

**How to get published in high impact
scholarly journals: Q & A session
South African Journal of Psychology
Perspectives in Education
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ISSUES PROF HUSEYIN UZUNBOYLU WANTS US TO ADDRESS



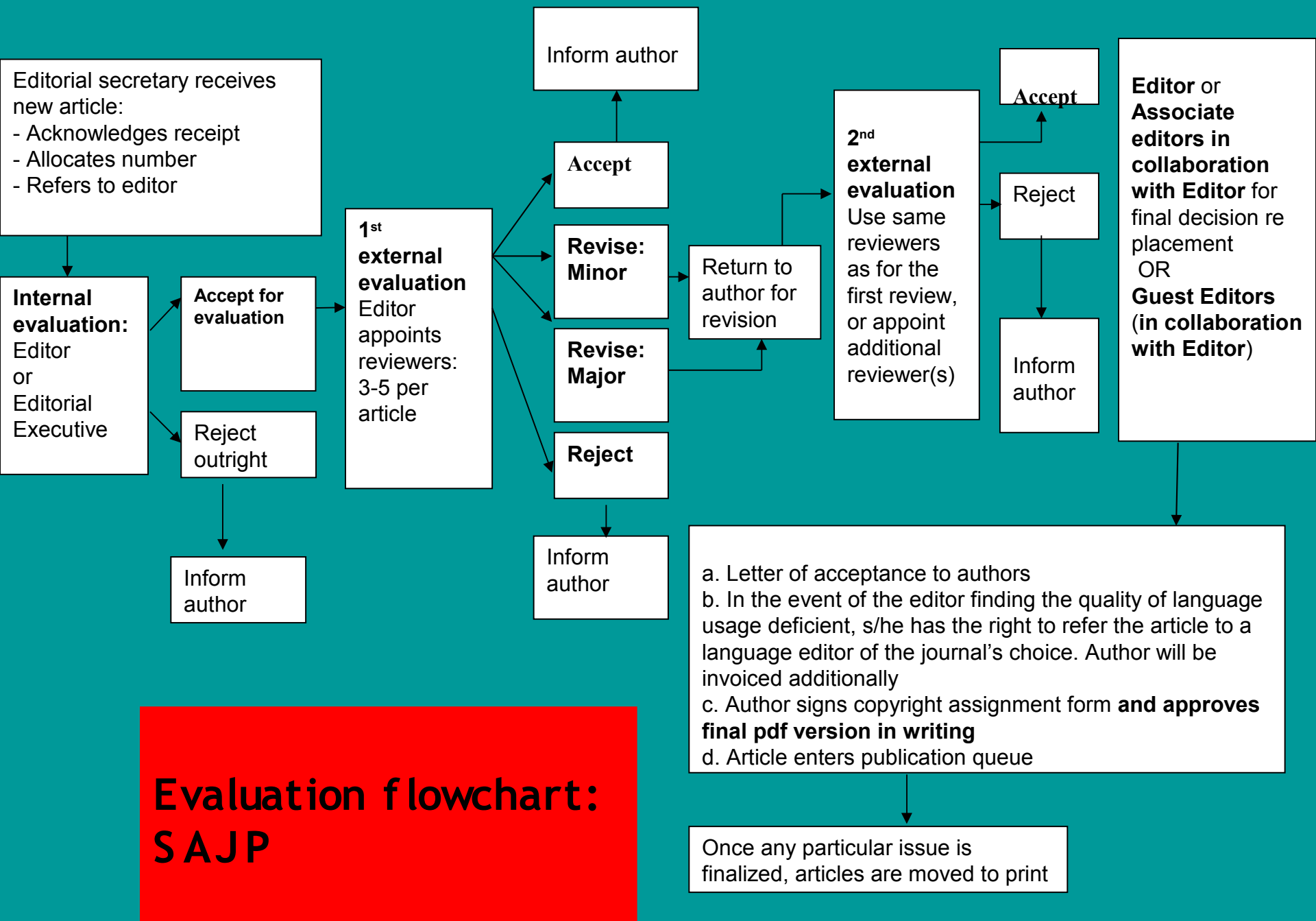


1. What process is followed once a journal receives an article?

Given the two journals you involved in, are there similarities/differences?

If so, why?





**Evaluation flowchart:
SAJP**

Editorial secretary receives new article:
 - If necessary, ask author to revise according to author guidelines + subscribe
 - Acknowledges receipt
 - Allocates number
 - Refers to editor

Internal evaluation:
 Editor or Editorial Executive

Accept for evaluation
 Reject outright
 Inform author

1st external evaluation
 Editor appoints reviewers: 3-5+ per article

Accept
 Inform author

Revise: Minor

Revise: Major

Reject
 Inform author

Return to author for revision

2nd external evaluation
 Use same reviewers as for the first review, or appoint additional reviewer(s)

Accept

Reject
 Inform author

Editor or Associate editors in collaboration with Editor for final decision re replacement OR Guest Editor in collaboration with Editor

Discuss articles with two or more reviews at the Executive Committee Meeting

- Letter of acceptance to authors
- In the event of the editor finding the quality of language usage deficient, s/he has the right to refer the article to a language editor of the journal's choice. Author will be invoiced additionally
- Author signs copyright assignment form and approves final pdf version in writing
- Article enters publication queue
- Send invoice for page fees to authors

Once any particular issue is finalized articles are moved to print

Evaluation flowchart: PiE



2. What are the criteria used to determine whether an article gets accepted for peer review?

How do peer reviewers get selected?





4. What are the criteria used in the peer review process?





5. It would be good to illustrate with examples article that do make the review process and articles that don't. Perhaps also those that get to the review process but don't get accepted for publication and those that do.





Practical exercise





6. What recourse does the author have when an article is not accepted?





7. There is a perception among some participants that elements of race and gender affect the review process. In other words, articles written by black and/or women don't easily get accepted.


Also that more senior people have their article accepted because they are well-known names.





Practical exercise





PiE author spread: March-September 2010

- careful analysis of *PiE*'s first three issues of 2009 yields the following data:
 - a. ca 70% of our contributors are women.
 - b. ca 90% of our contributors are black.
 - c. ca 60+% of our contributions were written by persons in the 40+ age bracket.





8. Some guidelines as how to select a journal.





9.a. What are the essential do's and don'ts when one is submitting an article?

In other words what goes on inside the journal/ the other side of the door?





**9.b. There is some 'fear' of writing and submitting to a journal.
How does one deal with this aspect?**





9.c. Points to focus on when you prepare for submission:

- 1. Research your journal options**
- 2. Establish a group of “critical readers”**
- 3. Test the draft in other forums e.g., seminars; occasional papers**
- 4. Submit to language editor**
- 5. Check on technical requirements for the journal in question**
- 6. Expect to do at least ten drafts of the completed paper**
- 7. Submit**





9.d. Before submitting your article:

Use the following criteria to measure your article against.





10. Importance of publishing in high impact journals

Listing agencies

- a. **Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)**
 - including
 - Science Citation Index (SCI), as well as
 - Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and the
 - Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)
 - b. **International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)** (for social science and interdisciplinary research)
 - c. **Local Department of Education**





11. Role and function of ASSAF

- **Academy of Science of South Africa**





Addendum: Writing an outline: Example

- **Introduction**
- **Conceptualisation/ Context/ Literature survey**
- **Method/ Project description**
- **Participants and setting**
- **Goals and design of the study**
- **Instruments**
- **Procedure**
- **Validity checks applied in your inquiry: Ensuring rigour/ validity/ reliability/ trustworthiness of the study**





Addendum: Writing an outline: Example

- **Data collection instruments (qual/ quan)**
- **Data analysis: Hypotheses tested/ Analytic style (qual)**
- **Limitations**
- **Ethical aspects**
- **Findings**
- **Discussion**
- **Conclusion**
- **Bibliography**



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