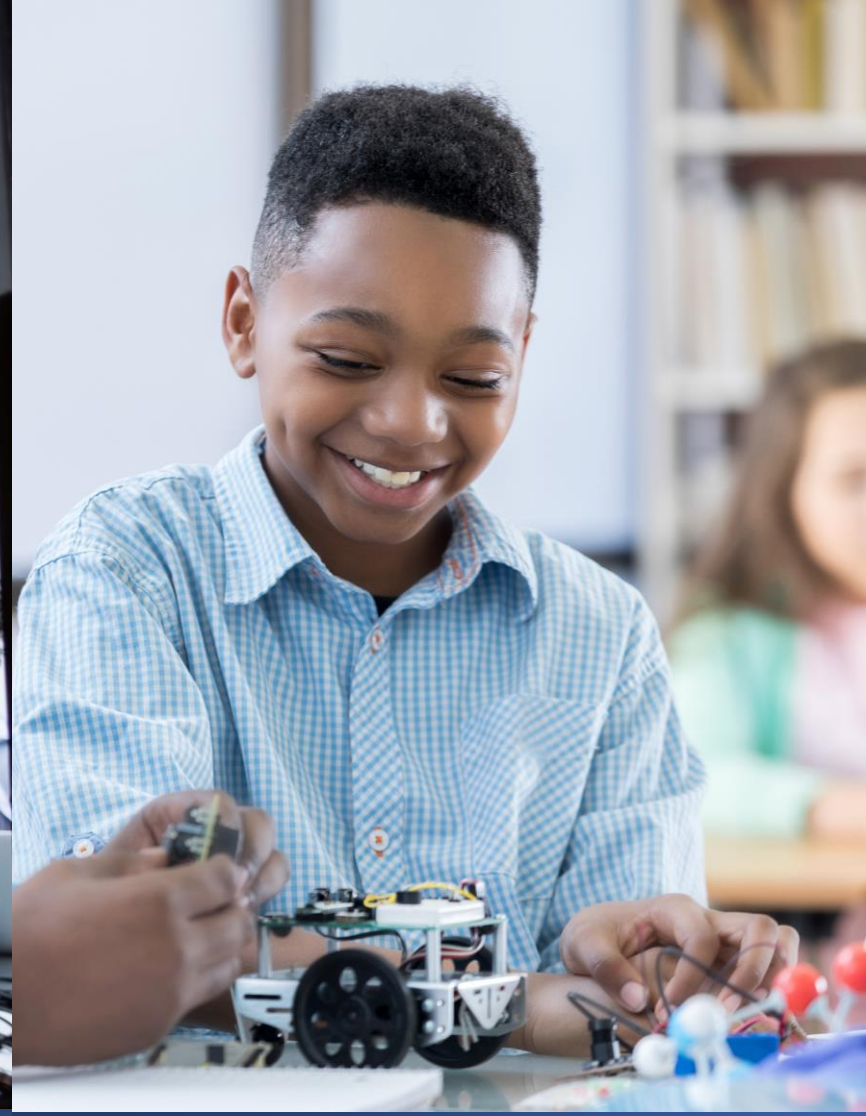


‘Sharing Experience: International Journal Publication’

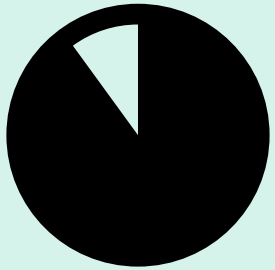
Sakun Boon-itt

Thammasat Business School

ACCEPTANCE RATE IN 'NATURE'

7.6%

820/10,768



2-year Impact Factor (2021) - 69.504

Dr. Darwin is Adulting
@HelanaDarwin

I published eight qual journal articles during my 6 yrs in my PhD program. But I probably got 30 rejections in that process. Every rejection is free feedback that'll improve your chances the next round. The system uses you for free labor so use it right back. @AcademicChatter

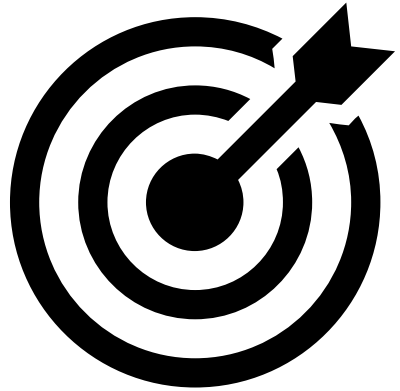
TABLE 2.

Common Reasons for Rejection

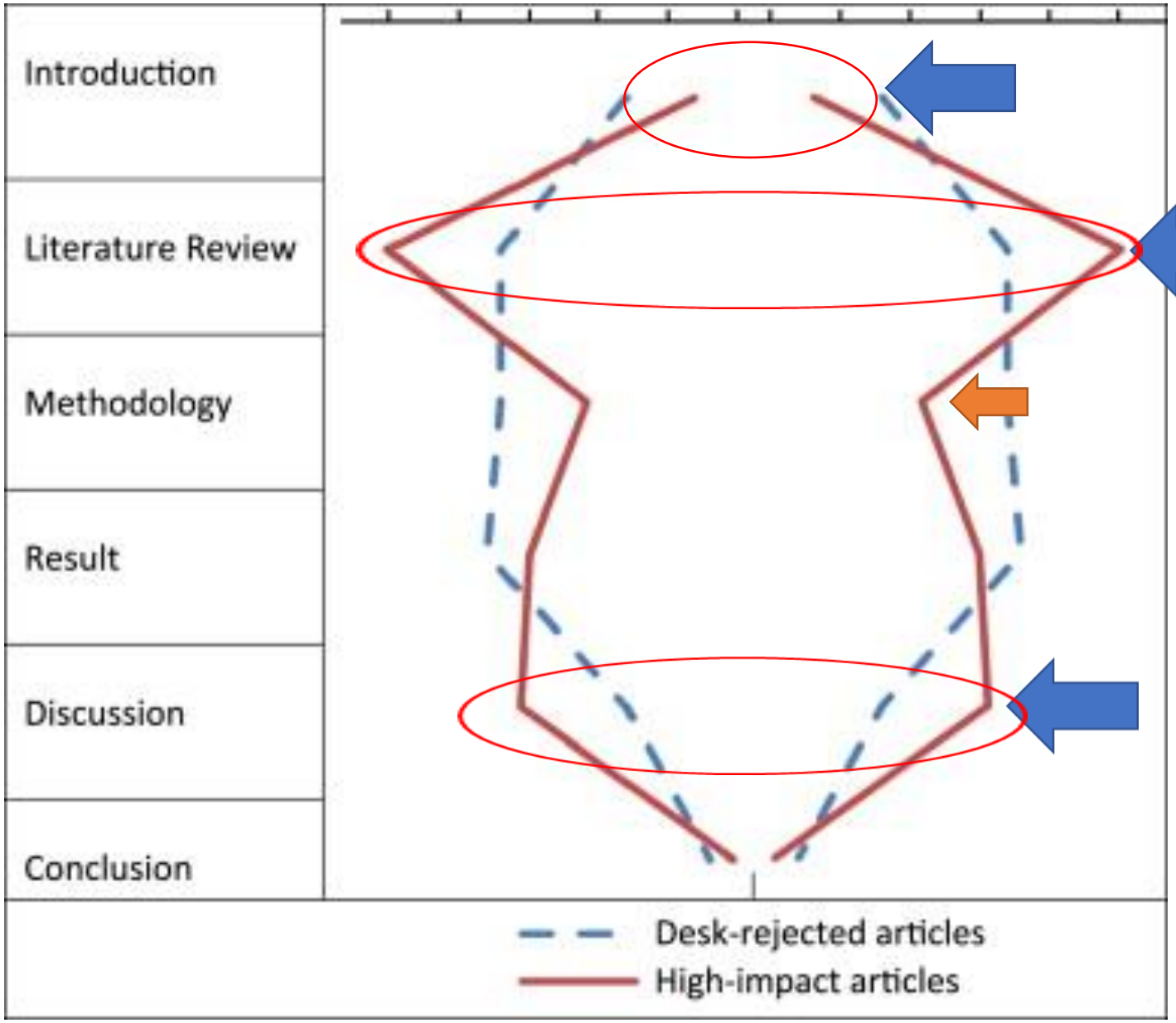
Reason	Desk Rejection (n = 627)	Post-Peer-Review Rejection (n = 217)	Post-Editorial-Re-review Rejection (n = 54)
1. Lack of novelty/originality	325 (51.8)	99 (45.6)	26 (48.2)
2. Out of scope	109 (17.4)	4 (1.8)	–
3. Design flaws			
a. Improper study design for the stated objective	63 (10.0)	56 (25.8)	14 (25.9)
b. Lack of control group	25 (4.0)	12 (5.5)	9 (16.7)
c. Poor control of confounders	11 (1.8)	10 (4.6)	1 (1.9)
d. Obsolete or weak methodology	–	17 (7.8)	1 (1.9)
4. Ethics-related errors			
a. Ethical issues (lack of informed consent/assent/IEC approval)	37 (5.9)	10 (4.6)	
b. Plagiarism	14 (2.2)	8 (3.7)	1 (1.9)
c. No CTRI registration (for intervention trials)	9 (1.4)		
d. Duplicate submission	6 (1.0)	4 (1.8)	5 (9.4)
5. Poor presentation			
a. Poor elaboration of methods		110 (50.7)	20 (37.0)
b. Poor writing	33 (5.3)	98 (45.2)	19 (35.2)
c. Poor presentation of results		44 (20.3)	3 (5.7)
6. Measurement errors	33 (5.3)	36 (16.6)	9 (16.7)
7. Wrong conclusions	21 (3.3)	38 (17.5)	7 (13.0)
8. Errors in data analysis			
a. Multiple comparisons	14 (2.2)	28 (12.9)	8 (14.8)
b. Improper tests for stated objectives	9 (1.4)	7 (3.2)	4 (7.7)
9. Long delay for submitting comments on published article*	11 (1.8)	–	–
10. Poor quality review articles		–	–
a. Non-systematic	11 (1.7)		
b. Poor synthesis of findings	1 (0.2)		
11. Suggestions for technical modifications not followed despite repeated reminders	9 (1.4)	–	–
12. Small sample size	8 (1.3)	–	–
13. Rejected due to hugely delayed revisions by the authors, because of concerns about the long delay in publishing affecting the recency of data	3 (0.5)	–	–
14. Inadequate discussion	–	66 (30.4)	7 (13.0)

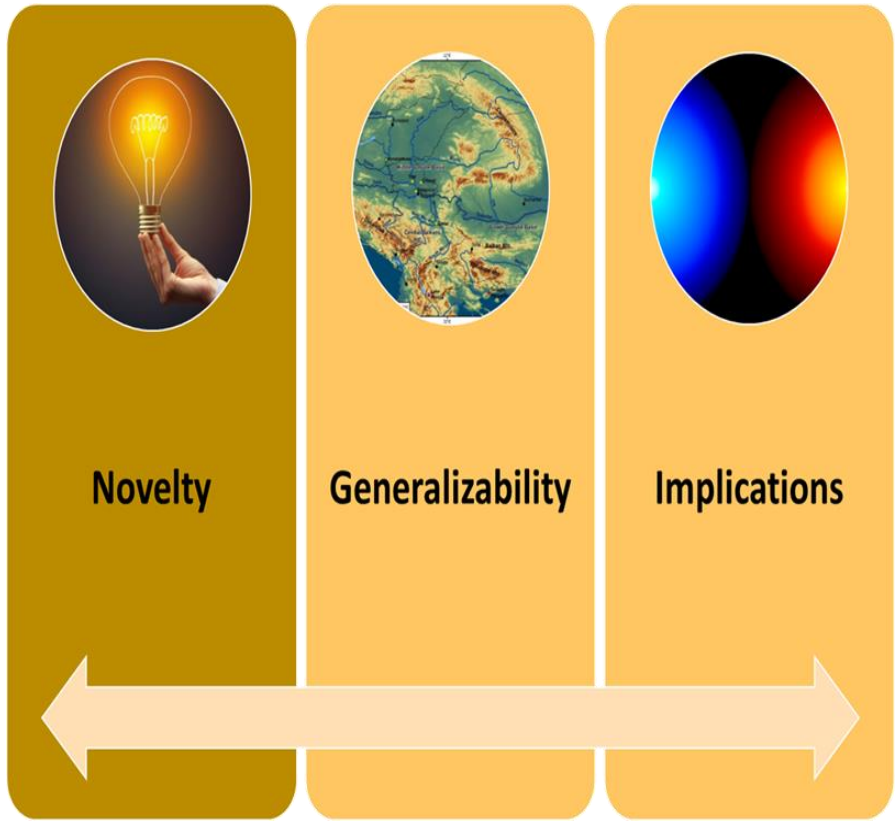
CTRI: Clinical Trials Registry of India, IEC: Institutional Ethics Committee. All values are n (%). Total percentages add up to more than 100% because one manuscript can contribute multiple reasons for rejection. *In the initial part of the study period, the journal had a strict clause that letters commenting on published articles should be submitted within two months of publication of the article.

10%

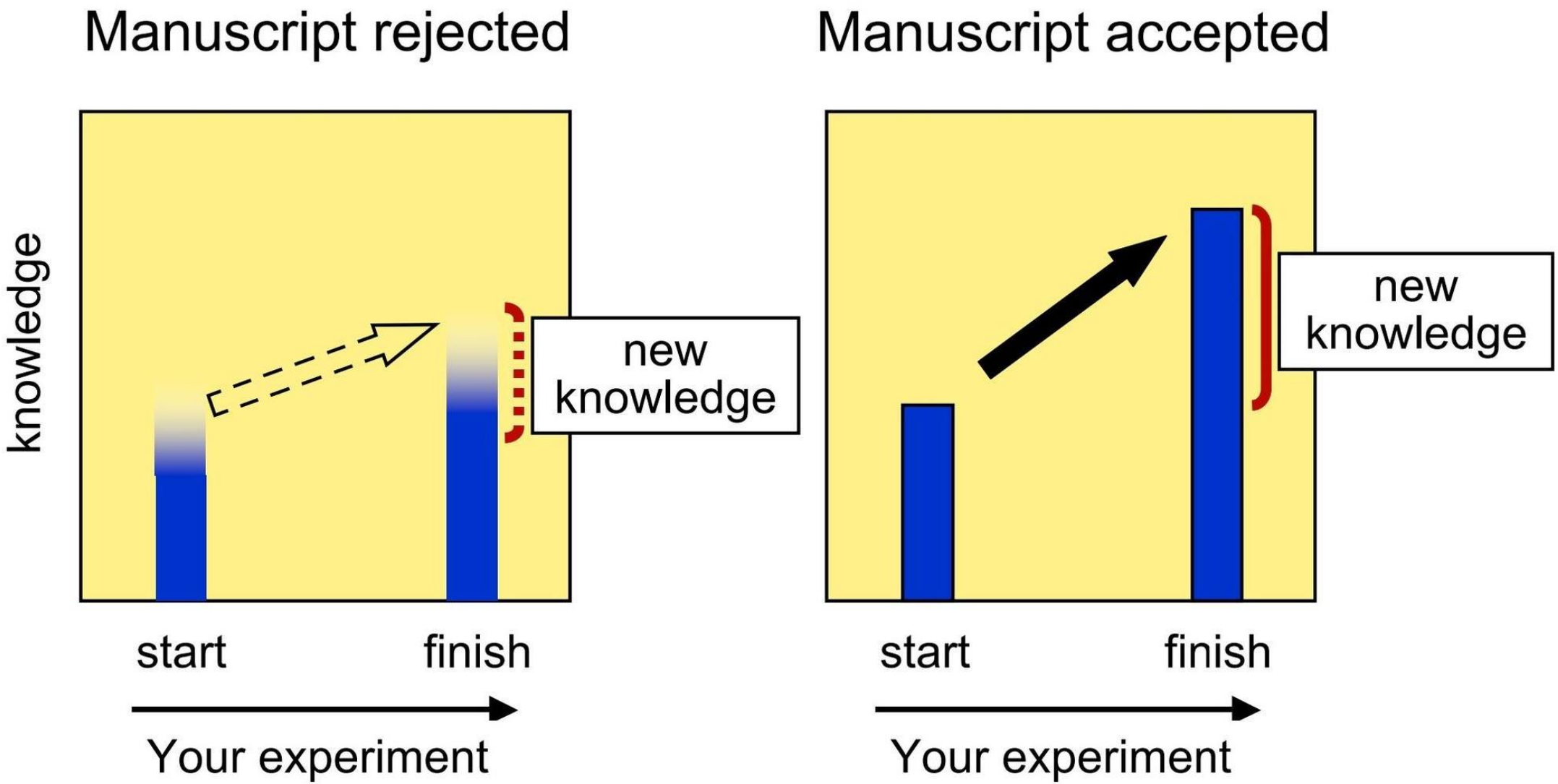


Menon, V., Varadharajan, N., Praharaj, S. K., & Ameen, S. (2020). Why do manuscripts get rejected? A content analysis of rejection reports from the Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine. *Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine,* 0253717620965845.

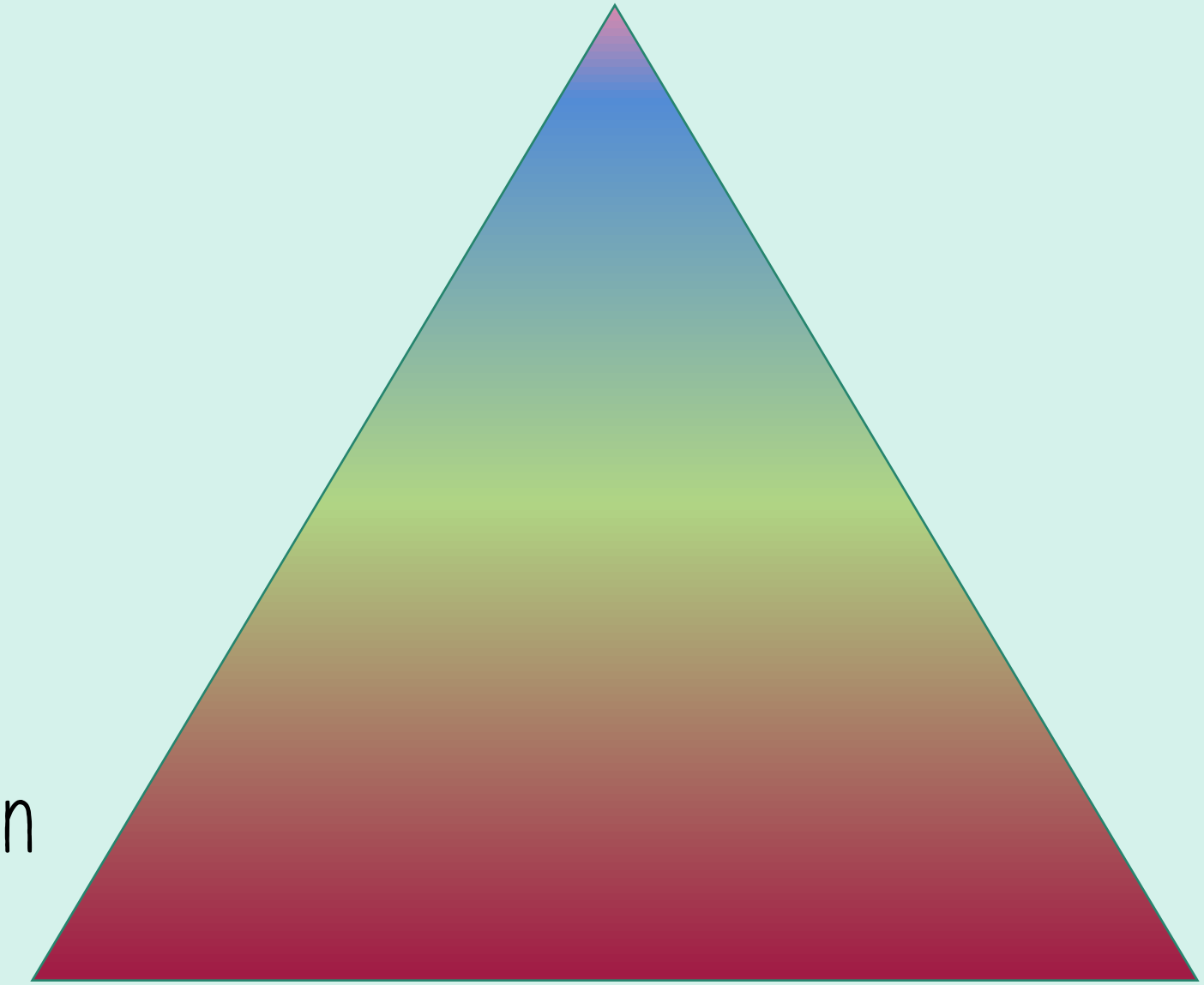




Sun, H., & Linton, J. D. (2014). Structuring papers for success: Making your paper more like a high impact publication than a desk reject., Technovation571-573.


Manuscript rejected
Manuscript accepted
knowledge
new knowledge
new knowledge
start
finish
start
finish
Your experiment
Your experiment

Writing Skill



Research Design Skill

Theory Skill

* A (writer) who (brings) together nouns and verbs is easy to understand

..

** A (writer) who, in the interests of managing to incorporate the maximum amount of information into a single sentence, so as to be an expert writer, (separates) their nouns and Verbs far apart, is not

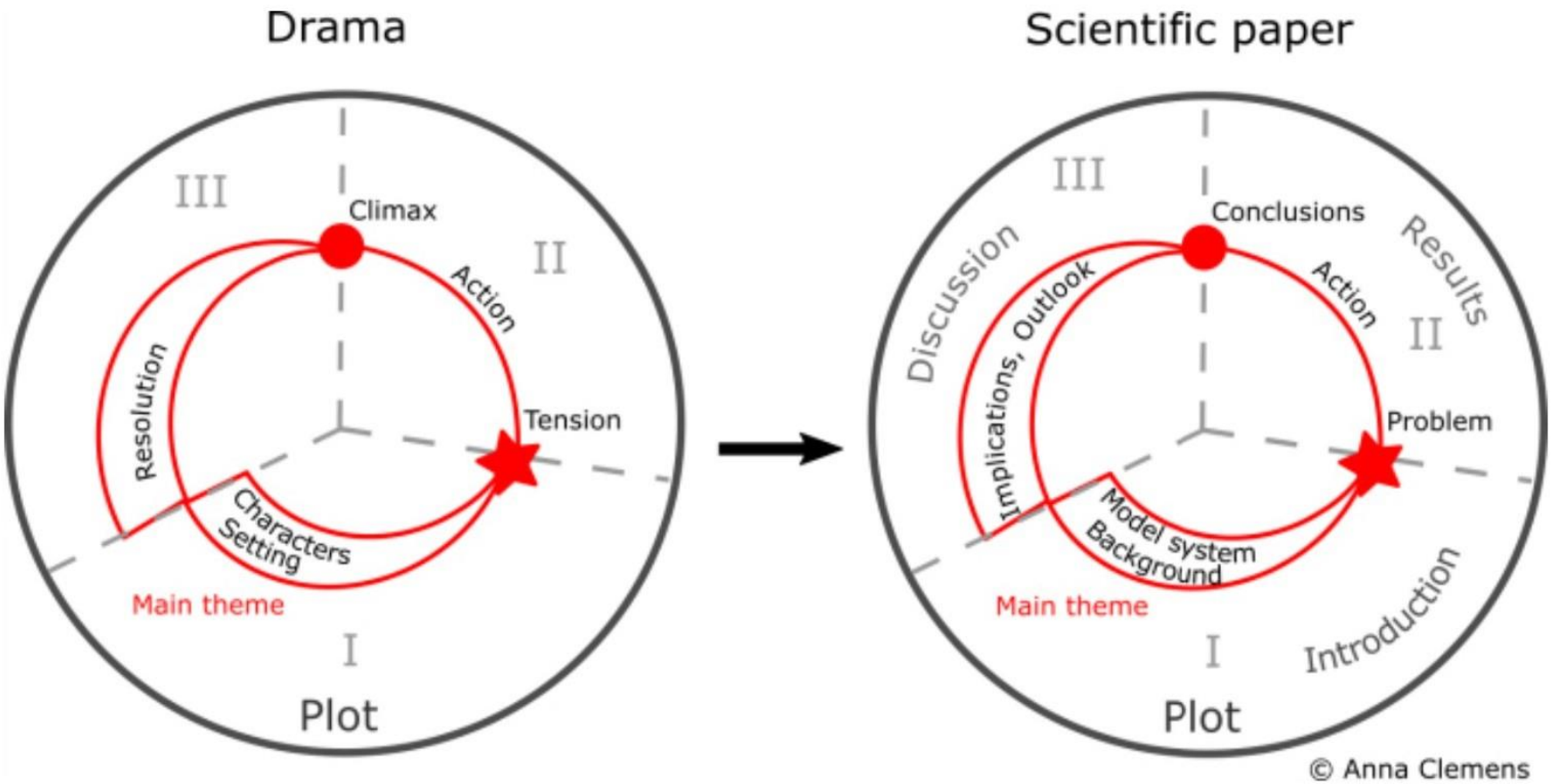
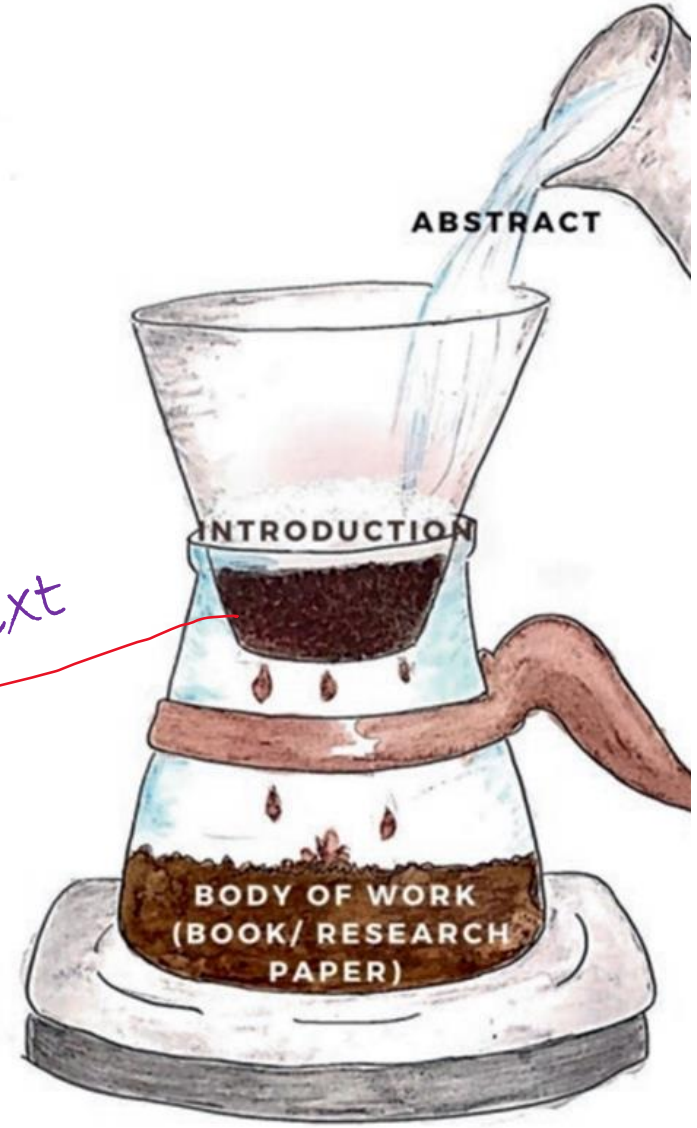


Figure 1: How the plot elements in a dramatic story translate into the story of a scientific paper.

Fig. 17.2 How should the abstract, introduction, and discussion look



Set the context

Create a logical framework

Lay out structural details for using a context–content–conclusion scheme to build a core concept.

For the whole paper,

- ❑ **the introduction sets the context,**
- ❑ **the results present the content, and**
- ❑ **the discussion brings home the conclusion.**

In each paragraph,

- ❑ **the first sentence defines the context,**
- ❑ **the body contains the new idea, and**
- ❑ **the final sentence offers a conclusion.**

Structure of the Paper

Mensh, B., & Kording, K. (2017). Ten simple rules for structuring papers. PLoS computational biology, 13(9), e1005619.

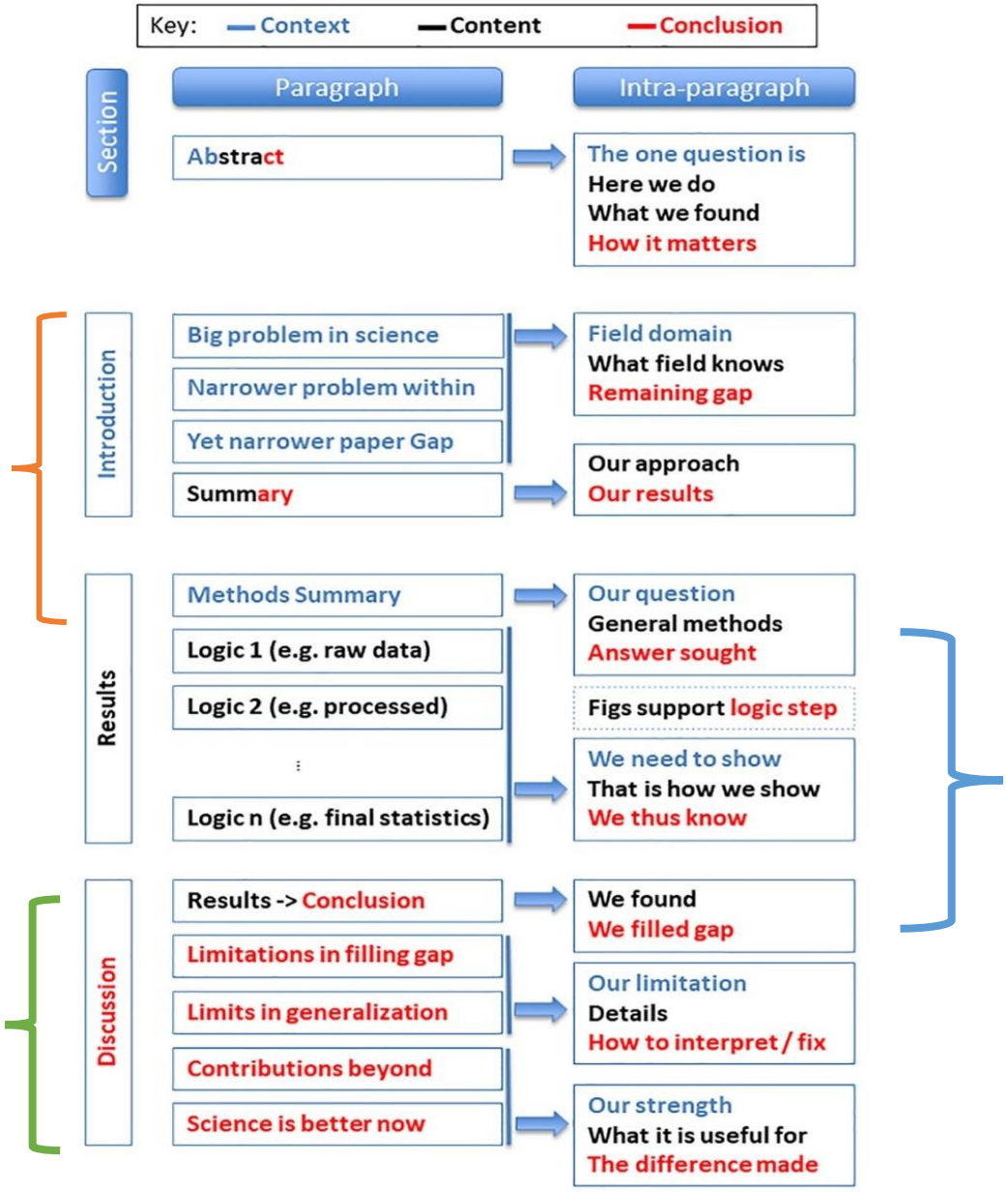


Fig 1. Summary of a paper's structural elements at three spatial scales: Across sections, across paragraphs, and within paragraphs. Note that the abstract is special in that it contains all three elements (Context, Content, and Conclusion), thus comprising all three colors.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005830.g001

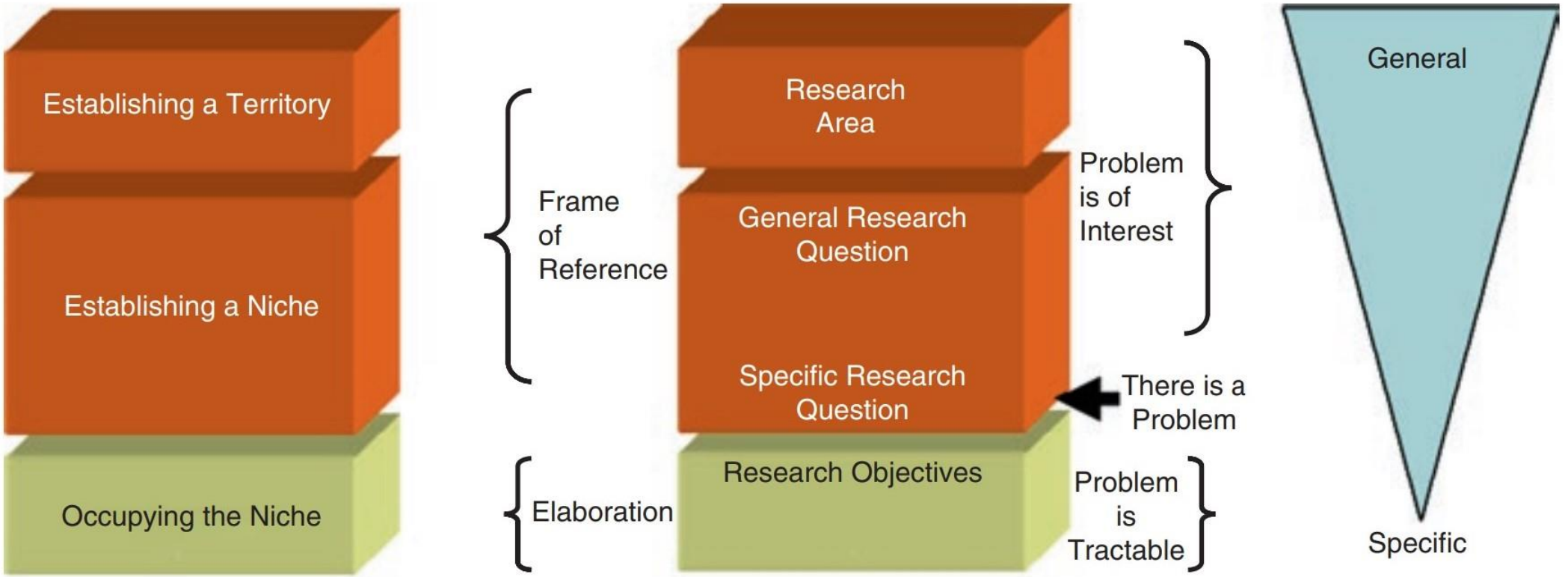
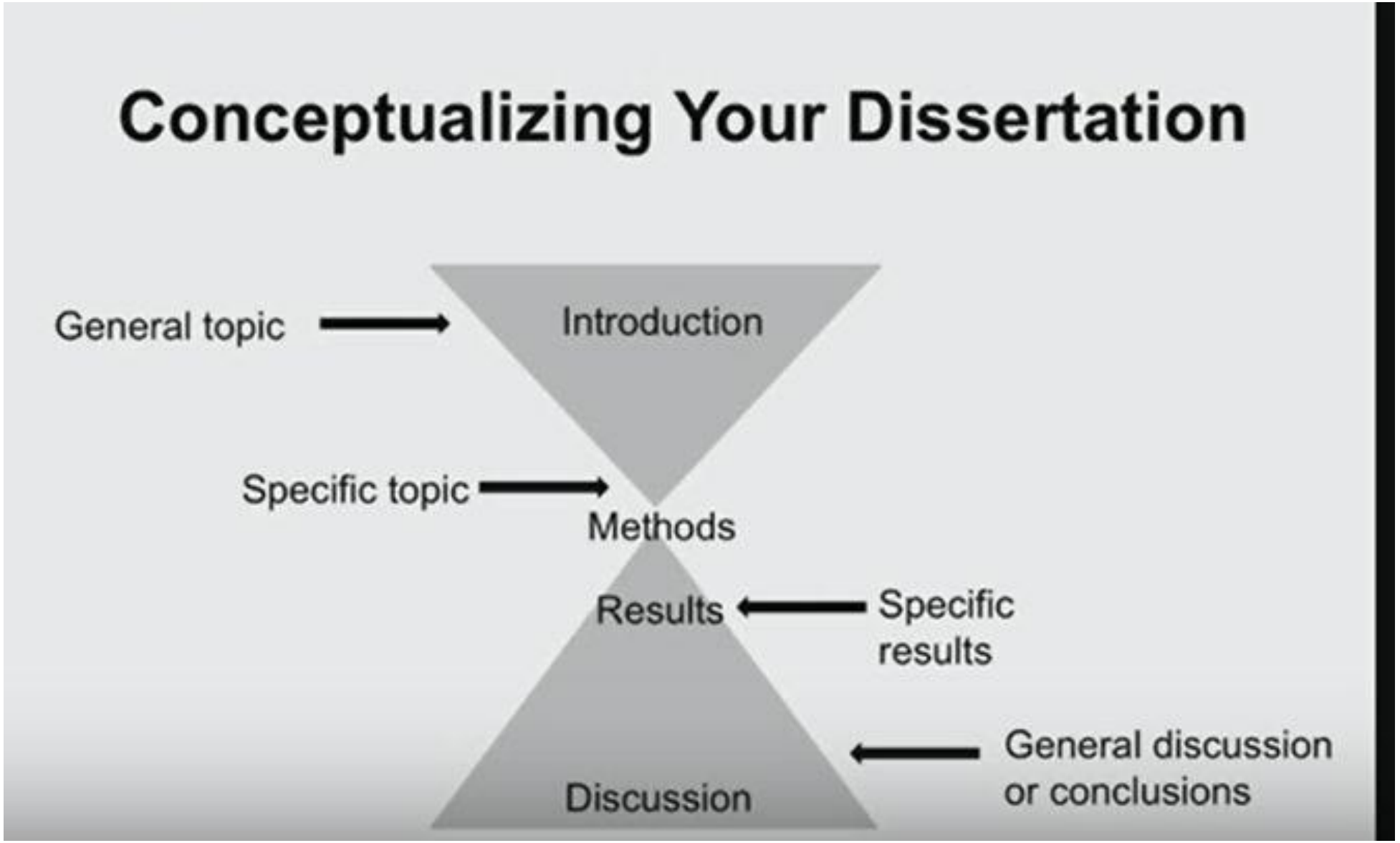
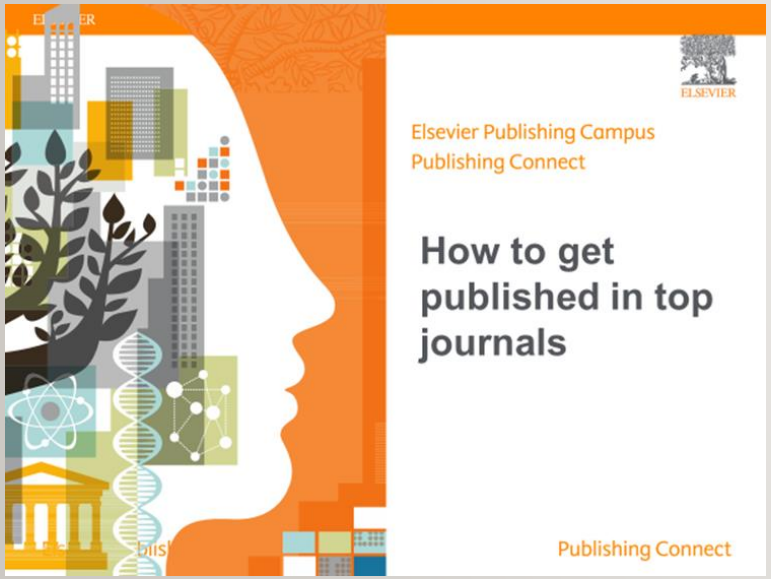


Fig. 17.1 Flow of ideas from the general to the specific

Conceptualizing Your Dissertation



THE PROCESS OF WRITING – BUILDING THE ARTICLE



Title, Abstract, and Keywords

Conclusion | Introduction

Methods | Results | Discussion

Figures/Tables (your data)

Nurse Education in Practice

Volume 66, January 2023, 103537

Editorial

Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor [a] [1] ... ChatGPT [b]