



# FACTORS FOR IMPROVING THE RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS AND QUALITY METRICS

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## ABSTRACT

*In present scenario publishing our research works and facilitating the same work to global access is utmost important and so much in demand, to do so everyone must adopt some approach, in this paper we present factors for improving the research publications and quality metrics, Key terminologies, Paper review process, abstracting and indexing papers in a reputed databases, International and National databases, Major research areas of available in Engineering and Technology, Tips to prepare effective technical paper to increase the citation, Plagiarism and free plagiarism tools availability. When research works are published, there is concern about citation which is straightforwardly related to the papers eminence and visibility, through this paper increase of the citation index, h-index and i10 index is highly possible.*

**Key words:** Citation Index, Open Access Journals, Science Citation Index, Author Citation Index, Target References, Traditional Journals, H-index, i10 index, ISSN, ISBN, Digital Object Identifiers, Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Double Blind Review, Open Review, Abstracting, Indexing, Open Access Repository, Online Library, SSRN, Thomson Reuters Researcher ID, Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection Tools.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The students, researchers, PG Scholars, and PhD Scholars are to prepare and publish their research papers or technical papers as a requirement of their academic requirements. They shall follow some good approach and they should aware of the importance of preparation of papers, publication of papers, general terminologies, paper review process, editorial process, abstracting and indexing the papers in a reputed repositories especially national or international databases, awareness about plagiarism and free plagiarism tools.

**The objectives of this research review paper preparation and presentation are:**

- To brief importance and relevance of paper publication
- To create awareness about some key terminologies
- To make understand the paper review process
- To make understand the editorial process
- To create awareness on abstracting and indexing papers in a reputed databases
- To understand the importance of international and national databases
- To understand and focus on latest research areas available in Engineering and Technology
- To Present tips to prepare effective technical paper to increase citation index
- To create awareness and to understand the plagiarism and free plagiarism tools.

## 2. KEY TERMINOLOGIES RELATED TO RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

It is utmost essential to understand the key terminologies related to research, publication citing and indexing the following are some important terminologies:

**Author Citation Index:** A Citation index which is alphabetized by the first reference author. The Science citation index is an author citation index.

**Citation Index:** A Citation index is a database of cited references where each reference is accompanied by a list of source documents which cite it. A directory of cited references, each of which is accompanied by a list of citing source documents.

A citation index is a kind of bibliographic index, an index of citations between publications, allowing the user to easily establish which later documents cite which earlier documents. A form of citation index is first found in 12th-century Hebrew religious literature.

**H-index:** The h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications.

**i10 index:** The number of publications with at least 10 citations. This very simple measure is only used by Google Scholar, and is another way to help gauge the productivity of a scholar. Advantages of i10-Index. Very simple and straightforward to calculate

**Immediacy Index:** The Immediacy Index is the average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published. The journal Immediacy Index indicates how quickly articles in a journal are cited.

**Important Factor:** The journal Impact Factor is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past two years have been cited in the JCR year. The Impact Factor

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

**ISSN:** The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is an internationally accepted code which identifies the title of serial publications. It is an eight digit number consisting of seven digits plus a check digit which enables a computer to recognize when the number is incorrectly cited. ISSN- an is a government regulated system of identifying serials (journals) by number. All issues of the same journal will have the same ISSN unless the journal title has changed. DOI- Digital Object Identifiers help identify specific journal articles.

**Diference between ISBN and ISSN:** The ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) and ISBN (International Standard Book Number) are numeric identification codes. The ISSN, which consists of eight digits, is used to identify serial publications, whilst the ISBN, which consists of ten digits, is used to identify books.

**Open Access Journals:** Open access journal. Open access (OA) journals are scholarly journals that are available online to the reader "without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself."

**Open Access vs. Traditional Journals:** In modern society, research is disseminated through many venues, including social media sites, blogs, Twitter, and open access (OA) scholarly journals that are freely available to anyone with Internet access. As opposed to traditional journals, which often charge readers hefty fees to access journal content, OA journals provide content for free on the web and charge researchers to publish their findings. Although the idea of a journal that is freely available to the public with no financial barriers to access seems great in theory, when it comes time to publish, many researchers struggle with the decision of whether to do so in an OA journal versus a traditional (and perhaps more well-established) journal.

**Peer review** requires a community of experts in a given (and often narrowly defined) field, who are qualified and able to perform reasonably impartial review. Impartial review, especially of work in less narrowly defined or inter-disciplinary fields, may be difficult to accomplish, and the significance (good or bad) of an idea may never be widely appreciated among its contemporaries. Peer review is generally considered necessary to academic quality and is used in most major scientific journals, but does by no means prevent publication of all invalid research. Traditionally, peer reviewers have been anonymous, but there is currently a significant amount of open peer review, where the comments are visible to readers, generally with the identities of the peer reviewers disclosed as well.

**Professional peer review:** Professional peer review focuses on the performance of professionals, with a view to improving quality, upholding standards, or providing certification. In academia, peer review is common in decisions related to faculty advancement and tenure.

**Reference:** Any item cited in the bibliography or text of a source document or publication.

**Review Process:** Peer review is the evaluation of work by one or more people of similar competence to the producers of the work (peers). It constitutes a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility. In academia, scholarly peer review is often used to determine an academic paper's suitability for publication. Peer review can be categorized by the type of activity and by the field or profession in which the activity occurs, e.g., medical peer review.

**Scholarly peer review** (also recognized as **refereeing**) is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field, before a paper describing this work is published in a journal or as a book. The peer review

helps the publisher (that is, the editor-in-chief or the editorial board) decide whether the work should be accepted, considered acceptable with revisions, or rejected.

**Science citation index:** A comprehensive citation index containing all references appearing in the bibliographies or footnotes of source articles published in a large number of multidisciplinary and specialty journals. Each reference is accompanied by its list of citing articles.

**Source Article Index:** An index, alphabetically arranged by first citing (Source) author, of those source articles used to produce the citation index, the Science citation index contains a source article index.

**Source:** The original citing publication from which references are obtained.

**Target References:** Any references used as a starting point in a search.

**Peer review:** It is still the only widely accepted routine for research validation. Peer review helps authenticate research, establish a technique by which it can be evaluated, and increase association possibilities within research society.

**Table 1** Types of peer review: The table present different review types

<b>Single Blind Review:</b>	<b>Double Blind Review:</b>	<b>Open Review:</b>	<b>More transparent peer review</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The names of the reviewers are hidden from the author. This is the traditional method of reviewing and is the most common type by far.</li> <li>• Reviewer anonymity allows for impartial decisions – the reviewers will not be influenced by the authors.</li> <li>• Authors may be concerned that reviewers in their field could delay publication, giving the reviewers a chance to publish first.</li> <li>• Reviewers may use their anonymity as justification for being unnecessarily critical or harsh when commenting on the authors' work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both the reviewer and the author are anonymous.</li> <li>• Author anonymity prevents any reviewer bias, for example based on an author's country of origin or previous controversial work.</li> <li>• Articles written by prestigious or renowned authors are considered on the basis of the content of their papers, rather than their reputation.</li> <li>• Reviewers can often identify the author through their writing style, subject matter or self-citation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewer and author are known to each other.</li> <li>• Some believe this is the best way to prevent malicious comments, stop plagiarism, prevent reviewers from following their own agenda, and encourage open, honest reviewing.</li> <li>• Others see open review as a less honest process, in which politeness or fear of retribution may cause a reviewer to withhold or tone down criticism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewers play a vital role in academic publishing, yet their contributions are often hidden. Three Elsevier journals now publish supplementary review files alongside the articles on ScienceDirect.</li> <li>• Acknowledges the important role of reviewers</li> <li>• Enriches published articles and improves the reading experience</li> </ul>

### 3. GENERIC PAPER REVIEW PROCESS

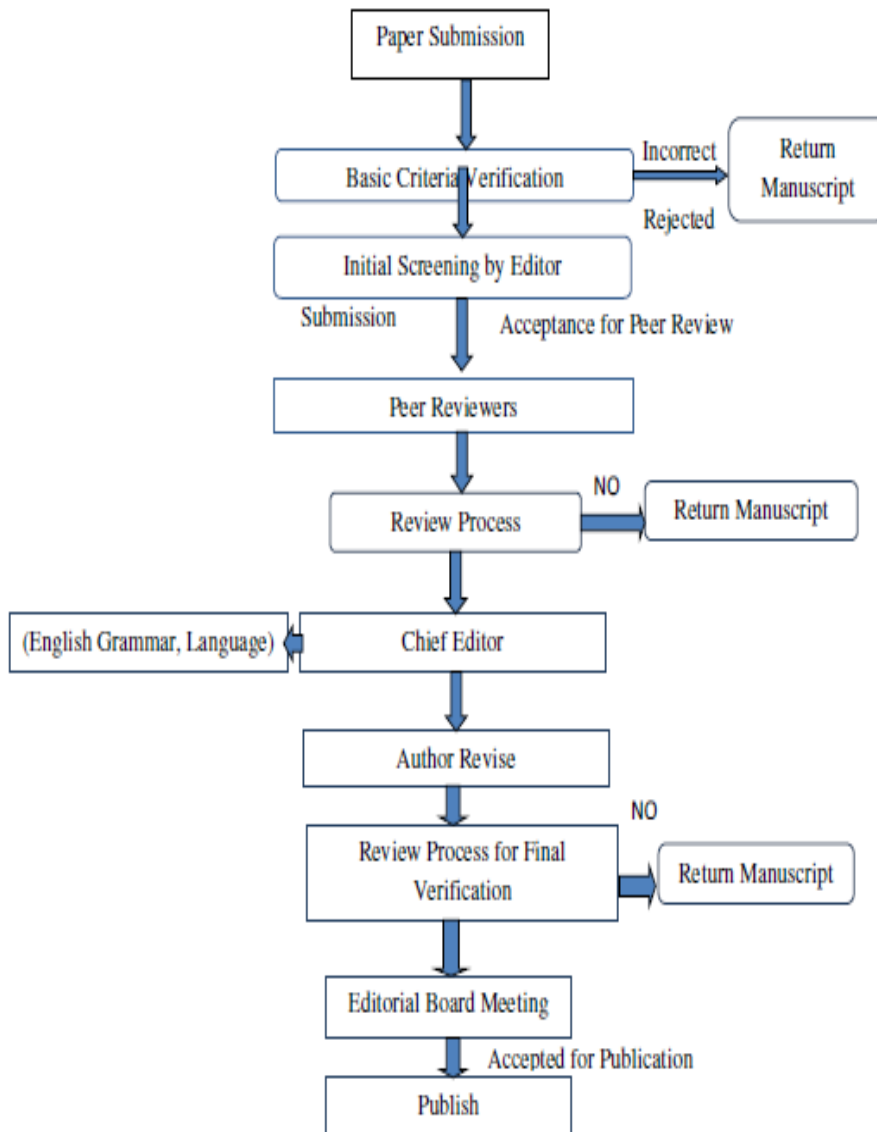


Figure 1 Paper Review Process

#### 4. EDITORIAL PROCESS

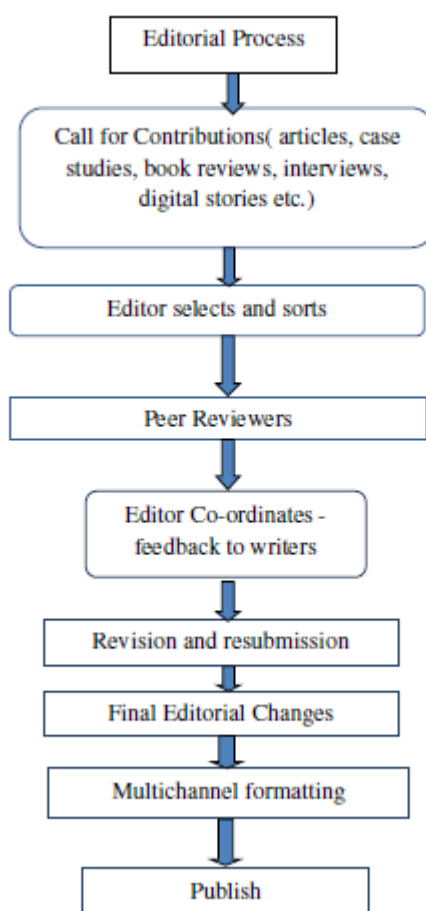


Figure 2 Editorial Process

#### 5. ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

##### Indexed in the following Databases and Repositories

Table 2 Databases and Repositories

<p><b>Google Scholar</b> provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, thesis, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites.</p>	<p><b>CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure)</b> e-publishing project is to achieve full social knowledge sharing and dissemination of value-added utilization of resources targeted at information technology projects. It began in 1996 and publishes databases containing e-journals, newspapers, dissertations, proceedings, yearbooks, reference works, etc.</p>
<p><b>PublicationsList.org</b> was set up to streamline this process with an easy to use web front end which any researcher can use to maintain their own, professional looking list of publications, which can be hosted on publicationslist.org, or embedded within a departmental web page. Links to full text preprints, or versions in open access repositories and journal websites can be included.</p>	<p><b>National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR)</b> will be to collect/store, publish and disseminate S&amp;T information through a mix of traditional and modern means, which will benefit different segments of society.</p>

<p><b>Academia.edu Search</b> is a platform for academics to share research papers. The company's mission is to accelerate the world's research. Academics use Academia.edu to share their research, monitor deep analytics around the impact of their research, and track the research of academics they follow. 23,349,972 academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 6,222,663 papers and 1,595,741 research interests. Academia.edu attracts over 36 million unique visitors a month.</p>	<p><b>Indian Citation Index (ICI)</b> by scanning ~1000 journals of Indian origin. The ICI database is intended to provide objective content and powerful tools that let you search, track, measure and collaborate in the fields of sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities to turn raw data/information into the powerful knowledge you need.</p>
<p><b>Mendeley</b> is a free reference manager and academic social network. Make your own fully-searchable library in seconds, cite as you write, and read and annotate your PDFs on any device. Showcase your work and assess the impact of your research.</p>	<p><b>CiteULike</b> is a free service to help you to store, organise and share the scholarly papers you are reading. When you see a paper on the web that interests you, you can click one button and have it added to your personal library. CiteULike automatically extracts the citation details, so there's no need to type them in yourself.</p>
<p><b>Scribd</b> -Based in foggy San Francisco, Scribd is building the world's premier book membership service. Since we launched in 2013, our readers have clocked more than 17 million hours of reading time across all genres.</p>	<p><b>Universal Impact Factor (UIF)</b> is founded for improving Impact Factors of journals with the help of its growing article database. A huge database of articles from various countries in different disciplines helps providing quality information to the researchers. UIF maintains academic database services to researchers, journal editors and publishers. UIF focuses on : citation indexing, citation analysis, and maintains citation databases covering thousands of academic journals. Also UIF provides a detailed report of individual journal for further improvement of respective journal overall look up and technical aspect for better Impact Factor.</p>
<p><b>Jour Informatics</b> is a non-profitable organization. It is a medium for introducing the Journals to the researchers. This service helps researchers to finding appropriate Journal for referencing and publishing their quality paper. In this global world, there are lots of Journals. So it is very difficult to find best relevant Journal which can be useful for us. Here anybody can find and also check the quality of particular Journal by Jour Informatics. Rating, decided based on the different critical analytical parameters.</p>	<p><b>Advanced Science Index</b> is an indexing service indexes scholarly journals in all areas and fields of science. It is aiming at rapid evaluation and indexing of all local and international journals.</p>
<p><b>CiteSeerx</b> is an evolving scientific literature digital library and search engine that focuses primarily on the literature in computer and information science. CiteSeerx aims to improve the dissemination of scientific literature and to provide improvements in functionality, usability, availability, cost, comprehensiveness, efficiency, and timeliness in the access of scientific and scholarly knowledge.</p>	<p><b>ORCID Research ID:</b> Provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.</p>
<p><b>Docstoc</b> is the premier online destination to start and grow small businesses. It hosts the best quality and widest selection of professional documents</p>	<p><b>Chemical Abstracts Service</b> a division of the American Chemical Society is the world's authority for chemical information. CAS is the only</p>

<p>(over 20 million) and resources including expert videos, articles and productivity tools to make every small business better. Docstoc is among the top 500 most visited websites (quantcast) and has over 25 million registered users. It offers a vast collection of free resources. Docstoc also provides the technology to help facilitate the sharing and promotion of documents across the web and has popularized the use of embedding documents throughout the blogosphere and mainstream media.</p>	<p>organization in the world whose objective is to find, collect and organize all publicly disclosed chemical substance information. CAS delivers the most current, complete and secure and interlinked digital information environment for scientific discovery.</p> <p><b>The Directory of Research Journal Indexing</b> is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact.</p>
<p><b>IndexCopernicus:IC</b> is an online database of user-contributed information, set up by members of the scientific community from the European Region. IC performs a multi-parameter analysis of scientific output and research potential, established in Poland. The database is operated by Index Copernicus International. IC also provides an interactive and reliable scientists' evaluation system.</p>	<p><b>Thomson Reuters ResearcherID:</b> Provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your ResearcherID information integrates with the Web of Science and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one account.</p>
<p><b>ResearchGate</b> was built for scientists, by scientists, with the idea that science can do more when it's driven by collaboration. The rapid evolution of technology has opened the door to change; by providing you with the right tools, we strive to facilitate scientific collaboration on a global scale.</p>	<p><b>Directory of Open Access Journals</b> is an online directory that indexes and provides access to quality open access, peer-reviewed journals. It contains more than 10,000 journals from 135 countries.</p>
<p><b>Journal Impact Factor</b> is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in journals, books, patent document, thesis, project reports, news papers, conference/ seminar proceedings, documents published in internet, notes and any other approved documents. It is measure the relative importance of a journal within its field, with journals of higher journal impact factors deemed to be more important than those with lower ones. Journal Impact factors are calculated in yearly/half- yearly/ Quarterly/Monthly for those journals that are indexed in Journal Reference Reports (JRR).</p>	<p><b>Microsoft Academic Search</b> is an experimental research service developed by Microsoft Research to explore how scholars, scientists, students, and practitioners find academic content, researchers, institutions, and activities. Microsoft Academic Search indexes not only millions of academic publications, it also displays the key relationships between and among subjects, content, and authors, highlighting the critical links that help define scientific research. As is true of many research projects at Microsoft, this service is not intended to be a production Web site, and it will likely be taken offline when appropriate given the research goals of the project.</p>
<p><b>JournalTOCs</b> is the biggest searchable collection of scholarly journal Tables of Contents (TOCs). It contains articles' metadata of TOCs for over 26,905 journals directly collected from over 2556 publishers. JournalTOCs pulls together a database of Table of Contents (TOCs) from scholarly</p>	<p><b>Citefactor</b> is a service that provides access to quality controlled Open Access Journals and proceedings. Citefactor is world's largest indexing of scholarly journals &amp; proceedings, which boost the worldwide visibility and accessibility of your</p>



<p>journals and provides a convenient single "one stop shop" interface to these TOCs.</p> <p><b>ResearchBib</b>, a academic resource publishing system builds research communities to discover and promote great research resources from around the world to maximize researcher's academic social impacts. ResearchBib Network offers Banners and Sponsored Links in leading, high impact factor, and multiply indexed research resources website.</p> <p><b>AcademicKeys.com</b> is the premier source for academic employment. Our 18 discipline-focused sites offer comprehensive information about faculty, educational resources, research interests, and professional activities pertinent to institutions of higher education. More than 89% of the top 120 universities (as ranked by US News and World Report) are posting their available higher ed jobs with AcademicKeys.com.</p> <p><b>Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI)</b> is a full-text database of open-access scientific journals. Founder " International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Russian Federation. Its mission lies in putting together an international platform for indexing open-access scientific journals. In a short-term perspective, we are considering calculating the journal Impact Factor. When it comes to calculating the impact factor, of great significance is how full the archive has gotten over the previous two years. For instance, the Impact Factor for 2013 is calculated based on the indicators for 2013"2014.</p> <p><b>Computer Science Directory:</b> This is the biggest index of science and energy resources. The website helps in promoting the awareness and easily accessible information on science and technology. We list all types of energy resources such as energy conferences, science and energy education, energy organizations, science and energy publications and much more. The directory provides a venue for all the authentic and valid information on topics like cogeneration, nuclear energy, energy devices, geothermal energy, energy storage issues, energy transportation, electricity generation, renewable energy, hydrogen energy and energy related environmental issues.</p>	<p>content. Over 3,000 top institutions worldwide have full access to Citefactor.</p> <p><b>IET- Inspec</b> is a major indexing database of scientific and technical literature, published by the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) and formerly by the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE). Containing over 13 million records, Inspec has been established for over 40 years with the reputation as one of the best and most comprehensive databases for science engineering and technology research.</p> <p><b>Search Engines:</b>  <b>Search engines</b>, including <u>web search engines</u>, <u>selection-based search engines</u>, <u>meta search engines</u>, <u>desktop search tools</u>, and <u>web portals</u> and <u>vertical market websites</u> that have a search facility for <u>online databases</u>.</p> <p><b>EBSCO's</b> leading online full-text databases include access to full-text articles from peer-reviewed journals published by the world's most prestigious academic publishers.</p> <p><b>EBSCO host-Electronic Journal Service</b> is a gateway to numerous journals containing millions of articles from hundreds of different publishers around the world. Owing to the convenience and rich resource availability, EBSCO host databases are the most-used by several institutions worldwide.</p> <p><b>Epernicus Network</b> is a publicly accessible professional networking platform for research scientists. Our goal with Epernicus   Network is to connect researchers with their real world scientific networks, enabling them to find the resources they need to advance their work. We believe that having a useful network isn't necessarily about adding as many contacts as possible. In fact, most scientists already have a large network based on their current institution and their prior research advisors. The bigger challenge is tapping this network to find the right people with the right expertise at the right time. That's why we created Epernicus   Network.</p> <p><b>J-Gate</b>, is a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 36,987 e-journals with links to full</p>
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<p><b>The Electronic Journals Library</b> was founded in 1997 by the University Library of Regensburg in co-operation with the University Library of Technische University Munchen. The aim of this project was to present e-journals to the library users in a clearly arranged interactive form and to provide the EZB member libraries an efficient administration tool for e-journal licenses.</p> <p><b>arXiv(arXiv.org)</b> is an e-print service in the fields of physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics. Submissions to arXiv should conform to Cornell University academic standards. arXiv is owned and operated by Cornell University, a private not-for-profit educational institution. arXiv is funded by Cornell University Library, the Simons Foundation and by the member institutions.</p> <p><b>Gale</b> , a part of Cengage Learning, believes the library is the heart of its community, driving meaningful and measurable outcomes for individual users and groups. Gale is a partner to libraries and businesses looking to deliver educational content, tools and services to support entrepreneurship, encourage self-directed learning, aid in research and instruction, and provide enlightening experiences. Gale has been a leading provider of research and education resources to libraries for 60 years and is committed to supporting the continued innovation and evolution of libraries and their users.</p> <p><b>Indian Science Abstracts (ISA)</b> is a semi-monthly abstracting journal which has been reporting scientific work done in India since 1965. Original research articles short communications, review articles, and informative articles published in current scientific and technical periodicals, proceedings of conferences and symposia, monographs and other publications, as well as patents, standards and theses are reported in ISA.</p> <p><b>DocSlide</b> is startup project with goals: Create community to share documents and knowledge online. And to accelerate the development of the community, DocSlide support members to share unlimited documents. DocSlide is continuing the construction of tools to support document viewer,</p>	<p>text at publisher sites. It provides seamless access to millions of journal articles available online offered by 11,428 Publishers.</p> <p><b>The Internet Archive</b> is a 501(c)(3) non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format.</p> <p><b>Social Science Research Network (SSRN)</b> is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. We have received several excellence awards for our web site. Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by distributing Submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in Partners in Publishing that provide working papers for distribution through SSRN's eLibrary and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals.</p>
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slide better in all browsers, mobile devices. Team is also building the data statistical tools to help members assess the quality and extent of community concern.

**OALib** is currently hosting links and metadata to more than 2,156,417 open access articles covering a wide range of academic disciplines. All full text articles from your search results are free to download. OALib Journal is a scholarly, peer-reviewed, open access journal covering all subject areas in STM (Science, Technology and Medicine) as well as Social Sciences. The OALib Articles from the OALib Journal are stored in the Open Access Library (OALib).

**Genamics JournalSeek** is the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains 102786 titles. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN. Searching this information allows the rapid identification of potential journals to publish your research in, as well as allow you to find new journals of interest to your field.

### **International and National Reputed Databases:**

- ACM Digital Library
- Archive of European Integration
- Astrophysics Data System
- Bangladesh Journals Online
- BioOne
- BlackPast.org
- Book Citation Index
- Cairn.info
- Cochrane Library
- COnnecting REpositories
- D-Scribe Digital Publishing
- Europe PubMed Central
- Draft:FreeFullPDF
- Geoscience e-Journals

- Google Books
- Handel Reference Database
- Harmathèque
- HathiTrust
- IEEE Xplore
- InfoTrac
- IngentaConnect
- INSPIRE-HEP
- International Computer Archive of Modern and Medieval English
- Journal@rchive
- Persée (web portal)
- Project Gutenberg
- Project MUSE
- ProQuest Dialog
- ProQuest Dissertations and Theses
- ProQuest NewsStand
- PubMed Central
- PubMed Central Canada
- PubPsych
- Questia Online Library
- Redalyc
- SciELO
- ScienceDirect
- ScientificCommons
- Smithsonian Research Online
- Social Science Open Access Repository
- SpringerLink
- Virtual Health Library
- Wiley Online Library
- JSTOR
- Jurn
- Live Search Books
- Noormags
- Nurimedia

**Key Research/Domain Areas:** The following are the few key domain areas where efficient research works are happening at present and the following key domains can be combined with one or more domains and can be conducted multi disciplinary research work, excellent opportunity and possibilities are available.

- Ad hoc networks for pervasive communications Real-time information systems
- Advanced Computing Architectures and New Programming Models
- Agriculture and Food Engineering
- Analog and Digital devices and Services
- Artificial Intelligency, Remote Sensing
- Biologically inspired communication
- Bluetooth technology, Wireless Ad Hoc and Sensor Networks, Wireless Mesh Networks
- Broadband access networks, Wireless Internet Software defined & ultra-wide band radio
- Broadband wireless technologies
- Civil Engineering
- Cloud Computing and Applications
- Computer and microprocessor-based control Vision-based applications Communication architectures for pervasive Wireless technology computing
- Computer Architecture and Embedded Systems VLSI Algorithms Communication systems
- Control Theory and Application, Expert approaches
- Cooperative wireless communications, Management, monitoring, and diagnosis of networks
- Cross-layer optimization and cross-functionality designs
- Data Communication, GPS and location-based applications
- Data gathering, fusion, and dissemination
- Decision making ,Communication Systems
- Digital Communication
- Digital Electronics, Grid Networking
- Digital Security
- Digital Signal Processing
- Digital signal processing theory, Intelligent Systems Approach
- Distributed Sensor Networks, Information Technology Application
- Earth Science and life science technology
- Electromagnetic Transients Programs (EMTP)
- Electronic Materials
- Embedded System
- Emerging issues in 4G and 5G network
- Evolutionary computing and intelligent systems
- Fault tolerance (dependability, reliability, and localization of fault)

- Field Theory
- Human Computer Interaction (HCI)
- IEEE 802.11/802.20/802.22
- Image analysis and processing
- Information and data security
- Internet Technologies, Infrastructure, Services & Applications
- Knowledge Management, Fuzzy logics
- Magnetic Theory
- Mechanical Engineering
- Mechatronics
- Micro Machines
- Microprocessor based Technologies
- Mobile Computing and Applications
- Multimedia Communications
- Multimedia networks, Cognitive Radio Systems
- Nano Technology
- Network coding, Network architecture
- Network Modeling and Simulation
- Network Performance; Protocols
- Networks and wireless networks security issues
- Open Models and Architectures
- Pattern Recognition
- Perception and semantic interpretation
- Plant Engineering
- Robotics
- Semiconductor Technology
- Sensors: Networking theory and technologies
- Signal Control System & Processing
- Soft Computing
- Soil Engineering
- Speech interface; Speech processing and Collaborative applications
- Telecommunication Technologies
- VLSI Technology
- Web Technologies
- Wireless telemedicine and e-health

## **Effective Manuscript Preparation Guidelines and Citation increment tips: [1] to [34]**

- Advertise your publication list by adding the same in your email communication as link.
- Always prepare correct and latest information's papers.
- Authors are advised to use common name time after time to maintain the distinctiveness.
- Citing your own precedent research papers if it is closely related to your new manuscript is also vital.
- Contribute to academic and social networking sites.
- Creating your own website and keeping all your research related details and link is also essential.
- Donate your published paper details to Wikipedia
- Effectively use academic and research advertisement tools to give visibility to your paper.
- Facilitate your paper and details to blogs
- Facilitate your published papers to Open Access Database.
- Having group of authors will support to have more citation.
- If paper got rejection again refine the same by following the suggestions offered by editors.
- If possible include as much as international authors to prepare and publish your paper.
- Include as much as references in your papers.
- Include your publication list link in the end of your profile in the new manuscript.
- Make sure that researchers can easily find your research work online.
- Mention very important and related keywords and give as much as keywords if possible.
- Preparation of podcast about your research paper is vital.
- Prepare a paper with phrase or sentence displayed in different font.
- Prepare and publish as much as tutorial papers.
- Prepare and publish long papers
- Prepare more review papers
- Prepare your profile with publication list link and add it to open access social Medias.
- Present and publish your paper in reputed conferences.
- Promote your papers through talking to your own peer researchers.
- Publish your paper in your own core journal is essential.
- Publishing paper in uppermost numeral of indexing, archiving and indexing is must.
- Publishing papers in across all disciplines is essential.
- Question type of paper titles must be avoided.
- Share your research data along with your paper results.
- Update your updated published list frequently, in your Web pages.
- Use elaborated association/ affiliation details
- Use keyword related words in the Abstract and Manuscript.

- Use keywords repetition on Abstract and Title.
- Verify copy-right and archiving policies of journals before publishing your papers to facilitate open access of your journals.
- Having knowledge of Ranking algorithm and its process and function will help us to prepare an effective paper.

### **Reasons for manuscript rejection**

- Contains theories, concepts, or conclusions that are not fully supported by its data, arguments, and information
- Describes poor experimental design, or faulty or insufficient statistical analysis
- Does not clearly explain which parts of the findings are new science, versus what was already known
- Does not provide enough details about materials and methods to allow other scientists to repeat the experiment
- Has no new science
- Has poor language quality
- Hypotheses tested
- Lacks clear descriptions or explanations of:
- Lacks proper structure
- Lacks the necessary detail for readers to fully understand the authors' analysis
- Lacks up-to-date references
- Publication is a difficult process, and you must be prepared to defend your submission against rejection from both editors and peer reviewers. However, do not be too persistent. Generally, only one letter defending your submission will be accepted for each of the review stages (editorial review and peer review). If you are unsuccessful after sending a response letter, then you should strongly consider selecting another journal
- Sample characteristics and descriptive statistics
- The experimental design

### **Revising manuscript and responding to peer review comments:**

- Address all points raised by the editor and reviewers
- Clearly show the major revisions in the text, either with a different color text, by highlighting the changes, or with Microsoft Word's Track Changes feature
- Describe the revisions to your manuscript in your response letter
- Differentiate between reviewer comments and your responses in your letter
- Perform any additional experiments or analyses the reviewers recommend (unless you feel that they would not make your paper better; if this is the case, explain why in your response letter)
- Provide a polite and scientific rebuttal to any points or comments you disagree with
- Return the revised manuscript and response letter within the time period the editor tells you



## 6. PLAGIARISM DETECTION TOOLS

The act of taking someone else's ideas and passing them off as your own defines the concept of "plagiarism". As it is shown by the growing educational concerns, plagiarism has now become an integral part of our digital lives as technology, with the billions of information it gives us access to, direct to the exacerbation of this phenomenon.

Sl. Number	Plagiarism Detection Tools	Description
1	DupliChecker	Free Tool. Extremely easy to use. Has the options of copy-pasting the text, entering the URL of the content destination required to be checked, or uploading a text file. Registered users can perform 50 searches per day.
2	CopyLeaks	CopyLeaks API allows you to integrate CopyLeaks service and include it as part of your product Finds content duplication in more that 60 trillion pages over the internet. Offers entire website plagiarism scan. Support of multiple file formats in any language.
3	PaperRater	It is developed and maintained by linguistics professionals and graduate students. Offers 3 tools: Grammar checking, plagiarism detection, and writing suggestions. Readability statistics. Title validation.
4	Plagiarisma	190+ languages supported. Offers a free download of plagiarism software for Windows. Searches website content from a URL.
5	PlagiarismChecker	Free of Cost. Does not require any download or installation. Easy to use. Ideal for educators to check whether a student's paper has been copied from the internet. The "Author" option allows for checking if others have plagiarized your work online.
6	Plagium	Very easy to use (via copy paste). We can scan up to 5,000 words at a time. Perfect for a quick search on the web or social media.
7	PlagScan	Download or installations are not required. Updates you about the progress continuously.
8	PlagTracker	Clear instructions on how to use it available. Offers report with details about your work. Quick to scan more than 20 million academic works for any plagiarized copy.
9	Quetext	Completely free. Easy to use interface. Unlimited usage without having to create an account or download software.
10	Viper	Completely free. Offers side-by-side comparisons for plagiarism. Scans against essays on your computer. Scans your document through more than 10 billion resources such as academic essays and other online sources.

## 7. CONCLUSION

We hope the topic discussed and presented are going to be useful for researchers, all the said papers objectives are presented completely, this paper is a research review collection from various source, we take this opportunity to thank every person who presented their contents in multifarious sources.

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