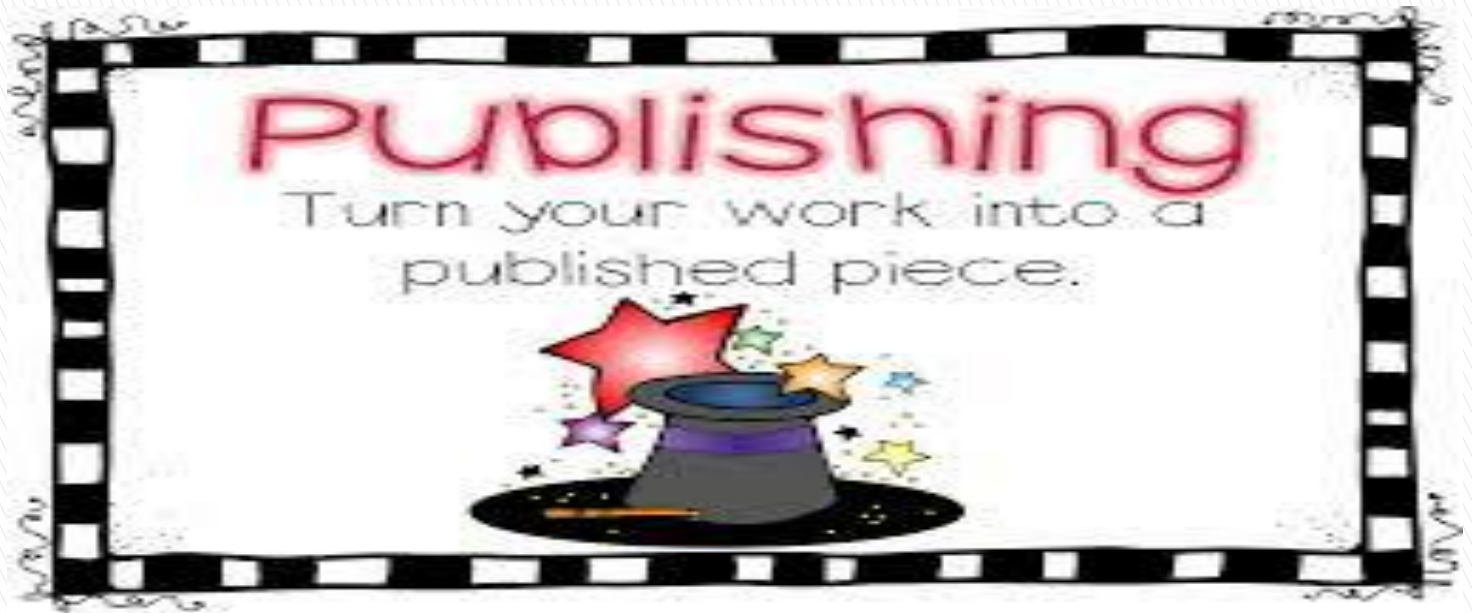
- ▶ Refers to scholarly works made digital and available online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions
- ▶ The consent of the author or copyright-holder.
- ▶ Open Access publishing arose from motivation to achieve wide dissemination and access to research output
- ▶ Subscription journals pricing became unsustainable at the turn of millennium
- ▶ BOAI 2002, Bethesda 2003, Berlin 2003

Channels of Publishing

- ▶ Self Publishing
 - ▶ Conference/seminar – as proceedings
 - ▶ School/ departmental Journals
 - ▶ Journals of Commercial Publishers
 - ▶ Books or Book chapters
 - ▶ Institutional Repositories
 - ▶ Open access journals
 - ▶ Online Journal System – OJS
- 

▶ Tips on Publishing:

Tip 1: Submission



Target an appropriate journal

From the *StudentPulse* Blog

▶ **Tip 2:** Novelty

“If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.”

By Isaac Newton

Say Something New

From the *StudentPulse* Blog

▶ Tip 3: Content



Edit your work Extensively

From the *StudentPulse* Blog

▶ **Tip 4: Acknowledge Authors**



Reference Strategically

From the *StudentPulse* Blog

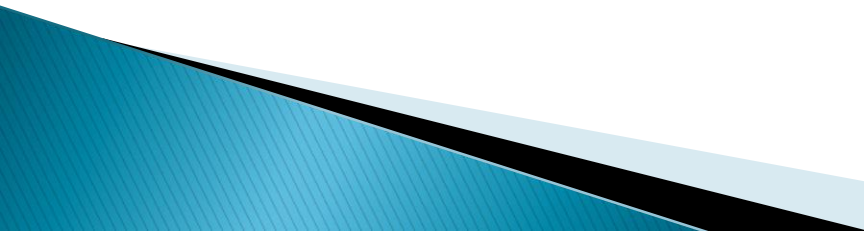
▶ **Tip 5:** Heed Publisher's Guidelines



Make it **Difficult** for Reviewers to say “No”

From the *StudentPulse* Blog


Benefits of OA Publishing

- Free Access of research output globally
 - Maximum visibility for authors & affiliations
 - Higher chances to be cited
 - Immediate publication or work online
 - Authors retain copyright to their works
 - Research output available to inform more study
 - Curtails duplication of similar investigations
 - Widest cross-pollination of ideas
 - It is easier to detect plagiarism
- 

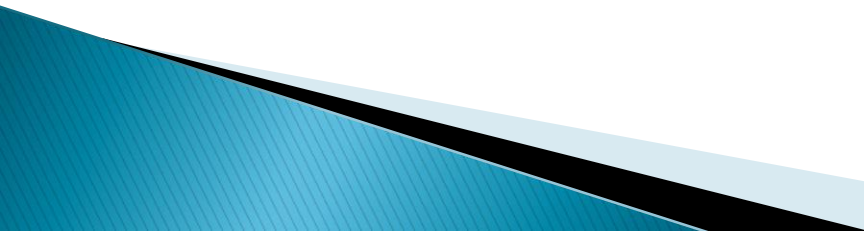
Challenges of OA Publishing

- ▶ Predatory publishers / journals / conferences!
- ▶ Beall's List is a list of potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers
- ▶ Acceptance by researchers slow but growing
- ▶ Quality issues arise if peer review is not strictly adhered to
- ▶ Over-reliance on online presence and access
- ▶ Retractions and removals from journals
- ▶ Financial sustainability
- ▶ APC getting expensive in some high impact journals impeding OA spirit

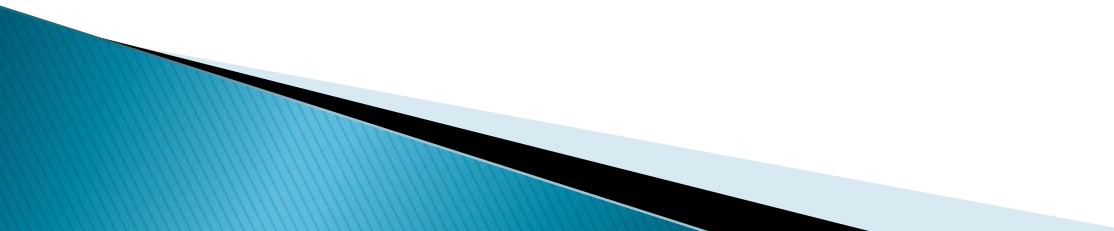
Key KU Publishing Initiatives

1. Promote Subscription publishing for staff
 2. Promote OA publishing for stakeholders
 3. Institutional Repository for all research output in the university
 4. Apt advice on research ethics and dissemination
 5. Incentivizing workshop/ conference Proceedings publication
 6. Online Journals System – OJS
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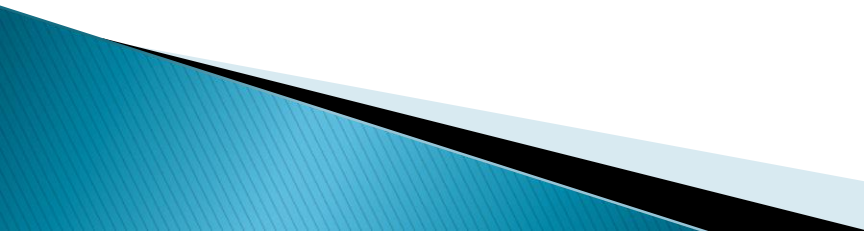
KU Online Journal System (OJS)

- ▶ Platform available in the University Library link
 - ▶ To host all university journals and proceedings online
 - ▶ Currently hosting several departmental & school journals – ECAMJ, Msingi, Chemi Chemi, and counting
 - ▶ The usual requirements obtaining for each article/journal will continue.
 - ▶ This is work in progress to sustain exacting content and quality
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KU OJS Process

- ▶ Authors submits Manuscripts to editors
 - ▶ Editor liaise with Reviewers and Authors
 - ▶ Each Journal must have an Editorial Board
 - ▶ Editor must be skilled in the OJS platform
 - ▶ Only articles approved by editorial uploaded
 - ▶ ISSN and eISSN is mandatory for each journal
 - ▶ Each journal has clear author guidelines
 - ▶ Pricing models clarity evolving = like AJOL
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Dos & Don'ts – Summary

- ▶ Confirm your facts before submission
 - ▶ Get a peer to look at your paper before submission
 - ▶ Format your work as per publisher's guidelines
 - ▶ Target subject area/ apt journal to avoid rejection
 - ▶ Be ready to revise if advised for acceptance
 - ▶ Seek permission for content from others
 - ▶ Declare any conflict of interest
 - ▶ Never pass off or even self-plagiarize
 - ▶ Consult co-authors before sub-mission
 - ▶ Never submit an article to two publishers concurrently to avoid litigation later
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Key Issues to remember– *Emerald*

- ▶ Presentation – format must be apt
- ▶ Understand your target market /audience
- ▶ Be ethical and within law at all stages
- ▶ Learn from the review process to wrote better
- ▶ Work in collaboration with key parties /stakeholders
- ▶ Check, check and check to meet threshold
- ▶ Maintain attention to detail always
- ▶ Take your time to organize your work
- ▶ Involve your peers to critic and improve mss
- ▶ Emphasize originality/ novelty as key selling point
- ▶ Spread/ share the word to extend knowledge.

Samples of Publishing Guides

- ▶ **Emerald:**

- ▶ http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/authors/workshops/ggp_online.htm

- ▶ **Taylor and Francis**

- ▶ <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/>

Samples of Publishing Guides

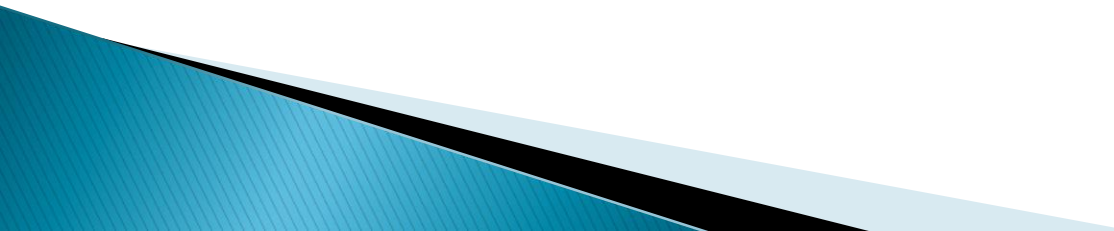
- ▶ **Springer**

- ▶ <http://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author>


- ▶ **Wiley online Library**

- ▶ http://exchanges.wiley.com/authors/journal-author-guide_268.html

Journal/Publishers' Guides show

- **Author guides**
 - **Author instructions**
 - **Resources for authors**
 - **Submission guidelines**
 - **Instructions for authors**
- 

Guides to Authors Contain

- Subject/Geographical coverage
 - Submission process until publication
 - No of words for Article and Abstract
 - Structure of the abstract
 - Format of the article
 - The peer review process
 - Article processing charges
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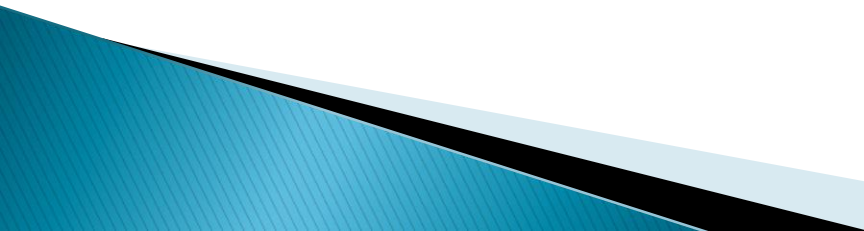
Guides to Authors Contain

- Font size acceptable
- Pagination (e.g. figures and tables)
- File type – word, etc
- Referencing style – APA, MLA, etc
- ▶ **NB: Refer to a previous journal issue for an idea of kind of articles it publishes**

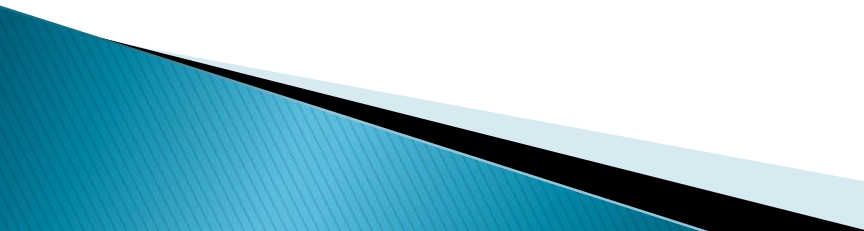
Ethical Considerations

- Manuscript has not been submitted to more than one journal simultaneous
- Manuscript has not been published previously
- Data is not fabricated or manipulated (including images) to support your conclusions
- No Plagiarism
- Consent to submit from all co-authors and other authorities given

Finding the Right Journal

- Scope and subject coverage is key
 - Impact Factor – frequency with which the "average article" in a given scholarly journal has been cited in a particular year or period
 - Does the journal have an international audience?
 - Is the journal peer reviewed?
 - Who is on the editorial board?
 - Is the journal available online?
- 

Finding the Right Journal

- Is the journal published by an international association or learned society?
 - Is it published consistently without gaps?
 - How fast are articles published online?
 - Any clear review process for quality control?
 - Is it listed in DOAJ, Sherpa Romeo, SCImago?
 - Any back issues or archive available?
 - Is it in Beall's list of predatory journals?
- 

Links to Blacklisted Journals

- ▶ **Beall's List of Predatory Publishers –**
<https://beallslist.weebly.com/>
- ▶ <http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>
- ▶ <http://allfakejournals.blogspot.com/>
- ▶ <http://www.academia.edu/9631250/BlacklistedJournals>
- ▶ <http://kscien.org/predatory.php>

Trending Research Terms /issues

▶ Predatory journal

Are journals that solicit manuscripts (mss) and charge article publication fees without the necessary peer-review and editorial services thus demeaning the OA model of publishing.

▶ Peer-review Process

Denotes the existence of a board of scholarly specialists in a subject area of a journal, who review mss for quality of research and adherence to journal editorial guidelines, before acceptance for publication.

Trending Research Terms/Issues

▶ Journal Impact Factor

Denotes the average number of times articles from a journal published in the past two years have been cited in the Journal Citation Report JCR year.

Its calculated by dividing the number of citations in the JCR year by the total number of articles published in the two previous years.

Trending Research/ Issues Issues

- ▶ **H index for a journal**

Is the maximum value of h such that the given author/journal has published h papers each cited at least h times.

- ▶ **Impact Factor of a journal**

Is a tool for ranking journals in a given subject by indexing agencies – the higher the impact factor, the more highly ranked the journal.

Trending Research Terms/ Issues

- ▶ **Google Scholar** – <https://scholar.google.com/>
Is an indexing tool with metrics to assist authors gauge visibility and influence of recent scholarly articles. A summary of recent citations help authors determine where to publish their new research.
- ▶ **Open access journals**
Are peer-reviewed scholarly journals that ensure research and literature is made freely available online to anyone interested in reading it.

Trending Research Terms/Issues

ORCID – <https://orcid.org/register>

- ▶ Open Researcher and Contributor ID is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors and contributors.
- ▶ It brings a researchers works together irrespective of change of names, titles or affiliations
- ▶ Its key in tenure, grants, editorial and peer review awards since research footprints visible

Epilogue

- ▶ Since we have to publish for many reasons,
- ▶ Please do due diligence in picking right

Publish or Perish!

Is A True Cliché

End

Thank you