

EDITORIAL SCREENING IN PEER REVIEW PROCESSES- JGSA

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THE JOURNAL OF GHANA SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

- Official Scientific Journal of GSA
- Accepts articles from Ghana and beyond and titles of local or international scientific relevance.
- Committed to publishing quality papers.
- Volume I Issue I was in 1999; efforts to produce 2 to 3 Issues every year since then.
- Now published online and about to be listed on Scopus

SOME CHALLENGES OF THE JGSA

- Dwindling number of manuscripts
- Long processing time
- Issues with quality of some manuscripts leading to high reject rates
 - From 2018-2021, # of manuscripts received – 58; total # rejected – 22; # returned to authors for revision for re-submission – 19; # published- 17.

JGSA'S EDITORIAL PROCESSES (STEPS)

1. Initial screening of manuscript	–	1 week
2. Allocation of manuscript to Subject Area Editor	–	½ week
3. Allocation of manuscript to reviewers	–	1 week
4. Reviewing of manuscript	–	3 ½ weeks
5. Correction of manuscript by author	–	½ weeks
6. Authentication of corrections	–	1 week
7. Acceptance of paper for publication by Editor-in-chief	–	½ week
8. Typesetting of paper	–	½ week
9. Galley proofreading by author	–	½ week
10. Final arrangement of paper	–	½ week
11. Publishing of paper on websites	–	½ week

THE PEER REVIEW PROCESS

- The process by which journals scrutinize and regulate the quality of contents they publish
- Experts in the field of the research are invited to review and comment

EDITORIAL SCREENING

- 1st step in the peer-review process
- Editor-in-Chief checks
 - if manuscript is potentially suitable for publication
 - Considers if the manuscript suits the scientific scope of the journal
 - Checks the basic quality of the manuscript

EDITORIAL SCREENING (CONT'D)

- Screens by reading the Abstract, or Triaging
- Judges on the originality, importance and relevance of the research
 - Interrogates the research question and research design
 - Relates title to purpose/objective and conclusion/key findings

SCREENING BY READING ABSTRACT: SAMPLE ABSTRACT

Article Title: Elements of an Optimal Experience

This paper presents and assesses a framework for an engineering capstone design program. We explain how student preparation, project selection, and instructor mentorship are the three key elements that must be addressed before the capstone experience is ready for the students. Next, we describe a way to administer and execute the capstone design experience including design workshops and lead engineers. We describe the importance in assessing the capstone design experience and report recent assessment results of our framework. We comment specifically on what students thought were the most important aspects of their experience in engineering capstone design and provide quantitative insight into what parts of the framework are most important.

<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=example+of+bad+abstract>



SAMPLE ABSTRACT

Article Title: Women Engineers in Kuwait: Perception of Gender Bias **(152 words)**

The greatest obstacle to the development of policies for the curtailment of gender bias is lack of information on the scope and effects of the problem. This study represents an attempt to quantify attitudes toward gender bias among professional women engineers working in the State of Kuwait. The major findings that emerged were as follows: a) Since 1970, Kuwait has witnessed an enormous growth rate in the participation of women in higher education. b) With respect to the job-related factors of salary scale, professional treatment, responsibility, benefits, and vacation, a clear majority (68%) of the professional Kuwaiti women engineers surveyed expressed a feeling of equality with or even superiority to their male counterparts. c) The one job-related factor in which significant gender bias was found to be in operation was that of promotion to upper management positions. In this criterion, the women engineers surveyed felt “less than equal” to their male colleagues.

EDITORIAL SCREENING

- Results in substantial decrease in the time between manuscript submission and publication decision.
- Allows much time and effort in the peer review, commissioning and editing of materials thought to be relevant, useful and important to readers

SUBJECT AREA EDITORS

- Also known as Academic editors, are together with the Editor-in-Chief, responsible for deciding whether a manuscript should be published as an article in a journal.
- Manuscripts are assigned to an editor based on the Editor's field of study and current workload

GUIDE TO SELECTING EDITORS

- Editors should be comfortable with the topic of the manuscript, but an in-dept understanding is not essential. It is the role of Peer-reviewers to assess the technical details of manuscripts.
- Editors should not work in the same institution as one of the author, or work together on a competitive project
 - Conflict of interest:
 - Co-author relationship
 - Affiliation of employment history
 - Collaboration

THE PEER REVIEW

- Subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny by experts in the same field.
- Peer reviewers help to decide on whether a manuscript is publishable or not in a journal.
- In selecting reviewers, we check for:
 - Conflict of interest, qualification of reviewer and the necessary expertise

