



The 7th Asian Science Editors' Conference and Workshop 2022

Keynote 2 (10:00 – 10:40 am)

Making Scholarly (Scientific) Publishing Works for All Disciplines and Regions: Purpose, Process and Action

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Setting the scene -
the need for
journal visibility

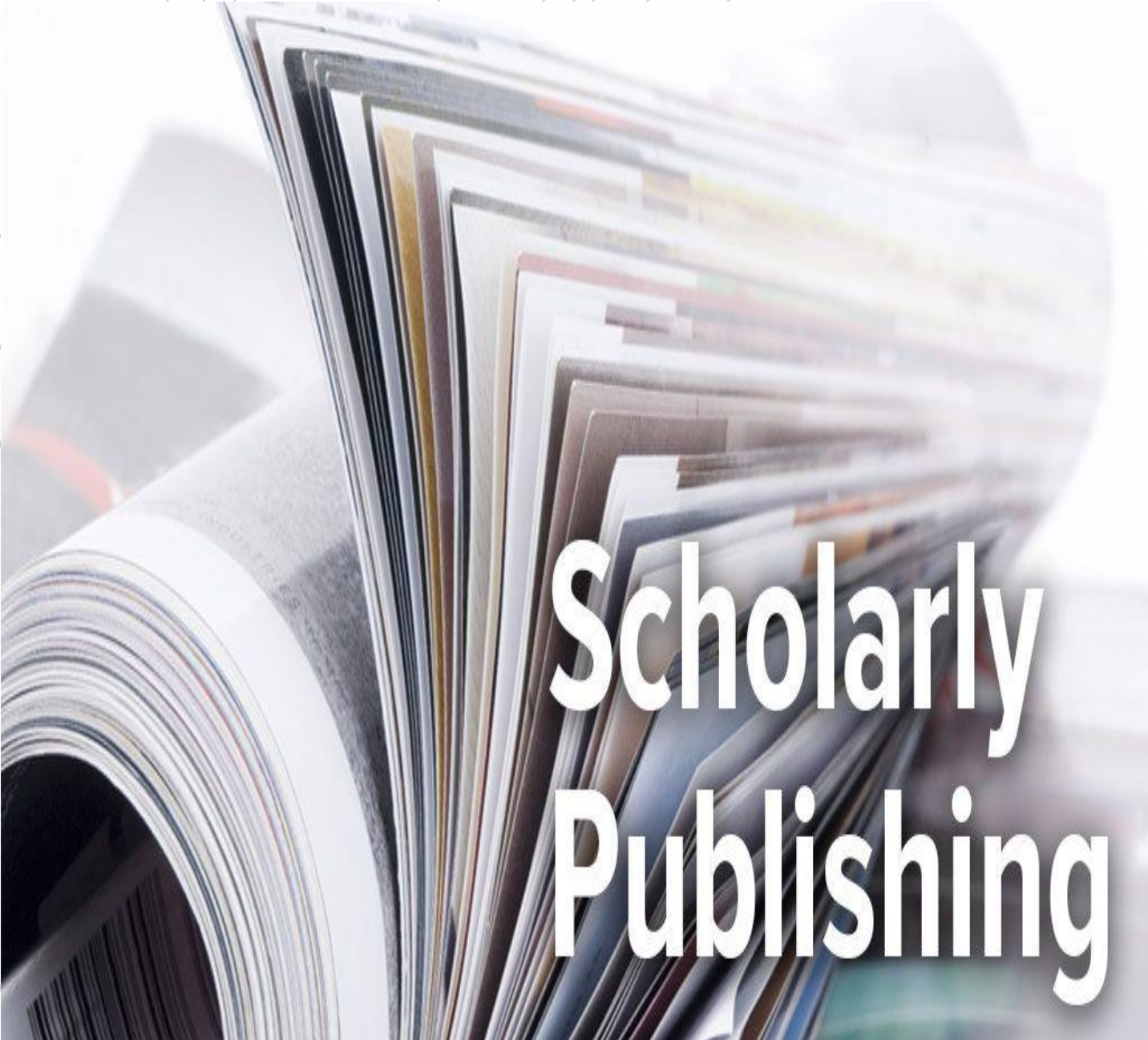
The health of a country's research activities is reflected in the scholarly activities of its researchers. Scholarly output is

an indication of quality and it covers the number of research journals publication system in South-east Asia is plagued by many problems and the

the role of researchers By collating publishing information journals outside systematic and as a side indexing the records of science it has systems from this region has helped been possible to harness and to improve the situation of collate data on performances of

**Scholarly
journals -
moving from
visibility to
inclusivity**

**How can the scholarly
publishing system maximize
benefit to the global science
(all regions) and to wider
audiences (all disciplines) for
scientific research?**



Scholarly Publishing

I will speak on these:



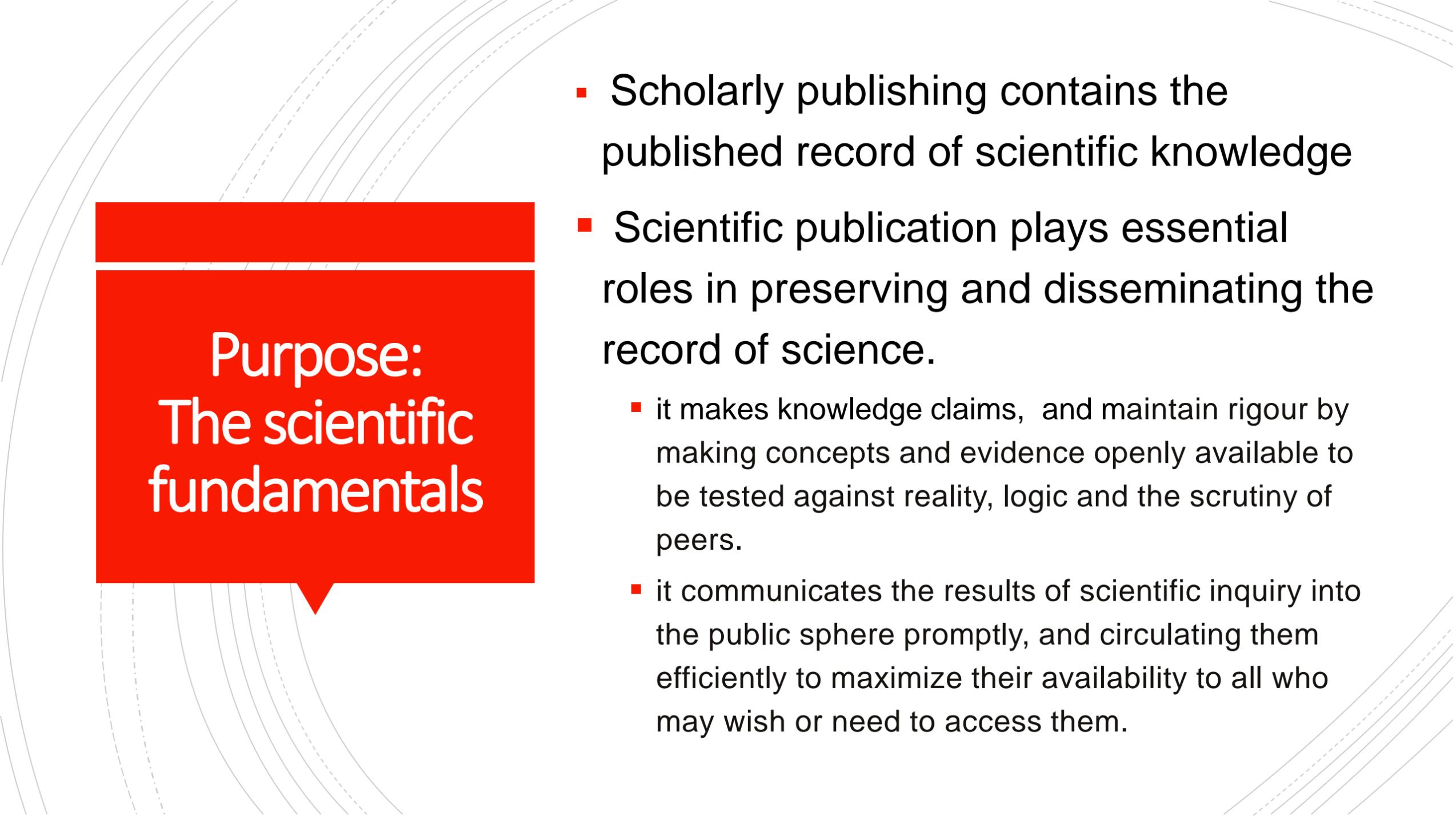
PURPOSE



PROCESS



ACTION



**Purpose:
The scientific
fundamentals**

- Scholarly publishing contains the published record of scientific knowledge
- Scientific publication plays essential roles in preserving and disseminating the record of science.
 - it makes knowledge claims, and maintain rigour by making concepts and evidence openly available to be tested against reality, logic and the scrutiny of peers.
 - it communicates the results of scientific inquiry into the public sphere promptly, and circulating them efficiently to maximize their availability to all who may wish or need to access them.

What is publishable



Journals editors like to publish papers that are going to be widely read and useful to the readers



Papers that report “**original and significant**” findings that are likely to be of interest to a broad spectrum of its readers



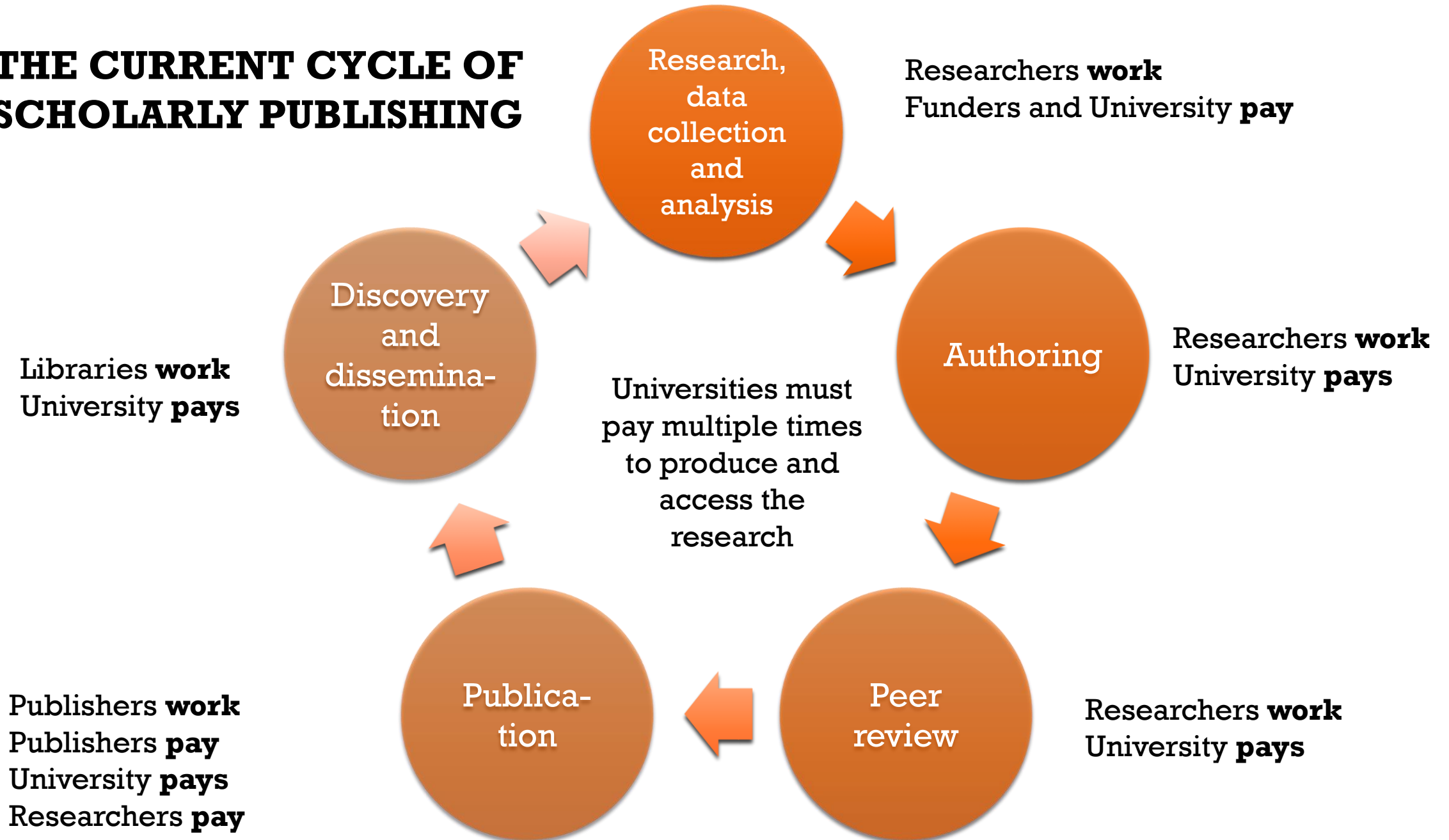
Papers that are **well organized and well written**, with clear statements regarding how the findings relate to and advance the understanding/ development of the subject



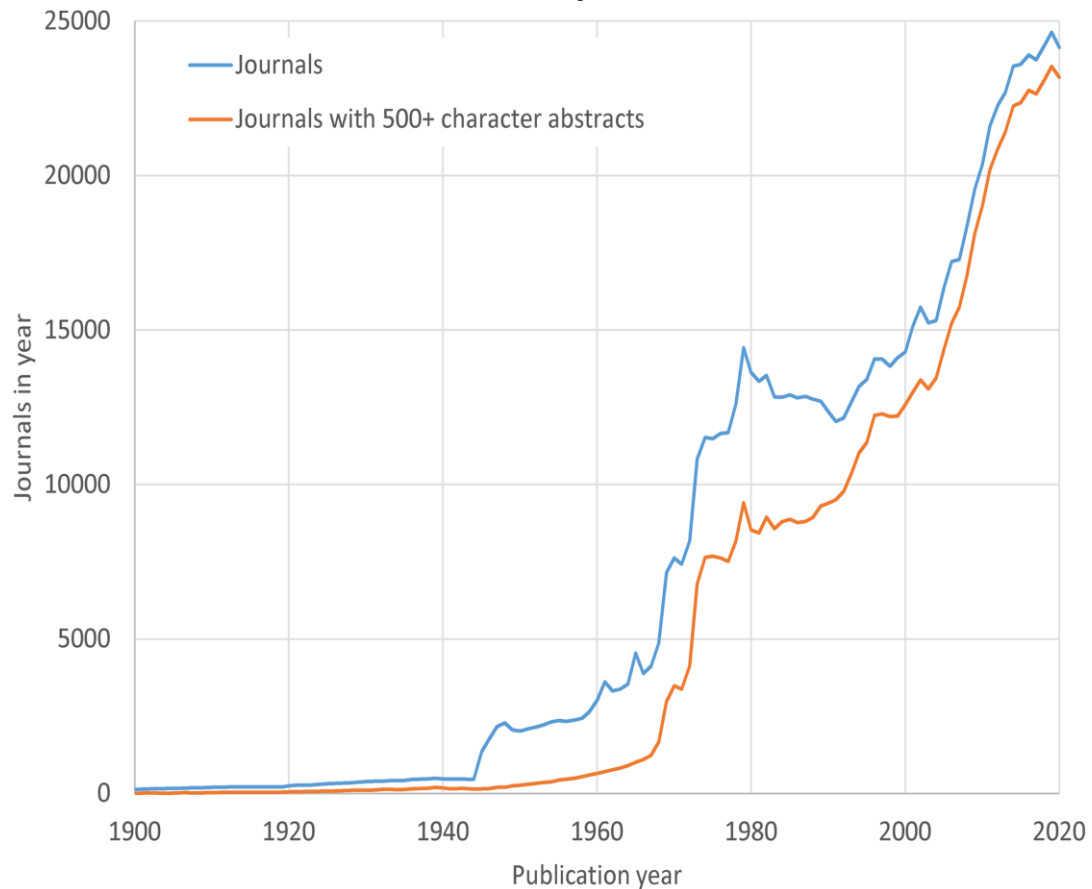
Papers that are **concise and yet complete** in their presentation of the findings

“Publishing in journals has now becoming the norm, not publishing is being the exception”

THE CURRENT CYCLE OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

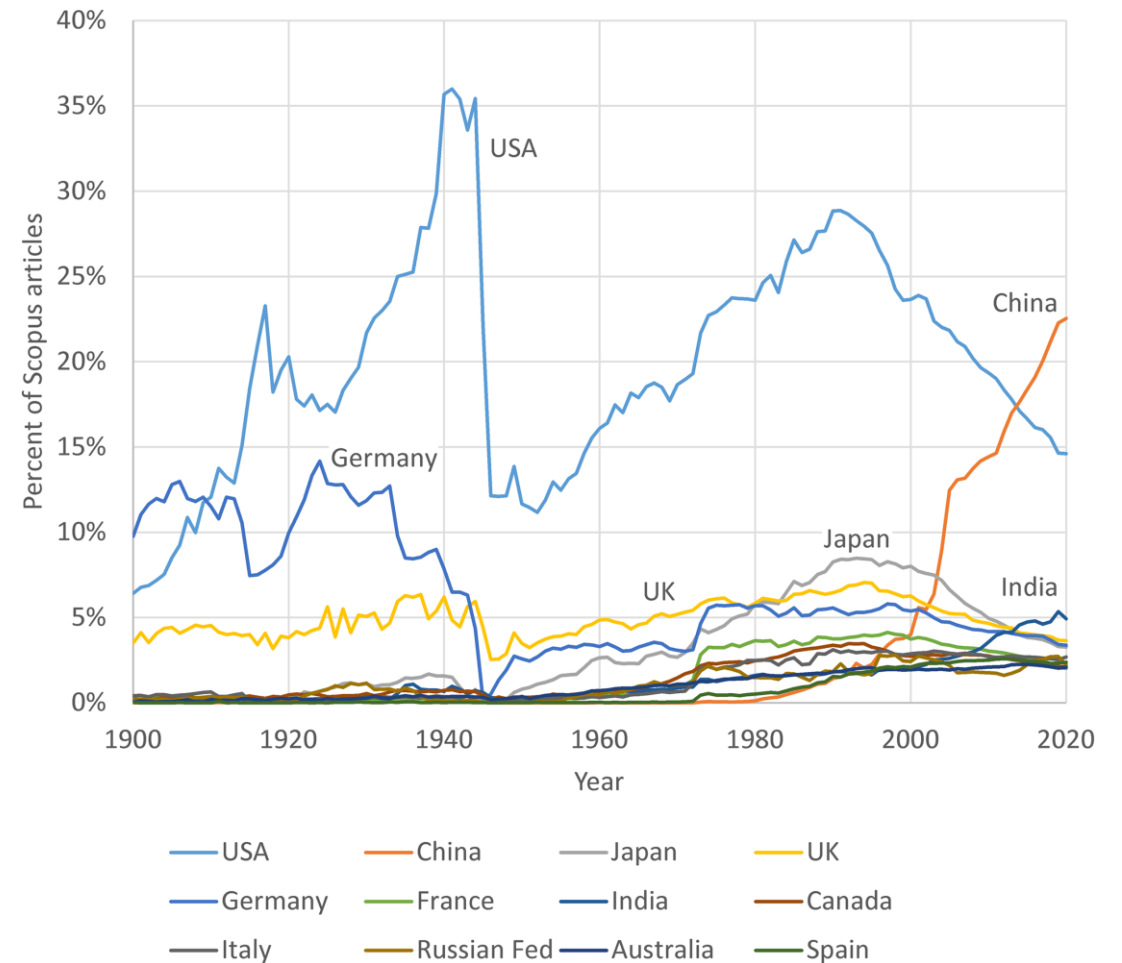


Number of different journals in Scopus by year (increased exponentially but slowing down in 2010).



Mike Thelwall, Pardeep Sud; Scopus 1900–2020: Growth in articles, abstracts, countries, fields, and journals. *Quantitative Science Studies* 2022; 3 (1): 37–50. doi: https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00177

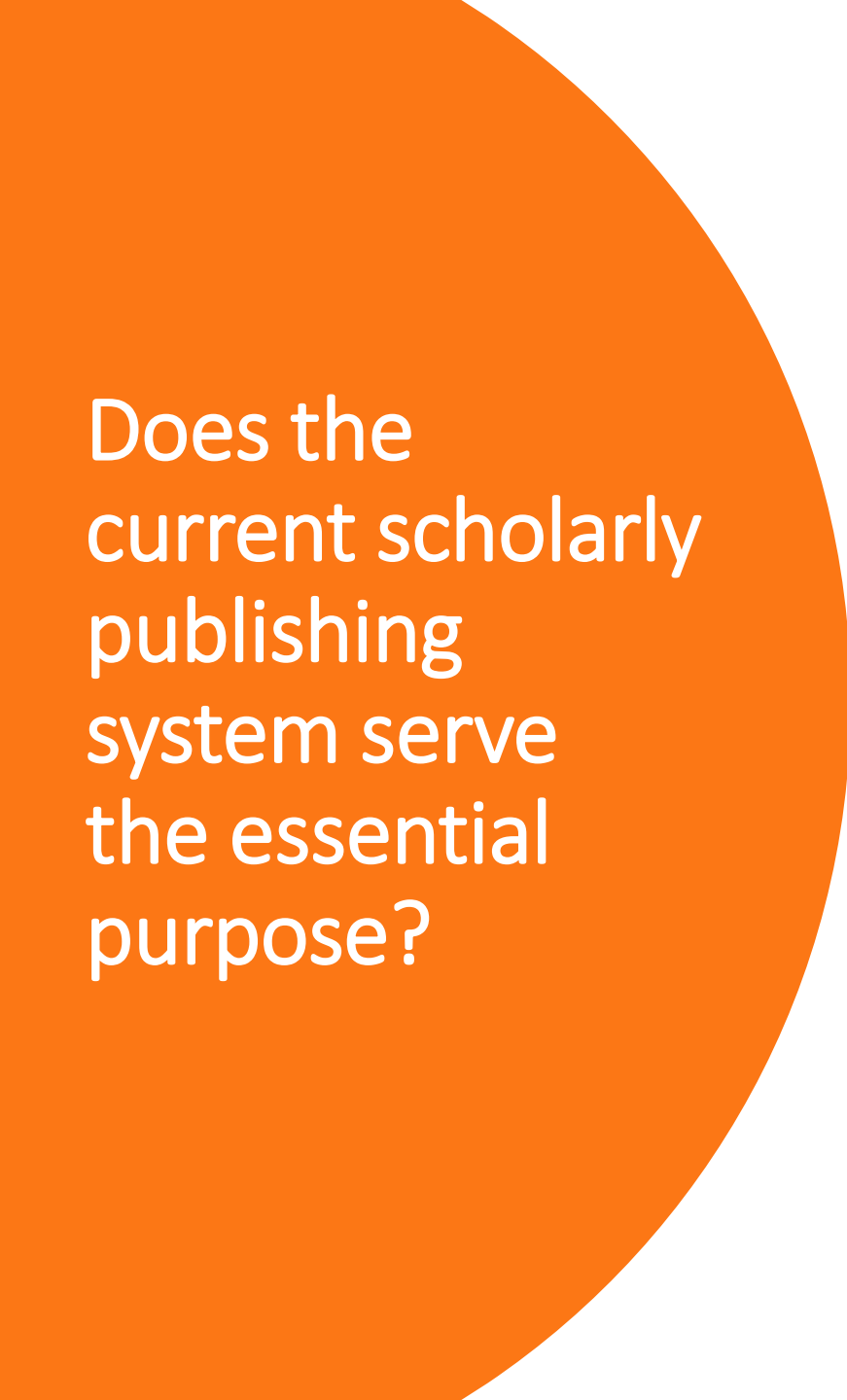
The percentage of Scopus articles with first author from the 12 countries with the most articles



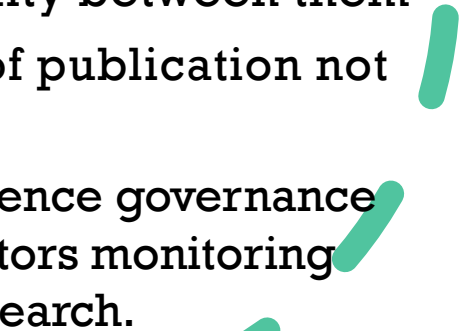
The background of the slide features a series of thin, curved lines in light gray and white, creating a sense of motion and depth. These lines are more prominent on the left side and fade towards the right.

Purpose: The scientific responsibilities

- To be globally inclusive, with none left behind, a voice for all, and sensitive to diverse perspectives.
- Ideas, evidence and data to circulate freely, quickly and efficiently, disseminated widely and deeply, and openly available for sceptical scrutiny, application and re-use.
- Preservation for future generations.



Does the
current scholarly
publishing
system serve
the essential
purpose?

- Deficits to be addressed:
 - Access is not universal for readers and authors, whether in academia, industry or civil society. It fragments the science community
 - Much of the record of science is privatized & inaccessible to discovery tools
 - Peer review is foundering under pressure and ill-adapted to many needs
 - Data is a first-class output of science, too much is lost or unusable
 - With the demise of the physical library of record, how do we maintain the record of science for the future
 - The needs of some disciplines are not sustainably supported, there is poor interoperability between them
 - Opportunities for new digital modes of publication not fully utilised
 - Private technology platforms used in science governance and assessment with proprietary indicators monitoring researchers, institutions and fields of research.
- 

Process: Publication Planning and Execution

Publishers also have responsibilities for ensuring the integrity of the research literature and these are set out publication ethics guidelines.

Adhering to the highest standards of applicable laws, accepted publication guidelines, and ethical guidelines on role-associated responsibilities, authorship, and content

Researchers have a responsibility to ensure that their publications are honest, clear, accurate, complete and balanced, and should avoid misleading, selective or ambiguous reporting

**NOT ONLY
TO PUBLISH
BUT ALSO
TO PUBLISH
ETHICALLY**

Strictly avoiding plagiarism, duplication, and any other unethical practices

Ensuring the timely reporting and publication of all study results regardless of outcome

A detailed and permanent record of research - that the work is conducted and reported honestly, objectively, and fairly.

Journal editors and peer reviewers work hard to ensure the content published is ethically sound

Detailing out the methodology and research design and ensure replication / reproducibility of study

Ensuring accuracy, completeness, and a lack of bias in publications

The logo for COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) is displayed within a thin gold border. It features the letters 'C', 'O', 'P', and 'E' in a dark serif font, separated by four vertical bars of different colors: grey, purple, light grey, and gold.

COPE

Journal Ethical Policies – Author Declarations

- **Authorship Statement** - Declaration of substantive contribution signed by all authors
- **Conflict of Interest Statement**- Declaration of real and apparent Conflicts of Interest, in language comprehensible to average reader, signed by all authors
- **Redundant Publication Statement** - Declaration that the work has not been published previously in whole or in part
- **Human/animal subjects Statement** - Declaration that the study was reviewed by an Ethical Review Committee
- **Duplicate submissions** - Declaration that the work has not been published, or is not being considered for publication, by another journal
- **Accurate disclosure of funding** (if any)
- **Declaration of authors roles in the paper** (if required)

Journal editors (and publishers) should owe the truth about their publication



The Public – for funding support



Funding Institutions – for giving us resources



Research Participants – out of respect for their autonomy



Colleagues & Collaborators - whose research publications may be based on our research publications



Authors and their Employers - employment, resources, and because their reputations can be affected by what we do



The Readers & Library - obligations of research stem from its nature as the pursuit of truth and knowledge

FACTORS INVOLVED IN JOURNAL CHOICE

(Findings from Harbingers 2.0 study involving 177 ECRs from 8 countries – China, France, **Malaysia**, **Poland**, Russia, Spain, UK & USA [SEE - <http://ciber-research.com/harbingers-2/>])

- 1) Indexed in WoS and/or Scopus (told to do so – a proxy for reliability)
- 2) High Impact Factor;
- 3) Relevant to the field;
- 4) Generally considered prestigious;
- 5) Appropriate audience;
- 6) High standards of peer review;
- 7) Fast processing;
- 8) Trusted and used in past;
- 9) Interdisciplinary in coverage;
- 10) Approved by university/government;
- 11) Open access;
- 12) No page charges or article processing charges (APCs);
- 13) Easier to get into;
- 14) Contains innovative features;
- 15) Practices open peer review;
- 16) Has both hard copy and online variants;
- 17) Familiar editor or editorial board.



ALFRED P. SLOAN
FOUNDATION

Action:
The principles for
scientific journals



Be the
high
quality
journal



Be
Responsible
abstracting
and
indexing
agencies
Research



(R3)



Be a core
journal in
the
discipline.
Be an
open
diversity



open
access
diversity



through
opening
the record
of science

Discover this journal's metrics



1. MUST BE THE RIGHT JOURNAL

- **Presence of:**
 - **Aims and scope**
 - **Types of articles**
 - **Readership**
 - **Current hot topics (go through recent abstracts)**
 - **Reliable journal metrics**
 - **Guide for authors;**
 - **Known editor and the editorial board members in the field; reviewers who are familiar with the works**
 - **Peer-reviewed - "THE GOLD STANDARD"**

2. MUST BE A CORE JOURNAL IN THE DISCIPLINE



The journals that
authors cite most to
write the paper



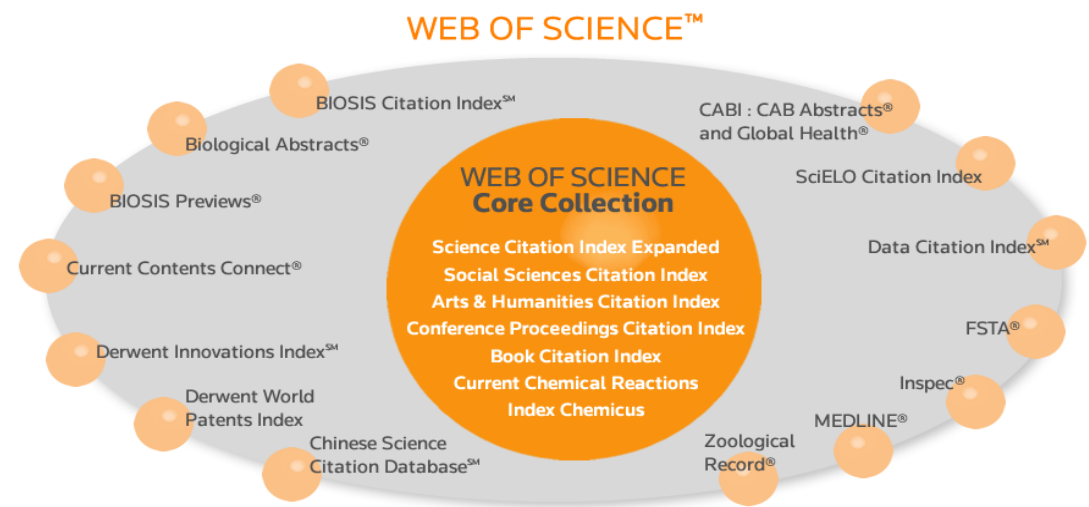
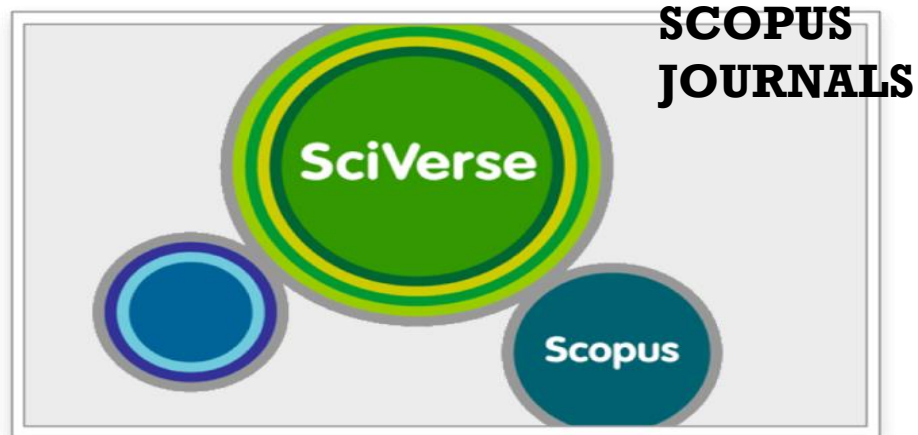
**The journal that
others would read**



The journal that
authors would submit
to and review for



The journal that has a
bibliometrics study /
single journal study



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INDEXED JOURNALS

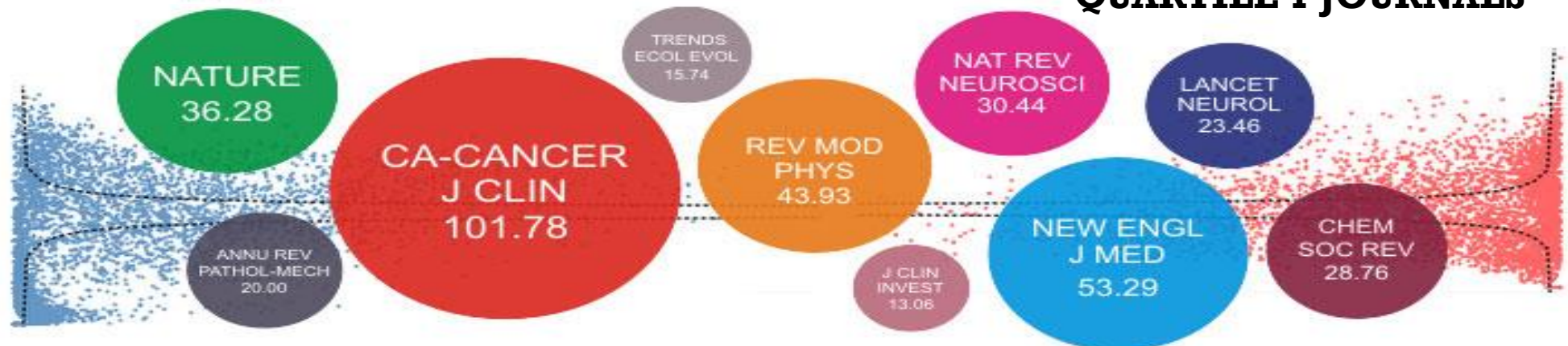


IMPACT-FACTORED JOURNALS

WEB OF SCIENCE JOURNALS

3. MUST BE INDEXED BY
AUTHORITATIVE A&I AGENCIES

QUARTILE 1 JOURNALS





Citation
Centre
Pusat Sitali Malaysia

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Journal Management System

☒ Malaysian Journal of Pathology
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Malaysian Journal of Pathology

OVERVIEW:

Discipline(s) / Subdiscipline(s):

- Medical & Health Sciences
 - Immunology and Microbiology
 - Medicine

Print ISSN: 0126-8635
 Publisher: Academy of Medicine of Malaysia
 Publication type: Print
 Journal Website: <http://www.mjpath.org.my/index.html>

The Malaysian Journal of Pathology is the official journal of the College of Pathologists, Academy of Medicine Malaysia. The primary purpose of The Journal is to publish the results of study and research in Pathology, especially those that have particular relevance to human disease occurring in Malaysia and other countries in this region. The term PATHOLOGY will be interpreted in its broadest sense to include Chemical Pathology, Cytology, Experimental Pathology, Forensic Pathology, Haematology, Histopathology, Immunology, Medical Microbiology and Parasitology. The Journal aims to bring under one cover publications of regional interest embracing the various sub-specialities of Pathology. It is expected that the articles published would be of value not only to pathologists, but also to medical practitioners in search of a scientific basis for the problems encountered in their practice, and to those with an interest in diseases which occur in the tropics. Publications are peer-reviewed. The Journal is listed in Index



Journal Coverage

Volume 36, No. 3, 2014
 Volume 36, No. 2, 2014
 Volume 36, No. 1, 2014
 Volume 35, No. 2, 2013
 Volume 35, No. 1, 2013

[Archive](#)

[Latest Issues](#)

Indexation

Indexed by	Malaysian Citation Centre, MyCite Citation Report (2013)
Impact Factor	0.022
Rank	11/11,Q4(Medical & Health Sciences) 11/11,Q4(Medical & Health Sciences)
Indexed by	MyAIS
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Browse By Title

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Browse By Subject

Arts & Humanities (78)

Engineering & Technology (80)

Medical & Health Sciences (45)

Sciences (92)

Social Sciences (163)

Statistics

Latest Uploads

Most Viewed Articles

Most Downloaded Articles

Most Viewed Journals

Visits (Google Analytics)

Articles uploaded in MyJurnal

19

...by authoritative Indexing & Abstracting agency –
 indexation entails a greater chance to be available in library databases, which means that
 the published articles have a higher chance of being found, read, and, hopefully, cited.



4. MUST BE AN AFFORDABLE OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL

- GOLD – accessible by all, requires APC
- DIAMOND & BRONZE - free to read and publish
- HYBRID – allows archiving of pre-prints
- GREEN – accessible and deposit pre-prints; double exposure

OPEN ACCESS MEANS GLOBALLY EQUITABLE

- Chances of being cited is increased – early citations
- Quality is not short-changed – it is refereed
- Reach a wider audience – achieving the basic objective of publishing (sustainable and socially desirable)
- Fees for scientific publishing should enable global open access by both readers and authors
- Fees for open access publishing should ultimately be addressed by research funders and institutions, not individual authors.
- BUT need to check indexation status
- **Be careful of probable, potential or possible predatory journals**

Why bother publishing one's research if the findings are not going to reach researchers around the globe?

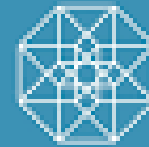
SEEKING FOR RELIABLE OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

JOURNAL WHITELISTS OR BLACKLISTS?

- Whitelist promotes publication quality and ethics
- Exclude deceptive publishers
- Blacklist indicates which journals to avoid, not which to publish
- Include deceptive publishers

5. Must produce Responsible (and reproducible) research

- The ability to produce ethically acceptable, sustainable and socially desirable research outcomes for the public, through their **publications**.
- It is about understanding how to conduct research and publish in accordance with contemporary good practice.
- The purpose is to raise research quality and increase the overall reproducibility of scientific results.



Responsible Research

TRANSPARENCY & OPENNESS IN PUBLISHING (TOP)

- A framework that supports the reproducibility of research through the adoption of transparent research practices
- Journals are taking to implement open science practices, that are based on the core principles of the scientific community. It is becoming an alternative way to assess journal qualities, and is an improvement over traditional metrics that measure mean citation rates (see <https://topfactor.org/journals>)
- Share or make open the data and supplementary materials that supports the results or analyses presented in the article
- Include a Data Availability statement, even where there is no data associated with the article
- Cite and fully reference all data, program code, and other methods in the article.
- <https://www.cos.io/initiatives/top-guidelines>

The science community is raising its voice; funders, governments, universities and research institutions must now step up to reform open access to the scientific record according to the principles

Principles for scientific publishing

Opening the Record of Science.

6. Diversity and Inclusivity

- I. Affordable, universal open access
- II. Open licensing of the record of science
- III. Rigorous, efficient, timely peer review
- IV. Concurrent publication of data and evidence (FAIR)
- V. Maintaining the record of science
- VI. Respecting the needs of disciplines and regions
- VII. Adaptability to new opportunities
- VIII. Accountability to the scientific community

Options for reform

Normalize

Rapid communication to disciplinary peers through preprint servers.

Overlay processes

Innovative approaches to peer review and quality control

Rights retention strategies and open licences

Concurrent deposition of relevant data/evidence in line with FAIR principles as a condition of publication.

Develop and implement

Business models that support 8 principles and diverse publication modes

A sustainable business model for learned society open access publication

Reform peer review

Platform-agnostic discovery services

Global curation infrastructures for the Record of Science

A record of versions, not a version of record

Reform incentives away from bibliometrics

Governance

International organizations as custodians of the scientific interest

Compliance and audit of agreed standards (8 principles)

Adhere to UNESCO open science values

Foreground academic institutions

Build on robust, distributed, community controlled infrastructures

How can the scholarly publishing system maximize benefit to the global science (all regions) and to wider audiences (all disciplines) for scientific research?

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

1

**BE THE RIGHT
JOURNAL**



2

**BE THE CORE
JOURNAL
REFERRED TO
IN THE FIELD**



3

**INDEXED BY
TRUSTED A&I
AGENCIES**



4

**AFFORDABLE
OPEN ACCESS**



5

**TRANSPARENCY
AND OPENNESS
IN PUBLISHING**



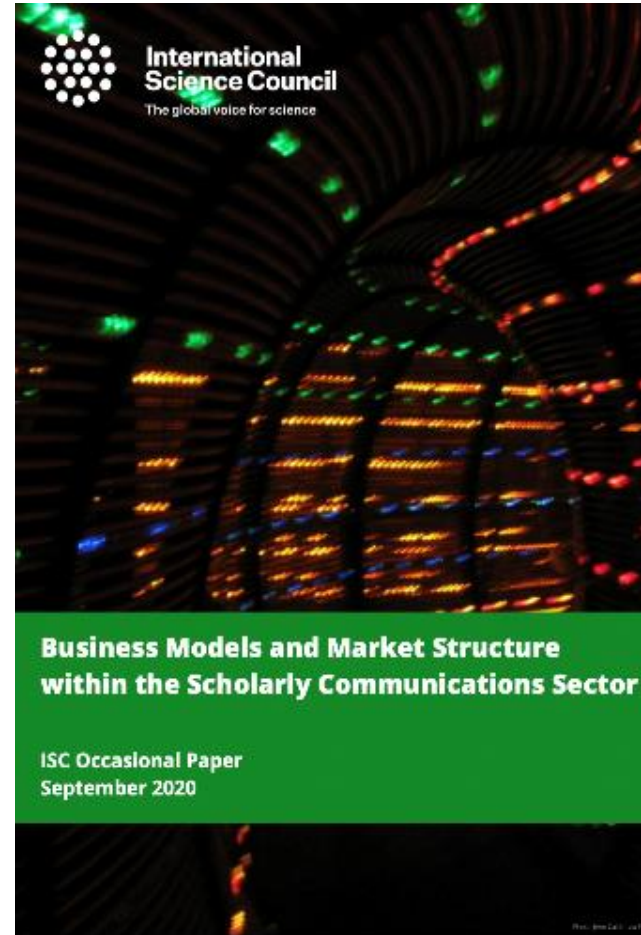
6

**DIVERSITY
AND
INCLUSIVITY**



Publications of the International Science Council

Major report and occasional papers on specific issues in scientific publishing





Thank you
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