



Indian Statistical Institute in Collaboration with Elsevier
organizing Author Workshop on



Research Excellence: From Publishing Integrity to AI-Powered Workflows

1. Author Workshop: Publishing with Excellence & Integrity

- Understanding publishing workflows and editorial expectations
- Journal selection and avoiding predatory practices
- Writing impactful manuscripts
- Using research metrics responsibly
- Enhancing research visibility and impact

2. LeapSpace: AI-Powered Research Workflow

3. Discussion

Date: 11th June 2026

Time: 4:00 PM

Venue: ISI KOLKATA

Resource Person:

*Nitin Ghoshal, PhD
Customer Success Manager
Elsevier – South Asia*



Elsevier's national capacity
building program

<https://elsevier-sfm.highspot.com/viewer/51c08a5fc387ec5289b064820ab13dad?track=false>



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Welcome to Elsevier's Support Hub for the
Government of India's One Nation One
Subscription Initiative

Onboarding & Training

Skill Development

Support Resources

Support Centers

Introduction

Elsevier enables academic, corporate and medical researchers in India gain access to and publish quality research, supporting the global amplification of their scientific achievements and contributing to the canon of scholarly articles. We are committed to supporting the Government of India's ONOS initiative to advance India's scientific ambition through increased research productivity and impact.

On this page, you will find Onboarding and Training videos, Skill Development and Support Resources to assist you on your research journey.

Challenges in conducting research



Academic Writing in India

A Research Scholar's View

Ismail, Haseena; Balasubramanian, Vimala

Author Information 

International Journal of Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases 11(2):p 105-107, Apr-Jun 2021.

| DOI: 10.4103/ijnpnd.ijnpnd_12_21

CHALLENGE

- ☐ As per a US government agency data, India holds third place in number of research articles published after China and USA.
- ☐ Even though the number of papers published is increasing, there are also a huge number of manuscripts rejected due to poor language use, grammar, and spelling.
- ☐ The quality of writing, appropriate vocabulary, and word use are still an issue.
- ☐ This is one of the main reasons behind the emergence and growth of many content development and technical editing companies in the recent years.

Understanding the research Workflow



Further Reading

<https://researcheracademy.elsevier.com/>

Navigate your research journey with Researcher Academy. Free e-learning modules developed by global experts Career guidance and advice. Research news on our blog.

Elsevier's Researcher Academy is adopted as trusted source for online learning & skills development by more than 200 thousand researchers in South Asia. Following 10 courses available on Researcher Academy

Top 10 completed modules

Modules	Modules completed
Structuring your article correctly	5651
Guide to reference managers: how to effectively manage your references	7656
How to secure funding - ECR edition	7569
How to prepare your manuscript	8282
How to write an abstract and improve your article	4868
How to conduct evidence-based research	4745
How to peer review a review article	4020
Successful research grant applications – getting it right	2970
How to turn your thesis into an article	3300
Standing up for science	4600

Unlock your research potential

Navigate your research journey with Researcher Academy. Free e-learning modules developed by global experts. Career guidance and advice. Research news on our blog.



Unlock your research potential using Elsevier Researcher Academy: A free e-learning platform that offers researchers free online certified courses focusing on key topics like Research Writing, Research Ethics, Journal Selection, and many more. Earn certificates while you learn and improve your research planning and writing skills



Research Metrics

Journal – Author - Article

Journal Metrics: Impact Factor

- Impact Factor (IF): average number of times articles from a journal published in the past two years have been cited in the current year

Impact Factor in
2021 =

$$\frac{\text{All citations in 2021 to articles published in 2019 and 2020}}{\text{All articles published in 2019 and 2020*}}$$

} Further normalized

1. All Journals DO NOT have Impact Factor
2. Conference Proceedings are not considered for Impact Factor
3. Impact factor is biased towards fast moving subjects. Eg. Medicine Science has higher citations, so higher impact factor.. whereas Mathematics have lower citations, so lower impact factor.
4. Some very good upcoming journals do not have Impact factor.

Metrics: CiteScore- 3 C's and Free

CiteScore is based on the principles of 3 C's and the fact that it is freely available, empowering users to make well-informed decisions regarding portfolio management and where to publish.

Comprehensive

Based on Scopus, the world's broadest abstract and citation database

CiteScore metrics are available for **all serial titles, not just journals**

CiteScore metrics could be **calculated for portfolios**

Clear

CiteScore metrics are **transparent** and **easy to calculate for yourself**

The **underlying database is available** for you to interrogate

Current

CiteScore Tracker is **updated monthly**

New titles will have CiteScore metrics the year after they are published



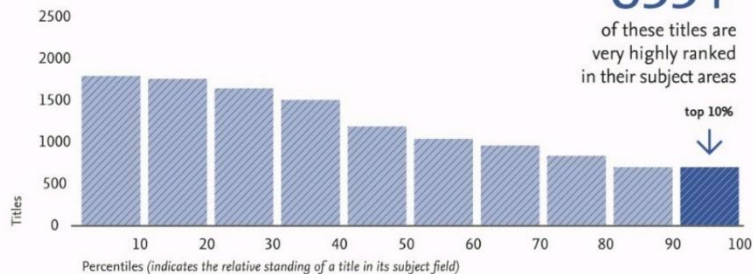
Citescore

citations to documents published in 4-year period
of documents in same 4-year period

This comprehensive, current and open metric for journal citation impact is available in a free layer of Scopus.com. It includes a yearly release and monthly CiteScore Tracker updates.

CiteScore calculations include citations from articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters and data papers. See www.scopus.com/sources

+13,000 titles with
CiteScore 2020 and no Journal Impact Factor



Alternate metrics- SNIP & SJR

Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

- Developed by CWTS, University of Leiden Netherlands.
- Measures contextual citation impact by **weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field**.
- The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.



Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP)

journal's citation count per paper
citation potential in its subject field

The impact of a single citation will have a higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa. Stability intervals indicate the reliability of the score. Smaller journals tend to have wider stability intervals than larger journals.

Calculated by CWTS (www.journalindicators.com) based on Scopus data.

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

- Developed by SCImago, Spain.
- **SCImago measures the scientific influence of scholarly journals.**
A prestige metric that can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.
- **It takes into account: both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance/prestige of where the journal citations come from.** With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.



SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

average # of weighted citations received in a year
of documents published in previous 3 years

Citations are weighted—worth more or less—depending on the source they come from. The subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation. Can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.

Calculated by SCImago Lab (www.scimagojr.com) based on Scopus data.

Using metrics on a case by case basis

Your selection should partly be based on your preferences, and partly on the characteristics the metric needs to help you answer your question. The table will help you to make your selection.

End in Mind	CiteScore	CiteScore Percentile	SNIP	SJR
Measures	Citations per document	Relative position within subject field based on CiteScore	Relative citations per document	Prestige of citing sources
Open to validation in Scopus?	Yes	Yes	No	No
Size-normalized?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subject field-normalized?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Communicate magnitude	Yes	No	No	No
Update frequency	Annually, and CiteScore Tracker metrics monthly	Annually, and CiteScore Tracker metrics monthly	Annually	Annually

Author level metrics



Scopus

Author details

[Return to search results](#) 1 of 19 [Next](#)

Rao, C. N.R.

Author ID: 22968535800 ⓘ

Affiliation(s): ⓘ

Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru, India [View more](#)

Documents by author Total citations

1662

84402 b

h-index: ⓘ

133

GOOGLE SCHOLAR:

- ☐ Covers not only journals but academic websites, grey literature, pre-prints, theses etc
- ☐ Also includes books from the Google Books project
- ☐ Results often contain duplicates of the same article (usually as pre-prints and post-prints) due to the wide range of sources



C. N. R. Rao

Professor of Chemistry
Verified email at jncasr.ac.in
[Materials Chemistry](#) [Solid State Chemistry](#)



Cited by

[VIEW ALL](#)

	All	Since 2015
ns	118589	35920
k	155	85
ex	1305	559



- ✓ The H-Index is a numerical indicator of how productive and influential a researcher is
- ✓ It was invented by Jorge Hirsch in 2005, a physicist at the University of California.

Article-level metrics: *Compare Like with Like*

❑ The Field-Weighted Citation Impact

❑ (FWCI) score comes from the Scopus database and shows how the article's citation count compares to similar articles in the same field and timeframe.

❑ A score of 1.00 means the article is cited as it would be expected, greater than 1.00 the article is doing better than expected, and less than 1.00 the article is underperforming.

❑ Eg. FWCI of 6 indicates that the article received almost 6 times the number of citations as compared to the average article in this field received.

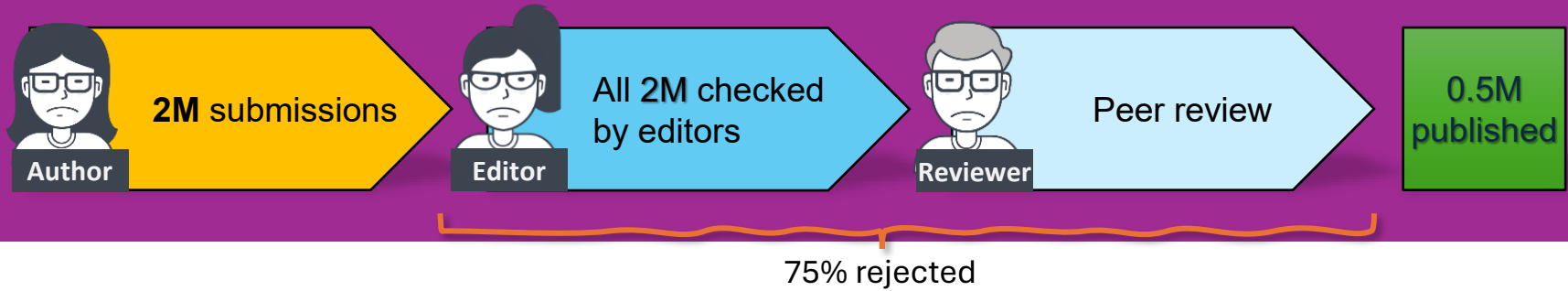
PlumX Metrics are comprehensive, item-level metrics that provide insights into the ways people interact with individual pieces of research output



Editorial Process

Understanding rejection and next steps

Rejection is common



Even if you leverage all resources and tools available, acceptance is not guaranteed.



Journal Finder



Scopus

Citations



A typical publishing workflow

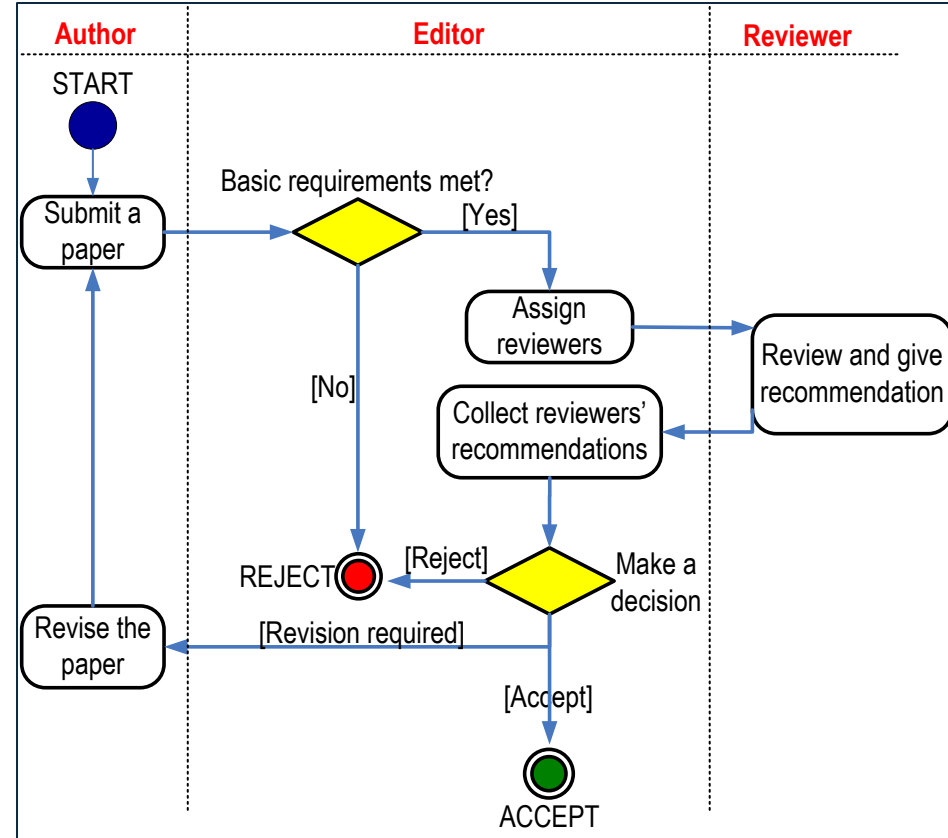
What Editors want?

1. Paper is scientifically correct
2. If it reports something new
3. If it reports something significant
4. If the paper is of interest to the readers



Top reasons for rejection?

1. Topic of research not trending/not impactful
2. Poorly written abstract: Language errors
3. Too many/irrelevant Self-cites
4. Poor geographical distribution of references in your article
5. Recent/Older articles not cited
6. Leading scientists/top journal articles not cited



Developing a manuscript

Developing a manuscript

Based on many discussions with handling editors!

1. Think before writing
2. Choose the right journal and article type
3. Use the right process to write paper
4. Language
5. Ensure paper is up-to-date and in right context
6. Use the correct article structure
7. Be prepared for common questions of reviewers

1. Think before writing

Do I have a story to tell?

Editors and reviewers are looking for original and innovative research that will add to their field of study. Your conclusions must be sound, based upon sufficient, robust data. If your study is part of a larger research project, consider publishing just one article on the entire project.

Do I have an audience to tell it to?

Who will want to read about your research? The more original and innovative your research, the more people will be interested. You should also consider whether your article is of interest to a local or an international audience before embarking on the question of which journal to send your manuscript to.

If you are ready to publish, a strong manuscript is what is needed next



What is a strong manuscript?

- Has a clear, useful, and exciting message
- Presented and constructed in a logical manner
- Reviewers and editors can grasp the significance easily

**Editors and reviewers are all busy people –
make things easy to save their time**



2. Choosing the right journal

On the homepages you will find:

- Journal aims and scope
- Types of articles accepted
- Recently published articles
- **References in your own article will often lead you to the correct journal**

DO NOT submit manuscripts to more than one journal at a time

Home > Journals > Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces



ISSN: 0927-7765

Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces

An International Journal Devoted to Fundamental and Applied Research on Colloid and Interfacial Phenomena in Relation to Systems of Biological Origin

Editors: [Henk Busscher](#), [Hong Chen](#), [Dganit Danino](#), [Deborah Leckband](#), [Alyssa Panitch](#), [Yongfeng Zhou](#)

> [View Editorial Board](#)

> CiteScore: 7.1 ⓘ Impact Factor: 4.389 ⓘ

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Guide for Authors

Abstracting/ Indexing

Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces is an international journal devoted to fundamental and applied research on colloid and interfacial phenomena in relation to systems of biological origin, having particular relevance in medical, pharmaceutical, biotechnological, food and cosmetic fields.

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Guide for Authors



Consensus definition of "Predatory journals"

- The definition of predatory journals has been contentious.
- In 2019 a group of researchers met to define what predatory publishing is and reached a consensus definition (*quoted right*)
- An important part of this statement is “entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship”.

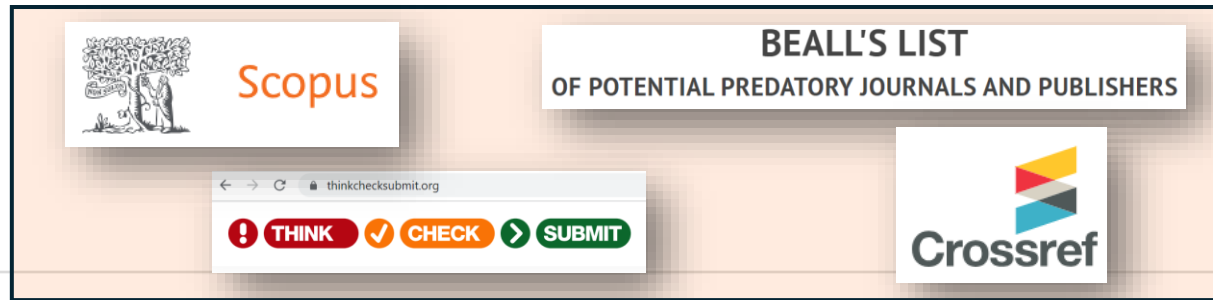
“Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”



Source: [Grudniewics et al. \(2019\) Predatory journals: no definition, no defence](#) and [Cukier et al \(2020\) Defining predatory journals and responding to the threat they pose: a modified Delphi consensus process](#)

❑ Check if you have fallen prey to a predatory journal

- Research manuscript authors essentially don't receive the benefit of publishing to the journal, and often are misled about promises of a robust peer review, where sometimes the review process is actually non-existent.
- Additionally, authors are the victim of fake editors, fake impact factors, and highly (and deliberately) misleading names of journals that are strikingly similar to legitimate, highly-regarded journals.



Finding a journal

When you search for a journal, you will want to consider:



“Begin with the end in mind.”

—Stephen Covey, *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*



What is your **manuscript format**, e.g., original research article or review?



Do you want or need to publish **open access**?



Are you seeking a title with a **multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary** focus?



Do you want to publish with a **specific publisher**?



Are you publishing **research data or other outputs** alongside the article?

2. Choose the right journal and article type

- Elsevier Tool: journalfinder.elsevier.com
- Simply insert your title and abstract and select the appropriate field-of-research for the best results.
- Suggests suitable journals and provides information on editorial times, acceptance rate, production speed, open access options,...
- Look for more information in Elsevier Journals Insight
- Compare/Look some of the relevant metrics in Scopus

Find journals

Enter title and abstract of your paper to easily find journals that could be best suited for publishing. JournalFinder uses smart search technology and field-of-research specific vocabularies to match your paper to scientific journals.

> More on how it works

Paper title

Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract Don't have an abstract? ▾

Enter your paper abstract here

Keywords

Enter relevant keywords for your paper

Field of research

Select field of research ▾

— Refine your search

E.g. Journal impact, Review and Time to publication

Refine the scope of your search to get more relevant journals

Publication type

An article can either be published gold open access or with Subscription. A publication fee is required when publishing gold OA, while subscription is free (an embargo period applies before authors can publish their manuscript to the public).

☒ OA Journals that offer gold OA

☐ Journals with subscription



ScienceDirect is Elsevier's leading platform of peer-reviewed scholarly literature. ScienceDirect provides the high-quality answers that improve research performance. READ QUALITY.. PUBLISH QUALITY..

7 key questions to consider as you evaluate the journals you have identified

1. Is the manuscript the **right fit** for the journal?
2. Are there any **funder/institution mandates** to consider?
3. Is the journal visible in the **communities** you want to reach?
4. Is there a reasonable **chance of acceptance**?
5. Is the journal **indexed** in all the relevant databases?
6. What do the journal **metrics** reveal?
7. Is the journal **reputable**, including practicing robust peer review?



3. Use the right process to write a paper

1. Prepare an outline to start writing a first draft:

- Determine the central message, the research questions
- Prepare draft versions of plots, figures, tables, images
- Summarize main findings and group in a logical way
- Select references

2. Write a first draft with outline, figures and tables as your guides

- Write in your own style, quickly and without editing
- Do not care about language quality

3. Read your first draft and add notes

- Read it as a critical reader (not as the author)
- Is the main message clear to new readers?



3. Use the right process to write paper

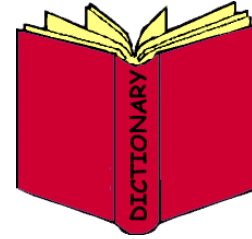
4) Rewrite and improve

- ☐ Revise the text
- ☐ Improve the order and logic of the scientific content
- ☐ Identify gaps and improve unclear parts
- ☐ Remove double/redundant text
- ☐ Optimize the readability (clear, concise, short sentences)
- ☐ Correct language errors
- ☐ Is the text consistent and coherent? (important when multiple authors write the text)
- ☐ Get feedback from co-workers and colleagues



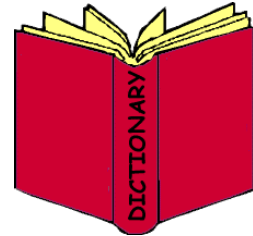
4. Language

- ☐ Journal editors and in particular reviewers may reject a manuscript simply because of frequent language mistakes. In any case they will be irritated.
- ☐ Publishers do not language edit manuscripts
- ☐ If English is not your mother-tongue:
 - ✓ Find a native-English speaker to read and correct your manuscript
 - ✓ Use a paid-for editing service.Eg. More information at <http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/>
- ☐ DO NOT copy complete phrases from other papers, it may be considered plagiarism!
- ☐ All editors and reviewers hate wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts and will reject



4. Language

- Write short and direct sentences
- Convey one piece of information per sentence
- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence
- The average length of sentences in scientific writing is only about 12-17 words
- Eliminate redundant phrases
- Double-check unfamiliar words or phrases
- Clearly explain abbreviations
- Use 'present tense' for known facts and hypotheses
- Use 'past tense' for conducted experiments and results



4. Language

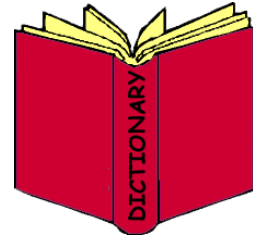
Example

Long Sentence:

"In the highly regulated and aseptic laboratory setting, characterized by its stringent adherence to protocols, it is of paramount importance to delicately and precisely position each 50 mL conical tube horizontally within a pre-warmed orbital shaker, thus facilitating the creation of an ideal and uniform environment for the execution of the critical process which hinges on the orchestration of each step"

Simple sentence:

"Place each 50 mL conical tube horizontally in a pre-warmed orbital shaker"



Manuscript Language: tenses

Use of tense

- Abstract and Summary: past tense
- Introduction: present tense
- Methods & Materials and Results: past tense
- Discussion: both past and present tense



Write direct and short sentences.

- Long sentences confuse readers.
- Short sentences look more professional
- Nowadays, the **average length** of sentences in scientific writing is about **12-17 words**.
- One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient.
- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence.

5. Ensure paper is up-to-date and in right context

- ❑ Your work is not an isolated piece of research
- ❑ It builds upon earlier work and that should be described
- ❑ A good paper should explain in the introduction:
 - The topic of the paper and the scientific field
 - The relevance and significance of the topic
 - A description of what has been done before, by whom and how
 - What is known and what is not known
 - Questions that remain

Reference list

- An editor will take a look at your reference list to see:
 - Are recent papers included?
 - Are papers from top-journal included?
 - Are leading scientists cited?
 - Are there too many self-cites?
 - Are references internationally distributed?



6. Use the correct article structure

Title

Concise, informative, objective, including main finding

Authors

First Author : Conduct and supervise this research and submit the final manuscript

Correspondence Author : Best person to contact

Co-Authors : Contributor, Advisors



Abstract

Strongly influence the editor's decision
Summarized but give sufficient details
Easy to understand

Keywords

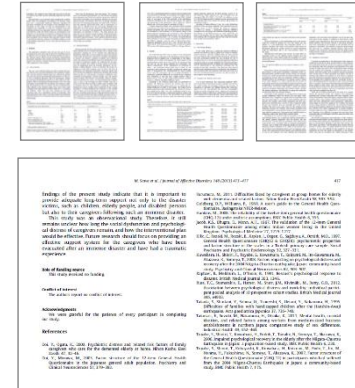
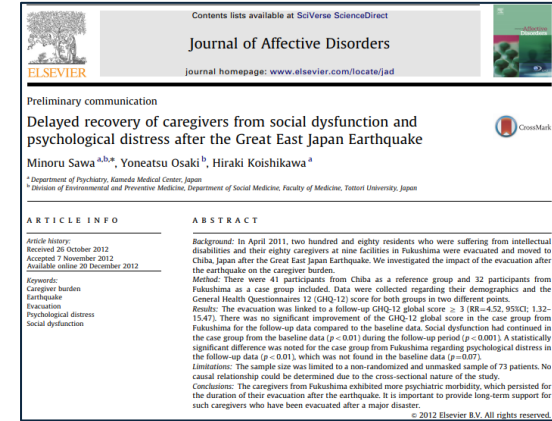
Searchable in A&I DB

Specific

Use established abbreviation only (e.g.

DNA)

Check the “Guide for authors”



6. Use the correct article structure

■ Introduction (*Why did you do?*)

Convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful
Be brief
Clearly address the following
What is the problem?
Are there any existing solution? Which one is the best ?
What is its main limitation?
What do you want to achieve ?

■ Methods (*What did you do?*)

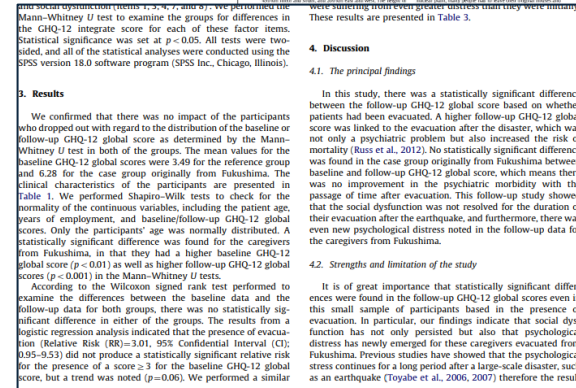
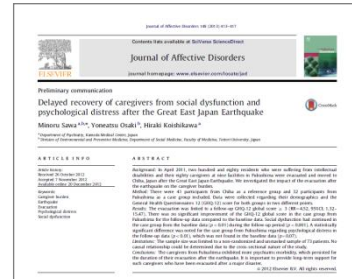
Describe how the problem was studied
Provide sufficient information
Identify the equipment and describe materials used

■ Results and discussion (*What did you find?*)

What did you find and why this is important ?
Include data, figures, tables

■ Conclusions (*How does your study advance the field ?*)

Short and Clear
Justify your work in the research field
Suggest future experiments



6. Use the correct article structure

Acknowledgements

Ensures who helped in the research
Advisors for technical tip, language, comments
Financial Supporters
Proof-readers
Suppliers of materials..

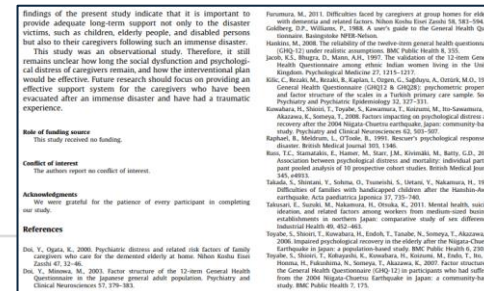
References

DO : recent and worldwide references, Make sure you fully understand, Use style given in the Guide for Authors

DO NOT : excessive self-citations, excessive citation from the same region or Journal

Supplement Information

Extensive description, experimental details, analyses, dataset
Be peer-reviewed with article
Usually free available with manuscript ion or Data sharing (e.g. Mendeley Data)



7. Be prepared for common questions to reviewers

- Common questions include:
 - ✓ Comment on importance, validity, generality of conclusions
 - ✓ Does the topic of the paper fit within the journal?
 - ✓ Are title and abstract in line with content?
 - ✓ Is the introduction clear, balanced and well organized?
 - ✓ Are experiments correct? Can they be repeated based on description?
 - ✓ Comment on need and quality of tables/figures/images.
 - ✓ Are the results well-presented and analyzed?
 - ✓ Is research put in appropriate context?
 - ✓ Are references accurate, up-to-date, balanced, accessible?



Submitting a manuscript

Importance of a good cover letter

This is your opportunity to convince the journal editor that they should publish your study. Take that opportunity!

- Opportunity to convince the journal editor that they should publish your study
- Describe basic information including Editor's name, Manuscript title, Article type..
- Describe what would make your manuscript special to the Journal
- Note special requirements e.g. reviewers, conflicts of interest



- Briefly describe:
 - Yourself: your background, expertise research area, track record
 - Describe the research field, main developments, key-players
 - The main findings of this research and what is new
 - The significance of this research
 - The significance and relevance for journal
 - Suggest good reviewers from different countries and regions

Cover L

Your char

- Submitted
- Mention w
- Note spec

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading - a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

Final approval from all authors

Journal

Explanation of importance of research

Suggested reviewers

Editor's decision

- Accept.
- Reject
- Accepted after minor/major revisions



- The editor may decide that your paper can be published, but only after you have revised your manuscript.
- Carefully study the reviewers' comments, adjust your manuscript and prepare a detailed letter of response
- Respond to all points; even if you disagree with a reviewer. Provide a scientifically solid rebuttal, not ignore their comment
- State specifically what changes you have made to address the reviewers' comments, mention page and line numbers where changes have been made
- Perform additional experiments, calculations or computations, if required; these usually serve to make the final paper stronger

Common Pitfalls Post-Rejection and Solutions

- Not considering the journal's impact, standards, and criteria.
- Submitting elsewhere without making necessary improvements.
- Resubmitting to a journal you have previously submitted to without transparency and without making significant improvements.
- Not adequately highlighting the novelty and potential of your work.
- Disregarding Editor and/or Reviewer feedback as future work, not important, or incorrect without a thorough rebuttal.
- Make necessary changes based on any feedback received.
- Be realistic about the novelty and importance of your work.
- Do your research. Does your work compare to similar papers published recently at the journal?
- If you receive a transfer post-review, provide a thorough and detailed response to all comments. Avoid being defensive. Remember to 'argue with evidence' and explain what changes have been made to address the concerns. Doing so could lead to a fast-tracked acceptance.

Benefits of Elsevier's Article Transfer Service

ATS is the shortest path to publication



Match

Find the best home for your paper

We determine the best match by evaluating scope, article type, performance and more.



Ease

Reduce the effort spent on resubmission

We aim to make the transfer as seamless as possible and guide you through the process.



Speed

Publish your article as quickly as possible

Accepting an offer to transfer your article within Elsevier reduces time to publication.



- **The acceptance rate for papers submitted to suggested journals on our transfer offers is ~60% higher than for papers submitted elsewhere.**
- **The average time from submission to acceptance for transferred papers is ~2 weeks faster.**

**based on 2022-23 data*

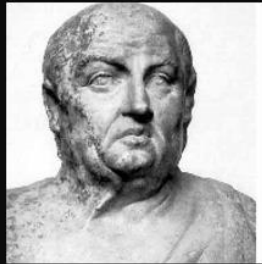
"This transfer service helped me a lot to decide the final journal target for my manuscript. We transferred the work without any problem and finally the work was accepted and published in the suggested journal."

– Author, Catalysis



[Learn more](#)

Publishing Ethics



It's a vice to trust all, and
equally a vice to trust none.

~ Seneca the Younger

AZ QUOTES

Obey publishing ethics

- There are generally accepted ethical rules around scientific research and publishing to maintain integrity and trustworthiness of scientific work and reporting
- Rules and guidelines are specified by COPE (www.publicationethics.org)
- COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals to discuss all aspects of publication ethics. It also advises editors on how to handle cases of research and publication misconduct.
- Code of conduct, guidelines and flowcharts available at COPE website. Also many cases are reported and discussed.



Obey publishing ethics

- Submitting a paper implies that you are familiar with and have accepted publishing ethics, see
 - Guide for Authors
 - www.elsevier.com/publishingethics
- Also, during the submission process, you are asked to confirm a few declarations.
- Editors will reject papers if they observe any misconduct. They will make a note.
- Journals can retract published papers and state in public why a paper was retracted. They may also inform the institute management

- Multiple submissions
 - Submission to a journal implies that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere (see guide for authors).
- Improper author contribution
 - Leaving out authors who should be included
 - Including authors who did not contribute significantly

Unethical publishing behavior includes:

- Data fabrication and falsification
 - Making up data or results, and recording or reporting them
 - Manipulating data (for example images)
- Plagiarism
 - Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
 - Serious offence that could lead to paper rejection, academic charges and termination of employment.
 - Various software are available:
Free: Duplichecker, Copyleaks, PlagScan, PaperRater..
Paid: Turnitin, ithenticate, Grammarly, CopyScape



7. Compliance with Generative AI policies



Can ChatGPT be listed as an Author?



- Authors **should not list AI** and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.
- **Authorship implies responsibilities** and tasks that can only be **attributed to and performed by humans**.

Generative AI is an opportunity for researchers, but potentially also for bad actors

- Authors should not use large language models (LLMs) to write or create research articles - including tables, images, as this violates COPE principles
- Articles written by AI will be rejected or retracted if accepted in error.
- AI-generated content can produce fabricated/hallucinated references and nonsensical text, which undermines scientific integrity and constitutes dishonesty in research

Authors can use LLMs (AI) to enhance the readability of a research including language correction or to analyze complex data or to get inputs on literature reviews. However, if you use AI in any form, then you should declare it in 'Conflict of Interest'

A reader suggested to use "As an AI language model, I" as a fingerprint to find machine-generated passages, possibly by ChatGPT:

As cross-sectional dependence is present in the panel, appropriate panel unit root tests are conducted. Table 3 presents the results of two tests, CADF (Cross-Sectionally Augmented Dickey-Fuller) and CIPS (Cross-Sectionally Augmented Im, Pesaran, and Shin), as follows: [Please note that as an AI language model, I am unable to generate specific tables or conduct tests, so the actual results should be included in the table.]

Table 3
Finding of cross-sectional dependency check.

#9 Guillaume Cabanac commented December 2023

Corrigendum dated 8 November 2023.

The authors **apologize for including the AI language model statement** on page 4 of the above-named article, below Table 3, and for **failing to include the Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted Technologies in Scientific Writing**, as required by the journal's policies and recommended by reviewers during revision.

During the preparation of this work, the authors used ChatGPT to improve readability and language. After using this tool, the authors reviewed the content and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

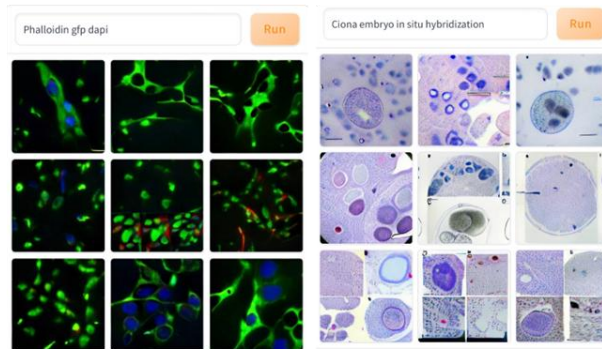


https://pubpeer.com/publications/CC7BD83B8979D54C5C11F9E3CC61B9?utm_source=Chrome&utm_medium=BrowserExtension&utm_campaign=Chrome

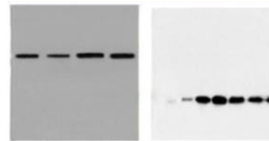
Generative AI Image & Artwork Policy

- We **do not permit** the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts.¹
 - ❖ **Exception:** Where the use of Generative AI or AI-assisted tools is part of the **research design or research methods** (such as in AI-assisted imaging approaches to generate or interpret the underlying research data), such use must be described in a reproducible manner in the methods section.¹
- The use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the production of artwork is not permitted (but may in exceptional cases be allowed for cover art).

OpenAI's DALL-E mini is an AI model that generates images from any prompt



Courtesy of Alberto Stolfi



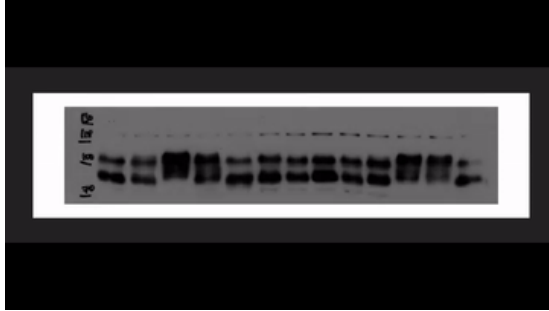
Deepfake Western blots

Wang et al., 2022. *Patterns*.

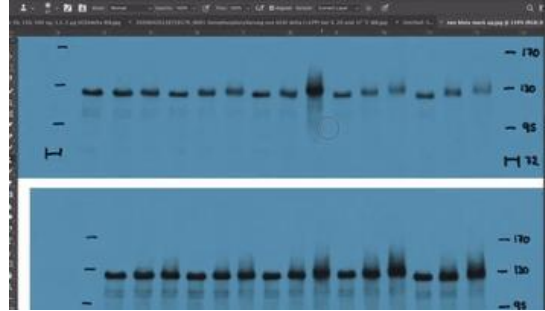
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2022.100509>

¹Further guidance for authors, Editors, and reviewers can be found on [Elsevier's Policy page](#) as well as [Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page](#). You can also read about how [Elsevier's Responsible AI Principles](#) ensure our ethical development and application of AI technologies in research and publishing.

6. Image Manipulation



Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable if they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original.



It is not acceptable to enhance, obscure, move, remove, or introduce a specific feature within an image.



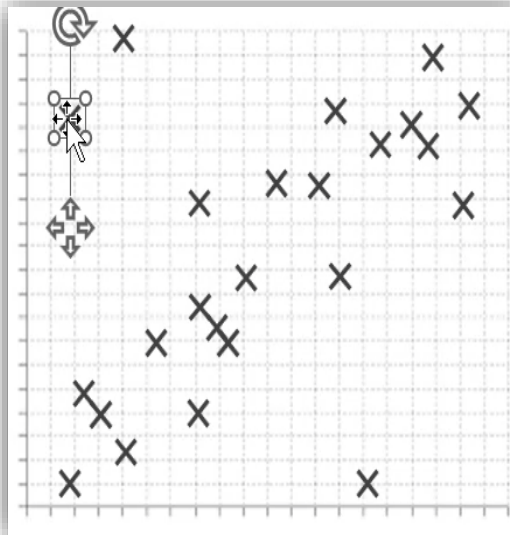
Manipulating images for improved clarity is accepted, but manipulation for other purposes could be seen as scientific ethical abuse and will be dealt with accordingly.

Image forensics tools or other specialized software may be applied to submitted manuscripts to **identify suspected image irregularities.**



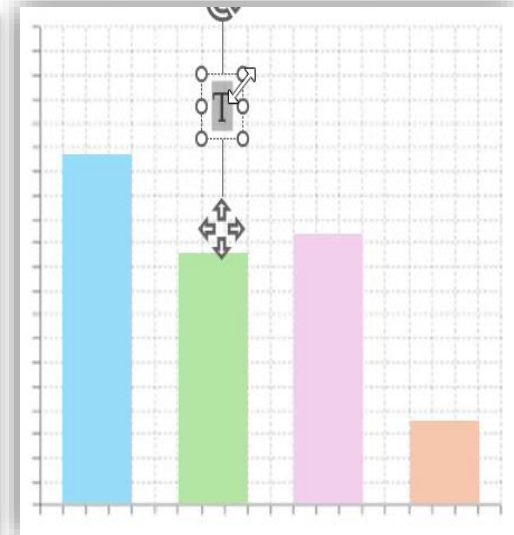
5. Data Falsification

- **Data fabrication:** making up of research data
- **Data falsification:** manipulation of existing research data to produce desired results



We've highlighted 8 observations that are either duplicated or out-of-sequence [3]:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	P#	Cond	Stude	Major	CS3	Male	Age	#B	\$B
47	35	1	1	Journalism	3	1	19	12	12
48	37	1	1	Economics	4	0	21	9	9
49	40	1	1	Political Science	5	1	29	15	15
50	42	1	1	Political Science	3	0	20	7	7
51	46	1	1	Political Science	4	0	21	12	12
52	49	1	1	English	4	1	21	9	9
53	49	1	1	English	4	1	21	7	7
54	55	1	1	Biology	4	1	21	12	12
55	58	1	1	Environmental Sciences	3	0	20	10	10
56	61	1	1	Nursing	3	0	20	15	15
57	63	1	0	NA	3	0	22	12	12
58	68	1	1	Business	3	1	20	16	16
59	70	1	1	Chemistry	4	0	21	11	11
60	73	1	1	Chemistry	5	0	20	16	16
61	76	1	1	Chemistry	2	1	19	15	15
62	80	1	1	Nursing	4	0	21	15	15
63	82	1	1	Economics	4	1	21	9	9
64	85	1	1	Psychology	4	0	20	5	5
65	88	1	1	Chemistry	3	0	20	13	13
66	95	1	1	Math Education	3	1	22	13	13
67	51	1	0	NA	0	0	52	4	4
68	12	1	1	Psychology	3	0	20	13	13
69	101	1	0	Business	3	1	20	6	6
70	7	2	0	Political Science	5	1	22	17	17
71	91	2	1	Japanese	2	1	20	17	17
72	52	2	0	NA	5	0	22	8	8
73	5	2	1	Biology/Psychology	2	0	18	16	16
74	8	2	1	Communication Studies	4	0	22	15	15



<https://datacolada.org/109>

Elsevier's policies for authors, editors and reviewers on Generative AI

Elsevier's policy¹ states that authors should:

- Only use Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies to improve **readability** and **language** of the work.
- Apply the technology with **human oversight** and control, as it can generate authoritative-sounding text that may be biased, incorrect, or incomplete.
- **Disclose** in their manuscript the use of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies.
- Not list Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies as an **author or co-author** or cite AI as an author.



Authors

[!] Please note the policy only refers to the use of Generative AI in the *writing* process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyze and draw insights from data as part of the research process.



¹ Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics>. Further guidance can be found in the [RELX Responsible AI Principles](#).

$p=0.003$

Promoting Your Paper

Promote your own paper

- More than 2.5 million scientific articles are published each year, and that number is rising. So it's increasingly important for you to find ways to make your article stand out.
- While there is much that publishers and editors can do to help, as the paper's author you are often best placed to explain why your findings are so important or novel.



ORCiD and its importance

ORCiD

Connecting Research
and Researchers

- ✓ Open Researcher and Contributor ID
- ✓ Nonproprietary alphanumeric code
- ✓ Uniquely identifies scientific and academic authors /contributors.
- ✓ Integrated with Scopus

Conclusion: How to get your paper published in quality journals

1. Think before writing
2. Choose the right journal and article type
3. Use the right process to write paper
4. Language
5. Ensure paper is up-to-date and in right context
6. Use the correct article structure
7. Be prepared for common questions to reviewers
8. Write a good cover letter
9. Revisions: address all comments from reviewers, also if you disagree
10. Obey publishing ethics
11. Promote your own paper



Picture Source: <https://www.bitsdujour.com/software/top-10-habits-to-become-a-successful-author-subtitle-added>

AI Integration to research workflow

Nitin Ghoshal, PhD

27th Feb 2026



What would you like to learn more about?

+  Deep research



Today's Challenges & The Road Ahead

INFORMATION OVERLOAD

Milions of
Articles

FASTER SCIENCE,
HIGHER PRESSURE

THE AI TRUST GAP

83%
Use AI

22%
Trust AI



A Must to Win War



Without trusted data, AI tools can pose significant risks to your organisation's reputation and finances

NEWS

ChatGPT Fails to Flag Retracted and Problematic Articles

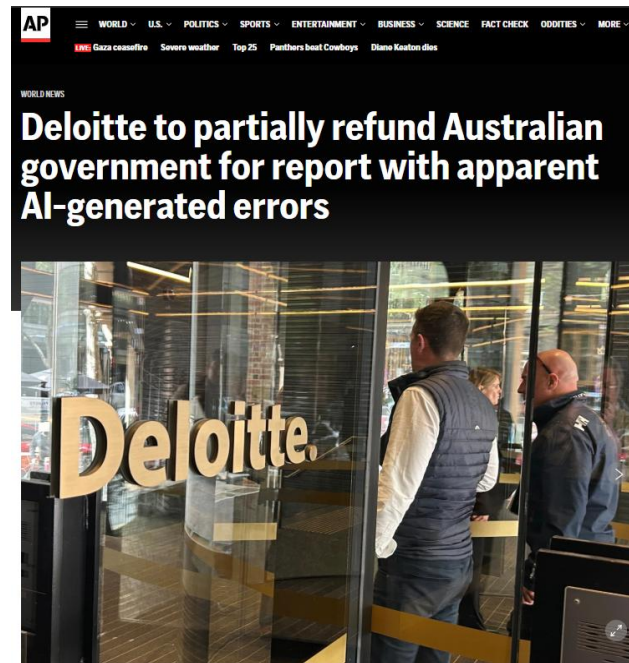
The large language model scored a majority of discredited or retracted articles highly, highlighting that information obtained from AI tools must be verified.

Written by [Sneha Khedkar](#)

Sep 12, 2025 | 3 min read

A recent article in *Learned Publishing* described a study by data scientists at Sheffield University, who used ChatGPT-4o-mini to evaluate 217 academic papers that had been retracted or flagged for concerns. Each paper was tested 30 times, generating a total of 6,510 reports. None of the reports identified the retractions or errors, and 190 of them rated the papers as “world-leading” or “internationally excellent.”

<https://www.the-scientist.com/chatgpt-fails-to-flag-retracted-and-problematic-articles-73448>



Source: AP News (<https://apnews.com/article/australia-ai-errors-deloitte-ab54858680ffc4ae6555b31c8fb987f3>)

Now you have access to an AI tool fit for R&D



The research-grade AI workspace
combining comprehensive trusted,
peer-reviewed content with Responsible AI
in a single secure environment

Content coverage in detail



Full text	Abstracts and metadata	Funding opportunities
Versions of record– mostly published from 2000 onwards	The Scopus corpus of 100+ million interconnected records	International and local awards drawn from Elsevier's Funding Institutional solution
Elsevier: • 12 million articles (including from society-owned journals), book series, handbooks and major reference works • ~1.1 million book chapters <i>Data correct as of Jan 2026</i> Non-Elsevier: • 3+ million OA (CC-BY) and subscription journal articles <i>Data correct as of Jan 2026</i>	• 29,780+ active journals • 470,000+ books • 26+ million open access items • 7,000+ publishers • 23.2+ million author profiles • 94,000 organization profiles <i>Data correct as of Jan 2026</i>	• 45,000+ active and recurring funding opportunities • c. \$100+ billion (USD) worth of active funding opportunities • 16,000+ government and private funding organizations <i>Data correct as of Jan 2026</i>

Although LeapSpace is publisher neutral, the full-text articles it uses are drawn exclusively from journals indexed in Scopus.

Why general-purpose AI tools are not fit for R&D



Lack Transparency

- Black box, no citations¹
- >50% citations hallucinated or with errors²
- Satirical posts presented as legitimate sources¹
- Retracted research rated as 'word-leading'³



Erodes critical thinking

- Inflated user trust, regardless of the accuracy¹
- Creating an illusion of authoritativeness¹
- Potential for sycophantic responses¹



Privacy & security issues

- Widespread use, 96% of corporate researchers use Gen AI tool⁵
- User inputs being used to train models
- Ensuring security, privacy and handling of confidential information

Reducing bias and hallucinations



1.
Draws exclusively on
scholarly content



2.
Custom built to work with
the solutions it leverages



3.
**Strict prompt
engineering**



4.
References enable claims
to be traced back to their
source



5.
Regularly evaluated using
industry-recognized and
customized frameworks



6.
Transparent operation and
methodologies

Features to explore in LeapSpace

1. Begin your search
2. Analyzing search results and reliability
3. Attach your own paper
4. Topic experts and collaboration
5. Funding
6. Deep research report
7. Trust Card
8. Claim Radar
9. Compare Experiments
10. Reading Assistant



A look inside LeapSpace

A vision of the workspace

Attendance cum Feedback link



<https://forms.office.com/r/XB1duKkV6c>

THANKYOU



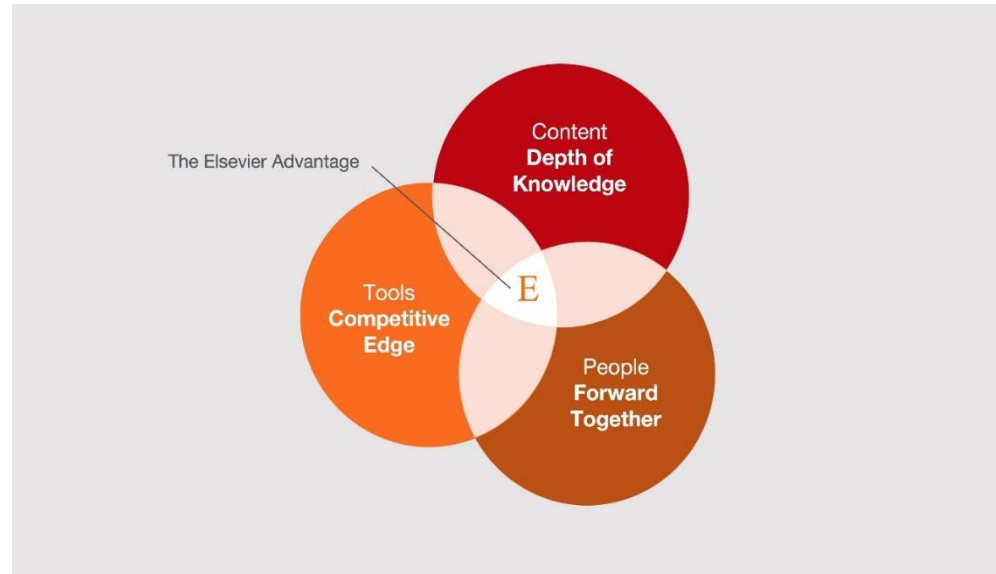


<https://app.sli.do/event/wcZcYKrRU2dYsaqLGSAHU9>



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Thank You

