



JOURNEY OF A MANUSCRIPT FROM SUBMISSION TO PUBLICATION

MODULE 2



CONCEPTS

01 Introduction

02 Manuscript submission

03 Editorial Screening



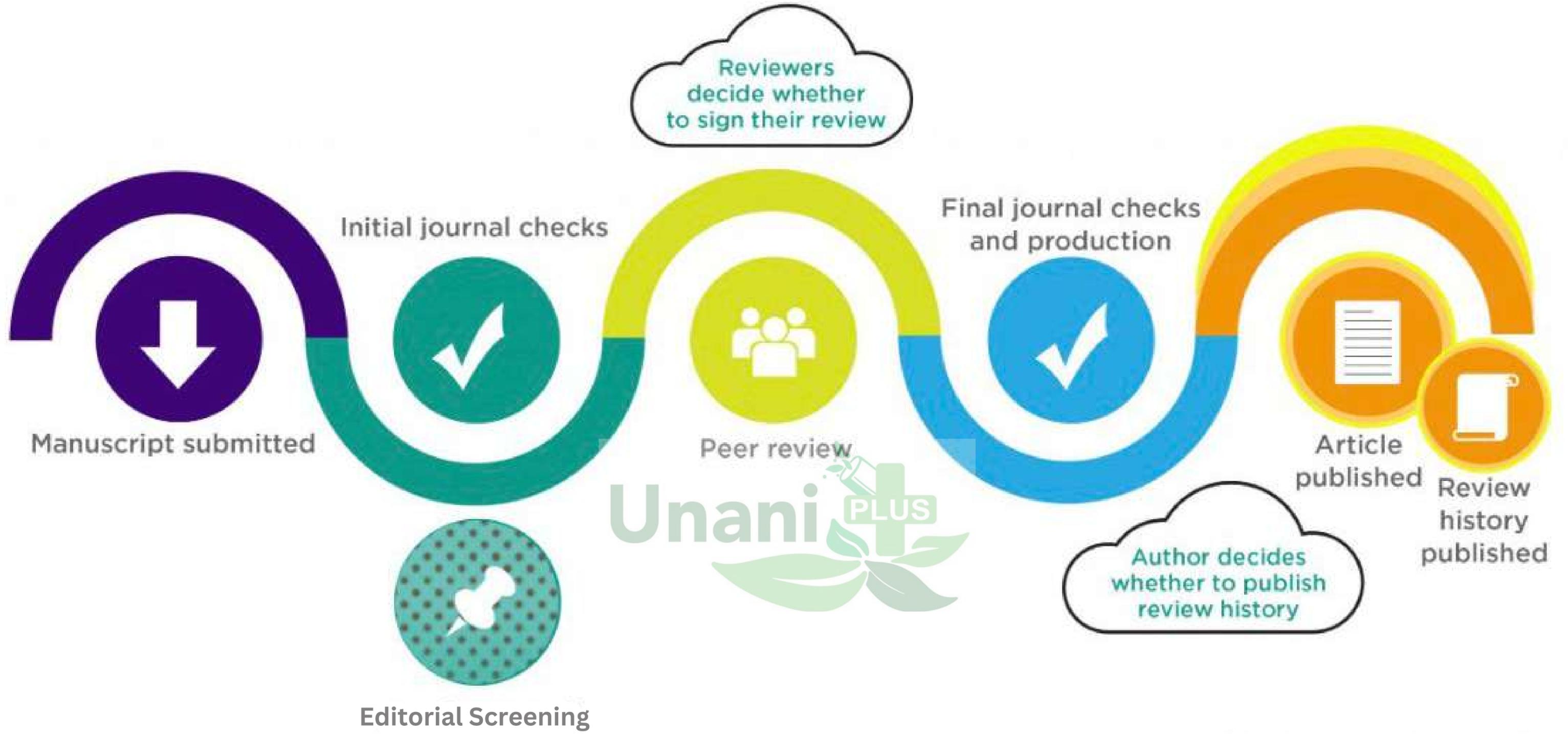
04 Peer review

05 Types of Peer Review in Scientific Publishing

06 Reviewers comments and resubmission

07 Publication





Reviewers
decide whether
to sign their review

Initial journal checks

Final journal checks
and production

Manuscript submitted

Peer review

Article
published
Review
history
published

Editorial Screening

Author decides
whether to publish
review history



INTRODUCTION

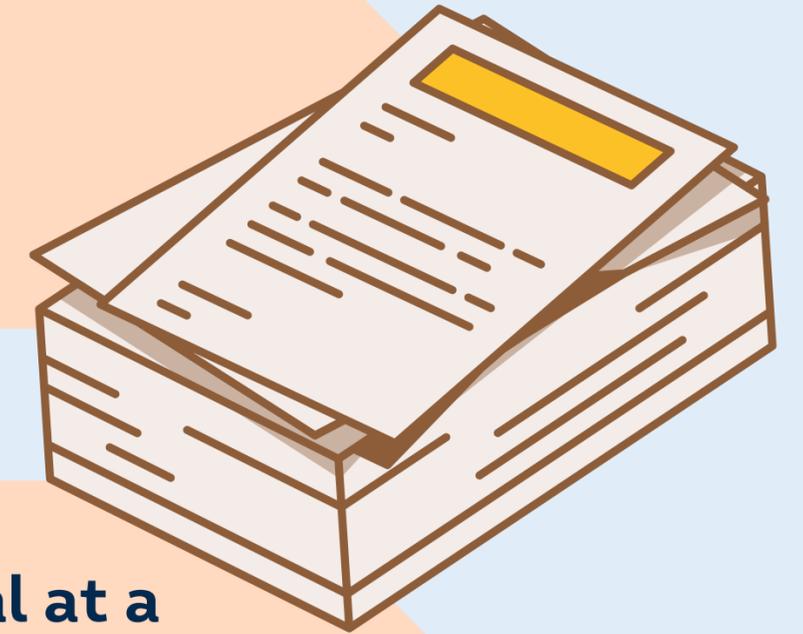


- **Before we dive deep into the methodologies, tips, and dos and don'ts of scientific writing, let's understand the journey of a manuscript from submission to publication.**



MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

- When you complete your research work, write your manuscript, and get it edited and proofread, it becomes ready for submission.



- A manuscript should be submitted to only one journal at a time.

- Once you submit your manuscript to a journal, you immediately receive an acknowledgment email informing you that they have received it. Further, your manuscript is processed through the following stages. Let us have a look.



EDITORIAL SCREENING

The first stage is editorial screening. At this stage, your manuscript is checked for basic requirements, such as

Aims and scope

Article type

**Length
and
format**

Note

If the above requirements are not met, your manuscript may be rejected without a review. Therefore, to prepare the manuscript, you should closely follow the manuscript instructions about style and format.

PEER REVIEW

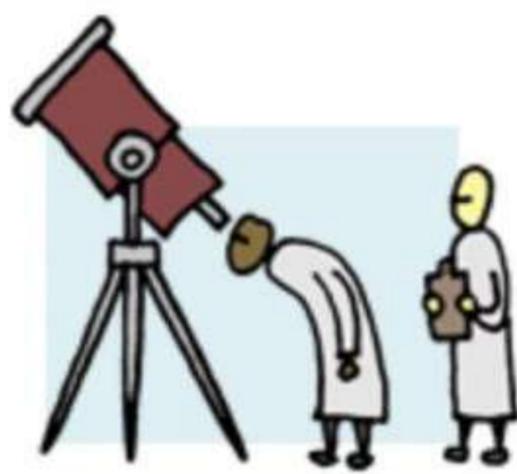
In the next stage, your manuscript is sent to at least two reviewers. Reviewing is a large step that can take about 2 to 4 months. The peer reviewers give their recommendations, such as:

- ★ **Accept**
- ★ **Accept with minor revisions**
- ★ **Accept with major revisions**
- ★ **Reject**

Note

The editor decides on the next steps. He may seek an additional peer reviewer in cases of conflict.





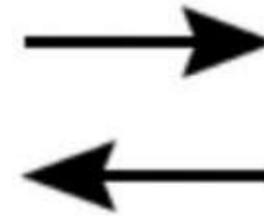
Scientists study something.



Scientists write about their results.



Journal editor receives an article and sends it out for peer review.



Peer reviewers read the article and provide feedback to the editor.



Editor may send reviewer comments to the scientists who may then revise and resubmit the article for further review. If an article does not maintain sufficiently high scientific standards, it may be rejected at this point.



If an article finally meets editorial and peer standards it is published in a journal.

The peer review process

TYPES OF PEER REVIEW IN SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING

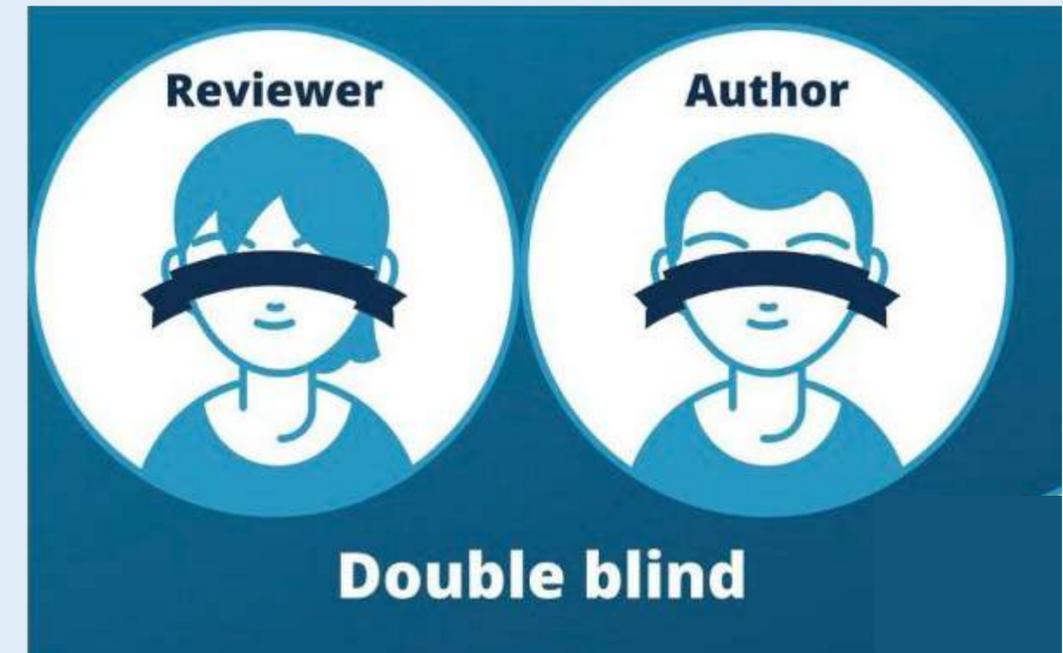
SINGLE ANONYMIZED REVIEW

- Reviewers' names are hidden from the authors.
- Allows impartial decisions, avoiding bias.
- Authors may worry about potential delays caused by reviewers in their field.
- Reviewers might use anonymity to justify overly critical comments.



DOUBLE ANONYMIZED REVIEW:

- Both the reviewer and author remain anonymous.
- Reduces reviewer bias based on authors' attributes or reputation.
- Author evaluation is based on the content of their work, not their status.



TRIPLE ANONYMIZED REVIEW:

- Reduces reviewer bias based on authors' attributes or reputation.
- Anonymization at submission minimizes potential bias.
- It is difficult to guarantee complete author anonymity.



OPEN REVIEW (VARIOUS MODELS)

- Greater transparency during and after the peer review process.
- The reviewer and author know each other during the review.
- Reviewers' names may be published alongside the article.
- Peer review reports may be published alongside the article, with or without signatures.
- Quick check, followed by a discussion forum for community comments.



REVIEWER'S COMMENTS AND RESUBMISSION

- As the next step, the editorial board contacts you to inform you about the peer review.



- If the manuscript is rejected, you may begin the process by submitting it to another journal after making the necessary revisions.



- **If the manuscript is accepted with minor or major revisions, you are invited to-**



revise the paper

provide responses to rebuttals of the peer reviewers' comments in the "point-by-point response letter"

resubmit the manuscript to the same journal.



EXAMPLES OF REVIEWER COMMENTS

Minor Revisions

- "The manuscript is based on impressive empirical evidence and makes an original contribution. Only minor revisions are needed before it can be published."

- "To improve the readability of the paper, I suggest dividing the analysis into several subsections."

- "The paper should undergo professional language editing before it can be published."

EXAMPLES OF REVIEWER COMMENTS

Major Revisions

- "This manuscript addresses a timely topic and makes a relevant contribution to the field. However, some major revisions are needed before it can be published."

- "The key argument needs to be worked out and formulated much more clearly."

- "The authors of this manuscript have an ambitious objective and draw on an interesting dataset. However, their main argument is unclear."

EXAMPLES OF REVIEWER COMMENTS

Revise and Resubmit

- "I encourage the authors to revise their manuscript and to resubmit it to the journal."

- "The manuscript tries to achieve too many things at the same time. The authors need to narrow down their research focus."

- "It is unclear what the authors consider their main contribution to the academic literature, and what they envisage in terms of recommendations for further research."



EXAMPLES OF REVIEWER COMMENTS

Reject

- "Unfortunately, the language and sentence structures of this manuscript are at times incomprehensible. The paper needs rewriting and thorough language editing to allow for a proper peer review."

- "The main contribution of this paper is unclear."

- "I do not believe that this journal is a good fit for this paper."



PUBLICATION

After accepting the changes in the resubmission step, the manuscript is forwarded to the editors of the journal. They check your manuscript for basic elements, such as

★ **Grammar**

★ **Style**

★ **Formatting**



The journal editors check the grammar and style and format the manuscript according to the journal's layout. Further, they send it to the authors for a final check, and the changes, if any, are incorporated.

Once you confirm that everything is in place, the paper is printed for the journal.

The whole issue of the journal, which contains many such manuscripts, is published online and printed, and multiple copies are sent to the subscribers or readership of the journal.



As we have looked at the journey of the manuscript, we know that academic style, grammar, language, formatting, and journal selection are the important factors we need to concentrate on while preparing the manuscript according to the target journal guidelines.

Let us know every requirement in research paper writing in the further modules.

REFERENCES

- **Preparing and submitting your paper [Homepage on the Internet]. Cambridge Core. Available from: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/authors/journals/preparing-and-submitting-your-paper>**
- **Reviewers | What is peer review? | Elsevier [Homepage on the Internet]. beta.elsevier.com. Available from: <https://beta.elsevier.com/reviewer/what-is-peer-review>**
- **Reviewer comments: examples for common peer review decisions - Master Academia [Homepage on the Internet]. Master Academia -. 2023; Available from: <https://master-academia.com/reviewer-comments-examples-overview/>**

THANKYOU

