



Collaborative Researches of Philippine Government Academic Librarians for Publication in Professional Journals

- Paper Presented at the 5th **General Assembly and Seminar-Workshop** of the **Mindanao Association of State Tertiary Schools Library Network (MASTSLiNet)**
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 - Dapitan City, Province of Zamboanga del Norte
 - by
 - Dr. Briccio M. Merced, Jr.
University Librarian, University of the Philippines Mindanao
 - Davao City, Philippines





Qualitative vs. Quantitative Researches

- While **quantitative research** is based on numbers and mathematical calculations (aka **quantitative data**), qualitative research is based on **written or spoken narratives** (or **qualitative data**).
- **Qualitative and quantitative research** techniques are used in *marketing, sociology, psychology, public health and various other disciplines.*



	Qualitative	Quantitative
Purpose	The purpose is to explain and gain insight and understanding of phenomena through intensive collection of narrative data Generate hypothesis to be test , inductive.	The purpose is to explain, predict, and/or control phenomena through focused collection of numerical data. Test hypotheses, deductive.
Approach to Inquiry	subjective, holistic, process- oriented	Objective, focused, outcome- oriented
Hypotheses	Tentative, evolving, based on particular study	Specific, testable, stated prior to particular study
Research Setting	Controlled setting not as important	Controlled to the degree possible
Sampling	Purposive: Intent to select “small, ” not necessarily representative, sample in order to get in-depth understanding	Random: Intent to select “large, ” representative sample in order to generalize results to a population
Measurement	Non-standardized, narrative (written word), ongoing	Standardized, numerical (measurements, numbers), at the end





Qualitative



Quantitative

Design and Method	Flexible, specified only in general terms in advance of study Nonintervention, minimal disturbance All Descriptive—History, Biography, Ethnography, Phenomenology, Grounded Theory, Case Study, (hybrids of these) Consider many variable, small group	Structured, inflexible, specified in detail in advance of study Intervention, manipulation, and control Descriptive Correlation Causal-Comparative Experimental Consider few variables, large group
Data Collection Strategies	Document and artifact (something observed) that is collection (participant, non-participant). Interviews/Focus Groups (un-/structured, in-/formal). Administration of questionnaires (open ended). Taking of extensive, detailed field notes.	Observations (non-participant). Interviews and Focus Groups (semi-structured, formal). Administration of tests and questionnaires (close ended).
Data Analysis	Raw data are in words. Essentially ongoing, involves using the observations/comments to come to a conclusion.	Raw data are numbers Performed at end of study, involves statistics (using numbers to come to conclusions).
Data Interpretation	Conclusions are tentative (conclusions can change), reviewed on an ongoing basis, conclusions are generalizations. The validity of the inferences/ generalizations are the reader's responsibility.	Conclusions and generalizations formulated at end of study, stated with predetermined degree of certainty. Inferences/ generalizations are the researcher's responsibility. Never 100% certain of our findings.





Collaborative Research

- Collaborative (or participatory) research can be defined as researchers working together to achieve the common goal of producing new scientific knowledge.
- In order to make this definition useful, the following criteria for determining who is a collaborator on a given research project is proposed:
 - (1) individuals involved throughout the project's duration or make frequent/substantial contribution(s);
 - (2) those whose names appear on the original research proposal;
 - (3) those responsible for at least one of the main elements of the project, such as design or analysis;
 - (4) if appropriate, an individual responsible for a key step in the process, such as producing the original hypothesis; and
 - (5) if appropriate, the original project proposer or funder who serves in a more managerial role rather than directly conducting research.



Collaborative Research

- While this definition is not without difficulties, few attempts to define collaborative research have been undertaken and it is beneficial to determine what a collaborative research relationship is before attempting to define how one is established.
- Collaborative research may be viewed more as an attitude or approach rather than well-defined techniques to be followed.
- The focus is on empowering local people to take charge of the research process, and this empowerment may be achieved via numerous methods that should be determined by the details of the population and project at hand.
- Truly collaborative research involves respecting and understanding the participants and recognizing the knowledge and capabilities of the local people who can work with researchers to obtain analyses and solutions. It should be viewed not only as something that should be done for ethical reasons, but also as a way to improve the quality of research.



Professional Journals

(ITC Library, Univ. of Twente, The Netherlands)

- A professional journal or professional magazine is a collection of articles and images about diverse topics of applied science and professional news items.
- Usually these articles are written by journalists or scholars and are geared toward a public interested in science in general or in a specific field of applied science.
- Specialized magazines may also cover very practical information for professionals in the field of e.g. forestry, pulp and paper industry, electrical engineering, education etc.
- They are often published by professional organizations in these fields.
- Professional journals may cover very "serious" material, but to find consistent scholarly information you should use the scientific journals.



Professional Journals

(The Univ. of Rhode Island Libraries)

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- They contain very practical information for professionals in the field of e.g. forestry, pulp and paper industry, electrical engineering, education etc. They are often published by professional organizations in these fields.
- Professional journals may cover very "serious" material, but to find consistent scholarly information you should use the scientific journals.
- Unlike scientific journals, many of them are not yet available "full text" online.



Professional Journals

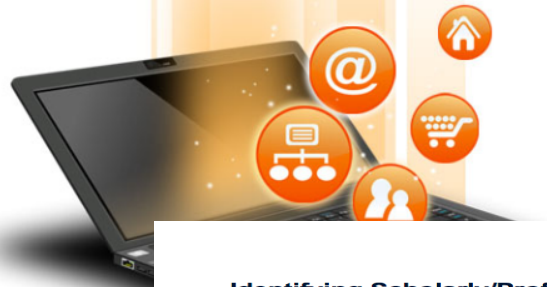
(The Univ. of Rhode Island Libraries & ITC Library)

- *Articles in a professional journal typically contain*
 - popularized or simplified information on scientific research or discoveries.
 - up-to-date information about current events for a specific professional group
 - information on practical applications of science or illustrated reports of scientific work
- *You may use a Professional journal*
 - to find popularized or simplified information on scientific research or discoveries.
 - to find up-to-date information about current events for a specific professional group.
 - to find information on practical applications of science or illustrated reports of scientific work.



In Summary

- Professional journals, like scientific journals and newspapers, are called "periodicals" because they are published at regular intervals throughout the year.
- ***Examples of professional journals***
 - [Farming matters : small-scale agriculture for a sustainable society](#)
 - [EuroFruit Magazine](#)
 - [The Maine Organic Farmer & Gardener](#)
 - [Far Eastern Agriculture](#)
 - [Geoinformatics; magazine for surveying, mapping and GIS professionals](#)
 - [GIM international; the global magazine for geomatics](#)
 - [Geosciences](#)
 - [MASTSLiNet Journal of Philippine Librarianship](#)



Identifying Scholarly Articles (The Univ. of Rhode Island Libraries)

Identifying Scholarly/Professional Articles



Professional/Scholarly

Look at the Articles:

1. May have abstract at beginning.
2. Authors' credentials or research institution may be listed.
3. Has a list of references or bibliography at the end.
4. Articles have a very serious tone.

5. If images are included, they serve to support the research in the article.

Look at the Citation:

6. May have journal or bulletin in the periodical title.

**Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
Journal of Soil & Water
Conservation**

7. Article titles are longer and research-sounding, nothing catchy.
8. Articles frequently have more than one author.
9. Articles are longer – more than three pages.
10. Issued less often; quarterly, semi-annually or monthly.

Look at the Periodicals:

11. Few or no illustrations; little color.
12. No advertising.
13. Matte paper.
14. Lists editorial board members on inside pages.

Finally:

15. Not something you'd find on a newsstand.



Popular

Look at the Articles:

1. No abstract at the beginning.
2. Author's credentials or research institutions are not listed.
3. No references or bibliography at the end.

4. Articles may be written in a chatty or easy-to-read style.

5. Images are used to draw attention, but don't provide substantial supporting material.

Look at the Citation:

6. May have magazine or popular words in periodical title.

**Mother Jones
People Weekly**

7. Article titles may be short, may include catchy phrases or puns.

8. Articles are often staff-written.

9. Articles are shorter, usually under three pages.

10. Issued often – weekly, bi-weekly or monthly.

Look at the Periodicals:

11. Heavily illustrated, with color.
12. Has advertisements.
13. Glossy Paper.
14. Uses eye-catching typography and layout.

Finally:

15. Something you may find on a newsstand.



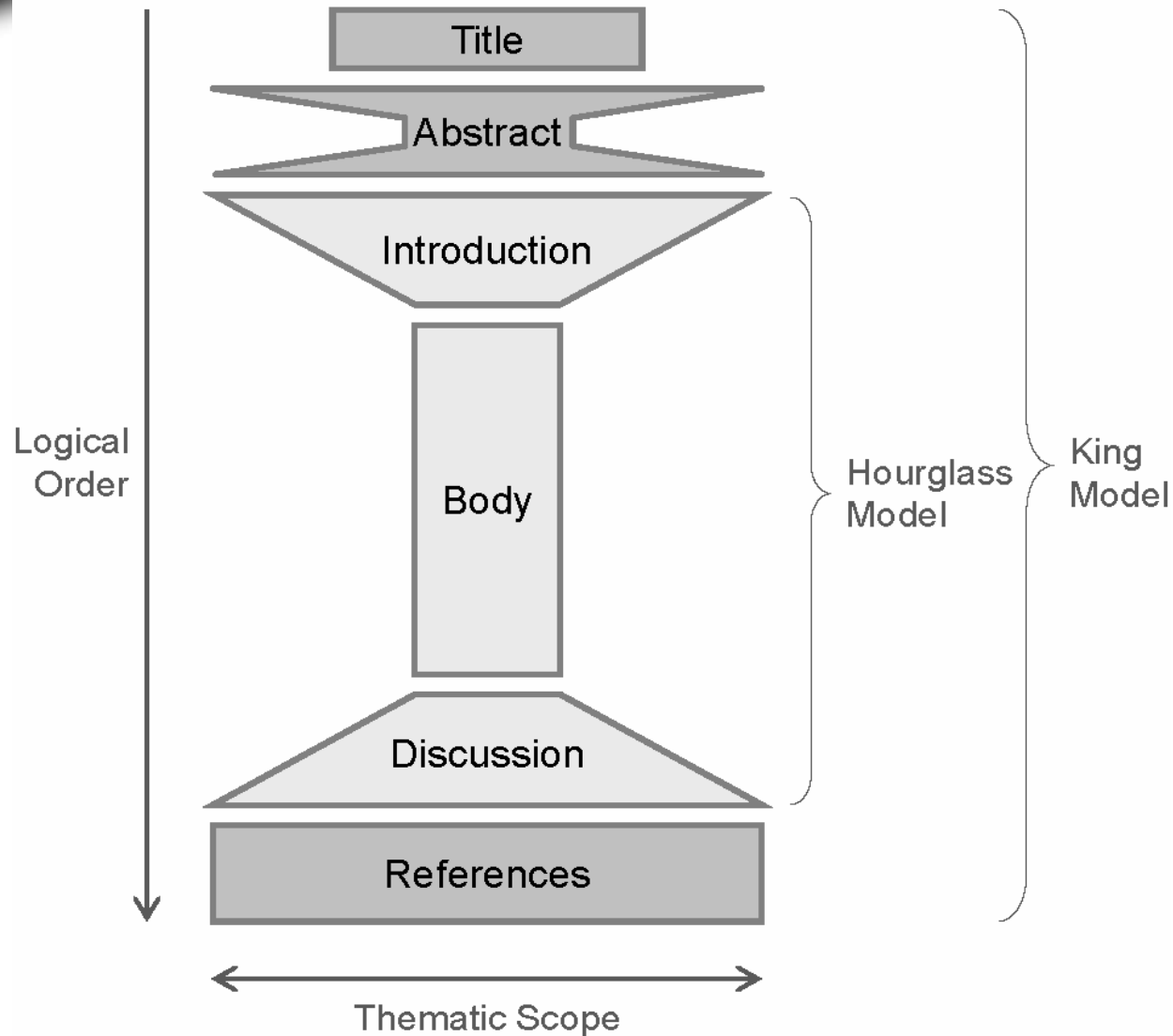
Structure of Papers for Publication

(Derntl, 2014)

- *Three core parts (“Hourglass Model”):*
 - Introduction
 - Body
 - Discussion
- Additional parts of a paper with similar importance (an extended Hourglass Model, commonly called the “King Model” of paper structure for its visual resemblance of the chess piece)
 - Title
 - Abstract
 - References



The “Hourglass Model,” and the “King Model”





According to Peat et al. (2002), effective titles :

- 🎬 identify the main issue of the paper;
- 🎬 begin with the subject of the paper;
- 🎬 are accurate, unambiguous, specific and complete;
- 🎬 do not contain abbreviations unless they are well known by the target audience, e.g. HTML or CPU in titles of computer science papers or ADHD in titles of psychology papers;
- 🎬 attract readers.



Types of Titles

(Jamali and Nikzad, 2011)

descriptive titles, which describe what the paper is about (e.g. 'Investigating the role of academic conferences on shaping the research agenda');

declarative titles, which make a statement about the results presented in the paper (e.g. 'Academic conferences shape the short-term research agenda');

interrogative titles, which pose a question (e.g. 'Do academic conferences shape the research agenda?'); and,

compound titles, which may combine several of the above separated by colons or question marks (e.g. 'Do academic conferences shape the research agenda? An empirical investigation').

The authors investigated the impact of the title type on the download and citation count of a paper. Interrogative titles have more downloads but fewer cites. Compound titles with colon are longer and have fewer downloads and cites. Long titles tend to get fewer downloads than shorter titles.



Abstract (Koopman, 1997; Day, 1983)

informative abstract extracts everything relevant from the paper, such as research objectives addressed, methods employed in solving the problems, results obtained and conclusions drawn. Such abstracts may serve as a highly aggregated substitute for the full paper.

indicative or descriptive abstract rather describes the content of the paper and may thus serve as an outline of what is presented in the paper. This kind of abstract cannot serve as a substitute for the full text.



Koopman's (1997) checklist of parts of an abstract:

Note that the thematic scope of an abstract progresses in a similar way as the complete paper following the Hourglass Model:

- 1 **Motivation**: Why do we care about the problem and the results?
- 2 **Problem**: What problem is the paper trying to solve and what is the scope of the work?
- 3 **Solution**: What was done to solve the problem?
- 4 **Results**: What is the answer to the problem?
- 5 **Implications**: What implications does the answer imply?





Introduction

The introduction serves the purpose of leading the reader from a general subject area to a particular field of research. Three phases of an introduction can be identified (Swales, 1993):

- 1 **Establish a territory**: bring out the importance of the subject *and/or* make general statements about the subject *and/or* present an overview on current research on the subject.
- 2 **Establish a niche**: oppose an existing assumption *or* reveal a research gap *or* formulate a research question or problem *or* continue a tradition.
- 3 **Occupy the niche**: sketch the intent of the own work *and/or* outline important characteristics of the own work; outline important results; and give a brief outlook on the structure of the paper.

In brief, the introduction should guide the reader to current state of the art in the field and should allow the reader to understand the rest of the paper without referring to previous publications on the topic (Day, 1983). Even though the introduction is the first main section in a paper, many researchers write – or at least finish – it rather late in the paper writing process, as at this point the paper structure is complete, the reporting has been done and conclusions have been drawn.



The Body

The body of a paper reports on the actual research done to answer the research question or problem identified in the introduction. It should be written as if it were an unfolding discussion, each idea at a time (Dees, 1997).

Often, the body comprises several sections and subsections, whereas structure, organization and content depend heavily on the type of paper, publication outlet, publisher and the creativity of the authors. Some examples are given below.

🎬 In **empirical papers**, the paper body describes the material and data used for the study, the methodologies applied to answer the research questions and the results obtained. It is very important that the study is described in a way that makes it possible for peers to repeat or to reproduce it (Day, 1983).

🎬 **Case study papers** describe the application of existing methods, theory or tools. Crucial is the value of the reflections abstracted from the experience and their relevance to other designers or to researchers working on related methods, theories or tools.

🎬 **Methodology papers** describe a novel method which may be intended for use in research or practical settings (or both), but the paper should be clear about the intended audience.

🎬 **Theory papers** describe principles, concepts or models on which work in the field (empirical, experience, methodology) is based; authors of theoretical papers are expected to position their ideas within a broad context of related frameworks and theories. Important criteria are the originality or soundness of the analysis provided as well as the relevance of the theoretical content to practice and/or research in the field.

Generally, the body of a paper answers two questions, namely *how* was the research question addressed (materials, methods) and *what* was found (results; Davis, 1997; Day, 1983; Peat et al., 2002).



Discussion

Thinking in terms of the Hourglass Model, the discussion part (sometimes presented as 'Discussion', 'Discussion and Conclusion', or simply 'Conclusion') is the counterpart to the introduction since this part should lead the reader from narrow and/or very specific results to more general conclusions.

Generally, this part includes (cf. Day, 1983; Swales, 1993) the following:


- A presentation of background information as well as recapitulation of the research aims of the study.
- A brief summary of the results, whereas the focus lies on discussing and not recapitulating the results.
- A comparison of results with previously published studies.
- Conclusions or hypotheses drawn from the results, with summary of evidence for each conclusion.
- Proposed follow-up research questions and outlook on further work.


According to Day (1983), something that is often not adequately dealt with is a discussion about the significance and implications of the results; a good place for doing so is the end of the discussion part.




References

Embedding the own work in related literature is one of the essential parts of research writing. This is achieved by citing related work within the text and by listing all cited references at the end of the paper. Different publishers require different formats or styles for citing a paper in the text and for listing references. The most commonly used referencing systems are variations of the following (cf. Day, 1983):

 **Name and year system.** References are cited by their respective authors and the year of publication, e.g. 'Chuck and Norris (2003) define ...'. This system is very convenient for authors, as the citation does not have to be changed when adding or removing references from the list. The fact that sentences become hard to read when subsequently citing many references in one single parenthesis this way is one negative aspect for readers.

 **Alphabet-number system.** This system lists the references in alphabetical order and cites them by their respective number in parentheses or (square) brackets, e.g. 'As reported in [4], ...'. This system is relatively convenient for readers, as it does not break the flow of words while reading a sentence with many citations. On the other hand, the author has to keep an eye on the references cited in the text as their numbers may change when the reference list is updated.

 **Citation order system.** This system is similar to the alphabet-number system with one major difference: the reference list is not sorted alphabetically, but in the order of appearance (citation by number) in the text.



References

- Variations of the referencing systems mentioned above are used in most of the common style guides, for instance
- American Psychological Association (APA) style (American Psychological Association, 2003),
- Chicago style (The University of Chicago, 2010),
- Council of Biology Editors (CBE) style, and
- Modern Language Association (MLA) style (Gibaldi, 1995).
- In computer science, the most widely used styles are variations of the number system, e.g. the style used by Springer Verlag in the Lecture Notes series, the style used by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Press and the style guides issued by the IEEE Computer Society for most of their publications. In general, the citation system used depends on the scientific discipline (e.g. psychologists mainly use APA style), on the publisher (different publishers may require to use different referencing styles even in the same field) and on the publication outlet. Authors have no other choice than adhering to the style required by publishers.
- Regardless of the citation style, there are two basic rules for the list of references: (1) every cited source must be listed and (2) every listed source must be cited.



Writing for Journal Publications






(Derntl, 2014)

- A journal paper reports on a finished piece of research or some significant achievement or discovery in a certain field of science.
- O'Connor (1995) states the following principles for solving problems of writing style:
 - Be simple and concise.
 - Make sure the meaning of every word.
 - Use verbs instead of abstract nouns.
 - Break up noun clusters and 'stacked modifiers' (i.e. strings of adjectives and nouns, with no clue about which modifies which).
 - Additionally, it should be mentioned that *plagiarism* – i.e. using the ideas of someone else without acknowledging the source of information – is considered a serious offense in the scientific community and must therefore be avoided.
 - Credit *must* be given when using another person's ideas, opinion, theory (also quotations or paraphrases thereof) or information that are not common knowledge



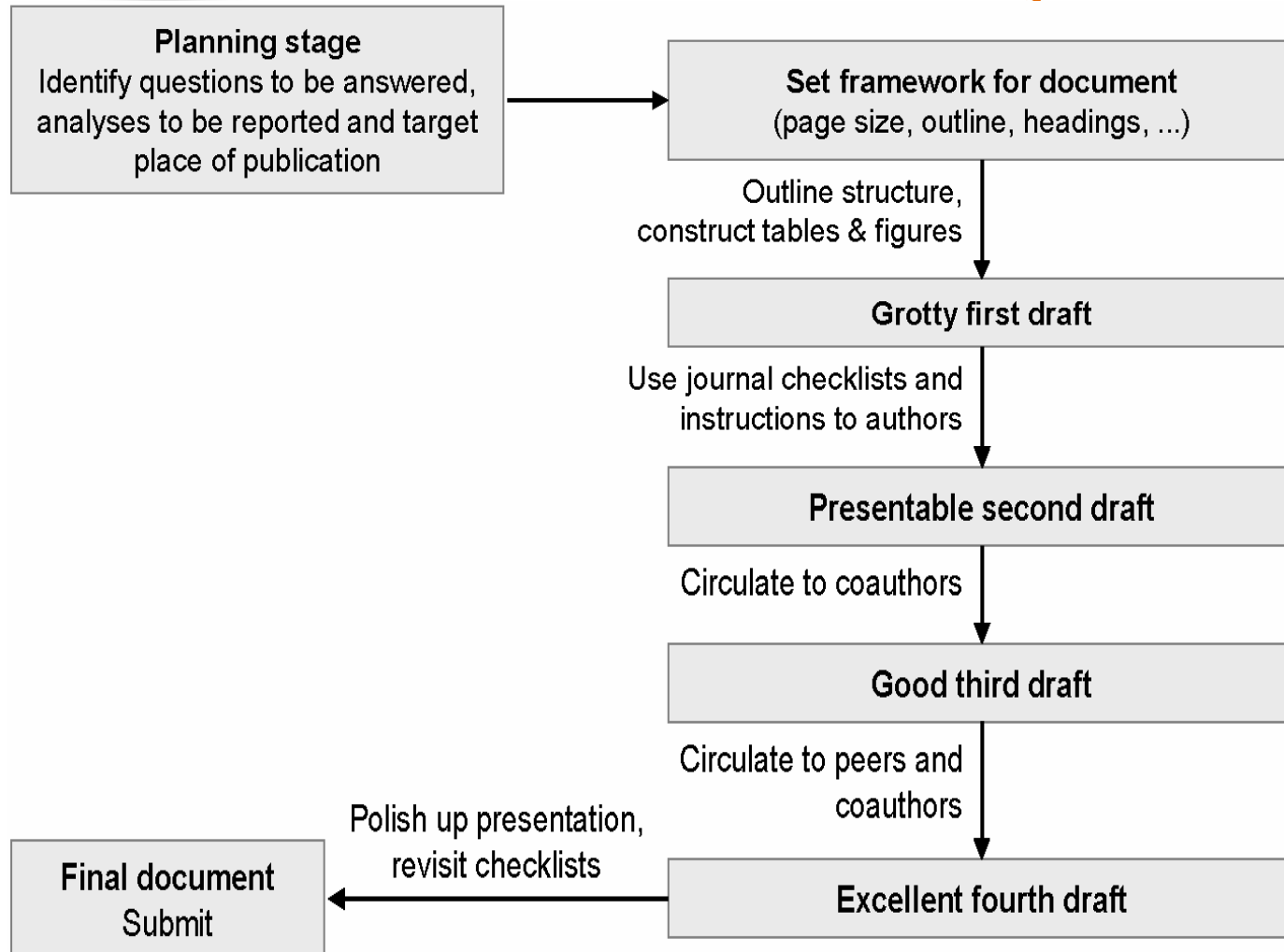
Writing for Publication

Davis (1997) gives the following set of rules for technical and scientific writing:

-  *If it can be interpreted in more than one way, it is wrong.*
-  *Know your audience, know your subject, know your purpose.*
-  *If you cannot find a reason to put a comma in, leave it out.*
-  *Keep your writing clear, concise and correct.*
-  *If it works, do it.*



Preparing and Writing a Paper for Publication





Roles Involved in Journal Publications

Reviewer. Having reviewed a paper, each reviewer independently advises the editor whether to accept or reject the paper. It is common practice that editors assign external reviewers.

Editor-in-chief. The editor-in-chief (can also be a group of persons) is to make the final decision whether to accept or reject a submitted paper. Typically, they base their decisions on recommendations from reviewers or associates (see below). Typically, an editor-in-chief is assisted by several associate editors (Cormode, 2013).

Associate editor. In case a journal has a board of associate editors, then for each submission an associate editor is assigned as an intermediary between the authors, the reviewers and the editor-in-chief. Associate editors handle the communication with the corresponding authors and they control the reviewing process, including the selection of reviewers and processing of revisions. Editors-in-chief usually follow the recommendations of their associate editors, although this is not a rule (Cormode, 2013).



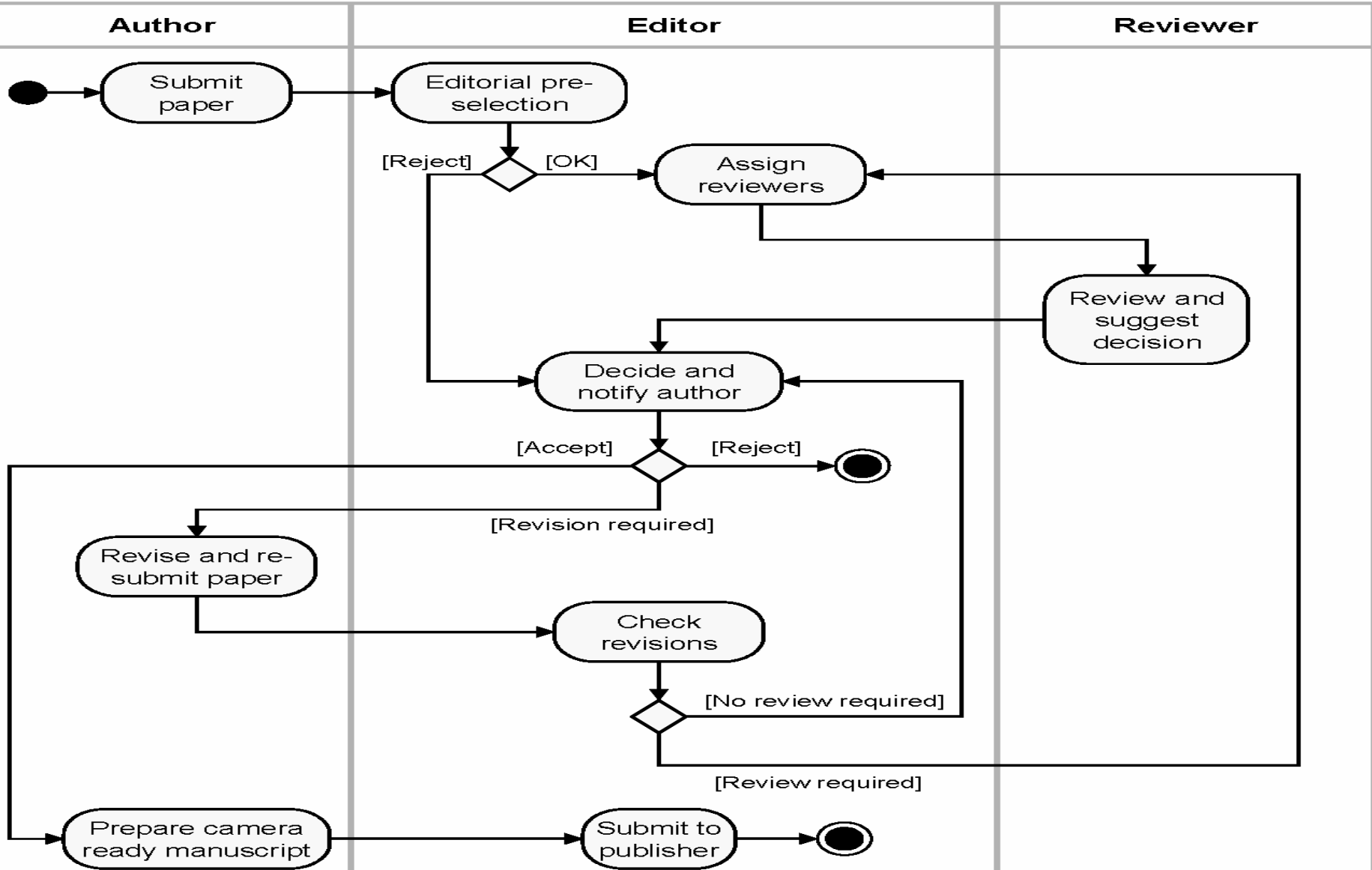
Roles Involved in Journal Publications

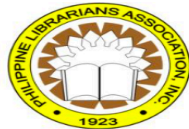
Managing editor. Many journals have managing editors, in particular those with a large number of submissions or frequent issues. Their job is to relieve the editor-in-chief from administrative and other day-to-day tasks in producing a journal (National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis, 2003), e.g. coping with publishers. Generally, the difference between editors and managing editors is that the review process (dealing with the author and reviewers) is mostly within the realm of the editors, whereas post- acceptance issues are then taken care of by managing editors (Day, 1983).

Publisher. Publishers print accepted papers in (periodical) journal issues. Most journals appear quarterly, but there are also journals which appear in shorter or longer intervals. After the publisher has received the final version of an accepted paper, the paper is prepared for printing. A preview of the typeset paper to be published is then sent to authors, who check the so-called 'page proofs' for any errors that survived the editing and typesetting stages. This process is called proof reading, and it is typically not allowed to make any modifications to the paper other than correcting errors introduced during typesetting; after the author is finished with proof reading, the paper is finally ready to go to print.



Publication Process





PHILIPPINE LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION, INC. (PLAI)
Member, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
Member, Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL)
PLAI Headquarters, Rm. 301, 3/F, The National Library of the Philippines Bldg.
T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila 1000, Philippines
Telefax: +63 2 5259401 | Mobile +63 998 9922267 | www.plai.org.ph | nbot@plai.org.ph; plainbot2017@gmail.com

PLAI NATIONAL CONGRESS 2017: CALL FOR PAPERS

Theme: “Libraries Take Action: Providing Access and Opportunity for All”

The Philippine Librarians Association, Inc. (PLAI), in partnership with the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), through the National Committee on Libraries and Information Services (NCLIS), and the National Library of the Philippines (NLP), will be conducting its Annual National Congress on November 21-24, 2017 in Bacolod City.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the UN 2030 Agenda and the role of libraries in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
2. To recognize the role of libraries as agents of knowledge development through the implementation of various information literacy programs and providing open access to information and communication technologies (ICTs);
3. To identify strategies on how libraries can be venues of community development through partnership and collaboration with the different stakeholders of society;
4. To engage libraries, archives, and other heritage institutions in safeguarding cultural heritage in all its diverse forms;
5. To advocate the roles of librarians and library associations as key players for social change through capacity building and professional agenda.

The Conference Committee invites submission of proposals for paper/oral (professional category) and poster (professional and/or student categories) presentations. The proposals should be in line with the general theme and based on the following areas and sub-topics:

Libraries as active and dynamic agents in promoting / advocating / supporting:

- Economic equality*
With sub-topics, such as: environment, poverty, food security, public health and wellness
- Education*
With sub-topics, such as: lifelong learning, quality/equitable education, universal literacy (digital, media, information literacy and skills)
- Environmental Sustainability*
With sub-topics, such as: water, sanitation, energy, environmental resources, climate change
- Sustainable Development*
With sub-topics, such as: disaster resilience, settlements/infrastructure, inclusive/sustainable economic growth, linkages, partnerships and collaboration for sustainable development
- Social Justice, Equality, Inclusive Societies, and Providing Safe Havens*
With sub-topics, such as: PWDs (People with Disabilities), LGBTIQ (Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Questioning), disenfranchised members of society
- Cultural heritage preservation*
With sub-topics, such as: indigenous peoples, intangible cultural heritage, registry of cultural properties

More examples of how libraries can drive progress across the UN 2030 Agenda can be found here:
<https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/topics/libraries-development/documents/sdgs-insert.pdf>

*Notification Dates
and Announcements*



PHILIPPINE LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION, INC. (PLAI)
Member, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
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PLAI Headquarters, Rm. 301, 3/F, The National Library of the Philippines Bldg.
 T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila 1000, Philippines

Telefax: +63 2 5259401 | Mobile +63 998 9922267 | www.plai.org.ph | nbot@plai.org.ph; plainbot2017@gmail.com

PRESENTATIONS

Paper/oral presentation (Professional Category): 20-30 minutes presentation, with 10-15 minutes for questions during the plenary session.

Poster presentation (Professional and Undergraduate Student Categories): Presentation describing the research project with the aid of the text and visuals in the poster. Authors must be present to interact and respond to the questions from the participants.

SUBMISSION

Proposals for paper and poster presentations should be submitted using the following format:

1. Title of Paper (in capital letters, Times New Roman font size 14)
2. Name of Presenter/s. Use * for the presenting author
3. Institution/Company Affiliation (including official designation and office address)
4. Contact details: email address and mobile number
5. Paper abstract (not more than 300 words, Times New Roman font, size 12)
6. Keywords (2-5 words)
7. Regional Council to which the member belongs
8. Author's short bio (not more than 100 words for each author)

Proposals must be sent to:

PLAI Conference Committee
nbot@plai.org.ph; plainbot2017@gmail.com

Indicate **PLAI Congress Proposal Submission [Paper or Poster (Professional or Student Category)]** in the subject line.

Please be informed that only upon the acceptance of the full paper (for oral presentation) by the Committee that you will be invited to present your paper at the conference.

IMPORTANT DATES

March 20, 2017	Announcement of Call for Papers
May 31, 2017	Submission deadline of proposals
June 15, 2017	Notification of accepted proposals (paper and poster)
August 15, 2017	Submission deadline of full papers (oral presentation)
August 30, 2017	Final notification of acceptance and invitation for paper presentation
November 21-24, 2017	PLAI National Congress 2017

CONGRESS SUBSIDY

Paper presenters: waived registration fee for one author per approved proposal for paper presentations.

Poster presenters: 50% discount for registration for one author per approved proposal poster presentations.

PUBLICATION

All selected abstracts will be published in the *PLAI National Congress 2017 Book of Abstracts*. Full papers (oral presentation) will undergo peer-review for possible inclusion in the *PLAI Journal*.

Please Note:

Proposals not selected for paper presentation may be considered for poster presentation due to the limited number of available slots. For the poster presentation, each Regional Council is encouraged to have submissions for both professional and undergraduate student categories. Regional eliminations may be conducted by the Regional Councils.

**Notification Date
and Announcements**



Concluding Remarks

The objective of this paper communicated to me by our Secretary, the newly-crowned Dr. Garry Leopoldo Bastida, was to connect the 4th General Assembly outputs on quantitative and qualitative researches to the possibility of publishing them in reputable professional journals, with the launching of the first issues of the **MASTSLiNet** Journal of Philippine Librarianship. Through this particular session, we have thus, discussed in-depth the following:

Compared and contrasted qualitative and quantitative researches

How professional journals and their articles differ from your usual periodical titles

Types of titles acceptable in professional journals

Parts of research papers acceptable in professional journals using the "Hourglass" and "King" models

How to write the various parts of a research paper by following standards accepted by professional journals

Knowing the publication process and paying attention to dates and announcements of organizations and associations

Writing correctly references used, and or bibliographies in research papers

We would apply all of these in the workshop that would follow.

DAGHANG SALAMAT!



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<https://www.itc.nl/library/guides/information-literacy-course/selecting-the-right-information-sources/professional-journals/>.

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Jamali



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